A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Sources in the Kansas State Historical Society Pertaining to Kansas in the Civil War

Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, August 21, 1863 (Kansas State Historical Society)

By Eugene Donald Decker
A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Sources in the Kansas State Historical Society Pertaining to Kansas in the Civil War

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KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
EMPORIA - KANSAS

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The writer also wishes to acknowledge his thanks for the interest and helpful suggestions given to him by Nyle H. Miller, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, and the following members of the staff, Robert H. Richmond, State Archivist, Mrs. George Hawley of the library, and Forrest R. Blackburn, research director. Credit for the illustrations goes to Jack L. Casner of the Society's staff.

Last, but by no means least, a special thanks goes to my wife Carolyn for her help in typing and proofreading the manuscript.

E. D. D.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, President King and Dean Boylan, the Graduate Division which sponsors this publication, and the members of the editorial board of the Emporia State Research Studies are very pleased to have this opportunity to offer Mr. Decker's study during this Kansas centennial year.

We are all aware that the Kansas State Historical Society is the major service center for the study of Kansas history. Through the years its contribution to the Kansas heritage has been widely recognized, and its resources continue to be dedicated to the perpetuation of that heritage. We are most appreciative to Mr. Nyle H. Miller, secretary, for making this study available to the members of the Society, in addition to those on our regular mailing list.

It is our hope that this bibliography of materials in the Kansas State Historical Society pertaining to the early years of Kansas statehood will be of value to many persons, now and in the future.

W. H. S.
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I

INTRODUCTION

Bibliography is said to be but the handmaiden of history. Yet the service it renders is one of fundamental importance. The adage that a stream cannot rise higher than its source is never more appropriate than when applied to the sources of the stream of history. These sources it is the task of bibliography to identify and to assist in the historian’s task of evaluation . . . .

[John B. White, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1956.]

The Civil War centennial and the centennial of Kansas statehood are commemorated in 1961. This bibliography of major, minor and miscellaneous materials in the Kansas State Historical Society collections is offered to assist in the study of Kansas for the years 1861-1865.

Kansas had been admitted to the Union only a few months when the call to arms sounded. She was not a state to shirk her duty. Quickly Senator James H. Lane organized the Kansas office-seekers in Washington, D. C., into the Frontier Guard and tendered their services to President Lincoln. During the course of the Civil War 20,000 men, both white and Negro, were mustered from the state into federal service. Only once was Kansas forced to use conscription in order to meet her quota. Casualties to Kansas troops exceeded 8,000 and her mortality was the highest proportionally of any state in the Union. Altogether she supplied twenty-three regiments, four batteries and several units of state militia to the war effort.

In analyzing the sources of Kansas war history for the years 1861-1865, a formidable task came to me; time and other restrictive factors necessitated limiting the available material. To some, the Civil War might have begun May 30, 1854, when Kansas first became a territory, while to others it may have begun during the lusty era of old John Brown, and still other dates and events have been cited. For the purpose of this paper it actually commenced on April 12, 1861, with the firing on Fort Sumter, and ended not during reconstruction but with General Grant’s acceptance of Lee’s sword at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

*Mr. Decker is a member of the staff of the Kansas State Historical Society. This study was originally submitted by the author as a Research Project in partial fulfillment of his Master’s degree program in the Social Sciences at Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia.
A map showing the service of the First Kansas Battery in the Civil War. (Kansas State Historical Society.)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Three departments of the Kansas State Historical Society were consulted for material: the library, the archives and manuscripts department, and the newspaper and census department. The library was consulted thoroughly and source materials are listed in Chapters II, III and IV. Compiling these chapters proved to be an arduous undertaking, but the catalogues, other bibliographical sources, and the librarians provided me with extensive published and unpublished reference material. As the compiler of this bibliography, I reserved the right to discriminate in selecting only those items I thought embraced the subject sufficiently to be worthy of their allocation here.

Complete collections, such as the Official Records of the Civil War, are listed as one work, rather than presenting the various subdivisions that are pertinent to Kansas. The library also has Adjutant General's Reports, regimental histories and monographs relative to service rendered by the several states that participated in the Civil War. No special analysis of these sources was made. This would have been too great an undertaking at this time. Several are included because of some general reference. It is undoubtedly true that careful examination would reveal some items of value concerning Kansas.

Clippings and the like are classified together in the volumes in which they are to be found, and no attempt was made to list each entry separately, for to do so would result in confusion. These entries are found in
Chapter IV. When specific clippings are of intense value, they may be mentioned independently. Most of these are in Chapter III.

Most items herein contained were personally examined; however, a number of entries reported to be in the library were not located due to inadvertent misplacement, theft, or other forms of loss in past years.

Letters, diaries and other memorabilia were scrutinized and included in the manuscripts section, Chapter V. Small collections are presented individually, while others, numbering several hundred items, are presented collectively. Several of the larger collections are edited and published in the Kansas Historical Quarterly. Two examples are the Joseph Trego and the Daniel R. Anthony letters. In such cases of publication, these entries are made in either Chapter II or Chapter III and also as manuscript entries in Chapter V.

The newspaper section of this project proved to be the least difficult. From William E. Connelley's History of Kansas Newspapers and American Newspapers, 1821-1936, edited by Winifred Gregory, the names and dates of publication were extracted. As Connelley's work, published in 1916, lists the papers that the Society had available to that date, it was necessary to check the accession records for the period 1917-1960 to ascertain any new receipts of Civil War era newspapers. None of the publications has been scanned for war articles, but it is quite likely that much pertinent data would be discovered. In most of the journals that I have had an opportunity to view, there are editorials, direct reporting and reprints which give an insight and understanding to the war situation as it affected Kansas. Newspapers published outside the perimeter of Kansas constitute a source that is largely untapped and must be left to some other investigator.

VALIDATION OF THE STUDY

It is a truism, of course, that no bibliography is ever complete. This one is no exception. To strive for completeness would postpone the use of this paper until the centennial years are long past and the purpose for which it was prepared minimized. The terminal date for this paper was January, 1960, and already new materials have been received by the library and division of manuscripts.

The content of these materials must be carefully examined, of course. The recollections and the reminiscences particularly should be checked against recognized, authenticated documents. Writing several decades after the occurrence of an event, the author tends to subscribe to what is heard and what is "wanted to be seen," and not to what was actually seen and known. Outstanding examples of this type of presentation found in this paper are the memoirs of the survivors of the Quantrill raid. As a result of remembrances, a structural weakness in historical writing occurs, as each successive account goes back only as far as its immediate predecessor, rather than to the original and ultimate source. But it is necessary to retain them for what they are worth, for no adequate history of Kansas
during this epoch—or for that matter, any other period—could be written without them, as some aspects of war history are so insufficiently represented that there is no other source available.

It is hoped that this bibliography will be helpful to the researcher, and that any additions or corrections will be brought to the attention of those responsible for its preparation or to those in charge of the departments from which the material was obtained.

II

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

The fundamental purpose of the present chapter is to list certain primary and secondary materials of major consequence. An attempt has been made to separate the more important sources from those of subordinate value. Saying one item has major worth while another has less value is subjective and, therefore, arbitrary. The designation of minor and miscellaneous sources for the listings following this chapter do not imply a poor record or one lacking in subject matter. Actually the works found in Chapters III and IV, when used collectively, can divulge a wealth of information, particularly when applied to a specific topic. However, as individual items pertaining to Kansas, they do not have the major consequence of the items noted in this chapter.

Edited, primary source materials, such as diaries, letters, manuscripts, etc., that have been published in the Kansas Historical Quarterly and other scholarly journals are included in this section. Likewise, monographs that deal exclusively with Kansas Civil War activities, i.e., Albert Castel's A Frontier State at War: Kansas, 1861-1865, or a portion of a book that represents a segment of the war, e.g., Dudley Cornish's The Sable Arm are presented. Certain standard histories of Kansas have been included, because they furnish a basic outline of the events that have transpired. Other general histories, which mention briefly the Civil War period, have been placed in Chapter III. In addition, biographical studies of leading military figures and local statesmen are recorded, when it has been determined that enough material can be gleaned from their use. Official reports of a primary or an authoritative nature are also placed in this category.
The works presented in Chapters II, III and IV can be obtained in the Society's library.


An excellent work on the employment of Indians as a fighting force exploited by the Union and Confederate governments.

Battles in the Indian Territory [Oklahoma] in which Kansas troops participated are mentioned.


A preliminary work which should be used as an introductory study for The American Indian as a Participant in the Civil War.

Good description of the Indian Territory and the Border States on the eve of the Civil War, and of methods used in persuading the Indians to side with the Confederacy rather than the Union.

Andreas, Alfred T. History of the State of Kansas; Containing a Full Account of its Growth from an Uninhabited Territory to a Wealthy and Important State; of its Early Settlements; its Rapid Increase in Population, and the Marvelous Development of its Great Natural Resources. Also, a Supplementary History and Description of its Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages . . . Biographical Sketches . . . 2 vols. Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1883. folded maps.

A section, pp. 179-211, is devoted to military history. Contains rosters of Kansas regiments, orders, casualty lists and synopses of battles.


Written on the golden anniversary of the raid and somewhat tarnished, it is a biographical study of Quantrill and his men as told by his chief scout.


A different approach to the two campaigns by the Reverend Baxter who, due to his calling, was able to note details that eluded the combatants. Kansas troops participated at Prairie Grove only.


Alphabetical listing of names, places, events and people in Kansas Civil War history.


A portion of this monograph deals with Robinson's experiences as the state's first wartime governor.


Written sometime after the Civil War, it remained hidden from the public for many years. It probably is the most authentic work on Blunt's military career.

A synopsis of Blunt's activities as requested by Colonel T. G. Anderson, Adjutant General of Kansas. It deals with the Arkansas campaigns,
General Sterling Price's invasion of Missouri and Kansas, and Blunt's forays into the Indian Territory.


A reprint taken from official records as found in The War of Rebellion; a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies . . . as made to Major General Samuel Curtis, Commanding General of the Department of the West, December 3, 1862, giving facts and statistics.


Chapters VI-IX contain a chronological diary-like report of his war experiences with Co. K, Fifth Kansas regiment in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. The original is found in the Society's manuscript collection.


A collection of letters written by Mrs. Clarke to her mother in England mentioning the Civil War in Kansas.

Captain Clarke served with the Sixth Kansas Volunteer regiment; he died of scarlet fever in Tennessee.


A well-rounded survey of Quantrill's activities in Missouri and Kansas. Contains a roster of men who served under the “Black Flag.”


Chapter VIII, “Kansas at War,” written by William F. Zornow presents an excellent coverage, although not detailed, of the war. It is basically the same material as presented by Dr. Zornow in his Kansas; A History of the Jayhawk State. See last entry of this chapter.


Having fought in many of the battles, the author compares his reminiscences with the official reports published by the United States War Department. Where no official documentation was available, he drew on information supplied him by observers and participants.

An outstanding secondary source for material on the war in the West.

The Civil War on the Border. A Narrative of Military Operations in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, During the Years 1863-1865, Based upon Official Reports and Observations of the Author. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1904. 546 pp. maps, illustrations.

Nearly fifteen years after the publication of Vol. I of The Civil War on the Border, Britton deemed it necessary to write Vol. II of this monumental work. Again he used similar sources for study in the preparation of the second volume.
Like Vol. I it is an excellent study of the western Civil War, handicapped only by the lack of a suitable index.

Using his diary, authorities he deemed reliable, and official reports, the author produced an unbiased monograph of an eventful year in the West, 1863.

**The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War.** Kansas City: Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, 1922. 474 pp. portraits.
Relying upon much the same sources as for his previous works, Britton elaborates on the use of the Indians in the Civil War. Particularly good study of the war in the Indian Territory where Kansas troops took a very active part.

**The Aftermath of the Civil War, Based on Investigation of War Claims.** Kansas City: Smith-Grieves Company, 1924. 312 pp.
An investigation of war claims made by Kansans and others, based on loss of life and property. The author states that the investigation of every war claim had some relation to military operations and afforded an opportunity for discussion of every phase of the war.

Biographical study of Harrison Trow's service with Quantrill's marauders. This narrative was written by Burch as Trow told it to him.

Short histories of Kansas Volunteer regiments, including reports, casualties and general orders.

It can also be found in Vol. II, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-'65*, or the one volume reprint edition.

Miss Caldwell edits several letters written by Colonel John A. Martin, commanding officer of the Eighth Kansas infantry regiment, to John J. Ingalls commenting on the activities of his regiment and the battle of Chickamauga.

A comprehensive, one-volume study of Kansas' military and political events during the war years. This monograph stays well within the limits of the Kansas borders, the near-by Missouri counties, and Indian Territory. Little effort is devoted to the role that Kansas regiments played in the war outside the West.

Castel's dissertation is liberally covered with footnotes, although he makes many statements without citing authority or acknowledging indebtedness. However, a reasonably complete bibliography gives this work evidence of validity.

**“War and Politics: The Price Raid of 1864,” Kansas Historical Quarterly, 24: 129-143, Summer, 1958.**
Castel delves into the only attempted raid of Kansas during the Civil War and the military tactics and political chicanery that hobbled the attempt to repel it. Battles of the Little and Big Blue, Westport and Mine Creek are depicted.


A diary spanning the period, August 23, 1862-October 16, 1864, listing military movements and war events in Arkansas.


Scattered throughout the first two volumes of this work can be found Civil War material, including maps, photographs, tables and correspondence. A very adequate coverage and summary of the war with enough detail to satisfy the critical reader.

The last three volumes are devoted to biography and should be consulted as needed.

This excellent history text was written by the late secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society and has been reprinted several times.


A short, but complete, biography of General Lane. It is made up in part of a series of essays that deal with his wartime activities.


Not essentially a biography, but an account of the incidents comprising border warfare, of which Quantrill was an instigator.

The best reference work on Quantrill and border warfare written to date in the estimation of many.


Approximately one-fourth of this work is devoted to Colonel Plumb's military career in the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer regiment.


This article in the main, is a letter supposedly written by Samuel Roberts, a Welsh Congregational minister, and published in the Merthyr [Wales] Telegraph, October 3, 1863; it undoubtedly had considerable influence on the attitude of many Welshmen towards the Civil War.

Vividly described in this letter is the horrible carnage that took place in Lawrence when Southern guerrillas rode under the "Black Flag."

Conway, a lecturer in American history at the University College of Wales, disputes the authorship of the letter, but believes the contents noted by Samuel Roberts to be authentic.


Professor Cornish of Kansas State College of Pittsburg mentions that Kansas was one of the first states to use Negro troops to good advantage during the Civil War.

Comprehensive treatise covering a minimized element that was put to good use during the conflict.

"Kansas Negro Regiments in the Civil War," Kansas Historical

Using material taken from newspapers, manuscripts and official records, Dr. Cornish treats with due respect a subject which has been sorely neglected.

Kansas put four Negro military organizations into the field and two of them proved their mettle by compiling sterling records in several encounters, most notably at Honey Springs, Oklahoma and Poison Springs, Arkansas.


A lengthy, but sketchy, history of the Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment. Numerous quotations from official documents outline General Lane's military service.

A small map of the battleground at Cane Hill, Arkansas, is included.


Memoirs of a "war governor" of Kansas who served in the Second Kansas infantry and cavalry regiments and the Second Kansas Colored regiment. In this enchiridion Crawford personalized several campaigns with emphasis on the purported Price invasion of Kansas which was attempted during his tenure in office.


A short sketch pertaining to the battle of Westport, fought near Kansas City, Missouri, October 21-22, 1864, and the effort made by the author to have the federal government establish a national military park on the site of the battlefield.


A recent work on the use of Indians in Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory during the Civil War.

Written from the Confederate viewpoint, this deals with the activities of a general of the Confederate Indians and is of immense value to Kansas and Oklahoma historians.


The correspondence of General Stand Watie, Cherokee Confederate general, March 7, 1832.-October 22, 1872, contains certain letters in reference to Kansas military movements in the Indian Territory.

Autobiography of one of Quantrill's henchmen who took part in border warfare.

Dyer, Fredrick. (comp.).  
**A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion** . . . .  
Part I. Number and organization of armies of the United States.  
Part II. Chronological record of campaigns, engagements, actions, skirmishes and sieges in the United States, 1861-1865.  
Part III. Regimental histories. See index for Kansas entries.

Edwards, John N.  
General summary of guerrilla warfare in Kansas and Missouri with particular stress on the activities of Quantrill.

**Shelby and His Men: or, the War in the West.** Cincinnati: Miami Printing and Publishing Company, 1867. 551 pp. map.  
A well written one-volume work on one of the Confederacy's more capable generals whose activities, centered in the West, are erringly unheralded. Although somewhat biased, it re-examines the war in Missouri and Arkansas, as Shelby and his command were continually in conflict with Kansas regiments—particularly as he moved west with Sterling Price in a final attempt to swing Missouri to the Confederacy and neutralize any advantage posed by Kansas.

The author served in one of Shelby's regiments, and the book was written when the events were fresh; therefore, the possibility of accuracy and authenticity is noteworthy.

Eldridge, Shalar W.  
Several chapters of this extended recollection deal with the war years, mostly with the Lawrence massacre, which he witnessed.

Farlow, Joyce and Louise Barry (eds.).  
"Vincent B. Osborne's Civil War Experiences,"  
Private Osborne divides his manuscript into four installments:  
Part I deals with the early campaigns in Missouri, particularly the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.  
Part II covers his enlistment in the Second Kansas cavalry regiment and a tour of duty in Kansas and New Mexico.  
Part III is an expanded account of his unit's activities in Missouri and Arkansas.  
Part IV tells of Osborne's war injury and hospitalization at Clarksville, Arkansas.

Fox, Simeon M.  
"The Early History of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry,"  
**Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society,** 11: 238-253, 1909-1910.  
A history of the Seventh Kansas cavalry, 1861-1862, written by Mr. Fox to refute derogatory statements made about the regiment by Captain Henry Palmer in his *Black-Flag Character of the War on the Border.*

**"The Story of the Seventh Kansas,"**  
**Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society,** 8: 13-49, 1903-1904.  
Fox, who was Adjutant General, presented this paper on the Seventh Kansas cavalry before the annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1902. He stated that "... the story of the Seventh will never be
written—can never be written. The story of a few battles—not a tenth told; a sketch of many skirmishes . . . .” In spite of its purported deficiencies the article contains many anecdotes, both humorous and sad, which could never be found in a formal regimental history.

**The Seventh Kansas Cavalry; Its Service in the Civil War. Topeka, Kansas: The Kansas State Printing Plant, 1908. 59 pp.**

Reprinted from Vol. VIII, *Kansas Historical Collections*, with added footnotes by Secretary George W. Martin.


An authentic study of the formative years of Kansas by a former employee of the Kansas State Historical Society. Several of the later chapters deal with the military and political entanglements of an infant state preparing for war.

Gardner, Theodore. **“The First Kansas Battery,” Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 14: 235-282, 1915-1918. maps, photographs.**

A historical sketch of the First Kansas battery, with reminiscences by the author. It contains several letters and general orders.

Greene, Albert R. **“Campaigning in the Army of the Frontier,” Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 14: 283-310, 1915-1918.**

Reminiscences of an officer who served with the Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment in southeastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

Much of the article is taken from Greene’s diary, which lends to its veracity. Conditions of the countryside and daily routine are mentioned. He described Emporia as a forlorn hamlet which he viewed as the regiment moved south from Fort Leavenworth.

**“On the Battle of Wilson Creek,” Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 5: 116-127, 1889-1896.**

Written by a man who took part in the battle, it is a paper telling of the baptismal firing received and the heavy casualties suffered by the First Kansas infantry regiment. This battle took place near Springfield, Missouri, August 10, 1861.

Herklotz, Hildegarde R. **“Jayhawkers in Missouri, 1858-1863,” Missouri Historical Review, 17: 266-284, April, 1923, 17: 505-513, July, 1923, and 18: 64-101, October, 1923.**

A study of bushwhacking and forays made by Kansas guerrillas into Missouri and culminating in the retaliatory destruction of Lawrence, Kansas.

Hinton, Richard J. **Rebel Invasion of Missouri and Kansas and the Campaign of the Army of the Border Against General Sterling Price, in October and November, 1864. Chicago: Church and Goodman, 1865. 351 pp. photographs, maps.**

A fairly authentic monograph of General Sterling Price’s invasion of central Missouri in October and November, 1864, and his expulsion by General James Blunt.

Holcombe, Return L., and Adams. **An Account of the Battle of Wilson’s Creek, or Oak Hills, Fought Between the Union Troops, Commanded by Gen. N. Lyon, and the Southern, or Confederate Troops, Under Command of Gens. McCulloch and Price, on Saturday, August 10, 1861, in Greene County, Missouri. Springfield, Missouri: Dow and Adams, 1883. 104 pp. photographs.**
A general over-all study of the battle of Wilson's Creek with sketches of the various state regiments that participated.


This term paper covers the whole of Anthony's life and takes a concise look at his military career, particularly the difficulty in which he was involved in Tennessee.

Public anger was aroused when Anthony, colonel of the Seventh Kansas regiment, threatened to severely punish any man in his command who apprehended or returned any fugitive slave to his owner.


Edited by Hull's daughter Myra, this diary deals with the Eleventh Ohio regiment's activities in the Wyoming Territory. Part of it is devoted to a description of a march from Cincinnati to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, via Fort Leavenworth, February-March, 1864.


Partially breaks down into hours the day of the battle and recounts the events as they transpired on October 23, 1864. Organization of various commands that took part, including Confederate units.


Taken from Vols. XIII and XXII of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, a presentation of the war record of Colonel Phillips, who served primarily in the Indian Territory.


An interesting article about an unofficial organization established by the master political manipulator, Senator James H. Lane, to serve as a bodyguard to President Lincoln during the initial phases of the war. Contains excerpts from leading Kansas and Eastern newspapers.


Part III contains letters written between October 1, 1861, and June 7, 1862, recapitulating the daily events and occurrences of an encamped army. A letter dated November 24, 1861, mentions the battle of Little Blue near Independence, Missouri.

Part IV contains letters concerning the last few months of Anthony's
connection with the Seventh Kansas Volunteer regiment and dates from June 20 until September 14, 1862. The most important of the letters deals with Anthony's prohibition of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law by General Order No. 26, a copy of which is reprinted.

This series of letters addressed to his family is written from Mississippi and Tennessee.


A letter dated May 8, 1861, from Colonel Montgomery to George L. Stearns, stating the Kansas policy of action at the beginning of the war and discussing conditions in Linn county.


A group of unedited letters written to Cephas Brainard in Connecticut telling him of the Indian depredations in Washington county.

Due to the war, not enough troops were left in Kansas to protect the settlers from the infrequent war parties.


Mrs. Lovejoy, wife of a Methodist minister, wrote this series of letters from Vermont, Kansas, and Corinth, Mississippi. She was in the last two places with her husband, who was a chaplain with a Kansas regiment.

The Vermont and Kansas letters deal with wartime thought, while the ones from the South picture battles and conditions.


These letters were written from Indianola, which was northwest of Topeka, to Reader's half-brother Frank, his half-sisters Mary Ellen and Martha, and other relatives in Illinois and his Indianola friends at the front.

These letters cover an era from January, 1861, to March, 1863, as he gave his views of a nation in a state of chaos.

Reader later served with the Kansas Militia in repelling General Price's invasion and became a foremost artist of Kansas Civil War scenes.


A vivid description of the Lawrence massacre. Several of the early chapters deal with the rational of the massacre and with the conditions that followed.

The late Society secretary William Connelley said that this manuscript is reliable, fair in statement and the most elaborate on the subject.

The Society does not possess an original copy of this pamphlet.


A historical sketch of the Eighth regiment's activities in the Civil War by its commanding officer.


See pages 48-49 for a letter dated Lawrence, Kansas, August 23, 1863, concerning the Quantrill raid. It was written by Robert Stevens, who was later to become president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

A comprehensive study of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas military history, emphasizing their leaders and the battles that were fought within their borders. The area on the eve of the war is adequately covered.


In a letter dated St. Louis, March 7, 1861, General Lyon wrote to a Dr. Scott in Leavenworth telling of military life and giving a picture of the area. He also asked about his friends in Kansas.

General Lyon had been ordered from Fort Riley to St. Louis early in 1861 when it became known that the secessionists planned to capture it.


This diary, covering the period from Tuesday, October 18, through Saturday, October 29, 1864, gives an account of the battle of the Blue and the retreat southward of a defeated army with emphasis on privations suffered.


Using short articles, Prentis presents a concise, but complete summation of the war. See pp. 96-122.


Deals with the Negro soldier as utilized by the North. No one chapter is devoted to Kansas, but references are made throughout the text.


A biographical study of General Price by the grandson of an aide, with nearly as many references to Kansas as to Price himself.


The printed record of Kansas volunteer soldiers who were mustered into federal service, giving rank, date of enlistment, commissioning date, mustering date and other pertinent data. A military history of each regiment is included. (See W. S. Burke) Also contains much correspondence and reports.

The original report was published in two volumes by the Leavenworth Bulletin Co-operative Printing Company in 1867. All but a few copies of the original printing were destroyed by fire. This reprint edition has been indexed by the staff for use by library patrons.


A report made to Governor Thomas Carney, concerning the activities of the Kansas State Militia and Volunteer regiments for 1864. It contains rosters, reports and casualty lists.


Chapter XVIII deals with the Civil War. The chapter contains correspondence relating to the contention between Governor Charles Robinson and Senator James H. Lane.
Speer, John I. "The Burning of Osceola, Mo., by Lane and the Quantrill Massacre Contrasted," Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 6: 305-312, 1897-1900.

A striking comparison of the destruction of Osceola, Missouri, and Lawrence, Kansas, showing the aboveboard method of Lane's attack in contrast to the cowardliness displayed by Quantrill.

A superior article that refutes some of the legends about the two raids.


A broad study of Lane's over-all career with some mention of his Civil War entanglements.


Pages 268-305 deal with the Civil War in Kansas. It is often used as source material for other works on Kansas.

Steele, James W. The Battle of the Blue of the Second Regiment, K. S. M., October 22, 1864. The Fight, the Captivity, the Escape, as Remembered by Survivors and Commemorated by the Gage Monument at Topeka, Kansas. Chicago: D. H. Christophel, 1896. 157 pp. photographs.

Writing thirty-two years after the battle of the Blue which took place near Lexington, Missouri, the author tells of adversities, the taking of prisoners, and the lack of sound military tactics as exercised by the Union high command.

Contains a roster of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia and list of casualties.


This publication encompasses Stephenson's master's thesis and doctoral dissertation, as presented to the Universities of Indiana and Michigan.

Part II deals with Lane's political and military activities in Kansas in the 1860's. It might be considered the most authentic work on Lane's life to date.


Pages 448-513 of this general history text cover the military affairs for the period 1861-1865.


Letters written to William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from government officials, regarding the plight of loyal Indians near Le Roy, Kansas.


Pages 3-279 of Part III, Department of the West, deal with testimony given about the conduct of the war in Missouri and the West from the beginning until 1863.

Brief mention of Kansas participation in the war, including a report of the battle of Wilson's Creek.
Copy of a letter dated July 22, 1862, appointing the honorable James H. Lane as commissioner of recruiting for the department of Kansas.

The official records as compiled from reports submitted by the commanding officers of the several regiments that took part in the Civil War. The general index will guide the inquirer to Kansas references; each volume has a detailed index of its own contents.

This report lists casualties; also mentioned are tactics and strategy of the battle of Cane Hill.

A chronological enumeration of events that occurred in or affected Kansas. Contains a list of all engagements in which Kansas regiments participated. Also a list of casualties for each battle.

These events were extracted from newspapers and other sources and should be used with extreme caution, for the dates are not too accurate.

The author relates the story of the battle of Wilson's Creek to his young grandson. A first person narrative, written informally.

Contains a poem composed by the author.

Pages 106-117 give a general study of Kansas in the Civil War. It describes the major campaigns in which Kansas troops participated with mention of the principal commanders.

Dr. Zornow also did the chapter entitled, "Kansas at War" in John D. Bright's Kansas: The First Century, using much of the same material as in this work.

A well-written primary outline of the war for beginning students.
III

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MINOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

It has been previously stated that the appellation minor sources does not imply that the entries are materials of an inferior nature. Individually they disseminate less information on the subject of this bibliography, but collectively they may be of profound importance.

General works on the Civil War and biographical studies of relatively unknown personnel are found in this chapter. These general works consist mainly of the many books, articles and pamphlets written during the war or following its conclusion, e.g., Horace Greeley’s survey *The American Conflict*. Also many new secondary books published in the past several decades have been selected for reference, e.g., Douglas S. Freeman’s *Lee’s Lieutenants, A Study in Command*. Published primary source materials such as the *Messages of the Governors of Kansas* or Jessie A. Marshall’s *Private and Official Correspondence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler During the Period of the Civil War* are of limited use. Biographical entries are confined to persons whose commentary on the Jayhawk state’s war effort is limited, e.g., Edward Bumgardner’s *Life of Edmund G. Ross* or James Peckham’s *General Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861*. Standard his-
tories of other states and several full length studies of cities, counties and Kansas are enrolled, even though their contributions are negligible. Other articles written on the Kansas war effort and published in journals and periodicals are recorded. Also selected for inclusion in Chapter III are the many reminiscences, recollections and memoirs of those persons who fought, observed and chronicled the proceedings.


Pages 239-295 deal with activities in Missouri, particularly Wilson’s Creek.

Actually a two-volume work; however, the Society’s library has only Vol. I.


Written ten years before her The American Indian as a Participant in the Civil War, this is a concise study of the subject. It is of interest to Kansas, for it pictures General James Lane’s attempt to persuade President Lincoln to allow him to use Indians in a proposed expedition into Arkansas.


Summation of the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill in Arkansas. Kansas troops, commanded by General James G. Blunt, took a very active part.

Admire, Jacob V. Old Army Letters Written Forty-Two Years Ago. Kingfisher, Oklahoma: [n.n.] 1906. unpaged.

Addressed from various places in the South, the author writes of many absorbing sidelights of the war processes.

Although there is some mention of Kansans during the war, there is a doubt as to whether or not Admire is a Kansan.


Lengthy biographical entry on D. R. Anthony, with emphasis on his military career. Contains a copy of his General Order No. 26.


Written primarily for children, it is an eyewitness account of the cunning used by the residents of Lawrence to deceive Quantrill’s men.


On pages 154-157 the author quotes Dr. W. H. Warner extensively in recording the narrative of the Baxter Springs massacre.


A comprehensive bibliography of local historiography; many of the entries are contained elsewhere in this paper. The publication of this article precludes the necessity for listing all town and county histories found in the Society’s library.
Close scrutiny of these local histories will provide the reader with valuable information.


A graphic story of the capture, imprisonment and escape of a Union soldier. Anderson was a member of Co. C., First Wisconsin regiment, and came to Kansas soon after the conclusion of the war.


This work records the Civil War battles as seen by newspaper men. A good index lists Kansas affairs.

Appler, Augustus C. The Life, Character and Daring Exploits of the Younger Brothers Also the War Record of Quantrrell During the Three Years that Cole and James Younger Were with Him. Chicago: Laird and Lee, 1892. 287 pp. illustrations.

A general synopsis of Quantrill's activities in Kansas, utilizing the assistance of the Younger brothers.


Very brief resume of Kansas activities in the Civil War. See pages 111-115 for military section.

First printed in 1914 and later reprinted in 1919, this book was used as a public-school textbook.


A paper presented at a meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Kansas City, Missouri. In this paper she mentioned several works that had been written concerning the Price raid.


Summary of the Wilson's Creek campaign by a chaplain who was an eyewitness.


Written in 1887 for the Kansas Cultivator, this is an article about Bailey's personal recollections of the great raid on Lawrence.

Contains a list of the fatalities.


Meeting of a wartime state legislature and its accomplishments. Most noted of its activities was the war bond scandal and the impeachment of the Kansas Secretary of State and State Auditor.


A brief article on Quantrill which refutes the idea that he was killed in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865, and maintains that he was still living as late as 1910.

Chapters XXVII-XXXI concern Missouri military history with complete coverage of Price's raid and Wilson's Creek. Contains some reports and proclamations.


Chapters XXVIII-XXXII contain the military history of Missouri with emphasis on Wilson's Creek, Price's raid, Jayhawking, etc.

Barr, Elizabeth N. **Beginning and Progress of Kansas.** [n.p.] [n.n.] 1908. 59 pp. illustrations.

A handbook of Kansas history. Contains a copy of the sketch of the Lawrence raid by Sherman Enderton. Very brief resumé of Kansas Civil War history.

Barrington, Frank H. **Kansas Day.** Topeka, Kansas: George Crane and Company, 1892. 253 pp. illustrations, maps.

Pages 63-66 touch lightly on Kansas Civil War experiences, notably the Lawrence massacre and Price's raid.


Covers the trials and executions of military personnel and civilians during the Civil War.


Gruesome article on the massacre of twenty Confederate commissioned officers who were slaughtered south of Humboldt, Kansas. They were in the area to organize the Indians into a fighting force against the Union.

Indian behavior is described; i.e., war dances, death services and torture of the victims.

Bassett, J. M. **Union Men and Their Sufferings, in North-Western Missouri.** New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck and Thomas, 1864. 52 pp. illustrations.

Treatment of Loyalists in Missouri by the Secessionists. Mention of guerrilla activity in Kansas and Missouri.


A concise report of the battle of Mine Creek can be found on page 196, from the *Iola Register*, undated.


A resumé of one of the leading campaigns during Price's attempted invasion of Missouri and Kansas; shows the location of the battlefield in relation to present-day Kansas City.


More familiarly known as *The Century War Book*, it narrates several campaigns in which Kansas troops received their baptism of fire. Wilson's Creek can be found on pages 33-34.


Mention is made of the increase of the freight business during the Civil War, due to the coming of the railroad.

A short article concerning the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lexington.


The war in Arkansas during 1861-1862 as told by a lieutenant colonel of the First Arkansas Volunteer cavalry regiment. Many interesting references to Kansas.


Portions of these volumes relate to the war in the West, notably the Arkansas campaigns and Quantrill's raid.


A review of Quantrill's activities in Kansas and Missouri, including a letter from Robert S. Stevens dated Lawrence, August 23, 1863, reporting a victim's view of the attack.

Stevens acted as a surgeon throughout the affair.

“Opposite Views of William Clarke Quantrill. Did He . . . or Didn't He?” Museum Graphic, 8: 11, Spring, 1956.

A summarization of arguments on whether or not Quantrill was a well-behaved and studious youth.

“Captain William Clarke Quantrill, Major J. M. Bassett and Their Times of Terror,” Museum Graphic, 10: 4-6, Spring, 1958.

Resumé of Quantrill's career of terror, emphasizing that he was not a member of the Confederate army during the sack of Lawrence.


A reminiscence of a member of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia at Westport, Missouri. Bonebrake points out that incompetency and cowardice resulted in the loss of prisoners and precipitated additional deaths.


An address at the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate dead at Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri, October 22, 1911. A review of the career of General Shelby who admirably manipulated Kansas troops at the battles of the Blue and Westport.


An account of the burning and pillaging of Lawrence, as told to the author by eyewitnesses Joseph Savage, the Reverend R. Cordley, J. G. Sands and F. W. Read.

Contains a listing by name of those persons who were killed, wounded or missing.


A brief report on the Wilson's Creek engagement by a participant.

A concise synopsis of the war is found on pages 28-52. Deals for the most part with Quantrill.


General summary of the Lawrence massacre as taken from secondary sources.


Personal experiences of Henry S. Clarke, pertaining to the raid. Written mostly as dialogue.


Conversation between the author and Colonel Cloud, June 3, 1895, concerning Cloud's military exploits. Included are comments on Britton's book The Civil War on the Border.


Pages 1-28 deal with the activities of General N. Lyon and early campaigns, particularly Wilson's Creek.


A report of wartime action in Missouri and Arkansas by a correspondent of the New York Tribune.


A basic study of insurrection and military tyranny that degenerated into guerrilla warfare. The author places praise and condemnation at the doorsteps of the deserving, as they created their own history.

Contains an excellent bibliography.


A fresh approach to the battle of Mine Creek, Linn County, Kansas, featuring the surrender of a ranking Confederate general to a sixteen-year-old boy.


In part, a Lawrence merchant's recollection of the Civil War in Kansas, notably the Quantrill raid and Price's invasion.


A resumé of the military career of Edmund G. Ross, who was later credited with casting the vote that saved President Johnson from conviction on charges of impeachment.


A short history of Co. L, Kansas State Militia, and its limited participation in the war. Burt terms Co. L a "motley crowd."
Survey of Price’s raid through Missouri and eastern Kansas.

See Table of Contents for appropriate chapters on Kansas. Vol. XIII contains statistics on all major and minor battles.

Mention is made in this article of Co. K, Sixth Kansas militia regiment and atrocities committed by it in Arkansas.
Included is a roster of officers and men for October, 1864.

Chapters XV and XVI deal with Missouri military history and the difficulties the state encountered with Kansas raiders, General James H. Lane and “The Red Legs.”

Pages 70-83 for a resume of the war in Kansas City, with its ramifications.

General discussion of the persecution of pro-Southern sympathizers by the anti-slavery element, the jayhawkers.

“Kansas Jayhawking Raids into Western Missouri in 1861,” Missouri Historical Review, 54: 1-11, October, 1959. photographs.
Summarization of jayhawking activity in Missouri at the beginning of the war. Strong resemblance to his chapter in A Frontier State at War: Kansas 1861-1865.

Several references to the war in Kansas. The battle of Wilson’s Creek is mentioned on pages 48-51.

Review of Lyon’s military career, with mention of Wilson’s Creek.

A report delivered by Colonel Cloud before the annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, January 17, 1899, in retrospect viewing the state’s participation in the Civil War.
Verses of several military songs of that era are included.

A brief report of the battle of Pilot Knob.

A pamphlet written about 1910 telling of the escapades of Co. E., Twelfth Kansas regiment. Also interjected are the author’s philosophies and poems.
Some general mention of the war, Quantrill’s raid and the Lane-Robinson controversy.

“**The Ride of Pelathe the Shawnee,**” *The Club Member, 7*: 3-4, August, 1909.

Taken from Chapter XXVII of Connelley’s *Quantrill and the Border War*, this article tells of an effort by a Shawnee Indian to warn Lawrence of the impending attack, only to find that it had already started.


Pages 78-81 deal with the Price raid of 1864, in which the “Prince of Pistoleers” took part. James B. Hickok was a scout for General Alfred Pleasonton.

Interesting article, but one which should be used with reservation.


Speech before the U.S. House of Representatives, January 27, 1863, on the folly of waging war.

“**Shall the War Be for Union and Freedom, or Union and Slavery?**” *Collected Speeches and Pamphlets Kansas Senators and Congressmen*. Vol. IX. 14 pp.

A speech given before the U.S. House of Representatives, December 12, 1861, on the conduct of the war.


An autobiography dealing with Cook’s life in Kansas. The first chapter tells of Quantrill’s raid, the Baxter Springs massacre and general military occurrences.


A mention of the devastation of Lawrence.


See pages 47-49 for a letter written to the *Pittsburg Gazette* describing the Quantrill raid and the new Lawrence that grew out of the ashes.


Recollections of the war in Kansas by a minister of the gospel. The war itself, Quantrill’s raid and Price’s invasion are described at length from a pastor's viewpoint.

Cordley states that the account of the Lawrence raid was written soon after its occurrence from firsthand information and while events were recent and vivid.

**A History of Lawrence, Kansas from the First Settlement to the Close of the Rebellion.** Lawrence, Kansas: Lawrence Journal Press, 1895. 269 pp. portraits.

Study of the Civil War in Kansas with emphasis on Quantrill’s raid.

Of minor importance to Kansas war historians, as it mentions the battle of Wilson’s Creek and General Lyon.

See pages 211-227.


The Civil War in Kansas and Quantrill’s raid, as taken from secondary sources.


Governor Crawford’s message to the Legislature, January 10, 1866, recapitulating the number of men in Kansas regiments, number of men from Kansas who served in other regiments and men from other states who enlisted in Kansas regiments.


An address made before the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Springfield, Missouri, May 17, 1928, giving a resumé of the Wilson’s Creek engagement.


Pages 145-172 are a journalist’s report on the battle of Wilson’s Creek and the war in Missouri.


Resumé of a battle between Confederate troops and Indians versus the Ninth Kansas cavalry and the First Kansas Colored regiment.


Reminiscences of one who served at the battle of the Blue, Westport and Mine Creek.


Minor edited letters of Stand Watie during his war years. Several Kansas regiments opposed him at various times; however, there is no mention made of Kansas.


Pages 162-176 point out that Kansas troops commanded by Colonel Weer took part in the war in the Oklahoma Territory.


Pages 28-29 list those references pertinent to Kansas.

A reminiscence of his services during Price's invasion into Missouri by a member of General Cabel's brigade.

Valuable background material of Price's earlier activities in Arkansas. Confederate-slanted approach to the purported invasion of Missouri and Kansas.


Chapter XVIII deals with Missouri military history and with battles implicating Kansas.


A general survey of the Civil War in and around the twin Kansas Cities is found on pages 627-644.


A battlefield at which loyal Creek Indians were ambushed enroute to Kansas to tender their services to the Union.

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Touches on the organization of Indian troops in Kansas.


A brief sketch portraying war activities of the men from the Burlingame community.

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"Battle of Prairie Grove," *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society*, 16: 580-590, 1923-1925.

Short summation of the battle of Prairie Grove. Several excerpts from official sources are included; one, an interesting communication from General Hindman on the subject of military procedure.


Pages 118-119 contain Mrs. Dix-Flinton's report of the heroic action and personal suffering during the raid.


General Dodge commanded troops against the Indians and operated out of Fort Leavenworth in 1864-1865. A report of the campaigns against the Indians for these dates is included.


Chronological reporting of minor campaigns in lesser-known areas of the war.


Extracts of letters written by Margaret Hays, wife of rebel leader Upton Hays, to her mother telling of jayhawking activities near Westport, Missouri.

An absorbing essay on how political and military leaders and various cities of Kansas spent Independence Day. A day of speeches, parades, parties and over-all celebration. The date, July 4, 1861.


Gives an account of the assistance provided by the James and Younger brothers to Quantrill in Missouri and Kansas, including the Lawrence raid.


Essay of a Hoosier regiment stationed in Kansas to help control the Indians just after the completion of the war. Gives a description of the plains in 1865.


Chapters XXVII and XXVIII cover Missouri military history and offer a few regimental histories. Of limited importance to Kansas.


Brief mention of the war in the West.


Pages 141-154 contain recollections of the state at the commencement of the war and throughout its duration.


Personal observations of Colonel James Montgomery’s conduct during 1861, by a man who served under him.


Tales of the Civil War from John Brown to Wilson’s Creek.


See Chapter XXXIII for the Wilson’s Creek engagement and the index (Vol. IV) for the war in Missouri in 1861.


Pages 11-23 deal with Price’s raid and the role Fort Scott played. Contains a list of officers of local regiments of the Kansas State Militia.

This book is not consistently accurate; however, some pencilled corrections have been made.


A confederate colonel’s account of the war on the border. Specifically the campaigns in Missouri, notably Wilson’s Creek and Lexington.

This eulogium was delivered in 1889 by an unknown minister at the death of ex-Governor John A. Martin. Brief mention was made of his war service as commanding officer of the Eighth Kansas infantry regiment.


Not thoroughly consulted, but articles concerning the state of Kansas appear intermittently throughout this work.


This battle was fought at the conclusion of the Civil War; mention is made of the Eleventh’s activities in Arkansas and other states prior to their departure for the Wyoming Territory.


Summary of the military affairs of the organizer of Indian regiments in Kansas, with sketches of campaigns in which they participated.


A description of the Six Mile House which was used as a rendezvous for a notorious gang of jayhawkers. Eventually Kansas troops were used to clean out this nest of marauders.


An atlas containing forty-six plate maps of Civil War battles. Pages 32-33 contain maps for Chattanooga and Chickamauga where the Eighth Kansas regiment participated.


Excellent eyewitness account of Quantrill’s massacre by a man who was smuggled out of his own burning house wrapped in a carpet, as he was being sought by Quantrill’s lieutenants.


Known as the “Thermopylae of the West,” the battle of Pilot’s Knob was used by General Thomas Ewing, ex-Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, to retard the advance of Sterling Price, in order that St. Louis might strengthen its fortifications.

See pages 29-53.


A summary of the war in the West. See index for Arkansas and Missouri.
War time service as commanding officer of Fort Larned, Kansas.

See pages 100-130 in respect to Kansas' activities in the Indian Territory. This chapter contains information on the formation of the Indian Home Guard, which saw considerable action in the Indian Territory.

A letter written by Captain A. W. Burton to his brother Isaac. The killing of a Cheyenne Indian and the Independence Day celebration in 1863 are the principal items noted in this letter.

Several chapters deal with the war in Missouri and the battle of Chattanooga.

The author states that this incident was never reported and has never been recorded in the official records of the war. It concerns the escorting of a wagon train of supplies from Rolla, Missouri, to Salem, Arkansas, and the hazards and hardships encountered enroute.

An essay on General Blunt's brigade in the Indian Territory and the battle of Honey Springs, July 17, 1863.

A mention of the war in the trans-Mississippi West. See index for topics.

Mention of Kansas troops fighting bushwhackers, as written by a Southern sympathizer.

A brief, but interesting, sketch of Samuel R. Curtis, who became commander of the Department of Kansas in January, 1964.

This address was delivered before the Fire Insurance Men's Club on February 18, 1918. Gardner, who was a sergeant in the First Kansas battery, compares the lot of the Civil War soldier with the more fortunate World War I soldier.

This paper was read at the 56th reunion of the battle of Prairie Grove to members of the First Kansas battery at Lawrence.
Gardner's personal recollections, in which he stressed his thesis that the First Kansas battery turned the tide of battle at Prairie Grove.

An introduction to Garfield's later article, this states the necessity for the various forts and camps that were founded in Kansas from 1827 until the 1870's and gives their establishment dates.


Chapters III and IV give a summary of the Civil War in Kansas City; special emphasis is given to border warfare and General Ewing's General Order No. 11.


Memoirs of a politician who observed the progress of the war. He raised a militia company at his own expense and kept southern Kansas free from invasion until troops could be otherwise supplied.

Gleed, Charles S. "Eugene Fitch Ware," *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 13*: 19-41, 1913-1914.

Military experiences of the poet laureate of Kansas. His itinerary extended from Pea Ridge, Arkansas to the Wyoming Territory. Many incidental illustrations on the progress of the war and Indian policies are expressed.


The object of this work is to obliterate falsehoods reported about Federal troops at Chickamauga.


The chapter entitled "Civil War Brought Still Greater Troubles" briefly states the effect of the war on the Osage Catholic Mission near St. Paul. Not of a military nature, but reveals the divided allegiance that prevailed.


An incident concerning Quantrill as a peddler.


Although not entirely accurate, this is a study of the war from beginning to end. Many references to the war in the West and particularly Kansas.

A personal narration by one who experienced the raid on Lawrence and the pursuit that followed. Greene saw service in Co. A., Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment.

Griffith, George W. E.  My 96 Years in the Great West; Indiana, Kansas and California. Los Angeles: [n.n.] 1929. 289 pp. portraits.

A report of Quantrill's raid by one who lived through it.


General Jo. Shelby, assistant to Sterling Price, made a raid into Johnson county, Missouri, and was pursued to the Arkansas river by troops commanded by General Ewing.

"Civil War in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, 8: 1-28, October, 1913.

An address by Captain Grover before the Colonel Grover Post, No. 78, Grand Army of the Republic at Warrensburg, Missouri, November 4, 1893.

A comprehensive view of the Civil War in Missouri, with slight mention of battles in which Kansas regiments participated.


An excellent discourse on the Price raid and the battles fought to forestall his coming to Kansas.


A biographical sketch of Henry C. Lindsey, one of the lesser-known ranking officers in the Kansas Volunteer service. It is primarily concerned with the activities of the Eleventh Kansas infantry regiment.


A study of General Lyon before and during the Civil War, from a personal standpoint and in relationship to his men.


Major Hannahs describes very vividly the bloodshed, violence and plunderous raids to substantiate Sherman's adage that "war is hell."

"General Thomas Ewing, Jr.," Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 12: 278-282, 1911-1912. photographs.

This article is a relash of the life of General Ewing. One sidelight is his association with General Sherman.


Three general orders announcing victories of General Stand-Watie's troops over Union (Kansas) forces during September and October, 1864. These orders were used as mementoes by the Confederates.


Contains a synopsis of the battle of Westport.
Hazelrigg, Clara H.  
**A New History of Kansas.** Topeka, Kansas: Crane and Company, 1895. 289 pp. illustrations. 
Designed as a school textbook; the Civil War receives little reference.

Headly, Joel T.  
Vol. I covers the war until June, 1862, and gives mention of the war in the West, the battle of Wilson’s Creek.

Heisler, Emanuel F.  
**The Battle of the Big Blue.** [n.p.], [n.n.], [n.d.]. 6 pp. map. 
A paper read before the Ladies Contingent of the Westport Carnival, September 6, 1912, and reprinted in the *Kansas City Sun*, September 13, 1912. 
Recollections of the charge at Byram’s Ford, battle of the Blue, October 22, 1864. Included are several letters of endorsement and illustrations by S. J. Reader.

Hempstead, Fay.  
A school textbook presenting an outline of the Civil War in Arkansas. Mentions the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Newtonia, Cane Hill, etc.

Henderson, George D.  
Henderson, who was a chaplain at Fort Riley, delivered this memorial at Manhattan, September 26, 1861, to General Lyon who had previously served at the fort.

Herbert, George B.  
Minor sketches of the war in Missouri and the West.

Herr, Horace.  
**Harvey Vonore; or, the Making of a Minister; A Story of Old Lecompton and Early Kansas.** Fort Meyers, Florida: Geddes Publishing Company, 1934. 204 pp. portraits. 
Pages 69-78 contain compiled items about the role ministers played in the Lawrence raid.

Hill, Luther B.  
Vol. II contains biographical material only.

Hill, Ruth E.  
An account of the Lawrence massacre related by a grandfather to his granddaughter; contains some anecdotes.

Hills, Charles S.  
Not all Kansas regiments terminated their war service in Arkansas or the Indian Territory, as men of the Tenth Kansas were deployed at the
battle of Mobile. This short paper written by Colonel Hills gives an insight into this campaign and can be found on pages 177-190.

**History of Greene County, Missouri.** St. Louis: Western Historical Company, 1883. 919 pp. portraits.

Pages 284-428 contain a lengthy survey of the Civil War in Missouri and Wilson's Creek. Contains orders, reports and statistics.


The Civil War chapters include supplemental information on several battles in which Kansas participated. They range from Drywood to Wilson's Creek.


An over-all summary of border warfare and the battle of Westport.


Memoirs of Colonel Henry Hopkins who saw service with the Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment in southern Kansas, the Indian Territory and Arkansas.


Wartime events in Kansas, particularly Quantrill's raid on Lawrence. Interesting business practices prevail throughout the article.


Pages 340-348 deal with jayhawking and bushwhacking in Kansas and Missouri.


Minor mention of jayhawking in Kansas during the war.


A report on the Yeager raid and massacre at Rock Springs (Diamond Springs) and the prevention of destruction to Council Grove.


These recollections were presented at the old settlers dinners given at the home of Captain Martin J. Hubble, March 31, 1907-1911.

Pages 91-97 pertain to Wilson's Creek.


A brief story about troops in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.


A detailed study of the West Point graduates who served at Wilson's Creek.

The chapter on Fort Leavenworth and the Civil War describes the fort proper and many events that transpired there. There is included a drawing of the fort as it appeared just after the war.


The chapters are written as stories to be told to children and make only passing reference to Kansas war participation.


A report by Confederate scout J. F. Smith on the battle of Wilson's Creek is found on pages 93-97.

See also "A Battle Scene at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863," for a mention of service of the Fifth Kansas regiment.


Pages 182-190 of this elementary school textbook are set aside for a general survey of the Civil War as it pertains to Kansas, a sketch of General Lyon and the Lawrence raid.

Revisions were made in 1944 and 1953.


An address before the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, October 23, 1923, concerning the largest land battle fought west of the Mississippi River.

This report may also be found in *Senate Report no. 99*, pp. 2-8. (Serial 8388)


Pages 437-445 contain this essay on the battle of Helena, Arkansas; the author heaps praise on Colonel Powell Clayton and the men of the Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment.


See the index in Vol. IV for events pertinent to Kansas.


A collection of commentaries by various Kansans pertaining to the early life of Quantrill, 1858-1862. As a whole, they are not complimentary.

There is an endeavor to disprove any collusion between Quantrill and Senator Lane in the destruction of Lawrence.

Report of the battle of Mine Creek, taken from secondary sources. It contains a roster of officers of the Twenty-fourth regiment, Kansas State Militia. See pages 50-56.

A narrative of atrocities and violence suffered by loyal Missourians. Many references to jayhawking and Quantrill's raid on Lawrence.

See Chapter XI for a survey of the Civil War as it pertained to Kansas.

A detailed account of regiments and batteries engaged, casualties and the number of men in action by regiments, in each battle.
See Table of Contents for specific references to Kansas.

Lane, James H. *Speech in U. S. Senate, July 18, 1861.*
Speech at Springfield, November 18, 1861.
Speech at Boston, November 31, 1861.
Speech in U. S. Senate, December 17, 1861.
Speech in U. S. Senate, February 16, 1864.
Speech at Cooper Institute, New York, March 30, 1864.

These speeches deal with various topics, but mention Kansas and the war. See Vols. IX and XV, *Collected Speeches and Pamphlets of Kansas Senators and Congressmen.*

Biography of Missouri's most famous artist and the severest critic of General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and his General Order No. 11.
A print of the painting entitled "General Order No. 11" is included.

Of little significance to Kansas. A study of Lyon, his military career and political writings.

The military career of a Leavenworth merchant. Personal experiences at the battle of Wilson's Creek and campaigns in Arkansas.

A rather thorough statement of the causes and effects of the Lawrence raid by Quantrill. Written shortly after the occurrence, it uncovers some new material on the massacre.

Summary of Quantrill's raid on the neighboring city of Lawrence.

A study of the religious persecution, seizure of churches and oppression of ministers in the state of Missouri during the war. References made to Kansas.

Lewis, Lloyd. "Propaganda and the Kansas-Missouri War," Missouri Historical Review, 34: 3-17, October, 1939.

A look at the propaganda used during the Civil War, praising Kansas and condemning Missouri for their respective stands.


A rebel's review of the war in Missouri. Lewis served under General Shelby during Price's invasion.


Colonel Lewis corrects statements made in an earlier article in this same magazine. He gives a reason for their being in the lands of the Osage, the fight and escape.


A number of extracts from official records on the accomplishments of the First Kansas battery commanded by Captain Tenney.


Mention of Lawrence massacre and General Order No. 11.


Contains battle descriptions, sketches, portraits, maps and photographs of several of the engagements in which Kansas regiments participated, with dates and fatalities. See Table of Contents.


See pages 397-398 for Colonel D. R. Anthony's Order No. 26, prohibiting troops under his command from enforcing the fugitive slave law.


A review of the first phase of the Civil War on the Missouri frontier. Special emphasis given to General Lyon and Wilson's Creek.

Lossing, Benson J. The Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War in the United States of America. 3 vols. Hartford: Thomas Belknap, 1874. photographs, plans, etc.

See Table of Contents for the war in the West and pages 608 and 640, Vol. II.

Also published as Pictorial History of the Civil War.


A brief resumé of the Third cavalry and the Ninth infantry in Kansas during 1861 and 1862. Mention is made of the movement to Arkansas and the Cherokee nation. Included is a roster of officers.

Lut, John J. "Quantrill, the Guerilla Chief," Midland Monthly, 7: 509-520, June, 1897. photographs.
A report of the Baxter Springs massacre, the Lawrence raid and Quantrill’s betrayal of slave raiders into Missouri.

“Lydia S. Thomas. Account of Baxter Springs Massacre and Her Thrilling Adventure, Oct. 6, 1863,” The Club Member, 5: 4-5, May, 1907.

Recollections of Quantrill’s massacre of General Blunt’s wagon train, in which the author was a passenger.

McAllaster, Octavius W. “My Experience in the Lawrence Raid,” Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 12: 401-404, 1911-1912.

Personal recollection of the Quantrill raid.


A report presented by Reverend McCabe showing the decline of church attendance during the years 1861-1865.


A short historical sketch of the Fourth Kansas Militia regiment during trying times of October, 1864.


A non-fictional narrative of the struggle to keep Missouri from joining the Confederacy. Correspondence, reports and statistics pertinent to Kansas.


A sketch of the Wilson’s Creek engagement by the commanding officer of Co. H. A roster of officers is included.


Writing to his wife during the war, Colonel Lazear of the Pike county Home Guards tells of his efforts to destroy bushwhackers in and near Kansas City. Also mentions his part in the battle of Westport.


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A sketch of the Wilson’s Creek engagement by the commanding officer of Co. H. A roster of officers is included.

See index found in each volume for correspondence relating to Kansas.


Pages 371-377 give a résumé of the Kansas war effort.


An address delivered at Wichita, Kansas, May 30, 1886, stressing the character of the men from Kansas regiments who served in his brigade.

An address of Welcome to the Soldiers and Sailors at the State Reunion; and to the Kansas National Guard. [n.p.] [n.n] [n.d.] 11 pp.

An address delivered at Topeka, Kansas, September 29, 1885, and making mention of the war of the rebellion.

“Massacre of Confederates by the Osages,” *The Osage Magazine,* February, 1910, pp. 49-52.

A report of the massacre of Confederate officers in the Osage lands. Indian atrocities are described.

See Warner Lewis' article for additional information.


A sketch of a battle between loyal Creek Indians on their way to Kansas and Confederate troops, December 9, 1861. The Creeks wintered in Kansas in 1861.


A review of General Sterling Price’s military career.


War and strife in Missouri, with notes on Quantrill, jayhawking and the position of the Presbyterian Church during the war.


Chapter X presents a summary of the Civil War, border warfare and Price's raid.


A history of Linn county containing incidents pertinent to the war, i.e., the battle of Mine Creek, James Montgomery, Charles Jennison and jayhawking.


The life and military service of Jeff Thompson, C. S. A. It is of interest, as he served at the battle of Westport.


Pages 40-195 cover the Civil War in Missouri and Arkansas and mention Price's raid, jayhawking, etc.

Features the war by months and years. Chapter XXXVII covers Quantrill.


An attack on a wagon train carrying government stores near present-day Dodge City. Co. H, Eleventh Missouri cavalry, escorted it through Kansas. Good description of wagon train type of protection under Indian attack.


A note about the May 5, 1863, raid on the Diamond Springs stage station by Dick Yeager, a Quantrill henchman, and the rescue of Council Grove from a similar fate.


Brief histories of Kansas regiments, along with the names and number of Wyandotte county men who served in each. Also described are the battles that occurred in and near Kansas City.


Pages 120-136 deal with Civil War fortifications in Kansas.


An unpublished manuscript detailing the destruction of the Creek nation by Confederate General Cooper and the evacuation of the Indians to Fort Belmont, Wilson county, Kansas.


In the chapter “Inhuman Warfare” complaint is made of the manner in which Lane’s brigade and other regiments marauded Missouri and destroyed property.


A report of Wilson’s Creek by a member of the Missouri State Guard.


Missouri military history includes Wilson’s Creek, bushwhacking, General Order No. 11 and Price’s raid.


The text of this letter describes the battles of the Blue and Westport.

Nettleton was a sergeant in Co. E., Second Kansas regiment.


Minor mention of the war at the end of the book; some errors on Quantrill.

Nixon, Oliver W. “Reminiscences of the First Year of the War in Missouri,” A paper read before the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military

Pages 413-436 give mention to General Lane, General Lyon and the battle of Wilson's Creek.


Mention is made of Kansas regiments in Oklahoma Territory.


A description of hospital facilities and the services performed by members of the medical department of the United States Army.


Recollections of the war years in Kansas, emphasizing Quantrill's raid and Price's invasion.


An interesting work written by the captain of Co. A., Eleventh Kansas regiment, who pursued Quantrill after his raid on Lawrence. Several skirmishes followed, one of which prevented Federal stores from falling into rebel hands. Copies of general orders from the District Headquarters of the Border pertaining to the curtailing of guerrilla activities.

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Palmer writes of his personal experiences at the battles of the Blue, Westport, and the encampment at Trading Post.

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Eyewitness accounts of guerrilla warfare along the Kansas border. Palmer tells of events influencing many men to forsake neutrality and join jayhawking bands.

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In this narrative Palmer tells how the prevalent attitude of revenge and barbarism spread over the Missouri-Kansas border.

See pages 173-189.

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The Lawrence raid was the culmination of border outrages that had gone from bad to worse. This lengthy sketch tells only of the failure to capture the marauders and very little of the details of the raid. General orders for the suppression of further attacks are included.

See pages 190-204.

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"An Outing in Arkansas, or Forty Days and a Week in the Wilderness," A paper read by Companions of the Commandery of the State
In this paper Captain Palmer reconstructs events of a forty-seven day encampment by the Eleventh Kansas regiment in Arkansas, culminating in the battle of Prairie Grove, October-December, 1862.

See pages 213-225.


While the article as a whole deals with Indian depredations in the West, the "A Few Preceding Incidents" are of particular interest to Civil War historians. It tells of an Indian attack on the Little Blue river in Nebraska Territory, as witnessed by Captain Palmer, a member of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment.


See page 26 for a copy of an article reprinted from the Emporia News, July 30, 1864, pertaining to an alarm caused by Indians on the upper Cottonwood river. A march by the Eleventh Kansas State Militia is described.

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Mentions Lyon's service at Fort Riley prior to February, 1861.


Of limited use for Price's campaign in Missouri and at Wilson's Creek.


Although this monograph concerns events in Missouri, it has a direct bearing on Kansas. General Lyon was sent from Fort Riley to take charge of the arsenal at St. Louis. Several letters were written to old friends in Kansas on the progress of the war. A few pages are devoted to Wilson's Creek and the appendix contains Major Samuel D. Sturgis' report of the battle.


An article that deals with the associations of President Davis of the Confederate States of America and one of his generals. It shows a lack of trust for the leader of the war in the West, because of prejudices formulated during the war with Mexico.

Not essential to a study of Kansas, but interesting personality study.

The diary of Lieutenant Phelps of Co. H., Ninety-Fifth Ohio infantry regiment, records the adversities suffered in trying to halt Price. Secondary accounts of various battles.


Humorous treatment of the withdrawal of a full-blooded Osage Indian attached to the Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment.


See index for campaigns in the West, flavored by Southern writers.


Eulogy delivered in the United States Senate, December 20, 1861, by Senator Pomeroy; includes a report of Wilson’s Creek.


The writer recalls his wartime experiences in Missouri and Arkansas at the battles of Wilson’s Creek and Prairie Grove.


Reminiscences of the raid by a schoolteacher at Kanwaka.


Anonymously written, using secondary material, an interesting and informative sketch of the Price raid into Missouri and Kansas.


Mention is made of the Civil War and its effect on Fort Riley at various times. No one chapter is devoted strictly to the war.


Summary of Quantrill’s activities; contains a list of his original company.


A paper read before the Daughters of the Confederacy, October 22, 1910, giving the battle of Westport a pro-southern flavor by praising the abilities of Generals Price, Shelby and Marmaduke.


Pages 72-97 mention Kansas jayhawking, Quantrill’s cohorts and Stand Watie. The chapter is entitled “Quantrill’s Pupils.”


Mention of border warfare in Kansas and pertinent battles in Missouri and Arkansas.
 Brief comments on the sacking of Lawrence.

 A merchant of Lawrence relates his views on the war and a description of the massacre.

 Chapter VI, Vol. II gives personal recollections and opinions on Quantrill's raid.

 This message was delivered January 14, 1862, and contained a report concerning the conduct of the war to date.

 A one volume history of Bourbon county, commenting on war emotions, the battle of Dry Creek, battle of Mine Creek and Price's raid.

 Pages 1-10 present a summary of the Civil War. W. K. Cone wrote Chapter II, dealing with Quantrill.

 Additional information of the battle of Round Mountain.

 Using the same information as in his Abraham Lincoln: The War Years, Sandburg mentions the Civil War in Kansas and Missouri.

 Pages 390-555 cover the war in Missouri, relating to St. Louis as headquarters for the Department of the West. It contains orders, reports and rosters. Some mention of Kansas.

 Brief mention of the Civil War in the West.

 The story of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers and their service in Missouri, helping to repel the Price invasion. They served with Kansas regiments in this task.

An appendix to his The Story of a Cavalry Regiment, containing a brief sketch of each officer and man attached to the Fourth Iowa Volunteers.


Pages 90-91 present a sketch of Quantrill in Kansas.


Additional comments on an attempt by Henry Thompson to warn Lawrence of its impending danger. Adapted from William Connelley's Quantrill and the Border Wars.


This work was prepared by a former professor of history at Kansas State University; in it he makes reference to the draft as it applied to Kansas.


Composed of interviews and letters written to the Chicago Times. The author claims it to be the only true version of the Lawrence massacre.


A survey of the war in Arkansas. Some mention of Kansas, as Jay hawk regiments served there.


A letter dated New York City, July 30, 1865, from Sigel to Walter Howard, reflecting upon his retreat at Wilson's Creek.

Sigel was a German officer who commanded a regiment at the battle of Wilson's Creek. This article tells of his strategic maneuvering in Missouri to prevent Price from entering Kansas.

Contains a report from Benjamin McCulloch, Price's assistant, at the battle of Oak Hill [Wilson's Creek].


Reveals a sketch of the Missouri State Guard and Smith's personal hatred for Senator James H. Lane.

Casualty and strength lists for regiments participating at the battle of Wilson's Creek.


A reprint of an article first printed in the Leavenworth Daily Times, November 23, 1861; it chronicles the activities of the First Kansas regiment, as gathered by a correspondent for the St. Louis Democrat. It shows that humor was still to be found, even in those darkest of days.


Only one letter out of this collection deals with the Civil War. Writing to his father, John J. Ingalls made comments on the conflict as it appeared to him on May 11, 1861.


This pamphlet contains the speech delivered at Lawrence, October 30, 1864. Carney spoke on national politics and severely criticized the military practices of Senator James H. Lane.


A study of Senator Lane with some emphasis on his military career.


A brief reminiscence of a sutler and his transactions with the Kansas State Militia. A description of corporal punishment administered by General Lyon is found on page 568.


A statement written in 1917 by Captain Pike explaining why he did not intercept Quantrill’s guerrillas in August, 1863. Also a question and answer letter from Society secretary William Connelley pertaining to the subject.

Bitterly criticized for many years, Pike refused to make any comment on the matter. He finally consented to give a statement after Connelley agreed to publish it as written.


A summary of the war in Missouri and the part which Indiana’s regiments played, particularly at Wilson’s Creek, can be found on pages 437-488.


A brief pamphlet telling of army life in the Indian Territory in 1863-1864. The unknown author was a member of Co. F., Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment.

A sketch of Quantrill and the Lawrence raid.


A critical look at Lane. Some mention of his war service.


A resumed of the year 1861 by the late past president of the Kansas State Historical Society. A letter from President Lincoln to Secretary of War Cameron regarding James H. Lane is of interest.

Taft, a well-known Kansas historian, retells in a straight and interesting manner the two most important wartime events that transpired in Kansas.


See index for entries concerning the war in the trans-Mississippi West.


Some data herein contained is of interest, including telegrams and proclamations.


A report of General Lyon in Missouri and at Wilson's Creek. Told as a story to a child.


Mentions Senator Lane's turning the White House into a barracks for his Frontier Guards.


Known as the Gettysburg of the West, it ended, for the most part, the war in the Kansas-Missouri area.

Included are the following essays: Paul B. Jenkins' "The Battle of Westport," Stephan H. Regan's "The Battle of Westport" and "The Diary of General John F. Philips."

"The Frontier Guard at the White House," Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 10: 418-420, 1907-1908. illustrations.

A short article containing a partial roster of the officers and men of General Lane's Frontier Guard. Included are excerpts from the Washington Evening Star and New York Herald pertaining to the Guard.


A presentation of the Civil War in Oklahoma, including the invasion by Kansans Colonel Weer and General Blunt.

Pages 75-103 give an outline of Kansas war activities in the Indian Territory.

Thomas, David Y. *Arkansas in War and Reconstruction*, 1861-1874. Little Rock: Arkansas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1926. 446 pp. photographs.

Adequate coverage of Kansas military action in Arkansas.


Twelve volunteers of the First Kansas regiment captured a rebel flag at Iatan, Missouri. Presented step by step by a member of the raiding party, this article tells of the boost in morale received by Kansas troops.


A detailed study of the Civil War in the Indian Territory, with relationship to Kansas. Gives statistics on the number of Negro slaves held by Indians.


Using secondary sources and twice-told tales, Tucker discusses the battle of Marais Des Cygnes and the battle of Mine Creek.


Contains correspondence relating to the appointment of Senator Lane as a brigadier general in the Kansas volunteer service.


Work of the U.S. Sanitary Commission during the first two years of the rebellion. Pages 151-156 concern its phase in the West.


An article on one of the earliest outposts in Kansas. It was used to keep the Indians in tow, thus releasing troops for needed service elsewhere.


See Vol. II, Division IV, Chapter IV, for the war in Missouri.

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See Chapters XIX and XX for a survey of Wilson's Creek and Lexington in Missouri; also Price's raid.


Not directly connected with the Civil War, this was a campaign pitting the Indians against the Eleventh Kansas regiment under Colonel Preston B. Plumb.

Daniel Geary, who was a dispatch carrier in and around Kansas City, wrote this paper in a letter form to Society secretary George Martin. It contains recollections that correct several articles which had appeared in the Society's publications.


Minor mention of the progress of the Civil War prior to 1864, including Wilson's Creek.

Ware served with the Seventh Iowa cavalry in the Nebraska Territory.

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Of little interest to Kansas, but supplemental reading for the war in Missouri.

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A brief article pertaining to the filibusters made into the neutral lands of Oklahoma during the Civil War.


A reminiscence by the post surgeon at Fort Scott concerning Quantrill's raid on General Blunt's wagon train near Baxter Springs. It contains a report written to Captain Tholen by General Blunt, October 7, 1863, concerning the massacre.


A review of the battle of Prairie Grove by C. T. Harris, Jr., whose father served the Confederacy.


An enlightenment of the Lawrence massacre. Also a statement is contained that Quantrill joined with Lane prior to the outbreak of the war.


Chapters on Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Newtonia, Cane Hill, Westport, General Order No. 11, and Quantrill concern Kansas and Missouri.


A study of the conditions that fused together and exploded as the Lawrence massacre.

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Commemorating the centennial of the founding of Westport, this booklet contains four separate and distinct items concerning the battle of Westport:


A paper read before the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, March, 1880, summarizing the war in Missouri and at Wilson’s Creek, mentioning Kansas. By a participant.


A survey of border warfare and Quantrill’s activities in Kansas.


Chapter VIII depicts the Civil War period, Price’s raid and border warfare.


This article contains a letter written to Edward Clark, governor of Texas, dated August 16, 1861, giving particulars of the battle of Wilson’s Creek. The letter has a decidedly southern flavor.


A brief mention of the Civil War in Missouri.


Wynkoop, former U.S. Land Office worker at Lecompton, was a member of the Colorado volunteer service and saw action in the New Mexico Territory. He also spent considerable time at Fort Riley.

Mentions the First Kansas Colored infantry regiment at Poison Springs, Indians versus Negro troops.

Edited portion of a reminiscence originally titled "Just a Little War with C. T. Anderson."
IV

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

The sources described in this chapter consist of fictionalized versions of wartime events, most notably the border struggles, in the form of historical novels, plays, poems and songs. Also there are found clippings, scrapbooks, addresses, broadsides, reunions, rosters and other miscellaneous memorabilia which offer some significant facts when pursued by the diligent researcher.

NOVELS, PLAYS, POEMS AND SONGS


Pages 309-312 present folklore and myths about Quantrill. Also contains a review of O. S. Barton’s Three Years with Quantrell.


Fictionalized account of the last years of Quantrill’s reign of terror, with references to Kansas.
Barbe, Muriel C.  

A historical novel using real names for its characters. Except for the irrelevant dialogue, it seems to merit some consideration for research purposes.

Blake, Minnie.  

Two poems of interest; the introductory poem is about Senator James Lane, while the main piece deals with Quantrill's raid on Lawrence.

Botkin, Benjamin A.  

Pages 233-239 feature a story of Quantrill, as taken from Kit Dalton's *Under the Black Flag.* The story is based on distorted facts, as it upholds Quantrill.

Bretherton, Vivien K.  

Pages 25-39 give a fictional account of Quantrill's raid on Lawrence.

Burnett, William R.  

Fictional account of border warfare in Kansas. Actual history is disguised, as persons, places and events have been changed.

Callahan, James P.  
"Kansas in the American Novel and Short Story," *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society,* 17: 139-188, 1926-1928.

The titles of several fictional works are found scattered throughout this thesis. They were written mostly by Kansas authors.

Crafton, Allen.  

The scenes center around Edward Fitch, the first schoolteacher in the Kansas Territory, the night preceding and the day of the raid.

Doneghy, Dagmar.  

A historical novel of Civil War days on the Kansas-Missouri border. Mention of Quantrill's raid.

Emerson, William A.  

See pages 300-302 for a sketch of the Lawrence massacre.


A poem praising the ability of General Price after he defeated General Lyon at Wilson Creek. It was written January 20, 1862.

Gruber, Frank.  

Fictional version of the Lawrence raid, using real facts, in part.


A fictional account of the Baxter Springs massacre is found at the outset of this book.
Jenkins, Wilton A.  

Rubaiyat of the Fifth Kansas. Chicago: Staiger, 1898. 22 pp. portraits.

Poetic version of the services of the Fifth Kansas regiment in Missouri and Arkansas.

Keith, Harold.  


A work of fiction taken from recognized historical sources, this book deals with the war in the Indian Territory, with profiles of Linn County, Kansas, in 1861 and 1865; also a mention of Fort Leavenworth.

The author gathered most of the information while preparing his master's thesis.

Lewis, Sinclair, and Lloyd Lewis.  


A play depicting the time of strife in Kansas and Missouri, 1854-1865. The characters are patterned after actual personalities of the time, such as James Lane, Colonel C. R. Jennison and others.

This little-known play was written by the well-known novelist Sinclair Lewis and the prominent Civil War historian Lloyd Lewis.

Lomax, John A., and Alan Lomax. (comp.).  


This collection contains several ballads and songs about Quantrill and his activities in Kansas.

Peacock, Thomas B.  


A blank verse poem dealing with Quantrill, C. R. Jennison and the battle of Westport. A different and fresh approach to Civil War events.

Stanley, Caroline A.  


A fictional account of Quantrill's raid on Lawrence and the resulting General Order No. 11.

See Current Literature, 6: 615-618, June, 1904, for a review of this work by Thomas Ewing, Jr., the commanding general of the District of the Border, who issued this order depopulating much of the area of western Missouri.

Stevenson, Anna B.  


Personal stories of happenings and events during the war by people in Kansas.

Townsend, Clara V.  


A poem dedicated to Kansas City and those men who fell there.

Pages 126-128 contain a list of surgeons attached to Kansas regiments.


A resolution introduced August 27, 1863, by Senator James Lane at a meeting of Leavenworth county citizens "... that... loyal men... be requested to assemble at Paola on September 8, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure... and fifteen days subsistence..." Signed D. R. Anthony.


History, location, description, status and recommendations for historical sites and structures in Kansas. The National Civil War Centennial Commission is interested in several of these places. See page 121 for the Baxter Springs massacre, page 149 for the battle of Mine Creek, and page 157 for the massacre of Confederate officers.


Statistics on the number and age of enlistments in the Grand Army of the Republic.


As implied by the title, it is a comprehensive index to the forty-seven volumes of works published by the Kansas State Historical Society since 1875. However, it does not contain references to the Quarterly, which has been published since 1930.

See pages 85 and 86 for first entries on the Civil War.


Chronological study of two important battles in which a Kansas regiment participated.


A report of the joint committee to represent the Congress at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

It is made up of a series of addresses. The Eighth Kansas regiment saw action there. Pages 223-226 are a report addressed to Governor Morrill describing the Kansas monument at Missionary Ridge.


Biographical sketches of Civil War veterans.


A broadside containing the proclamation of Governor Carney ordering out the militia to repel the advances of Confederate General Price.

See Congressional Globe, 37th Congress, 1st session, 1865-1866. 3903, 3904, 3905, 3913, 3915.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.
Not consulted. The Society has a complete file of this magazine for the war years, but lacks a suitable index, making it difficult to determine Kansas events. Microfilm copy.

(Clippings) "General Order No. 11."
Clippings from the Kansas City Star, August 25, 1913, and November 13, 1932, pertaining to General Order No. 11.

Harper's Weekly.
Not consulted. The Society has a complete file of this magazine for the war years, but lacks a suitable index, making it difficult to determine Kansas events.

Contains a roster of officers and men of the Brown County militia who participated against Sterling Price.

A supplement to the American Imprints Inventory No. 10. Check List of Kansas Imprints, 1854-1876.

Using this check list it is possible to find the location of material printed in Kansas for that period of the war years, 1861-1865. Contains broadsides, minutes and records. (American Imprints Inventory No. 10.)

Brief resumes of the military careers of Kansas legislators. Very few of the members served in Kansas regiments, as most of them settled in Kansas after the war.

(Scrapbook) William Hutchinson.
A scrapbook containing reprints from the New York Times, Washington Republic, Boston Journal and other newspapers commenting on the progress of the war in Kansas.

Jennison, Charles R. Broadside. Mound City, Kansas; [n.n.] August 24, 1861.
"Independent Kansas Jay-Hawkers Volunteers are wanted for the 1st Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry to serve our country during the war. /s/ C. R. Jennison."

(Scrapbook) ................
A scrapbook containing clippings about Colonel C. R. Jennison dating from 1860-1866. Also two typed copies. Included are his correspondence, Confederate money, and many of his orders.

The clippings are undated and unplaced, but an immense treasury of
information is collected, much of which cannot be found elsewhere.

Kansas. Adjutant General’s Office.

**Census.**

A census established by the state legislature of 1863 which was to be continued every two years. It lists ex-soldiers, widows and orphans by counties of residence.

On microfilm; originals are in the archives department.

Kansas. Adjutant General’s Office.

**Roll.**

Descriptive roll of Kansas volunteers of 1861-1865, giving name, marital status, occupation and nativity (county and state.)


Contains casualty lists for the war years and bills presented to the quartermaster general’s department for payment. Reports are fragmentary and incomplete.

Individual copies of the adjutant general’s reports to the governor, are bound together.


In 1895 the legislature passed an act to erect a memorial to the officers and men of the Eighth Kansas regiment at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The inscription which was engraved on the marker and a brief summary of the action are found in this article. See H. V. Boynton for information. A photograph of the monument is included in the article.

(Pamphlets) “Kansas Biographical Pamphlets.”

Fourteen volumes of pamphlets bound in alphabetical order. Several may be of interest, as they were not thoroughly consulted.

“Kansas Emancipation League.”

The Society has an envelope containing material on this league whose object was to destroy slavery throughout the United States and to provide for the necessities of those who had escaped from bondage and who came to Kansas.

(Clippings) “Kansas History.” Twelve volumes of clippings that deal with every period and phase of Kansas history—from territorial times to the present. The volumes are arranged by date of the newspaper and not by subject. Card catalogue will sometimes offer a lead to their use.

(Clippings) “Kansas in the Civil War.” Four volumes of miscellaneous clippings. Vol. I, general course of the war. Vol. II, battle of Wilson’s Creek. Vols. III and IV, battles and other campaigns. Clippings taken from Kansas newspapers and those of other states. Many of these are recollections; however, they are usable.


These addresses by former governor Charles Robinson and then Governor John Martin reflect the status of Kansas during a crucial period of her history.

(Clippings) “Kansas Regiments.” Two volumes. Several lengthy studies of the Kansas regiments, namely the Second and the Eighth. Clippings are
filed in numerical order.

(Clippings) "Kansas Scrapbook Biography." Approximately two hundred volumes of clippings in alphabetical order. Clippings pertinent to Kansas. The card catalogue gives references to these scrapbooks.


Contains a list of persons who received payment for claims presented for service against Price in 1864.


An enrollment of Civil War veterans who served in the 1889 session of the Kansas House of Representatives.

Only a few of the veterans served in Kansas regiments, most of them coming to Kansas after the war.


Brief summaries of the battle of Prairie Grove. Includes some statistics.


Enumerated throughout this article are the more important and historically significant markers that had been erected prior to 1910 concerning Civil War events, places and people.


See pages 371-377 for a toast presented at a banquet at Leavenworth, June 24, 1887, on the first anniversary of the Commandery. Generalities and statistics on the war make up this toast.

(Scrapbook) 3 vols.

See Vols. I and III for clippings pertaining to General Martin and the Eighth Kansas regiment. Of more than passing interest.


Contains sketches of the battle of Pilot Knob by Colonel David Murphy, Thomas Ewing, Jr., William C. Ewing and Reverend William A. McLean.

(Clippings and Pamphlets) "Memorial Day Addresses."

Three volumes of clippings and pamphlets containing Memorial Day addresses. Some recollections and references to the Civil War.

[Missouri Counties.]

In the library of the Kansas State Historical Society there are many one-volume and multi-volume histories of Missouri counties. To list them here would be impractical, as it would consume too much space and entail some duplication, for I have already entered the ones which present varied and new information on the Civil War in its relationship to Kansas.

Several of them have been published by the same company and use
the same wording, with only the page numbers differing. Others are one or more counties in a single volume with approximately the same information.

For Kansas counties of the same general type, I have entered Anderson and Farley's "A Bibliography of Town and County Histories of Kansas." For Arkansas and Oklahoma counties, I reviewed what few works the library has available and entered them elsewhere.


Contains a roster of officers and men who served in the First Kansas battery, July 24, 1861-July 17, 1865.


A general summary of the Wilson Creek engagement, with an appeal to support a movement in Congress to make it a national park.

(Clippings) "Personal Narratives of the Civil War."

One volume. Contains clippings from Kansas and other states' newspapers about Kansas soldiers; also veterans who moved here after the war.


This small booklet contains such things as Governor Carney's proclamation calling out the militia, General Curtis' order declaring martial law, correspondence, and bills presented in Congress to provide pensions for members of the militia.

(Clippings) "Quantrill, William C."

Four volumes of miscellaneous clippings referring to the Lawrence massacre and other activities of Quantrill. Taken mainly from papers printed after the date of the event in question.

(Scrapbooks) Samuel J. Reader. 3 vols.

A lengthy collection of miscellaneous clippings in which Reader gives recollections of the war; however, they are in no apparent order.


C. A. Griffin of Chanute claimed to be the man responsible for saving the Union Army at Gettysburg, and J. H. Getty reported conditions at Andersonville military prison.


Contains a brief summary of the battle of Vicksburg and the participation by Kansas troops. Biographical sketches of Governor Charles Robinson and General George Deitzler.

Although her action was limited to guard and picket duty on the periphery, Kansas was credited with service at the battle of Vicksburg. During the fiscal year 1959 there was agitation to erect a monument dedicated to Kansas at the memorial park. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose and the monument was completed in 1960.

(Clippings) "Reunions of Kansas Soldiers."

Seven volumes of clippings pertaining to reunions of Kansas soldiers. 1881-1914.

(Pamphlets) "Reunions of Kansas Soldiers and Sailors."

One volume and one envelope containing pamphlets and brochures referring to reunions in Topeka and elsewhere.
Annotated Bibliography of Kansas in the Civil War


A review of the Eighth's service by its colonel, John A. Martin. Also a roster of surviving members.


A scrapbook of clippings containing a historical column that was printed in the Fort Scott Tribune, January 13, 1941-January 8, 1942. Volume II contains information on the military, political and social events during the Civil War era.

(Rosters) "Rosters of Soldiers Living in Kansas."

Two volumes of rosters, listing veterans living in Kansas, complete with home state.

"Second Regiment Kansas State Militia," Congregational Record, 6: 139-141, December 10, 1864.

An account of the burial of the men from Shawnee county who were killed at the battle of the Blue.


A lengthy footnote concerning the establishment of the Price Raid Commission, its purpose and the amount of money paid on claims to 1872.

"Union League of America."

The constitution, by-laws and minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Council of the Union League of America, Kansas chapter, whose purposes were: maintenance of the laws of the United States, suppression of the rebellion and perpetuation of the American liberties.

The Society's library has an envelope containing this material.


A list of Kansas companies and regiments by their proper designations and a list of the most common names for the same companies.

U.S. Army, Department of Kansas. "General Orders, Headquarters, District of Kansas."

The Society's library has an envelope containing general orders, pertaining to the conduct of the war. They cover a multitude of subjects, such as recruiting, desertion, promotions, reliefs and act of treason. Most of the orders were issued at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott.


Through a miscomputation Kansas was not credited with all the enlistments due her; therefore, she was forced to use conscription to meet her quota for December, 1864.


These Negroes were recruited by men with no authority to do so, other than verbal authorization from James Lane, commissioner.
U.S. Congress, 49th, 1st Sess. Senate.  **Senate Bill no. 2146.**  
A bill introduced by Senator Preston B. Plumb, April 4, 1886, authorizing the Secretary of War to place on file in the War Department the names of the officers and men who served in the Frontier Guard.

A report accompanying House bill 8392 for the war claims of William D. Matthews as colonel of the First Kansas Colored regiment, with a statement of his service.

U.S. Congress, 51st, 1st Sess. Senate.  **Senate Miscellaneous Report no. 337.** (Serial 2704)  
A report from Senator Stewart, committee on Military Affairs, containing a memorial telling of the muster of the Frontier Guard. Also letters written in appreciation of the service of the Guard by Secretary of War Cameron.

U.S. Congress, 53rd, 3rd Sess. Senate.  **Senate Bill no. 2372.**  
A bill by Senator Martin to authorize the Secretary of War to place on file in the War Department the names of the officers and men who served in the Frontier Guard.

A broadside showing Weer's company relieving Colonel Jennison's First Kansas regiment in the protection of the citizens of Kansas City against rebels and marauders.

A report made to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Moonlight, Chief of Staff, by the commanding officer, Second brigade, First Division, Army of the Frontier, giving names of those who rendered meritorious service and casualty lists.

Kansas on the eve of the Civil War. Mention of war scares is found on pages 10-23.
V

PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL---MANUSCRIPTS

The most important item for researchers to consult when seeking historical evidence is the primary source. It serves as the keystone or foundation upon which can be constructed the several floors of historical writings. This chapter lists correspondence, diaries, hand written reports, recorded interviews, personal recollections and reminiscences, papers presented to various organizations and the thousand and one pieces of paper that were necessary to keep the Kansas volunteer regiments functioning in a military manner.

The first part of this chapter containing correspondence in the form of letters, telegrams, etc., is arranged alphabetically by the originator or recipient. The small collections are listed individually, while the larger dossiers and those that have been or will be edited are presented collectively.

The primary source material in this chapter will be found in the manuscripts division of the archives department.

CORRESPONDENCE

Andrews, John A. A letter dated Boston, September 9, 1861, from Governor Andrews of Massachusetts to Governor Charles Robinson, inquiring if Kansas would like to purchase infantry equipment at cost.

Anthony, Daniel R. Several letters written from many places during the first two years of the war and containing much pertinent information. These letters can also be found in the Kansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXIV. See entry under Edgar Langsdorf and Robert Richmond in Chapter II for additional information.

Ayres, Samuel R. A letter dated Monck, Linn county, Kansas, November 15, 1861, to Lyman Langdon giving a description of Colonel D. R. Anthony and the Seventh Kansas cavalry. He tells of conditions along the Missouri-Kansas border. During his wartime service, Ayres was chaplain of Colonel Jennison’s regiment.

Writing from Monck, December 29, 1861, to Lyman Langdon, Ayres gives an account of the activities of the Seventh Kansas cavalry around Independence and Harrisonville, Missouri.

A letter written to Lyman Langdon, dated Camp Hunter, [near Humboldt, Kansas] February 17, 1862. Ayres tells of Secessionist activities in Missouri and the movement of the Seventh Kansas cavalry in the area. He mentions the possible use of Indian troops in the war and a planned expedition to the Indian Territory.

A letter dated Lawrence, April 5, 1862, telling Langdon that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments and the First and Seventh Kansas regiments are encamped near Lawrence and the Second Kansas regiment is at Brooklin, eleven miles south. He speaks of the possibility of the regiments proceeding to Santa Fe or towards Tennessee.

Ayres writes Lyman Langdon from a camp near Fort Riley, May 6, 1862, that the First, Second and Seventh Kansas regiments and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments have moved from Lawrence to Fort Riley. He relates the motives for the move and gives a description of the countryside through which the exodus was made.
Writing from camp at Fort Columbus, Kentucky, June 4, 1862, Ayres describes fortifications in the vicinity.

Written from a camp near Union City, Tennessee, June 12, 1862, Ayres' letter mentions that Northern forces in the area are growing in strength. He reports on the treatment of Secessionists in a border state.

A letter to Langdon dated Camp Trenton, Gibson county, Tennessee, June 24, 1862, telling of the activities of the Secessionists. He describes the condition of the country around Trenton.

A letter to Lyman Langdon, February 18, 1863, delineating the effect of the war on the area.

A letter to Lyman Langdon, June 1, 1863, describing bushwhacking and guerrilla forces from Missouri and the havoc created by them in southeastern Kansas.

Ayres writes Lyman Langdon from Moneka, August 24, 1863, remarking on the critical position of General James G. Blunt in Arkansas and commenting on the Quantrill raid on Lawrence. He gives an account of other developments in the border war.

A letter to Langdon, July 6, 1864, from a camp near Lawrence. He discloses that little protection is afforded Kansas from the enemy and also comments on the progress of the war.

Ayres was acting surgeon of the First Colorado battery at this time.

Baker, Rinaldo. A letter dated Atchison, October 2, 1862, addressed to General John Halderman suggesting that he be appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Kansas infantry regiment.


Beates congratulates Blakely on the success of the Union ticket in Davis (Geary) county, Kansas.

Blunt, James G. A letter to J. M. Thayer, Department of Arkansas, dated Paola, December 8, 1864, stating that he has learned unofficially that Colonel C. R. Jennison and his men have committed acts of vandalism on their march through Burton and Washington counties, Arkansas. Blunt declares that he did not sanction these deeds and that they are being investigated.

Colonel Jennison was later cashiered from his regiment for his part in the jayhawking activities.

Bond, David P. Typed copies of seven letters written to Rolland S. H. Mantor, October 14, 1861-January 29, 1863, while serving as a member of Co. A, Fifth Kansas infantry regiment.

These letters have been edited by Raymond Settle and may appear later in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*.

Brinsmaid, George B. Eleven letters written to his father and mother from May 17, 1862, to April 27, 1863. They were written from Alton, Illinois, Memphis, Tennessee, Young's Point, Louisiana and places in Mississippi.

It is not definite that Brinsmaid served in a Kansas unit.

Brown, George W. A letter to Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson dated Rockford, Illinois, December 17, 1903, giving recollections of Quantrill and his guerrillas.
Brown, John, Jr. A letter to Parker Pillsbury telling of the refusal of members of the Seventh Kansas cavalry to return fugitive slaves to their owners before emancipation. He details the circumstances of complications and describes the fervor of the troops who were in the field at the time.

Brown, son of old John Brown, was captain of Co. K, Seventh Kansas cavalry regiment. This company was recruited primarily in Ohio.

Burton, Augustus W. Four hundred and sixty-five dispatches, letters and miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to Co. H., Twelfth Kansas infantry regiment.

This collection encompasses a wealth of material and is stored in several document boxes. A check list may be found in box 1. Additional information can be found in the regimental section of this chapter.

Cain, Lassel. Written to Gabriel Clarke, Jefferson county, Kansas, dated Lawrence, May 22, 1862, suggesting the promotion of Sergeant Fred Peck to the vacancy created by the acceptance of his own resignation.

Cain, Lassel. Written to Gabriel Clarke, Jefferson county, Kansas, dated Lawrence, May 22, 1862, debating Union sentiment in Platte county, both pro and con. Platte county is adjacent to Leavenworth county, Kansas.


Campbell, J. W. Campbell, assistant Adjutant General of Missouri, writes to Governor Carney of Kansas, September 15, 1863, informing him that the commanding general declines to authorize mustering in of private horses in the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry regiment.

Carney, Thomas. A letter to General James L. McDowell dated St. Joseph, March 16, 1863, indicating that he is considering D. R. Anthony to replace Colonel Lee, although Herrick is next in line. He asks McDowell to get General Blunt to detail troops to police the election.

Carney, Thomas. A letter to General McDowell dated Washington, D.C., March 27, 1863, revealing that General Blunt plans to build three bridges on the military road to Fort Scott.

Carney, Thomas. A telegram to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton dated Leavenworth, May 9, 1863, requesting permission to raise a regiment of Home Guards. He mentions that a Negro regiment can be raised for general service.

Carney, Thomas. Writing to General McDowell, June 15, 1863, Governor Carney expects Schofield to authorize a regiment for state defense. Carney promises Thomas Ewing, Jr., the entire district of Kansas, shelving General Blunt.

Carney, Thomas. A letter to McDowell dated St. Louis, June 16, 1863, stating that he will go to Washington, D.C., to secure the Secretary of War's approval of a cavalry regiment which Schofield has authorized.

Carney, Thomas. A letter to McDowell dated Washington, D.C., June 26, 1863, stating that Secretary Stanton has refused approval for the regiment, unless it would be used where Stanton thinks it is needed.

Carney, Thomas. A letter to McDowell dated Leavenworth, September 15, 1863, asking him to aid Colonel C. G. Foster and Major Crowell of the Kansas State Militia in obtaining arms.
A letter to McDowell dated St. Joseph, September 24, 1863, stating that he has talked to Bailey of the *Leavenworth Times* about giving Harvey Lowman part proprietorship and full editorial control; in return Bailey would become a major in the Fifteenth Kansas regiment.

A letter to Secretary of War Stanton dated Leavenworth, November 16, 1863, denying charges made by General James Blunt concerning the election of officers of the Fourteenth Kansas regiment held November 4, 1863.

A letter to Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, dated Topeka, December 12, 1863, explaining why the election of August 28, 1863, was irregular, giving facts of the November 4th election and complaining of restrictions. He asks for recognition of officers properly chosen and commissioned.

A letter to McDowell dated Leavenworth, March 14, 1864, stating that he is trying to secure the resignation of Colonel Price.

Carney, Thomas, Jr. A telegram to Thomas Carney, Sr., dated Kansas City, November 12, 1863, concerning military matters of the Fourteenth Kansas regiment.

Chadwick, Charles. A letter to General John A. Halderman dated September 22, 1862, stating that he does not think the militia will organize, as it failed signally in 1861; from over two hundred commissioned companies organized since 1861, he does not feel ten are in ready condition.

A letter to Hiram Hill, Williamsburg, Massachusetts, February 4, 1865, explaining that the courts were not in session the preceding autumn because of Price's activities, making comments on damage done to the railroads and the mustering of the Kansas Militia.

Chase, Charles M. Typed copies of letters from Chase to the *Sycamore* [Illinois] *True Republican and Sentinel* dated August 7-29, 1863. These letters were written from Kansas and Missouri, as journalist Chase made a tour through those states with General Edward Russell. He writes of the mustering of the militia, effects of the war, bushwhacking, jayhawking and Quantrill.

These letters were edited by Lela Barnes of the Society's staff and appeared in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Summer, 1960.

Clayton, Powell. A letter to General John Halderman dated Pine Bluff, Arkansas, October 21, 1864, stating that he thinks Magruder's forces at Monticello are there to distract attention from General Price's movements in Missouri. He maintains slavery must die, for it is too late for conciliation. He considers Sherman the greatest general in America.

Collamore, George W. A letter to George L. Stearns dated July 21, 1862, relating to rumors about organizing colored troops.

Cory, Charles E. Three letters written to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated Fort Scott, March 21, and April 4 and 13, 1910, giving information supplemental to his article on the Sixth Kansas cavalry, which appeared in the *Kansas Historical Collections*, Vol. XI, pp. 217-238.

Crawford, Samuel J. A letter to S. A. Riggs dated Baxter Springs, Kansas, September 11, 1905, expressing his opinion that the reunion of Quantrill's gang should not be permitted.

Curtis, Samuel R. A letter to Colonel S. N. Wood dated Headquarters of the
Southwest, July 1, 1862, warning him that enemy sympathizers are in the vicinity of the camp and instructing Wood to deal with them.

A telegram to Edmund C. Ross at Lawrence dated Fort Leavenworth, 1864, stating military intelligence has received a communication that a party of guerrillas had crossed into Kansas from Missouri. The destination probably will be Olathe, Lawrence, and Topeka.

A telegram to Governor Carney dated Fort Leavenworth, April 25, 1864, reporting information from Colonel Phillips that a force has crossed the Arkansas river, probably led by Quantrill, with the intent to attack Kansas. Curtis wants the militia notified and states that Phillips has given chase.

A telegram to Governor Carney dated Fort Leavenworth, April 26, 1864, reporting that Colonel Phillips has started operations against Quantrill, and the rebels have retreated across the Arkansas river. Curtis urges the mounting of an Indian brigade.

A telegram to Governor Carney dated Fort Leavenworth, June 7, 1864, stating that he has been authorized to issue arms and ammunition to the militia to forestall the danger of bushwhackers and Indians.

Dawson, B. F. A letter written to the commanding officer of the Second Kansas Militia dated October 22, 1864, giving a brief report of the battle of the Blue.

Deane, George W. A letter to the commanding officer of the Lawrence forces, dated Camp Briggs, New Lancaster, Miami county, Kansas, August 26, 1861, asking cooperation in clearing the border of “Rebel forces” and stating the need for artillery.

Deitzler, George W. A letter to Governor Charles Robinson dated Lawrence, April 16, 1861, suggesting that the governor telegraph President Lincoln that Kansas will furnish one thousand or more troops and not to sue for peace until the “disease is cured.”

A copy of a petition presented to Major General Fremont and Governor Charles Robinson dated September 6, 1861, recommending John A. Halderman for a position as colonel in one of the new regiments being raised for the war. It contains the names of other officers of the First Kansas infantry who signed the original document.

Dodds, John F. A letter written to S. N. Wood dated Kiowa, Kansas, May 10, 1864, relative to a rumor of an invasion of southwest Kansas by Texans.

Dodge, Mrs. Grenville M. A letter written to Mrs. S. N. Wood, dated St. Louis, March 3, 1862, relating an incident in which Mrs. Dodge’s colored maid was seized and taken to a slave yard. Mrs. Dodge was the wife of General Grenville Dodge.

Douglass, Lewis H. A letter written to R. J. Hinton, May 1, 1895, relative to pay received by Negro troops during the Civil War.

Drening, Frank H. A letter written to General Halderman dated Elwood, October 13, 1862, concerning the progress of the Doniphan county militia. He states that there will be ten or twelve companies of infantry and three or four companies of cavalry.

Drought, E. S. W. A letter to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, September 8, 1911, pointing out errors in several articles in Vol. XI, Kansas Historical Collections, particularly in “War Incidents in Kansas City.”
Earl, George F. A letter written to Governor Robinson dated Lawrence, August 26, 1861, tendering the service of the Kansas Union Greys as part of a regiment of Home Guards summoned by General Order No. 9.


Ewing, Thomas. A letter to Lieutenant Edmund Ross, recruiting officer, dated headquarters, Recruiting Commissioner, Leavenworth, August 12, 1862, authorizing him to open an office for recruits for the Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment and giving him an allowance for recruits.

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A letter from James Lane, Commissioner of Recruiting, U. S. Army, Department of Kansas, dated September 15, 1862, notifying him of his appointment as colonel of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment.

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A letter to Captain E. G. Ross dated Little Osage, Arkansas, November 13, 1862, ordering him to send regimental support and wagons then located at Brown's Mill, Arkansas, to the main camp. The command was to march southwest on the Talequeah Road.

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Three telegrams to Governor Carney dated Kansas City, August 26 and 27, 1863, pertaining to the issuing of arms and also requesting that he exert influence to prevent a raid into Missouri.

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A telegram to Captain Ross dated Kansas City, Missouri, December 28, 1863, authorizing him to send sections of the post battery to Fort Scott via Paola.

Fisher, Hugh D. An extensive collection of correspondence pertaining to Fisher's career as chaplain of the Fifth Kansas cavalry.

Fisher, John W. A letter to J. K. Rankin dated Lawrence, July 28, 1913, relating his experiences during the Quantrill raid.

Fox, Simeon M. Seven letters to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, December, 1908, regarding his paper "The Seventh Kansas" to be published in the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Society. Therein is contained additional matter for his monograph.

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A letter to George Martin, January 11, 1910, replying to his inquiry about pay for the early Kansas regiments and the furnishing of necessities to soldiers' families by Governor Carney.

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A letter to William E. Connelley, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated Manhattan, March 5, 1926, concerning the overt act of Daniel R. Anthony, which resulted in his arrest June, 1862. Anthony, who was in Tennessee at the time, issued a general order by which he would punish any man who apprehended and returned fugitive slaves.

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Three letters to secretary Connelley dated March 8, April 9, 1926, and November 30, 1929, containing additional information on the Seventh cavalry.

Francis, John. A letter dated December, 1905, containing statements concerning Colonel James Montgomery and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Kansas regiments and their wartime service.

Gleed, Charles S. A letter to secretary George Martin, dated October 18, 1906, enclosing a roll containing the names of ninety-three of Quantrill's outlaws. The roll is dated Headquarters, Central Division, Jefferson City, Missouri, July 16, 1862.

Greene, Albert R. A letter to secretary George Martin, May 21, 1906, enclosing a letter of J. K. Rankin, Flathead agency, Montana, May 16, 1906,
pertaining to the service of the First and Second Kansas regiments at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

A letter to secretary George Martin dated Stevenson, Washington, September 11, 1911, relating to experiences of the Ninth Kansas cavalry in a blizzard, January 1, 1864, while marching from northwest Arkansas to Fort Scott.

Grover, George S. A letter to Colonel R. J. Hinton dated St. Louis, April 5, 1897, stating his opinion that General Curtis and his command had not been given the credit due them for gallant and arduous service at the battle of Mine Creek.

Hadley, J. M. A letter written to the commanding officers of stations along the Kansas border and in Missouri directing them to give escort to Brigadier General Guilford Dudley, Adjutant General of Kansas. This letter was dated Kansas City, December 7, 1863.

A letter dated headquarters, District of the Border, Kansas City, September 7, 1863, to Colonel Francis B. Swift of the Douglas County Militia, stating that a company of infantry and a section of artillery will be sent to reinforce Lawrence.

Hadley, Z. M. A telegram to Edmund G. Ross at Lawrence from Kansas City, 1864, stating that guerrillas had crossed the border and were moving toward Olathe.

Hadlernan, John A. A letter written to General B. M. Prentiss dated Camp Prentiss, Chillicothe, Missouri, October 13, 1861, stating that he has conferred with Kansas military authorities on the defense of the state and the city of St. Joseph. Hadlernan writes that he thinks there is no danger of an invasion at that time, but, if needed, 2,000 troops could be raised, in addition to a well-armed militia.

A letter written to Major General Curtis, commander of the Department of Missouri, dated St. Louis, November 6, 1862, forwarding a request from Governor Robinson asking authority to arm the militia to protect the eastern border. Hadlernan adds his own appeal.

Headquarters, November 17, 1862, Northern Division, Kansas State Militia, requisitioning five hundred men from the Northern Division for the defense of northern Kansas. This request was ordered by the governor.

Hardie, James A. A telegram to Governor Carney dated Washington, D. C., August 29, 1863, stating that arms and ammunition have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth and will be delivered on the governor's petition for armed troops.

Harvey, James M. Collection of 163 manuscripts containing letters, reports and twenty-eight muster rolls dealing with Captain Harvey's unit, Co. G, Tenth Kansas infantry regiment.

Haywood, Fred L. A letter written to his sister Loesa, April 6, 1863, stating that there was a woman sergeant in the First Kansas infantry regiment. There is also correspondence concerning this myth from Lucy M. Clark, department of English at Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron.

Hcetner, James. A letter dated June 25, 1861, to Major J. A. Hadlernan at Camp Lincoln advising him to submit corrected morning reports of the regiment, the First Kansas infantry.

Hoyt, George H. A letter written to Governor Robinson dated Leavenworth, August 12, 1862, disclosing that James Lane has given Colonel Jennison
authority to raise a colored regiment with no conditions attached.

Huddleston, E., Captain. In a letter written in 1862 Captain Huddleston gives reminiscences on the battle of Great Mound, Missouri, fought October 26, 1862.

Hunton, Andrew J. Thirty letters written to his wife while he was serving as a surgeon in the Fifth Kansas infantry regiment. He was mustered out in 1863 due to ill health.

Ingalls, John J. A letter written January 2, 1862, dated Atchison, addressed to his brother, expressing his personal view on Colonel Jennison’s regiment. Ingalls anticipated peace for Missouri.


Jennison, Charles R. A letter to G. L. Stearns dated April 21, 1862, relating that he has been incarcerated at St. Louis for no apparent reason by General Sturgis.

Jennison reiterates that he prefers Kansas officers for Kansas troops.

Judson, William R. A telegram to Governor Carney dated Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 6, 1864, urging appointment of Captain Harvey as a major in the Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment.

Lane, James H. A letter written to George Weed dated Camp Mitchell, October 5, 1861, notifying him of his appointment as ordnance sergeant; therefore, he is to take all ordnance stores into his custody and protect them from theft and damage.

A circular letter written to the commanding officers of batteries and companies in his command, November 2, 1861, telling them to make sure their units are properly prepared for war and to be ready to fight, to the last man.

Lenard, Cyrus, Jr. Fifty-two manuscripts written from points in Kansas and Missouri while Leland was serving as an officer in Co. F, Tenth Kansas infantry regiment. Forty-eight letters addressed to his mother and four to his brother, Howard.

Leonard, Henry B. A letter written to Alex Case dated Kansas City, February 4, 1915, refuting Case’s theory that Sallie Young had any previous knowledge of Quantrill’s raid.

Love, James E. Five letters to his wife Molly giving details of the movement of troops from Camp Hunter, Linn county, to Aubrey, Johnson county, 1862. Microfilm copies.

Love was a member of Co. K, Eighth Kansas infantry regiment.

Lowman, E. S. A letter to Governor Robinson dated Paola, August 13, 1861, telling that by the time of his arrival in Olathe the confusion and alarm had been quieted. He states that Jayhawking activities had been carried on on both sides of the border.

McCartney, Robert K. A letter written to Edward dated March 16, 1897, giving information about Quantrill’s massacre.
Mantor, Rowland S. H. Fifty-four pages of copies of letters from Mantor to his parents, September 21, 1862-December 30, 1863. Mantor was a member of Co. I, Second Kansas cavalry regiment. Written without bitterness, Mantor reflects on the progress of the war in Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas in a manner not unlike a war correspondent.

These letters have been edited by Raymond Settle and may appear later in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*.

Martin, John A. A letter to T. W. Morrison dated Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 28, 1863, reporting on the action of the Third Brigade crossing the Tennessee river and the engagements of the 19th and 20th of September. Included is a report of the killed, wounded and missing, along with the pre-battle strength of the brigade. Martin served as colonel of the Eighth Kansas infantry regiment.

-------- Three letters written to John J. Ingalls dated October 8, 1863, and November 6, 1863, telling of his war experiences.

Mills, Theodore B. A letter written to G. G. Gage dated June 14, 1895, giving an account of his participation in the battle of the Blue. Longfellow's poem, "Sleep Comrades" appears as a salute to departed friends.

Montgomery, James. A letter written to George Stearns dated Mound City, May 8, 1861, asking for two breech loading guns for Lawrence. Montgomery had accepted a position on Governor Robinson's staff and approved the policy of protecting southern Kansas.

-------- A letter to George Stearns dated Lawrence, June 21, 1861, informing him that he was going to Missouri to protect Union men.

-------- A letter to George Stearns dated Mound City, June 27, 1861, giving plans for organizing a Union regiment in Missouri and Kansas.

-------- A letter to George Stearns dated Balls Mill, Missouri, July 5, 1861, telling of the capture of prisoners.

-------- A letter to Governor Robinson dated Mound City, August 3, 1862, wanting a commission as colonel of a Negro regiment being formed in Kansas City. Montgomery felt that Jennison would not be a good leader.

-------- A letter to George Stearns dated Beaufort, South Carolina, April 25, 1863, telling of the drafting of Negroes in his regiment for an expedition to Florida.

-------- A letter written to H. S. Wilson dated Morris Island, South Carolina, January 22, 1864, concerning the use of colored men as soldiers.

-------- A letter to George Stearns dated Mound City, December 10, 1864, reporting that he was home on sick leave. Montgomery tells of his service under General Curtis in the Price raid and the battle of Westport, Missouri. He also suggests the young men of Kansas City should enlist en masse.

Morrill, John. A group of fifty-one letters written March 10, 1865, to December 10, 1865, to his wife and children at Hixon, Wisconsin. These letters were written by Morrill while he was in Kansas as a part of the Forty-Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers near Olathe and Fort Larned.

Nelson, William. A letter to Kate Newland dated Fort Riley, June 1, 1862, telling her that he was at Fort Riley, but desired to serve the Union elsewhere. Nelson was a member of Co. I, Second Kansas cavalry regiment.

Peterson, C. A. A letter written to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated June 27, 1904, concerning an incident dur-
ing the Price raid in which an unidentified man helped a detachment of Confederate troops enter Fort Scott; he was later hanged for treason.

Phillips, William A. A letter dated Fort Gibson, Cherokee Territory, January 30, 1864, pointing out that destroying the rebels is paramount.

A letter to Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey dated Fort Gibson, Cherokee Territory, April 25, 1865, telling of the theft of Indian cattle by Texans. He requests a cavalry detachment to apprehend the poachers.

Phillips was one of the early founders of Salina.

Pierce, A.C. A letter written to William Blakely dated Cane Hill, Arkansas, December 10, 1862, reporting on the battle of Prairie Grove.

Pike, Joshua A. A letter to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society dated Lansing, November 14, 1904, telling of tendering his service as a bodyguard to Governor Robinson; later Pike joined the Eighth Kansas infantry regiment.

A letter to William Connelley, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated Florence, July 26, 1917, stating that there were no troops stationed at Aubrey, Johnson county, until after the Quantrill massacre.

Pomeroy, Samuel. A letter to Governor Carney dated Washington, D.C., January 4, 1864, stating that James Lane, Dole, Smith and himself had received the order for two Indian regiments and officers for the brigade.

Prentiss, Benjamin M. A letter to Major John Halderman dated October 2, 1861, directing him to proceed to Topckia and interview Governor Robinson relative to obtaining additional troops for the defense of Leavenworth and St. Joseph. This letter was sent from Brigade Headquarters, Chillicothe, Missouri.

Prentiss, Louisa. A letter to "Dear Friend" dated August 26, 1863, concerning her experiences during the Quantrill raid.

Rankin, John K. A letter to A. R. Greene dated May 16, 1906, concerning the battle of Wilson's Creek. Rankin wanted Greene to change certain statements in his article on the Wilson Creek campaign.

Reader, Samuel J. Extracts of letters written to his family during the war years are found in his diaries and in the Kansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX. The whereabouts of the original letters is unknown.

Reynolds, Charles. A letter written to his mother dated August 27, 1863, describing the experiences of his wife and neighbors in the Quantrill raid.

Riggs, Joseph. A letter written to Samuel and Kate dated Portsmouth, September 7, 1863, anxiously awaiting word of their welfare and stating his desire that Quantrill's gang be captured.

Ripley, James W. A telegram to Major John Halderman dated Washington, D.C., June 5, 1861, informing him that Captain Reno had furnished the government of Kansas with enough arms for two full regiments. Ripley was a lieutenant colonel in the ordnance department, United States Army.

Ritchie, John. A letter written to Colonel James Montgomery dated November 24, 1861, describing the war in Missouri.

A letter to W. H. Lawrence dated Fort Scott, August 24, 1863, relative to a rebel flag being taken by the Second Indian regiment at the battle of Shirley's Ford on the Spring river in Missouri, September 20, 1862.

A letter to John Foreman, commander of the Third Indian regiment, dated Headquarters, First Brigade, Army of the Frontier, Camp
Dale, October 30, 1863, requesting a prisoner that Foreman held in custody. Ritchie, the colonel of the Second Indian regiment, describes the escape of the soldier from General Stand Watie’s forces.

Robinson, Charles. A letter written to his wife Sara dated June 17, 1861, telling that he is engaged in getting troops ready for service. Robinson states that Missouri needs to be taught a lesson.

A letter written to General James Blood dated August 24, 1861, suggesting that Blood apply to Colonel Montgomery, the ranking Kansas officer, to find out if the defense of Kansas requires the dislodging of forces in Missouri.

A letter written to Major General John C. Fremont dated September 1, 1861, stating that Kansas is in no danger of invasion from Missouri until Governor Jackson is reinstated in Missouri. This is also contingent on the removal of the government stores from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth and the withdrawal of Lane’s brigade from the border.

A letter to General James Blood dated Lawrence, September 2, 1861, stating that the Home Guard is adequate protection from invasion, and he does not feel authorized to keep the state militia in the field unless at some time the two regiments prove insufficient to protect Kansas.

A letter to his wife Sara dated Washington, D.C., April 14, 1862, commenting on the appointment of General Blunt. He felt it was an insult to George Deitzler and the Kansas troops.

A letter to Major General John Halderman dated Headquarters, Kansas State Militia, Lawrence, December 5, 1862, stating that he could give no order to Halderman and General Blood opposing General Curtiss’ authority to subsist 1000 men until officially notified that the Secretary of War disapproved.

A letter to Amos Lawrence dated October 5, 1863, stating that he lost $1,500.00 in the Quantrill raid. He also relates that Lawrence is rising from the ashes. Governor Robinson saw this destruction while hiding in a barn.

A letter to Amos Lawrence dated Lawrence, October 6, 1863, telling of requisitions for Kansas troops during his administration as governor. Robinson also thought that General Lane and Quantrill were in collusion on the raid through a third party.

A letter to his wife Sara dated Lawrence, April 3, 1864, stating the amount of supplies he furnished the Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment during the two weeks it camped at Lawrence.

A letter to his wife Sara dated Lawrence, October 9, 1864, stating, “...the Rebels are in Missouri and they are headed for Kansas.” General Deitzler, who will probably command the state militia which has been ordered to duty, wanted Robinson as Assistant Adjutant General on his staff.

A letter to his wife Sara dated Shawnee, October 16, 1864, telling her he is on General Deitzler’s staff, which is defending the border. He mentions that all business has ceased and everybody is forced into the army. Robinson also states that Price’s forces have not been encountered, and many people suspect that the calling of the militia is a political trick of Senator Lane and General Curtis.
A letter to his wife Sara dated Lawrence, October 23, 1864, stating that General Deitzler has stopped General Price and the rebels are in retreat. He also tells of a terrible panic in Lawrence.

A letter to his wife Sara dated Lawrence, October 24, 1864, telling her that the cavalry has moved to the border to prevent Price's return and the infantry has been discharged. The people in Lawrence were badly frightened and planned to evacuate the town.

Rochester, W. B. A letter giving his reply to the question of pay for colored troops. Rochester was the paymaster general, U. S. Army. Colored troops were to have been paid six dollars per month for their services.

Ross, Edmund G. A letter to his wife Fannie dated Fort Scott, September 10, 1862, describing his march to Fort Scott and commenting on his company.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Camp Cloud, Arkansas, October 20, 1862, telling of the rapid march to Camp Cloud and the conditions of the men as the prospect of a fight loomed large.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, October 25, 1862, describing the battle of Old Fort Wayne, October 22, 1862, and the courage and determination shown by his men.

A letter to his wife Fannie, dated Cane Hill, Arkansas, November 30, 1862, describing the battle of Cane Hill and the possibility of Quantrill being among the Confederate troops.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Cane Hill, Arkansas, December 12, 1862, telling her of the perilous position of his company as the attack was imminent. He also tells of his attempts to get Colonel Ewing, whom he regarded highly, appointed brigadier general.

A letter written to his wife Fannie dated Cane Hill, Arkansas, December 24, 1862, stating that his company was still holding the hills and waiting for an attack. He also mentions that in his opinion Prairie Grove was the hardest battle fought west of the Mississippi.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Cane Hill, Arkansas, December 26, 1862, telling her that his company had received orders to march at daybreak. They were to move east and should encounter the enemy near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Van Buren, Arkansas, December 29, 1862, telling her the movement was a secret march to besiege Fort Smith. Ross gives an account of prisoners and supplies taken and mentions the brilliant campaign of his regiment.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated 1863, stating that he is on a foraging and military expedition; he describes the destroying of a tan yard.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Cassville, Arkansas, January 26, 1863, commenting on the new Indian regiment and the possibility that Colonel Ewing will become brigade commander.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Springfield, Missouri, February 4, 1863, stating that the regiment is at Crane Creek and he is in Springfield buying arms.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Crane Creek, Missouri, February 8, 1863, stating that many members of his company are ill. He has no idea where they will march.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Mount Vernon, Missouri,
March 23, 1863, telling her they are marching back to Kansas, possibly to Fort Scott.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Salem, Missouri, June 2, 1863, telling her that he is on General Ewing's staff and will have charge of the newspaper Camp Follower.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Lawrence, April 20, 1864, concerning the organization of a new company in which he will become a major. They are busy building fortifications to protect Lawrence.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Lawrence, May 23, 1864, telling her that he has sent part of his company to the Ottawa agency and has been ordered to keep a heavy patrol on the Santa Fe Trail as far as Council Grove.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Olathe, June 15, 1864, reporting on troubles along the border. Ross states there are about 800 troops at Aubrey and thinks there will be a raid into Missouri.

A letter to his wife Fannie dated Fort Scott, September 20, 1864, giving the details of the destruction of a wagon train on its way to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He also mentions the fight that took place at Cabin Creek, Oklahoma Territory.

Sanborn, John B. A letter written to J. J. Lutz dated St. Paul, July 12, 1895, denying that Kansas forces "had a success, held a position or won a victory" during the Price raid.

Savage, Mrs. M. A letter to her mother dated Lawrence, October 10, 1863, relating to the Quantrill massacre.

Schofield, John M. A telegram to Governor Carney dated St. Louis, August 29, 1863, stating that he is sending 3,000 stand of arms to Kansas.

A letter dated Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, August 29, 1863, pertaining to sending arms to Kansans and suggesting the organization of the militia. Schofield urges Governor Carney to prevent retaliation raids by Kansas and assures him that aid will be forthcoming.

A letter to Governor Carney dated Kansas City, September 3, 1863, expressing sympathy with his feeling of anxiety as to the security of the border. He accepts Carney's proposal to use the Kansas militia to garrison towns on the eastern border.

A letter to Governor Carney dated Kansas City, September 3, 1863, giving plans for prevention of a meeting at Paola, which would result in retaliatory measures.

A letter to Brigadier General Ewing dated Kansas City, September 4, 1863, authorizing the issuance of subsistence and forage to the Kansas militia placed under his command.

Sexton, Aiken J. Four letters dated Leavenworth, February 26, Fort Scott, March 17, Lawrence, April 6, and Fort Hiley, April 29, 1862, telling of the conditions and activities of the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer regiment in Kansas with emphasis on Co. E.

The letter dated March 17, 1862, contains a roster of Co. E.

Shelby, General Joseph, Confederate States Army. A letter to H. Jones dated Kansas City, May 11, 1895, telling of the Topeka battery at the battle of the Blue.

A statement made to William E. Connellley, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, September 19, 1908, expressing a poor
opinion of General Price's military ability, but admiring his private character.

Simpson Brothers. A letter to Hiram Hill dated Lawrence, August 31, 1863, describing the raid on the Simpson home in Lawrence.

Simpson, H. M. A letter to Hiram Hill dated Lawrence, September 7, 1863, giving names of some of the citizens who died during the Quantrill raid and listing the businesses that were destroyed.

Stafford, Lewis. Sixty-seven letters written to Kate Newland between March 26, 1861, and January 24, 1863, dated Grasshopper Falls, Leavenworth, and other points, dealing with his wartime service.

Stafford, Lewis. A letter to a lieutenant and later a captain in the First Kansas infantry regiment, was accidentally killed January 31, 1863, at Youngs Point, Louisiana.

Stanton, Edwin M. A dispatch to Senator James Lane dated August 23, 1862, relative to the commissioning of certain officers for a regiment now being raised by the recruiting service.

Stearns, Mrs. Mary E. A letter to R. J. Hinton, February 18, 1895, stating that she wishes to give him information relative to the recruiting of Negro soldiers by her husband.

Stover, Elias S. A letter to the commanding officer of the Second Kansas cavalry regiment dated Washington, D.C., June 22, 1863, telling him that the court martial of Captain Bryan P. Ayers has been approved by the Secretary of War. Vincent was Assistant Adjutant General.

Trego, Joseph H. Thirty-one letters written during 1861-1865, telling of his Civil War experiences. Trego was a lieutenant in the Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment.

These letters have been edited by Edgar Langsclorf and appear in Vol. XIX, Kansas Historical Quarterly. See Langsclorf, listed in Chapter II.

Vincent, T. M. A letter written to his sister Mrs. S. T. Roberts dated Paola, October 21, 1861, telling of the war and current circumstances such as the plight of the citizens of the border counties and jayhawking.

Walcott, Charles C. A letter written to Governor Robinson, dated Leavenworth, October 4, 1862, enclosing a roster of field, staff and company officers of the
Eleventh and Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers with the request that they be
commissioned.
Weer, Colonel William. A letter to Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant
General, Department of the Missouri, dated Alton, Illinois, March 5, 1864,
reporting on the high incidence of absenteeism in his regiment and seeking
permission to order certain men back to their commands. Weer also com-
ments on the Indian regiments.
Wessells, Henry W. A letter to Governor Robinson dated Fort Riley, Aug-
ust 29, 1861, proffering his services as an officer in the Home Guards. He
maintains that the New Mexico expedition should commence at once.
Whitaker, James B. A letter to Jennie dated Shawnee Town, October 14,
1864, telling that he arrived that morning and Governor Carney is present
with 5,000 troops. News is that General Price has gone southwest and Gen-
eral Shelby is coming this way, but General Blunt has gone to meet him.
Whitaker was a member of Co. A, Second regiment, Kansas State Militia.
Williams, James M. A report made in letter form to Colonel William A. Phil-
lips, dated Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, July, 1863, giving an account of
the incidents that prevailed during the march of his command from Baxter
Springs, Kansas. These events formulated the battle of Cabin Creek.
Fifteen letters and papers written during 1862-1865, mostly
concerning William's service with the First Kansas Colored infantry regi-
ment. Williams was captain of Co. F, Fifth Kansas cavalry and colonel of
the First Kansas Colored infantry.
Williams, Johnson S. A letter to George Martin, secretary of the Kansas
State Historical Society, dated November 28, 1908, stating that he met
Charles Hart in Arkansas about 1865. Hart, alias Quantrill, commanded
Marmaduke's rear guard at Cane Hill.
Wilson, Robert. A letter to Governor Robinson dated April 22, 1861, for-
warding a petition from a Leavenworth delegation for the appointment of
J. C. Stone of Leavenworth as major general of the Northern Division, Kan-
sas State Militia, and John D. Crafton of Leavenworth as quartermaster
general on the staff of the commander in chief.
Wood, Samuel N. An extensive collection of correspondence and miscellan-
eous papers, pertaining to Wood's military career 1861-1864.
Wood was a captain in Co. I, Second Kansas cavalry regiment and later transferred to the Sixth Missouri cavalry regiment.
Worthington, Samuel. A letter to his family, dated October 10, 1862, telling
them that he is at Camp Scott near Fort Scott. Worthington was a private
in Co. A, Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment, and served as a dispatch bear-
er and clerk at headquarters.
A letter to his sister Sarah dated October 20, 1862, telling that
his regiment is camped on the battlefield of Pea Ridge.
A letter to Enos dated Pea Ridge battlefield, October 20, 1862, mentioning that Union strength is set at 35,000 to 45,000 men, and Rebel strength is unknown. Generals Blunt and Cloud are on hand, and Lane is expected.

A letter to his family dated Benton county, Arkansas, November 7, 1862, telling of the strong Union sentiment that was found there.

A letter to his sister Sarah dated Fayetteville, December 16, 1862, telling of the battle of Prairie Grove; he was not a participant, but did help to nurse the wounded.

A letter to his father dated October 12, 1864, Fort Riley, telling that the troops are being prepared to make a forced march east to meet General Price's advance.

A letter written to his father dated Paola, October 27, 1864, telling him that he has returned from the front and was in five cavalry charges in one day—once with the Wisconsin Volunteers and also with the Seventh Kansas cavalry when General Mar munduke was captured.

Young, Mrs. Della. A letter to William Connelley, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, concerning two soldiers of the Fifteenth Kansas regiment who were scalped near Fort Zarah, Kansas.
colored illustrations and sketches add to usefulness of the diaries. Two volumes, numbered V and VI, deal with the war.

Williams, John S. Williams was a member of Co. B, Thirteenth Kansas infantry regiment; this diary is a record of his war experiences. 1 vol.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS

Bennett, Lyman G. "Plat Book on the Route of the Army of the Southwest Commanded by Major General Samuel R. Curtis from Fayetteville to Helena, 1862." Contains plates and portraits.

Blunt, James G. A report written to Captains Tholen and Lorring giving a vivid description of the Baxter Springs massacre and alluding to his loathing for Quantrill. This report was written shortly after the massacre, which occurred October 7, 1863. 6 pp.

Bonebrake, Parkinson I. "Reminiscences of the Battle of the Blue." Personal recollections of the battle of the Blue by a member of the First Kansas infantry regiment. 3 pp.

Campbell, A. H. A copy of an interview by C. E. Cory, January 15, 1908, dealing with such diverse topics as the formation of the Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment, the threatened burning of Fort Scott in September, 1861, the battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas, and the death of Colonel L. R. Jewell. 6 pp.


Crane, David O. A pen and ink drawing of the Wilson Creek battleground, as it appeared August 10, 1861. Crane was a member of the Second Kansas regiment.
Creitz, William F. History and roster of Co. A, Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment. Gives information on several minor battles, along with the major campaigns in Arkansas. 28 pp.

Cripe, Mrs. D. H. "Incidents of the Civil War." Sidewights of the battle of Drywood, which took place on the road between Fort Scott and Nevada, Missouri. The conflict occurred in front of Mrs. Cripe's father's home. 7 pp.


Dugdale, B. I. "Recollections of the Baxter Springs Massacre by a Member of Co. H, Third Wisconsin Volunteers." Dugdale acted as headquarters clerk for the regiment that served General James Blunt as bodyguard. This paper presents a distinctive approach to the massacre and makes manifest both the courage and cowardice displayed by the participants. 7 pp.

Gage, George G. "The Battle of the Blue and the Second Regiment, Kansas State Militia." Written many years after the battle, it contains many facts, is readable and well written. Gage was a member of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia. 7 pp.

Goodman, Thomas M. "A True Narrative." Edited by Captain Harry A. Houston in 1868, this typescript delineates the Centralia, Missouri massacre of 1864. Of particular interest to students of guerrilla warfare.

Gorman, Patrick. Typed copy of an interview taken at Fort Scott by C. E. Cory, January 20, 1908. Gorman tells of the organization of the Sixth Kansas cavalry and Bourbon county during the war. 7 pp.

Greene, Henry M. "My Big Blue Experience." An interesting and well-written account of the battle of the Big Blue by a lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia. This narrative was written several years after the engagement, October 22, 1864, and contains much dialogue. 7 pp.


Reprinted in Kansas Historical Collections, 10: 282-292.

Haynes, Mrs. Jane D. Interviewed by C. E. Cory, January 17, 1908, Mrs. Haynes told of the organization of three companies of the Home Guards at Fort Scott in July, 1861. Mention is made of the organization of the Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment. 2 pp.


Jenkins, Wilton A. A short autobiographical sketch, including his services as a lieutenant colonel in the Fifth Kansas cavalry. 4 pp.

Kemp, John. "What I Remember of the Battle of the Blue and Incidents Connected With It." Personal recollections of the battle of the Big Blue by the duty ser-
geant, Co. D, Second regiment, Kansas State Militia. This monograph written in January, 1897, is comprised of dialogue. 4 pp.

Lyman, William A. "Reminiscences of his Civil War Experiences by a member of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry Regiment."

As the title implies, this is a reflection of Lyman's war experiences. A lengthy historical review of his personal military career in Co. G, Seventh Kansas cavalry. While written with a historic approach, there are evidences of analytical reflection, particularly in his criticism of Colonel D. R. Anthony. 34 pp.

Mc Gonigle, James A. A paper read before a meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Atchison, October 11, 1913. Primarily writing from the Missouri viewpoint, McGonigle tells of the political conditions and boundary lines of Missouri and Kansas at the start of the Civil War. 4 pp.

Mc Vicar, Dr. Peter. Sermon preached at the funeral of those who fell at the battle of the Big Blue, October 22, 1864; interred at Wyandotte and reinterred at a Topeka cemetery, December 10, 1864. Funeral services were held at the Congregational Church in Topeka, December 10, 1864. unpaged.

Miles, Sterling. "Reminiscences of the Battle of the Big Blue."

Written on December 12, 1896, this paper is another reminiscence of the battle of the Big Blue. Miles was a captain in Co. D, Second Kansas regiment, Kansas State Militia. 3 pp.

Mor rill, Edmund N. A report made to Governor Morrill by the Chattanooga and Chickamauga Battlefield Memorial Commission. It tells of the Eighth Kansas infantry's participation in these campaigns.

Palmer, Henry E. "The Border War—When, Where."

A lengthy narration of his war experiences from the time of his enlistment in 1861 through November, 1865. A wordy description of the precipitating events, the raid itself and the aftermath of the raid. 18 pp.

"Price's Raid: My Recollections of Stirring Events Which Happened Forty Years Ago."

Personal recollections of Price's raid by one who helped defend Kansas from the attackers. A stirring dramatization of a crucial fifteen-day period in the history of Kansas. Palmer was commanding officer of Co. A, Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment. 23 pp.

Port er, Dr. David. "Personal Reminiscences of the Civil War."

A paper read before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas City, September, 1916, concerning personal reminiscences of the Civil War. A coverage of several battles in Missouri and Arkansas by a member of the Kansas Volunteers. 7 pp.

Reader, Samuel J. "The Battle of the Blue."

Lengthy discourse on the battle of the Blue; mostly in dialogue form. 153 pp.

"Autobiography from the Diary of 1864."

This autobiography concerns the battle of the Blue and other campaigns of the Price raid. It contains many original sketches and illustrations created by the author. 124 pp.
Reader was a member of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia.

Rice, Harvey D.  "Reminiscences of the Battle of the Blue . . . ."
An interesting tale of happenings to the people of Kansas during the threat of Price's invasion in October, 1864, by a member of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia. 10 pp.

Rieff, Colonel A. V.  A map and sketch of the battle of Cane Hill and Cove Creek, Arkansas. Report dated March 8, 1908. 1 p.

Robinson, Charles.  A record of military officers commissioned by Governor Robinson between February 19 and October 29, 1862.

Utt, John.  A military history of the Seventh Kansas cavalry regiment written by an officer of the regiment. 20 pp.

Rieff, Colonel A. V.  A map and sketch of the battle of Cane Hill and Cove Creek, Arkansas. Report dated March 8, 1908. 1 p.

Robinson, Charles.  A record of military officers commissioned by Governor Robinson between February 19 and October 29, 1862.

Utt, John.  A military history of the Seventh Kansas cavalry regiment written by an officer of the regiment. 20 pp.

Van de Mark, John V.  "James Montgomery."
A thesis submitted to the department of history of Washburn College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 6, 1906. Sections of this thesis deal with Montgomery's Civil War service. unpaged.

Personal recollections of the battle of the Big Blue by one who was present. 8 pp.

Winans, H. K.  A description of the burial of the dead of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia, who fell at the battle of the Blue, October 22, 1864. 5 pp.

Van de Mark, John V.  "James Montgomery."
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Winans, H. K.  A description of the burial of the dead of the Second regiment, Kansas State Militia, who fell at the battle of the Blue, October 22, 1864. 5 pp.
Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, August 21, 1862
A penciled sketch of the havoc at Lawrence by Sherman Enderton, Co. E, Eleventh Kansas cavalry, who reached the scene of destruction several hours later. (Kansas State Historical Society.)

QUANTRILL'S RAID

During the four years in which the Civil War engulfed the United States, few events transpired that overshadow the "Quantrill Massacre" for grimness, destruction and death of noncombatants. While bushwhacking and jayhawking were common during the war in the West, they showed a severity at Lawrence which was not thought possible in those then modern times.

The following manuscripts pertain directly or indirectly to Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, August 21, 1863. Some of them were written the very day of the incident, while others were penned several to many years later and were therefore tempered with hearsay or intentional untruths. The majority of the entries condemn the raid and support the historians' views that it was ruthlessly bloody, thoroughly devastating and unprovoked. However, several documents uphold the attack by pointing out that it was what Kansas in general, and Lawrence in particular, deserved.

Calvert, Mrs. J. E. Personal recollections of Quantrill's raid. Undated, but written many years later. She personally observed some of the events; others were told her by her father.

Campbell, A. H. Interview with Quantrill while both men were entertained in the home of John Ward at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Quantrill told Campbell of murdering Herrington and eighteen other men from a Missouri regiment. Campbell was later taken as a prisoner of war at Cane Hill, Arkansas. 4 pp.

Case, Alexander E. A paper discussing the possibility of Sallie Young's piloting Quantrill into Lawrence at the time of his raid. Written January 1, 1915. 3 pp.
Chase, C. M. An account of Chase's journey from the south towards Lawrence, August 21, 1863, mentioning evidences of devastation. See Chase's letters dated August 22 and 29, 1863.

Collamore, Mrs. G. W. Writing in October, 1863, Mrs. Collamore journalized the Quantrill raid. She alleges that there were traitors in Lawrence. 4 pp.


Fairfield, S. H. Recollections of the Quantrill raid on Lawrence by the military postmaster of the District of the Border. Fairfield was a staunch vindicator of Colonel Thomas Ewing's General Order No. 11, which displaced the population from Missouri counties bordering Kansas and destroyed the forage. It was written August 16, 1913. 3 pp.

Fisher, Charles E. "Personal Recollections of the Quantrell Massacre."
The ravage of Lawrence as seen through the eyes of a ten year old boy.

Fisher, Hugh D. "The Heroine of Lawrence Ks."

Geary, Daniel. A letter written to George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, dated Kansas City, January 16, 1913, enclosing a typed copy of the clipping "Guerrilla Chief Quantrell," by John S. Watson, from the Confederate Veteran. Geary comments on numerous misstatements printed in the article. 1 p.

Grigg, William H. A monograph on the Quantrill massacre revealing the bias that Kansas received what it deserved for the burning of Osceola, Missouri, in 1862, the destruction of other Missouri towns and the capture of a guard house in which some of the Quantrill raiders' wives and sisters were imprisoned. 5 pp.

An article written by a California real-estate broker in 1924, concerning heroic women in the Quantrill raid. Griffith refers especially to Mrs. Hugh Fisher, wife of the Methodist-Episcopal chaplain, who out-foxed Quantrill by hiding her husband in a "potato hole" and later smuggling him out of the house wrapped in a carpet. 3 pp.

Harrington, Grant W. "Did Lane Swim?"
A version of General James Lane's escape from Lawrence, by swimming the Kansas river. Written June 3, 1938. 3 pp.

Holbrook, William, and Mary Holbrook. An account of the Quantrill raid written April 14, 1865. 2 pp.

Leonard, Henry B. Leonard's personal experiences at the time of the raid. 3 pp. Written January 1, 1902.

Marcell, F. A. Personal reminiscences of the Quantrill massacre. 2 pp.

Rhodes, Mrs. A brief description of the Lawrence massacre. 4 pp.

Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D. "Personal Recollections of the Quantrill Raid."
A paper presented to the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, Topeka, May 18, 1905, 19 pp.

Shea, John C. Reminiscences of the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, which the
author asserts is the only valid account published. An exciting and vivid compilation of narratives of eyewitnesses. 27 pp.

Speer, William. Personal recollections of the Quantrill massacre. 6 pp.
Names of the survivors of the Quantrill raid. 1 vol. Compiled August 21, 1891.

**MILITARY RECORDS**

There is a perplexing amount of paper work necessary to the operation and mobility of any army, and the armed forces of the Civil War were no exception; men had to be fed and clothed, and they had to be paid. Officers had to be commissioned, men enlisted and mustered, and orders and reports submitted. There is included in this section a partial collection of those essential implements of war that entangled company clerks and mess sergeants.

Wherever possible these collections are presented by regiments and companies.

First Kansas infantry regiment:
- Vouchers for payment of purchased items.
First Kansas Colored infantry regiment:
- One routine manuscript concerning overpayment of an account for forage. It orders the payment stopped.

Third Kansas regiment:
- Muster roll of Co. C.
- Roll call of Co. E. The names of fifty men written on a strip of leather.

Several manuscripts relating to courts-martial involving troops of the Third Kansas regiment.

Fourth Kansas regiment:
- Muster roll of the Fourth Kansas regiment.

Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment:
- Manuscripts relating to courts-martial involving troops of the Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment.
- Muster roll of the Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment.
- Miscellaneous Civil War papers and commissions belonging to James Williams, Co. F. Williams served as captain of Co. F, later as commanding officer of the First Kansas Colored infantry, 1863-1865, and was promoted to brigadier general on February 13, 1865.
- Morning reports, Co. B, 1863-1864.
- Invoices of ordnance stores turned over to H. Johnston, Commanding Officer, Fifth Kansas cavalry regiment, by Captain J. L. Reno, Commanding Officer of the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth.
- Three commissions and three muster rolls belonging to Thomas Scudder.

Sixth Kansas cavalry regiment:
- Vouchers for payments of purchases.
- Description book, Co. A, containing names of the officers and men of Co. A and other statistics; e.g., height, age, complexion, birth place, enlistment data and remarks.

Seventh Kansas cavalry regiment:
- Rolls of noncommissioned officers and privates employed in the subsistence department on extra duty.
Receipt roll of extra duty men.
Returns of commissary property.
Muster out roll of Co. G, September, 1865.
Returns of commissary property and provisions, abstracts of issues, receipt rolls of extra duty men and payrolls of extra duty men.

Ninth Kansas cavalry regiment:
Muster roll, Co. I.
Vouchers.

Tenth Kansas infantry regiment:
Miscellaneous orders and reports of Colonel James Montgomery in South Carolina and Florida, December, 1863.
Lists of casualties and members of Companies C, D and I.
Muster rolls of Companies A, D, H and K.
Vouchers.
Manuscripts, letters, reports and muster rolls of Co. G.

Eleventh Kansas cavalry regiment:
Muster roll of the field staff and band.
Vouchers.
Muster and descriptive roll.
Muster out roll.
Manuscript items collected by Preston B. Plumb, 1862-1865, including muster rolls, reports and returns, general and special orders, letters and miscellaneous documents. Also a book of maps of western military stations.

Twelfth Kansas infantry regiment:
Muster rolls of Companies C, G, H and K.
Vouchers.
Approximately five hundred manuscript items collected by Augustus W. Burton, 1862-1865, who was mustered into federal service as a first lieutenant in Co. H on September 30, 1862. Included are:
Invoices of ordnance and ordnance stores.
Invoices of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.
Receipts for military goods.
Receipt rolls for military clothing.
Quarterly returns of ordnance and ordnance stores.
Monthly returns of ordnance and ordnance stores.
Monthly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.
Special requisitions for ammunition.
Abstracts of expenditures.
Lists of transferred items.
Certificates.
Receipts for subsistence issues.
Requisitions for recruits.
Special orders from the Department of Missouri.
Special orders from the District of the Upper Arkansas.
General orders from post headquarters.
Special orders from post headquarters.
Circulars from the Department of Missouri.

Thirteenth Kansas cavalry regiment:
Vouchers.

Fourteenth Kansas cavalry regiment:
Vouchers.
Fifteenth Kansas cavalry regiment:
Muster roll of Companies B, C, E, I, K and M.
Vouchers.
Muster roll of Co. M, December 31, 1864-February 28, 1865.

First regiment, Indian Home Guard:
An order stopping monthly payments to Lieutenant O. S. Coffin until certain subsistence reports were submitted to headquarters.

Second regiment, Indian Home Guard:
Register of commissioned officers.
Routine correspondence and special orders, 1862-1863.

Third regiment, Indian Home Guard:
Register of commissioned officers.
Clothing receipt rolls, Co. E.
Quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for Co. E.
Miscellaneous correspondence and general orders.
Invoices of quartermaster stores.
Invoices of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.
Clothing receipt rolls.
Blank forms.

Seventh regiment, Kansas State Militia:
Orders.
Ordnance records.
Permits.
Correspondence.

Ninth regiment, Kansas State Militia:
Muster roll, Co. I.

Tenth regiment, Kansas State Militia:
Payroll, Co. K.
Muster roll, Co. A.
Twelfth regiment, Kansas State Militia:
Payroll, Co. B.

Nineteenth regiment, Kansas State Militia:
Muster roll, Co. E.
Payroll, Co. E.
Roster, Co. E.

Adjutant General, Kansas:
Eleven boxes of correspondence, reports, orders, etc., pertaining to Kansas volunteer regiments, 1861-1865. Cataloged by regiments and dates.

Miscellaneous commands and departments:
Blunt, General James G. Monthly report of commissioned officers in the department of Southern Kansas for December, 1864.
Morse, C. B. Vouchers for expense of his transportation while employed as a recruiting agent for colored troops, August-September, 1863.
Shawnee County Home Guards, Military District of. Order book of Major Andrew Stork, recording orders and events of the Home Guards of the Military District of Shawnee County during the period of October 11-October 26, 1864.
Topeka Volunteer Artillery Company. Muster roll of this company for the city of Topeka.

Paymaster's Department, Fort Leavenworth:
- Muster rolls.
- Abstracts.
- Accounts.
- Returns.
- Vouchers.

Paymaster Department, Kansas:
- A list of officers not on duty.
- List of quartermaster's stores.
- List of appointments in the invalid corps.
- Monthly and quarterly returns of office furniture accounts.

Paymaster General, Kansas:
- Receipt to Charles Chadwick for payrolls of the Kansas State Militia for services in 1861-1863; statements of sums paid and unpaid and monies received.

Scouts:
- A list of men who served as scouts in the Indian Territory and near Kansas, November, 1863, including pay received and locality of service.
- Also two items of correspondence written to secretary George Martin, June 4 and April 10, 1909, concerning those scouts known as the "Red Legs."
VI

CIVIL WAR NEWSPAPERS

The purpose of this chapter is to include every newspaper published in Kansas during the Civil War era, April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865, whose files are found in the newspaper section of the Kansas State Historical Society. Some of these files are complete, some partially complete, while other files have only a few issues. There were numerous other papers published in Kansas during that crucial period which, for one reason or another, the Society has never been able to obtain. Although these papers were published during the Civil War, there is no guarantee that a given journal contains pertinent information on specific wartime activities of the Sunflower State.

The majority of these newspapers are listed in William E. Connelley's *History of Kansas Newspapers* or Winifred Gregory's *American Newspapers, 1821-1936*. Most of these journals will have terminal dates, both beginning and ending; however, in some instances neither the published listings of the newspapers or scrutiny of the files revealed these dates. When the files begin and end outside the established dates of the Civil War, they are listed as April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

Also deemed noteworthy and included here are the newspapers published by Kansas regiments in other states and out-of-state regimental newspapers printed in Kansas.

**Atchison Bulletin.** Weekly. June 27, July 4, 11, 18, August 2, 8, 15, 1861.

**Atchison Bulletin.** Tri-weekly. June 20, 1861.

**Atchison Champion and Press.** Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. microfilm.

**Atchison Champion and Press.** Daily. March 22, to April 9, 1865. microfilm.

**Atchison Union.** Weekly. September 7, 1861.

**Auburn Docket.** Weekly. July 6, 1861.

**Burlingame Chronicle.** Weekly. October 24, 1863 to April 9, 1865. microfilm.

**Commercial Gazette, Kansas City.** Weekly. October 15, 1861.

**Congregational Record, Lawrence.** Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

**Doniphan County Patriot, Troy.** Weekly. May 2, 1862, April 11, 1863.

**Elwood Free Press.** Weekly. April 12, 1861, to September 14, 1861.

**Emporia News.** Weekly. April 12, 1861, to December 31, 1864. microfilm.

**Fort Scott Bulletin.** Weekly. September 6, October 4, 1861, May 10, to October 18, 1862.

**Fort Scott Democrat.** Weekly. September 21, 1861.

**Fort Scott Western Volunteer.** Weekly. March 31, April 5, 26, May 3, 1862.

**Freedom's Champion, Atchison.** Weekly. June 29, August 3, 17, December 28, 1861, February 14, 1862, to April 9, 1865.

**Hamden Expositor, Burlington.** Weekly. October 24, 1861, July 9, 1864.

**Hiawatha Union-Sentinel.** Weekly. August 20, 1864, to April 9, 1865.

**Humboldt Herald.** Weekly. February 3, 10, March 24, 1865.

**Junction City Union.** Weekly. February 3, 10, March 12, 1861, to November 19, 1864. This paper was first called the *Smoky Hill and Republican Union*. 
Kansas Chief, Troy. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.


Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Weekly. May 1, 1863, to April 9, 1865.


Kansas Patriot, Burlington. Weekly. September 3, 1864, to April 9, 1865.

Kansas Press, Council Grove and Cottonwood Falls. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

Kansas State Journal, Lawrence. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. The files for 1864 and 1865 contain scattered issues.

Kansas Tribune, Topeka. Weekly. April 12, to December 28, 1861.


This paper was also known as the Lawrence Tribune.


Lawrence Republican. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to November 13, 1862. microfilm.

Leavenworth Conservative. Daily. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

Leavenworth Conservative. Weekly. May 24, June 29, July 2, 1861, January 2, to December 25, 1862.


Leavenworth Herald. Weekly. April 12, to August 3, 1861. microfilm.


Leavenworth Times. Daily. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

Manhattan Express. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to October 11, 1862.


Neosho Valley Register, Iola. Weekly. October 17, 1861.

Olathe Mirror. Weekly. May 16, 1861, to April 9, 1865. microfilm.

Oskaloosa Independent. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. microfilm.


Seneca and Nemaha Courier. Weekly. November 14, 1863, to April 9, 1865.

Southern Kansas Herald, Paola. Weekly. September, 1864, April 7, 1865.


Western Argus, Wyandotte. Weekly. 1861.

White Cloud Kansas Chief. Weekly. April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865. microfilm.

Wyandotte Gazette. Weekly. September 21, 1861, to April 9, 1865.

Young America, Baldwin. Weekly. 1864, to April 9, 1865.

The following are regimental newspapers:

Arkansas Traveler, Cane Hill, Arkansas. January 1, 1863. Published by Kansas Jayhawkers.

Buck and Ball, Cane Hill, Arkansas. December 6, 1862. Published by the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer regiment.

Clinton Journal, Clinton, Missouri. July 4, 1861. Published by U.S. forces under command of Major Sturgis, First Kansas Volunteer regiment.
Soldier's Letter, Kansas City and Fort Riley. August, 1864, November 28, 1865. Published for the Second Colorado cavalry.
The First Kansas, Chillicothe, Missouri. October 16, 1861, and January 18, 1862. The Wisconsin Volunteer, Leavenworth. February 6, 1862. Published by the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer regiment.
The Emporia State Research Studies


*This issue is no longer available.