DAVID FRENCH BOYD PAPERS

Mss. 40, 99, 794, 890, 893, 1400, 1612, 4234 Inventory

Compiled by Jo Jackson

Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library Louisiana State University Libraries Baton Rouge, Louisiana

> November 1998 Revised by Nick Skaggs, 2021

Mss. 40, 99, 794, etc. LSU LIBRARIES SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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BOYD (DAVID FRENCH) PAPERS

1833-1934

Mss. 40, 99, 794, etc. LSU LIBRARIES SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

SUMMARY

Size. 9 linear feet, 10 microfilm reels

Geographic

location. Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Alabama.

Inclusive dates. 1833-1934.

Bulk dates. 1860-1899.

Summary. Correspondence, professional and military papers, financial papers,

academic papers, writings, and photographic items documenting David F.

Boyd's career as an educator and involvement in the Civil War as a

member of the Confederate States Army.

Related collections. David French Boyd Papers. William T. Sherman Letters, Mss. 890, 893,

3362

Walter L. Fleming Collection, Mss. 890, 893

Thomas Duckett Boyd and Family Papers, Mss. 41, 241, 530, etc. Louisiana State University Office of the Chancellor Records, A0001

James O. Fuqua Papers, Mss. 893, 1438

Leroy S. Boyd Papers, Mss. 99 Jesse D. Wright Papers, Mss. 99

Wright-Boyd Family Papers, Mss. 3362 Thomas Jefferson Boyd Papers, Mss. 99

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BIOGRPAHICAL/HISTORICAL NOTE

David French Boyd (1834-1899) was born in Wytheville, Virginia on October 5, 1834 and was the son of Thomas Jefferson Boyd (1804-1893) and Minerva Ann Boyd (née French; 1816-1890). David was educated at Pike Powers' classical school in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia and at the University of Virginia.

After leaving the University of Virginia, Boyd taught school in his hometown for one year, then went to Texas in 1857 to assist in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railway. The project was abandoned, and Boyd accepted the principalship of Homer College in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana and subsequently the principalship of a school in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, where he was teaching when elected professor of ancient languages at the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in Alexandria, Louisiana under the supervision of William T. Sherman.

On May 14, 1861, Boyd resigned from the Seminary, and the Seminary itself closed in June 1861. He enlisted as a private in Company B of the 9th Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers, Confederate States Army, under General Leroy Stafford and almost immediately went to Virginia with the regiment. Boyd became major and assistant commissary of subsistence in General Richard Taylor's Louisiana (Tiger) Brigade and acted as division commissary early in November 1862. Wishing to serve in the line, Boyd resigned his office in the Army of Northern Virginia on May 11, 1863 and moved to Louisiana to join the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was assigned as captain of engineers and put in charge of the construction of Fort De Russy on the Red River in December 1863 and later became a major.

Boyd was captured by guerilla fighters on February 3, 1864, taken to Natchez, Mississippi, turned over to United States Army authorities, and held in prison in Natchez and later in New Orleans until July 1864, when General Sherman exchanged him for three United States Army officers. Boyd rejoined the Confederate States Army and became adjunct general with the rank of major of a Louisiana cavalry brigade.

In July 1865, Governor J. Madison Wells appointed Boyd superintendent of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. The school reopened in October 1865. On October 15, 1869, the Seminary burned to the ground. Within two weeks, Boyd reopened the school in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the site of the Louisiana State School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. In 1870, the Seminary's name was changed to Louisiana State University (LSU), and Boyd's title became that of president. LSU merged with the Agricultural and Mechanical College to become Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. Because Boyd's part in bringing about the consolidation was offensive to many in the Louisiana Legislature, opposition to his presidency grew, and in 1880, he was removed from office on charge of mismanagement of funds after a reorganization of the Board of Supervisors. In 1884, Boyd was reelected as president.

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Boyd's second administration is noted for moving the campus to the site of the federal arsenal (known as Old Campus). In 1886, after years of negotiations, the federal government granted the University's request to occupy the site. Without authorization from the Board of Supervisors, Boyd moved the institution into the new quarters. For this act, he was censured by the Board and resigned very shortly after the opening of school that fall. However, he remained as a professor for two years (1886-1888).

During the first three of the four years intervening between his dismissal and his reelection, Boyd engaged in conducting private military academies in Virginia: Locust Dale Academy, near Rapidan Station, Madison County and Greenwood at Greenwood Depot, Albemarle County. From 1883 to 1884 he served as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama at Auburn.

From 1888 to 1893, Boyd served as superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute in Farmdale. He was also a professor of the Ohio Military Academy in Germantown and a professor of Michigan Military Academy in Orchard Lake. He returned to LSU in 1897 as professor of philosophy and civics and retained this position until his death in 1899.

Boyd married Esther Gertrude Wright on October 5, 1865, and they had eight children.

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

These papers include correspondence received and sent by David French Boyd, including letters written to and by William T. Sherman. The correspondence pertains chiefly to Boyd's personal life, professional career as an educator, time in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War, and Louisiana State University (LSU). Materials pertaining to Boyd's academic life represent a large portion of the collection, with coursework done by Boyd as a student at the University of Virginia present, as well as academic papers that reflect his life as an educator, not only at LSU, but also as principal of two military high schools and brief terms at other institutions. There are manuscript volumes, as well as photographic items and financial papers. The writings of Boyd constitute another large section of the papers, and many of the writings discuss Civil War figures and Boyd's involvement in the Civil War.

Mss. 40, 99, 794, etc. LSU LIBRARIES SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

LIST OF SERIES

Series I. Correspondence, 1849-1899, undated

Series II. Professional and Military Papers, 1855-1913, 1927-1934, undated

Series III. Financial Papers, 1855-1899, undated

Series IV. Academic Papers, 1852-1861, 1880-1896, 1913, undated

Series V. Writings, 1833, 1860-1904, undated

Series VI. Photographic Items, 1859-1913, undated

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

Series I. Correspondence, 1849-1899, undated

Correspondence from 1849 to 1855 is chiefly from David F. Boyd's father Thomas Jefferson Boyd and other friends and family members. The writers inquire generally about David's schooling and provide advice to him while he is at Pike Powers' school in Staunton, Virginia. Thomas often discusses family news, his involvement in railroad development in Virginia and the Virginia Board of Public Works, and his legislative duties. In one letter he voices his support for George W. Summers as governor of Virginia (October 15, 20, 1851). There are also letters from David's mother Minerva A. Boyd (September 28, 1850) and his aunt C. F. McComas (September 29, 1850, January 6, 1851, September 21, 1851, January 2, 1853), mainly pertaining to family news.

Correspondence from 1856 to 1857 documents Boyd's job seeking activities while in Wytheville, Virginia after leaving the University of Virginia. Most letters are responses to his advertisement in a newspaper, in which he seeks a position as a teacher, and there are some letters of recommendation.

Correspondence from 1858 to 1859 relates primarily to Boyd's employment at Homer College in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. Most letters discuss family news in Virginia. Correspondents include Minerva, Thomas, C. F. McComas, David's brother Charles R. Boyd, and other friends and family. Items of note include a letter from Bartholomew Egan, Mt. Lebanon, Louisiana, informing David that he was elected to fill a vacancy at Mt. Lebanon University (November 25, 1858); a letter from T. A. Snider, Bellevue, Bossier Parish, Louisiana, offering David the position of principal at Bossier Academy (February 22, 1859); and a letter from Robert Wickliffe informing David that he has been elected professor of ancient languages at the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in Alexandria, Louisiana (August 5, 1859).

Correspondence from 1860 includes letters from Boyd's former students at Homer College and friends in Homer, Louisiana. Other items of note include a letter from Powhatan Clarke thanking Boyd for his help in securing a position for Clarke at the State Seminary of Learning (September 12, 1860); a letter from L. P. Delahoussaye informing Boyd that he has been appointed an honorary member of the Louisiana Lyceum (November 18, 1860); a letter from William C. Auman, Memphis, Tennessee, requesting that Boyd assist George W. Barret in selling a slave boy named Tom (December 11, 1860); and a letter from David's father Thomas stating he "...is in favor of a Southern Confederacy of 15 slave states..." and that "we had better now sever before a Black Republican ruler gets possession of the Government" (December 22, 1860).

Correspondence from 1861 pertains primarily to the Civil War, with many letters from David's brother Charles. Items of note include a letter from David's father Thomas discussing the secession of Virginia from the United States and his support of it (April 20, 1861) and another letter from Thomas mentioning that Charles has joined the volunteer company of the Confederate States Army in Wytheville (May 10, 1861). Other items of interest include one from B. C. Cushman, Company B, Louisiana Guards of the Confederate Army, stationed in Norfolk, Virginia, in which Cushman describes the navy yard in Portsmouth, Virginia (May 16, 1861);

David's resignation letter as professor of ancient languages and English literature at the Seminary, stating "I leave the Seminary with much regret, but the threatened invasion of our country makes it an imperative duty" (circa May 1861); a letter from David to H. A. Wise in which David requests to be in Wise's brigade in the Confederate Army (the verso of this letter contains a list of names with the notation "Cadets at La. State Seminary, 1860-1861, probably the classes of Prof. D. F. Boyd;" June 11, 1861); a letter from David to Leroy A. Stafford in which David requests to be in Stafford's company in the Confederate Army (June 17, 1861); letters from Francis W. Smith, writing from Richmond, Virginia, regarding his experience as staff of General Lee (June 4, 7, July 6, 1861) and a letter containing a drawing and descriptions of Sewell's Point Battery and a newspaper clipping titled "General Wm. T. Sherman Insane" (December 18, 1861); letters from Antal Vállas to David regarding the closure of the Seminary and the actions of the Board of Supervisors (July 26, August 19, September 21, 28, November 11, 1861); and a letter from David, Camp Bienville near Manassas, to L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War, Confederate States, accepting the appointment of Assistant Commissary, 9th Louisiana Regiment in the Provisional Army (September 10, 1861).

Correspondence from 1862 continues to pertain to the Civil War, chiefly Boyd's commissary duties. Items of note include a letter from Gervais Baillis stating that the Board of Supervisors wishes to reopen the Seminary in April and requesting that Boyd return to his professorship (February 19, 1862) and a later letter also requesting that Boyd return (July 13, 1862); a letter from E. G. Randolph, Collingsburgh [sic], Bossier Parish, regarding the capture of New Orleans and General Benjamin Butler's military rule, including his suppression of the *Daily Delta* and other newspapers (June 1, 1862); a letter from Antal Vállas informing Boyd that his professorship will be filled if he does not return to the Seminary (August 21, 1862); and a letter from Boyd to the Secretary of War requesting to be transferred to the infantry or cavalry service (December 27, 1862).

Correspondence from 1863 continues to pertain to the Civil War, chiefly Boyd's endeavors to be transferred to the Confederate Army's Corps of Engineers or Engineer Bureau under General Richard Taylor in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Items of note include a letter from J. S. Gardner, Port Hudson, describing attacks by the United States Army on Port Hudson (March 24, 1863); a memorandum describing Boyd's transfer (May 11, 1863); a letter from William C. Auman, Saltville, Virginia, authorizing Boyd to sell a slave boy (unnamed) in conjunction with G. W. Barrett (May 26, 1863); a letter from Boyd to Governor Thomas Overton Moore relative to the condition of the Seminary (June 2, 1863); and a letter from J. D. Workman reporting that a Mrs. Stafford "cannot buy the negro until she hears something more definite from the Col." (June 29, 1863).

Correspondence from 1864 continues to pertain to the Civil War, chiefly the capture of Boyd by guerilla soldiers near Alexandria. Items of note include a letter (original and copies) from Boyd, imprisoned at Natchez, Mississippi, to William T. Sherman regarding an exchange of prisoners of war (February 13, 1864); a copy of a letter from Sherman regarding the exchange while Boyd is at a Rampart Street prison, New Orleans (March 2, 1864); a letter from Boyd to Col. Killborn, Commissary of Prisons, New Orleans, regarding a communication Boyd received in prison

(March 7, 1864); a copy of a letter from Boyd to Sherman while Boyd is expecting his exchange aboard the U.S. Transport "Polar Star" (April 7, 1864); a copy of a letter from Boyd, near Grand Ecore, to General Taylor regarding the movements of General Porter and General Banks (April 14, 1864); a letter from Boyd to Col. C. W. Killborn in which Boyd mentions his "delicate health" and complains of Killborn's "unmanly and unofficerlike treatment" of him in prison (May 27, 1864); a copy of a memorandum by Boyd titled "List of Jayhawkers" which identifies the guerilla soldiers who captured him on February 3, 1864 and delivered him to United States Army authorities in Natchez on February 7, 1864 (June 15, 1864); a letter from Boyd to Miss M. C. Wright, Edgefield Plantation, Alexandria, regarding the death of Leroy A. Stafford (June 24, 1864); a letter from David's father Thomas in which he mentions that David has returned to Alexandria after the exchange (August 8, 1864); and a letter from Laurence C. Sandford, Engineers Office, Confederate Army, Alexandria, reporting that "Captain Randolph has an order to impress one half of all the negro men in the Parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, and Winn, and expects in about three weeks to have about five hundred more hands" to complete the construction of a fort (most likely Fort Randolph; December 14, 1864).

Correspondence from 1865 pertains chiefly to the Civil War and its end. Many items from May 1865 pertain to the Confederate Army's surrender and defeat in Louisiana, specifically General E. Kirby Smith and the Trans-Mississippi Department's surrender. Items of note include a letter from J. S. Young, Camp Buckner, Louisiana, describing the best route from Alexandria to Gillmore's Ferry (February 17, 1865); a letter from H. (Harry) T. Douglas, Shreveport, Louisiana, mentioning the impending fall of Richmond (March 21, 1865); a letter from W. B. Prothers, Fairfield, Texas, regarding a boy named Prince who Prothers is sending to Boyd via a Dr. Egan (April 4, 1865); a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General S. B. Buckner, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, to General W. R. Boggs, Natchitoches, Louisiana, stating that "Col. Sprague, U.S. Army, is on the gunboat Lexington at the mouth of the Red River (April 29, 1865); a letter from Boyd, Alexandria, to Major F. Seip instructing him to "proceed with a Flag of Truce on board of the Steamer "Judge Fletcher" to the Mississippi River...bringing Col. Sprague U.S.A. and his Aide-de-Camp to this point (Alexandria), for the purpose of meeting General E. Kirby Smith..." (April 30, 1865); a copy of a letter from General E. R. S. Canby to Major General Herron outlining the terms of surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department agreed upon by Lieutenant General Taylor (May 24, 1865); a memorandum from Colonel James H. Coates stating that "the Patrol Guards will not press or molest the Negroes in the employ of F. Seip, also of D. F. Boyd and Gen. J. L. Brent" (June 5, 1865); and a letter from Boyd's mother Minerva mentioning Boyd's marriage to Miss Wright (Esther Gertrude Wright; October 4, 1865).

Correspondence from 1866 to 1876 pertains primarily to Boyd's return to the Seminary and Reconstruction era Louisiana. Additionally, letters from 1875 to 1876 pertain to Boyd's plans to go to Cairo, Egypt, with several letters from Samuel H. Lockett before and after he arrives at Cairo. Other items of note include a letter from William T. Sherman to Boyd in which Sherman states "the widest difference of opinion exists here on the subject of the political power conferred on blacks, but that they are entitled to kind and generous treatment by the whites of the South, I am convinced, because when you were all away at war, they did not take advantage of it which

we all feared and dreaded" (January 31, 1868); additional letters (originals and transcriptions) from Sherman to Boyd in which Sherman voices his support of Ulysses S. Grant (June 23, August 17, 1868); a letter from Mary B. Clopton, Lynchburg, Virginia, regarding the ill health of David's cousin Jas. (James, called Jimmie) M. Boyd (February 13, 1869); a letter from David's mother Minerva regarding Jimmie (February 16, 1869); a letter from Sherman regarding the burning of the Seminary (October 25, 1869); a letter from Governor Henry C. Warmoth regarding a presentation of the light battery to the Seminary (May 11, 1870); a copy of a letter from Boyd to Col. D. B. Penn, New Orleans, in which Boyd states "I do not believe it possible to have the Fusion (or McEnery) Gov't recognized at Washington; but I have always thought a great modification could be made in the Kellogg Gov't" and discusses the Louisiana gubernatorial election of 1872 (March 9, 1873); a copy of a letter from Boyd to Sherman in which Boyd opposes the reinstatement of Governor Kellogg and supports the acting governor Penn, stating "even the negroes, except the negro politicians, seem satisfied; and the white people are almost absolutely unanimous against Kellogg...Penn, the acting Governor, is a Liberal Republican, opposed to the White League, took no part in the Baton Rouge Convention, and is very popular with the colored people..." (September 16, 1874); a letter from Lockett in which he mentions Boyd's wishes to go to Egypt (June 11, 1875); another letter from Lockett (in Cairo, Egypt) discuses Boyd's inability to speak French fluently, which would prevent Boyd from taking charge of a military academy in Cairo (September 29, 1875); another letter from Lockett that contains a sketch of the layout of the military academy in Cairo (December 17, 1875); and a letter from David's brother Thomas D. Boyd that mentions David ultimately not being able to go to Egypt (September 26, 1876).

Correspondence from 1877 pertains primarily to Frederic Garretson's Select School for Boys opening in Ellicott City, Maryland, and David and Thomas D. Boyd's involvement. Correspondence from 1878 to 1880 pertains to events leading up to David's dismissal from Louisiana State University (LSU). Items of note include a letter from William M. Van Pelt, Memphis, Tennessee, discussing debts of the old University affecting the new Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical Collection and a prescription plea that was brought against him (June 11, 1880) and a letter from David's wife Esther to her sister discussing David's plans of going to Rapides Parish (circa December 1880).

Correspondence from 1881 to 1883 documents Boyd's life and career before returning to Louisiana and LSU, specifically Boyd's tenure as principal of Locust Date Academy in Locust Dale, Virginia and educational endeavors near Greenwood Depot, Virginia. Many correspondents comment on Boyd's departure from LSU. Thomas D. Boyd, working at LSU at the time, is a frequent correspondent and provides David with updates regarding LSU. Other frequent correspondents include James M. Garnett, Garnett's University School, Ellicott City; R. J. Hancock, Ellerslie, Albemarle County, Virginia; and Samuel H. Lockett, Knoxville, Tennessee. Items of note include a copy of a letter from Governor Louis A. Wiltz to Governor H. M. Mathews, West Virginia, recommending Boyd to fill the position of president of the University of West Virginia (June 2, 1881); a letter from Larkin Willis, Locust Dale Academy, regarding selling or leasing property to Boyd (June 11, 1881); a letter from Daniel B. Lucas, Charlestown, West Virginia, informing Boyd that he was not elected to the presidency of West Virginia University (June 18, 1881); a letter from E. W. Robertson, House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C., commenting on Boyd's opinion that the barracks at Baton Rouge should be ceded to LSU and mentioning the Blind Asylum (March 11, 1882); a memorandum by Boyd defending his actions as president at LSU leading up to his dismissal (May 16, 1882); a letter from Thomas to David in which Thomas states "Nicholson invited me to his house and there said everything he could to assure me that he would do everything in his power to have you reinstated" (January 22, 1883); a telegram from C. Stehle informing David that he has been elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama in Auburn (June 29, 1883); and a letter from Lockett which mention the death of David's son Arthur Boyd (December 1, 1883).

Correspondence from 1884 to 1888 pertains to Boyd's reinstatement as president of LSU. Most letters from 1884 are letters of congratulations to Boyd. An item of note is a letter from J. W. Nicholson congratulating Boyd on his election to the presidency (April 8, 1884).

Correspondence from 1889 to 1899 pertains to Boyd's professional career after leaving LSU, up until his return to LSU in 1897 and his death in 1899. Letters show evidence of Boyd's careers and connections at the Kentucky Military Institute in Farmdale; at the Michigan Military Academy in Orchard Lake; and at the Missouri Military Academy (Fleet's Military Academy) in Mexico, Missouri. Letters from 1896 show evidence of Boyd's writing endeavors. A frequent correspondent from 1895 to 1896 is H. E. Cook, Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, who often provides news of the Academy. Other items of note include a letter from J. W. Pearce mentioning the Board inducing David's brother Thomas D. Boyd to become president of LSU (July 1, 1896); another letter from Pearce confirming Thomas' acceptance of the presidency (July 11, 1896); letters pertaining to Boyd's attempt to become principal of the Boys' High School (also called the Hill High School in the letters) in New Orleans, with most letters being recommendations addressed to E. B. Kruttschnitt, president of the School Board (August-September 1896), including letters from U.S. Senator John Sherman (August 29, 1896) and one from W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station (September 7, 1896); letters documenting that Boyd ultimately did not obtain the principalship of the Boys' High School in New Orleans (October-November 1896); letters documenting Boyd's return to LSU and Baton Rouge (January-February 1897); several items mentioning a shooting accident that David's son Leroy (called Leigh) S. Boyd was involved in (January 1897); a letter from U.S. Representative Joseph Wheeler to David regarding the Spanish-American War, in which Wheeler states "It is quite a question whether it would be best to encourage the enlistment of negro troops. They would cost just as much as white soldiers and it is doubtful whether they would be as efficient" (April 26, 1898); and a letter from U.S. Representative Samuel M. Robertson to David regarding the aforementioned subject, in which Robertson states "I believe that the glory of the defense of our country should be committed to the hands of the Caucassian [sic] race, which is in every way able to cope with the conditions, and if it takes 10,000 men to make two well soldiers in Cuba, the country is able and willing to furnish them from the white race" (April 30, 1898). Items from 1899 are chiefly letters of condolence regarding David's death.

Series II. Professional and Military Papers, 1855-1913, 1927-1934, undated

Series contains printed items, papers, and manuscript volumes pertaining chiefly to David F. Boyd's involvement in the Confederate States Army and, to a lesser degree, his career as an educator.

Printed items and papers of note related to Boyd's career in education include a circular advertising Boyd's opening of an English, classical, and mathematical school in Wytheville on September 15, 1856 (August 30, 1865); a circular advertising Boyd and J. C. Cunningham opening a similar school in Homer, Louisiana (September 8, 1858); advertisements (one printed and three handwritten) of St. Clement's Hall in Ellicott City (circa 1877); and a congratulatory document addressed to Boyd in which the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College student body presents a watch to Boyd (document contains names of student body and a transcription is present; November 1, 1879).

Printed items and papers related to Boyd's involvement in the Confederate States Army consist chiefly of orders (general and special), leaves of absence, inventories of equipment, memoranda, notes, forms, broadsides, and circulars. Items of note include Boyd's appointment as brigade commissary major (June 25, 1862); special orders (No. 108) documenting Boyd's resignation as brigade commissary (May 5, 1863); a broadside advertising Col. Leroy A. Stafford as a candidate for governor of Louisiana (September 28, 1863); printed general orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond (1862-1864); a note titled "List of Jayhawkers engaged in the capture of Capt. D. F. Boyd" (circa February 1864); Boyd's transfer request to accompany Lieutenant General R. Taylor to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (August 31, 1864); special orders (No. 268) documenting Boyd's resignation from the Engineer Troops, Trans-Mississippi Department (October 6, 1864); a map sketch of the Pinewood Road from Dr. Carnelle's Bridge on Bayou Boeuf 16 miles below Alexandria to Flat-Town (Ville Platte) in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana (circa 1864); a circular (hand-colored) of general orders (No. 9) titled "Farewell Address" by Robert E. Lee (April 10, 1865); a circular (handwritten) from Lieutenant Colonel George Soulé to Major R. A. Howard, Natchitoches, regarding the reporting of African Americans (free and enslaved) in Confederate States Army service, specifically the recording of the deaths, discharges, desertions, and returning deserters (April 12, 1865); general orders (No. 17) regarding General J. L. Brent's appointment as commissioner to propose, receive, accept, and conclude the terms and conditions for the surrender of the District of Western Louisiana (written by Major General Harry T. Ways; May 18, 1865); and a loyalty oath signed by Boyd promising that he will uphold the Constitution of the United States and faithfully support all laws and proclamations with reference the to emancipation of slaves (also signed by New Orleans mayor Hugh Kennedy; July 19, 1865);

Other printed items and papers include a deed between Robert C. Kent and David regarding the sale of Thomas J. Boyd's land in Wytheville on June 13, 1864 (September 8, 1875); printed materials from the Virginia Historical Society (1881-1883); a broadside advertising a lecture Boyd will deliver on General W. T. Sherman, seeking the attention of the Grand Army Posts and Lyceums throughout the country (1896); biographical materials on Boyd (circa 1899, 1903-1904, 1927, 1930-1934); printed notices for Boyd's funeral, Baton Rouge (May 28, 1899); a typewritten program of the memorial exercises in honor of Boyd at LSU (1900); a note by Leroy

S. Boyd regarding the position of David on college fraternities (undated); and a list of pros and cons on going to Egypt (undated).

Oversize materials include three newspaper issues: *The Daily Picayune* (June 30, 1873), *The North Louisiana Republican* (September 18, 1873), and *The Weekly Press* (July 1, 1882); maps: *Carte Générale de la Bulgarie et de la Dobrudscha* (sent from Cairo, May 1877), *Carte du Théatre de la Guerre en Asie* (sent from Cairo, June 30, 1877), and *Map of Prince George's County and District of Columbia Showing the Topography and Election Districts* (stored in Map Cage; 1903); a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty, as mechanics and laborers at Fort De Russy, Louisiana, signed by Boyd (December 1863); a Census registration form, listing members of Boyd's household in East Baton Rouge Parish (July 23, 1875); Boyd's certificate for service in the Confederate States Army from The Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division (February 10, 1877); and a mess report from the State College of Kentucky (September 21, 1897).

Manuscript and printed volumes include:

Volume 20: General Orders Affecting the Volunteer Force. Adjutant General's Office. 1861., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1862.

Volume 21: Memorandums of clothing book, 1861-1862.

Volume 22: Harry Percy diary, 1861-1862. Description on page one: "This is a diary of Harry Percy of Quebec, Canada who was an officer in the Confederate Army. He was captured by jay-hawkers."

Volume 23: Memorandum book and ledger, 1862.

Volume 24: Diary (mostly blank), 1863-1864.

Volume 25: Sketch book (mostly blank) containing some drawings and plans, 1863-1864.

Description on pages one and two: "Maj. D. F. Boyd, C.S.A., Chief of Engineers, staff Gen.

Richard Taylor, Trans Miss. Col. Boyd built Fort De Russy on Red River in 1863 or 1864. These may be the plans of that fort. That he built the fort was decided in an opinion of the Court of Claims in 1907. L. S. Boyd."

Volume 32: Infantry Tactics Double and Single Rank. Adapted to American Topography and Improved Fire-Arms, by Bvt. Major-General Emory Upton, U.S. Army. 1878. Note on page one: "Tho. D. Boyd, February 4, 1879."

Volume 34: Morning reports of officers, students, and cadets, Locust Dale Academy and Greenwood, 1881-1883.

Volume 36: Morning reports of officers, students, and cadets, Kentucky Military Institute, 1891-1893.

Volume 37: Trow S. Smith class roll book, Kentucky Military Institute, 1891.

Volume 39: Address book, Michigan Military Academy, circa 1895-1896.

Volume 40: French notes and address book, circa 1895.

Volume 43: Address book, Michigan Military Academy, undated.

Volume 45: Business and calling cards, undated.

Volume 46: Scrapbook, 1855-1913, 1934. Contains correspondence, memoranda, newspaper clippings, and other printed items related to David F. Boyd's professional life and career and his

relationship with William T. Sherman. Other topics covered include the history of the LSU and the Civil War. Some items and pages are annotated by Leroy S. Boyd.

Series III. Financial Papers, 1855-1899, undated

Series includes financial papers pertaining to David F. Boyd's personal and professional finances, including his time as a student at the University of Virginia, as an educator at various institutions, and as a member of the Confederate States Army. Materials include account statements, receipts, invoices, memoranda, lists of supplies and stores, notes, tax documents, and manuscript volumes. Materials related to quartermaster's supplies are dated chiefly from 1861 to 1862. Other items of note include an account statement listing supplies at Fort De Russy (December 22, 1863); a money statement (slave payroll) from Fort De Russy listing names, most likely the last names of slave owners, and amounts paid (January 1, 1864); some materials pertaining to Locust Dale Academy (1882); and some materials pertaining to Greenwood (1883).

Manuscript volumes include:

Volume 18: Memorandum and account book (mostly blank), 1858-1864.

Volume 26: Memorandum book with financial notes (mostly blank), 1868.

Volume 27: Memorandum book with financial notes, 1869.

Volume 33: Receipt book (mostly blank), Locust Dale Academy, 1881-1882.

Volume 42: Memorandum book with financial notes, undated.

Series IV. Academic Papers, 1852-1861, 1880-1896, 1913, undated

Series pertains primarily to David F. Boyd's education as a student at the University of Virginia and the specific educational institutions he was affiliated with. Materials pertaining to Boyd as a student at the University of Virginia include class exercises, schoolwork, writings, notes, manuscript volumes, printed items, and other papers. Similar materials pertaining to Homer College, the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, Locust Dale Academy, Greenwood, the Kentucky Military Institute, and the Michigan Military Academy are also present, with most of these items being printed.

Manuscript volumes include:

Volume 1: Field notes notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 2: French exercises notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 3: Greek exercises notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 4: Greek exercises No. 2 notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 5: Greek exercises notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 6: Greek notes notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 7: Integral calculus notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 8: Latin exercises notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 9: Mathematics (calculus and trigonometry) notebook, 1852-1856.

Volume 10: French notes notebook, 1853-1854.

Volume 11: Greek notes notebook, 1853-1854.

Volume 12: James W. Stuart class roll book, 1854.

Volume 13: Senior math notes notebook, 1855.

Volume 14: Notes on Anglo-Saxon language notebook, 1855-1856.

Volume 15: Demosthenian Society minute book, 1857.

BOYD (DAVID FRENCH) PAPERS

1833-1934

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Volume 16: Travel diary: Notes of travel from Homer, Louisiana through Arkansas - the Indian Nation and Texas (contains some mathematics notes), 1858.

Volume 17: Homer College class roll book, 1858-1859.

Volume 19: F. H. Perkins notebook (mostly blank), 1860.

Volume 47: Calculus notebook, undated.

Volume 48: Political economics notebook, undated.

Series V. Writings, 1833, 1860-1904, undated

Series includes sketches, addresses, sermons, articles, diaries, and other writings and manuscripts (untitled and titled) by David F. Boyd. Topics include chiefly the Civil War and Boyd's life. A folder-level listing of the loose writings can be found in the **CONTAINER LIST**.

Manuscript and printed volumes include:

Volume 28: Diary, circa 1870. Description on pages one and four: "Diary of Col. D. F. Boyd, Prest. La. State University...What is here written is probably a rough draft of his Annual Report to the Board of Supervisors for the Session 1869-1870."

Volume 29: Memorandum book, circa 1870. Note on page one: "Should any accident befall me to Assurance money against Accident, a ticket for which is amongst my papers, is to be paid to D. F. Boyd, Sup. La. State University, Baton Rouge. S. B. Robinson, July 16th, 1870." Volume contains miscellaneous research notes and mathematical drawings.

Volume 30: Memorandum book (mostly blank), 1871. Contains miscellaneous notes.

Volume 31: Diary (includes typescript; transcribed October 1992), March 21, 1875-August 22, 1876. Personal diary with entries on a variety of topics, written in Baton Rouge. March 23, 1875 entry (page three): "There are no worn fences in this country? Why? Because the negroes would steal the rails unless they were tired to the ground with chains." April 3, 1875 (page eight): "The best religion for a woman is an unlimited devotion to the proper rearing of her children, of a man not only; but an equal devotion to the good of mankind in general."

Volume 35: Address of Col. D. F. Boyd on the Anniversary of the Delta Rifles, 4th Louisiana Regiment, Confederate States Army at Port Allen, West Baton Rouge, La., May 20th, 1887.

Volume 38: "General William T. Sherman: His Life in the South before the War, and His Relations with Prominent Southern Men," by David F. Boyd, 1895.

Volume 41: Col. D. F. Boyd and His Life-Work by A. A. Gunby, reprint from University Bulletin, Series II., No. 2, June 1904 (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.).

Volume 44: Quotations notebook, undated. Description on page one: "Scrap book of Quotations, D. F. Boyd."

Volume 49: "Extracts, Quotations from Emerson," by David F. Boyd, undated.

Series VI. Photographic Items, 1859-1913, undated

Series includes photographic prints, cabinet cards, cartes-de-visite, tintypes, an ambrotype, and other photographic items. Items depict the Boyd family, friends, and others. A folder-level listing of the photographic items can be found in the **CONTAINER LIST**.

INDEX TERMS

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		Series I. C	orrespondence, 1849-1899, undated
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	8	1-13	Correspondence, July 1895-August 16, 1896
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			1908, 1927-1934, undated
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	15	18 1-4 5 6	Untitled manuscript, undated Untitled manuscripts, undated Civil War manuscripts, undated Sketches on Sherman, Emerson, and Stonewall Jackson, undated
		7 8	Comparison of generals Sherman and Johnston in the Atlanta Campaign, undated Article for the "Adjutant" (cadets' paper at Michigan Military Academy), 1896
		9 10 11 12-13	Articles collected by Boyd, 1833, 1876, undated Articles for <i>Army and Navy Journal</i> , 1896-1897 Article on Boyd for high school contest, 1896 Miscellaneous writings while at Michigan Military Academy, 1894-1896 Miscellaneous writings, circa 1870-1873, 1897-1898,
D:17	16	12-13	Address on the Seminary, July 4, 1860

<u>Stack</u>			
Location	Box	Folder	Contents (with dates)
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		3	while at the Kentucky Military Institute), May 1890 Address on military education (prepared while at the
		4	Michigan Military Academy), 1895
		4	Address to New Orleans high school (never delivered), 1896
			Titled Writings
		5	"Boyhood of General J. E. B. Stuart," undated
		6	"I. Concerning Reunion of Blue and Gray; II. War with England," 1896
		7	"David F. Boyd - Account of His Life Written by Himself," undated
		8	"Death of Mrs. General Leroy A. Stafford," 1897-1899
		9	"Extract from Emerson," undated
		10	"General J. E. B. Stuart," undated
		11	"General George H. Thomas," circa 1895
		12	"General W. T. Sherman: His Life in the South Before
			the War, and His Relations with Prominent Southern
			Men," undated
		13	"Historic and Romantic Virginia," undated
		14	"Kinmont," undated
		15	"Memorial Day," undated
	17	1	"Personal Recollections in the Confederate Army," 1897
		2	"Public Opinion, undated
		3-6	"Sherman and Joe Johnston," undated
		7	"Top and Front" (photocopy; speech delivered by
			Justice McEnery, written by David F. Boyd), 1896
D:18	21		Manuscript volumes 28-31, 35, 38, 41, 44, 49 (boxed)
			Photographic Items, 1859-1913, undated
D:17	18	1	Esther Gertrude Wright, 1859, 1903-1913
		2	General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park, undated
		3	Kentucky Military Institute, 1891
		4	Major David F. Boyd, Confederate States Army, circa 1861-1865; portrait, undated
		5	Michigan Military Academy, 1896
		6	Miscellaneous identified female portraits, undated
		7	Miscellaneous identified male portraits, 1886-1896, 1919, undated
		8	Tintypes (unidentified), undated
D:19	19	1	Boyd family album number 1, 1873-1896, undated

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Stack			
Location	Box	<u>Folder</u>	Contents (with dates)
D:19	19	2	Boyd family album number 2, 1883, undated
		3	Confederate Army officers, circa 1860-1869
		4	United States Army officers, circa 1860-1869
D:17	20		Ambrotype (unidentified, possibly Henry Pinner),
			undated

MICROFILM NOTE AND GUIDE

A large portion of the collection has been microfilmed. Since microfilming, the collection has been reprocessed, thus the organization of the materials on microfilm may not necessarily mirror the current organization of the physical materials. Volume numbers listed in the omissions list do correspond with current volume numbers of the physical collection. The omissions list may not be completely comprehensive.

Reel 1	Correspondence, 1849-1864.
Reel 2	Correspondence, 1865-March 1882.
Reel 3	Correspondence, April 1882-July 1896.
Reel 4	Correspondence, August 1896-October 1899.
Reel 5	Chronological Files, 1856-1934, undated. *Most of these
	materials are now known as the series Professional and
	Military Papers in the physical collection.
Reel 6	Financial Papers, 1857-1897, undated.
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Reel 9	Writings and Manuscript Volumes, 1852-1904, undated.
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	1896, 1919, undated.
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Omissions

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Omissions (continued)

Volume 42 (Memorandum book with financial notes, undated) Volume 46 (Scrapbook, 1855-1913, 1934)