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but found no rebels in it. I was greatly in hopes that we would have kept up by way of the battle ground of Siegel but our trip was likely to be too hard on some who were so poorly clothed that they laid shivering in the grass one night, that was pretty cold We had all the peaches and apples we wanted—

We made another trip down the Osage to Ball's Mill, came near having a fight, the rebels, numbering three hundred to our one hundred and forty, placed themselves in attitude for fight but a few shots of shell thrown among them to burst, caused them to speedily decamp. We suffered no damage except that Capt Williams had his horse shot under him. That old stamping ground of the rebels Ball's Mill was burned together with a fine covered bridge over the Little Osage¹²

We drove out over 200 head of cattle for Uncle Sam, and between 30 and 40 horses Our enemy that has been growing so fast was camped on Dry wood 10 miles from this. We had heard a great many stories about the forces on Dry wood and on Tuesday last all the cavalry went down to see what they amounted to. The day was sultry and up to this time we had had no rain for some weeks consequently the dust was very deep— Our company was some distance from the scene of battle when it commenced as the boys had that morning, drawn their uniform[s] and were delayed in that and the fitting of their garments. Jennison had a few men who came up about half an hour after us.¹³ It was not the intention of the Col. to engage the enemy in a regular fight but having driven a squad[?] thro' the timber the companies in advance soon found themselves actively engaged with a powerful enemy who had 7 canon to play upon our side while we had nothing but the howitzer and that was of but litle use as it could not be kept near enough to do execution without greater danger of having it taken. We had but just arrived on the ground and formed in line of battle when an order came to retreat. The enemy followed us a short distance, and about the same time that we met Jennison's regiment coming to us they stopped. Our company was not on the ground more than 20 to 30 minutes before we began a backward movement, but all this time and until we got past the range of cannon balls we had them flying thick and fast overhead and occasionally

12. This second expedition into Missouri, on August 29, was led by Captain Williams, and consisted of his cavalry company, with those of Stewart and Seaman, and Captain Moonlight's artillery. Ball's Mill, sometimes called Ball Town, was a "noted secesh rendezvous" on the south side of the Little Osage, in Vernon county, Mo.—*Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, September 5, 1861.

13. Charles R. Jennison had been commissioned a colonel by Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, commanding the Western department, and authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry to be attached to Lane's brigade. He and 500 of his men were reported to be with Lane at this time.—*Ibid.*, August 21 and September 4, 1861.

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one would strike the ground near us making the dust fly. Several horses were shot all up with canon balls and two men were killed. Three wounded. The enemy did, as we learned by Esq Radfield whose residence is close by the battle field, lost in killed and wounded at least 54, and he thinks many more. Price left their camping ground today ostensibly to move toward Lexington but perhaps it is to make a break in some other direction. It is very likely that we shall have a fight soon. All the Mound City folks are in Fort Lincoln, on the Osage. the cavalry are all in Fort Scott and the Infantry and artillery are at the fort on the Osage which Lane is having built.¹⁴ They number in all over 3000 men.

I had another picture taken when in Lawrence which I will forward, as soon as I can get to go up to M[ound]. City. May be sooner as there seems to be but little chance of getting away. . . . When I sat for the picture I had on Lieut. Morse's coat mine not being finished. The only difference in them however is that the epauletts on mine have a small bar in each end of the square. . . . Capt. Allen¹⁵ and several others in our regiment had their likeness taken at the time, dressed in their uniform. Zulavsky is at the piano again getting off some of his Hungarian songs. It does me good to use the luxuries of these fellows that have always been the enemies of Anti-slavery men particularly in Mound City and vicinity. Just think of it, Montgomery is using every thing for himself and men that belonged to his persecutors, except what they cou[l]d carry away with them. Well my love I will say good bye for awhile. . . . Your affectionate Husband

Direct your letters as below and they will be sent to the Regiment wherever it may be and with additional postage

Lieut J H Trego
3rd Regiment Kansas U. S. C.
Mound City Kansas

CAMP No 3. SEPTEMBER 12TH 1861

We are on a march from Fort Lincoln to some place north in Missouri, perhaps to Lexington but I dont know, and it is quite probable that our destination is dependent upon circumstances that leaves it uncertain. This is our third day out and we are now encamped in the valley northeast of Trading Post.

14. Lane was building fortifications on the Little Osage river ten miles east of Fort Scott.—*Ibid.*, August 31, 1861. The *Conservative's* informant added that he did not know the purpose of the earthworks, for he was sure no secessionist would come near them voluntarily, unless Lane wanted his men "well practised in the use of the spade" so that they would be able to bury the enemy after they had killed him. Fort Lincoln, in northeastern Bourbon county, was on the Little Osage just north of the town of Fulton.

15. William R. Allen, of Jefferson, Ohio, was captain of Company C. He was enrolled July 30, 1861, and mustered out February 13, 1862.—*Thirteenth Biennial Report*, p. 137.

Gen. Lane is along. There is of Cavalry not many more than six hundred, of which Col. Montgomery has charge and [sentence not completed]

I have been well every day until last Tuesday when I had one of those old spells of dizziness. It happened to be a very rainy day so that we did not move and yesterday I was straight again tho not feeling very briskly. Col Montgomery was too unwell to ride when we left Fort Lincoln but we heard this morning that he will be with us in a day or two. Col. Jennison is out with 36 men to-day. The army that has been camped on Dry-wood [creek], where we had a little brush with them, is now moving northward, and we will keep somewhere near them until Lane can get his Artillery. He would have had artillery so as to be able to meet them with some show of success, but Gov. Robi[n]son has placed every obstacle possible in his way. . . .

The excitement of Camp life has ceased to be interesting except when near an enemy; the prospect of an engagement will always be attended with feelings of the liveliest interest no matter how used a person may become to scenes of strife and it is only those who can maintain an approach to an equilibrium in the excitement of battle that are fit to lead. Col. Johnson¹⁶ was so wrought up that if he had had command at Dry-wood we would have all been killed or taken prisoners but Montgomery was sufficiently self possessed to order a retreat in time to save nearly all, tho' not quite, a few being cut off and taken prisoners

Since we are not employed as a regular guerilla force but are to move with the main army I conclude that we shall have no more fighting to do until a great blow shall be struck which will decide the fate of one side or the other, that is, of these two armies. . . . Since writing the foregoing we have received orders to be in readiness to ride to Butler to-night. The object is mainly, I suppose, to take in a few secessionists and a good many horses and cattle, if they can be found, to supply the army

Secessionists have furnished us all the sheep and cattle we have needed. It is getting so dark that I cannot see to write and I must send my letter to Mound City [by] Kelsey or I may not have a chance again soon and maybe something will transpire by another time for writing that will be interesting

With much love to yourself and our dear little girls I will say good night and pleasant dreams—
Your Husband

16. Col. Hampton P. Johnson of Leavenworth was the commanding officer of the Fifth cavalry. Five days after this letter was written, on September 17, he was killed in action at Morristown, Mo.—*Adjutant General's Report*, p. 125, and Pt. II, "Military History of Kansas Regiments," p. 66; *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, September 20, 1861.



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CAMP MONTGOMERY SEPT 25TH 1861

MY DEAR WIFE—

We are now encamped near West Point the Infantry are in the town. All who were fit for duty, five days ago, went to Osceola. They returned yesterday, having had a little brush with the enemy, scattered them, took the town, obtained all the horses, mules, wagons and niggers; loaded the wagons with valuebles from the numerous well supplied stores, and then set fire to the infernal town it was burned to the ground.

I remained in camp this time, the first that the company have moved without me being with them.

It was a tedious stay here while they were gone, because the tents, provisions, and all the wagons, except the few they took with them were left here without a sufficient guard to protect them if the rebels had known how we were situated. I remained in camp to meet Simp and Ellwood and deliver to them some contraband property taken at Morristown and which the Captain and myself drew after the appraisement. I sent up a better buggy than the one Lyman got, for which I pay Gov. \$35. I send to-day a lot of Merinos, velvet, barred muslins, calicos, shoes &c most of which is to be distributed among those who are unable to buy. There are about a dozen plaid shawls of various sizes.

Cap. made me a present of two pr of first quality white silk gloves for parade. I bought Ellwoods white horse and rode him about two weeks. our brush on Drywood cut him down very much and the subsequent trip to Butler was so hard on him that I was unwilling to use up so valueble a horse when another less costly would do as well and have sent him home. I took at Butler another of the same kind which I now ride. He is quiet and dont wear himself out fretting as Whitey did. I have to keep two horses, but they come cheap so far.

We start to-day for Kansas City or some other point on the Missouri. Affairs are looking squally there and in the S. W. part of this state. There being a large secession army on each side If Gov. would send in troops to take care of the river towns we could do the rest, but to go now to the river with only a portion of our forces and leave the other portion behind we will stand a chance of being beaten north and McCullough will probably come into S. E. Kansas and just use up the first range of counties. So it seems to us who only get the rumors. Lane may know much more about it than what we are able to learn. Cap, Lieut Morse & self have a camp stove that Simp & Ell brot down a few days ago, which is a first rate thing . . .

CAMP MITCHELL, AT KANSAS CITY,
11 O'CLOCK P. M. OCT. 2ND 1861

MY DEAR WIFE

We had been on the march for several days, until Monday last when we arrived at this place. McGee's Addition is full of soldiers. Two Regiments from Ohio, one or two from Iowa and *Col. Jen-nison's regiment* of Cavalry, numbering about 200 men. They are on foot yet. Lieut Col. Anthony, editor of *Leavenworth Conservative* is the support of the whole institution and is here in command.¹⁷ He may make it go and we all hope that he may as in our present condition we need all the assistance we can get, if not more. (Gen Sturgis and Peabody are here with their commands making in all over 5000) I am ignorant of the moves of the Generals until after they are made and therefore cannot tell what the present move is likely to effect. Most of our Brigade left camp this afternoon and I learn that the camp will all move to-morrow at 10 a. m. All of the well men in our Company have gone except the teamsters, camp keepers, Charley, who is Q. Master,¹⁸ and Lieut Morse and myself who were detailed for Jury men in a court-martial which has been in operation since we arrived here and is not yet through with the business that was brought before it. One chap is likely to be sentenced the limb of a tree or something worse, for stealing horses.

There is a matter that is to be attended to tomorrow before court that interests many of us very much just now. It is to secure the services of a Brass band for our Regiment. Other regiments are trying to get them but they prefer Montgomery's and I think we will succeed. We have heard no music since we have been out, unless the noisy drums and squeaking fifes make music, until we came here. Last night, about 10 o'clock a band came to Col. Montgomery's Markee played several pieces. They were far enough from us to make the music sound right and we lay in our tent enjoying the fullest measure of the favor. . . .

17. Daniel R. Anthony, I, of Leavenworth entered military service September 29, 1861, as a major in the First Kansas cavalry, which shortly thereafter was redesignated the Seventh cavalry. On October 29 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He was appointed provost marshal of Kansas City on October 7, when General Sturgis placed the city under martial law. In 1862, while in command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's brigade in Tennessee, Anthony issued an order prohibiting Southerners from passing through the Union lines in search of fugitive slaves. When he refused to countermand the order he was placed under arrest by General Mitchell, but after an investigation was restored to duty by Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck. He resigned his commission September 3, 1862.—*Adjutant General's Report*, p. 214; W. E. Connelley, *Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago, 1918), v. 5, p. 2385; *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, October 9 and 11, 1861.

18. Charles Eaton of Mound City was quartermaster sergeant of Company E. He was transferred with the rest of the company to the Fifth cavalry and served until his death from disease, October 16, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa. See below, letters of September 30 and October 28, 1862.—*Adjutant General's Report*, p. 135; *Thirteenth Biennial Report*, pp. 144, 146.

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[Several lines missing] Cavalry hats for the company, with the yellow cords and tassels, eagles for the sides, ostrich feather &c which makes a splendid uniform. Lane is having his whole Brigade rigged out in as good style as any soldiers that I have seen since this war was begun, the Regulars at Fort Leavenworth not excepted.

Thursday 3rd I left off last night thinking I might get time this morning to write some more but I have not. Must go to attend the Band meeting which is to be over before court time. . . .

MONTEVALO, OCT 28TH 1861

MY DEAR WIFE

I have an opportunity to send a line to Fort Scott, perhaps to Mound City, to be mailed, if I can have it ready in just five minutes. This evening, since we encamped, Lane has called upon us for some men to carry a despatch to Fort Scott. I will just say enough to let you know where I am and what we are doing or what we suppose we are doing. I have been well all the time. The whole Brigade is healthy. The Missourians speak of the healthy appearance of the men every where we go. The southern army seems to be very much affected with sickness. We are now moving south west towards Springfield. Hunter Fremont, Sigel, Nugent, Lane, Sturgis and others are getting into close proximity and we are told that we are going South to meet the great army of Missouri Arkansas and Texas, said to number 50,000 & from that up to 80,000. We will have 50,000 when we get together, and if they want a fight they have a good chance now. We want to see that great army whose trail we have crossed so many times. We have been stopping in Cedar Co to get some contraband wheat ground. A few days since our whole company was out in a grub settlement hunting up wheat that had be[en] secreted we found 100 bus. in one place, entirely surrounded by thicket for miles. We had native for a guide. We send off niggers by the hundreds. Two hundred left for Kansas under the care of Capt Baine the day we left Osceola.

While we stopped in that town—what is left of it, the business part being all destroyed—the union men in the surrounding country were invited to come in and help themselves to salt and stores of which there was a great abundance. Direct we left, Sturgis came in with his command and forthwith placed a guard over the mdze to prevent any being carried away, when he came thro' on

the road we had traveled, instead of living on the rebels as we had done, he purchased all his supplies of forage, beef &c from known rebels when he could have bought of Union men just as well. Such a course is regarded as traitorous because he is giving aid to the enemy by so doing. In fact, the neutral men along the way did not hesitate to say that they would just as leave Sturgis would march thro the country as not, and neutral men are just about all of them secessionists in principle.

The two Ohio regiments under his command are desirous of getting into Lane's command. Col. Nugents regiment of Missouri home guards who are now in the U. S. service say they will not remain with Sturgis command. Lane said he meant to make the secessionists in Missouri *feel* the difference between being loyal and disloyal citizens and he is doing it. We have camped where there was secession farms on one side and Union farms on the other, when we would leave the secession farms were stripped of every thing like crops & fencing while the others remained untouched. We have plenty of first rate horses and so far we are getting along finely.

After we have had a fight we may not feel so crank. There are a great many little incidents in Camp life that I might relate but must stop now. Will begin to-morrow to write a long letter— I have received but the one letter from you yet. Cant think you have not written. We want to have a *big fight* and then, if I am spared I expect to leave the army for sometime. . . . Do write to me and tell me all about your self and of the children. What disposition you are going to make of yourselves this winter

Yours affectionately

Husband

LAMAR, BARTON CO. MO. NOV. 12TH [1861]

MY DEAR LITTLE WIFE,

This evening, Page came in from Kansas, bringing with him about a hundred letters, one for me which you sent from Atkinson [Ill.] the 21st ult. I received three letters while at Springfield from you.

Nov. 18th I had written so much and was interrupted, and soon after we started out towards Fort Scott, where we landed on the evening of the 14th I came up home on Saturday to see how the folks were getting along and also my horses. . . .

It would be very agreeable to have you here if we remain somewhere in this vicinity which is probable since the new division has

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been created We may take up winter quarters at Fort Scott. . . . If you have a good chance to come and think it best to do so I shall be very glad to see you, and if the forces now under Lane are to remain here to protect the Union people in Western Missouri and at the same time Kansas, as it was at first intended we think there will be no further trouble here. . . .

We had 250 slaves ready to follow us out of Springfield. Some of them were white girls. Kansas is about full of niggers now. All our servants are niggers. The Missourians have been into Kansas at several points retaking some of the property that was taken from them by those fellows who would not join the army because they could do better at Jayhawking on their own hook. Several of them were killed. Three on Mine Cr. one of them was in our company last summer.

Quite recently a company of 75 went into Missouri and gathered up a lot of stock and several wagonloads of plunder, a load or two of salt, and were attacked by 300 men as they said. All ran away and left the wagons but 15. Among them was Baine Corbins Jim Manor and some others in this vicinity. Jim has not been seen since. 5, I think they say, are missing. All that remained with the wagons had to fight their way through. By Hildreth had a wagon load of salt which he tossed out on the road to enable him to make better time. They wont want to go out again in that shape while there are so many sesesh in the country. Many are getting back from the Southern army because they cant live down where Price retreated to. They must come up north to live and they slip along at night in small squads. When at Lamar our pickets brot in such squads at several different times during the night. Some of them had deserted from the Southern Army and had no arms. All such represented that they were sick of secession and couldn't stand it any longer.

There is a large force yet in Pineville Ark. which is made up of Missourians, Arkansans, Texxans, and also from Tennessee, Louisiana Cherokee Country &c. Dont know whether we will yet have a chance to fight them or not.

Miss McDow, and Miss Baird have lately returned home. Metz married Emma McDow. Frank Barnes married Liz Allen and there has been a general time of marrying amongst the lads and lasses. Squint-eye Veatch has run away with Col. Montgomery's daughter and the Col. is just boiling about it. . . .

WEDNESDAY 20TH I go back to the army this morning. . . . I shall be very busy this morning before starting and can only write



a few lines. If you can get me 2 knit under shirts, and two prs of drawers, and enough good flannel of slate color, or something neat if of a fancy color, to make three shirts, it will probably save considerable in expense. I dont wear white shirts at all now. French flannel is generally worn but I dont know the expense of it. I have material for you and Maria each a white dress. Several yards of nice velvet for sacks, plenty of black silk thread, over 100 skeins—and you may *perforate your ears ready for some cheap ear bobs*.

They done all right in advising you to remain on account of the children but there is no doubt but that the Kansas Brigade will remain where it can protect Kansas, now that the new division has been created, so you can be quite safe here.

My best respects to friends and hoping to see you within a month at least I am

Your ever loving Husband

MOUND CITY DEC. 18TH 1861

MY DEAR WIFE

I wrote to you, when I was here before, that I would be in Leavenworth on the 13th. At that time I knew of nothing in the way of my being there at that time.

The withdrawal of the federal troops from Missouri has given Price's army full possession of southwestern Missouri and at the same time the Kansas brigade was divided up until at this time there is more danger of invasion than ever has been before. On last Thursday night a party was sent up on Mine Creek who pilaged Potosi and several neighboring houses, getting all they could carry away. They killed one man and took two prisoners. We were escorting a train from Leavenworth, having gone up towards Pottawattomie to meet it. Since returning we have been on the go constantly. The Infantry had gone to Papinsville and Butler to burn those towns, also to burn every sesesh house, on the way. It was but a small party and they were away so long, a day over their time, and no word from them, Montgomery became uneasy and had the Cavalry go over to meet them and ascertain if Price had cut off their retreat. We rode 40 miles and found them all right and on their way home, having done the work they were sent to do. It was a hard case as families had to be set out of doors, not however without every thing that belonged to them except their buildings.

This was done to stop, if possible, the pursecution of Union men

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in Missouri, who have since the federal troops left, been robbed and driven from their homes, more than at any former time. Just at this time it is impossible to know what shape affairs will take here, but if the *new* Generals will return to the border the forces that have been ordered away, and add to them enough to be able to make anything of a show of defence for the country and the Gov. stores that are now here then there will be no danger of invasion. At this time there is 14 to one against us if Price should undertake the job.

A few days will develop something that will enable us to decide how it is going to be here, and if the agents of the government do as we think they should I will go to Leavenworth, send for you to come there and await your coming. . . . I am hoping that we may be left to rest here a few days. We are encamped in the woods below the mill. It is a nice cosy place and with such splendid weather as we are having it is very comfortable being in camp.

I will write again this week

Goodbye your loving Husband

CAMP DEFIANCE DEC. 28TH 1861

MY DEAR LITTLE WIFE

It is impossible for me to express the disappointment I have felt in not being able to meet you at Leavenworth at the time I designated. Just about at that time we were very apprehensive that the Southern army would invade Kansas, which they could have done if they had attempted it at the right time. Of course I did not wish to have you coming here while that danger existed and it was expected that this condition of things would be of short duration, which was the case, and after matters were put into better shape I began to make preparations for going to Leavenworth. We had never received any pay, but were assured that the pay would be forth coming as soon after the 6th of this month—the time when muster rolls was made out and sent off—as the Pay master could make it convenient to come down. I had obtained some money of Col. Blunt¹⁹ for present convenience and would have had no difficulty in getting more in case we were not paid in time, but for a new view that the gov. agents took of the matter which precluded the possibility of getting any pay until the first of next month. I

19. James G. Blunt was lieutenant colonel of the Third regiment. On April 8, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier general, and on the following November 29 was promoted to major general, the only Kansan to win two-star rank during the Civil War.—*Adjutant General's Report*, p. 6; *Thirteenth Biennial Report*, p. 125.



cannot leave now until after next mustering day which will be on the 31st. as soon as possible after that I will hasten to Leavenworth to meet you. You will understand by the above, though I have not expressed it, that without more "dust" than I was in possession of, I could not make the trip right, or as would *comport with the dignity of an officer in the U. S. Army*. We are now located, for the winter probably, at the old military crossing, on Mine Creek, eight miles from Mound City. We have had splendid weather nearly all the fall. Have had two cold snaps and a few days since, we had 4 inches of snow, but with stoves in our tents we live comfortably. It is a great contrast to our constant, and often very hard marches all the summer and early fall. . . .

29TH Last evening, while I was writing and had progressed so far, our company returned from a trip, twenty miles into Missouri whither they had gone to *attend* a secesh ball. They missed the road on their way down last night, which made them too late for the dance, the company having dispersed. They however scoured the neighborhood and took in some prisoners one of whom is an officer in the Southern army who had come home to remain awhile. They brought in several teams loaded with bacon, dried fruit, apples, lard, butter, honey &c but had no fight. The stir attendant upon their arrival prevented me from writing any more last evening. To-day we have been busy, all day, in moving our camp to a point nearer the stream; only a few rods. We now have our two tents set together end to end, with the stove in the "back parlor" where we have a table covered with a splendid red and black centre-table-cloth, upon which we have our books and writing materials. We also keep our clothing, arms and musical instruments in this apartment. In the "front room" we keep saddles, blankets and a large box in which we have been carrying our bedding and which now serves as a clothes press and dining table. Lieut. Morse is a good hand to help keep things in order but Capt. Seaman dont know how to do one thing toward it, dont so much as know where his clothes are or if he has any at all. The Capt. is at home so often that we are getting to *not* expect to find him in camp only semioccasionally.

Col. Montgomery has an old Sibley tent, smoky and cheerless, in which he receives all the yahoos from Missouri who are anxious to see him, and there is generally a tent full of them, who will lay around him by the hour, talking about border Ruffian times when they supposed that Montgomery was an 'awful man' but they had

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gone right, far enough to vote for Lincoln, and for that they were driven from Missouri. If they had been worth as much as a good cigar they would have defended themselves at home, instead of running at the first approach of danger. Why the Col. permits such men to occupy so much of his time is known only to himself. . . .

Your impatient Husband

Have just received a letter from you in which you express disappointment in not hearing from me some where near the time that was agreed upon. I knew that you would be placed in a very unpleasant situation and I have worried a great deal about [it], but have not had it in my power to shorten the suspense. Heavens! what a miserable out the officers of this Brigade have made in the matter of pay. There are lots of men whose families are in a more destitute condition than were the poor of last winter and they cannot get a cent for them, or go home to do anything for them, except in a few cases near us. The men are getting very much discouraged but not so much as they might, and those who have been so neglectful of their duty as to cause so very much of suffering on the part of soldiers' families should, and may be they are, ashamed of themselves, to say the least.

CAMP GREENWOOD

JUNE 1ST 1862

MY DEAR WIFE

I left Fort Scott on Monday afternoon in company with Lt. Col. Jenkins, Major Hoffman, Chaplain Fisher, Lts. Hedden, and Kelly, Capt Miller and sixty men.²⁰ We came together as far as Springfield where we stopped half a day. On Friday morning the Col. and I, with fourteen men started out for this place, the regiment having moved here some days before. We were two days coming through, a distance of 88 miles.

Houston—near which we are now camped,—is the county seat of Texas County [Mo.], on the road from Rolla to Genl Curtis' Army and the regt. was ordered here to protect the provision trains that pass over this road. I did not find our Company here, they went with a train to Rolla. Hope we will all go there or some other

20. Lt. Col. Wilton A. Jenkins of Le Roy, Maj. S. E. Hoffman of Leavenworth, and Chaplain Hugo D. Fisher of Lawrence were staff officers of the Fifth Kansas cavalry. James M. Heddens of Burlington, second lieutenant of Company E, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company K on September 1, 1862. Harrison Kelly of Ottumwa, second lieutenant of Company G, was promoted to captain of Company B on October 11, 1862. Adoniram J. Miller of Ohio City was captain of Company K.—*Adjutant General's Report*, pp. 125, 129, 138, 144, 154.

civilized place soon. We are buried up here in a forest where nobody lives and where there is nothing but Mountains, covered every where with trees so thick that we can scarcely see the sun. The teams have gone out twenty five or thirty miles to a valley for corn and will not be back for three days. The hills are awful.

There are some things attractive too: the high piles of rock, fine springs of clear water running over clean white sand and gravel and the pines. I had my tent pitched this morning—fortunately for me it was left behind with Fairbanks, Minchell²¹ and half a dozen others who could not go with the company—Minchell helped me to gather a lot of pine boughs to spread over the ground for a carpet, and I am now fixed up as nice as an old maid. Yes, very like an old maid, for I would like to be married.

. . . Williams and Seaman have gone to Washington, it is said, and I think it not unlikely that a change for the better will be effected in this regiment.

Capt. Clark, a slaveholder in northern Missouri, who has been in the regt. since its organization was killed at Springfield a short time before we arrived there.²² Although on duty as officer of the day, he became intoxicated and attempted to force a guard and was shot through the heart, as he should be. A house that had been occupied by a squad of accommodating girls, changed hands and a family moved into it. Those who had been in the habit of visiting the place continued to call without knowing that the former inmates had been removed. This annoyed the present occupants and a guard was placed there to prevent intrusion. The guard did a righteous act. An old nut named Rice was in company with Clarke and fired a revolver at the guard and killed a young lady belonging to the family. Her betrothed was present and he in turn fired upon Rice, hitting him in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound but the old sinner is likely to recover. I dont know when I can get this to a post office, but I will have it ready whenever an opportunity does offer. Write me on receipt of this. A letter may happen to come thro' very soon to Springfield and I shall want to hear from you as soon as I can

Your ever loving Husband

21. Elihu Fairbanks served as a private in Company E, Third regiment, and Company D, Fifth cavalry. Byron L. Minchell was mustered into Company F, Third regiment, on July 24, 1861, where he was promoted to sergeant, but was transferred on September 1 to Company E as a private. He, too, was assigned to Company D, Fifth cavalry, at the time of the consolidation. Both men continued in service until they were mustered out at Leavenworth, September 5, 1864.—*Ibid.*, pp. 136, 137; *Thirteenth Biennial Report*, pp. 146, 147, 151.

22. John R. Clark, captain of Company B, died May 21, 1862.—*Adjutant General's Report*, p. 129.



LETTERS OF JOSEPH H. TREGO, 1857-1864

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ROLLA

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6TH. I did not have an opportunity to send my letter, and yesterday I came here myself. We came fifty miles through forest and are all very well pleased to be out of the wilderness. Col. [Powell] Clayton is to take command of this post and we will probably remain here for some time. We can get anything we want here, and the whistle of the locomotive sounds quite refreshing as a reminder of civilized times.

A regiment of Dutch came up from St Louis last evening. They are on their way to Springfield. It is reported that a large force is marching on Springfield and it is likely that a large additional force will be added to what is already there of our own troops. There may be a good deal of fighting yet in Mo. The Dutch that came up on the cars last evening are a part of Sigel's men.

A company of men, part from Ark. and the rest of this state, under command of one Coleman have been engaged in destroying Gov. trains for some time past. The regt. was ordered into the mountains at Houston to disperse or arrest this party but they are not to be caught in the vicinity of any considerable number of Federals.

Lt. Morse took 40 men, was gone 3 days and brought in, last night, several of the party who had returned to their homes since destroying the last train that started to Genl Curtis. Our company has been scattered about for two weeks, in five different places but this morning we are all together again except four that are in Kansas and Charley Perin²³ and one other with him who were left 30 miles west of us hunting their horses, which escaped from them night before last when they were scouting for Coleman's men. They have had small-pox in the Regt. but there is now no case of it in the camp.

We have had rainy weather since Monday night; to-day is dull but no rain.

I hunted around on the mountains for some new flower to send you but could find nothing there is not even grass there and if we had not been ordered away our horses would soon have been unable to carry us away.

Your affectionate Husband

23. Charles H. Perrin of Mound City joined Company E of the Third regiment on July 24, 1861, was transferred to Company D, Fifth cavalry, and died at Pine Bluff, Ark., on October 25, 1863, of wounds received in action.—*Ibid.*, p. 136; *Thirteenth Biennial Report*, p. 147.



CAMP BEECH GROVE
AUG. 6TH 1862.

MY DEAR WIFE

I write you this time to send you some funds. I hope you will get it all right. I have been thinking for some days how I might send it with the most safety. Charley Varnum leaves to-day. He will carry a large amt. for the boys; quite as much as he can do with safety, travelling as he will have to do on the deck of a boat. I have finally concluded to send by Q. Master [James] Davis to Leavenworth where he will drop it in the office. If you get this take good care of it as it may be all that I shall be able to supply you with and you may need it before you will find anyone to take my place if I should be so unfortunate as to get killed.

If I should be made a prisoner with the money about me it would then all be lost; for these reasons I have concluded to risk sending it. Now dont think that the probabilities of my being killed or taken prisoner are so great that you will begin at once to look up another partner. It is not likely that I shall ever be placed in so dangerous a position as the one from which we escaped on our way down. Brother Fisher's letter did the thing up most splendidly when he represented Lts Morse and Harrington²⁴ as *pursueing* the rebels after they were put to flight as though they had nothing to do with starting them, when in fact, they did all that was done in the whole transaction. Again, when he had the old Q. M. Doct Davis, Morse and myself *cooking* supper while the train was crossing the river. Lt. Morse was where the fighting was done.

If this comes to you all right you will find enclosed six one hundred dollar bills, or U. S. treasury notes, one of fifty dols and two of twenty dollars, making in all \$690.00. We are paid now to June 30th. It is costing me more to live this summer than it did last. We are boarding now at \$3.00 per week; cheaper than keeping our own table. The weather is so excessively hot every body is prostrated in strength and the number of sick is daily increasing.

There are very few bad cases however. It is not likely that we will do much before cool weather. Horses are improving very much in appearance on green corn, but they cannot endure any fatigue. If we could only get out of this dutch arrangement we

24. Stephen R. Harrington of Burlington served as regimental adjutant until he was promoted to captain and given command of Company K on July 1, 1862. He was promoted to major October 29, 1864, and mustered out of service January 10, 1865.—*Adjutant General's Report*, pp. 123, 154.

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would all "rejoice exceeding much" Our company would rejoice still more if we could be reinstated in the old 3rd Regt.

Charley Varnum has started I dont know when Q. M Davis will leave but I will have this ready. . . .

Good bye love and dont forget. Will send the check by bearer of this, C Varnum

Your Husband

P. S. . . . Our Regt has been changed and may be again so direct 5th Kansas, Genl Curtis Army

AUG. 7TH The Q. M. was not willing to carry the money and I have bot a check which you can keep with more safety than the money itself. Let me know at once when you get it.

J. H. T.

HELENA SEPT. 7TH 1862

MY DEAR WIFE

We are having a very little rain this afternoon, the first we have had for about six weeks. I dont feel in good frame of mind at all. I am sick. Lt. M[orse] is sick, lots of the men are yet sick, the regiment is badly managed. Major Walker²⁵ improves backward as he goes up, showing that he is much better as a Captain than acting the part of a Col. as he has been trying to do since Lt. Col. Jenkins went home to see his family. We have always been in bad odor in this army. The Missouri Repub hates all Kansas troops and the bulk of this army read and admire the Repub Walker is likely to increase this distaste at Head Quarters. We are not now surprised that Robi[n]son should send Walker here. He was our only hope for the salvation of the Regiment. That hope is gone and we are gloomy. I cant make up my mind to leave the boys and yet I believe that to remain in this regiment and in this army so much dissatisfied, and the debilitating effects of this climate operating upon me I shall never get well. . . .

I dont regard the news we get of our army in Virginia retreating, as alarming. The rebels will likely take Washington yet. It will probably have to come to that before the men in power and the

25. Samuel Walker of Lawrence had been an active Free-State partisan since 1855, when he settled in Douglas county. In that year a local militia company called the Bloomington Guards was organized, with Walker as first sergeant. In 1856 he was elected colonel of the Fourth Kansas cavalry, participating in the siege of Lawrence and the capture of Fort Titus, and in the same year was a member of the house of representatives under the Topeka constitution. In June, 1861, he was mustered as captain of Company F, First Kansas Volunteer infantry, and received his promotion to major, Fifth Kansas cavalry, on May 24, 1862. On October 29, 1864, he was again promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Sixteenth Kansas cavalry, and was mustered out with that regiment on December 6, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1866. —*Ibid.*, pp. 41, 125, 534; W. E. Connelley, *op. cit.*, v. 3, p. 1223.



pro-slavery men in the north who put them there, will understand and be willing that the war on our part must be carried on as the south is carrying on their war, and if we get whipped that we will all have to bid goodbye to freedom. The south understand that if they can effectually destroy the government they can rule us afterwards. There is no better evidence, perhaps, of the weakness of our government than the great number of northern journals that are faulting the President, and the constant changes that are being made in the Military commands or departments. England and France too seem to be very successful in their efforts to keep up the war to the end that the country may be ruined.

It is now too dark for me to write more this evening. I cannot see to write by candle light so will defer the matter until the 8th.

It is cloudy this morning and not near so sultry as it has been for some days past. Lt. Morse went this morning to see if he can get a leave of absence for a few weeks, to enable him to regain his health. When we were on our way down here he had a serious fall, horse and all, in giving chase to one of the parties of guerillas we met near Salem, the effects of which, he has felt ever since and for a month past he has been growing much worse, not able to be up but very little during the day. . . .

I shall not now see home again before frost has destroyed everything, perhaps not before another Spring opens them out again, because much fighting must necessarily be done this coming winter and we are likely to be called upon to do our full share. The probabilities are that we will have to leave this point soon or be surrounded in which case we will have to fight our way out if we can.

The gun boats have ben canonading heavy between 12 and 1 o'clock today; dont know what it was for. . . . Day before yesterday one gun boat and four transports went down, on their way to Vicksburg. the transports had on board four thousand five hundred rebel prisoners from Camp Douglass Ill.

With much love to you and children I am your H

HELEANA ARK. SEPT. 30TH 62

MY DEAR WIFE

To-day our regiment left the river bank and moved eight miles into the country. It was expected that the move would be much farther, the common talk and the preparations together would seem to indicate an extensive move.

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Under the impression that a long and tedious march northward was about to be made I came here with others on the sick list to take boat for it, but the probabilities are that we will remain here-about for some weeks to come.

I shall stop in this city a few days and then go out to the regiment I expect. A week ago last Saturday I was taken with a *very* severe attack of a bilious character. Not much fever but vomiting enormous quantities of bile from 9 a. m. until after dark. Had been troubled more than a week with dizziness and that day nearly used me up. Am just able to move about again at a very slow rate.

Charley Eaton began to be sick several days before I did. He is jaundiced terribly, looks fairly green and is so far gone that he is not likely to recover. We kept him with us until this morning when he was brought to the hospital. There are three lying in the hospital now awaiting coffins. We will all be thankful if we ever get out of this place. Lt. Morse has so far recovered his health as to report for duty again a few days since. . . .

The way they are enlisting in Kansas I think the ladies are likely to be left quite alone, not even enough old wilted men left to provide for their numerous wants. We are rejoiced to learn that Abraham has, at last, begun at the bottom of the difficulty to solve it. We now look anxiously forward to see what kind of reception it will receive and how many true union men there are in the north and especially among the higher officers in the U. S. service.

There is nothing transpiring here in this army that would be of much interest to you or any body else. . . .

Kiss the children once around for me and put an additional lump of sugar in Harrietts coffee

Your devoted Husband

[Part Three—the Letters of 1863, 1864—Will Appear in the November, 1951, Issue]



Bypaths of Kansas History

MUSTERED OUT

From the *Western Volunteer*, Fort Scott, April 26, 1862.

In our last we mentioned that Geo. Misener and Ben. Huffman had enlisted in the Wisconsin 9th. We are since informed, that they have been mustered out, on a certificate of disability from the Brigade Surgeon. They stood all the tests except one; Geo. went down on the twenty-fifth and Ben. on the twenty-ninth glass of lager. The regulations require a capacity for sixty-two. They were in the service just ten days, and but for the above unfortunate failure would undoubtedly have made excellent soldiers. During their short term they patrolled the State Line to Kansas City and back twice, performing the entire march on foot.

A BUFFALO STAMPEDE

From the *Wichita Eagle*, August 7, 1873.

J. A. Grayson and brother were hunting last week in the Southwest. One night while sleeping in camp they were awakened by the dogs barking and the horses snorting. Rousing up they heard in a certain direction a thundering noise as if an avalanche was rolling toward them. Presently they discovered a tremendous herd of stampeded buffalo coming toward them. The boys were terribly frightened, but had presence of mind enough to open with their Spencers upon the approaching mass which at length they succeeded in frightening to either side of them. Grayson says he does not desire a repetition of the adventure.—*Hutchinson News*.

NO SOAP FOR THE WATER WORKS

From the *Kansas Daily Commonwealth*, Topeka, November 14, 1873.

The proposition to vote bonds for water works in Topeka meets with very little favor. There are so few of our people who use water that it is impossible to create any enthusiasm on the subject.

GRASS IN KANSAS

From the *Garden City Paper*, July 31, 1879.

C. J. Jones has in his possession a spear of grass that is sixty-eight feet long, which grew on the bottom near the river. The above story sounds incredible, but anyone doubting it can come and see for themselves, and if it is not the length stated, we will pay all expenses of the trip.



Kansas History as Published in the Press

Articles of a series, by various authors, concerning Coffeyville history and legends, have appeared weekly under the title "Coffeyville Lore" in the Coffeyville *Daily Journal* during the winter and spring months of 1951.

The history of the Missouri, Kansas, Texas railway—better known as the Katy—was sketched in the Emporia *Daily Gazette*, January 24, 1951. The railroad came into being at a meeting in Emporia on September 20, 1865, and the charter was filed with the secretary of state five days later. Construction started in 1869, from Junction City to Emporia. Some of the history surrounding Phillips Inn, near the Reading state lake, appeared in the *Gazette*, May 1. The building was constructed in 1856 or 1857 by Oliver Phillips, said to be Lyon county's second settler. A short history of Lyon county cemeteries was published in the *Gazette*, May 29. Probably the first area recognized in the county as a public burying ground was the Mount Hope cemetery near Neosho Rapids. Lucina Jones, Emporia, historian of the Lyon County Historical Society, has compiled a nine-volume manuscript on 21 of the county's 38 cemeteries. Short sketches of early-day Emporia, by O. W. Mosher, curator of the Lyon county historical museum, under the title "When Emporia Was Young," began appearing weekly in the *Gazette*, March 6, 1951, in the "Museum Notes" column.

An article on the history of Crawford county entitled "Father Came West," by the late Mrs. Oello Ingraham Martin, began appearing in installments in the Girard *Press*, February 1, 1951. Mrs. Martin came to Crawford county in 1870.

Some of the history of Merriam, Johnson county, as recalled by C. V. McLeod, appeared in an article by Mabel M. Henderson in the *Johnson County Herald*, Overland Park, February 15, 1951.

A history of Caney entitled "Caney in Retrospect," was presented at a meeting of the Sigourneyan club of Caney, February 15, 1951, by Mrs. J. F. Blackledge, a summary of which was printed in the *Caney Daily Chronicle*, February 16.

The research of Dr. Dudley Cornish, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, on the use of Negro troops in the Civil War was the

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subject of a two-column article by Harold O. Taylor in the *Pittsburg Headlight*, February 19, 1951.

A history of the Arnold cemetery at Caldwell, by E. A. Detrick, was printed in the *Caldwell Messenger*, February 19, 1951. All burials in the cemetery were made before 1881, but the city did not purchase the plot until 1884.

A brief history of the public library of Russell appeared in the *Russell Daily News*, February 22, 1951. The institution was founded March 1, 1901, with Grace Stephens as the first librarian.

Historical and progress editions were published by the *Phillips County Review*, Phillipsburg, February 22, and March 22, 1951. Subjects in February included: the Indian battle on Prairie Dog creek, by George B. Jenness; the Lutheran church of Stuttgart, by Mrs. Leonard Preuss; first public road in the county; Phillipsburg men in the Spanish-American War, and Kirwin's schools. A description of Phillips county in the early 1870's, quoted from W. M. Wells' "The Desert's Hidden Wealth," and Phillips county post offices and postmasters were among the subjects in the March issue.

A short history of Cherokee was printed in the *Cherokee Sentinel*, February 23, 1951, in connection with the 77th anniversary of the city's incorporation. In the three following issues the *Sentinel* printed small items of information about the early residents.

Articles on the early history of Marshall county, by Lillian K. Farrar, Maxwell, Iowa, begun in the *Axtell Standard* on February 28, 1946, have continued to appear regularly.

A history of the Salina fire department was published in the *Missouri Valley Fire Chiefs Journal*, Topeka, February-March, 1951. The first Salina fire department was a volunteer organization begun in 1879, which served until 1909 when Fred Brodbeck was appointed fire chief and the paid department was organized. A biographical sketch of J. E. Travis, present fire chief, also appeared in the *Journal*.

"Politics in the Midwest," by Walter Johnson, University of Chicago, was published in *Nebraska History*, Lincoln, March, 1951. The "Military Career of Robert W. Furnas," by Robert C. Farb, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, was also included in the March issue. Furnas was mustered into the service as a colonel in 1862 and immediately began recruiting and organizing the First Indian regiment in Kansas.

Among articles in the *Bulletin of the Shawnee County Historical Society*, Topeka, March, 1951, were: Pt. IV of Russell K. Hickman's "The First Congregational Church of Topeka"; "Reminiscences of Mrs. E. F. Ritchie"; "Topeka in 1877," including a drawing of a bird's-eye view; "Felitz' Island [in the Kaw river]"; "The Generous Ichabod [Washburn]," by John Daniel Bright; the 11th and last installment of W. W. Cone's Shawnee county history; "Topeka Fetes Royalty," the visit of Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, to Topeka, by William Frank Zornow, and an installment of George A. Root's "Chronology of Shawnee County."

"Kansas Weather—1950," by R. A. Garrett, was published in the *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, Lawrence, March, 1951. Robert Taft's editorial, which was reprinted in pamphlet form, concerned Asa Gray's ascent of Gray's Peak in 1872.

The Sedan *Times-Star*, March 1, 1951, printed an article on the M. V. Floyd family, who came to Kansas in 1870. In 1872 the family settled in Howard (now Chautauqua) county where they built a log cabin which, until it was torn down recently, was one of the oldest and best known landmarks of the county.

Among recent articles of a historical nature in the Hays *Daily News* were: "Catherine Parishioners Carry Original Colony Cross Today," some of the religious history of the Russian colony of Catharinenstadt, March 4, 1951, and "Names of Signers of Petition for College at Hays Uncovered," April 22.

A history of the Russell county 4-H program, now 24 years old, by Gale Mullen, county 4-H agent, was published in the Russell *Record*, March 5 and 8, 1951. On April 9 the *Record* printed a historical sketch of Russell county. The Russell *Daily News*, May 23, published a special 60-page edition, and the *Record*, May 24, one of 34 pages, in celebration of Russell's 80th anniversary. Included in the editions were histories of Russell county and city, other towns in Russell county, and industries and institutions of the county. Russell was founded in May, 1871, by a group from Wisconsin, and incorporated the following year.

The Cowley county militia of 1874 and the James and Dalton gangs were the subjects of Walter Hutchison's column, "Folks Hereabouts," in the Arkansas City *Daily Traveler*, March 12 and April 6, 1951, respectively.

Reminiscences of Harry Johnson, Woodland Park, Colo., concerning the Central City church, Anderson county, were printed in the *Garnett Review*, March 15, 1951. The church building, recently sold, was constructed in 1870.

The *Belle Plaine News*, March 15, 1951, published a history by Mrs. O. F. Kilmer of the Belle Plaine Presbyterian Church which has reached its 75th anniversary. The church was formed March 11, 1876, under the leadership of the Rev. A. M. Mann, who became its first pastor.

A survey of the foreign-language groups in Kansas entitled "Babel in Kansas," by J. Neale Carman, was published in *Your Government, Bulletin of the Bureau of Government Research*, University of Kansas, Lawrence, March 15, 1951. The article was reprinted in the *Junction City Union*, April 16.

Two articles, by James L. Robinson, in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, March 18, 1951, reviewed the "Messiah" chorus and the art colony at Lindsborg and Bethany College. The 70th annual "Messiah" festival was observed in Lindsborg in March.

Early Pawnee county history was recalled by Ed Christian in *The Tiller and Toiler*, Larned, March 22 and 29, 1951. Christian came to Kansas from Indiana about 1880 when he was 13 years old.

The pioneer experiences of G. J. Peebles, as written by him in 1889, were printed in the *Cawker City Ledger*, March 22 and 29, 1951. Peebles first settled in Brown county in 1857, but in 1870 moved west to near Cawker City.

Articles of historical interest to Kansans appearing in recent issues of the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star* included: "Funston Captured Aguinaldo by Ruse 50 Years Ago, Ending Island Revolt," by J. M. Dow, March 23, 1951; "Pithy Wisdom of William Allen White in Autographs for a Boy's Collection," by Ruby Holland Rosenberg, April 3; "Hope, Kas., a Town of 538, Boasts of Its Native Sons," among whom are Arthur and Edgar Eisenhower, John Cameron Swayze and Oscar Stauffer, by Howard Turtle, April 29; "Glory of a Civilization Nourished by Grass Was Sung by Great Kansas Orator [John J. Ingalls]," May 16; "Famous Old School at Council Grove Becomes Museum of the Storied Past," by Margaret Whittemore, May 19, and "Towns of the Prairie Dogs Stretched Like Ocean Waves in the Early West," by E. B. Dykes Beachy, May 29.

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Articles appearing in the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* were: "The Early Texans Found a Word [Maverick] for Unbranded Cattle of Western Plains," by Lewis Nordyke, April 23; "Many Reminders of the Shawnee Indians Seen in Kansas Area Where They Lived," by E. B. Dykes Beachy, April 27, and "Eisenhower's Strength Is Credited to His Ability to Speak 'Kansas Language,'" by Everett Rich, April 28.

An article by Wayne A. O'Connell on the history of the old Hopefield Mission was published by the *Oswego Independent*, March 30, 1951, and the *Oswego Democrat*, March 30, April 6 and 13. The mission was established in present Oklahoma in the early 1820's by a group sponsored by the Presbyterian church and under the leadership of Dr. William C. Requa. About 1836 the mission was moved to present Labette county where it operated only until 1837 when forced to close because of a severe drought and trouble with the Indians.

A brief biographical sketch of the Hugh Francis Reid family was printed in the Bonner Springs *Chieftain*, April 5, 1951. Reid brought his family to Kansas about 1860, settling near Muncie, Wyandotte county. Mrs. Perle Mesta, U. S. minister to Luxembourg, is a granddaughter of Reid.

The early history of Rosedale school, district 68, Jewell county, by Mrs. Pearl Gifford, was printed in *The Jewell County Republican*, Jewell, April 5, 1951, and in *The Kansas Optimist*, Jamestown, May 3. The district was organized in 1878 and Flora Dayton was the first teacher.

The reminiscences of R. W. Akin of Hewins, were published in the *Cedar Vale Messenger*, April 5, 12, 19, 26, and May 3, 1951. Akin came to Kansas from Illinois in 1872 with his father's family, settling near Cedar Vale.

A 24-page 75th anniversary edition of the *Erie Record* was published April 6, 1951. The *Record* was founded in 1876 by George W. McMillen at Thayer. Histories of the *Record* and of Erie are included in the edition.

An article on the historic Elkhorn mill at Minneapolis appeared in the *Salina Journal*, April 8, 1951. The mill, operated by water power, was first built in 1865 by Israel Markley who had discovered the site while on a buffalo hunt in 1860. Destroyed and rebuilt in 1893, the mill is now to be razed.

A brief biographical sketch of the Rev. Isaac Mooney, by Mrs. Corah Mooney Bullock, appeared in the *Butler Free-Lance*, El Dorado, April 12 and 19, 1951. Mooney was the founder of the Towanda Congregational-Christian Church which celebrated its 75th anniversary in April. Notes from Mooney's journal were printed in the *Free-Lance*, April 26.

The school history of Cuba, in Republic county, was traced briefly by Robert Benyshek in the *Belleville Telescope*, April 19, 1951. The first school building was erected in 1869.

Brief biographical sketches of Theodore Rand and D. R. Jay, pony express riders, were printed in the *Atchison Daily Globe*, April 22, 1951.

A brief biographical sketch of Dick Rogers, Minneola, by J. C. Denious, Jr., was printed in the *Dodge City Daily Globe*, April 25, 1951. The Rogers family came to the Minneola area in 1885 and built a sod house which still stands.

A sketch of the Baptist church of Downs appeared in the *Downs News*, April 26, 1951. Organized in 1876, the church installed an elder, Z. Thomas, as the first pastor. The Rev. S. Renfrow was called in 1877.

The front page of the *Frankfort Index*, April 26, 1951, was devoted to historical articles on Frankfort, Frankfort newspapers, the Wyandotte constitution and the Kansas State Historical Society. Frankfort's earliest newspaper was the *Record*, first published in 1876.

A short, early history of Winfield, reprinted from the *Winfield Daily Telegram*, May 9, 1879, was included in the historical section of the 1951 achievement edition of the *Winfield Daily Courier*, published February 26, 1951.

The history of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, near Albert, was briefly sketched in the *Great Bend Herald*, May 10, 1951. The church was organized in 1876 under the leadership of a Reverend Hengist.

A brief history of the Hopewell United Presbyterian Church, near Beloit, which recently celebrated its 75th anniversary, was published in the *Beloit Daily Call*, May 15, 1951. The church was organized March 13, 1876, with 38 members. The Rev. J. P. Finney was the first full-time pastor. On June 1 the *Call* printed the Mitchell county reminiscences of Frank Douglass, now of Garden City.

The Pittsburg *Headlight and Sun*, May 16, 1951, published 74-page diamond jubilee editions in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the founding of Pittsburg. Included were biographical sketches of early-day community leaders, and historical articles on Pittsburg industries, businesses, schools, churches and other organizations and institutions.

The Rush County News, La Crosse, May 17, 1951, printed a brief historical article on the community of Liebenthal, which was founded February 22, 1876.

The reminiscences of Andrew G. Nelson, Chanute, concerning his family's early years in Neosho county, written by H. G. Curl, were printed in the *Chanute Tribune*, May 25, 1951. Nelson came to Kansas from Sweden in the late 1860's. The article, in shorter form, was reprinted in the *Coffeyville Daily Journal*, May 27, 1951.

The beginning and growth of the Leavenworth Catholic Church was traced in *The Eastern Kansas Register*, Kansas City, May 25, 1951. The first building was constructed in 1855 under the leadership of Bishop Miede.

A brief history of Kinsley, by Mrs. Nell Lewis Woods, appeared in the *Kinsley Mercury*, May 31, 1951. The town was founded in 1873 and incorporated in 1878.

A two-column story of Old Cherokee, by Wayne A. O'Connell, was published in the *Chetopa Advance*, May 31, 1951; the *Oswego Democrat*, June 1, and the *Baxter Springs Citizen*, June 4. Old Cherokee was a settlement near present Oswego which was destroyed by federal troops in 1860 because the area was not yet open for settlement.

The "colorful past and sizable achievements" of Kansas are reviewed by Debs Myers in "The Exciting Story of Kansas," published in *Holiday* magazine in June, 1951. Abolition, prohibition, Populism, weather, agriculture and industries are some of the phases of Kansas history discussed by Myers, along with sketches of such Kansans as John Brown, William Allen White, Carry Nation, Sockless Jerry Simpson and others.

"Holton's Colorful History," assembled by Will T. Beck, has continued to appear regularly in recent issues of the *Holton Recorder*.

Kansas Historical Notes

The 76th annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the rooms of the Society in the Memorial building at Topeka on October 16, 1951.

Luther D. Landon was elected president of the Russell County Historical Society at its annual meeting in Russell February 7, 1951. J. C. Ruppenthal was elected to succeed Landon as second vice-president. Re-elected were: John G. Deines, first vice-president; Merlin Morphy, secretary; A. J. Olson, treasurer, and Mrs. H. A. Opdycke, chairman of the board of directors. Clarence Peck was the retiring president. The Kennebec Landon Valley Historical Association has been made a chapter of the Russell county society. May 28 was homecoming and pioneer day, sponsored by the society, of the eight-day "Prairiesta" held at Russell, beginning May 23. Mrs. Emma Woelk, who came to Russell in 1872, was chosen the city's pioneer mother. A pageant entitled "Pioneers of Progress," was presented in the evenings of May 28, 29 and 30.

Mrs. W. W. Austin was chosen chief historian of the Chase County Historical Society at a meeting of the society's executive committee at Cottonwood Falls, March 3, 1951. Plans were made for publishing the third volume of the history of Chase county. Mrs. Ida Vinson is chairman of the committee.

Officers elected or re-elected by the Ford Historical Society at a luncheon March 9, 1951, included: Mrs. Guy Wooten, president; Mrs. F. M. Coffman, vice-president; Mrs. I. L. Plattner, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Lyman Emrie and Mrs. E. H. Patterson, historians.

H. D. Lester was elected president of the Wichita Historical Museum Association at a meeting March 29, 1951. Other officers chosen were: H. M. Quinius, first vice-president; Mrs. Wallis Haines, second vice-president; Carl Bitting, secretary, and Dr. H. C. Holmes, treasurer.

The board of directors of the Finney County Historical Society met at Garden City April 10, 1951, and re-elected all officers of the society. They are: Gus Norton, president; Mrs. A. F. Smith, first vice-president; Frederick Finnup, second vice-president; Mrs. Jose-



phine Cowgill, third vice-president; Mrs. Ella Condra, secretary; Mrs. Eva B. Sharer, treasurer; Ralph T. Kersey, historian; Mrs. Emma Weeks White, custodian of relics, and P. A. Burtis, business manager. C. L. Reeve is a new member of the board. Mr. Finnup presided at the meeting.

The Kansas Association of Teachers of History and Related Fields held its annual meeting at the Memorial Building, Topeka, April 27 and 28, 1951. Speakers and their subjects were: "Greece Under Nazi Occupation and the Greek Underground," G. Georgiades Arnakis, University of Kansas City; "The Effect of Witchcraft on European Royalty During the Seventeenth Century," Floyd W. Snyder, Sterling College; "Carlyle as a British Historian," F. R. Flournoy, College of Emporia; "Petain: Traitor or Scapegoat?" Leslie Anders, University of Missouri; "The Kansas Raid of Sterling Price," Albert Castel, Wichita University; "Kansas Negro Regiments in the Civil War," Dudley T. Cornish, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg; "Father Dumortier, Itinerant Missionary in Kansas in the 1850's and 1860's," Sister M. Evangeline Thomas, Marymount College, and "The Unwanted Mr. Lincoln," William F. Zornow, Washburn University. At the luncheon session John Rydjord, Wichita University, addressed the group on "Nationalism: Notions and Nonsense." Flournoy was elected president of the association for the coming year. Other officers elected were: Elizabeth Cochran, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, vice-president; Ernest Baders, Washburn University, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are: Alvin H. Proctor, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg; Deane Postlewaite, Baker University; the Rev. Peter Beckman, St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, and George L. Anderson, University of Kansas. Anderson was the retiring president.

An antique melodian, which was a gift from John Brown to his oldest daughter, Ruth Brown Thompson, and which was played at Brown's funeral, was presented to the board of the John Brown Memorial Park in Osawatomie at ceremonies held at the Osawatomie high school May 9, 1951. This instrument, since 1925 the property of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simmons, Altadena, Cal., has been permanently placed in the John Brown cabin in the park. Fred W. Brinkerhoff, Pittsburg publisher, principal speaker for the occasion, discussed Brown's antislavery activities in Kansas and his attempt to seize the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Others

participating in the program included: the Rev. William I. Hastie, Osawatomie; State Senator Ben F. Bowers, Ottawa; James A. Day, Osawatomie, who played the melodion, and Ada Remington and Rosalie Ward, members of the Brown family.

Organization of the Edwards County Historical Society was completed at a meeting in Kinsley May 25, 1951. Mrs. E. G. Peterson was elected president. Other officers elected were: Lavina Trotter, Harry Offerle and Ruth Roenbaugh, vice-presidents; Henry J. Draut, secretary; John Newlin, treasurer; Mrs. Myrtle Richardson, historian, and Beulah Moletor, custodian of relics. Mrs. Richardson presided at the meeting and H. F. Schmidt, of Ford county, was the principal speaker.

The Price of the Prairie Grass, is the title of a recently-published 18-page pamphlet by Cecil Calvert, Hays. The article begins with the arrival of Calvert's father in western Kansas in 1884, describes pioneer life, and traces the agricultural practices which led to wind and water erosion of the soil and the disappearance of the prairie grass.

A 75-page pamphlet entitled *A History of the First 30 Years of the Kansas Division of the American Association of University Women*, by Teresa Marie Ryan, was published recently. The first local organization of the AAUW, known then as the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in Kansas was formed at Lawrence in 1906. The state unit was organized in 1919 and Alice Winston, Lawrence, was elected the first president.

Agricultural Discontent in the Middle West (Madison, Wis., c1951), by Theodore Saloutos and John D. Hicks, is the title of a 581-page historical treatment of the agrarian unrest and the resulting farm movements and farm legislation from 1900 to 1939.

Willie Whitewater, the 309-page story of W. R. Honnell's life and adventures among the Indians as he grew up with the state of Kansas, as told by him to Caroline Cain Durkee, has been published by the Burton Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Honnell, known among the Indians as Willie Whitewater, was born in November, 1860. In 1899 he was appointed Indian agent for Kansas. Later he had a part in the preservation of the Huron cemetery which was laid out by the Wyandot Indians in 1844. Mr. Honnell died in 1946.



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