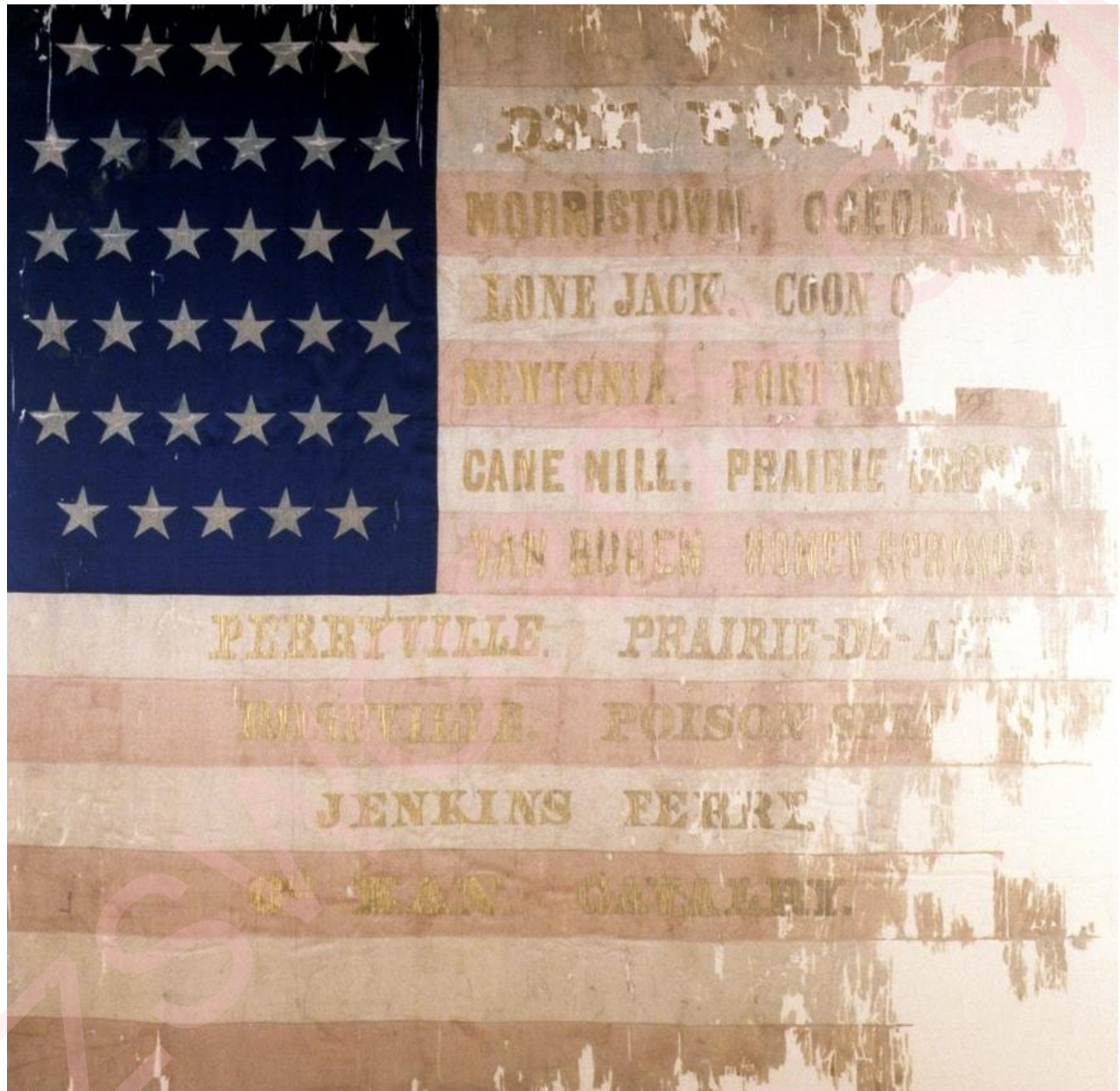


Jesse L. Vance

6th Kansas Cavalry



Residence Fort Scott, KS.

Enlisted on 11/25/1861 as a Private

On 11/25/1861, he mustered into "C" Co. Kansas 6th Cavalry.

He was Mustered Out on 5/19/1865 at DeVall's Bluff, AR

Intra-regimental company transfers

6/1/1862 From company C to company G

Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver



This Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolver was issued & carried by **Private Jesse L. Vance**, while he served in G Company, Kansas 6th Cavalry. The revolver serial number is **121593** and was manufacture in 1862, and the number matches on all part to include the wedge and loading lever. The grip is original and tight with 90% + original finish and all screws are original, and the action properly functions.

On May 8, 1995, Springfield Research Service published a letter documenting this revolver as being used in Co. G, 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and the company records show it being issued to a Private Vance in 1862. However, since there were three Vance brothers in Company G: **Isaac, Jesse L. & George W.**, and a lack of full access to all the National Archives records, Springfield Research could not positively identify which brother received the revolver. As such, a more thorough look at each soldier's records was necessary to determine who had this revolver, and all the muster sheets and records were requested from the National Archives.

Private George W. Vance did not receive this revolver because he enlisted on 10/1/1863 and the gun was issued in 1862. He also was sick and in the hospital at Ft. Smith Arkansas 14 December, 1863 and died from measles on August 28, 1864. His muster sheets make no reference to a Colt revolver.

Private Isaac Vance enlisted on 10/17/1861 and transferred to Company G on 6/1/1862. In January & February 1862 he was absent and then listed as a deserter 1 April 1862. He was absent without leave in October 1862 and in confinement November & December 1862, and Court-Martialed January – February 1863. For most of 1862, Private Isaac Vance was not with his command either absent, listed as a deserter, or in confinement. He does not appear to be present for most of 1862, and there is no documentation of him received or purchasing a revolver.

Private Jesse L. Vance enlisted on 11/25/1861 and transferred to Company G on 6/1/1862. He also deserted with his brother and was court martialed, but served no time in confinement. On his muster sheets for Sept, Oct & Nov, Dec 1864 it documents he owed the US government for one C. A. (Colt Army) revolver. This would have been the Model 1851 Navy revolver, and of the three brothers, Jesse's muster sheets are the only ones that documents the receipt of a Colt revolver.





SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE

P. O. Box 4181 • Silver Spring, Maryland 20904
Phones: 301/622-4103 (voice); 622-3480 (fax), 622-2247 (modem)
E-Mail: frank.mallory@f417.n109.z1.fidonet.org

May 8, 1995

Scott Anderson
1804 Vermont Drive
Birmingham AL 35226

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Pursuant to your request for information on Colt Model 1851 Navy revolver serial no. 121593, please be advised that the records of the Army Adjutant General's office show that this arm was used in Co. G, 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, during the Civil War. The records of that company show that revolver no. 121593 was issued to a Pvt. Vance in 1862.

Unfortunately, there were three brothers named Vance in Co. G, and an issue to each is shown; but since the first name is not given, it is not certain which of the three received revolver no. 121593. The description and service record of the middle brother, Issac (or Isaac) are given. The other Vance brothers were Jesse L. (17 yrs. of age) and George W. (27).

Pvt. Isaac Vance was born in Randolph, Va., and when enrolled was 20 years of age, 6 ft., 4 1/4 in. tall, light complected, with blue eyes and dark hair. By occupation he was a farmer. He joined the 6th. Kans. Vol. Cav. on Oct. 17, 1861, at Ft. Scott, Kans. He served until Oct. 15, 1865, and was discharged upon expiration of service.

The 6th Kans. Vol. Cav. was organized at Ft. Scott in July, 1861. They participated in various scouting expeditions, skirmishes, and battles in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, and North Carolina until mustered out of Federal service at Ft. Leavenworth on Aug. 27, 1865.

The information on revolver no. 121593 was found in the Company and Regimental books of the 6th Kans. Vol. Cav., which are presently stored in the National Archives under Record Group 94, Entry 112. The particular citation of no. 121593 described above appears in the Order Book for Co. G. This is a bound book, which under the rules of the National Archives cannot be copied on photocopying machines. Copies of selected pages from the service record of Pvt. Isaac Vance are enclosed. The information on unit history cited above is from "A Compendium of the War of The Rebellion", by Frederick H. Dyer; a copy of the applicable entry is enclosed. There is no information on subsequent use or disposal of revolver no. 121593.

We trust the above information has been of interest.

Very respectfully,

Franklin B. Mallory
Franklin B. Mallory
Chief Researcher

Enclosure as stated above

**VANCE BROTHERS
TIMELINE
6TH KANSAS CAVALRY**

6 E VANCE	ISSAC	01/01/1861	1861	ABSENT W/O LEAVE
6 E VANCE	ISSAC	02/01/1861	1861	ABSENT W/O LEAVE
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	08/24/1861	1861	MUSTERED IN FT SCOTT FOR 3 YEARS
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/17/1861	1861	GENERAL COURT MARTIAL; FORFEIT \$26; GRIND HOMINY FOR 4 DAYS;
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	10/17/1861	1861	TRANSFER TO CO G AT FT. SCOTT
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	10/30/1861	1861	APPEARS ON MUSTER-IN ROLL THIS DATE
6 E VANCE	ISSAC	11/01/1861	1861	PRESENT
6 E VANCE	JESSE	11/01/1861	1861	PRESENT
6 E VANCE	ISSAC	12/01/1861	1861	PRESENT
6 E VANCE	JESSE	12/01/1861	1861	PRESENT
6 E VANCE	JESSE	01/01/1862	1862	ABSENT SICK IN HOSPITAL
6 E VANCE	JESSE	02/01/1862	1862	ABSENT SICK IN HOSPITAL
6 G VANCE	JESSE	02/01/1862	1862	ABSENT SICK 2/17/62
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	03/01/1862	1862	ABSENT SICK SINCE 3/10/62
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	03/01/1862	1862	
6 C VANCE	JESSE	03/01/1862	1862	DESERTED SINCE 4/1/62
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	04/01/1862	1862	DESERTED SINCE 4/1/62
6 C VANCE	JESSE	04/01/1862	1862	DESERTED SINCE 4/1/62
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	05/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	05/01/1862	1862	TRANSFERRED
6 G VANCE	JESSE	05/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 C VANCE	JESSE	05/01/1862	1862	TRANSFERRED
6 G VANCE	JESSE	05/01/1862	1862	TRANSFERRED FROM CO E 5/21
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	06/01/1862	1862	GAIN RETURNED FROM DESERTION 6/62
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	06/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	06/01/1862	1862	TRANSFERRED
6 G VANCE	JESSE	06/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 C VANCE	JESSE	06/01/1862	1862	TRANSFERRED
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	07/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	07/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	08/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	08/01/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	08/26/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	08/26/1862	1862	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	09/01/1862	1862	ABSENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	09/01/1862	1862	ABSENT; AWOL SINCE 10/19/62
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/01/1862	1862	ABSENT W/O LEAVE SINCE 10/19/62
6 G VANCE	JESSE	10/01/1862	1862	ABSENT; AWOL SINCE 10/19/62
6 G VANCE	JESSE	10/01/1862	1862	AWOL SINCE 10/17
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/17/1862	1862	ABSENT W/O LEAVE AT KEATONVILLE MO.
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/24/1862	1862	CONFINED BY ORDER COURT MARTIAL
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/24/1862	1862	COURTMARTIAL FOR AWOL
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	11/01/1862	1862	PRESENT; IN CONFINEMENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	11/01/1862	1862	PRESENT; IN CONFINEMENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	11/01/1862	1862	ABSENT IN CONFINEMENT PROVOST GUARD
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	11/17/1862	1862	RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	12/01/1862	1862	PRESENT; IN CONFINEMENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	12/01/1862	1862	PRESENT; IN CONFINEMENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	01/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE US \$ 26 FOR SENTENCE OF GEN COURT MARTIAL
6 G VANCE	JESSE	01/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL \$ 26
6 G VANCE	JESSE	01/01/1863	1863	ABSENT IN ARRREST PROVOST - BRIG ENTIRE MONTH
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	02/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE US \$ 26 FOR SENTENCE OF GEN COURT MARTIAL
6 G VANCE	JESSE	02/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL \$ 26
6 G VANCE	JESSE	02/13/1863	1863	CT. MARTIAL; FORFEIT \$ 26 AND GRIND HOMINY 4 DAYS
6 G VANCE	JESSE	03/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL \$ 26
6 G VANCE	JESSE	04/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL \$ 26
6 G VANCE	JESSE	05/01/1863	1863	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	06/01/1863	1863	PRESENT

**VANCE BROTHERS
TIMELINE
6TH KANSAS CAVALRY**

6 G VANCE	JESSE	07/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE \$40
6 G VANCE	JESSE	08/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE \$40
6 G VANCE	JESSE	09/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE \$40
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	10/01/1863	1863	MUSTERED IN AT FT SCOTT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	10/01/1863	1863	PAY DUE SINCE ENLISTMENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	10/1/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE \$40
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	10/16/1863	1863	ADVANCE BOUNTY AND PREMIUM DUE
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	11/01/1863	1863	ABSENT; SICK AT FT. SMITH SINCE 12/14/63
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	11/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE .41
6 G VANCE	JESSE	11/01/1863	1863	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	12/01/1863	1863	ABSENT; SICK AT FT. SMITH SINCE 12/14/63
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	12/01/1863	1863	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE .41
6 G VANCE	JESSE	12/01/1863	1863	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	01/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	01/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE .41
6 G VANCE	JESSE	01/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	02/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	02/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE THE US FOR ORDINANCE .41
6 G VANCE	JESSE	02/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	03/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	03/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	03/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 2/20/64
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	04/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	04/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE US FOR ORDINANCE .41; DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	JESSE	04/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 2/20/64
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	05/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	05/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	05/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE FOR HORSE & EQUIPT SINCE 2/20/64
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	06/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; PAY DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	06/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE GOV FOR ORDINANCE 34.99; DUE FOR HORSE SINCE 3/1/64
6 G VANCE	JESSE	06/01/1864	1864	PRESENT; DUE FOR HORSE & EQUIPT SINCE 2/20/64
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	07/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; SICK AT FT. SMITH SINCE 12/14/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	07/01/1864	1864	ABSENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	07/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	08/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; SICK AT FT. SMITH SINCE 12/14/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	08/01/1864	1864	DEL SERVICE TO FT SCOTT SINCE AUG 14, 1864
6 G VANCE	JESSE	08/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	08/01/1864	1864	ABSENT ON "DS" FT. SCOTT 8/26/64
6 G VANCE	GEORGE	08/29/1864	1864	DIED AT FT SMITH OF MEASLES
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	09/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	09/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; DES SERVICE AT FT. SMITH 10/5/64; DUE US FOR ONE REVOLVER
6 G VANCE	JESSE	09/01/1864	1864	ABSENT ON "DS" FT. SCOTT 8/26/64
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	10/01/1864	1864	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	10/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; DES SERVICE AT FT. SMITH 10/5/64; DUE US FOR ONE REVOLVER
6 G VANCE	JESSE	11/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; DES SERVICE AT FT. SMITH 10/5/64; DUE US FOR ONE REVOLVER
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	11/15/1864	1864	DISCHARGED, NOV 15,64; EXPIRATION OF SERVICE; 1 SAVRE, 1 CART BOX
6 C VANCE	ISSAC	12/01/1864	1864	MUSTER OUT ROLL OF CO C; UPDATED SHOWING TRANSFERRED TO CO G 6/1/62
6 G VANCE	JESSE	12/01/1864	1864	ABSENT; DES SERVICE AT FT. SMITH 10/5/64; DUE US FOR ONE REVOLVER
6 C VANCE	JESSE	12/01/1864	1864	MUSTERED-OUT ROLL; TRANSFERRED TO CO G 6/1/62
6 G VANCE	JESSE	01/01/1865	1865	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	02/01/1865	1865	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	03/01/1865	1865	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	JESSE	04/01/1865	1865	PRESENT
6 G VANCE	ISSAC	05/19/1865	1865	MUSTERED-OUT AT FT LEAVENWORTH
6 G VANCE	JESSE	05/19/1865	1865	MUSTERED-OUT DATE
6 C VANCE	JESSE	11/25/1865	1865	TRANSFERRED TO CO G IN JUNE 62

Jesse L. Vance

Muster Sheets

2206 ^{of} Jesse
Vance Jesse L
Co B 6 Kansas Cav.
Private Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	9585906	26	33387676
2	9586106	27	33388149
3	9586119	28	36256954
4	9586236	29	36256955
5	9593077	30	36256956
6	9593250	31	
7	9593163	32	
8	9593341	33	
9	9593439	34	
10	9593546	35	
11	9593658	36	
12	9593770	37	
13	9593871	38	
14	9593973	39	
15	9594074	40	
16	9594174	41	
17	9594273	42	
18	9594369	43	
19	9594468	44	
20	9594559	45	
21	9594632	46	
22	9594719	47	
23	9594790	48	
24	9587559	49	
25	9594901	50	

Number of personal papers herein 0

Book Mark: _____

See also _____

Q | **6 Cav.** | **Kans.**

Joseph Vance
Capt, Co. E, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov. & Dec.*, 1861

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks:

*This organization subsequently became Co. C, 6 Reg't Kans. Cav.

Book mark: -----

G. J. H.
Copyist.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse Vance
Present

, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks :

Book mark :

David

(358)

Copyist.

W. | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse Vance

Priv, Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1862.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks : Transferred.

Book mark :

Bitler

(358)

Copyist

W. | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse Vance.

Priv., Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mar. & Apr.*, 1862.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Deserted since April 1, 1862.*

Book mark:

Sitter.

W. | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse Vance
Priv., Co. E, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1862

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Absent sick in Hospital*

*This organization subsequently became Co. C, 6 Reg't Kans. Cav.

Book mark:

E. Fox

6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessy Vance

Privt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov Dec, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: In confinement

Book mark:

(358)

Perrinista Copyist.

6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessy Vance

Privt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept 20 Oct, 1862.

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Absent without leave since Oct 19' 62

Book mark:

(358)

David Copyist.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessay Vance
Plt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July 3^d Aug, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

David

V | 6 Cav | Kans.

Jessay Vance
Plt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols

Appears on Special Muster Roll

for dated Aug 26, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

David

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessey Vance
Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & Aug., 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Due the U.S.
for Ordnance \$40.00

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessey Vance
Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessy Vance
Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March & April*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Due the U. S. per sentence of General Court Martial \$26.00.*

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessy Vance
Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Due the U. S. per sentence of General Court Martial \$26.00.*

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie L. Vance

Pr., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mc'h & Apl*, 186 4.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Pay due for horse since Feby 20 - 1864*

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie L. Vance

Pr., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jany & Feby*, 186 4.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Pay due for horse 20 Feby 1864.*

(Enrolled & Mustered in Apr 24. 61 Ft. Scott. for 3 years.)

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie Vance
Pvt., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov & Dec, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Cameron
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie Vance
Pvt.; Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Due the U.S.
for Insurance \$40.00

Book mark:

Permittor
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jerry L. Vance
Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll

for *Nov & Dec*, 1864

Present or absent *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *19²¹* for *Ordnance*

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Det Service at Ft Smith since Oct 5th 64 due the U S for one C.A. Revolver -*

R. S. & J. M. H. & Co.

Book mark:

Beach

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L. Vance
Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols. *bar*

Appears on
Company Muster Roll

for *Sept & Oct*, 1864

Present or absent *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *19³¹* for *Ordnance*

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Det Service at Fort Smith since the 5 Oct. 64, Due the U S for one C.A. Revolver.*

Roll for Jany & Feb 65 - mustn which borne.

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie L. Vance

Prv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1864

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 19 ³¹/₁₀₀ for Ordnance

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie L. Vance

Prv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1864

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 27 ⁶⁴/₁₀₀ for Ordnance

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Pay due for Horse and Equipments since 20 Feby 1864

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jessie L. Vance
Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age 20 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated
Owells Bluff Ark May 19, 1865.

Muster-out to date May 19, 1865.

Last paid to Feb 28, 1865.

Clothing account:

Last settled June 30, 1864; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 144 ⁵¹/₁₀₀

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ ⁶⁵/₁₀₀

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Stop for 1 Picket
Co. I. 6 Regt. Kans
Cav. June 1, 1862

Book mark:

Beach

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L. Vance
Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age 17 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated
Learnworth Kans Dec. 1, 1864.

Muster-out to date 186 .

Last paid to Dec. 31, 1861.

Clothing account:

Last settled 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Transferred to
Co. I. 6 Regt. Kans
Cav. June 1, 1862.

Book mark:

Daxton

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L. Vance
Pos., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March & April*, 1865.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$.....100 for

Due Gov't, \$^x.....100 for

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks:.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

^x *Roll torn*

Book mark:.....

Beach

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L. Vance
Pos., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan'y & Feb'y*, 1865.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$.....100 for

Due Gov't, \$.....100 for *Ordnance*

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks:.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Book mark:.....

Beach

W 16 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L Vance
Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Appears on

Regimental Descriptive Book

of the regiment named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 17 years; height 6 feet inches.
Complexion Light
Eyes Grey; hair Dark
Where born Randolph Co. Va
Occupation Farmer

ENLISTMENT.

When Nov 25, 1861.
Where Fort Scott Kan
By whom Capt Green; term 3 yr's.
Remarks: Transferred to Co
G. 6" Kans Cav June 1862

Capt Green

(384b)

Copyist.

V 16 Cav. | Kans.

Jessy L. Vance,
Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 17 years; height 6 feet inches.
Complexion Light
Eyes grey; hair dark
Where born Randolph, Virginia
Occupation Farmer

ENLISTMENT.

When Nov 25, 1861.
Where Fort Scott
By whom St. Holister; term 3 yr's.
Remarks: Was per sentence of
General Court Martial
ordered to forfeit \$26 or
two months pay to the U.S.
Government also to grind
powder for the Brigade for
4 days (Camp Ross Feb. 13/63)

St. Holister

(383g)

Copyist.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

J Vance

for Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on Returns as follows:

July 1862 - Absent sick July 17

May 1862 (Co G) Transferred May 21
Paola from Co E

Nov 1862 - Absent in confinement Provost
Guard

Jan'y 1863 - Absent in arrest Provost 2^d
Regt entire month

Book mark:

Hamer

(646)

Copyist.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Jesse L Vance

for Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Nov 1861 - Wain Nov 25 Ft Scott. Enlisted

July 1862 - Absent sick July 17

May 1862 (Co G) Transferred May 21 Paola
from Co E

Oct 1862 - Absent without leave since Oct 17

Nov 1862 - Absent in confinement Provost Guard

Jan'y 1863 - Absent in arrest Provost 2^d Regt - entire month

Aug + Sept 1864 - Absent on DS Ft Scott Kansas
Aug 26/64

May 1865 - Must^r out May 19/65 Newalls Bluff
- expⁿ of service

Book mark:

Hamer

(646)

Copyist.

Jesse L. Vance

Pension File

Act of April 19, 1908

No 777,087

Original



BUREAU OF PENSIONS

It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws
of the United States Martha F. Vance
Widow of Jesse L. Vance
who was a Private Co. C, 6th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
is entitled to
a pension at the rate of Twelve dollars per month, to
commence March 27, 1914
and to continue during her widowhood.

Given at the Department of the Interior this
Fifteenth day of June
one thousand nine hundred and fourteen
and of the Independence of the United States
of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth

Martin K. Lane

Secretary of the Interior

Countersigned

M. J. G.

Commissioner of Pensions
M. J. G.



Also appeared Alice E. Still and Mattie E. Henderson who, being duly sworn, say that they saw Blairborne A. Still the claimant, sign his name (or make no mark) to this application; that they know the claimant herein and that their answers to the following questions are true:

1. Did pensioner (if a soldier or sailor) leave a widow or a minor child under age of sixteen years surviving? no
2. When did the pensioner die? January 12 - 1915
3. Did pensioner leave any property? If so, state its character and value Cash \$103
4. We knew pensioner 30 or 2 years. We believe above statements to be true because we are well acquainted with the claimant

Name Alice E. Still Name Mattie E. Henderson
P. O. Address Sparks Okla P. O. Address Sparks Okla
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of February

A. D. 1915; and I certify that the contents of the foregoing application were fully made known and explained to the claimant and witnesses before swearing, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim, and I further certify that the reputation for credibility of the witnesses whose signatures appear above is good

Declaration accepted as a claim under Act March 3, 1898
Notary Public
Com. Expires March 31 - 1918
STATEMENT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.
Per MS

Give date of the pensioner's death Jan 17 - 1915
Give date of commencement of pensioner's last sickness December 18th - 1914
From what date did the pensioner require the regular and daily attendance of another person constantly until death? December 21st - 1914
During what period did you attend the pensioner? From December 21-1914 to Jan 12-1915
State nature of disease from which pensioner died Bronchitis and chronic Catarrh.

Give name of each person who rendered service as nurse, and who has made or will make a charge for such service Mrs. Alice E. Still

Give name of any other physician who attended the pensioner in last sickness Dr. W. G. Nash

Does your bill include a charge for all medicine furnished the pensioner during last sickness? Yes
Has your bill been paid; if so, by whom? Yes

Mention any other facts within your knowledge which in your opinion would be helpful in adjusting this claim for reimbursement:

I certify that the foregoing statement is correct.
February 5th 1915 W. G. Nash
Attending Physician.

Attending Physician.



APPLICATION FOR REIMBURSEMENT.

(This application, when properly executed before some officer having authority to administer oaths for general purposes, should be forwarded, together with the pension certificate and itemized bills of all expenses, to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.)

STATE OF Oklahoma)
COUNTY OF Lincoln)

On this 5th day of February, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and fifteen
personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the County and State aforesaid,
Blairbone A Still aged 65 years, a resident of
Sparks County of Lincoln, State of
Oklahoma, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order
to obtain reimbursement from the accrued pension for expenses paid (or obligation incurred) in the last sickness and burial of
Martha F Vance who was a pensioner of the United States by
certificate No. 777-687, on account of the service of James F Vance
in Co. G, 6th Regt - Kansas Cavalry (Describe service, company assignment, etc., if in the Army, or by the words U. S. Navy, if in the Navy.)
That pension was last paid to November 4, 1914

That the answers to questions propounded below are full, complete, and truthful to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, and that no evidence necessary to a proper adjustment of all claims against the accrued pension is suppressed or withheld.

1. What was the full name of the deceased pensioner? Martha F Vance
2. In what capacity was decedent pensioned? (As invalid soldier or sailor, or as a widow, minor child, dependant relative, etc.)
Invalid Soldier - Her Husband
3. If decedent was pensioned as an invalid soldier or sailor—
 - (a) Was he ever married? (Answer yes or no.) _____
 - (b) How many times, and to whom? _____
 - (c) If married, did his wife survive him? (Answer yes or ~~no~~) yes
 - (d) If so, is she still living? (Answer yes or no.) no
 - (e) If not living, give full names and dates of death of all wives.
no other wives
 - (f) Was he ever divorced? (Answer yes or no.) no
 - (g) If so, is the divorced wife still living? (Answer yes or no.) _____ (If living, a copy of the decree of divorce must be filed.)
 - (h) If not living, give her full name and the date of her death January 12 1914
4. Did pensioner leave a child under 16 years of age? (Answer yes or no.) no
5. Is any such child still living? (Answer yes or no.) _____
6. Were any sick or death benefits paid on pensioner's account? If so, give name of society and amount paid no
7. Was there insurance (life, accident, or health) in force on life of pensioner at time of death? (Answer yes or no.) no
8. If so, give the name of each company in which a policy was carried and the amount in which each policy was written _____
9. Who was the beneficiary named in each policy? None
10. What was the relation of each beneficiary to the pensioner? _____
11. Were the premiums paid by the deceased pensioner? _____
12. If not paid by the deceased pensioner, state the amount of premiums paid by each person who made payment on that account _____



ACT OF MAY 11, 1912.

No. 725658



BUREAU OF PENSIONS

It is hereby certified That, in conformity with the laws of the United States Jesse L. Vance, who was a Private, Co. "C," 6th Regiment Kansas Cavalry,

is entitled to a pension at the rate of nineteen dollars per month, to commence May 25th 1912.

Jan 17

Given at the Department of the Interior this Eleventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty seventh.

Nancy Fisher
Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned,

J. L. Davenport,

Commissioner of Pensions.

LLW

Former payments, covering any portion of the same time, to be deducted.

Widow's Application for Accrued Pension.

State of Missouri, County of Cedar, SS:

On this 20th day of March, 1914, personally appeared Martha F. Vance, who, being duly sworn, declares that she is the lawful widow of Jesse S. Vance, deceased; that he died on the 10 day of February, 1914; that he had been granted a pension by Certificate No. 723698 which is herewith returned (or if not, state why not).....

.....; that he had been paid the pension by the Pension Agent at Joplin up to the 4th day of February, 1914, after which date he had not been employed or paid in the Army, Navy, or Marine service of the United States, except

.....; that she was married to the said Jesse S. Vance on the 20th day of October, 1888, at near Fayetteville, Johnson County, of the State of Missouri; that her name before said marriage was Martha F. Stahl.....; that she had (or had not) been previously married; that her husband had (or had not) been previously married; that she hereby makes application for the pension which has accrued on aforesaid certificate to the date of death

That she hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, M. Elliott Maggamen Successor to R. W. SHOPPELL & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

her true and lawful attorney to prosecute this claim, the fee to be..... as prescribed by law.

That her residence is No. street, City of El Dorado Springs, County of Cedar, State of Missouri, and her postoffice address is same as above

Martha F. Vance
(Widow's Signature)

Also personally appeared J. E. Vandivort residing at El Dorado Springs, and L. B. Vandivort residing at El Dorado Springs, who, being duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Martha F. Vance sign her name (make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they know her to be the lawful widow of Jesse S. Vance, who died on the 10 day of February, 1914; and that their means of knowledge that said parties were husband and wife, and that the husband died on the said date, are as follows:

J. E. Vandivort
L. B. Vandivort
(Signatures of Witnesses)

U. S. PENSION OFFICE
APR 1 1914
DIVISION

DECLARATION FOR PENSION.

THE PENSION CERTIFICATE SHOULD NOT BE FORWARDED WITH THE APPLICATION.

State of Missouri, County of Cedar, ss:

On this 22 day of May, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and 12, personally appeared before me Justice of the Peace Jesse G Vance within and for the county and State aforesaid,

Jesse G Vance who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is 70 years of age, and a resident of El Dorado Springs, county of Cedar,

State of Missouri; and that he is the identical person who was ENROLLED at Lamar Missouri, under the name of Jesse G Vance,

on the 24 day of November, 1864, as a Private, in CO G 6th Kansas Cavalry

(Here state rank and company and regiment in the Army, or vessels if in the Navy.)

in the service of the United States, in the civil war, and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED

at De wold Bluff Arkan, on the 19th day of May, 1865.

That he also served (Here give a complete statement of all other services, if any.)

That he was not employed in the military or naval service of the United States otherwise than as stated above. That his personal description at enlistment was as follows: Height, 6 feet inches; complexion, Light

eyes, Gray; color of hair, Dark; that his occupation was farmer; that he was born February 23, 1841, at Kendall CO Wes Vir

That his several places of residence since leaving the service have been as follows: 1865 one year in Colo one year in Iowa 2 years in Indiana from 1869 to 1912 Missouri

(State date of each change, as nearly as possible.)

That he is a pensioner under certificate No. 725648. That he has applied for pension under original No.

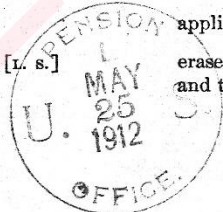
That he makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912.

That his post-office address is El Dorado Springs, county of Cedar State of Missouri

Attest: (1) C. H. Smith (2) H. P. Griffin Jesse G Vance (Claimant's signature in full.)

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 22 day of May, A. D. 1912, and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration were fully made known and explained to the applicant before swearing, including the words

[L. s.] erased, and the words and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.



J. N. Asher Justice of the Peace (Official character.)

IF A PENSIONER, DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE CERTIFICATE NUMBER.

Copy on file to cover date

Validity accounted as to execution. Churdy, Division

DECLARATION FOR ORIGINAL INVALID PENSION.

UNDER AN ACT GRANTING PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO ARE INCAPACITATED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF MANUAL LABOR AND PROVIDING FOR PENSIONS TO WIDOWS, MERE CHILDREN, AND DEPENDENT PARENTS.

State of Kansas
County of Miami } SS:

On this 21 day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and
wenty two, personally appeared before me, J. S. Vance,
Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid,

Jesse L. Vance, aged 49 years, a resident
of Beagle, County of Miami
(Give Town, County, and State; and if you reside in a city where streets are named and houses are numbered, give name of street and number of

State of Kansas, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is
home. If you reside in the country, state about how many miles from nearest Postoffice.)

the identical Jesse L. Vance, who entered service during the War of the
Rebellion under the name of Jessie L. Vance on or about the 24th day of

November, 1861, as Private in company B of the 61st Regiment of
(Give rank.) (Give name, if in the army.)

Calv commanded by Capt. Robert Henderson and was
(Name of company's commander. If upon any General's Staff, state that fact.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED at De Valls Bluff, on or about the
19 day of May, 1865, by reason of Expiration of

Term of Service; that his personal description is as follows: Age, 49 years

height, 6 feet inches; complexion, Light; hair, Dark; eyes,

Gray. That he is now suffering from The effect of
(Here state the name and nature of any disease, wound or injury which is

measels settling on his lungs
any disease disqualifies you for performing full manual labor, so soon as the same originated or developed.)

Contracted during service + also

suffering from Rheumatism in

extremities + suffering from

a general Broken Down System.

and that the said disability is of a permanent character, and is not the result of vicious habits, and that

it incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to

earn a support, and that this declaration is made for the purpose of being placed upon the pension

roll, under the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890. That he has not been employed in

the military or naval service otherwise than as stated above.
(Here state what the service was, whether prior or subsequent to

that stated above, and the dates at which it began and ended.)

That since the 19 day of May, A. D. 1865, he has not been employed in the

military or naval service of the United States.
He hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation,

GEORGE E. LEMON,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C., his true and lawful Attorney, to prosecute his claim. That he has

never applied for a pension. No 311,276 (If previous appli-
cation has been made, give number of claim, if possible; if a pensioner, state rate and number of certificate.)

That his Postoffice address is Beagle, County of Miami
State of Kansas

Two witnesses to claimant's signature sign here:
(1) Ed Masters
(2) Chas Bryan

This Blank is prepared by GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., and is exclusively for his Use.

This Blank is prepared by GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., and is exclusively for his Use.

INCLUDE IN YOUR APPLICATION ALL DISABILITIES (NOT DUE TO VICIOUS HABITS) WHETHER INCURRED IN SERVICE OR NOT.

D. 64

Declaration for Invalid Pension.

Acts of May 9, 1900, and June 27, 1890.

This may be executed before any person Authorized by Law to Administer Oaths for General Purposes. The certificate of the Clerk of the Court need NOT be attached; but will be procured hereafter if called for.

State of Missouri County of Bernon

On the date hereinafter mentioned, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the County and State aforesaid. Jesse L. Vance, aged 54 years a resident of Montevillo County of Bernon State of Missouri, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Jesse L. Vance who was ENROLLED on the 19th day of November, 1861, in Co. "C" 9th Kan Cav Here state rank, company and regiment, in military service; or vessel, if in the Navy.

in the war of the Rebellion, and served not less than ninety days, and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED at Duval's Bluff Ark on the 19th day of May, 1865. That he is to a material extent disqualified from earning a support by manual labor, by reason of Disease of Lungs Rheumatism Here name all diseases, wounds or injuries from which disabled for manual labor.

(both in Sanatory Hospital) Appendicitis Hemorrhage of Kidneys Neuralgia of the head & Catarrh of head

That said disabilities are not due to his vicious habits, and are to the best of his knowledge and belief permanent. That he has ~~never~~ served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, otherwise than as above stated, except.....

That he is now a pensioner cert. No 725-65-8 at Topeka Kan State other service, if any. If a pensioner, so state, giving certificate number; if not a pensioner, so state:.....

if a prior application is pending, so state, giving case number.

That he makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States under the provisions of the Acts of MAY 9, 1900, and June 27, 1890. He hereby appoints, with full power of substitution, MILO B. STEVENS & CO., of Washington Dc, their successors or legal representatives, his true and lawful attorneys to prosecute his claim under said law, and agrees that they shall be allowed and paid, upon the issuance of a certificate, a fee of ten dollars.

That his POSTOFFICE ADDRESS IS Montevillo, Bernon Co Mo W. H. Smith J. E. Vandivorn Two witnesses who can write, sign here.

Signature of Claimant: Jesse L. Vance

ATTY FILED



MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

5080

PLACE OF DEATH

County Vernon

Township _____

or Village Nevada

or City _____

Registration District No. 875

Primary Registration District No. 3039

(NO. 784 E. Allison St. 8 Ward)

File No. 23

Registered No. _____

[If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number]

FULL NAME Jessie Lewis Lance

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX Male COLOR OR RACE white SINGLE ~~MARRIED~~ MARRIED Married
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (Write the word)

DATE OF BIRTH Feb 23, 1844
(Month) (Day) (Year)

AGE 39 yrs. 11 mos. 11 ds. IF LESS than 1 day, ___ hrs. or ___ min.?

OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Retired farmer
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) farming

BIRTHPLACE (City or town, State or foreign country) Nest Virginia

NAME OF FATHER James Lance

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) Nest Virginia

MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Febia Ray

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign country) N. Virginia

THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

(Informant) Martha F. Lance

(ADDRESS) Eldorado Springs Mo.

Filed Feb 11, 1914. G. M. Kelly
REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH Feb 10, 1914
(Month) (Day) (Year)

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from Feb 5, 1914, to Feb 10, 1914, that I last saw him alive on Feb 10, 1914,

and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 12:20 P. m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Cerebral Pneumonia

(Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. 6 ds.

Contributory (SECONDARY) _____ (Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.

(Signed) M. F. Bohannon M. D. Feb 11, 1914 (Address) Nevada Mo

*State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR RECENT RESIDENTS)

At place of death _____ yrs. _____ mos. 16 ds. In the State 42 yrs. _____ mos. 26 ds.

Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? 784

Former or usual residence Eldorado Springs Mo.

PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Clicks Cemetery DATE OF BURIAL Feb 11, 1914

UNDERTAKER L. B. Ferry ADDRESS Nevada Mo.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON. } ss.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above is a true and correct copy of the certificate of death of Jessie Lewis Lance, filed in the office of the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State of Missouri, and that the said certificate is deposited in said office and is a part of the permanent records of said bureau.

WITNESS my hand as Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Health, and State Registrar of Vital Statistics, and the Seal of the Missouri State Board of Health. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 18th day of April, 1914.

J. B. Hancock M.D.
State Registrar Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Per Mary Holway Clerk.

Act of April 19, 1908

DECLARATION OF A WIDOW FOR ORIGINAL PENSION.

STATE OF Missouri

County of Cedar

357

On this 23rd day of March, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and fourteen personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace within and for the County and State aforesaid, Martha F. Vance, aged 68 years, a resident of E. L. Dorado Springs, County of Cedar, State of Missouri, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain pension under the acts of Congress granting pension to the widows of soldiers and sailors who have died by reason of wound or injury received, or disease contracted, in the service of the United States and in the line of duty. Act of April 19, 1908

That she is the widow of Jesse L. Vance, who was enrolled under the name of Jesse L. Vance at James Misslaire on the 24th day of November, 1861, as a private in 4th Kansas Cavalry and was discharged on the 29th day of August, 1865, and who died at E. L. Dorado Springs, Mo. on the 10th day of February, 1914, due to incurred in the above-named service. That the said soldier was not in the military or naval service of the United States except as stated above.

That the said soldier was born February, 1844, at Randolph Co. West Va.; that his personal description at enlistment was as follows: Height, ; complexion, ; color of eyes, ; color of hair, ; permanent marks or scars, ; that his occupation was

That she was married under the name of Martha F. Still to said soldier at Wrensburg, Mo. on the 22nd day of October, 1868, by James Randal Minette; that there was no legal barrier to the marriage; that she had never been previously married; that the soldier had never been previously married.

That she was never divorced from said soldier, and that she has not remarried since his death.

That the said soldier left the following-named children under 16 years of age at the date of his death, to wit:
born, I, at
born, I, at
born, I, at
born, I, at
born, I, at
born, I, at

That she has not heretofore applied for pension. She hereby appoints M. Elliott Haggaman, Successor to R. W. SHOPPELL, of Washington, D. C., her true and lawful Attorney to prosecute this claim. That her post-office address is E. L. Dorado Springs, Cedar County, Missouri.

Attest: (1) J. E. Vanhook, Notary Public. (2) Estelle Stephenson, Secretary. Martha F. Vance, Claimant's Signature.

MAR 27 1914 S.

ATTORNEY FILED LAW DIVISION

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Jesse T. Vance)
to)
Mattie Still)

my

Married by the undersigned a Minister of
the Gospel Nov. 5th. 1868 Mr. Jesse T. Vance to Mattie Still
both of Johnson Co. Mo.

James Randall

Filed Dec. 30th. 1868

C. Snow
Recorder.

----- oOo -----

CERTIFICATE OF TRUE COPY.

STATE OF MISSOURI)

ss.

County of Johnson)

I, Jas. L. Robinson, Recorder of

Deeds in and for said County, hereby certify that the above and
foregoing is a true copy of the original Marriage Certificate
of Jesse T. Vance and Mattie Still as the same appears
of record, in Marriage Record " G " at Page 200, in my office.

WITNESS my hand, and the seal of said office.

Done at office in Warrensburg, Mo. this 2nd. day of

April A.D. 1914.

Jas. L. Robinson
Recorder of Deeds.

By L. H. Robinson Deputy.

No. 1024837

ACT JUNE 27 1890.

3-402.

Forwarded
April 16, 1914

Certificate No. 725658

Name, Jesse L. Vance

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

SIR:

In forwarding to the pension agent the executed voucher for your next quarterly payment please favor me by returning this circular to him with replies to the questions enumerated below.

Very respectfully,

McKay Grand

Commissioner.

First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her maiden name.

Answer. Yes (wife's name Martha Francis Vance) maiden name Martha Francis ^{Steele}

Second. When, where, and by whom were you married?

Answer. October 22, 1868 Johnson County Missouri, Eldr. Jas. Randall

Third. What record of marriage exists?

Answer. Recorder Office Johnson County Missouri Witnesses

Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce.

Answer. No -

Fifth. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth.

Answer. No -

Date of reply, May 4, 1898

Jesse L. Vance

(Signature.)

311 76.

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Oct. 5, 1881.

Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Jesse Vance (privat) Company C, 6 Regiment
Kansas Army Volunteers, was enrolled on the 25th day of
Nov. 1861, at Fort Scott, and
is reported: Nov. & Dec, 1861 present. Jan, & Feby,
1862. absent sick in Hospil. Mar, & April, 1862,
absent. deserted April, 1st 1862. Muster Rolls
of Co G said Regt to which transferred for
May, & June, 1862. present. similar report
to Augt, 31st 1862. Sept, & Oct, 1862 absent
without leave since Oct, 19th 1862. Nov, & Dec,
1862. present in confinement. station of Co
Dec. 31st 1862. Ft Scott. Jan, & Feby, 1863. present
with remarks. due U.S. per sentence of G. Genl.
\$26.00. sub rolls to Augt, 31st 1864. present.
Sept & Oct, 1864. absent on Det service at
Ft Smith. since Oct 5th 1864. similar report
to Dec, 31st 1864. Jan, & Feby, 1865. latest
on file. present. Mustered out with Co
NRH May 19th 1865 at De Valls Bluff Ark.
also borne as Jesse L Vance.

A. N. Mickelson

Assistant Adjutant General.

(2)

J. L. G.

Printed.

C/ M.O. 1024, 837, (Zopka.
3-1081

PENSIONER DROPPED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS

19. 2/4/14

APR 8 - 1914

Certificate No. 725.658

Class ACT OF MAY 11, 1912

Pensioner Jesse L. Vance

Soldier

Service C-6th Reg, Cav.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir: Howard

I have the honor to report that the name of
the above-described pensioner who was last
paid at \$19, to Feb. 4, 1914
has this day been dropped from the roll be-
cause of death, Feb. 10, 1914,

Eldorado Springs, Missouri.

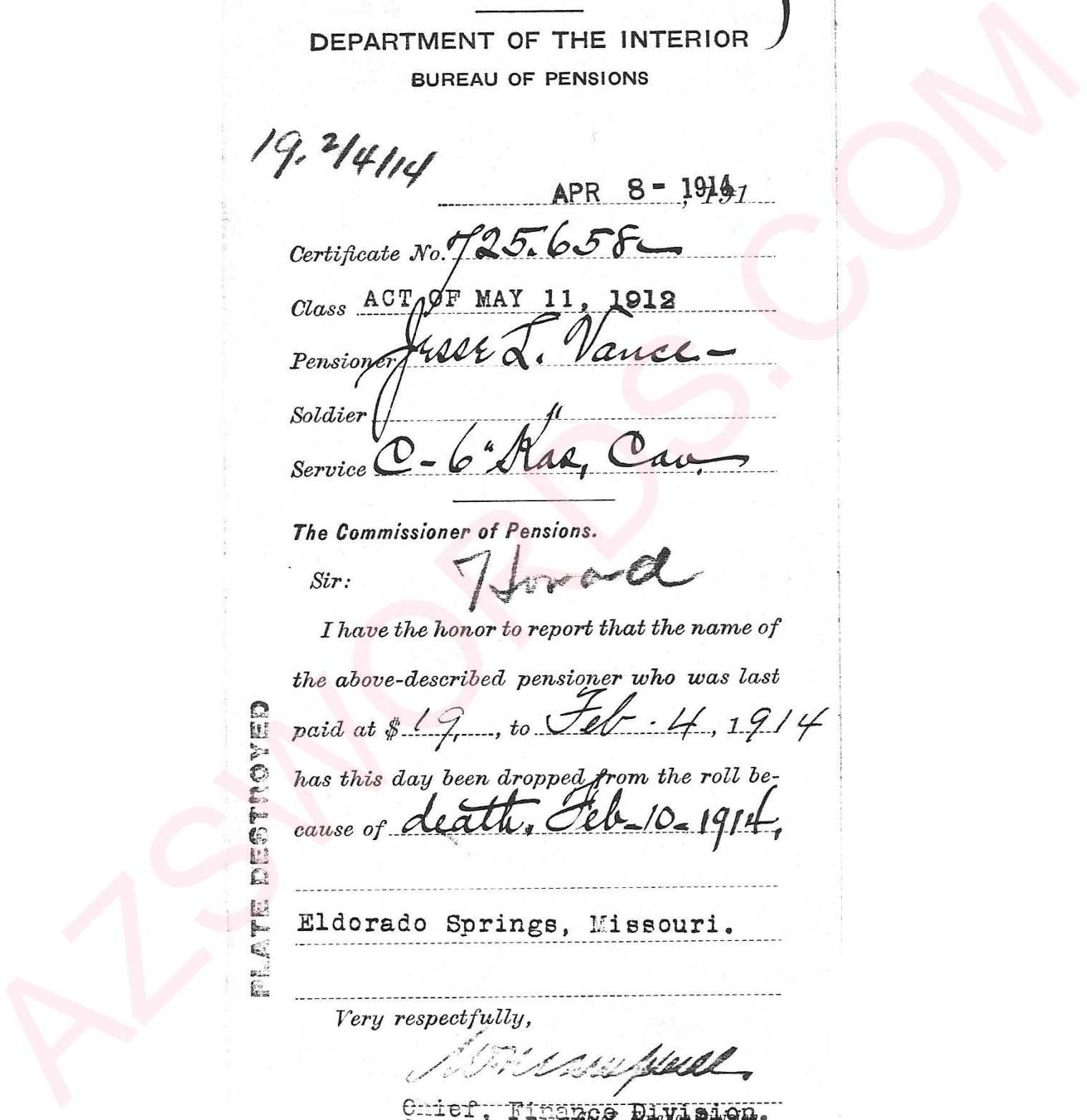
Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Chief, Finance Division

NOTE.—Every name dropped to be thus reported at
once, and when cause of dropping is death, state date
of death when known. 6-2249

M. N. APR 9 - 1914

PLATE DESTROYED



McC
6/12
300 4-15
REIMBURSEMENT Group 2

PENSIONER DROPPED
ACT OF APRIL 19, 1908
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF PENSIONS

add files

Jan 12 1915, 1915

Certificate No. 777.087

Class WIDOW

Pensioner Martha F Vaice

Soldier Jesse L

Service C. G. Kan. Leav

The Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the name of
the above-described pensioner who was last
paid at \$ 12 . . . , to Nov 4 , 1914
has this day been dropped from the roll be-
cause of death Jan 12 1915;

Check No 6805/147
dated Feb. 4, 1915
Cancelled

Copan, Okla

Very respectfully,

W. W. [Signature]
Chief, Finance Division.

NOTE.—Every name dropped to be thus reported at
once, and when cause of dropping is death, state date
of death when known.

6-2249

FEB 11 1915

M.H.

George W. Vance

Muster Sheets

2204

Vance George W

Co. G, 6 Kansas Cav.

Private Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	9579013	26
2	9593974	27
3	9594046	28
4	95-94175	29
5	95-94374	30
6	9594340	31
7	9594469	32
8	9594568	33
9	9594916	34
10	33388169	35
11	36256947	36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein 1

Book Mark: _____

See also _____

V | *6* Cav. | **Kans.**

George W Vance

Priv., Co. *E*, *6* Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age *27* years.

Appears on a

Detachment Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Ft Scott Kan, Oct 16, 186*3*.

Muster-in to date *Oct 1*, 186*3*.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When *Oct 1*, 186*3*.

Where *Ft Scott Kan.*

Period *3* years.

Valuation of horse, \$.....*100*

Valuation of horse equipments. \$.....*100*

Remarks: *Advance bounty*
and premium del.

Book mark:

Brand

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Private, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov & Dec, 1863.

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Sick at Ft Smith Ark. Since 14 Dec 1863. Due the U S for Ordnance \$13.35

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Private, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Pay due from date of enlistment

Book mark:

Perrington

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Mch & apr, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Pay due for Horse since 1" Mch 1864.

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan'y & Feby, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Prvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1864

Present or absent. Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Sick in Genl Hospital Ft Smith, Ark. Since 26 Aug 1864

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance

Prvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June, 1864

Present or absent. Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 27 ⁹⁸/₁₀₀ for Ordnance

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Pay due for Horse and Equipments since 1st March - 64 -

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance
Priv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age 27 years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated

Quartermaster's Bluff Ark May 19, 1865.

Muster-out to date _____, 186 .

Last paid to June 30, 1863.

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ _____ 100

Due soldier \$ _____ 100; due U. S. \$ _____ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ _____ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ _____ 100

Bounty paid \$ _____ 100; due \$ 100 100

Valuation of horse, \$ _____ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ _____ 100

Remarks: Died at Fort Smith
Aug 28. 64. of Malaria. Inventory
of effects. and Final Statements
forward.

Book mark: Died Aug 29, 64. Vide D & R.

Beach
Copyist.

(361)

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

George W. Vance
Priv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols. bar

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1864.

Present or absent _____

Stoppage, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Due Gov't, \$ _____ 100 for _____

Valuation of horse, \$ _____ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ _____ 100

Remarks: Deceased. Aug 28
1864. Final Statements
given

Book mark: Deceased. Aug 29. 1864
Vide D & R.

Cameron
Copyist.

(358)

Isaac Vance

Muster Sheets

2205
Vance Isaac
Co. B, 6 Kansas Cav.
Private Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	9585818	26	33387675
2	9585905	27	33388148
3	9586004	28	36256948
4	9586130	29	
5	9586235	30	
6	9593046	31	
7	9593249	32	
8	9593162	33	
9	9593340	34	
10	9593438	35	
11	9593545	36	
12	9593654	37	
13	9593469	38	
14	9593870	39	
15	9593972	40	
16	9594045	41	
17	9594143	42	
18	9594242	43	
19	9594364	44	
20	9594467	45	
21	9594558	46	
22	9594655	47	
23	9587560	48	
24	9594946	49	
25	9599959	50	

Number of personal papers herein 4

Book Mark: _____

See also _____

6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Cvt., Co. E, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov. & Dec.*, 1861

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

*This organization subsequently became Co. C, 6 Reg't Kans. Cav.

Book mark:

G. Fox
Copyist.

6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Cvt., Co. E, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan. & Feb.*, 1862

Present or absent *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Absent with*
leave

*This organization subsequently became Co. C, 6 Reg't Kans. Cav.

Book mark:

G. Fox
Copyist.

W. | **6 Cav. | Kans.**

Isaac Vance.

Priv., Co. *C*, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mar. & Apr.*, 1862.

Present or absent.....

Stoppage, \$.....100 for.....

Due Gov't, \$.....100 for.....

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks: *Deserted since April 1, 1862.*

Book mark:.....

Sitler.

W. | **6 Cav. | Kans.**

Isaac Vance.

Priv., Co. *C*, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *May & June*, 1862.

Present or absent.....

Stoppage, \$.....100 for.....

Due Gov't, \$.....100 for.....

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks: *Transferred.*

Book mark:.....

Sitler.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Put, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May¹⁵ June, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks :

Book mark :

David

(358)

Copyist.

V | 6 Cav | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Put, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols

Appears on Special Muster Roll

for dated Aug 26, 1862.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Remarks :

Book mark :

David

(359)

Copyist.

U | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Pvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July²⁰ Aug, 1862

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks :

Book mark :

David

(358)

Copyist .

U | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Issac Vance

Pvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept²⁰ Oct, 1862

Present or absent Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks : Absent without leave since Oct 19'62

Book mark :

David

(358)

Copyist .

V | **6 Cav.** | **Kans.**

Isaac Vance

Priv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov & Dec*, 1862.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *In Confinement*

Book mark :

Permittington
Copyist.

(358)

V | **6 Cav.** | **Kans.**

Isaac Vance

Priv, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *Due the U. S.
for Sentence of General
Court Martial \$ 26.00.*

Book mark :

Permittington
Copyist.

(358)

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March & April*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$.....100 for

Due Gov't, \$.....100 for

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks: *Due the U.S. per sentence of General Court Martial \$26.00-*

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *May & June*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$.....100 for

Due Gov't, \$.....100 for

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & Aug, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

(858)

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Perrington
Copyist

(858)

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov & Dec, 1863.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Due the U.S. for Ordnance 41 cts.

Book mark:

Cameron Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan'y & Feb'y, 1864

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Due the U.S. for Ordnance 41 cts.

Book mark:

Cameron Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March & April*, 1864.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Due the U.S. for Ordnance 41 cts. pay due for horse since March 1. 1864.*

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Pr, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *May & June*, 1864.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *34* ^{*99*} *100* for *Ordnance*

Valuation of horse, \$ *100*

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ *100*

Remarks: *Pay due for horse and equipments since 1st March 1864.*

Book mark:

Cameron

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Prvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & August, 1864.

Present or absent. Absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Det Service to Fort Scott since Aug 14. 64.

Book mark :

Cameron Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Prvt, Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Vols. Car

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks :

Book mark :

Cameron Copyist

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
....., Co. *G*, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Nov 1 Dec*, 186 *4*

Present or absent.....

Stoppage, \$.....¹⁰⁰ for.....

Due Gov't, \$.....^{9 64} for *ordnance*

Valuation of horse, \$.....¹⁰⁰

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....¹⁰⁰

Remarks: *Discharged Nov 15*
Exp. expiration of service
1 Sabre 1 Cart 1 Prof

Book mark:.....

Beach

V. | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance,
....., Co. *G*, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *20* years; height *6* feet *4 1/4* inches.

Complexion *Light*

Eyes *Blue*; hair *Dark*

Where born *Randolph, Virginia*

Occupation *Farmer*

ENLISTMENT.

When *17 Oct.*, 186 *1*.

Where *Fort Scott,*

By whom *Capt. Greene*; term *3* y'rs.

Remarks: *Was per sentence of General*
Court Martial ordered to for-
feit the sum of (\$26). or two
months pay to the U.S. also to
grind homing for the brigade
for 4 days (Camp Rock Feb. 13,
1863), discharged at Ft. Leavenworth
Oct. 15/64 expiration of service.

Tharin

W | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

for Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Appears on Returns as follows:

March 1862 - absent sick since March 10

June 1862 - again returned from desertion
June 2

book mark:

Hamilton

(546)

Copyist.

W | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

for Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Appears on

Regimental Descriptive Book

of the regiment named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 20 years; height 6 feet 4 1/2 inches.

Complexion Light

Eyes Blue; hair Dark

Where born Randolph Co. Va.

Occupation Farmer

ENLISTMENT.

When Oct 17, 1861.

Where Fort Scott Kan

By whom S. Hollister; term 3 yr's.

Remarks: Transferred to Co
J. 6 Kans Cav

Abraham

(3846)

Copyist.

7 | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age 23 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Deerfield Bluff Ark May 19, 1865.

Muster-out to date 186 .

Last paid to 186 .

Clothing account:

Last settled....., 186 ; drawn since \$.....100

Due soldier \$.....100; due U. S. \$.....100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$.....100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$.....100

Bounty paid \$.....100 ; due \$.....100

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks: Mustered out at Fort
Leavenworth No 15
Co. by Maj H O Gould
A. C. M. West North Kas

Book mark:

(361)

Beach
Copyist.

5 | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance
Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Age 20 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Frederick Md Oct 3, 1861.

Muster-in to date Aug 24, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Oct 17, 1861.

Where Frederick

Period 3 years.

Valuation of horse, \$.....100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$.....100

Remarks:

Book mark:

(356)

G. F. X
Copyist.

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. G, 6 Reg't Kansas Cav.

Age 23 years.

Appears on a

Detachment Muster-out Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

St. Leavenworth, Kan. Nov. 15, 1864.

Muster-out to date Nov. 15, 1864.

Last paid to June 30, 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled June 30, 1864, drawn since \$ 100³⁵

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100⁶

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100¹⁰⁰

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Due U. S. for 1 Cartridge

Box 1.05 - 1 Sabre 7.50, canteen

45, 1 haversack. 67. Mustered

out by reason of expiration

of term of service

Book mark:

Wilson

Copyist.

(349)

V | 6 Cav. | Kans.

Isaac Vance

Priv., Co. C, 6 Reg't Kansas Cavalry.

Age 20 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated

Leavenworth Kan. Dec. 1, 1864.

Muster-out to date _____, 186

Last paid to Dec. 31, 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Transferred to Co

G. 6 Regt. Kans. Cav.

June 1, 1862.

Book mark:

Daxton

Copyist.

(361)

Charge and Specifications preferred
against Isaac Vance a private of Co.
"G" 6th Kansas Vols. by Capt N B Lucas
Co. "G" 6th Kansas Vols.

Charge. Desertion

Specification in this that Isaac Vance
a private of Co. "G" 6th Kansas Vols did
on or about the 17th October 62 absent
himself from his Company "G" 6th Kan
Vols. Capt N B Lucas commanding Co "G"
6th Kan Vols at Neaterille Mo. without
leave or license from his Company Commdy
or the Commanding Officer of the Regt.
The said Isaac Vance Co G 6th Kan Vols
was arrested by Lieut Campbell at Fort Scott
Kan and brought to the Regt for trial

Witnesses & Specifications
Sargent Aylsworth
Carpenter J. Doal
Carpenter J. Martin
All of Company "G" 6th Kan Vols

Signed N B Lucas Capt
Commdy Co G 6th Kan Vols

Charges and Specifications against
J. Vance W. Casar who confined October 24th 1862.
by Order Commander of Cash.

Charges Desertion

Was turned over to regt. for order Maj. Hemming on the 14th Nov
1862. was ironed and returned to Guard House. Irons removed
Nov. 17th 1862 for Order of Officer Guard

Released and turned over to regiment Nov 17th 1862
by Order Major Hemming

Charges and Specifications against
Walter L. Taus confined October 24th 1862 by order
Commander of Post.

Charges Desertion

Was turned over to his regiment for Order Maj. Hemming
on the 14th Nov 1862 was ironed and returned to Guard
House. Irons removed Nov 17th by order Off. Guard

Released and turned over to regiment
Nov 17th 1862 by Major Hemming

Charges Against

J. Vauco

confined Post 24th 1862

Released Nov 17th 1862

Charges & Specifications
against

~~James V. ...~~
Butcher & Co. - Dept

Solomon
H. E.

Respectfully Referred
Wm. A. Phillips

Amesbury Dec 4/03

Civil War

The 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry

This regiment was first organized in the month of July, 1861, by authority given by Brigadier General Lyon, whilst on the march toward Springfield. W. C. Ransom, and others from Fort Scott, visited General Lyon, and represented to him the exposed and unprotected condition of the southeast portion of the state of Kansas, and asked for authority to organize a force for home protection against threatened invasions from Missouri. The authority was at once granted W. C. Ransom to organize three companies of infantry which were to be stationed at Fort Scott and known as "Home Guards". The three companies were speedily raised, and officered as follows, viz.; W. R. Judson, Major,; Company A, Captain W. C. Ransom; Company B, Captain W. T. Campbell; Company C, Captain Gower.

It was soon ascertained that these three companies were inadequate for the protection of the border, and by authority granted by Major Prince, commander of the post of Fort Leavenworth, August 12th, 1861, five new companies were organized, which were designated and officered as follows, viz.; Company D, Captain L. R. Jewell; Company E, Captain H. S. Greeno; Company F, Captain J. W. Orahoad; Company G, Captain H. M. Dobyms; Company H, Captain A. W. J. Brown. Four of these companies, D, E, F, and G, were cavalry, and one company, H, was infantry. The entire five companies were mustered into the United States Service for three years.

The regiment having eight companies fully organized, measures were taken to form a regimental organization. Accordingly on the 9th day of September, an election for field officers was held, and resulted as follows, viz.; Major William R. Judson, Colonel; Captain Lewis R. Jewell, Lieutenant Colonel; Captain W. T. Campbell, Major; Charles O. Judson, Adjutant; George G. Clarke, Quartermaster; John S. Redfield, Surgeon.

Immediately after this organization was effected, the recruitment of a new company was commenced, which was subsequently completed and mustered into service as company H, Lieutenant David Mefford Captain.

In the meantime, Charles F. Clarke obtained authority to recruit a company in Riley county, Kansas, which he succeeded in doing in a remarkably short time. In the month of October, 1861, his company was mustered into service and designated company I, Charles F. Clarke, Captain.

The work accomplished by the battalion prior to its organization as a regiment, was no inconsiderable amount. The three infantry companies which were first organized were kept constantly on garrison duty at Fort Scott, until the 1st of September, when, after the battle of Drywood and the evacuation of the town of Fort Scott, they then marched, with other troops, under command of General Lane, to Fort Lincoln, where they remained on duty until General Lane started on the memorable march into Missouri, known as the "Osceola Expedition", when the entire force of the Sixth was sent back, under command of Colonel Judson, to reoccupy and garrison Fort Scott.

The four cavalry companies, D, E, F, and G, were constantly employed scouting the country and watching the movements of the enemy.

Company E, under command of Captain Greeno, participated in the battle of Drywood, on the 1st of September, 1861. On account of Captain Greeno's familiarity with the country, he was detailed, with

his company, by order of Colonel Johnson, of the Fifth, to take the advance, and was the first to attack the enemy, which brought on a general engagement.

During the winter of 1861 and '62, the regiment was stationed at Fort Scott. The four infantry companies performed garrison duty, and the four cavalry companies performed the scouting and picket duty. The scouting parties were almost daily engaged with the bushwhackers, or small detachments from the rebel army.

In the spring of 1862, in consequence of the imperfect, and irregular manner in which the Kansas troops were organized, this regiment was reorganized under the following order, to wit;

“Headquarters, Kansas Militia, Topeka, March 27, 1862,
General Orders No. 26.

.....
“VI. The Sixth Regiment (Cavalry) will be organized as follows; Colonel,—; Lieutenant Colonel—L. R. Jewell; 1st Major—W. T. Campbell; 2d Major—W. C. Ransom; Surgeon—John S. Redfield; Asst. Surgeon—Joseph A. Smith; Adjutant—Isaac Stadden; Quartermaster—Charles H. Haynes. Company A, Captain George W. Veale. Company B, Captain E. E. Harvey. Company C, Captain H. S. Greeno. Company D, Captain John W. Orahoad. Company E, Captain H. M. Dobyms. Company F, Captain C. F. Clarke. Company G, Lieut. J. M. Laing. Company H, Lieut. David Mefford. Company I, Captain Van Sickle. Company K, Lieut. John Rodgers.

.....
“By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed), “CHARLES CHADWICK,
“Adjutant and Quartermaster General of Kansas.”

At the time of the reorganization, companies A, B, and C, which were first organized as Home Guard companies, were ordered to be mustered out of service. Immediately after the muster-out of these companies, the following changes were made to wit:

Company H, Captain Brown, was transferred to the Eighth Kansas Infantry; Captain G. W. Veale's company of the Fourth Regiment was transferred to this regiment, and made company A; Captain Harvey's company of the Fifth Regiment was transferred to the Sixth, as company B; company E, Captain Greeno, was changed to company C; company F, Captain Orahoad, was made company D; company G, Captain H. M. Dobyms, was changed to company E; company I, Captain Clarke, was made company F. In the mean time a part of a company was recruited, and designated company G, Lieutenant Laing, subsequently Captain Lucas. Company H retained its original letter under Lieutenant Mefford. at the date of the consolidation, Captain Van Sickle's "Independent company of Scouts" was assigned to this regiment, and called company I. This company was irregularly mustered into service, and really was not a part of the Sixth Kansas, and was subsequently mustered out as an irregular troop. Lieutenant John Rodger's company was assigned to the Sixth Regiment, as company K.

Soon after the consolidation was made, one battalion, (companies C, H, and K), under command of Major Campbell, was detached and ordered to report to Colonel Clayton, of the Fifth Kansas, and marched with his command to Carthage, Mo.,; the regiment remained at Fort Scott. In the month of May the battalion rejoined the regiment at Fort Scott, and with companies D, E, F and G, were ordered to Paola to be rearmed and equipped.

The regiment was divided and stationed along the line, Major Ransom, with two companies, at Little Santa Fe, Mo., Captain Orahoad, with two companies, at Trading Post Kas. The balance of the

regiment was stationed at different points along the southern line of the state, and changed from place to place as emergencies demanded, with headquarters at Paola.

The regiment was constantly engaged in disbanding small forces which were organizing in Missouri under Si. Gordon, Quantrell and Uphayes. Company A, under Captain Veale, made a very successful raid into the Sni Hills, Mo. On this occasion, Captain Veale and Lieutenant Johnson, with company A divided into two detachments, broke up eight camps of bushwhackers, killed thirty-seven of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. They also captured over fifty stand of small arms, and about sixty head of horses with equipments, and completely broke up the organization of rebel squadrons in that section of country until the return of the rebel General Jackman, and restored peace for a term of three months.

About the first of June, 1862, company I, Captain Van Sickle, was mustered out of service, which left the regiment with an organization of but nine companies.

In the month of June, the regiment concentrated at Fort Scott, and companies C, H, and K, under command of Captain Greeno, were detached and ordered to report to Col. Doubleday, Second Ohio Cavalry, to accompany his expedition south into the Indian country, and participate in the battle of Cowskin Prairie.

The command went into camp at Baxter Springs, Kas., where the Sixth regiment joined it on the 20th of June, excepting company B, which was left at Westport, Mo., under command of Major Ransom.

On the second day of July accompanied the expedition under command of Colonel Weer into the Cherokee country; and on the 4th of the same month succeeded in overtaking and engaged a rebel force under command of Colonel Clarkson, which resulted in his capture, together with the main portion of his command, and all his camp and garrison equipage. The Sixth was sent in pursuit of those that had escaped capture.

On the same day, a detachment of two companies of this regiment, under command of Captain Greeno, attacked a camp of rebels under command of Colonel Stan Waitie, at Stan Waitie's Mills, and after a spirited engagement, succeeded in routing the enemy, and capturing a large quantity of sugar and other commissary stores, which were destroyed for want of transportation.

On the 5th of July, the entire command went into camp at Wolf Creek, where it remained until the 10th, when it moved south to Grand River, and encamped at Flat Rock Creek, eighteen miles from Fort Gibson.

In the meantime the Sixth regiment was detached, and order to proceed west until it struck the hills of the Verdigris, and from thence move south and form a flanking party to the main column. On this march, the regiment, whilst moving through the country, took possession of a large number of beef cattle, which were turned over, to order of the commanding officer at Flat Rock, to A. McDonald, beef contractor.

The regiment encamped with the rest of the forces and was kept constantly engaged in scouting the country south— some small parties went beyond the Arkansas river. On one occasion, a party of five men charged and drove in the rebel pickets in front of Fort Gibson.

Whilst the command was in camp at Flat Rock, about the middle of July, 1862, Colonel Weer, commanding the division, sent a detachment of sixty men of the Sixth Kansas, and one hundred Indians, under command of Captain Greeno, to Tallequah, the capitol of the Cherokee Nation, who succeeded in capturing John Ross, principal chief, Colonel William Ross, Major Pegg, and eight other

officers of the rebel army. Two hundred Indians belonging to Colonel Drew's regiment, deserted and joined the Federal command, and returned with it to camp.

About the same time, Major Campbell, with six companies of the Sixth Kansas, made a very successful reconnaissance to the Arkansas River, opposite Fort Gibson, and engaged the enemy across the river, and returned to camp without a loss.

Whilst Colonel Weer was actively engaged in preparing to make an attack upon the enemy at Fort Gibson—about 2,000 strong—a misunderstanding arose between him and Colonel Solomon, of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, who placed Colonel Weer in arrest, and assumed command of the expedition, and the contemplated attack was abandoned.

On account of the rebel Generals Jackman and Coffey concentrating their forces in Northern Arkansas, it was deemed advisable to leave the Indian country in possession of the loyal Indians, and return for the protection of the border from a threatened raid. Accordingly, Colonel Solomon ordered a countermarch in the direction of Fort Scott.

A detachment of twenty-seven men of this regiment, under command of Lieutenant Johnson, with three Indian guides, were ordered to proceed to Northwest Arkansas, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the movements of the enemy that threatened a raid upon the unprotected border of Kansas. The scouting party proceeded north, parallel with the western line of Arkansas, and thence, by a forced march during the night, succeeded in surprising a small party of rebels at Maysville, and captured some prisoners, from whom they ascertained that small squads had begun to move northward on various routes, and that their intention was to surprise Fort Scott if possible, and devastate the country by fire from thence along the border to Kansas City. But, should the eastern border of Kansas be protected, they would leave Fort Scott to their left, and pass on various routes through Missouri, and concentrate in Jackson county in that state, and thence make a raid south and sweep all the weak garrisons in western Missouri.

Upon Lieutenant Johnson receiving this information, he made a forced march, and intercepted the command at Cowskin Prairie, and immediately communicated the same to the commanding officer. The Sixth regiment was then ordered to take position on the extreme right of the column, and scout through western Missouri. The entire command, except the Indian regiment, returned from the expedition south about the first of August, and encamped on Drywood, east of Fort Scott, for the purpose of recuperation and rest. But, as usual, the Sixth was not allowed to remain idle. General Blunt immediately assumed command of all the forces, reorganized the brigades, and prepared for active service.

On the 13th of August orders were received to leave regimental headquarters at Fort Scott, and to leave all sick in post hospital, for the purpose of making a march in pursuit of a rebel force of about five thousand (5,000) under General Cooper, which had passed north about forty miles east of Fort Scott, towards the Missouri river. Colonel Cloud, with detachments of the Second and Sixth Kansas regiments, struck the enemy's line of march in the rear, and immediately followed up in pursuit.

General Blunt, with the balance his command, "leaving a small force to garrison Fort Scott," started in pursuit of the enemy, and followed him to Lone Jack, at which place he had been repulsed by Missouri troops, and had commenced to retreat southward. Colonel Cloud with the Sixth and Second Kansas, took the advance of General Blunt's army, and on the 21st of August engaged the enemy's rear at the crossing of the Osage river, driving him until nightfall. The men and horses being very tired from excessive fatigue, he rested for the night. On the 22d Colonel Cloud renewed the pursuit, but after a hard day's march, found that the enemy had made good his escape.

On the following day, Colonel Cloud returned, with a part of his command, to Fort Scott, leaving about four hundred (400) men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bassett, to rest a day, with orders to return to Fort Scott on the 24th. On the morning of the 24th, Lieutenant Colonel Bassett started with the detachment of the Second Kansas, leaving the detachment of the Sixth, under command of Major Campbell, to follow in the rear. The advance had proceeded but a short distance, when a rebel force, of about one thousand two hundred, (1,200) under command of Shelby, was discovered moving south. Colonel Bassett at once united his forces and started in pursuit of the enemy, who, upon observing the movements of the Federal troops, turned aside, and took position on Coon Creek, to the right of the road. The position of the enemy was naturally strong. Adjoining the timber were two cornfields, with a lane running between them and the timber. The advanced guard, in attempting to force a passage through the lane, were encountered by heavy fire from the enemy, which resulted in a loss of three or four men wounded. Colonel Bassett then formed a line on the north side of the field on the prairie, and ordered Captain Greeno, with twenty-six (26) men, to deploy to the right as skirmishers, and pass through the cornfield, dismounted, and at the same time sent Lieutenant Gordon, with a detachment, to the left, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy, and bring on a general engagement. As Lieutenant Gordon approached the timber, the enemy poured in a heavy fire upon his men, wounding the Lieutenant in the head, and several of his men, and compelled him to fall back. Captain Greeno, with his detachment, at once crossed the fence and entered the timber, and advanced a few rods, when about three hundred (300) of the enemy suddenly raised from a ravine, and sent a volley into the line of skirmishers and charged them. The men raised from the ground, where they had been lying down to escape the enemy's fire and repulsed the charge with their revolvers. In the meantime Captain Greeno was wounded in the right hand and left arm. Two (2) of his men were killed and a number of them severely wounded. The Captain, finding that he could not contend against so large a force of the enemy, ordered his men to fall back.

Colonel Bassett, finding that the enemy outnumbered his force, and posted in a strong natural position, withdrew his troops, and marched in the direction of Fort Scott. The command camped for the night at Lamar, Missouri, and cared for the wounded. The following day, August 25th, 1862, the detachments of the Second and Sixth Kansas rejoined the main command at Fort Scott.

Soon after the return of the regiment to Fort Scott, it was on the move into Southwest Missouri, as a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Frontier.

Upon concentration of the forces at Coxie's Creek, in front of the enemy, the Second Brigade was ordered to take position on the left of the army. This position caused the cavalry to watch the movements of the enemy, who had communication with Northern Missouri, through the counties of Dade and Lawrence, and keep open communication with General Totten's forces, which were camped between Mount Vernon and Springfield. The Sixth, being the only cavalry regiment in the brigade, and having such an extent of country to guard, it was kept constantly employed.

During the two weeks the Army of the Frontier lay in camp at Coxie's Creek, this regiment performed some very valuable scouting service. On one occasion, a party of men, under command of Sergeant Henderson, of F company, made a scout up Cedar Creek, attacked and scattered a party of rebels, and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners, from whom valuable information was obtained in regard to the strength and position of the enemy, also the route by which reinforcements passed south from Northern Missouri. The manner in which this scout was conducted reflected great credit upon the Sergeant in command, and showed at once that he merited promotion, which he soon received.

As soon as the information collected was communicated to Colonel Weer, command the brigade, Lieutenant Johnson was ordered to select fifty (50) men from the regiment, and proceed up Cedar Creek, under cover of darkness, and lay in ambush in front of Sarcoxieville, where a rebel brigade was encamped, and to intercept, if possible a scouting party of the enemy, which was making a reconnaissance in the rear of the Union forces. The Lieutenant, upon reaching the position, distributed his men, and placed them at the three fordings of the creek, in front of the enemy, where they remained within a half mile of the rebel pickets for twenty-four hours. About the dawn of day of the second morning, it was ascertained that the rebel scouting party was returning on the road leading to the center crossing, and being in such close proximity to their camp, were entirely off their guard. Upon crossing the creek, they at once ran into the ambuscade prepared for them, which resulted in a loss to them of five (5) killed, and ten (10) prisoners, besides a number wounded, who escaped on their horses. A detachment of five men were left in charge of the prisoners, with orders to proceed towards camp, whilst the balance of the party proceeded to drive the enemy's pickets. Lieutenant Johnson returned to camp with his prisoners, without loss of a single man, either killed or wounded.

On the 24th of September, a detachment of the Sixth, in company with a detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, was ordered to proceed down Shoal Creek, and disable the water mills, from which the enemy drew his supplies. The object of this party was accomplished, after considerable skirmishing, and with considerable difficulty and hard marching, it returned with a loss of five (5) men.

On the evening of the 29th of September, 1862, a detachment under command of Captain Mefford was ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel Jacobbi, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, who was in command of a force composed of detachments of the different regiments, and charged with the duty of attacking the enemy, who occupied Newtonia, and ascertain his strength and position. The balance of the command was to follow the next morning.

Colonel Jacobbi moved to within four miles of the town and encamped for the night. At daylight the following morning he pushed his forces through a dense wood, and drove in the rebel pickets. But the enemy was prepared, and at once sent out a decoy, and succeeded in drawing the advance into an ambuscade, which would have resulted in a disastrous defeat, had it not been for the daring bravery of the men, and commendable gallantry of the officers. Captain Mefford rallied his men and held the enemy in check until the artillery could fall back. By this time the entire army was advancing to attack the enemy at Newtonia, the Sixth leading the advance. They had not proceeded far, however, when portions of the command sent out the day previous were met in full retreat. Upon ascertaining the perilous condition of Captain Mefford's command, the regiment pressed forward to relieve them. Lieut. Colonel Jewell, with the three companies of the advance and two howitzers, under command of Lieutenant Benedict, moved forward and attacked the enemy on his right flank. The rebels fell back about two miles and formed in a field, with their left flank resting on a ravine, their right being supported by two pieces of artillery and infantry. Colonel Jewell, with three companies and howitzers, attacked the right, and at the same time Captain Veale charged the left flank. The enemy fired one volley with small arms, and fled in great confusion. The regiment pursued the retreating column to within gunshot of the town, when the enemy opened fire with artillery, and after making some demonstrations it was ascertained that his forces were en masse in the town. The howitzers being too light to reply to the enemy's artillery, the regiment was ordered to retire about one mile, which it performed under a heavy fire. Several men in the meantime were wounded. About 2 o'clock Colonel Phillips arrived on the field with an Indian Brigade. The Sixth took position on the extreme right, where it remained the balance of the day, and about 7 o'clock was ordered to cover the retreat of the army.

The following is the official report;

“On the morning of the 30th, in pursuance of orders, I detailed three hundred men and officers from my regiment, and proceeded in the direction of Newtonia, and after having traveled about ten miles on that road, met a small party of Col. Lynde’s and Col. Solomon’s regiments, with two pieces of Captain Stockton’s battery and two howitzers, in full retreat before the enemy, who informed me that Colonel Lynde with a part of his regiment and Captain Mefford’s company of the Sixth, were surrounded by the enemy.

“I soon came to where appeared to have been a slight skirmish, counted some ten killed and wounded, who were completely stripped of their clothing, and left lying in the hot sun—the day was very hot and sultry. Took one prisoner. There we caught the first glimpse of the enemy, and followed him to the prairie, where he formed his line of battle, three miles out from Newtonia on the Sarcoxie road. I at once ordered my men into line and directed Lieutenant Benedict to bring his mountain howitzers into position on the gallop; then threw a few shells, and the enemy fell back. My men followed them with a great shout to the town, where the Lieutenant again commenced shelling them, when the enemy opened his battery upon us within short range, with three guns, using shell and round shot pretty freely. Here Lieutenant Phillips had his horse killed under him by a round shot. To get out of range—the howitzers being too light to reply successfully—I ordered my men to retire to a bluff, about one mile to the enemy’s front and immediately sent a courier back to General Solomon, informing him of the enemy’s position, and asking for reinforcements. This was about 10 o’clock a.m., and at about 2 o’clock p.m., Colonel Phillips arrived with his Indian regiment, much to our gratification, having held the enemy—seven thousand strong—in check for four hours, by continually skirmishing with them, notwithstanding the heavy cannonading we received from him. At about half-past three the balance of the command arrived.

“The portion of the enemy that I attacked were Texas regiments, well armed, that had been selected on purpose to follow our retreating force, and if possible capture our artillery, which was then in full retreat, as at that time there was but little support for it.

“My command, officers and men, behaved with great coolness and bravery. The only trouble I had was to keep them at what I considered a proper distance from the enemy.

W. R. JUDSON,
“Col. Com’dg Sixth Kansas Cavalry.”

On the 4th of October the regiment was again engaged at Newtonia, and occupied the right of the line of battle. After the enemy withdrew his forces and started on the retreat, the regiment joined in the pursuit of the flying rebels, and only abandoned the chase when men and horses were completely exhausted. Upon its return, it joined the main command and marched through Pineville, Mo., and encamped at Kent. After resting a few days it moved to a camp near Keetsville, Mo.

One of the most successful scouts made whilst in this camp was performed by Captain Gordon, company F, with a detachment of forty men. They made a raid on White River, and succeeded in surprising a detachment of the enemy who were guarding a mill. They killed ten men and captured twenty-five prisoners, together with all their horses and camp equipage and about forty stand of small arms, besides destroying a considerable quantity of flour and wheat. The Captain returned to camp with the prisoners without the loss of a single man killed and but three wounded.

On the 20th of October the regiment moved with the command to Bentonville, Ark., and the night following marched to the vicinity of Old Fort Wayne, N.C., preparatory to attacking a rebel force, about 3,000 strong, under General Cooper, at that place. On the morning of the 22nd the advance of the command surprised and drove in the rebel pickets. The Sixth was ordered to the front, and

companies A and F, under command of Lieut. Col. Jewell, directed to take position on the right of the Second Kansas Cavalry. Colonel Jewell ordered his detachment to dislodge a squadron of rebel cavalry that occupied a point of timber on his right. This they succeeded in doing, and as soon as it was discovered that the enemy was giving back, Colonel Jewell ordered a charge, which completely uncovered his main line. Colonel Jewell, upon seeing this, immediately wheeled his small force to the left and gallantly charged the infantry which supported the enemy's artillery. At the same time the center was charged by the Second Kansas Cavalry, and the entire line driven back in utter confusion. The enemy abandoned his battery and artillery horses. His battle-flag fell into the hands of the Sixth. No doubt this handful of cavalry would have been counter charged and the battery retaken, had it not been for the timely arrival of the Eleventh Infantry and Rabb's Second Indiana Battery, which opened a well-directed fire on the enemy, who was rallying in the edge of the timber, within a few hundred yards of the battle field. The retreating column was followed up by the entire Sixth regiment and a part of the Indian brigade, which succeeded in capturing and destroying the enemy's train. In this engagement the regiment had several men wounded, amongst the number, Private George Armstrong, company A, mortally wounded.

While the army lay in camp at Old Fort Wayne, the regiment was constantly employed in scouting the country, and was engaged almost daily with the foraging parties of the enemy. On one occasion, a rebel force under command of Colonel Emmett McDonald, was attacked and driven across the Boston Mountains,. The command, after lying in camp at Old Fort Wayne about two weeks, moved to Flint Creek, and established a camp known as Camp Babcock, near the line of Arkansas, where it remained awaiting the arrival of commissary stores from Fort Scott, subsisting in the meantime upon beef and wheat; little flour and corn meal could be had in the surrounding country.

A very successful scout was made from Camp Babcock eastward to the tributaries of White River. A number of small parties of rebels were dispersed, a small train captured, and a considerable quantity of stores destroyed. The party returned to camp with a loss of but two men killed, bringing with it fifty Unionist from the hills of the White River, who had been hid away to avoid the conscription.

Soon after the return of this scouting party, Lieutenant Colonel Jewell was ordered to take command of the entire effective force of the Sixth, including the two howitzers, together with detachments from the Indian brigade, and proceed southward and ascertain the position of the enemy, who was reported to be encamped at Cane Hill. Upon Colonel Jewell's arrival at that place, he ascertained that the rebel forces had retreated across the Boston Mountains, and were stationed along the Cove Creek Valley. Colonel Jewell took a circuitous route and fell in the enemy's rear, and surprised a detachment of his forces at Dripping Springs, and returned through the Evansville Pass just in time to escape being cut off by a large cavalry force, under command of rebel General Marmaduke.

As Colonel Jewell passed through the mountains, the inhabitants greeted the Stars and Stripes with cheers, which clearly demonstrated the sentiments of the people of Northwestern Arkansas who had been forced to accept secession. The regiment upon its return to camp, rested there a few days with the command. On the night of the 26th of November supplies arrived, and preparations were at once made for a movement south.

On the morning of the 27th, the entire Army of the Frontier marched, without transportation, in the direction of Cane Hill, about forty miles distant, where a large cavalry force, under command of General Marmaduke, had concentrated. On the morning of the 28th, the cavalry and artillery was ordered to the advance at a trot, the infantry following as rapidly as possible, and about 9 o'clock made an attack upon the enemy, and after a very spirited engagement of two hours, succeeded in routing him. He was closely pursued to a spur of the Boston Mountains, where his command rallied

and made a desperate effort to repulse the advancing column. The regimental howitzers poured in a heavy fire with canister from one side, whilst the Second Kansas and its howitzers poured in an effective fire on the other side, and Hopkins' battery fired from the main front. He was soon driven from his strong position across the mountain. General Blunt then ordered a charge, which caused the enemy to fall back rapidly for some distance. The Sixth followed up and charged a force of the enemy that had formed in a strong position, and met the regiment with a dreadful fire. In this charge Lieut. Col. Jewell was mortally wounded; Lieut. Johnson, company A, was severely wounded through the left lung; Lieut. Hains, company K, was wounded in the neck; seven enlisted men were killed, and about twenty wounded. Lieut. Campbell was taken prisoner by the enemy. General Blunt by this time was pressing forward with a section of artillery and infantry to renew the attack, when a flag of truce was seen approaching from the enemy. "It now being nearly sundown," the flag was met by General Blunt, and an armistice agreed to for one hour. Darkness coming on, the command fell back a few miles and bivouacked for the night.

The following morning, finding no enemy to fight, the command fell back to Cane Hill and encamped. General Solomon's division, of which the sixth formed a part, was sent to Rhea's Mills, about ten miles north of Cane Hill. Here the regiment remained until the battle of Prairie Grove was brought on.

At midnight General Solomon received orders to send the Sixth to join General Blunt's command at Cane Hill, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of December, the regiment broke camp and immediately started towards Cane Hill, where it arrived in sight of the town about daylight. Colonel Judson was met at the outskirts of the town with orders to move east with the Sixth regiment to the Fayetteville and Cove Creek Road, and ascertain if the enemy was moving northward on that road. Upon Colonel Judson's reaching the point designated, he at once ascertained that General Hindman had passed up the road during the night with his main army.

Colonel Judson immediately sent messengers to General Blunt, informing him that the enemy had completely flanked him, and was marching towards Rhea's Mills for the purpose of capturing the trains encamped at that place. Colonel Judson followed the enemy until he came up with his rear guard, and opened fire upon him with the two regimental howitzers. General Hindman at once halted his entire command and formed line of battle to the rear. This delayed the enemy several hours, and prevented him from reaching the train at Rhea's Mills until General Herron with his command arrived from Springfield, and attacked the enemy in front, which brought on a general engagement.

General Blunt, upon receiving Colonel Judson's dispatch, moved his troops with all possible haste toward Rhea's Mills, and arrived on the battle field of Prairie Grove just in time to save General Herron from being defeated.

Colonel Judson finding that the main command had passed up the Cane Hill road, withdrew his small force, and rejoined General Blunt on the battle field about 3 o'clock p.m.

The enemy being stationed in the timber, the cavalry could not operate to advantage. The regiment, therefore, was held in reserve, and was not engaged during the evening.

There is no doubt that the valuable information furnished by Colonel Judson, and the detention caused the enemy by the attack made in his rear, saved the train from capture. Had the enemy not been detained, he might have met General Herron's force, defeated it, and then turned upon General Blunt's command, and thus defeated both divisions by detail. Whilst Col. Judson did nothing more than his duty, had he also failed, defeat, disaster and destruction must have been the result.

The battle was continued with great fury until nightfall, when the firing ceased, and the army fell back a short distance and bivouacked. During the night extensive preparations were made for renewing the

conflict on the morrow. The trains were sent to the rear to Fayetteville, a full supply of ammunition distributed, and all the available troops at once ordered to the front.

About daylight the next morning, General Hindman sent a message under flag of truce, asking for a personal interview with General Blunt. Shortly after daylight an interview was held, which prevented the attack which was to have been made at dawn of day. It was found that the interview was asked for the sole purpose of gaining time, the rebels having muffled their artillery wheels and evacuated their position during the night. This dishonorable and unwarrantable act the illustrious rebel General Hindman was compelled to resort to in order to save his demoralized hosts from either being captured or annihilated on the retreat.

The day after the battle the regiment returned to its old camp at Rhea's Mills, where it remained until the 27th of December, 1862, when it accompanied General Blunt's expedition south to Van Buren, on the Arkansas river. Seven miles from Van Buren, at Dripping Springs, the regiment, in company with the Second Kansas, attacked and routed a force of Texas troops and succeeded in capturing their camp equipage and train. The Sixth and Second, leading the advance, dashed into the town of Van Buren, and with the assistance of some cavalry of General Herron's command, captured four steamboats loaded with commissary stores and corn, besides taking possession of a vast quantity of stores of all kinds in the town.

At the same time, a detachment of the regiment under command of Captain Mefford, accompanied Colonel Phillip's Indian brigade into the Indian country. On this expedition Colonel Phillips succeeded in capturing Fort Gibson and Fort Davis, destroying the latter place.

The expedition to Van Buren closed the campaign for the Winter. General Schofield arrived from St. Louis and assumed command of the Army of the Frontier, and ordered it back into Missouri.

At this time the regiment had but nine companies. In pursuance of General Orders from the War Department, the following order was issued for the purpose of making the organization a complete cavalry regiment, viz.;

"Headquarters Army of the Frontier,
"Rhea's Mills, Ark., Dec. 31, 1862.

[Special Orders, No. 16.]

(Extract.)

"The following named officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Division, Army of the Frontier, are hereby detailed on recruiting service and will report without delay to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Superintendent of Recruiting for the State; Captain H. S. Greeno, Sixth Kansas Vols.; Sgt. Maj. H. P. Ledger, Sixth Kansas Vols.; Private William Coates, Sixth Kansas Vols.; Private Martin O. Blood, Sixth Kansas Vols.

"By order of Brigadier General Blunt,

T. MOONLIGHT,
"Lieut. Col. and Chief of Staff."

In pursuance of the above order, the detachment proceeded to Leavenworth and received the following order, viz.;

“Headquarters Supt’s Office Recruiting Service,
“Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 13, 1863.
[Special Orders No. 2.]

“Captain H. S. Greeno, Sixth Kansas Volunteers, with a party consisting of Sergeant Major H. P. Ledger, Private Wm. Coates, and Private M. O. Blood, Sixth Kansas Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for the general recruiting service in the State of Kansas, pursuant to Special Orders No. 16, dated Headquarters Army of the Frontier, Rhea’s Mills, Ark., Dec. 13, 1862 will proceed to the city of Fort Scott, Kans., and there establish a recruiting rendezvous.

“By order of Lieutenant Colonel Burris,
J.M. HADLEY,
“Lieutenant Eighth Kansas Vols., Post Adjutant.

Captain Greeno and his party at once repaired to Fort Scott, and commenced recruiting operations. Soon after his arrival at that place, he received the following communication from the Colonel of his regiment, viz.;

“Camp on Cane Creek, 30 miles south of Springfield, Mo.,
“February 13, 1863.

“Captain Greeno; Dear Sir—I send a communication to the Governor for power to raise three squadrons to fill up my regiment. If it is granted, I authorize you to superintend the recruiting of these squadrons. I send Lieutenant Lane to see Captain Robinson, to prevail on him to raise one squadron. I send Mr. Bisbee, who will proceed to Kansas City to see Captain Johnson, and get him to assist in raising a squadron in that vicinity. And I further suggest that you put forward the Sergeant Major, now with you, to assist in raising the other squadron.

“Now, Captain, a united effort is necessary to raise these three squadrons, and I expect you to see that it is done. Do not leave a stone unturned to accomplish it at once.

“Truly your Friend, W. R. JUDSON,
“Col. Sixth Kansas Vol. Cav.”

In order that there should be no misunderstanding between the military and the executive, Captain Greeno visited the Governor at Topeka, and obtained permission to recruit the three squadrons necessary to fill the regiment to the required standard. The following is a copy of the letter from the Governor of Kansas;

“State of Kansas, Executive Office,
“Topeka, Feb. 23, 1863.

“Col. W. R. Judson, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteers;

“Sir—You are hereby authorized to cause the regiment commanded by you to be recruited to the standard required by General Orders of the War Department; Provided, that you use no special efforts to obtain recruits from the agricultural classes of this state. I am aware that the heavy drain upon Kansas has seriously crippled her farming interests, and I fear will be productive of serious consequences. While therefore I must guard this great interest against further oppressions, I will cheerfully officer such companies as can be raised without detriment to the state or any of its vital interests.

“Very respectfully, THOS. CARNEY, Governor.”

One company was recruited at Fort Scott in a very short time, and mustered into service as company L, with H. P. Ledger, Captain; J. Denton, First Lieutenant, and L. J. Swingley, Second Lieutenant. Company I was recruited soon after, at Westport, Mo., by Major Ransom and J. T. Blake, and mustered into service with J. T. Blake, Captain; S. D. Harris, First Lieutenant, and Levi Stewart, Second Lieutenant. In the meantime, Captain Greeno had succeeded in recruiting the third company at Fort Scott, but owing to some misunderstanding arising between the Governor and General Blunt, at that time, the company was mustered into service as company B, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry. Company M was then recruited, composed principally of half-breed Delaware Indians, and was mustered into service July 30, 1863, with J. W. Duff, Captain; J. Brooks, First Lieutenant, and J. C. Anderson, Second Lieutenant.

The first battalion of the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel Judson, and during the months of January, February, and March, 1863, it remained in camp on Crane Creek, near Springfield, Mo., when it marched for Fort Scott, Kansas. Soon after the arrival of the battalion at the latter place, the men received furloughs for a brief period.

On the 7th of May two companies marched from Westport to Salem, Missouri, as escort to the First Kansas Battery, and from thence marched to Rolla, Missouri.

On the 21st of June it was ordered to join General Blunt's command, at Fort Scott, Kansas, where it arrived on the 1st of July. On the 4th of the same month the battalion was ordered, on a forced march, without tents, to proceed to Fort Gibson, C. N. July 17th the enemy was engaged at Honey Springs. The following is the official report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment;

"Headquarters Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Volunteers,
"Camp near Fort Gibson, C.N., July 19th, 1863.

"Colonel W. R. Judson, commanding troops in the field, etc.;

"Colonel—I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, consisting of companies A, C, F and H, commanded respectively by First Lieutenant T. J. Darling, Second Lieutenant R. L. Phillips, Captain William Gordon, and Captain David Mefford; also, section of mountain howitzers, under the command of Lieutenant J. P. Grassberger.

"My command left camp at four o'clock a. m. on the 16th inst., crossing the Verfigris river and Arkansas river in the face of the enemy, our crossing being covered by a section of Smith's Second Kansas Battery. The crossing was effected without loss, the enemy retiring on our approach without firing a shot. After a halt of a short time, I was ordered with my command to the advance, detailing Captain Gordon with his company F, as the extreme advance. About daylight he came up with the enemy in considerable force, posted on a rise of ground near timber. The captain immediately formed his men and opened a brisk fire in the enemy, but was compelled to fall back. I at once brought the rest of the command up at a gallop to the support of the advance, and after a sharp skirmish drove the enemy from his position, with a loss to him of one (1) killed and three (3) wounded, who were left on the ground. Privates Banks of company C, and Allingham, of company F, of my command, were wounded; also had one horse killed and several wounded. I immediately followed, coming up with him again at Elk Creek. Here I came to a halt, sending a company to reconnoiter; found the enemy strongly posted in the timber, with artillery, their line extending to the right and left of the road. I immediately dismounted a portion of my command, and moved up cautiously, opening fire upon them. They, however, kept under cover. Private White, company A, was at this time severely wounded. On the arrival of the main force, I was transferred from Colonel Judson's command to that of Colonel Phillips' (Colonel Judson retaining the section of howitzers) and ordered to the left of our

battle line. Shortly after the engagement commenced, I discovered the enemy endeavoring to flank us under cover of timber. I immediately dismounted companies C, F and H, and sent them into the timber. They engaged the enemy immediately, and after sharp work of about an hour and a half succeeded in driving the enemy back, with considerable loss. About this time the First Indiana regiment charged the enemy on the left, relieving my men. I at once recalled my men from the timber, and after obtaining a supply of ammunition, mounted, and started in pursuit. After crossing the creek, I charged into a large body of rebels, whom I supposed to be Stanwaite's Indians and a regiment of Texans. They fell back to the woods and made a stand. My men dismounted, and opened a vigorous fire on them, which, together with the effective fire of the howitzers, soon drove them in confusion. I followed them until ordered to cease pursuit.

"The conduct of the officers and men under my command was excellent, they being cool and self-possessed during the entire engagement, particularly the detachment on duty with the howitzers; they advanced almost as fast as the cavalry, unlimbering their guns, and delivering their fire with remarkable celerity and correctness.

"My loss was light, considering the heavy fire under which we were, and consists of those whose names appear in the report,

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"WM. T. CAMPBELL

"Commanding Sixth Kansas Cavalry."

After the engagement above mentioned, the regiment returned to Fort Gibson, C.N., where it was joined by the second battalion of the regiment.

On the 22d day of August it received marching orders, and proceeded, with the troops under command of General Blunt, against the rebel General Cooper. Lieutenant Phillips, command company C, had the advance with his company, and was constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

The command was then divided, and the Sixth regiment returned to Fort Gibson, where it went into camp on the west side of the Arkansas river. Whilst the regiment was in camp here, Captain J. T. Blake arrived with a new company. The regiment then moved, with the First Brigade, under command of Colonel Ritchie, to Northfork-Town, but was soon compelled to fall back to the Arkansas river.

On the 13th of November, 1863, the regiment marched for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where it arrived on the 18th of the same month.

During the winter of 1863-4, it was employed in scouting, and escorting supply trains, and moved to Roseville. On the 26th of March the regiment joined the First Division, Army of the Frontier, then en route to join General Steele's command.

The following is the official report of the part taken by the Sixth on the "Camden Expedition";

"Colonel W. F. Cloud, commanding Third Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps;

"Sir—The Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Volunteers, consisting of regimental headquarters, and companies A, C, G, K and M, marched from camp near Roseville, Arkansas, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William T. Campbell, forming a junction on the 28th with the Frontier Division, commanded by Brigadier General J. M. Thayer. The regiment was then attached to the Third, or Cavalry Brigade, and on the 9th of April, on the Little Missouri river, formed a junction with the Seventh Army Corps, Major General F. Steele, commanding.

“The regiment participated in the skirmish on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, at Prairie de Ann; on the 13th, while preparing to march, was again attacked, the Frontier Division being in the rear. The enemy was repulsed, and driven from the field of action. On the 14th, company C lost nine (9) men, killed, wounded, or captured, while foraging. On the 16th the regiment, with the main command, arrived at Camden, Arkansas. On the 17th the train left Camden for the purpose of procuring forage for the command, a portion of the detail for escort being made from the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, consisting of seventy-five (75) cavalry and the section of howitzers attached to the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Robert Henderson, company G. On the 18th the train was attacked and captured by the enemy, at Poison Springs, twelve miles west of Camden. In the engagement Lieutenant Robert Henderson was wounded and captured. Private C. C. Goodman, company D, attached to the howitzers, was killed. Private H. Gable, company K, was captured and several wounded. The detachments returned to Camden, and remained there until the 26th, when the regiment, with the command, took up its line of march for Little Rock. On the morning of the 29th, about 10 o'clock, while the command was crossing the Ouchita river, the enemy attacked our rear guard, which consisted of companies C and K, Sixth regiment. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which Private E. Grey, company C, was severely wounded, and two (2) men of company K missing.

“On the morning of the 30th the enemy attacked our army in force, while crossing the Saline River. In this engagement the regiment did not participate, two companies being occupied in guarding the fordings on the Saline River, the other companies with the Cavalry Division en route to Little Rock, where they arrived May 1st, `1864. At the crossing of the Saline River the medicine stores, tents, and wagons, were burned, by order of Major General Steele, and unfortunately, the regimental records were all destroyed.

“On the 6th of May the regiment left Little Rock, and arrived at Dardanelle on the 9th. Same day had a skirmish with a party of rebels, in which Sergeant G. P. Freeman, company A, was mortally wounded, and Sergeant Joseph Powell, severely wounded. From Dardanelle the regiment marched for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where it arrived on the 16th of May.

“W. T. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Sixth Kansas Cavalry.”

During the Camden Expedition, Colonel W. R. Judson, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, commanded the District of the Frontier, to which he was assigned by order of Brigadier General Thayer. His command consisted in part of the Sixth Regiment, which operated in the vicinity of Fort Smith, and along the line of the Arkansas river, scouting the country from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Dardanella, Arkansas. The portion of the regiment remaining under command of Colonel Judson during this time, suffered severely in numerous skirmishes with the enemy. Company D, Captain Goss commanding, stationed at Roseville, was attacked by a large rebel force, but after a gallant resistance the enemy was compelled to retire with considerable loss. Captain Goss lost five (5) men killed, and several wounded, including himself in the latter number.

On the 5th of April a scouting party of the regiment, whilst escorting Assistant Surgeon S. A. Fairchilds to Roseville, was fired upon from an ambush, and thirteen (13) of the party of twenty-one (21) were killed, including Surgeon Fairchilds. The bodies of the victims were stripped of their clothing, and then mutilated in a most horrible and inhuman manner.

After the return of that portion of the regiment which participated in the Camden Expedition, the entire regiment, except company F, which was detached as personal escort to General Thayer, was engaged in scouting the country south and west of Fort Smith. The enemy having followed the retreating column from Camden, was constantly attacking outposts and foraging parties.

On the 26th of June, Sergeants S. McKibben, company L, was killed, while gallantly pursuing bushwhackers south of Fort Smith. At this time a battalion of the regiment was encamped on Muzzard Prairie, about six miles south of Fort Smith, under command of Major Mefford.

On the morning of the 27th of July, about six and a half o'clock, the battalion was surprised and attacked by a rebel force of about two thousand (2,000) men, and after a gallant resistance, Major Mefford, Lieutenant De Friese, and one hundred and fourteen (114) men, were taken prisoners.

The following is a partial report of the engagement at Muzzard Prairie, Arkansas;

“Fort Smith, Ark., July 29, 1864.

“Colonel W. R. Judson, Commanding First Brigade;

“Sir—I have the honor to report to you that I was in command of company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry on the morning of the 27th inst., when the enemy made the attack on our camp, on Muzzard Prairie, and as soon as the alarm was given that the enemy was in the prairie, which was about six o'clock, a.m., I sent immediately for the herd which had been out grazing since daylight, and was about three-fourths of a mile southwest of camp. I formed my men on the right of the camp, to protect my herd as it came in, and until it could be secured, but before the horses could be brought up, the enemy charged on us, which stampeded the herd, and left the men on foot to fight as best they could. We drove the enemy back, and as I had received no orders from the commanding officer, I ordered my men to fall back until they could form on the right of the other companies. When I had fallen back to the left of my company's parade ground, I came in speaking distance of Major Mefford, when I received orders to form my company on the right, to protect the camp. I immediately took the position assigned me, with company D on my left. We held our position, repulsing three distinct charges of the enemy. At this time, I was that Major Mefford had, with companies E and H, been driven from their position on the left of the line, and had began to fall back across the prairie. I knew that I could not hold my ground much longer, with what men I had; so, without receiving orders from Major Mefford, commenced falling back toward him. As we fell back, I had several men captured by the enemy that was advancing through the timber in the center of our camp. We fought and retreated in good order, until we came within half a mile of the house on the prairie, when the enemy closed in on all sides, taking many more of our men prisoners. Those that were left, continued fighting and falling back to the house. There the men that were left were overpowered and captured. Before we reached the house I received a slight wound in the right thigh. Some of my men who were first captured made their escape by hiding in the thick brush, the enemy not staying to hunt for stragglers, but left immediately after the men at the house were captured, taking with them all the men that could travel. All did well under the circumstances—it being a surprise after driving in the pickets, the enemy was in our camp. I lost in the engagement three (3) killed, two (2) mortally wounded, five (5) severely wounded, and forty (40) men taken prisoners.

JACOB MOREHEAD

“First Lieut. Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Volunteers,
“Commanding company B.”

REPORT OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON JULY 27TH, 1864, AT MUZZARD PRAIRIE,
ARKANSAS.

Jacob Morehead, First Lieutenant company B, severely wounded.

Thos. McCauley, Corporal, company B, killed.

Antoine Furtmire, private, company B, slightly wounded.

Marion Hinton, private, company B, severely wounded.

Edwin Jackson, private, company B, severely wounded
David P. McDonald, private company B, slightly wounded.
John G. Parker, private, company B, killed.
Edwin Parker, private, company B, slightly wounded.
George W. Rinker, private, company B, mortally wounded.
Joshua B. Zents, private, company B, killed.
Chas. S. Atkins, Sergeant, company D, severely wounded.
John Phillips, Sergeant, company D, slightly wounded.
Peter Bartness, private, company D, slightly wounded.
Albert H. Richie, private, company E, killed.
Thos. B. Landers, Corporal, company E, killed.
Joel G. Hutchin, private, company E, killed.
David Van Wormer, private, company E, killed.
James Weldon, private, company E, killed.
Thos. R. Griffin, private, company H, mortally wounded.
Daniel Jennings, private, company H, killed.
James S. Mounce, private, company H, slightly wounded.
George L. Harris, private, company I, killed.
Marshall Rice, private, company L, killed.
Lewis Pawnee, private, company L, slightly wounded.
William Patterson, wagon master, slightly wounded.

Captured: David Mefford, Captain, company H; J. M. DeFriese, Second Lieutenant, company E; forty enlisted men, company B; fifteen enlisted men, company D; thirty-four enlisted men, company E; twenty-one enlisted men, company H; six enlisted men, company L.

In the meantime, a large detachment of the regiment was trains between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Fort Scott, Kansas.

On the 21st of June, Captain John Rogers, company K, was killed in a skirmish with bushwhackers, near Fort Scott.

The regiment was engaged in performing picket and scouting duty, and almost daily encountered small parties of the enemy.

September 14th, companies L and M, and detachments from other companies, formed a part of an escort to supply trains from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, which was attacked by General Gano's command.

The following is an extract from Captain Ledger's statement in regard to the Cabin Creek engagement:

"The regiment marched from Fort Scott, Kansas, September 14th, 1864, arriving at Cabin Creek, C. N., September 19th, where it was attacked by the enemy about three thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, under command of General Gano, and after a severe struggle, were driven from the field, and were compelled to take to the brush and retreat towards the Osage Mission, where they arrived on the 22d, nearly starved to death, having traveled seventy-five miles. All the effects of company L were lost, including the records that had been obtained since the engagement at Muzzard Prairie. Captain Duff's company (M) also lost its property entire. The detachment of the regiment lost several killed, wounded and prisoners."

On the 5th of October, 1864, all the men of the regiment whose term of service would expire prior to October 31st, 1864, by order of Brigadier General Thayer, were sent, under command of Lieutenant Campbell, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to be mustered out of service.

On 23d of October, while the detachments were en route to Leavenworth, they were attacked at Cow Creek, Missouri, and a skirmish ensued, in which Captain Dobyms, company E, privates Lewis A. McGuire, company A, and Maxwell P. Johnson, company C, were killed, and a number of men were captured.

Captain Dobyms was a brave and good officer, of unexceptionable moral character; kind and generous, loved and respected by all his company, and by all who knew him. He had served his country faithfully for over three years, and was returning to Kansas to be mustered out, and to the enjoyment of the blessings of that Government he had fought so faithfully to transmit to future generations.

The following organizations were mustered out of service about the first of December, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth, by Lieutenant J. R. Kemble and Major W. O. Gould, mustering officers, viz.: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and K.

A detachment of the regiment at Fort Scott, under command of Lieutenant Clark, rendered signal service during the Price raid.

On the 29th of December, the portion of the regiment that was yet in service marched from Fort Smith for Clarksville, Arkansas, where it remained until the 16th of February, 1865, when it received orders to proceed to Little Rock, Arkansas. The fragments of the regiment were then consolidated, pursuant to the following orders, viz.:

“Headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1865.

[Special Orders No. 86]

(Extract.)

“V. Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 70, Current Series, from these Headquarters, is hereby amended as to read: ‘the original service term of companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H and K, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Volunteers, having expired, the re-enlisted men and recruits of same will, under supervision of the Commissary of Musters, for the Department, be so disposed of, that after assigning detachment company D, thirty-two (32) men, to company I, detachment company K, thirty-eight (38) men, to company L, and detachment company B, forty-eight (48) men, to company M, one new company, having an enlisted total of one hundred and six (106) enlisted men may be formed.

“The new company to be designated A, will be regarded as part of Sixth Kansas Cavalry, with officers as follows viz.:

“Charles O. Judson, Captain original Company F, to be Captain.

“Thomas G. Howell, First Lieutenant original company A, to be First Lieutenant

“William H. Shattuck, Second Lieutenant original company D, to be Second Lieutenant.

“Detachment company E, and detachment company H, will be considered as temporally attached to company G, until that company musters for discharge, when new company B will be organized and officered in orders from these Headquarters.

“By command of Major Generals J. J. Reynolds. JOHN SEVERING,
“Assistant Adjutant General.”

There-enlisted men and recruits of the several companies were disposed of as exhibited by the following letter, viz.:

“Office Commissary of Musters,
“Headquarters Superintendent Vol. Rec’t’g Service,
“Chief Mustering and Disbursing Office,
“Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1865.

“To the Officer Commanding Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Volunteers:

“Pursuant to paragraph 5, S. O. 86, Current Series, from Headquarters Department of Arkansas, the re-enlisted men and recruits of companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H and K, Sixth Kansas Cavalry regiment, are hereby disposed of as follows, viz.:

“New company A—Charles O. Judson, Captain original company F, Captain.

“Thomas G. Howell, First Lieutenant original company A, First Lieutenant.

“William H. Shattuck, Second Lieutenant original company D, Second Lieutenant.

“Twenty-three (23) veteran volunteers, and nineteen (19) recruits original company A, privates.

“Twenty-four (24) veteran volunteers, and eighteen (18) recruits original company C, privates.

“Twelve (12) veteran volunteers original company F, privates.

“Ten (10) recruits original company F, privates; making one hundred and six (106) enlisted total for new company, with five (5) prisoners of war, now entitled to discharge, not included.

“Seven (7) veteran volunteers, and twenty-five (25) recruits, company D detachment, have been assigned to original company I.

“Three (3) veteran volunteers, and thirty-five (35) recruits, company K detachment, have been assigned to original company L.

“Twenty-three (23) veteran volunteers, and eighteen (18) recruits, company B detachment, have been assigned to original company M.

“Two (2) veteran volunteers, and eleven (11) recruits, company E detachment, together with fourteen (14) other recruits, company H detachment, have been temporarily assigned to original company G, with which they will serve until that company musters for discharge, then be embodied in new company B.

“All non-commissioned officers have been assigned as private soldiers, their offices having ceased to exist same date their original companies mustered for discharge, from which time they should only be allowed pay as private soldiers.

“For the new company A, the proper number of non-commissioned officers will be appointed with rank and pay from April 1st, 1865, when reorganization of company dates.

“Prisoners of war ‘entitled to discharge’ will be considered as temporally attached to that company in which their own proper detachments are embodied, and if non-commissioned officers, will retain rank and be entitled to pay as non-commissioned officers of original companies, until exchanged and returned to place where enrolled, or rejoin command for muster out.

“On muster pay rolls they will be taken up next after ‘discharge’, under heading, ‘prisoners of war entitled to discharge’, and be thus accounted for until they can be properly dropped.

“In all cases where men ‘absent sick’ are entitled to discharge the officer in charge of the hospital to which they were sent should immediately be notified, and request discharge to be granted, as contemplated by Sec. 4, Art. III, War Department Circular 36 of 1864, and until evidence of their discharge shall have been received, they will be carried at foot of muster pay roll, with necessary remarks explaining their status.

“When the command next musters for pay, all men borne on ‘Transfer Roll’ as ‘absent without leave’, will be dropped as ‘deserters’, with notes as to when and where they quit camp, and letter of company to which they then belonged.

“Herewith, for your information and guidance, ‘Transfer Rolls’, with notes over signature of the undersigned, showing company to which the several detachments have been assigned.

Very respectfully,

“Your obedient servant,

“A. O. VINCENT,

“Major and Commissary of Musters,

“Department of Kansas.”

In the meantime, company G was mustered out of service, but no new company formed, as contemplated in the foregoing instructions from the Commissary of Musters.

About the 5th of June the battalion was ordered to proceed to Du Vall’s Bluff, Arkansas, where it was joined by the prisoners of war on the 14th of the same month, who were upon their arrival, mustered out of service.

The battalion remained at the cavalry depot until the 18th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out of service by Lieutenant W. F. Morse, Third Minnesota Infantry, and placed en route to state rendezvous.

The battalion left Du Vall’s Bluff, Arkansas, July 27th, 1865, and arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, August 11th, 1865, and remained there until the 21st of the same month, when it received final payment and discharge.

On account of the records of the regiment being destroyed, at two different times during its term of service, it is impossible to ascertain the distance marched, and many other interesting items, which should appear in the history to make it complete.

Although but few reports of engagements appear in the history, it will be seen by reference to tabular statements, contained in volume one, of Adjutant General’s Report, that Kansas lost a greater number of men killed in action and died of wounds, in proportion to the number of troops furnished, than any other loyal State, the per cent. being over sixty-one per thousand, whilst, the Sixth lost a greater number than any other cavalry regiment **of Kansas troops, its loss being nearly eighty per thousand of the whole number enlisted.**

6th Kansas Cavalry Regiment

The 6th Kansas Cavalry Regiment was organized at Fort Scott, Kansas, in July 1861. The regiment began as three companies of home guard infantry, followed quickly by five additional companies, one of which was cavalry. On September 9, 1861, these recruits were reorganized and officers were elected. The reorganized regiment was then mustered in for three years under the command of Colonel William R. Judson.

The regiment was attached to Department of Kansas to August 1862. 2nd Brigade, Department of Kansas, to October 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, Department of Missouri, to February 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Frontier, to June 1863. District of the Frontier, Department of Missouri, to January 1864. District of the Frontier, VII Corps, Department of Arkansas, to March 1864. 3rd Brigade, District of the Frontier, VII Corps, to January 1865. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, VII Corps, to February 1865. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, VII Corps, to August 1865.

The 6th Kansas Cavalry mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas August 27, 1865.

Duty at Fort Scott until March 1862. Dry Wood Creek, Fort Scott, September 1, 1861. Morrystown September 17. Osceola September 20, 21 and 22. (The 3 original companies marched to Fort Lincoln September 1, 1861; then returned to Fort Scott.) Little Santa Fe, Missouri, November 6. Regiment reorganized March 27, 1862, and A, B and C (original companies) mustered out. Duty at Fort Scott until May. Carthage, Missouri, March 23. Diamond Grove April 14. Lost Creek April 15. Companies C, H, and K moved to Carthage, Missouri, with the 15th Kansas Cavalry, rejoining in May. Regiment stationed at various points on southern line of Kansas Headquarters at Paola until June. Concentrated at Fort Scott. Expedition into Indian Territory May 25-July (Companies C, H, and K). Reconnaissance from Grand River to Fort Gibson, Tahliquah and Park Hill, and skirmishes June 14-17. Regiment joined June 20. Expedition into Cherokee Country July 2-August 1. Stand Watie's Mill July 4 (2 companies). Expedition from Fort Leavenworth to Independence August 12-14 (1 company). Clear Creek August 19. Taboursville August 20. Osage River August 21. Coon Creek, near Lamar, and Lamar, August 24. Operations in southwest Missouri September to December. Expedition through Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette Counties, Missouri, September 8-23. Hickory Grove September 19. Granby September 24. Newtonia September 30. Occupation of Newtonia October 4. Old Fort Wayne or Beattie's Prairie, near Maysville, October 22. Operations in Jackson County against Quantrill November 1-5. Drywood, Boston Mountains. November 9. Reconnaissance toward Van Buren and Fort Smith November 20. Near Cane Hill November 25. Cane Hill November 28. Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7. Expedition over Boston Mountains to Van Buren December 27-29. Dripping Springs December 29. (1st Battalion, Companies A, C, F, and H camped on Crane Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, until March 1863.) Operations in Newton and Jasper Counties March 5-13 (Companies A and C). Near Sherwood March 9 (Companies A and C). Companies F and H marched from Westbrook to Salem, thence to Rolla May 7; thence to Fort Scott June 21-July 4. Webber Falls, Cherokee Nation, April 21-23 (3rd Battalion). Big Creek, near Pleasant Hill, May 15 (Company E). Fort Gibson May 22 and 25. Greenleaf Prairie June 17. Cabin Creek July 1-2. Elk Creek, near Honey Springs, July 17. Perryville August 26. Operations in Cherokee Nation September 11-25. Webber Falls October 12. Moved to Fort Smith November 13-18 and duty there until March 1864. Scout to Baker's Springs January 21-25. Baker's Springs, Caddo Gap, January 24. Steele's Expedition to Camden March 31-May 3 (Companies A, C, G, K, and M). Roseville April 4-5 (detachment). Stone's Ferry April 5 (detachment). Prairie D'Ann April 9-12. Moscow April 13. Dutch Mills April 14. Camden April 16-18. Poison Springs April 18

(detachment). Saline Bottom April 29. Jenkins Ferry, Saline River, April 30. Moved to Dardanelle, then to Fort Smith May 6–16. Dardanelle May 10. Clarksville May 18. Fayetteville May 19. Roseville June 4–5 (detachment). Hahn's Farm, near Waldron, and Iron Bridge June 19. Balance of regiment near Fort Smith and duty there until September. Massard's Prairie July 27 (Companies B, D, E, and H). Near Fort Smith July 31. Lee's Creek August 1 (detachment). Van Buren August 12. Fort Smith August 27. March to Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation, September 14–19. Fort Scott October 22. Cow Creek October 23 (detachment). Training Post October 24. Moved from Fort Smith to Clarksville December 29 and duty there until February 16, 1865. Moved to Little Rock and duty there until June. Consolidated to a battalion April 18, 1865. Moved to Duvall's Bluffs June 5, then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 27-August 11.

The regiment lost a total of 228 men during service; 4 officers and 81 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded, 3 officers and 140 enlisted men died of disease.

Engagements

First Battle of Newtonia
Battle of Old Fort Wayne
Battle of Prairie Grove
Camden Expedition
Battle of Honey Springs
Battle of Massard Prairie

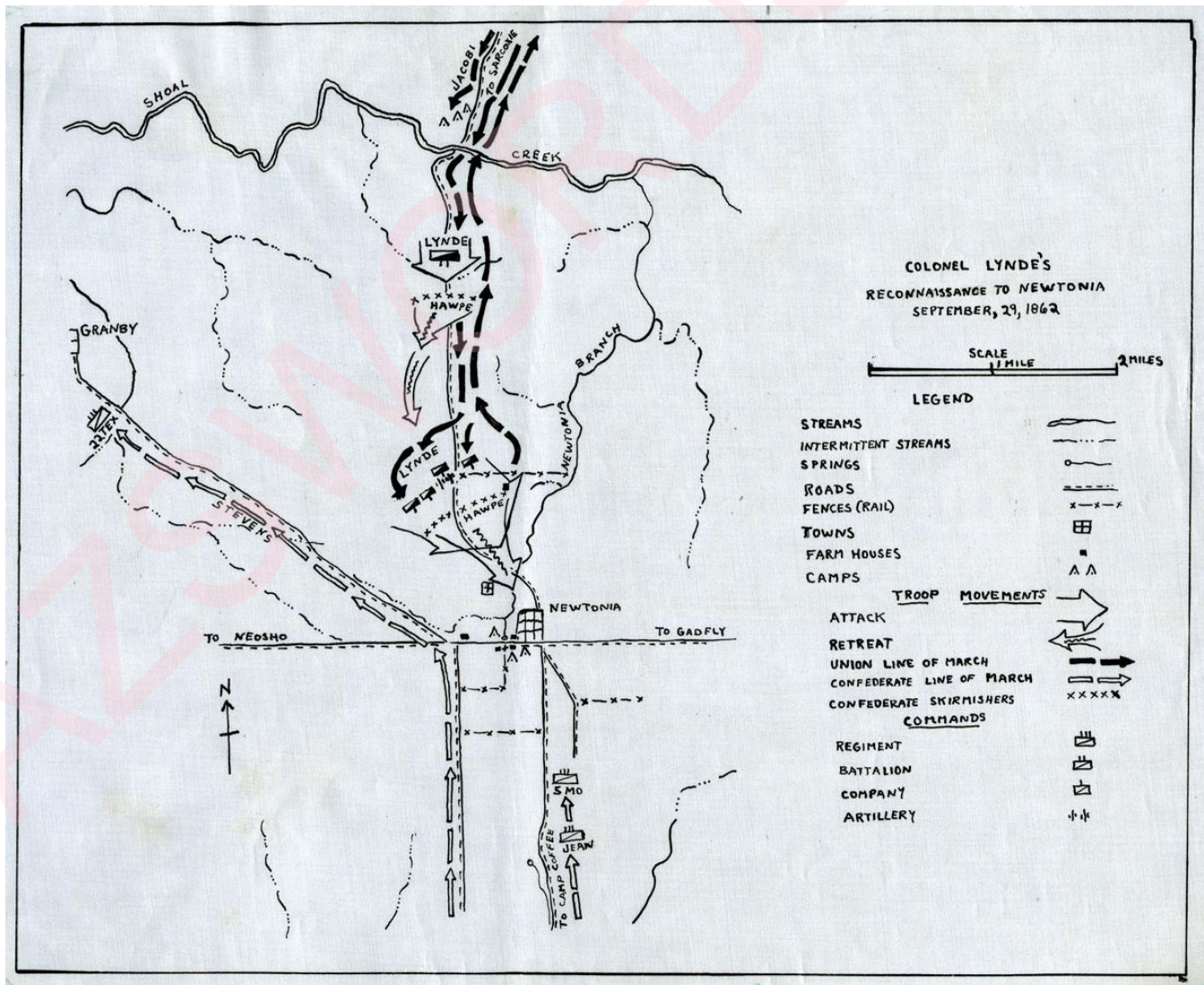


The 6th Kansas Cavalry at the Battle of Honey Springs

First Battle of Newtonia

The **First Battle of Newtonia** was fought on September 30, 1862, between Confederate soldiers commanded by Colonel Douglas H. Cooper and a Union column commanded by Brigadier General Frederick Salomon near Newtonia, Missouri, during the American Civil War. Cooper's force had moved into southwestern Missouri, and encamped near the town of Newtonia. The Confederate column was composed mostly of cavalry led by Colonel Joseph O. Shelby and a brigade of Native Americans. A Union force commanded by Brigadier General James G. Blunt moved to intercept Cooper's force. Blunt's advance force, led by Salomon, reached the vicinity of Newtonia on September 29, and attacked Cooper's position on September 30. A Union probing force commanded by Colonel Edward Lynde was driven out of Newtonia by Cooper's forces on the morning of the 30th.

Both sides brought up further reinforcements, and seesaw fighting took place during much of the afternoon. Shortly before nightfall, Cooper's Confederates made an all-out attack against the Union line; this led Salomon to withdraw from the field. Militia commanded by Colonel George Hall covered the Union retreat, although Confederate artillery fire struck the retreating forces. This panicked some of Salomon's men, and the retreat turned into a disorderly rout. Union casualties are variously reported as either 245 or over 400, and Confederate casualties were 78. Blunt's full division began advancing towards Newtonia in early October, leading Cooper to abandon Missouri.

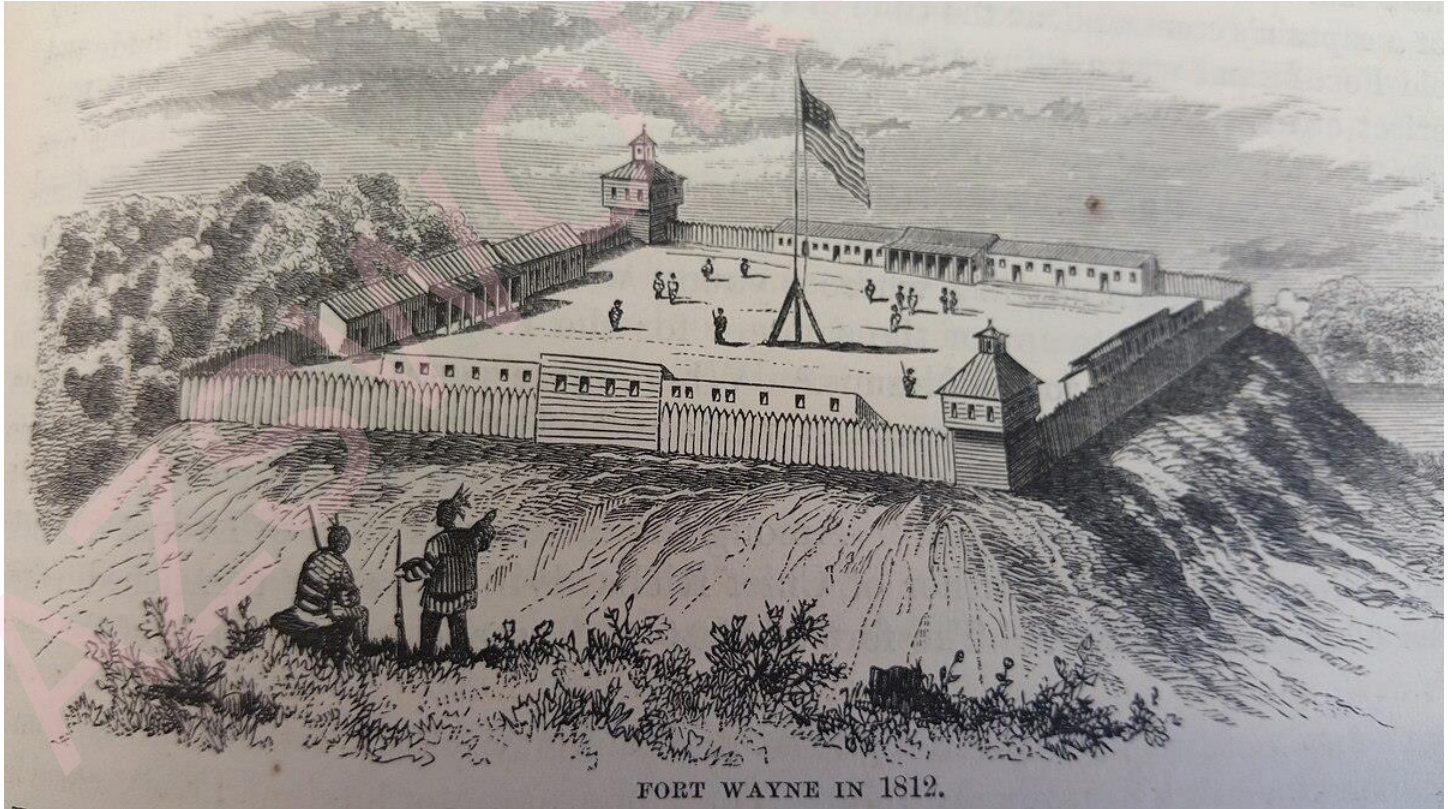


Battle of Old Fort Wayne

The **Battle of Old Fort Wayne**, also known as **Maysville**, **Beattie's Prairie**, or **Beaty's Prairie**, was an American Civil War battle on October 22, 1862, in Delaware County in what is now eastern Oklahoma.

Confederate Major General Thomas C. Hindman, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, had ordered his troops to put down bushwhackers in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas. At the time, Colonel Douglas H. Cooper and his Indian Brigade were stationed near Newtonia, Missouri, preparing to move to Springfield, Missouri. Hindman ordered Cooper to hold Newtonia until he could move other troops to surround Springfield. There were several skirmishes between Confederate and Union forces from September 30 and October 3. On October 4, Blunt's troops surrounded Newtonia on three sides. Cooper and his Indian forces beat a hasty retreat back to Indian Territory.

Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt and his Cherokee, Indiana, and Kansas troops from the First Division of the Army of the Frontier attacked Col. Douglas H. Cooper and his Confederate command on Beatties Prairie near Old Fort Wayne at 7:00 a.m. on October 22, 1862. The Confederates put up stiff resistance for a half-hour, but overwhelming numbers forced them to retire from the field in haste, leaving artillery and other equipment behind. This was a setback in the 1862 Confederate offensive that extended from the Tidewater in the East to the plains of the Indian Territory of the West.



Battle of Prairie Grove

The **Battle of Prairie Grove** was a battle of the American Civil War fought on December 7, 1862. While tactically indecisive, the battle secured the Union control of northwestern Arkansas.

A division of Union troops in the Army of the Frontier, commanded by James G. Blunt, was posted in northwestern Arkansas after winning the Battle of Cane Hill on November 28. The First Corps, Trans-Mississippi Army, commanded by Thomas C. Hindman moved towards Blunt's division in order to attack while it was isolated. However, Blunt was reinforced by two divisions commanded by Francis J. Herron, leading Hindman to take a defensive position on some high ground known as Prairie Grove. Herron attempted to assault Hindman's lines twice, but both attacks were beaten off with heavy casualties. Hindman responded to the repulse of each of Herron's attacks with unsuccessful counterattacks of his own. Later in the day, Blunt arrived and attacked Hindman's flank. Eventually, both sides disengaged and the fighting reached an inconclusive result. However, the unavailability of reinforcements forced Hindman's army to retreat from the field, giving the Union army a strategic victory and control of northwestern Arkansas.

Union forces reported suffering 1,251 casualties (including 175 dead); Confederate forces reported 1,317 casualties (between 164 and 204 dead). Confederate forces suffered from severe demoralization, and many conscripts deserted. The Confederates had to leave many of their dead on the field, in piles and surrounded with makeshift barriers to keep feral pigs from eating the corpses.



Camden Expedition

Part of the Red River Campaign, the Camden Expedition resulted from Union brigadier general Frederick Steele's orders to strike south from Little Rock (Pulaski County) and converge with Major General Nathaniel P. Banks's column in northwest Louisiana before marching to Texas. Because of poor logistical planning, horrible roads, and strong Confederate resistance, Steele abandoned this plan to occupy Camden (Ouachita County). Losing battles at Poison Spring (Ouachita County) and Marks' Mills (Cleveland County), Steele became unable to supply his army and retreated toward Little Rock. The Confederates caught Steele while he was crossing the Saline River engaging in the last battle of the campaign at Jenkins' Ferry (Grant County).

In 1864, the Trans-Mississippi Theater presented several problems for Union general-in-chief Henry Halleck. Confederate forces maintained the capability of offensive operations and tightly held much of the territory. In addition, Emperor Maximilian could possibly threaten the unstable region from Mexico in a bid to reclaim the lost Mexican province of Texas, and any Union operations moved troops into hostile territory away from stable supply lines and fortified positions. To eliminate these problems, Halleck ordered Banks to march from New Orleans, Louisiana, to link with Rear Admiral David Porter's Mississippi Squadron on the Red River, which transported additional infantry troops. They could then coordinate their movements into northwest Louisiana while Steele pushed south from Little Rock. Once consolidated, the force would capture Shreveport, Louisiana, and thrust into Texas. Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, who replaced Halleck as general-in-chief on March 9, 1864, questioned the stratagem but reluctantly allowed it to continue, as troops were already in motion.

In Little Rock, Steele received direct orders to support Banks on March 15. Having argued against support from his position, Steele was not adequately prepared; thus, he placed his command at a disadvantage from the outset. Undaunted, he ordered Brigadier General John M. Thayer's Frontier Division at Fort Smith (Sebastian County) to consolidate with his column in Arkadelphia (Clark County) by April 1. Steele's army left Little Rock on March 23 with inadequate provisions. Fearing attacks on his column en route to Arkadelphia, he directed Colonel Powell Clayton, Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) garrison commander, to distract local Rebels with a sally from Pine Bluff. Dispatching two aggressive junior officers, Clayton's detachments won a March 30 victory near Mount Elba (Cleveland County), thus allowing Steele's column to arrive in Arkadelphia unscathed.

Waiting three days in Arkadelphia for Thayer, Steele continued southwest without him on April 1. Using the Military Road to march toward the new state capital at Washington (Hempstead County), Union troops reached the Little Missouri River on April 3. With provisions dwindling, no contact from Thayer, and a growing Confederate force in front, continuing to Shreveport appeared doubtful. Undeterred, Steele determined to march forward searching for a better tactical position and hoping to link with Thayer. Driving the Confederates off the river's banks at Elkin's Ferry (Clark and Nevada counties), Steele continued forward, contacting Thayer's command on April 5.

Halting to consolidate his force, Steele began to realize the gravity of the situation. Since leaving Little Rock, his men had been on half rations, and Thayer's force further strained the diminishing supplies; furthermore, the Confederate force in front grew. Continuing to Shreveport appeared impossible. Viewing the map, Steele saw an opportunity in Confederate major general Sterling Price's position. Believing Steele's objective was the state capital, Price had his men working on a trap at Prairie D'Ane (Nevada County), placing the majority of the Confederates in the region across Steele's front. On April 10, Steele shoved Price southward at Prairie D'Ane, thus opening the Washington-Camden

Road to the east. Thinking the Union troops were falling for the trap, Price did not fully suspect the possibilities of Steele's directional shift and failed to block the maneuver adequately. Using the Washington-Camden Road, the Union troops rapidly seized the fortified town of Camden with minor resistance on April 15, a site from which Steele believed he could resupply his army and continue south to support Banks.

In Louisiana, Steele's march south had the desired effects. The Confederate commander of the Trans-Mississippi, Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith, supervising the defense of Louisiana under Major General Richard Taylor, could not determine which column constituted the primary attack element. Steele's progress had continually drawn Smith's attention, and much to Taylor's chagrin, Smith considered diverting troops from Taylor's command to strengthen Price's defense of Arkansas. While Steele's movement to Camden may not have realistically threatened northwest Louisiana, it created ample frustration in the Confederate upper command.

Steele found Camden devoid of the supplies needed for his large force. Price, realizing the strength of the Camden fortifications, refused to attack the town directly; instead, his forces harried Federal communication and supply lines. Trying to find rumored sources of corn west of Camden, Steele dispatched a column to acquire it under the command of Colonel James M. Williams. On April 18, Confederate brigadier generals John Sappington Marmaduke and Samuel Bell Maxey surprised the returning Union party at Poison Spring, overwhelming the column and depriving Steele of needed supplies, men, wagons, and livestock. Surprisingly, provisions arrived April 20 from Pine Bluff, convincing Steele that rations could be obtained from that direction. Three days later, he sent a column toward Pine Bluff under the auspices of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Drake. On April 25, Brigadier General James F. Fagan's Confederate force overran this column at Marks' Mills. With the loss of manpower and dwindling supplies, Steele slipped out of Camden during the night of April 26, marching toward Little Rock.

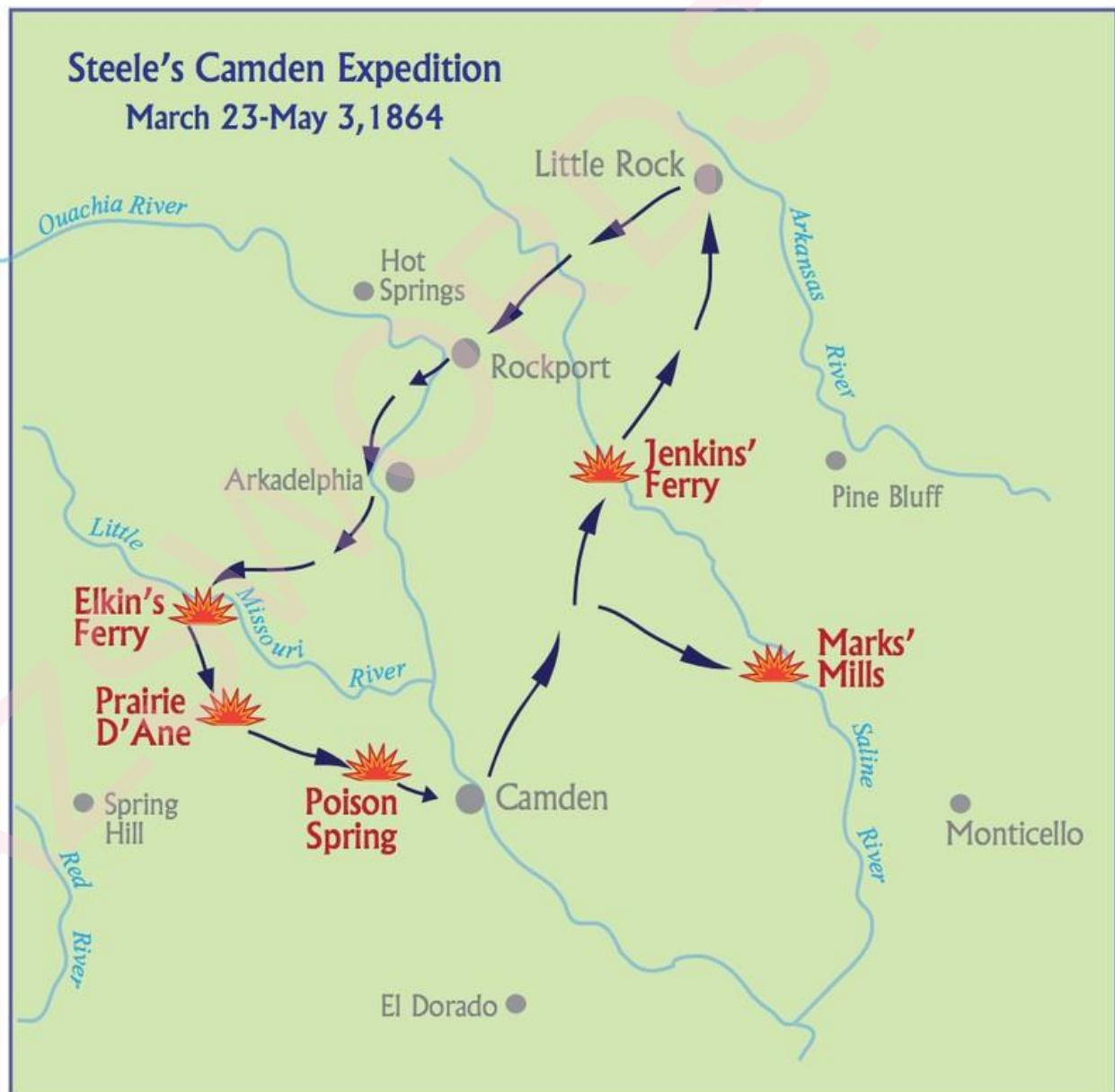
Arriving at Jenkins' Ferry in the Saline River bottoms on April 29, Steele immediately began constructing a pontoon bridge across the swollen river. Marmaduke's Confederate cavalry engaged Union brigadier general Frederick Salomon's rearguard on April 29, halting as darkness fell and reengaging the next day at dawn. The situation darkened for Steele as Confederate forces from Louisiana under Smith's direct command began consolidating with Price's force on April 30. Sensing the tactical disadvantage of being pressed to the Saline River, the Union rearguard took a strong position, anchoring its flanks against a flooded creek on the right and swampy woodland on the left, leaving little room for the Confederates to maneuver. The Confederates assaulted the Union lines piecemeal, failing to break them. By 12:30 p.m. on April 30, Smith ended the assault, and Steele slipped across the river. Arriving in Little Rock on May 3, Steele's Camden Expedition was over.

While the Camden Expedition faded into history, the legacies of Poison Spring, Marks' Mills, and Jenkins' Ferry remain debated because of racial atrocities at each. Confederates massacred members of the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment at the Engagement at Poison Spring and were accused of killing freedmen at Marks' Mills. In a reciprocal action, members of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment bayoneted several surrendering Confederate artillerymen, killed wounded Confederates, and mutilated bodies at the Engagement at Jenkins' Ferry. As a result, interpretation of events at the state parks and in literary sources remains disputed.

Taken as a whole, the Camden Expedition was a Union failure. Unable to achieve his objective, Steele abandoned his march south and returned to Little Rock. The Union suffered an estimated 2,750 casualties and the loss of 635 wagons, 2,500 animals, eight artillery pieces, and two steamships. Yet this was not a major Confederate victory. While the Confederates repulsed the Union

advance, they failed to destroy Steele's army in the field. Confederate totals reflect less loss, with 2,300 casualties, thirty-five wagons, fewer than 100 animals, three artillery pieces, and one steamship destroyed.

As a result of the Union failures in Arkansas, combined with Banks's dismal showing in Louisiana, the Red River Campaign as a whole is considered a Union defeat. Parts of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas remained firmly in Confederate control, Northern possession of needed cotton supplies remained elusive, and no demonstration of strength existed to deter possible Mexican invasion. Combining the Camden Expedition's numbers with Banks's statistics, Union losses during the campaign surpassed 8,100 men, fifty-seven artillery pieces, 822 wagons, nine naval vessels, and a staggering 3,700 mounts during the Red River Campaign. Furthermore, the absence of troops from Eastern and Western theaters prevented Grant from applying stronger pressure on more valuable targets in 1864. For the Confederates, the campaign victory was marginal. While they repelled Union troops, they failed to destroy either Federal column. About 6,500 men were lost, as well as three steam vessels and about 700 mounts. As a result of the perceived victory in Arkansas, Smith would unwisely support Price's plans for an 1864 invasion of Missouri, which drew upon the manpower of Arkansas and ended in a Confederate disaster.



Battle of Honey Springs

The **Battle of Honey Springs**, also known as the **Affair at Elk Creek**, on July 17, 1863, was an American Civil War engagement and an important victory for Union forces in their efforts to gain control of the Indian Territory. It was the largest confrontation between Union and Confederate forces in the area that would eventually become Oklahoma. The engagement was also unique in the fact that white soldiers were the minority in both fighting forces. Native Americans made up a significant portion of each of the opposing armies and the Union force contained African-American units.

The battleground is about 4.5 miles (7.2 km) northeast of what is now Checotah, Oklahoma and 15 miles (24 km) south of Muskogee. It was also about 20 miles (32 km) southwest of Fort Gibson.

Background



General Douglas H. Cooper (1815–1879)

At the start of the American Civil War, the United States had abandoned the Five Civilized Tribes so for cultural and economic reasons, all of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory opted to side with the Confederate States of America who had offered them protection, economic resources and sovereignty, raising native troops under the leadership of General Douglas H. Cooper. They drove out pro-Union Creek Indian forces after a short campaign culminating in the Battle of Chustenahlah. However, by 1863, Confederate fortunes in the region had sunk. A Union campaign launched from Kansas led by Major General James G. Blunt drove Confederacy forces from the north of the region, and many of the Cherokee switched sides to support the Union. Union forces led by Colonel William A. Phillips reoccupied Fort Gibson in Indian Territory during April, threatening Confederate forces at Fort Smith. However, Phillips' supply line stretched from Fort Gibson to Fort Scott, Kansas, 175 miles (282 km) to the north along the old Texas Road cattle trail. Confederate cavalry, operating from Cooper's encampment at Honey Springs, frequently harassed Fort Gibson and attacked its supply trains.^[3]

The Battle of Honey Springs was important for many reasons, among them:

- The battle was the largest fought in the Indian Territory, based on numbers of troops engaged.
- White soldiers were the minority in both Union and Confederate fighting forces. Native Americans made up a significant portion of each of the opposing armies and African Americans fought with the Union force.
- The loss of the supplies at Honey Springs depot would likewise prove disastrous. Confederate forces, already operating on a shoe-string budget and with bad equipment, would come to increasingly rely on captured Union war material to keep up the fight.
- Honey Springs was an important site along the Texas Road, a north–south artery between north Texas and Baxter Springs, Kansas or Joplin, Missouri. The side that controlled this place could control traffic along the road.
- Honey Springs was a direct threat to Fort Gibson, which controlled shipping on the upper Arkansas River.

Preparations for battle



General James G. Blunt (1826–1881)

Honey Springs was a stage stop on the Texas Road before the Civil War. Its several springs provided water for men and horses. The U.S. Army equipped it with a commissary, log hospital, and numerous tents for troops. To prepare for an invasion, in 1863 the Confederate Army sent 6,000 soldiers to the spot. Provisions were supplied from Fort Smith, Boggy Depot, Fort Cobb, Fort Arbuckle, and Fort Washita. However, the Confederates failed to stop a 200-wagon Federal supply train in an engagement known as the Battle of Cabin Creek. The supply train reached Fort Gibson about the same time as General Blunt himself arrived, accompanied by more troops and artillery. Federal forces at the fort totalled only about 3,000 men.

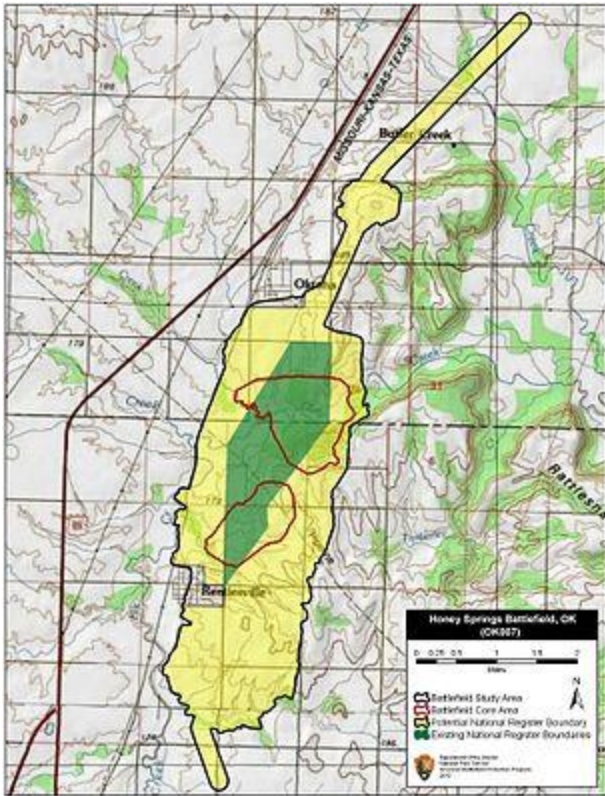
According to his after-action report to General Schofield, Blunt arrived in the area on July 11. He found the Arkansas River was high and ordered his troops to begin building boats to ferry them across the river. During this time, he apparently contracted encephalitis, because he had to spend July 14 in bed fighting a high fever.

Believing they were numerically superior, the Confederates plotted a counteroffensive against Union forces at Fort Gibson, to be launched by Cooper's Indians and some attached Texan troops, and 3,000 soldiers of Brigadier General William Cabell's brigade, camped in Fort Smith, Arkansas, which were expected to reach Honey Springs by July 17. Cooper moved his army forward to Honey Springs, Indian Territory, an important Confederate supply depot, to rest and equip, while awaiting Cabell's brigade, marching to link up with Cooper. Union forces under General Blunt got wind of Cooper's plan however, and opted to attack him first, before Cabell arrived, which would have given the Confederates overwhelming numerical superiority. Blunt's command included three federal Indian Home Guard Regiments recruited from all the Five Nations and the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry, with two white cavalry battalions (6th Kansas and 3rd Wisconsin), one white infantry battalion consisting of six companies of the 2nd Colorado Infantry Regiment, and two Kansas artillery batteries making the remainder.

The Union advance

Blunt's troops crossed the Arkansas River in the late afternoon of July 16. They began marching toward Honey Springs at 11 P. M., and continued through the night. They encountered a Confederate picket near Chimney Rock, a local landmark. After routing the picket, they met a Confederate scouting party north of Elk Creek. They came upon the Confederate camp on Elk Creek early in the morning on July 17. Confederate pickets saw the enemy guns in the early light and rushed to inform Cooper. After eating breakfast and resting from the march, Blunt formed his men into two brigades. One brigade, led by William A. Phillips and composed of a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, the First and Third Regiments of Indian Home Guards, a battalion of the Second Colorado Infantry, and Capt. Henry Hopkins's (four-gun) battery of Kansas Artillery, plus two guns of Captain Edward A. Smith's battery attached to the cavalry. The other brigade, commanded by Col. William R. Judson, consisted of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, the Second Regiment of Indian Home Guards, and the First Kansas Colored Infantry with an estimated 700 soldiers, and the remainder of Smith's battery of Kansas Artillery.

Battle]



Map of Honey Springs Battlefield core and study areas by the American Battlefield Protection Program.

Blunt's attack began on July 17, with desultory morning skirmishing that revealed many of the Confederate soldiers had wet gunpowder, causing numerous misfires and accidents. The main Union attack began at mid-afternoon, and the beginning of a rain squall intensified the Confederate's ammunition problems. Opposing artillerymen each eliminated one gun on the opposing side during an early artillery duel. Then Blunt saw an opportunity, and ordered the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry to attack. Colonel James M. Williams led the Colored Volunteer infantry forward, but the Confederates held their ground. Williams was wounded, but his troops conducted a disciplined withdrawal and sporadic firing continued. Afterwards, Blunt wrote

I never saw such fighting as was done by the Negro regiment....The question that negroes will fight is settled; besides they make better soldiers in every respect than

any troops I have ever had under my command.

During this period the 2nd Indian Home Guards, fighting for the Union, accidentally strayed into no man's land between the Confederate and Union lines. The Federal commanders gave the order for the Home Guards to fall back, the Confederates assumed it was an order to retreat and attacked. The Confederates charged into an established defensive line held by the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, which repulsed the charge.

Cooper pulled his men back towards the depot to obtain new ammunition, but the Federals continued to press his army closely. Heavy fighting occurred when Cooper's men made a stand at a bridge over Elk Creek, roughly 1/4 of a mile south of the original position. Union forces continued driving them back further and gradually beginning to turn Cooper's left, causing a general Confederate retreat. Cooper attempted to fight a rearguard action, making a last stand another 1/2 mile south near Honey Springs Depot. Despite a notable half-hour stand by the Choctaw and Chickasaw regiment, the Indians and Texans were badly organized, disheartened, and in many cases due to poor powder, unarmed. Most simply continued to flee. The fighting was over by 2 p.m., four hours after it had begun.

Victorious Union forces took possession of the Honey Springs depot, burning what couldn't be immediately used, and occupying the field. Blunt trumpeted the battle as a major victory, claiming Union losses of only 76 (17 dead and 60 wounded), with enemy casualties in excess of 500, although Cooper reported only 181 Confederate casualties (134 killed or wounded and 47 taken prisoner). Cooper claimed that his enemy's forces losses were over 200.

Reasons for Union victory

The Union army, including its black and Native American forces, had a definite edge in both quantity and quality of weaponry. The Union artillery had ten 1857 12-pounder Napoleon howitzers, two 6-pound howitzers, and plenty of Springfield rifles. The Union troops also had an abundance of shot, shells and canisters.

The Confederate troops were poorly armed, typically with obsolete smoothbore muskets and flintlock shotguns. Ammunition for these was primarily made with cheap Mexican gunpowder that was very susceptible to damage by rainy weather.

The terrible equipment of the Confederates, and the rain squall which ruined their powder, played a large part in the Confederate defeat, although some eyewitness sources, notably future Creek Indian chief George Washington Grayson, claimed Cooper's poor generalship was responsible for the defeat, arguing that about half the Confederate army was never even engaged.

Aftermath

After the battle, the defeated Confederates withdrew, leaving their dead comrades behind, and met up with Cabell's 3,000 man relief force about 50 miles away. General Blunt did not pursue them because his own troops and horses were very tired. He ordered them to camp overnight at the battlefield, where they could treat the wounded and bury the dead of both sides. Blunt himself was still suffering a high fever from his bout of encephalitis. He finally had to spend the rest of the day in bed. Late the next day Blunt ordered the troops to return to Fort Gibson. Later, Cooper wrote a letter to Blunt, thanking him for burying the Confederate dead. After the war, the Union corpses were exhumed and reburied in Fort Gibson National Cemetery.

The battle was the largest ever fought in the Indian Territory, and would indeed prove to be decisive. The Oklahoma Historical Society even compared its importance to the Battle of Gettysburg. The victory opened the way for Blunt's forces to capture Fort Smith and the Arkansas River Valley all the way to the Mississippi River. The Confederates abandoned Fort Smith in August, 1863, leaving it for the Union forces to recover. Despite the efforts of notable Confederate officers like Stand Watie, Confederate forces in the region would never regain the initiative or engage the Union army in an open, head-on battle again, instead relying almost entirely on guerrilla warfare and small-scale cavalry actions to fight the Federal Army. The loss of the supplies at Honey Springs depot would likewise prove disastrous. Confederate forces, already operating on a shoe-string budget and with bad equipment, would come to increasingly rely on captured Union war material to keep up the fight.



Battle of Massard Prairie

At the beginning of the American Civil War, federal military units had withdrawn from their outposts in Choctaw Nation. By doing so, the federal government broke a treaty agreement to protect the Choctaw people, and left the Choctaw Nation essentially surrounded by Confederate forces. The only choices left to tribal leadership were to be destroyed, to leave the area as war refugees, or to join the Confederacy. Many of the individuals who interacted with the Choctaw on behalf of the Confederacy were the same Southern men with whom the Choctaw had dealt as representatives of the United States government during the years before the war. With no more promising alternative, the Choctaw Nation signed a treaty with the Confederacy on July 12, 1861. Among its 64 articles were pledges that Confederate forces would protect the Choctaw Nation at all cost from a Union invasion if one were to occur, that Choctaw forces would not be conscripted to fight outside of Indian Territory, and that a Choctaw/Chickasaw delegate would be a part of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America. Ultimately, very few of these promises were kept.

During the Civil War, Choctaw men were repeatedly asked to leave Choctaw Nation to fight federal forces in Missouri, Arkansas, and other areas of what is now Oklahoma. With the men's absence, it was difficult for people back home to get full crops planted and harvested. As the war progressed, refugees from tribes farther to the north, including the Cherokee and Muscogee moved into Choctaw country, putting a heavier strain on already short food supplies. To make matters worse, in early 1864, a Union army under Maj. Gen Blunt invaded the western Choctaw Nation, pushing all the way to the Red River. As Choctaw homes and fields were destroyed in the army's path, some non-Choctaw Confederate forces sat in safety on the south side of the river. Thereafter, many Choctaw citizens were destitute, hungry, and suffering continuing depredations from bandit gangs.

This brings us to the Battle of Massard Prairie, an event that demonstrates something special about the Choctaw character. By this point in the war, Choctaws had been fighting for three years; promises made by the Confederacy to the Choctaw people had been broken; houses and crops had been destroyed, and Choctaw citizens were suffering considerably. Because these Choctaw soldiers received no pay and very little provisions from the Confederacy, they were probably hungry and frustrated and wanting to attend to their families at home. It might seem that they had no real reason to leave Choctaw Nation to risk their lives fighting for the Confederacy once again. Yet, they had something powerful within them; the spirit and determination of a Choctaw warrior.

On the 26th of July, 1864, Confederate Col. Douglas Cooper got word that Union troops were camped out in vulnerable positions around Fort Smith, Arkansas. He sent a force of about 600 men, comprised of Choctaw soldiers, Chickasaw soldiers, and soldiers from Texas, to attack one of these camps. Plans changed as the situation developed, but ultimately, this force, commanded by Brigadier General R. M Gano, attacked the camp of the **6th Kansas Cavalry** (200 men) at dawn a few miles southwest of Fort Smith. The attack happened so swiftly, that the cavalry was unable to round up its horses, which had been grazing in the pasture. The Union troops were forced to fight on foot.

After putting up initial resistance, the **6th Kansas Cavalry** was routed and driven 2 and 1/2 miles across the prairie. More than 100 Union men were captured, along with 200 rifles and 400 pistols. The Confederate force lost seven men. After the quick attack, Gano's men headed back to Oklahoma virtually unscathed. They hoped to ambush any pursuers along the way.

Looking back, the Battle of Massard Prairie is significant in Choctaw history on multiple levels. In terms of the American Civil War, the top-of-the-line weapons that were captured from the **6th Kansas**

Cavalry helped the poorly supplied Choctaw units keep up armed resistance until the bitter end. In fact, it was within the Choctaw Nation that the last Confederate general surrendered, Stand Watie (a Cherokee) at Doaksville, June 23, 1865.

In terms of personnel, several prominent Choctaw Nation leaders fought at Massard Prairie. Col. Simpson Folsom was noted for his bravery in pressing the attack on the Union camp. Col. Jack McCurtain "Tvshkahoma," was waiting with a Choctaw force to ambush any Union forces that may have pursued Folsom and the others into Indian Territory. McCurtain would later become the Chief of the Choctaw Nation, and would lead the nation through Reconstruction; the Choctaw Council House and the town of Tuskahoma, are both named after him. William Cass, "Tiakhomma," a signatory to the 1858 Choctaw constitution, served as the chaplain for the Choctaw troops at the Battle of Massard Prairie. He lost his life in this engagement, while leading an attack and is likely buried on the battlefield. "Red Pine," the English translation of "Tiakhomma," is a modern street in Fort Smith named after this man.

As for its legacy, the Battle of Massard Prairie has been and continues to be seen as a testament to the resilience of Choctaw soldiers who faced incredible hardship during the American Civil War. To the best of the author's knowledge, the Battle of Massard Prairie represents the last major victory attained by Choctaw units fighting with the Confederacy, and in broader terms, it also represents the last time in Choctaw history that a victory was attained by full Choctaw military units. Today, despite encroaching development, a portion of the battlefield is preserved in the Massard Prairie Battlefield Park, maintained by the town of Fort Smith. Each year, a reenactment is held, on-site, with Choctaw tribal members as regular participants.



SIXTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

In July, 1861, the confederate army, under Gens. Price, Jackson and McCulloch, overran all Southern Missouri and constantly threatened the southeast portion of Kansas. Bordering on Missouri, and the hostile Indian Territory, easily reached by raiding parties from Arkansas, especially obnoxious to the surrounding slave-holding States, and with its frontier almost entirely unprotected, it seemed only a measure of ordinary prudence that a part of the troops raised in the State should be organized for home defense. Accordingly, at the request of W. C. Ranson, and other citizens of Fort Scott, permission was granted by Gen. Lyon for the organization of three companies of infantry to be stationed at that place, and designated 'Home Guards.' These companies were soon raised. but being insufficient for the pressing needs of the time, five additional companies, four being cavalry, were organized by authority of Major Prince, commanding at Fort Leavenworth. A regimental organization was effected on the 9th of September, there being at that time eight companies - four cavalry and four infantry. The organization at that date was as follows: Colonel, William R. Judson; Lieut. Colonel, Lewis R. Jewell; Major, W. T. Campbell; Adjutant, George G. Clark; Quartermaster, John S. Redfield.

The three original companies of the regiment performed garrison duty at Fort Scott, until after the battle of Drywood, in which Company E, Capt. Greeno, had the advance, and was the first engaged. After the repulse at this point, and the occupation of Fort Scott by a detachment of Gen. Price's army, the Sixth marched, with the command of Gen. Lane, to Fort Lincoln, remaining there until Lane entered Missouri in pursuit of the retreating rebels, when it was sent back, under command of Col. Judson, to re-occupy Fort Scott, the infantry companies performing garrison duty and the cavalry being almost constantly engaged in scouting expeditions into the adjoining country.

In the spring of 1862, the 'Home Guard' companies were mustered out of service; various changes and transfers were made, and the Sixth was finally organized as a cavalry regiment, as follows:

Field and Staff. - Colonel, William R. Judson; Lieutenant Colonel, Lewis R. Jewell; Major, William T. Campbell; Adjutant, Isaac Stadden; Quartermaster, Simeon B. Gordon; Surgeon, John S. Redfield; Chaplain, Richard Duvall; all of Fort Scott.

Line Officers. - Company A. Captain, George W. Veale, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Matthew Chary, and Second Lieutenant, John A. Johnson, both of Wyandotte. Company B, Captain, Elisha E. Harvey, and First Lieutenant, Jacob Morehead, both of Bellair, Iowa; Second Lieutenant, Reason R. McGuire. Company C, Captain, Harris S. Greeno, Topeka; First Lieutenant, Reese J. Lewis, and Second Lieutenant, David Mefford, both of Fort Scott. Company D, Captain, John W. Orahood; First Lieutenant, Joseph Hall; Second Lieutenant, John S. Lane, all of Trading Post. Company E, Captain, Henry M. Dobyms, and First Lieutenant, Brainard D. Benedict, both of Paris; Second Lieutenant, Herbert Robinson, Centerville. Company F, Captain, Charles F. Clarke, and First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Schuarte, both of Fort Riley; Second Lieutenant, William Gordon, Gatesville. Company G, Captain, Nathaniel B. Lucas, Wyandotte; First Lieutenant, John M. Laing; Second Lieutenant, John M. Dunn, Junction City. Company H, Captain, David Mefford; First Lieutenant, George J. Clark, and Second Lieutenant, Albert H. Campbell, all of Fort Scott. Company I, Captain, John T. Blake, Independence, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Silas D. Harris, Belair, Iowa; Second Lieutenant, Levi T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Company R, Captain, John Rodgers, Neutral Lands; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Hayes, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Levi Hatch, Neutral Lands. Company L, Captain, Henry P. Ledger, St. Louis, Mo.; First Lieutenant, Jefferson Denton, Fort Scott; Second Lieutenant, Leonard J. Swingley, Topeka. Company M. Captain; John W. Duff, Kansas City; First Lieutenant, James Brook, Clinton; Second Lieutenant, John C. Anderson, Leavenworth.

The consolidated company of the Sixth was organized under the following officers; New Company A, Captain, Charles T. Judson, Fort Scott; First Lieutenant, Thomas G. Howell, Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant, William R. Shattuck, Trading Post.

Soon after the re-organization of the regiment, its various companies were stationed at different points along the eastern line of the State, with headquarters at Paola, and were employed in breaking up and scattering the numerous bands of raiders that infested Southwestern Missouri, under the leadership of Quantrell, Gordon and other notorious guerrilla chiefs.

Capt. Veale, with Company A, penetrated into the Sni Hills, and, dividing his company into two detachments, broke up eight camps of the rebel marauders, killing thirty-seven, wounding as many more, capturing arms and horses, and restoring order, for a time at least, to the surrounding country.

In June, Companies C, H and K. Capt. Greeno commanding, accompanied the expedition of Col. Doubleday to the Indian country, took part in the battle of Cowskin Prairie, and returned to camp at Baxter Springs, Kan., where they were joined by the rest of the regiment.

At this time the enemy held possession of the Indian country; the battle between the loyal and rebel Indians on Bushy Creek resulting so far in favor of the latter, that the forces of Opothleyolo were forced to remove soon after to Kansas, a treaty of alliance being negotiated on the 1st of February, 1882, at Fort Leavenworth, between the loyal chief and his followers on one side, and Col. Dole, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the other.

In this state of affairs, the rebel leaders wore constantly inciting the Cherokees and Creeks to open acts of hostility, and co-operating with them in raids over the unprotected border.

An expedition under command of Col. Weer was sent into the Cherokee country in July, of which the Sixth formed a part. On the 4th, Col. Clarkson was captured, with a large part of his command and all his camp equipage, and the same day Col. Stand-Waitie was attacked in his camp at Stand-Waitie's mills, by Capt. Greeno, with two companies of the Sixth, and routed with the loss of his supplies. The following day, the troops went into camp at Wolf Creek, whence on the 10th they moved to Grand River encamping at Flat Rock, eighteen miles from Fort Gibson.

While the command was in camp at Flat Rock, the Sixth was employed in scouting and foraging expeditions in the vicinity, and as far south as Fort Gibson. About the middle of July a detachment of the regiment under Col. Greeno was sent to Tallequah, which captured and brought back to camp, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, several of the principal officers in the rebel Indian army, besides two hundred Indian deserters.

Early in August, Gen. Coffey, with a large rebel force, invaded Southwestern Missouri, and moved toward the north. Gen. Blunt, commanding in Arkansas, was requested to send a force from Fort Scott to cut off his retreat, other troops being sent into Missouri to prevent his joining Col. Hughes, who had just captured Independence. Col. Solomon, then in command of the Indian expedition, accordingly moved toward Fort Scott, sending a detachment of the Sixth, under command of Lieut. Johnson, to Northwest Arkansas, to ascertain the movements of the various small guerrilla bands that made that section their headquarters. From prisoners captured by the party at Marysville, it was learned that Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri were to be the objects of the intended raids, and if left unprotected would be at the mercy of the invaders. The detachment rejoined the command at Cowskin Prairie, and returned with it to Fort Scott, where Gen. Blunt took command of all the forces.

Coffey and Hughes, having succeeded in uniting their forces, and defeating Maj. Foster at Lone Jack, advanced toward Lexington, to which place Maj. Foster had fallen back. Gen. Blunt left Fort Scott with

the Sixth and Second Kansas, under Col. Cloud, in advance, and pursued the rebel forces, attempting to cut off their retreat. The advance detachment overtook their rear, at the crossing of the Osage River, but during the night they escaped, and gained Arkansas without any serious loss. While returning to Fort Scott, the Sixth had a skirmish with a rebel force at Coon Creek, in which Capt. Greeno was wounded, and two of his men killed. Being attached to the Second Brigade, Col. Weer commanding, First Division, Army of the Frontier, the regiment moved with the command in August, 1862, to Coxie's Creek, Missouri, where forces were concentrating to resist the threatened invasion of Gen. Hindman from Arkansas.

The enemy having communicated with, and receiving re-enforcements from, Northern Missouri, through the counties adjacent to the position of our troops, a close watch had to be kept to counteract their movements, and foil their designs so far as possible. The Sixth, being the only cavalry regiment in the brigade, performed much laborious and responsible duty, through the agency of its scouts, and the information it gained of the strength and position of the rebels was of great service to the command.

On the 30th of September, detachments from the different regiments, that from the Sixth being under command of Capt. Mefford, and all under Lieut. Col. Jacobbi, were sent to reconnoiter the enemy's position at Newtonia. The rebel pickets were driven in, but the detachment pressing forward too eagerly, was met so vigorously that it fell back, Capt. Mefford's command rallying and covering the retreat until the artillery was safe, but being itself surrounded by the enemy. Gen. Blunt advanced toward Newtonia with his entire force the same morning, and on arriving near the place met the retreating companies and learned the perilous situation of Capt. Mefford's company. Col. Jewell and Capt. Veale, with several companies, pressed forward and attacked the rebels, forced them back, and held them in check until re-enforcements arrived. On the Sarcoxie road, where the rebels formed line of battle, Lieut. Benedict brought up his battery, threw a few shells into their ranks, when they fell back and re-formed, and were then driven into the town of Newtonia, where they were in too strong force to be attacked. On the 4th, when our forces were ready to attack the town, it was found that the rebels had sent their baggage to the rear and were preparing to retreat. They were chased into Arkansas, the pursuit not being ended until men and horses were quite exhausted.

On the return of the regiment from the pursuit, with the rest of the command it went into camp near Keetsville, Mo., and while there Capt. Gordon, of Company F, with a detachment of forty men, surprised a party of rebels who were guarding a mill on White River, killing ten and capturing twenty-five, together with their horses, camp equipage and a quantity of arms.

Gen. Cooper having moved toward Marysville, thereby threatening communication with Fort Scott, Gen. Blunt marched to Bentonville, Ark., and thence to Old Fort Wayne, C. N., to attack and dislodge him from his position. The Sixth and Second Kansas Cavalry succeeded in routing the rebels before the infantry came up - the Second capturing a battery and the Sixth a battle flag. Before the enemy had time to rally, the infantry and Rabb's Second Indiana Battery came up and completed the victory.

Gen. Blunt's forces remained in camp at Old Fort Wayne about two weeks, and from there removed to Camp Babcock, near the Arkansas line. From this point, Lieut. Col. Jewell, of the Sixth, with the entire effective force of the regiment and detachments from the Indiana brigade, was detailed on a reconnaissance to Cane Hill, Ark. On his arrival at that place, he found that the rebel forces had retreated across the Boston Mountains to the Cove Creek Valley. Following over the mountains and learning what he could of their position, he returned with the information to camp, and preparations were at once made for a movement toward Cane Hill. The army marched on the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th arrived at Cane Hill when the cavalry and artillery were ordered to open the

attack. The engagement commenced about 9 o'clock, and after fighting two hours, Marmaduke's cavalry gave way and retreated toward the Boston Mountains. Here it rallied and made another attempt to repulse its pursuers. The Sixth and Second Kansas led the advance and with their howitzers and Hopkin's Battery soon drove them from their position, the infantry following up the advantage gained by a charge, which sent them still further back. The Sixth, still pressing forward, was met by a destructive and fatal fire, which resulted in heavy loss. Lieut. Col. Jewell fell mortally wounded, while leading a saber charge through a narrow pass in the mountains; Lieuts. Johnson and Haines were severely wounded; seven enlisted men killed and twenty wounded; and Lieut. Campbell taken prisoner.

Just as the attack was about to be renewed, the enemy sent a messenger with a flag of truce; and an armistice of an hour was agreed to. It being nearly night, Gen. Blunt fell back a few miles, and, the enemy retiring in the morning, fell back again to Cane Hill, sending Gen. Solomon's brigade, to which the Sixth was attached, to Rhea's Mills, eight miles north, to protect his trains, Gen. Blunt, determined to hold his position in Arkansas against the advances of Gen. Hindman, had telegraphed in various directions for Gen. Herron to hasten from Missouri to his assistance, and that energetic leader using every endeavor to do so, had reached Fayetteville, before Blunt could warn him that his own command had been flanked by Hindman, and that 25,000 rebels lay between the two Union forces. Information of the whereabouts of Gen. Hindman, so necessary to the preservation of the forces of both Gens. Blunt and Herron, was communicated to the former by Col. Judson, who, on the morning of the 7th, moved with the Sixth toward the Fayetteville road, and ascertaining that Hindman had passed up the road toward Rhea's Mills, where the entire army train was stationed, immediately sent messengers to Gen. Blunt, informing him that he was flanked, and his trains in danger; then following the enemy, and engaging the rear guard, succeeded in delaying the advance of Hindman several hours.

On receiving Col. Judson's dispatch, Gen. Blunt moved as rapidly as possible to the relief of Gen. Herron. Leaving Solomon's brigade at Rhea's Mills to guard the train, he arrived about 1:30 on the field, in front of the enemy's left. His arrival turned in our favor the desperately contested and still undecided battle, and saved the brave little army of Gen. Herron, that had been so long struggling against almost hopeless odds. Gen. Hindman withdrew his forces during the night, and by taking advantage of the time afforded by a truce granted for the purpose of burying his dead the next morning, evaded the pursuit he so much dreaded.

The Sixth remained in camp at Rhea's Mills until December 27, when it formed a part of Gen. Blunt's Van Buren expedition, routing, in conjunction with the Second Kansas, a body of Texan troops at Dripping Springs, and capturing their camp equipage and train. This was the closing campaign for the winter. Gen. Schofield soon assumed command of the Army of the Frontier, and ordered it to Missouri.

The Sixth having, at this time, but nine companies, permission was obtained, February 23, from Gov. Carney, to recruit it to the standard required by general orders of the War Department, provided no special efforts should be made to obtain recruits from the agricultural climes of the State. Recruiting headquarters were established at Fort Scott, and Capt. Greeno and several others detailed as recruiting officers. Company L, H. P. Ledger, Captain, was recruited and mustered in at Fort Scott; Company I, J. T. Blake, Captain, at Westport, Mo.; Company M (principally half-breed Delawares), J. W. Duff, Captain, was not mustered in until July 30, 1863.

On the 21st of June, the regiment joined Gen. Blunt's forces at Fort Scott, and on the 4th of July marched with the command for Cherokee Nation. The rebels had been driven from the immediate

vicinity of Fort Blunt, the most advanced Union post, which was held by Col. William A. Phillips, but a force of 8,000 men, under Gen. Cooper, occupied Honey Springs, on Elk Creek, about twenty-five miles south, where they were waiting for re-enforcements from Texas. Gen. Blunt, with his command, made a forced march of 175 miles in five days, arriving at Fort Blunt on the 10th. The rebel re-enforcements were expected on the 17th and Gen. Blunt determined to have the battle decided before their arrival. He accordingly, on the night of the 18th, crossed the Arkansas at a ford about eighteen miles southwest of Fort Gibson, with a small body of cavalry and four guns, and marching down on the south side of the river to a point opposite the mouth of the Grand River, drove in the enemy's out-posts, and before night of the 16th, had his entire force ferried over the Arkansas. He then started on his march south, toward Elk Creek, where Gen. Cooper was posted with 8,000 Indians and Texans. Gen. Blunt's force was about thirty-five hundred.

Gen. Blunt arrived at Elk Creek at sunrise. His forces were formed in two columns, Col. Judson leading the right and Col. Phillips the left, with cavalry dismounted on either flank, armed with carbines, and fighting as infantry. The batteries were brought into position so as to shell the woods in which the enemy were concealed, and after a sharp contest of about two hours, they were driven through the woods onto the prairie beyond, where they fled in confusion, just before the Texan re-enforcement arrived. The following is the official report of the part taken by the Sixth Kansas in the engagement:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,) CAMP NEAR FORT GIBSON, C.
N., JULY 19, 1863.)

COL. W. R. JUDSON, COMMANDING TROOPS IN THE FIELD:

Colonel - I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, consisting of companies A, C, F and H, commanded respectively by First Lieut. T. J. Darling, Second Lieut. R. L. Phillips, Capt. William Gordon and Capt. David Mefford; also section of mountain howitzers, under command of Lieut. J. P. Grassberger.

My command left camp at 4 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst., crossing the Verdigris River and the Arkansas River in face of the enemy, our crossing being covered by a section of Smith's Second Kansas Battery. The crossing was effected without loss, the enemy retiring on our approach without firing a shot. After a halt of a short time, I was ordered with my command to the advance, detailing Capt. Gordon with his company, F, w the extreme advance. About daylight, he came up with the enemy in considerable force, posted on a rise of ground near timber. The Captain immediately formed his men, and opened a brisk fire on the enemy, but was compelled to fall back. I at once brought the rest of the command up at a gallop to the support of the advance, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove the enemy from his position, with a loss to him of one killed and three wounded, who were left on the ground. Privates Banks, of Company C, and Allington, of Company F, of my command, were wounded; also had one horse killed, and several wounded. Immediately followed the enemy, coming up with him at Elk Creek. Here I came to a halt, sending a company to reconnoiter; found the enemy strongly posted in the timber, with artillery, their line extending to the right and left of the road. I immediately dismounted a portion of my command, and moved up cautiously, opening fire upon them. They, however, kept under cover. Private White, Company A, was at this time severely wounded. On the arrival of the main force, I was transferred from Col. Judson's command to that of Col. Phillips (Col. Judson retaining the section of howitzers), and ordered to the left of our line of battle. Shortly after the engagement commenced, I discovered the enemy endeavoring to flank us under cover of timber. I immediately dismounted Companies C, F and H, and sent them into the timber. They engaged the enemy immediately, and after sharp work of about an hour and a half,

succeeded in driving the enemy back, with considerable loss. About this time the First Indiana Regiment charged the enemy on the left, relieving my men. I at once recalled my men from the timber, and after obtaining a supply of ammunition, mounted and started in pursuit. After crossing the creek, I charged into a large body of rebels, whom I supposed to be Stanwaitie's Indians, and a regiment of Texans. They fell back to the woods, and made a stand. My men dismounted, and opened a vigorous fire on them, which, together with the effective fire of the howitzers, soon drove them in confusion. I followed them until ordered to cease pursuit.

The conduct of the officers and men under my command was excellent, they being cool and self-possessed during the entire engagement, particularly the detachment on duty with the howitzers; they advanced almost as fast as the cavalry, unlimbering their guns, and delivering their fire with remarkable celerity and correctness.

My loss was light, considering the heavy fire under which we were, and consists of those whose names appear in the report.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. S. CAMPBELL,

Commanding Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

The rebel force retreated across the Canadian River, and the Sixth returned to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was joined by the second battalion of the regiment. In August, the regiment, with Gen. Blunt's command, was in pursuit of the forces of Cooper, commanded by Caball and Stand-Waitie, Lieut. Phillips, with Company C, having the advance, and constantly skirmishing with the rebels, until they were driven beyond Fort Smith. The Sixth then returned to Fort Gibson, moved with the First Brigade to Northfork Town, fell back again to the Arkansas, and on the 18th of November, 1863, arrived at Fort Smith, where the winter was spent in scouting and escort duty. In the spring, it went into camp at Roseville, Ark., and, on the 26th of March, was attached to the Third Brigade (Col. Cloud commanding). First Division, Army of the Frontier, and Companies A, C, G, K and M participated in the Camden expedition. This battalion had a part in the skirmish at Prairie d'Anne, and during the march to Camden lost nine men, killed, wounded or captured, while on a foraging expedition. It also lost several while serving as escort to a train which was sent out from Camden to procure forage. On the 17th the train was attacked at Poison Springs; Lieut. Robert Henderson wounded and captured; Private C. O. Goodman killed, and Private H. Gable captured.

On the march to Little Rock, Companies C and K, serving as rear guard, had a skirmish with the rebels at the crossing of the Ouchita River, and after leaving that place, while on the march to Fort Smith, met a party of the enemy near Dardanelle, and in the fight which ensued Sergt. G. P. Freeman was mortally wounded. This detachment arrived at Fort Smith on the 16th of May, and rejoined the other companies of the regiment, which had, during its absence, been employed in scouting the country, along the line of the Arkansas River, from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Dardanelle, Ark. The duties of this portion of the regiment had been arduous and dangerous. Capt. Goss, with Company D, stationed at Roseville, had been attacked by a large force, which he repulsed with a loss to himself of five killed and several wounded; and a scouting party of twenty-one, while escorting Surgeon S. A. Fairchilds to Roseville, had been fired upon from an ambush, and thirteen of the number killed, among whom was Dr. Fairchilds. Through June and until the latter part of July, the duties of the regiment continued to be about the same - continual expeditions against small bands of rebels that were hovering about the country, ready to attack any weak or insufficiently guarded outpost, train or camp.

On the morning of the 27th of July, a part of the regiment, while in camp on Muzzard Prairie, Ark., was surprised and attacked by a rebel force of about 2,000. Forming as quickly and well as possible, the battalion made a stout resistance, driving back the assailants several times. It was, however, overpowered, and Maj. Mefford, Lieut. De Friese and one hundred and fourteen men taken prisoners.

Two companies of the Sixth, L and M, under command of Capt. Ledger, in all fifty men, formed part of the escort of the supply train, which, under the command of Maj. Henry Hopkins, left Ft Scott on the 12th of September, 1864. After the capture of the train at Cabin Creek, by Gen. Gano's forces, the two companies retreated through the woods toward the Osage Mission, arriving on the 22d, nearly starved, and having lost all their effects, including their records.

On the 23d of October, 1864, a detachment of the regiment, on its way to be mustered out at Leavenworth, its term of service having already expired, was attacked at Cow Creek, Mo., and several privates were killed.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and K were mustered out at Leavenworth in December, 1864, the remainder of the regiment marching the same month from Fort Smith to Clarksville, Ark., and thence, on the 16th of February, 1865, to Little Rock, at which place the remnant of the regiment was consolidated and re-organized.

The following June, the battalion proceeded to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., where it was joined by the prisoners of war, who were immediately mustered out of service, the battalion being mustered out at the same place on the 18th of July. Leaving Duvall's Bluff on the 27th, it arrived at Leavenworth August 11, and received final payment and discharge August 21, 1865.

The duties required of the Sixth were not such as call forth the impetuous daring and unyielding bravery that come to men in brilliant and desperate engagements; but rather those that test a soldier's endurance and strength of nerve - weary, harassing pursuits of an enemy over a country of which he knows every by-way and hidden path; scouting through forests and mountain passes; wearily watching the slow-moving train over the hot and treeless prairie; guarding the lonely outpost or camp, exposed to the bullet of the secret and stealthy foe; and all without the excitement of any brilliant victory or expectation of great renown. The list of killed and wounded of the regiment tells a faithful story of the perils and dangers it encountered and endured.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, of Fort Scott, died November 30, 1862, of wounds received in action November 28, 1862, at Cane Hill, Ark.; Assistant Surgeon Stephen A. Fairchilds, of Burlingame, killed by guerrillas April 5, 1864, at Roseville, Ark.; Sergt. Pleasant Fountain of Fort Scott, died April 7, 1863, near Fidelity, Mo., of wounds received in action.

Company A - Killed at Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862, Private Eugene Steohr, Parkville, Mo. Died of wounds received therein, Andrew Stillwagon, Parkville, Mo. Killed at Drywood, Mo., September 22, 1861, Simeon Pennington. Died May 11, 1864, of wounds received at Dardanelle, Ark., Granville P. Freeman, Quindaro. Killed at Marysville, C. N., October 25, 1862, George Armstrong. Killed by guerrillas, John H. Cotter, Quindaro; David W. Stillwagon, Parkville, Mo.; Lewis A. McGuire Leavenworth; Henry B. Nichols, at Tobias Strappanis.

Company B - Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Corp. Thomas L. McCauley, Icomium, Iowa; and Privates John Parker, Joshua B. Zents and George W. Rinker. Died of wounds, Benjamin C. Wallace. Killed in Jackson County, Mo., May 15, 1863, Eli H. Davis; May 12, 1862, Andrew J. Wilson, at Hickory Grove, Mo.; September 19, 1862, William T. Owens, Centerville, Iowa.

Company C - Killed in action at Boone County, Mo., August 24, 1862. Died of wounds received therein, Sergt. Caleb C. Baker, Humboldt. Killed at Newtonia, Mo., November 10, 1862, Edward M. Joy, Cherokee Nation; at Cane Creek, Mo., August 24, 1862, Jesse B. Combs, Fort Scott; in Casper County, Mo., November 12, 1861, William Wallace, Sherwood, Mo.

Company D - Killed at Roseville, Ark., April 4, 1864, Privates Albert H. Lane and William P. Boyd. Trading Post, Kan., and John Davis, Pleasant Grove. Died of wounds, Peter Tetrick, Cane Hill, Ark. Killed at Poison Springs, Ark., Columbus Goodman, Trading Post; at Lee's Creek, Ark., William Holt, Trading Post; at Muzzard Prairie, July 27, 1864, Albert H. Richley, Trading Post. Died of wounds received; Thomas Francis, Trading Post; died December 6, 1862, of wounds received at Cane Hill, Ark., William Specks, Trading Post.

Company E - Killed at Cow Creek, Mo., October 23, 1864, Capt. Henry M. Dobyms, Paris at Roseville, Ark., April 5, 1864, Corp. Henry L. Barber, Paris; Corp. John Cowen, Twin Springs; Burton H. Johnson, (bugler) Paris; James A. Dunn, Twin Springs; Terry Mullins, Fort Scott; David Newton, Paris; at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Thomas B. Landers, Fort Scott; Joel G. Hutchin, Trading Post; David Vanwormer, Fort Scott; James Weldon. At Webber's Falls, C. N., October 12, 1863, Stephen Lambert. Died of wounds received at Clear Creek, Mo., April 18, 1862, David Ard.

Company F - Killed at Coon Creek, Mo., August 24, 1862. Frederic Cease, Davis County; by guerrillas while on escort duty, May 19, 1864, Henry Thompson, Davis County.

Company H - Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864. Daniel Jennings (saddler), Neutral Lands; in action June 19, 1864, near Iron Bridge, C. N., Henry C. Baker. Died of wounds received July 27, 1864, at Muzzard's Prairie, Thomas R. Griffin.

Company I - Killed at Muzzard Prairie, Ark., July 27, 1864, Corp. George L. Harris, Kansas City. Mo.; at Roseville, Ark., April 5, 1864, John Sailing; at Harrisonville, Mo., July 22, 1868, Richard Carter, West Port, Mo.

Company K - Killed at Neosho, Mo., Dec. 27, 1862, Sergt. Zaccheus Hudson.

Company L - Killed at Grand Prairie, Ark., June 26, 1864, Sergt. Sharp McKibben, Fort Scott; at Stone's Farm, Ark., April 5, 1864. William Anthony and George W. Long, both of Fort Scott; at Muzzard's Prairie, William M. Rice, St. Mary's Mission.

Company M - Killed at Van Buren, Ark., August 12, 1864, Richard Broome, Del. Died, April 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Roseville, Ark., David M Worley, Leavenworth.



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THE SOLDIERS OF KANSAS.

The Sixth Kansas Cavalry and
its Commander.

AN ADDRESS BY
CHARLES E. CORY.

Reprinted from Collections Kansas Historical Society, Vol. XI, 1909-'10.

Nothing but Flags.

COMRADES! Salute the battle-torn colors in memory of those who fought and died with them that the nation might live!

“Nothing but flags!” but simple flags!
Tattered and torn, and hanging in rags;
And we walk before them in careless tread,
Nor think of the hosts of the mighty dead
Who have marched beneath in the days gone by,
With a burning cheek and a kindling eye,
And have bathed these folds with their life's young tide,
And in dying were blest, and with blessings died!

“Nothing but flags!” Yet methinks at night
They tell each other their tales of fright!
Dim specters come; and their arms entwine
'Round each standard torn, as they stand in line.
As the word is given, they charge! they form!
And these corridors ring with the battle storm!
And once again, through the smoke and strife,
These colors lead on for the nation's life!

“Nothing but flags!” Yet they're bathed in tears;
They tell of triumph; of hopes and fears;
Of a mother's prayers for a boy away;
Of a serpent crushed; of the coming day!
Silent they speak; and the tears will start,
As we stand beneath them with throbbing heart,
And we think of those who are ne'er forgot!
Their flags come home; why come they not?

“Nothing but flags!” Yet we hold our breath,
And gaze with awe at these types of death!
They are nothing but flags; yet the thought will come:
The heart must pray, though the lips be dumb!
They are sacred and pure! We can see no stain
On these dear loved flags come home again!
Baptized in blood, our purest, best;
Tattered and torn, they are now at rest!

—Anon.

[Compiled by B. B. Smythe, company K, Ninth Michigan infantry, and troop A, First United States cavalry (dragoons), and dedicated with the love of a private soldier to the regimental flags of the Kansas volunteer soldiers, now exhibited in a special steel case in the rooms of the Kansas State Historical Society.]

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The Sixth Kansas Cavalry and its Commander.

An address by CHARLES E. CORY,¹ of Fort Scott, before the Kansas State Historical Society,
at its Thirty-third annual meeting, December 1, 1908.

THE Western cavalry in the war of the Rebellion had a peculiar duty. The distances were great. The commands were not situated as Longstreet's and Lee's and Meade's and McClellan's and Hooker's and Grant's armies were. The military forces in the West, on both sides, were comparatively small bodies. Between the points of operation would be a day's march, or two days' march, instead of an hour's march or possibly two hours' march, as it was in the East. The cavalry was of immensely more importance in the West than in the East, although of great importance there. If a blow was to be struck on the James or Shenandoah it could be done in a surprisingly short time—surprisingly in more ways than one. Stonewall Jackson or Sheridan might be reported in bivouac at sundown, and might strike a vicious blow at dawn. In the West, however, it might take two, or three, or five days' riding. They were away apart. The mortality in the West was greater in proportion to the number engaged, though the total mortality was much less. The percentage of mortality in Kansas regiments in battle was greater than that of any other state, although the actual number of deaths was smaller. For instance, there were more men killed in three hours at each of the battles of Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg than were killed in any battle, however long, on any field west of the Mississippi. There were more men killed at Chickamauga in three hours than were killed during the whole Spanish-American and Philippine wars. The number of men engaged in those Eastern battles was greater. The fight itself was fiercer. The battle field casualties were greater.

My statement does not belittle the services of the army in the West, nor does it belittle the glory that attaches to our soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines. Those boys that went to the later war did their duty. They did all that was asked of them, and did it with alacrity, faithfulness and bravery. They did it well; but there was not so much to do. Our young men in the Philippines were not fighting with fighters. They were fighting with brigands and cutthroats, and cutthroats are always cowards. They had no such contests as occurred, for instance, at Fredericksburg, where after the battle a man might walk three-quarters of a mile and stand on a soldier's body at every step. Nor were they fighting with such men as Meade met at Gettysburg, where Pickett's Virginians and Carolinians went across the open plains in the face of 35,000 infantry and a thousand cannon,

NOTE 1.—See sketch of CHARLES ESTABROOK CORY, page 229, volume 7, Kansas Historical Collections, and a paper written by him, entitled "Slavery in Kansas." In volume 8 he also had a paper, "The Osage Ceded Lands," page 187. Mr. Cory obtained the facts in this paper relative to the life and service of Colonel Jewell from his family, and from conversations with private soldiers and others who served under him.

and were slashed down like timber before the cyclone—and then reformed and came on again! Nerve near omnipotent! They were not against a force like Thomas met at Chickamauga, who stood and fought until they were decimated. These last men I have mentioned were fighting their brothers, of the same blood, while the men in the Spanish and Philippine wars were against men who were not fighters. The enemy believed in the wisdom of the adage that “he who fights and runs away shall live to fight another day.”

The men in the West in the Civil War did not differ in the same way from the men in the East. The difference in the Civil War was not in the kind of people, but only in the conditions surrounding them. The Western forces were smaller. The distances were greater. The men were just as combative, just as brave, had the same virile strength and nerve on each side, but the blood letting was less because the opportunity was less. The Eastern armies were close together. In the West the bands of fighters were far apart.

Let me illustrate: Suppose Longstreet or Jackson in Virginia had taken a fancy to strike Boston. Suppose Sheridan had taken a fancy to strike Charleston. That would be about on a par with Gen. Sterling Price’s swift jump from the Indian Territory to hit Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, Mo. The Eastern armies could not dream of such a thing, but in the West such dashes were common.

In such conditions as this it was natural that the cavalry should be the most useful branch of the army. It could hit a sudden blow at a distance, where the infantry would be powerless, although both equally willing and equally ready. The Sixth Kansas cavalry was probably better constituted than any other Western cavalry regiment to perform this kind of duty. Its members were to the manor born. They were on their own ground. They were accustomed to frontier life. They knew what cowardice on the battle field meant, for in a fratricidal war they had a keener perception of the dangers of shirking on the field than did the Eastern men, although they were not a bit more ready to fight. The Eastern soldier, north or south, was from a community all Union or all Confederate. In the West it was not so.

The surroundings made the men to meet the case—manufactured them. Missouri for instance furnished very many regiments in the Confederate army; and yet, from the same neighborhoods where those regiments were raised there were also raised organizations of Union soldiers. A great number of the members of the Sixth Kansas cavalry were from Missouri, and went back to Missouri when the regiment was mustered out. They are there now—and have forgotten. The other side has too. In a kindly spirit they strive to forget. They are brothers. In all my extended acquaintance with the soldiery of the '60's, I know of none who now have hate in their bosoms. The haters now were teamsters or coffee-coolers then.

Soldiers that are raised from such a community as I have described, where the people are all intelligent and brave, with some of the people on one side of the fighting line and some on the other, are not likely to draw very fine distinctions about the articles of war. It has been told that the bitterest quarrel is a church quarrel. It is not true. The bitterest of all is a family quarrel—brother against brother, cousin against cousin. The

problems are home to them. They are likely to pay more heed to routing or disabling the enemy than they are to the matter of observing what is regarded as correct among soldiers.

These men were not ruffians. I have the pleasure of knowing a hundred of them. They were simply soldiers in a very rough time and in rough surroundings. An instance: Years ago I knew private Charles H. Hosley, of the Sixth, one of the sunniest-hearted and kindest souls I ever met. He was a man who loved all humanity. If there ever was a real Christian gentleman he was one. Yet he was in the fiendish scrap at Cane Hill which I shall describe after a while, and did his part. We who live "safe at home, secure and warm," must not judge these people by our measure.

The punishment of the Western men was as much in the almost insufferable hardships that they underwent in the way of lack of clothing, lack of food, hard riding, hard marching, as it was in the actual work on the battle field. In all of these matters the cavalry very naturally bore the brunt. It is to the credit of the cavalry regiments in the far West that they always came up to the measure of their duty. They despised a leader with white blood as much as they hated a martinet or a bully. A really brave and competent general at Wilson Creek lost his life because he did n't know his men on this last point. He did not know them. They killed him.

THE LEADER.

A unique character was Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell. He inherited from his life on the ancestral farm in Massachusetts the will and nerve that have helped so much to build up the West and the Middle West. Yet he was not a Yankee. Though his ancestors had been in Massachusetts from a time shortly after the Mayflower came, he himself took on the more rugged character of the West. An old portrait now in my office shows him with an incisely chiseled Yankee face. But his mental make-up was distinctively of the West. The old Jewell home was at Marlboro, Middlesex county, where the colonel himself was born. While a boy he had dreams and visions of a new world toward the setting sun. He was ambitious, and had an itching to become a part of it. So, with the consent of his parents, he fared westward, alone in the tiresome journey over the hills, and joined his uncle in Ohio. There, enjoying the benefits of good ordinary country schools and a devout Christian home life, he at the same time ran against the struggles which make the average Western man so nery in business and so fearless in war.

When in 1843 he married Susan Hutchinson, at Warren, Ohio, and had bought a little wagon load of household furniture, he had just four shillings left to begin home building. Before that time he had spent some years as a general sales agent for a large manufacturing concern; had for a short time engaged in mercantile business; had built, owned, and for a short time ran a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi.

I never saw him. He was a splendid, large, broad-shouldered, deep-chested man considerably over six feet high, of massive build, and, in the words of Patrick Gorman, one of his men, "with a voice clear down to his boots." On the word of Mrs. Jane H. Haynes, the widow of one of his captains, "He was a man who by his looks, conduct and action would command respect anywhere." When in action he used that voice with precision, force and elegance, but not with strict regard to the decalogue.

The call of the gold mines came to him in 1849. He went. The overland

journey with a wagon train, the toilsomeness and the cruel hardships of it, have been described by others so many times that the story is scarcely interesting.

Shortly afterward he left California and recrossed the mountains, and settled on a farm in the northeast corner of Crawford county, Kansas, in 1856, close to where Arcadia stands.

When the troubles on the border began, of course a man of his make-up was restless. He could not remain quietly at home when his neighbors were going to the front. A company was raised in his neighborhood, nearly all of the members being people who had just settled on raw prairie farms and were trying to make homes of them. On the formation of the company the soldiers very naturally looked for the most promising leader. Just as naturally their selection fell on Jewell. The Home Guards² were first organized at Fort Scott with three companies of infantry. When it was decided to enlarge the organization, with his little band Captain Jewell marched into Fort Scott and joined the regiment as Company D.

The Fort Scott Home Guards were a great organization. They were soldiers on their own motion. They guarded the border. They forced quiet where lawlessness had been. Wherever house-burnings or depredations occurred, a detachment of the Home Guards came right quickly. They by arms enforced peace.

September 9, 1861, the Home Guards were disbanded, and the Sixth Kansas cavalry³ was organized from the three companies of the Guards and five new companies. Captain Jewell had shown himself worthy, and was elected and commissioned lieutenant colonel. He held his commission until his death. He was in actual command nearly all the time, though nominally Wm. R. Judson was colonel of the regiment. Judson was not a fighter, and it is probable that his selection as colonel was more on account of his prominence politically than on account of anything he had ever done or was expected to do as a soldier.

THE SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY.

The Sixth Kansas cavalry was a somewhat peculiar organization; not entirely unique for a Western regiment, but different from most regiments of the United States army. For instance, a good proportion of the men rode their own horses. A part of the time half of them wore citizen's clothing. They had no other, and could get no other. They were not only most remarkable fighters, but they were also the finest foragers that ever went to war since the days of vandals. That is saying a good deal, because the Western armies in the Civil War on both sides scarcely needed a commissary train, and the words "conscience" and "property rights" were blotted out of their dictionary. In the graphic words of a soldier who talked to me the other day, not about the Sixth Kansas cavalry, however, "we had no commissary, and we took no prisoners."

The situation in which the Sixth Kansas was thrown was largely influential in making up the character of its service, and the character of its men as soldiers. The border of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkan-

NOTE 2.—This organization was known as the "Fort Scott Home Guards," also as "William R. Judson's Frontier Battalion."—List of Synonyms of Organizations in the Volunteer Service of the United States during the years 1861, '62, '63, '64, and '65, compiled by John T. Fallon, Washington, 1885, pp. 32, 33.

NOTE 3.—"Military History of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry," in *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments*. Leavenworth, W. S. Burke, 1870, p. 119.

sas, from Kansas City to Fort Gibson, say 300 to 350 miles, was a seething, hissing caldron. Noble L. Prentis called this region "Battle Corners."⁴ He was tasteful in the selection of the word.

What was supposed to be the flower of the army, on both sides, was in the East. They did more bloody fighting, but here was the real punishment. The Sixth was a cavalry regiment. Its companies could move. They could go to a place. Two or three would be sent in one direction, a couple of companies in another direction, and possibly another portion in still another direction, to quiet local disturbances. They were doing continuous field police duty.

Its soldiers were what my friend Joe Ausman calls "roughnecks." My guess is that not half a dozen men in the regiment would at that time have known what a nightshirt was for if they had seen one. But they could live like princes on the lee side of a haystack on a winter night, or they could ride all night, over all sorts of roads, or no roads at all, and go into a skirmish in the morning like a bridegroom goes to his wedding. The hard frontier life had made them men of iron. They were not much to look at. They did not wear collars and cuffs and polished shoes at inspection, but they did business.

Then, their physical endurance! Nearly every one of the Sixth had ridden in prairie schooners or had tramped from Indiana or Illinois, or other Middle West states, and were accustomed to sleeping on the ground with nothing over them but a horse blanket and the sky, possibly the blanket omitted. They were ready for anything. They could hit the eye of a squirrel in the top of a tree. They had been trained on occasion to get their meat from the woods along the streams. They were hardy, and could stand any sort of punishment on a forced march. They could sleep in the saddle. That was the kind of people that made up the Sixth. The Sixth Kansas cavalry was up to the best of them. The people down Fort Scott way are proud to claim the Sixth as the Fort Scott regiment. It was really organized there, but the different parts came from a wide territory. The colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and surgeon were all Fort Scott people, but the companies came from places wide apart, some from as far west as Junction City.

THE BURNING OF FORT SCOTT—WHICH DID N'T HAPPEN.

A zealot is not so by education. He is born that way. If Luther, or Calvin, or Cromwell, or Sam Adams, or John Brown had not taken the particular trend they did they would still have been cranks, and would have moved the world on some other issue. James H. Lane—"Old Jim Lane," as his worshipers loved to call him—was a zealot. He had been a soldier in the Mexican war. He was a fighter. He had been a Democratic congressman from Indiana, but, coming early to Kansas, he was wise enough to discover that the inevitable ending of the border troubles would be that Kansas would be a free state. He promptly changed his political garments and became an ardent free-state man and later a Republican.⁵ A new con-

NOTE 4.—"Battle Corners" forms the first chapter of Noble L. Prentis's book, *Kansas Miscellanies*, published at Topeka in 1889.

NOTE 5.—"No such distinction as 'Democrat' and 'Republican' were known in the early territorial days of trouble. An attempt to organize a National Democratic party, by such men as C. W. Babcock, Marcus J. Parrott, James H. Lane, James S. Emery, H. Miles Moore, and others of like prominence [in 1855] was denounced by the first territorial legislature as a 'measure fraught with more danger to the interest of the Proslavery party and to the Union

vert, if he is a born zealot, always goes to the extreme limit, and Lane did that. He took on an extreme hatred for anybody that even thought of making Kansas a slave state, although he himself had voted in Congress to repeal the Missouri compromise, the only shadowy promise Kansas had had of becoming a free state. He cared very little about methods. Webb Wilder says he was king in Kansas; and it was true. He left the United States senate, where he was serving as the first senator from Kansas, and called himself brigadier general. He got a sort of roving commission⁶ from Washington. By some sort of necromancy he had command in the south-eastern corner of the state.

than any which has yet been agitated,' and they resolved 'that it is the duty of the Proslavery party, the Union-loving men of Kansas territory, to know but one issue, slavery,' and all others were held to be 'an ally of abolitionism and disunionism.' (Ho. Jour., 1855, p. 380.) The attempt to organize a National Democratic party was thus squeezed out, and simultaneously we find the men named above, and others of like belief and prominence, participating in the Big Springs convention. A Democratic meeting at Lawrence warned the Missourians not to come over and participate in elections. The Big Springs convention resolved, as against the action of the territorial legislature, 'that Democrats and Whigs, native and naturalized citizens may freely enter' into its movements 'without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but without forcing them as a test upon others,' and that 'when those issues may become vital as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by these tests, the importance of which we fully recognize in their appropriate sphere.' (Proc. Big Springs Convention, S. 6, 1855, p. 3.) And this is exactly what happened. After squatter sovereignty had settled the slavery question the Republican party was organized; and in all the bitterness of the past no man was ever heard to say that a Democrat, or Republican, or Whig did so and so, but invariably that a Missourian, a border ruffian, proslavery man or a free-state man was responsible."—Extract from letter of Sec'y George W. Martin to Gov. George W. Glick, March 8, 1904.

The following extracts bearing upon politics and parties in Kansas in the '50's are copied from a letter of Epaphroditus Ransom, receiver of the Osage land district at Fort Scott, to Lewis Cass, United States Secretary of State, dated at Fort Scott, March 25, 1858. A copy of the original manuscript, in the Lewis Cass collection of the Michigan Historical Society, was made for the Kansas State Historical Society by the secretary, Henry R. Pettengill, in May, 1908.

"At least three-fourths of the population of this territory are from the free states, and they are determined to make Kansas a free state. I think a *majority* of the free-state men here were originally Democrats, National Democrats. They have officiated and acted with Republicans here, the great body of them, for the reason that those opposed to that party organized *not* as a 'Democratic' but 'Proslavery' party. That drives nearly all the Northern Democrats into the ranks of our opponents.

"When I arrived in this territory, in January, 1857, the Democratic party, *as such*, had never been organized within it. A 'Proslavery' party only had been organized in opposition to the Antislavery or Republican party. At a convention of the Proslavery party, held soon after my arrival, I made great exertion to induce the National Democrats to drop their designation of 'Proslavery' and organize as a National Democratic party, upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform, and being invited to participate in the proceedings of the convention I addressed that body with what ability I possess in favor of such reorganization. After a stormy sitting of some days, the measure was adopted."

NOTE 6.—The following quotations from official documents are intended to outline the military service of James H. Lane in Kansas, from 1855 to 1864:

"HEADQUARTERS KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
September 12, 1856.

"To Lieutenant Richy: Having confidence in your courage and ability I do appoint you one of my aids. You will report yourself for duty without delay.—LANE, *Com'g*."
(Manuscript in collections of Historical Society.)

A free-state military organization was effected at a meeting held in Lawrence November 29, 1855. Dr. Chas. Robinson was made commander in chief and Col. Jas. H. Lane was placed second in command. (Wilder's Annals, 1886, p. 59.) The above appointment was intended for John Ritchie, of Topeka, lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Kansas cavalry in 1861, and colonel of the Second Indian Home Guards, March 28, 1862.

"HEADQUARTERS KANSAS MILITIA,
December 17, 1857.

[P. B. Plumb.] "SIR—You are hereby notified of your appointment as aid-de-camp to the major general under the act entitled 'An act for the organization and regulation of the militia,' passed December 16, 1857.—J. H. LANE, *Maj. Gen'l*."

(Copied from photograph of the collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, made from the original letter to P. B. Plumb, and presented by him to Geo. W. Martin.)

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1861.

"Gen. J. H. Lane and Maj. C. M. Clay, Washington, D. C.:

"GENTLEMEN—The Secretary of War desires that the volunteers under command of Gen. J. H. Lane and Maj. C. M. Clay should take post at the United States navy yard, for its protection.

I am therefore directed by Colonel Smith, commanding, to request that you will report with your respective commands to the commandant of the navy yard for this service by nine o'clock to-night, to remain on duty until daylight. You will report to the commandant of the navy yard for the same service on each succeeding night for the periods that your respective commands may have been enrolled.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. TALBOT,
Assistant Adjutant General."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 51, pt. 1, p. 335.]
See Kan. Hist. Col., vol. 10, p. 419, for roster, etc., of the Frontier Guard.

"Hon. Secretary of War:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 20, 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR—Since you spoke to me yesterday about Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the services of such a man out there at once; that we better appoint him a brigadier general of volunteers to-day, and send him off with such authority to raise a force (I think two regiments better than three, but as to this I am not particular) as you think will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he starts to put it through not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

"His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President:

"WASHINGTON CITY, June 20, 1861.

"SIR—I tender and ask the acceptance for service for three years, or during the war, the following regiments of troops in Kansas in addition to the three regiments from that state heretofore accepted, viz.:

"One regiment of infantry, including two companies of cavalry and two companies of artillery, Col. James Montgomery. One regiment of infantry, including two companies cavalry and two companies artillery, Col. William Weer. General Cameron concurs with me in the existing necessity for two additional regiments, and will cheerfully make the order on your suggestion.

Respectfully, J. H. LANE."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 1, pp. 280, 282.]

"Gen. James H. Lane:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1861.

"DEAR SIR—This department will accept two regiments for three years, or during the war in addition to the three regiments the department has already agreed to accept from the governor of Kansas, to be raised and organized by you in Kansas. Orders will be given to muster the same into service immediately on being ready to be so mustered, and on being mustered the requisite arms, etc., will be furnished on the requisition of the mustering officer, who is hereby authorized to make the same.

"By order of the President: (Signed) SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*"

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 1, p. 282.]

The foregoing letter is also printed in the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative* of June 26, 1861, in a communication signed "James H. Lane, Brig. Gen.," and beginning:

"LEAVENWORTH, June 25, 1861.

"To the Citizens of Kansas: On the 20th instant I was duly appointed a brigadier general in the volunteer force of the United States."

Following General Lane's letter is a card signed by William Weer, stating that General Lane had assigned to him the duty of receiving and organizing troops at Leavenworth or Lawrence.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1861.

"SIR—You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you brigadier general of the volunteer force raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 17th day of May, 1861. Should the senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

"Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this department, through the adjutant general's office, your acceptance or nonacceptance of said appointment; and, with your letter of acceptance, return to the adjutant general of the army the oath, herewith inclosed, properly filled up, subscribed, and attested, reporting at the same time your age, residence, when appointed, and the state in which you were born.

"Should you accept, you will at once report by letter for orders to the secretary of war. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*"

"Brigadier General James H. Lane, *United States Volunteers.*"

[*Congressional Globe*, January 8, 1862, 37th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 223.]

M. C. Meigs, quartermaster general, on June 26, 1861, made an order on Messrs. Houghton, Sawyer & Co., Boston, from which the following extract is given:

"This clothing is for two regiments to be raised and commanded by General Lane of Kansas, and must be delivered in time to reach Fort Leavenworth before the 20th July, at which time the regiment is to take the field.

"I inclose General Lane's requisitions, three in number, specifying the articles, and indorsed by me for identification."

[*Congressional Globe*, January 8, 1862, 37th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 224.]

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1861.

"Detail an officer to muster in General Lane's brigade. The companies will be mustered when presented, even though less than the standard, and will be filled up afterwards.

"By order GEORGE D. RUGGLES, *Assist. Adj. Gen.*

"Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas."

"Official copy.

"LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

"Adjutant General's Office, July 16, 1861."

"The above order was given at the request of General Lane.

L. THOMAS, *Adj. Gen.*"

[*Congressional Globe*, 37th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 224.]

"Special Order.

"FORT SCOTT, August 27, 1861.

"*Colonel Montgomery*: You will report a list of the commanding officers of the companies composing the United States reserve corps stationed at this post and the strength of companies in said corps.

J. H. LANE, *Commdg. Kansas Brig.*

"By ABRAM CUTLER, *Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.*"

[Mss. in collections Historical Society.]

"HEADQUARTERS, WEST POINT,

September 17, 1861.

"To Lt. Col. John Richy [Ritchie].

"Confiding in your courage, gallantry and skill, I do and by these presents designate you colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Kansas brigade, in place of Col. H. P. Johnson, who gallantly fell this morning while leading said regiment at the attack on Morristown. You will assume the command of said regiment and report to Colonel Montgomery for orders.

J. H. LANE, *Comg. K. B.*"

[Mss. in collections of Historical Society.]

"HEADQUARTERS KANSAS BRIGADE,

KANSAS CITY, October 3, 1861.

"*Gen. S. D. Sturgis*:

"GENERAL — In answer to your note of this day* I have this to say: That I don't care a fig about rank; I have enough of the glittering tinsel to satisfy me. I am here in obedience to an order from Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont to cooperate with you in ferreting out and fighting the enemy. Kindly and promptly do I desire to obey that order. My brigade is not here for the purpose of interfering in any wise with the institution of slavery. They shall not become negro thieves, nor shall they be prostituted into negro catchers. The institution of slavery must take care of itself.

"I said in the senate of the United States, and my experience since only demonstrates its truth, that in my opinion the institution would perish with the march of the Federal armies.

"Again I say that the mass of personal property in Missouri, including slaves, is at this moment held by the wives and children assisted by the Federal army, while the husband and father are actually in arms against the government. In my opinion our policy in this regard should be changed.

"Confiscation of slaves and other property which can be made useful to the army should follow treason as the thunder peal follows the lightning flash. Until this change is made you offer premiums for the men to remain away in the army of the enemy. I had a man cowardly shot in the woods to-day within sight of our camp by the very men, I have no doubt, whose property you are so anxious to protect.

"I am endeavoring to find what transportation I have to spare, if any, and will report to you accordingly.

Yours,
J. H. LANE,
Commanding Kansas Brigade."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 2, vol. 1, p. 771.]

"LEAVENWORTH CITY, KAN., October 9, 1861.

"*His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States*:

"SIR—Since my return from Washington to Kansas I have labored earnestly and incessantly, as commander of the Kansas brigade, to put down the great insurrection in Missouri. After the state authorities here had failed to collect a force worthy of the name, I, by my own individual efforts and those of my personal friends, despite the opposition of the governor of this state, succeeded in raising and marching against the enemy as gallant and effective an army, in proportion to its numbers, as ever entered the field. Its operations are a part of the history of the country. That brigade to a man are exceedingly desirous of continuing in the service under my command, and I am very anxious to gratify its members in that behalf; but as matters are at present arranged, I feel compelled to abandon the field.

"While the Kansas brigade was being organized, Gov. Charles Robinson exerted his utmost endeavor to prevent the enlistment of men. Since its organization he has constantly, in season and out of season, villified myself, and abused the men under my command as marauders and thieves. For the purpose of gratifying his malice against me, he has conspired with Captain Prince, the commandant at Fort Leavenworth, to dissolve the brigade, and Captain Prince has apparently heartily espoused the cause in that direction. The latter-named person, in his official capacity, has refused to recognize my authority as commander, and wholly declined to respond to my lawful requisitions upon him for articles and supplies necessary to the efficiency and comfort of the brigade.

"There being no hope of improvement in this condition of things so long as I am in my present position, in order that I may with my brigade remain in the field, and the government be sustained in this region, and Kansas be protected from invasion from Missouri, I earnestly request and recommend the establishment of a new military department, to be composed of Kansas,

* Not found.

the Indian country, and so much of Arkansas and the territories as may be thought advisable to include therein. After much consideration, and consultation with influential and intelligent gentlemen hereabout, I am decidedly of opinion that this at least should be done, and that the commandant thereof should have under him at least 10,000 troops.

"If this can be done, and I can have the command of the department, I will cheerfully accept it, resign my seat in the senate, and devote all my thoughts and energies to the prosecution of the war. But if nothing can be done to remedy the evils complained of, I will, as above intimated, be compelled to leave my command, quit the field, and most reluctantly become an idle spectator of the great struggle, and witness, I have no doubt, the devastation of my adopted state and the destruction of its people.

Yours truly, J. H. LANE."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 1, p. 529.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1910.

"Mr. George W. Martin, Secretary Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

"Nothing has been found of record in this office to show that James H. Lane was commissioned brigadier general in June, 1861, or at any time in that year prior to December.

"The records show that the nomination of James H. Lane to be brigadier general of volunteers was sent to and confirmed by the United States Senate on December 18, 1861; that a commission as of that grade was prepared for him on December 19, 1861; that the commission was canceled March 21, 1862, by order of the Secretary of War, for the reason that it had not been accepted, although ample time for its acceptance had been given. Nothing has been found of record to show that the commission was ever issued, or to show what disposition was made of it, nor has it been found on file. In view of these facts it is presumed that the commission was never issued, but was retained in the War Department until March 21, 1862, when canceled, and that then it was destroyed.

F. C. AINSWORTH, *The Adjutant General.*"

[See letter of J. H. Lane to the Legislature, February 26, 1862, on page 226.]

CONTEST OF FRED P. STANTON IN UNITED STATES SENATE FOR SEAT OF JAS. H. LANE.

The credentials of Frederick P. Stanton, who had been appointed by Governor Robinson to succeed James H. Lane as United States senator from Kansas, were presented to the senate by Senator Foot, of Vermont, on July 12, 1861, and referred to the judiciary committee. Among the papers presented in this contest were two printed statements of Mr. Stanton claiming that Mr. Lane, by accepting a military appointment and qualifying to the same as brigadier general, had forfeited his constitutional right to a seat in the United States senate. General Lane also presented a printed memorial. A consideration of the report of the committee, which favored the seating of Mr. Stanton, was deferred from time to time, and finally terminated in a vote adverse to the claims of Mr. Stanton on January 16, 1862.

Proceedings in United States Senate, January 13, 1862.

"PRESIDING OFFICER: Mr. Stanton will be admitted to a seat on the floor during the pendency of this question, with the privilege of addressing the senate on the resolution before the body. The question before the senate is on the following resolutions, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary: 'Resolved, That James H. Lane is not entitled to a seat in this body.' 'Resolved, That Frederick P. Stanton is entitled to a seat in this body.'"

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the word "not" in the first resolution, and during his remarks on the question made the following statements:

"There is no doubt of the proper election of the sitting senator from Kansas in April last; there is no doubt that he is entitled to hold his seat unless he has lost it by being appointed to and accepting the office of brigadier general in the volunteer forces of the United States while he was a member of the senate. . . . On the 20th of June, call it an appointment if you choose, he was appointed a brigadier general in the volunteer forces, and at or about that time he was sworn. On the next day, or the next day but one, he went to the commanding general, and being informed that he could not hold both offices, he said he would not hold the office of brigadier. He went to the President and told him he would not hold the office of brigadier. He went to the Secretary of War and told him he would not hold the office of brigadier. . . . His statement on this point is undisputed by anybody; it can be attested by his colleague, who I understand was with him when he went to the Secretary of War, when he went to General Scott, and when he went to the President, and declared to them all he could not hold the office.

"He was appointed brigadier general, as they say, on the 20th of June; he resigned it about that time; but he did not come into the senate and accept the position of senator and be sworn and become a member of this body until the 4th day of July. That concludes the whole question. The constitution says he must have held the office while he was a member. He was not a member till he was sworn in. Before that time, if he held the office at all, he had resigned it.

"He took no oath as brigadier general of the volunteer forces. I mention it to show the irregularity with which this whole thing went on. The President wrote a note to the Secretary of War that 'we had better appoint' him. The Secretary of War thereupon notified him that he had been appointed brigadier general, and transmitted to him a form of oath which happened to be that for a brigadier of the army. Lane took it to 'put it through,' went to a justice of the peace, and subscribed it. That was all he did subscribe, and he then published an address to the people of Kansas.

"Now, the point I make, Mr. President, is, that there was no such intelligible, well-considered acceptance of that office as ought for a moment to bind him; and that is all there is about it, so far as the oath is concerned. But they say he acted as brigadier. I do not know that he so acted, except it may be in taking the oath. I contend that if there are two sources of power on which his acts could be based, he is at liberty himself to say on which he did act. There was this appointment of him as brigadier general of volunteer forces; and at or about the same time he received from the Secretary of War an order to raise troops in Kansas. When he got that order he at once published his proclamation. The proclamation purports to have been published on

the 26th of June. You might infer that it was written on the 26th of June, and therefore you might say that James H. Lane is not true when he says that he resigned his commission the day after he took that oath, or about that time. If he acted as brigadier on the 26th of June, how is it that he resigned his commission, if he had one, on the 22d? Why, this was the state of facts: When he got his appointment he determined at once to issue his address. He wrote his address the very day he got that pretended appointment. He gave it to Mr. Weer, I think, who was here, to carry it to Kansas and publish it in the papers, before he had concluded to resign and give up the office of brigadier. Mr. Weer took the address. I suppose Mr. Lane had then taken the oath of office; I do not know how that was, but Mr. Weer, at any rate, took the address and appointment, and he went to Kansas and caused that to be published in the papers in Kansas on the 26th of June, three or four days after Mr. Lane had determined not to accept the office, and without knowing that he had refused to accept it. That accounts for all that; but it makes very significant another fact. James H. Lane, the senator, says he never signed that address as brigadier. They do not say that he did. . . . But they say further that he made requisitions for clothing for the troops, and gave orders for mustering his brigade. I know it very well; but in that he did not act as brigadier; he acted under an entirely different authority from the War Department. It was given to him at the same time that this pretended appointment was given him. In a letter dated June 20, 1861, addressed to 'Gen. James H. Lane,' the Secretary of War says: 'This department will accept two regiments for three years, or during the war, in addition to the three regiments the department has already accepted from the governor of Kansas, to be raised and organized by you in Kansas.'

"Here was a distinct order from the War Department for him to raise these two additional regiments. He went on to raise them, under this order of the Secretary of War; he did not raise them as brigadier general, because, if that was the idea, why was the order given? Now, I ask, if you are going to turn from the senate all those gentlemen who have been raising troops, what becomes of my friend the senator from New York [Mr. Harris], who, I believe, has raised three regiments? If Lane loses a seat for two, he ought to lose a seat and a half."—*Congressional Globe*, 37th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 291, 293.

"January 15, 1862. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, spoke in the senate in his own behalf:

"When I left here after the adjournment of Congress at the special session [August 6, 1861], I passed through Indianapolis, and the governor of my native state of Indiana presented me with a commission as brigadier general. I had not, then, however, determined to take the command of any troops.

"When I reached Kansas I found there a condition of things which appealed to me. I put the case to any senator upon this floor. Kansas was about being invaded by the army of Price, over 10,000 strong. I have been at the head of the armies of the people of Kansas for five years. That people looked to me; and I say that if I had not gone to the scene of action, even as a private, I should not have discharged my duty to that state. There was no officer of the government there beyond a colonel. The forces of Kansas were scattered; I called them to defend their own firesides. They came, and of the troops that I commanded those that were unorganized numbered three to one. They were the people. Unorganized, they came to defend their homes. As the courier falls into the ranks of the passing column, so did I fall into the ranks of that army in my usual place; the people acquiescent and I willing. Look at the orders and proclamations issued from that army. How are they signed? 'J. H. Lane, commanding Kansas brigade.' Not as brigadier general, either under state authority or under the appointment of the general government. The moment that Price was driven beyond our border, the moment the danger to Kansas ceased, that moment did I lay down the command given to me by that people."—*Congressional Globe*, 37th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 341.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862.

"Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Lane, Leavenworth, Kan.:

"My wish has been and is to avail the government of the services of both General Hunter and General Lane, and, so far as possible, to personally oblige both. General Hunter is the senior officer and must command when they serve together; though in so far as he can, consistently with the public service and his own honor, oblige General Lane, he will also oblige me. If they cannot come to an amicable understanding, General Lane must report to General Hunter for duty, according to the rules, or decline the service.

A. LINCOLN."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 9, p. 551.]

LETTER OF GENERAL LANE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., February 26, 1862.

"SIR—There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local representatives of the people of Kansas and your representatives in the national Congress. To this end I make the following statement:

"On the 20th of January I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this state southward.

"It was understood by the senate and expected by the country that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major General Hunter. Such was my conviction.

"I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the senate to you from whom I had received it, and to notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of brigadier general, which was not to issue until the receipt of such notification.

"I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major General Hunter. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

"I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this expedition. I desire to surround the institution of slavery with free territory, and thus girdle the cause of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

"The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram, of which the following is a copy:—

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., February 16, 1862."
"All efforts to harmonize with Major General Hunter have failed. I am compelled to decline the brigadiership.
J. H. LANE."

"I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me, as ever, faithful to the state and country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them.

"Wishing you health, happiness and a safe return to your constituents, I remain your friend and servant,
J. H. LANE."

[Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, February 28, 1862.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1862.

"Hon. James H. Lane, Kansas:

"SIR—You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War commissioner of recruiting in the department of Kansas. You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war. For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with munitions of war. On your requisition the commanding general of the department will issue supplies of arms and accouterments, clothing, camp equipage, and subsistence; transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition or refunded on vouchers in the usual form, accompanied by your order directing the movement. It is recommended that the provisions of General Orders No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that muster rolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to secure justice to the soldier and to prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the government. In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished you by the commanding general upon your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund. You will be expected to report frequently to this department the progress and prospects of the work, and to make any suggestion that may occur to you from time to time as useful in facilitating its accomplishment. This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
By order of the Secretary of War.
Brigadier General and Assistant Adjutant General."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 959.]

August 4, 1862, Capt. Jas. M. Williams, company F, Fifth Kansas cavalry, and Capt. H. C. Seaman, were appointed by J. H. Lane recruiting commissioners for the purpose of recruiting colored regiments. January 13, 1863, a battalion of six companies recruited by the above officers was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Sabin of the regular army. May 2, 1863, the other four companies were organized, and the First Kansas Colored completed.—Military History Kansas Regiments, p. 246.

"LEAVENWORTH, August 5, 1862.
(Received 6:40 P. M., 6th.)

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Recruiting opens up beautifully. Good for four regiments of whites and two of blacks. General Blunt leaves immediately to assume command of troops in Indian country. I am to protect his rear with my recruits.

JAMES H. LANE, Commissioner."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, pp. 294, 295.]

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., August 6, 1862.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton: I am receiving negroes under the late act of Congress. Is there any objection? Answer by telegraph. Soon have an army.
J. H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2., p. 311.]

"TOPEKA, KAN., August 20, 1862—4 P. M.
(Via Leavenworth. Received 8:40 P. M.)

"Hon. E. M. Stanton: General Lane is recruiting a regiment of colored men in Kansas. Shall I commission the officers? Has a draft been made on this state?
C. ROBINSON."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 417.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 21, 1862.

"Governor Robinson, Topeka, Kan.: (Via Leavenworth.) If General Lane has applied to you to commission any officers for a regiment of colored men, please give the name of the person and rank of the officers for whom application has been made and instructions will be given you on the subject.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 431.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 23, 1862.

"Gen. James H. Lane, Commissioner of Recruiting, Leavenworth, Kan.:

"SIR—It has given me much satisfaction to be advised by your letter of the 18th inst. that the objects of your commission are advancing beyond your expectations. In regard, however, to that portion of your communication which contemplates the raising of two regiments of persons of African descent, you are informed that regiments of persons of African descent can only be raised upon express and special authority of the President. He has not given authority to raise such troops in Kansas, and it is not comprehended in the authority issued to you. Such regiments cannot be accepted into the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 445.]

"LEAVENWORTH, September 22, 1862.

"Gen. C. P. Buckingham:

"SIR—It is earnestly requested that Major Hunt may be ordered to pay the one month's advance to the three new regiments in this state without delay.
Respectfully,
J. H. LANE, Commissioner of Recruiting."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 577.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1862, 7:35 P. M.

"Hon. J. H. Lane, Leavenworth, Kan.: You are not authorized to organize Indians, nor any but loyal white men. Funds to pay the regiments will be forwarded as soon as the money can be had from the treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 2, p. 582.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., September 29, 1862.

"General Loan, Jefferson City, Mo.:

"GENERAL—Your letter of the 26th, inclosing one from Colonel Thompson of the 192, relating to Lane and Jennison and their threatened raid on Missouri, is received.

"I will send one of my staff officers to Leavenworth to ascertain the facts. Lane's movements are often much exaggerated, and for that reason the rebels are very much afraid of him. So far as they are concerned a reign of terror is the proper check to them, and it would be well to make them understand they will have no sympathy at your hands. If he will pitch in at Cowskin Prairie, he will not be likely to go amiss. I am told it is not much better about Independence. We have got to fight the devil with fire. We are not likely to use one negro where the rebels have used a thousand. When I left Arkansas they were still enrolling negroes to fortify the rebellion. You think Lane and Jennison should be sent to a 'safe place.' I think it will be safe to send them against the rebels and Indians that are now collected and invading McDonald, Barry and Stone counties. But let terror reign among the rebels. It will be better to have them under such power than loose to carry on this guerrilla warfare, which drives good people out of Jackson and Lafayette.

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Major General Commanding."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 13, p. 688.]

"Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 7, 1862.

"Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, has raised three regiments. He has a commission for a brigadier general from Indiana. Can I detail and give him a temporary command? Blunt recommends it and favors it. He would help scare the rebels in southwest Missouri and Arkansas very much.

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Major General."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 13, p. 715.]

"Special Orders, No. 255.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

"38. . . . The order by letter from the War Department of July 22, 1862, under which Hon. J. H. Lane was appointed commissioner for recruiting, Department of Kansas, with power to raise troops, is at his request hereby vacated and annulled.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"To the governor of Kansas." [Mss. in collection of Historical Society.]

In a letter of Guilford Dudley, adjutant general of Kansas, dated Topeka, July 25, 1863, to the provost marshal general, Washington, relative to the quota of troops furnished by Kansas, he states that in spite of the general orders of the adjutant general's office, Nos. 18 and 75 (February 21 and July 8, 1862), assigning to governors of states the duty of raising and control of regiments until their muster, and the commissioning of officers, an exception had been made in the case of Kansas, and a recruiting commission given to J. H. Lane.

"The authority so given being exclusive and original, the usual regulations governing the recruiting service were relaxed, and neither descriptive papers, muster-in rolls, nor reports of any character were filed in this department. Three regiments were thus organized during the latter part of the summer of 1862, by Hon. J. H. Lane, under the authority of the War Department. These regiments were numbered, respectively, the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth. Although neither of these were reported to this department at the time of their organization, the muster-in rolls of the Eleventh and Twelfth (except company A) have recently been received. The Thirteenth has never forwarded its rolls."—Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 3, vol. 3, p. 568.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 22, 1864.

"General Rosecrans: After full consultation with General Blunt and other military men I have become satisfied that Missouri is in imminent peril of devastation. Ten thousand rebels are in course of concentration on the border and should be met by prompt action in calling out the loyal men of Missouri and arming them for the field.

J. H. LANE."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 41, pt. II, p. 333.]

LANE IN THE PRICE RAID.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 11, 1864.

"Hon. James H. Lane, Lawrence: Colonel Walker is the man to command the Sixteenth in the field. The regiment will move down to Olathe soon, and I will see what can be done. The following is part of General Orders No. 55: 'Hon. James H. Lane having tendered his services to the major general commanding, they are accepted and he is assigned to duty as volunteer aide-de-camp.'

"I shall go to Olathe soon, to-day or to-morrow. Try to urge forward militia to that point. Latest news from St. Louis is that fighting was going on near Jefferson City. I have sent out troops to open the telegraph line beyond Independence to-day. Troops turning out rapidly everywhere, but not going forward fast enough.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. III, p. 793.]

* "Answer, if any, not found."

Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, in his report of the Price raid (published in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 41, series 1, pt. 1) makes frequent mention of the service of Gen. James H. Lane. About October 13, 1864, he had moved his headquarters to Wyandotte. "Here Senators Lane and Pomeroy had both joined me as volunteer aides, and I found both of these men of great service in giving correct intelligence to the wavering public mind, and in suppressing false impressions" (pp. 472, 473). Mentions Lane's service at Lexington (p. 475). At the battle of the Little Blue, Lane "took an active and prominent part in the conflict, and displayed much coolness and gallantry under the fire of the enemy" (pp. 478, 525). At the battle of the Big Blue "Lane's experience in former campaigns in Mexico and upon the Kansas border enabled him to be of much service in the field everywhere" (pp. 484, 526). In battle of Westport (p. 491). Battle of Marais des Cygnes: "During that night (October 24-25) Generals Pleasanton, Lane and myself traveled most of the time between the divisions, but at early dawn we went forward and saw most of the conflict. We also joined the advance movement in the timber" (p. 495). Lane very active in the field during the battle of the Osage, October 25, which occupied thirty minutes, and deserves special commendation, and is mentioned first among others for "unceasing toil and extraordinary gallantry" (pp. 496, 501). At battle of Charlot, October 25, Curtis met General Lane, who had been sent back for reinforcements, "earnest in his efforts to hurry forward the First division, which was considerably in the rear, at the same time expressing his apprehension as to McNeil's ability to hold his ground until more forces could be brought up" (pp. 502, 503). The names of Lane and Pomeroy, acting aides-de-camp, appear on General Curtis's "Roll of Honor" in Price's raid (p. 520). October 27, James H. Lane was relieved from further duty as volunteer aide-de-camp (p. 528). General Blunt also acknowledges obligations to Lane for valuable services rendered during Price's raid (p. 579). In the same volume, page 548, is found an interview between Lieut. George T. Robinson, Eleventh Kansas, chief engineer, and Gen. William S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, who had come to the aid of Curtis, and was then, October 24, at Little Santa Fe. After expressing general dissatisfaction with General Curtis's management of the campaign, he said to Lieutenant Robinson: "I understand, sir, that Jim Lane is running this border ruffian institution, and actually in command of the whole machine."

ROBINSON: "I told General Rosecrans that General Lane was certainly at the front and doing his duty as a common soldier, as were many other Kansas men, but as to his having command of any portion of the troops it was not so."

General R. said: "Oh, yes, I understand the whole thing, sir, much better than you possibly can do; I understand and know Jim Lane thoroughly."

"FORT SCOTT, October 28, 1864.

"General Davies: Four o'clock yesterday I left Lamar, our army well closed up. Price moving on Bowers's Mills ahead of ours, and Blunt pushing and will pursue to the Arkansas river with force enough to crush him. Every step taken gives evidence that Price's army is demoralized and starving.
J. H. LANE."

"FORT SCOTT, October 29, 1864.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton: Rosecrans and Pleasanton are escorting Marmaduke and Cabell to Saint Louis. Curtis and Blunt are pursuing Price with about 4000 men. Can they not be reinforced?
J. H. LANE."

[Official Records War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 41, pt. IV, pp. 302, 319.]

Fort Scott at that time was a village. There were probably in the town about 300 people, composed of court officers, clerks, deputy marshals, land-office employees, and those few people who were here to furnish supplies to the permanent inhabitants and to the soldiers. There were a great many more people in Fort Scott, but they were soldiers. The real population was about 300. Under the national administration, of course, all these court and land-office employees were Democrats; and the great majority of them were Southern pro-slavery Democrats. Lane naturally hated them, and, hating them, it was easy for him to hate Fort Scott.⁷ Because of his hatred he decided to abandon and destroy the town. The site had been selected and a

NOTE 7.—"Since the election on 21st December, this town has seemed to be watched by Lane and his coadjutors as the peculiar object of their hate, and upon which they intend to inflict exemplary punishment. They have frequently threatened to send down their bands from Little Osage and Sugar Mound and sack and burn the town, take possession of the government funds in my custody."—From Mss. of E. Ransom before quoted.

"The people [after the Marais des Cygnes massacre, May 19, 1858,] felt much incensed against Fort Scott. The citizens of the town had, however unwillingly, permitted these border ruffians to make it their regular stopping place and silently acquiesced in the establishment of their headquarters. The stigma naturally attached itself."

Ten of the perpetrators of the Marais des Cygnes massacre were well known in Fort Scott. "They were the Hameltons, W. B. Brockett, Thomas Jackson, Harlan, Yealock, Beach, Griffith and Matlock."

"Governor Denver, feeling that retaliatory measures might be taken by free-state men, ordered Deputy United States Marshal Sam Walker, of Lawrence, to arrest James Montgomery and some others. On reaching Raysville, on his way to Fort Scott, Walker found Montgomery addressing a large body of men in favor of proceeding to Fort Scott and exacting vengeance on the proslavery men there in sympathy with the Hamelton crowd. Walker saw it was not advantageous to arrest Montgomery then, but addressed the assembly himself, and asked for war

fort located there in 1842 as a base to protect the border from the Indians, and the man who selected the site thoroughly knew his business, for, for military purposes, it is the finest strategic point in southeastern Kansas. It was the ideal spot for Lane to make his stand. But when Gen. Sterling Price was moving along the western border of Missouri, making dashes into Kansas, and on both sides of the line harrowing the Union people, Lane made up his mind to get even with Fort Scott, and issued an order to build Fort Lincoln⁸ on the Osage river a few miles west of where Fulton now is, a spot entirely unfitted for a fortification. He also included in his order a

rants for the arrest of Geo. W. Clarke and others. Receiving the reply that the United States district judge, Joseph Williams, would not issue the warrants, he said he would make the arrests upon warrants issued by a justice of the peace, although it would not be strictly legal. Clarke was arrested on a warrant issued by a justice of the peace on Sunday, May 30. His friends demanded the arrest of Montgomery, and upon the advice of Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, then stationed in that vicinity, he was also arrested. Walker then left with Montgomery for Lecompton for trial, but was overtaken by a courier at Raysville announcing that Judge Williams had released Clarke. This action so angered Walker that he turned Montgomery loose."—Robley's History of Bourbon County, 1894, pp. 112-114.

"November 10, 1858.—A letter from Osage, in the *Leavenworth Journal*, says: 'Geo. W. Clarke, a pet in the land office at Fort Scott, was the real cause of all the troubles in that region, and a company of dragoons had to be stationed there to protect him from the merited vengeance of an outraged people.' He says Clarke 'in the summer of 1856 plundered, robbed and burned out of house and home nearly every free-state settler in Linn county, while his hands were steeped in innocent blood, and the light of burning buildings marked his course.'"—D. W. Wilder, *Annals*, 1886, p. 243.

"George A. Crawford arrived in Kansas by steamboat, landing at Leavenworth in the spring of 1857. While at Lawrence, en route to Lecompton, he encountered a party going to Fort Scott to secure the town site, and at once accepted an offer of partnership in the town project. Fort Scott was then an abandoned military post, whose buildings were occupied by pioneers. Messrs. Crawford, Eddy and their associates purchased claims to 520 acres of land and organized the Fort Scott Town Company, of which Mr. Crawford was elected president, serving in that capacity nearly twenty years. The deed to every original lot in the town bears his name. He organized a hotel company, purchasing a proslavery and making it a 'Free-state hotel,' by which name it was known far and wide. During the years 1857 to 1860, the violence and anarchy which had previously characterized the more northern portions of the territory were transferred to the region of Fort Scott. The town was in constant danger of destruction during these troubles. Mr. Crawford was opposed to the agitation kept up by the contending forces and invoked peace, and desired to settle all questions of the past by securing immigration. The proslavery men who were being driven out took refuge in Fort Scott and formed an organization. Mr. Crawford's opposition to their plans provoked a long series of attempted assassinations. Failing in these they gave him notice to leave the town within twenty-four hours or he should be killed. His answer was, 'I don't exchange messages with horse thieves.' Mr. Crawford was in the room with John H. Little, ex-deputy United States marshal, when, December 16, 1858, a raid was made on Fort Scott by James Montgomery in rescue of Benjamin Rice, who was held as a prisoner by United States Deputy Marshal Campbell."—Extract from biographical sketch of George A. Crawford, *Grand Junction (Colo.) Star*, January 29, 1891.

NOTE 8.—April, 1861, the Civil War broke out, and Kansas was as patriotic as the balance of the North. A company of 108 was raised at Fort Scott for three months' service by C. W. Blair, who was made captain. Blair and some of his company were the same year mustered into the Second Kansas for three years. "During the summer of 1861, and by September 1, some 3000 troops, more or less, collected here at Fort Scott. What troops were here then were under the command of Gen. Jim Lane, who ran things in rather a loose way. In the summer of 1861, Jim Lane had built a fort on the north side of the Osage river, and named it Fort Lincoln. It was built on low bottom land that was no more a fit place for a fort than where Knapp's park is now located. This fort consisted of a stockade and a large blockhouse. In later years this stockade and blockhouse were moved to Fort Scott and located about the junction of Lowman and Firs streets."—G. W. Goodlander's *Memoirs and Collections of the Early Days of Fort Scott*, page 66.

"The proximity of war in Missouri led J. H. Lane who was posing as Brigadier General of Volunteers, in command of Kansas troops, to fortify Fort Lincoln, on the Osage river. The work done there, in a military or common sense view, was simply idiotic. He went down on the very lowest bottom land of the river, where he threw up an earthwork about the size of a calf pen and then blazoned it forth as a great military fortification.

"In the latter part of August [1861] a considerable force was being concentrated at Fort Scott. Old Jim Montgomery had by this time gotten a regiment together, and five companies of the Third Kansas under him arrived on the 20th of August. Other Kansas troops arrived from time to time until the aggregate force was about 2000 men. Fort Scott was now headquarters for General Lane's brigade.

"The rebel generals, Price and Raines, were operating in western Missouri with several thousand men, and contemplated an attack on southeastern Kansas. On the 1st of September General Raines with his division approached within twelve miles of Fort Scott, on the southeast, and a scouting party came within two miles of town and captured a corral full of mules and drove in Lane's pickets. A force of 500 cavalry, with one twelve-pound howitzer, was sent out next day to reconnoiter. They ran into the rebel pickets and drove them across Drywood creek, where they were reinforced, and quite a rattling good skirmish was fought until the ammunition of the Union forces gave out, when they fell back in good order on Fort Scott. The official re-

direction that Fort Scott should be burned if Price made a movement toward the town.⁹

Nearly everybody in Fort Scott was moved, though a few of the people refused to go. Mrs. E. A. Smith, who lived in a little native lumber cabin where now is First street and Scott avenue, just under my office window, her brother in the frontier guards, announced, "I will just stay here and see who burns my house." And she did stay. A few other women did the same. Fortunately for Fort Scott, and fortunately for the honor of the Union arms, Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, of the Sixth, was the man who received the order to burn the town. He was left there with one or two companies and he sent back by the aide who brought the order a perfectly respectful response, acknowledging receipt of the order; and he added, in words which indicate the kind of man he was, "When General Price begins his occupancy of the city, then your order will be obeyed."

Price's army was about Deerfield, in Vernon county, Missouri, some ten miles away, and he sent 500 troops over to attack Fort Scott. Jewell gathered up everybody who could carry a gun, and all the arms in Fort Scott,

ports give the Union loss in this action as five killed and twelve wounded. The rebel loss was about the same. In the meantime the infantry force occupied the heights east and southeast of town.

"The entire force waited on the crest of the hill until night for the expected attack of General Raines. About dark a raging thunder storm came up.

"That night General Lane ordered the entire force to fall back on Fort Lincoln, twelve miles north, on the Osage, leaving Fort Scott to the mercy of anybody that might come along. . . . General Raines was at that moment making a forced march on Lexington, Mo., by an order that day received from General Price."—Robley's History of Bourbon County, 1894, p. 169.

"Wilder says that Lane fortified Camp Lincoln August 17, 1861. Britton claims that Lane was satisfied, on the evening of September 2, that the rebel forces would attempt to take Fort Scott the next morning, and, believing that his own force was insufficient to repel them, ordered the abandonment of the town and withdrawal of his troops to Camp Lincoln."—Britton's Civil War on the Border, 1891, p. 129.

NOTE 9.—"I was a young boy when I came to Fort Scott with my father, Dr. A. G. Osburn, and settled on the farm where I still live, near the military bridge just across the Marmaton, east of Fort Scott. I was here in 1861 when General Price was on the border, and General Lane built Fort Lincoln on the Osage and ordered that on the approach of Price's army, or any part of it, Fort Scott should be burned. I never saw the order, but I know it was issued because it was common talk among all the people about the post. All the families except three or four women left Fort Scott, and they refused to go. John Caldwell (he now lives in Drywood) and myself went up to Dayton."—C. H. Osburn, April 1, 1910.

"I was commissary sergeant here at the time Lane issued his order that when Price's army appeared Fort Scott should be abandoned, fired and burned; but I never saw the order, yet it was common talk among the officers and men that the town was to be destroyed. I had charge of the commissary stores, and issued rations from the government stores. I followed the troops to Fort Lincoln, where they had been ordered, all except Colonel Jewell, who had been left in command. I was here before the war, during the war, and helped to organize one of the companies of the Sixth Kansas, in which I was second lieutenant, and afterwards organized the company for the Fourteenth Kansas of which I was captain, and have lived here almost continuously ever since.—A. H. Campbell, March 25, 1910."

"I was in Fort Scott when General Price came by. General Lane issued an order to remove all families to Fort Lincoln, and the government stores. The greater part of the stores were removed. All the families were moved who would go. Mrs. General Blair and myself were removed by a military squad by force. Mrs. Colonel Wilson and Mrs. E. A. Smith were the only women who did not leave. Mrs. Blair was intensely indignant, as she had a babe in arms only two weeks old, but she was forced to get into the ambulance and go. My husband, Captain Haynes, was detailed with his company and another, I forget what company, to carry out the order to burn the town and the balance of the stores when Price's army came in sight. I saw all the orders, and saw that one. The town was not burned. There is no question about the order. Everybody understood it. I was acquainted with all the commanding officers, and there can be no doubt about the order."—Mrs. J. H. Haynes, March 24, 1910.

"I came here in the fall of 1858, and have lived here since excepting from 1886 to 1898, and 1901. I was here at the time of Price's raid in 1861, and Jim Lane had command here. At that time he vacated the town and moved to Fort Lincoln, all except one or two companies, expecting Price to make a raid on the town. It was the general impression of everybody left here that he had issued an order that if Price made his appearance to burn the town, and he stationed a picket at each house with a torch to set fire to the houses. I never saw the written order, but it was generally understood by all that were left here that that order had been given."—E. L. Marble, March 28, 1910.

"My name is Patrick Gorman. I live on my farm near Fulton, Kan., and have been a resident of this county continuously since 1858. I was fourth corporal of company A, Sixth Kansas

from the latest improved rifle to the single-barreled muzzle-loading shotgun and the muzzle-loading pistol, and stayed in Fort Scott. He went down to Buck Run, the little stream that divides the town, and cut cottonwood logs and hewed and painted them to represent cannon and mounted them over the breastworks built along the west side of Buck Run, fronting east, so that when Price's detachment came to the high ridge east of town he could see with the field glass a serried array of a half mile of vicious looking cannon. When Price approached the town he went out and met him. The formidable army that Jewell had quickly gotten together of old men and boys and cripples and possibly women, and the savage look of the fortifications, did its work and the Confederate soldiers withdrew.

This disobedience by Jewell of the order given by Brigadier General (?) Lane saved the city of Fort Scott from being burned, and is only one of the many things that could be told about his nerve and prompt action in emergency.

Jewell's connection with the Sixth was brief, for he joined the regiment at the first organization, in September, 1861, and was mustered out by Shelby's volley at Cane Hill on November 28, 1862. While he was with the regiment, however, he was very busy. Up to his death at Cane Hill, he and First Major Wm. T. Campbell, and Second Major Wyllis C. Ransom, were nearly always away on some sort of expedition, preserving the peace along the border. After Jewell's death Major Campbell succeeded him, and from that to the end of the war practically handled the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Wyllis C. Ransom being a close second in his services for the regiment. A. H. Campbell, the son of Wm. T., was the second lieutenant in company H, and afterward became a captain in the Fourteenth Kansas regiment. With many rare exceptions the officers were the kind of men I have described before, ready to do anything and dare anything that was necessary, and equally worshiped and as readily followed by their soldiers.

The regiment, being divided up as I have described, took part in a great number of battles of more or less moment. It made a good record at Grand River, taking a sortie around by Fort Gibson, then swung over into northern Arkansas. Newtonia was one of the places where it did good work. While in the Territory it captured the capital of the Cherokee Nation.¹⁰ This tribe

cavalry, and was present in and about Fort Scott when General Price passed along the Missouri border. At that time Gen. James H. Lane ordered the removal of all of the families from Fort Scott, and the removal of all of the property to Fort Lincoln on the Osage, which he had established there. The families and household goods were all removed, except that one or two companies were left here in Fort Scott with orders that when Price's army or any portion of it appeared in sight, the town must be fired and the rest of the troops should retire to Fort Lincoln. The women all left with the exception of two or three, who refused to go. I never saw the written order issued by General Lane, but I know that it was issued, and I know that the families were removed, and I know that preparations were made to carry out the order of burning the town. It was a matter of common understanding among all of us, and while I never actually saw the order, I am positive it was issued."

NOTE 10.—Among the papers of Col. R. J. Hinton in the Historical Society's collections is a copy of a portion of a letter written by Albert Pike to John Ross, dated Seminole Agency, August 1, 1861, in which Pike refers to his letter of June 6, 1861, to Ross renewing his propositions for a treaty of alliance between the Cherokee Nation and the Confederate states. The paper is indorsed in Colonel Hinton's handwriting as captured by him in the Territory in 1864. The following extracts refer to the purchase of the Cherokee neutral lands by the Confederacy:

"I was empowered to pledge the Confederate states, in case of the loss from any cause of the so-called 'neutral lands,' between Kansas and Missouri, to the payment of the purchase money, \$500,000, paid for it by the Cherokees, with interest from the time of purchase in 1835.

"I wish only, as you have declined to enter into any arrangement whatever with the Confederate states, even for the purpose of maintaining a real neutrality, now and for all future time to exclude the conclusion that the Confederate states will ever hereafter feel themselves bound to pay the Cherokee people the purchase money of the 800,000 acres of land lying between Kansas and Missouri. That was offered by me as one of the terms of an alliance, offensive and

of Indians was about equally divided between the Confederate and the Union sides. When the capital was captured the Sixth seized all of the records of that division of the Cherokees. These records have great historical value, and are now in the archives at Washington. The battle of Prairie Grove was another place where it contributed its share—a bloody, vicious battle, in which charges were made and repulsed, and assaults made on each side, and then again made.

A PLEASANT SPOT.

Lieutenant Campbell, of the Sixth, tells a story that shows one of the bright spots in the life of a soldier. When they were at Rhea's Mills he was officer of the day, and he found a couple of Confederate prisoners in the mill. They told him that they were awfully hungry, and he sent at once to the commissary and had a good meal furnished them. He has now forgotten what command they were with. Subsequently, at the battle of Cane Hill, Campbell was taken as a prisoner to a town farther down in Arkansas, where he was at once given the liberty of the town on parole, but was not returned to his command. He wondered at it, for no one else was paroled. Shortly after he was turned loose an old gray-headed man approached him and asked if he was being pretty well treated. He reported that he was pretty well treated, but that he was hungry, and being on parole had no place to sleep. The old man told him that if he would come with him he would furnish him a place to sleep and something to eat. He walked up the street with him to a fine old Southern mansion, and was taken into a room which was evidently the guest chamber, with a splendid four-poster bed, and everything around the room indicating comfortable ease. They had him sit at the table with the family, and treated him as an honored guest. That evening he noticed some little commotion around the place, and inquiry gave him the news that the great guerrilla chieftain Quantrill was coming into town that night. He came. Quantrill was a little deity among those people. When Campbell came to the house that night to go to bed he found a man lying on a pallet on the floor. He was a little bit inclined to have a spell of brain storm when the man rolled over and started to talk, and informed him that he was Quantrill. They talked together about their experiences and had a very pleasant evening, but it was a shock to Campbell. He wondered why the old man did not put Quantrill into the bed instead of on the floor. Before morning Quantrill was gone again. A week or so afterward

defensive, which, being rejected, the proposition is now withdrawn forever. It is not possible that any obligation can now or ever rest on the Confederate states to pay this large sum. In electing to remain nominally neutral, and really in alliance with the Northern states, you will have elected also to look to them for the price of that land, of which they have already plundered you. If the Confederate states ever pay any part of its value, they will only pay to those of your people who have declared themselves the friends of the South their share and proportion of that value."

"In the Cherokee Nation there were two parties—one in favor of an immediate alliance with the Confederate states, the other, headed by John Ross, declaring in favor of neutrality. Ross, as principal chief, had issued a proclamation (May 17, 1861) admonishing his people to remain neutral, and in this position he was backed by a majority of the Cherokee people.

"In August a general convention of the Cherokee people was called by John Ross as principal chief, for the purpose of considering the advisability of entering into an alliance with the Confederate states. This convention (August 21, 1861), after due deliberation, declared in favor of an alliance with the Confederate states, but the formal treaty to that effect was not signed until October 7, 1861.

"John Ross, who had long been the principal chief of the Cherokees, addressed the assembly in a statement giving the purpose of its deliberations, but very carefully avoided any word that would commit himself. When it was voted to enter into a treaty of alliance with the Confederate States, Ross, as principal chief, signed the treaty, but he afterwards repudiated that action and renewed his friendly intercourse with the Federal government."—History of Oklahoma, by Joseph B. Thoburn and Isaac M. Holcomb, 1908, pp. 78, 79.

he old man asked him if he thought it strange that he should be taken into his house, "a damned Yankee" as he expressed it, and treated that way. Campbell confessed that his guess was right. Then the old man told him that one of those prisoners he had had at Rhea's Mills was his son, and the young fellow, when Campbell was brought a prisoner, had taken his father around and pointed Campbell out to him, and told him the story, but did not speak to Campbell himself.

General Sherman's statement that "War is hell" is undoubtedly true, but there are some little kindly spots in it after all.

CANE HILL.¹¹

But the event of the Sixth was the battle of Cane Hill, with a description of which my story ends; for this is more a sketch of Colonel Jewell than a detailed history of his regiment. It was a little battle, but larger than we want to see again.

On November 28, 1862, General Blunt was at Boonsborough (now Cane Hill), in Washington county, northern Arkansas, with about 5000 Union troops, including several Kansas commands. Marmaduke was there with about 7000 or 8000 Confederates. Lines were formed just north of Boonsborough, but there was no battle—a little firing, that was all.

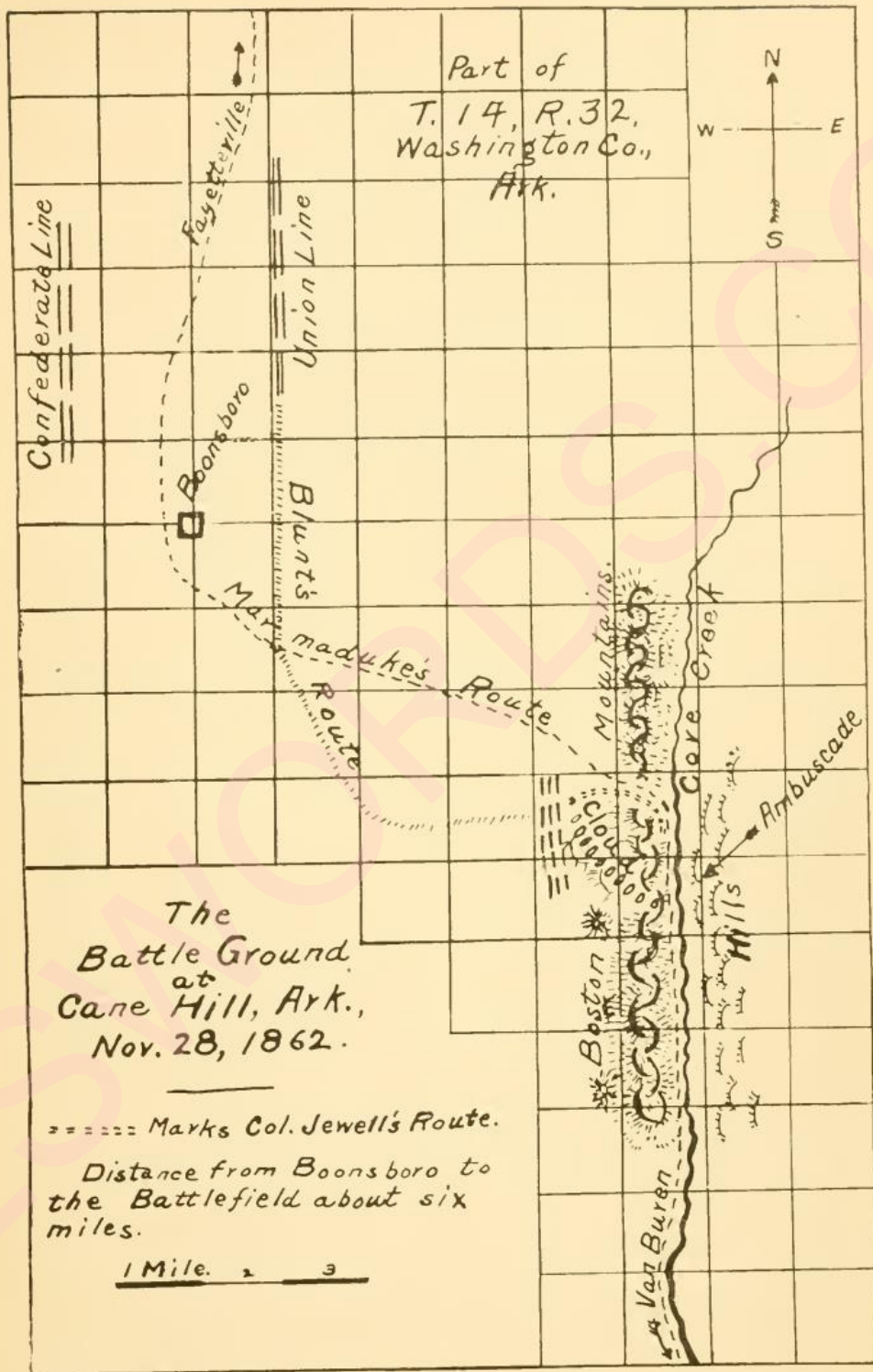
Running out of a spur of the Boston mountains, just over the ridge east of Boonsborough, is a little brook, of swift-running spring water, ten to twenty feet wide, Cove creek, running southward. Its valley is a ravine, only a few rods wide, about like a city street, with the Van Buren-Fayetteville wagon road running along the right side of the stream—that is, the west side—with bluffs on each side. Cove creek gives the name for the battle used in the Confederate archives.

The Confederate troops were moving south down the road toward Van Buren. They were going, you observe.

Blunt ordered Colonel Cloud, of the Tenth Kansas, to follow the Van Buren road and assault the Confederate troops down Cove creek. He changed his mind and directed Colonel Jewell to make the assault. Jewell asked the privilege. The little valley was so narrow that Jewell concluded that more than three companies would be a burden and in the way of each other. Colonel Judson being absent, Jewell was in command. He had his men in line and made a speech to them. Speeches to the file were common in the West. He told them that he had a very dangerous expedition before them, with the chances against them. He reminded them that Marmaduke and Shelby had somewhere about 7000 men. He would order no man to go. He wanted volunteers. He got them.

Up to this time in the story of the assault it would seem that this proposed attack was a piece of foolhardiness—a charge of a battalion against several regiments! But if the plans had been carried out the chances are that even then it would have succeeded. Colonel Cloud was ordered by Blunt, with the Tenth Kansas, to go to a lower pass, just a short distance, and cross over the narrow ridge. At the proper time he was to throw his

NOTE 11.—"Cane Hill is a ridge of perhaps eight miles in length and five miles in width, in the southwestern part of Washington county, Arkansas, just beyond the north base of the Boston mountains. Three villages are built upon it (Russellville, Boonsborough and Newburg), which almost blend with each other, covering a distance, as the road to Fayetteville runs, of three or five miles."—Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series 1, vol. 22, pt. I, p. 139. Accounts of the action at Cane Hill, Arkansas, November 28, 1862, may be found in Britton's *Civil War on the Border*, 1891, chap. 29; *Military History of Kansas Regiments*, p. 81; Official Records, War of the Rebellion, S. 1, vol. 22, pt. I, pp. 41-59.



force down off the ridge on Shelby's flank into the open space. This was all understood by the officers. When every company of the Sixth promptly stepped forward and volunteered to go with Jewell, and three were selected, his own old company in the number, everything was ready.

Jewell and his little band of "rough riders" made a dash over into the valley. The dash was so vigorous and sudden that the rear of the retiring forces moving down the creek gave way, and Jewell went with such impetuous haste that he actually got to the cannon of a rebel battery which was stationed in such a way that it would sweep quite a portion of the gulch, before it had time to load and fire. Jewell took the battery and went on. The little party, with Jewell a rod or two ahead of the front, went down that gulch like very devils, with Jewell in advance of every man in the battalion, roaring like a bull and swinging his saber and calling to his men to come on. They swung down around the gulch, occasionally sabering a man off his horse. When they got to the throat of the valley at the lower pass over the Boston mountains, they expected to hear the guns of Colonel Cloud's regiment. Fully expecting it, and being confident, they dashed on, because it was Jewell's idea, and the thought of every individual soldier, that the way to fight that part of the battle was to fight it with a rush and a whirl. I say they all "thought." There was not a machine soldier in the regiment. They all thought. But to their surprise they heard no guns on the flank. What could it mean? Notwithstanding this, having faith in the good work which Cloud was known to be able to do, they kept on. Cloud was a soldier, they depended on him. Up to this time the assaulting party had slight injury, because Jewell's battalion had gone so much like a whirlwind that the Confederate rear had little chance to do any fighting. Swinging on down the gulch, on the heels of the retreating foe, they turned a corner, and were suddenly face to face, just a few rods off, with about 3000 of Marmaduke's Confederates, with Fighting Jo Shelby and his cavalry protecting the rear. Still no sound from Cloud! Colonel Cloud, according to the arrangement, moved his men southward and started to climb across the ridge. He was carrying out the order and was actually just going over the brow of the ridge when a courier came dashing up with an order from General Blunt not to complete the flank charge, but to withdraw; this without any previous warning to Jewell so that he could protect himself. Why this was done will probably always remain a mystery.

Jewell's men until they got to this point had received very little punishment. They were well mounted, and had succeeded in dashing over the ground faster than the rebels could get out of their way. Every man was yelling like a fiend. In the last rush Lieut. A. H. Campbell was riding a very fine and strong horse. One of the Confederates had his horse shot from under him, and a comrade stopped to let him mount behind him, probably his brother. This delayed the two men so that they were actually in the vortex of the cyclone. Campbell made a dash after them, and as he got beside the horse he drew his revolver and attempted to fire into the back of the rear man. He snapped the revolver two or three times, and then discovered that it was not loaded. In his excitement he had emptied his revolver and not recharged it. His horse with free rein dashed on. On account of this effort he had passed Jewell. This was the only time that any Union soldier was ever ahead of Jewell in a charge. Jewell was swinging

his saber and filling the air with his voice in his yells to his men to come on. He said to Campbell, "That's right, lieutenant, go ahead!" The last words he ever spoke before he received his death wound.

The withdrawal of Colonel Cloud's flank attack was not the worst of it. Lieut. Col. A. V. Reiff, of the Confederates, whose written story I have, had arranged an ambushade by order of General Cabell, at the narrowest part of the gulch, near where Cloud was to attack. The steep slopes were alive with hidden soldiers.

Just at the instant of Jewell's approach, the Confederates who were drawn up in line of battle at very close range and well prepared, fired a volley that was horrible. At the same time the lead rained from the ambushade above. Campbell's horse was shot from under him and he was thrown to the ground a long distance away. In his own words, "I think I was breathing splinters and dirt for half an hour." A young oak as big as a stove pipe, a few feet to one side, was clipped by a shot, just as you snip off a sunflower with your whip. The same volley did awful execution on the whole little band. One shot hit Jewell's horse and another at the same instant hit him in the breast. He fell off and the horse rolled kicking and plunging into the little stream. Then, without any support, of course they had to retreat, every instant agonizingly wondering what was the matter with Cloud.

Why somebody didn't pay dearly for the murder of Lewis R. Jewell is past finding out.

After this volley, of course, any further advance was useless. They were forced back. They could have been forced back with clubs by such an overpowering force. Quoting Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Reiff, "the valley gorged like sheep passing a narrow gate." Reiff and his men fired into the mass as they struggled to get away, but could not, as the valley was full. They were taken prisoners, some of them held for many months.

General Jo Shelby was really in command of the body of men protecting the rear against whom the assault was made. He described that scene to me just a short time before his death. After his experience through all the border troubles on the Kansas-Missouri line in the late '50's, Shelby was competent to judge. He was a soldier all over. He said that was the fiercest sortie he had ever seen on the field, and that the leader of it was the bravest man he ever met in battle. Shelby was a dignified, cultured, and scholarly gentleman. He was probably the first man to get to Colonel Jewell after he fell off his horse, and the incident is characteristic of both of the men. Shelby saw the straps on Colonel Jewell's shoulders and immediately dismounted. Shelby knew what deference he owed to a soldier, although a foe. I don't think he knew him, but simply recognized him as a lieutenant colonel. Seeing that he was badly wounded, he said, "Colonel, is there anything I can do for you?" It was intensely interesting to hear Shelby describe the incident, better than I can. He said that Jewell without a whimper, without any apparent anxiety in his voice or manner, raised on his elbow and said, "Yes, General, you can get me a cup of water." Shelby got him a canteen of water and then said, "Colonel, isn't there something else I can do for you?" Jewell said, "Oh, no, no, no. All you can do for me I guess, is to send one of your aides to General Blunt and tell him that I am disabled." Observe the quiet, cool nerve of the man. He didn't say he was killed, although he knew he was.

And so they took him. He was turned over to the Union command, and died on the 30th, two days afterward. His body was carried to Fort Scott and interred in the national cemetery and afterward reinterred at Arcadia, his old home, where his descendants keep his memory green.

HOW HE DIED.

I do not like to quote, but here is a description which I cannot avoid. When majestic old Olaf Gulmar, the Jarl, the descendant of the Scandinavian Vikings, was at his death, after a rigid, stormy life, he ordered his servitor Valdemar Svensen to carry him to the deck of his favorite boat, the Valkyre, set it on fire and cut the moorings. It was done. As a seaward wind and an ebbing tide carried the sloop from the northernmost point of Norway toward the pole, in a mass of flame and the roar of the storm, Corelli describes him in his death rhapsody:

“‘Hark!’ he cried, and his voice vibrated with deep and mellow clearness. ‘Hark to the thunder of the galloping hoofs! See! See! The glitter of the shield and spear!’ He raised his arms as though in ecstasy. ‘Glory! Joy! Victory!’

“And like a noble tree struck down by lightning, he fell—dead.”

So died Lewis R. Jewell, of the Sixth Kansas cavalry.

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