

The Trans-Mississippi News

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FAREWELL

I regret having to inform you that this will be the final issue of *The Trans-Mississippi News*. A declining subscription base and other, more pressing demands on my time (specifically, our new series of books by Michael Banasik "Unwritten Chapters of the Civil War West of the River," the first of which will be out soon) make this step necessary. I have enjoyed bringing you the news of the study of the Trans-Mississippi theater these past few years, and I know you have profited from our little newsletter. But...all things come to an end one day. Most of you are already on our mailing list for catalogs, and you can always access our web site (<http://members.aol.com/ckenyoncpb>) for the newest titles on the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi theater. If you feel you should have a refund of your subscription fee, please write or call. Some back issues are still available, at \$5.00 each (issues 1,1; 1,3; 1,4; 2,2; 2,3; 2,4; 3,1; and 3,2 are available).
W. Clark Kenyon
Editor and Publisher

WHAT'S NEW...

Two articles of interest have appeared in the January 1998 issue of the Missouri Historical Review: "Missouri from 1849 to 1861," by Charles M. Harvey and "Propaganda and the Kansas-Missouri War," by Lloyd Lewis.

Out-of-print and no longer available from the Camp Pope Bookshop are two books on Illinois in the Civil War: Ira Blanchard *I Marched With Sherman* and Jeffrey Smith *A Frenchman Fights For the Union: Victor Vifquain and the 97th Illinois*. Irving Buck *Cleburne and His Command* has disappeared from Morningside Bookshop's trade list, so I assume it is no longer available to booksellers, i.e., no longer available from us. Morningside may still have individual copies for sale. We will no longer carry Randall Houpp's *The 24th Missouri Volunteer Infantry*. This item may still be available from the author/publisher (PO Box 608, Alma, AR 72921); however, if you deal with Mr. Houpp be prepared to wait a very long time for delivery. I believe at this time we have two copies left in stock, at \$95.00, plus \$3.50 p/h.

Please note the following price increases in our catalog 30: Richard Brownlee *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy* is now \$14.95; Michael Fellman *Inside War: The Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the American Civil War* is now \$13.95; Carolyn Bartels *The Civil War in Missouri Day by Day* is now \$19.50; Carolyn Bartels *Missouri Officers and Gentlemen: CSA Surrender* is now \$9.00; and Joanne Eakin *The Battle of Lexington* is now \$7.00.

We announced a new bibliography on Missouri in the Civil War in our last issue. We now have copies available, and the official price of *The Civil War, Slavery, and Reconstruction in Missouri: A Bibliographic Guide to Secondary Sources and Selected Primary Sources* (PB, 70pp) by Gary Shearer is \$15.00, plus \$2.50 p/h. Also announced in the last issue and now available is William Parrish's *Frank Blair: Lincoln's Conservative* (HB, illus,

notes, bib, ind, dj, 318pp. \$29.95 plus \$3.50 p/h). We announced a new book on the Battle of Hartville put out by the Wright County Historical and Genealogical Society in our last issue. Since then we have been made aware of some other titles they publish. We don't carry the following titles, but you may find them useful: *Confederate Veterans of Wright County* (Missouri); *Union Veterans of Wright County* (Missouri); and *Confederate Veterans of Douglas, Texas and Webster Counties* (Missouri). These can be ordered from the Wright County Historical and Genealogical Society, PO Box 66, Hartville, MO 65667.

Some time ago we noted that Alice Fry, author of *Kansas and Kansans in the Civil War*, was working on a book about the 5th Kansas Cavalry. This work is finally finished and appears in two volumes, one entitled *Following the Fifth Kansas Cavalry: The Letters*, which contains the diary of Captain William Creitz of Co A and letters to and from Lt. Joseph Trego of Co D and Pvt. George Flanders of Co A. (PB, illus, index, 225pp); and *Following the Fifth Kansas Cavalry: The Roster*, which contains an encyclopedic roster of the regiment, taken from the Kansas Adjutant General's Report (PB, index, 258pp). The books are available individually for \$19.95 (plus \$2.50 p/h) or \$35.00 for the set (plus \$3.50 p/h). Mrs. Fry says she is at work on a similar study of the 6th Kansas Cavalry.

Ann Franklin of Louisville, KY, has made available to the Camp Pope Bookshop copies of her book *The Civil War Journal of Lt. George R. Elliot, 2nd and 6th Missouri Infantry (CSA), Co F, 1862-1864* (PB, ind, 42pp, \$15.00 plus \$2.50 p/h).

The latest issue of Ted Savas's *Civil War Regiments* is entitled "Civil War: The Early Battles." It contains an article by Jeffrey L. Patrick entitled "Remembering the Missouri Campaign of 1861: The Memoirs of Lt. William P. Barlow, Guibor's Battery, Missouri State Guard." The article is about 40 pages, has illustrations and maps. Price is \$12.00, plus \$2.50 p/h. Also in this issue is a 10-page interview with David Hinze, co-author of *The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri July 5, 1861*.

We never used to stock the cloth bound version of Joanne Eakin and Donald Hale's *Branded as Rebels* because the cost, at \$80, was very high. Since then, the wholesale price has come down so that we can now offer this excellent reference work (illus, maps, ind, 533pp) in hard back at \$60.00, plus \$3.50 p/h. Donald Hale has sent us a copy of his newest work, a pamphlet entitled *Jackson County and the Civil War* (bib, ca 30pp, \$4.95 plus \$2.50 p/h).

A book that we are often asked if we sell (especially at Civil War shows), but heretofore had not stocked is *The Civil War Collector's Price Guide*, published by the *North-South Trader Magazine*. The 8th edition (PB, illus, 256pp) is now available from the Camp Pope Bookshop and sells for \$27.50, plus \$3.50 p/h.

Stackpole Books has reprinted Edward Longacre's biography of James H. Wilson as *Grant's Cavalryman: The Life and Wars of General James H. Wilson* (HB, illus, maps, notes, bib, ind, dj, 320pp, \$24.95 plus \$2.50 p/h).

New from McFarland and Company is *The Dakota War: The United States Army Versus the Sioux, 1862-1865*, by Michael Clodfelter (HC, bib, ind, 264pp, \$39.95, plus \$3.50 p/h).

Guild Press of Indiana has published a new title on the Red River Campaign, entitled *Disaster in Damp Sand: The Red River Expedition*, by Curt Anders (illus, maps, 175pp, HB \$21.00 and PB \$14.95, plus \$2.50 p/h).

White Mane Publishing has a new book with a Trans-Miss connection: *Grandpa's Gone: The Adventures of Daniel Buchwalter*, by Jerry Frey (HB, illus, maps, dj, 336pp, \$30.00 plus \$3.50 p/h). Buchwalter was in the 120th Ohio, which saw service in Arkansas and Louisiana.

The University of Texas Press has published *Battle on the Bay: The Civil War Struggle for Galveston*, by Edward T. Cotham, Jr. (illus, maps, 252pp, HB \$37.50 and PB \$16.95, plus postage).

Mercer University Press has a new study of Atlanta Campaign entitled *The Battle of Resaca*, by Philip L. Secrist, which is said to be the first book-length study of this battle (HB, illus, maps, bib, ind, 112pp, \$20.00, plus \$2.50 p/h).

Oklahoma's reprint of the scarce *Three Years With Quantrill, A True Story Told by His Scout John McCorkle* is now available in paperback (illus, map, notes, ind, 240pp, \$9.95 plus \$2.50 p/h).

Andy Thomas, Civil War artist, has produced another in his Trans-Mississippi Print series, this entitled "Shelby and His Men at Westport." The scene depicts Curtis's assault on Joe Shelby's position at about 1:00 PM on October 23, 1864 at the Battle of Westport. General Shelby is in the foreground to the right of the Wornall Lane facing north, as he attempts to rally his men amidst the exploding shells of the Federal artillery. The print measures 13 x 21 inches and is priced at \$50.00, plus \$5.00 shipping. Order from Maze Creek Studio, 1495 E. 13th St., Carthage, MO 64836, 800-432-1581.

WHAT'S COMING...

Now, definitely coming (as the book is at the printer's), is Michael Banasik's *Missouri Brothers in Gray: The Reminiscences and Letters of William J. and John P. Bull*, published by the Camp Pope Bookshop (PB, illus, maps, notes, bib, ind, 192 pp, \$12.95 plus \$2.50 p/h). We expect the book to be available in May. (See insert with this issue.)

And don't forget our book *The Graybeards: The Letters of Major Lyman Allen of the 37th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry...Including the Diaries of Viola Baldwin, His Step-Daughter*. Definitely coming sometime this year.

We hear from Rick Peterson that there will be a new edition of *Sterling Price's Lieutenants* in 6-9 months (the present edition is op). The new edition will be almost twice the size, with 1500 new officers and 12 new units identified, and mistakes in the original edition corrected by consulting newly uncovered muster rolls, soldiers' diaries, etc.

In May, the University of Iowa Press will publish *A Damned Iowa Greyhound: The Civil War Letters of William Henry Harrison Clayton*, edited by Donald C. Elder (HB, illus, maps,

bib, ind, dj, 236pp, \$29.95). Clayton was in the 19th Iowa and his letters cover Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Mobile, and his captivity at Camp Ford, Texas.

The Louisiana State University Press promises *The Shattering of Texas Unionism: Politics in the Lone Star State During the Civil War Era* by Dale Baum (HB, illus., maps, bib, ind, dj, 336pp, \$37.50, plus \$3.50 p/h) in July. Also coming from LSU as part of their new series on the Civil War "Conflicting Worlds" will be a book by Richard Lowe entitled *Walker's Texas Division: Soldiers, Society and Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi*. Publication date has not been set and no other information is available.

To Die in Chicago: Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas, 1862-1865, by George Levy, the only major study of this Union prison camp, originally published in 1994 by Evanston Publishing Co., will be republished by Pelican Publishing Co., in May (HB, illus, notes, bib, ind, dj, 336pp, \$25.00, plus \$2.50 p/h).

I have been asked to read and comment on a new book by one of our long-time customers Michael N. Ingrisano, Jr., entitled *An Artilleryman's War: Gus Dey and the 2nd United States Artillery* (forthcoming from White Mane Books, illus, maps, ca 320pp). Dey was an ancestor of Mr. Ingrisano's wife, and the book appears to be a very thorough study of this artillery officer who served in Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama.

Recently, I was shown a manuscript of a novel that is set in northeast Missouri, entitled *Friends Enemies and Lovers*. The author comes from that area and has long been interested in local Civil War history. No news on when the book will be published.

Some rumors we've hear about forthcoming books are that Jerry Ponder may be working on a biography of General Marmaduke; that Richard Norton may be working on a book about M. Jeff Thompson; and that William Shea is still planning to put out a major book on Prairie Grove; and that Carolyn Bartels may be at work on volume two of her roster of the Missouri State Guard, *The Forgotten Men*.

NEWS BRIEFS

"TO LIVE ON" UPDATE

By now filming has begun on the Ang Lee-directed motion picture based on Daniel Woodrell's 1987 novel *Woe to Live On*, about two Missouri farm boys who join a guerrilla band during the Civil War. The movie (its title shortened to "To Live On") will feature a reenactment of the 1863 raid on Lawrence, Kansas by William Quantrill. The town of Pattonsburg, Missouri, abandoned since the devastating floods of 1993, will be transformed into the abolitionist stronghold of the previous century. Although the burning of the town will be achieved only with propane gas jets and other special video effects, the buildings will be razed once the filming is over. In March, the major actors, including Tobey Maguire ("The Ice Storm," "Deconstructing Harry"), Skeet Ulrich ("Scream," "As Good As It Gets"), and the pop singer

A word about new books and others available from the Camp Pope Bookshop: if this is the first time you have seen a copy of *The Trans-Mississippi News* you should know that the What's New section deals only with new arrivals or books received for review. The Camp Pope Bookshop specializes in books on Iowa in the Civil War and the Trans-Mississippi theater and we carry hundreds of titles, many of them obscure and unobtainable elsewhere. The shipping costs noted here are for these titles if ordered individually. Call 800-204-2407, or send e-mail to ckenyoncpb@aol.com, for a copy of our complete catalog for a full explanation of shipping costs and a listing of all the titles we offer. Alternatively, you may access our on-line catalog at <http://members.aol.com/ckenyoncpb>, which always carries our most up-to-date listings.

Jewel, making her film debut, arrived in the Kansas City area to get a crash course on the Civil War on the border. Director Lee, known as a stickler for authenticity, assigned each actor a reading list on the subject, and scheduled horseback riding lessons, costume fittings, and training in dialect and the handling of black powder weapons. Filming should be completed by July. (Thanks again to Gil Bergman for keeping us up to date on this item.)

MEMORIAL TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE “WOMEN’S PRISON”

Among the incentives used by Quantrill to get his gang to undertake the risky ride into Kansas to destroy Lawrence was an incident that occurred on August 13, 1864, in Kansas City. Ten women, wives and sisters of suspected guerrillas, had been detained in a three story building on Grand Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets. Ill-considered modifications to the building next door caused both structures to be weakened, leading to the collapse of the women’s prison, which resulted in four deaths and two serious injuries. Now, the Native Sons of Kansas have placed a historical marker at the site, on the northeast corner of Truman Road and Grand Boulevard. The marker gives a detailed account of the incident, listing the names of all involved. (From the *Kansas City Star*, courtesy of Gil Bergman.)

GREGORY J. W. URWIN WINS AWARD

Congratulations to Gregory J. W. Urwin, Professor of History at the University of Central Arkansas in Conway, who was given the \$1000 Harold L. Peterson Award for Best Article in American Military History, by Eastern National (the educational organization that operates bookstores at the national parks) for his article “We cannot treat negroes... as prisoners of war:’ Racial Atrocities and Reprisals in Civil War Arkansas,” which was published in the September 1996 issue of *Civil War History*. Discussion of this article and the controversy surrounding Professor Urwin’s debunking of the notion that blacks willingly fought for the Confederacy was featured in our Summer 1997 issue.

LONG LOST DIARY SURFACES

Those with an interest in the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi theater are acquainted with the little booklet *Diary of an Unknown Soldier, September 5, 1862 to December 7, 1862, Found On A Battlefield*, which was originally published in 1959 by Elsa Vaught. The diary had been picked from the Prairie Grove battlefield on December 7, 1862, and ended up among the papers of Lt. George Washington Hill of the 7th Michigan Cavalry. Lt. Hill’s widow left her husband’s papers to her sister, Mrs. J. E. Van Riper, who gave them to her daughter Gertrude Winder, who allowed Dr. Kate Gregg of the English Department of Lindenwood College in St. Charles, MO, to make a transcription in 1936. The published diary was made from this transcription. The original diary remained in the possession of Mrs. Winder, who left it to her only daughter Margaret Parnell. Parnell studied theater in New York before returning to Arkansas to settle in Fort Smith, where she opened a restaurant called The Greenwood House. Margaret Parnell had only one daughter, Pamela, who had no interest in the “unknown diary,” all the Civil War papers of Lt. Hill, and boxes of other family heirlooms. Not having children of her own, she gave the materials to a business partner named Anna Davenport. A few years ago, Ms. Davenport had a stroke and decided to move to Florida, leaving the task of disposing of these materials to other family members, including Rita Losh of Cedar

Falls, Iowa. Rita found the diary and Lt. Hill’s papers in a box of apparently worthless sentimental items and fortunately rescued them from the trash. She had sold several books belonging to Margaret Parnell, including a first edition of *Gone With The Wind*, but wasn’t sure of the best way to dispose of the diaries (Lt. Hill had kept a diary, also, for the year of 1864; among the events described was the death of J.E.B. Stuart at Yellow Tavern, VA). Mrs. Losh is a mail carrier, and one of the people on her route is a college student whose father is a book seller in Iowa City.

Through the son and father, she was put in touch with me and we decided a mail auction would be the fairest way to sell the diaries. I placed a notice on the Camp Pope Bookshop Web page and sent out a few hundred mailings describing the materials and the minimum bids, setting March 1 as the day the bidding would close.

One of my customers to receive the mailing was a man who had been searching for the unknown soldier diary for years. He had determined, through family history and comparison of the handwriting in letters home from an ancestor to facsimile pages in the published unknown soldier diary pamphlet, that the diary was actually written by Private Thomas Savage of Co K, 19th Iowa Infantry, who was killed at Prairie Grove. There was only one other bidder on this diary, which ultimately went to the descendant of Thomas Savage, who was very very happy to get it. There were no bids on the diary and papers of Lt. Hill. The owner is still interested in selling these items. If you have any interest in them, contact us. The Hill diary and papers may appear in an upcoming Camp Pope Bookshop catalog at a fixed price.

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG DONATED

The Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield has received an original Confederate First National battleflag, which was captured at the Battle of Wilson’s Creek. It is in need of repair, and it is estimated that restoration will cost between \$3500 and \$4000. Anyone wishing to contribute to the restoration of this flag can send donations to Rick Perry, Adjutant, James H. McBride Camp SCV, 504 E. Cherry, Apt. 11, Springfield, MO 65806. (From *The Western Campaigner*)

FORT DERUSSY PLANS PARK DAY ’98

The Friends of Fort DeRussy, near Marksville, LA, are planning a “Park Day ‘98” on April 25, 1998, at the site of Fort DeRussy. Those willing to help clean up the area are asked to wear work clothes, preferably long pants and long-sleeve shirts, and work gloves. The activity, which will run from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, will include raking leaves, picking up sticks, trash, and other foreign material. Please bring a rake, a push lawnmower, or a gas-powered weed-eater if you can. Also, bring your own lunch. If you need more information or directions to the Fort, call Steve Mayeux at 318-876-3702. The Friends also request that people write to the Lt. Governor of Louisiana Kathleen Blanco (Pentagon Courts, Baton Rouge, LA 70802) and ask that Fort DeRussy be added to the state’s commemorative area.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri, July 5, 1861

By David C. Hinze and Karen Farnham

Reviewed by Connie Slaughter

The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri rescues a battle that has been lost in obscurity. The battle for

Carthage took place July 5, the first major land engagement of the Civil War, and was an integral part of the Missouri Campaign of 1861. Authors Hinze and Farnham do an excellent job of providing order to a very confusing situation which existed in Missouri in 1861. Unlike other books dealing with the Trans-Mississippi Theater, this one tells the story of all the parties involved equally well.

Hinze and Farnham do not jump into the battle narrative without first providing some background for the reader. Missouri in the 1860's was a state in turmoil; the largest population of slaves were located in an area referred to as "Little Dixie." These were counties concentrated primarily along the Missouri River, from Jefferson City west to the frontier settlement of Kansas City. It was in this area that pro-Southern Governor Claiborne Jackson political base of support existed. The eastern part of Missouri, which was heavily populated with immigrants, enjoyed this newfound workforce. This new expanded economy was becoming less and less dependent on agriculture and in turn on slavery. The first few chapters of the book describes the political situation in Missouri in 1860 and the players involved in the situation, including Governor Jackson, former governor Sterling Price, Congressman Frank Blair, and Nathaniel Lyon. Events involving the before mentioned gentlemen are followed closely, and as new players are introduced, such as Franz Sigel, brief histories are given.

Nathaniel Lyon was the right man in the right place according to Hinze and Farnham. With the formation of the Missouri State Guard by Governor Jackson, Lyon felt he must take quick decisive action against those forces, which he did by pushing the State Guard forces out of their gathering point of Boonville and basically putting Governor Jackson and his forces on the run.

The authors spent a good deal of time trying to make sense of the Missouri State Guard's organization and training. It is a time consuming and confusing task, but provides the reader with some sense of how this force came about. One must remember that the Missouri was not a part of the Confederacy and these soldiers were not a part of the Confederate Army. Although many of them would go on to fight for the Confederacy, at this point and time they were fighting for the state of Missouri alone.

The heart of the matter is reached in Chapter 7, aptly titled "First Blood." You might be wondering why is the actual battle of Carthage not discussed until Chapter 7, when the entire book is only 10 chapters long. The answer is simple, the events leading up to the actual battle are confusing and time consuming. But without these events and the men involved in them, the Battle of Carthage would not have any significance. General Lyon was trying to eradicate the Southern presence from Missouri, while Governor Jackson was trying to get the state to secede and join the Confederacy. Missouri was a very complicated place and it takes some time to put everything in perspective.

The description of the actual battle itself is the best that this reviewer has ever read. The authors move from the position of the Missouri State Guard to the Federal forces with ease, and what was actually a very confusing battle is presented in a logical manner. Sigel, "the former minister of war, was desperately seeking a battlefield victory . . ." (page 101) Sigel was initially the aggressor in this battle, and in spite of the lack of leadership in the Missouri State Guard they were able to seize the offensive

and push Sigel back toward Carthage. "The German revolutionary's order for his army to conduct a retreat to Dry Fork Creek, about a mile to his rear, was the turning point in the Battle of Carthage. Sigel was conceding the fact that he was no longer in a position to play his cherished role as the aggressor." (page 142)

The retreat was an orderly one, and thanks to the tenacity of Lt. Col. Francis Hassendeubel the Federal forces were able to make it to Carthage relatively intact. Sigel should not have been allowed to escape from Dry Fork Creek, unfortunately for the Missouri State Guard they had no field leader who was capable of pressing the advantage. Once in Carthage, Sigel commented how proud he was of his men, and he had every right to be. "In addition to saving Sigel's career, they saved themselves from the disaster that should have befallen them." (page 203) As the authors succinctly described the entire battle, "But for the ill-equipped and indifferently led enemy, Sigel and his men would have suffered a resounding defeat much more painful than the relatively light spanking actually inflicted upon them." (page 203)

This book is well written, and the battle maps provided are informative and helpful. Hinze and Farnham have provided an excellent addition to Civil War literature. This piece should be read by any serious student of the Civil War in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, with particular emphasis on that turbulent state of Missouri.

(The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri, July 5, 1861 [Campbell, CA: Savas Publishing, 1997], illus, maps, notes, bib, dj, 314pp., is available from the Camp Pope Bookshop for \$24.95, plus \$2.50 p/h)

(Connie Slaughter is the NPS Historian at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Republic, Missouri)

Bloody Valverde: A Civil War Battle on the Rio Grande.

By John M. Taylor

Reviewed by Don E. Alberts

(Note: The following review was first published in Vol. 5, # 4 issue of *Civil War Regiments*)

The 1861-82 Confederate invasion of the Union territory of New Mexico, the westernmost campaign of the Civil War, remains one of the least known campaigns of that conflict. This situation has begun to change, however, due to several factors: nationwide publicity (even if only by mention) of the battles of Valverde and Glorieta in the popular Ken Burns PBS Civil War series; recent discovery and attendant publicity of the mass grave of Confederate soldiers killed and buried on the Glorieta battlefield; widespread and successful historical preservation efforts to save that battlefield; and a new generation of scholarly books that tend to analyze the campaign and its component actions utilizing a surprisingly large body of newly discovered diaries, reminiscences, letters, and other personal materials and artifact evidence.

These recent publications have included biographies of key participants and heavily annotated and edited diaries of other important figures, North and South, as well as overall histories of the campaign and the Confederate Sibley Brigade. This welcome swelling of the literature of the Civil War and the Southwest has

not, however, included detailed studies of the two major battles of the New Mexico campaign. John M. Taylor's *Bloody Valverde: A Civil War Battle on the Rio Grande* corrects half that deficit, and does it very well indeed.

The Battle of Valverde, fought in south-central New Mexico Territory near Fort Craig, was the first of two formal battles and three lesser fights. It was also the largest battle of the campaign as well as the westernmost battle of the Civil War. On its outcome depended the continuation of the northward advance by Texan invaders to take the key military posts in northern New Mexico, including Fort Union, the supply center for the Federal military in the Southwest, and subsequent occupation of Colorado and Utah territories and southern California.

The author does an excellent job of setting the stage for the Battle of Valverde with a description of the organization of Confederate and Union personnel and units in their respective regions. He describes their arms and equipment as well, and details the advance of the Texans into southern New Mexico and Federal preparations for defense. Key leaders on both sides are evaluated in some depth. Confederate commander Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley, for instance, already regarded by some as "a walking whiskey keg," was soon identified by his own troops as a coward and incompetent, beginning with his performance (or lack of it) at Valverde. Taylor rightly emphasizes, however, the expertise of Texan hero Col. Tom Green, who was in actual field command during the battle. The author also analyzes the effectiveness of Union commanders Col. Edward Canby and Benjamin Roberts in conducting the two major phases of the Federal operations on the battlefield.

As previously mentioned, this is the first complete and scholarly history of Valverde, and it gives every indication of being the definitive work as well. Taylor's major contribution to understanding the tactical movements lies in his formulation of a rational chronology. The battlefield itself was an extensive cottonwood bottom along the Rio Grande, thick with trees and power smoke on a cloudy, snowy, still winter day. The result was a series of separated actions often out of sight of the overall field commanders, which led to confused orders and misunderstandings, and later to similarly confusing official reports by the officers of both sides. The author has, through careful study and interpretation of all available sources, brought an orderly analysis of the entire conflict out of this chaos. He accompanies his analysis of the entire battle with excellent movement maps representing important phases and events. These include the charge upon the Colorado Volunteers by Texan Lancers—perhaps the only such charge during the war—actions by Col. Kit Carson's First New Mexico Volunteers in blowing to pieces a mounted charge by the Fifth Texas regiment, and the successful and desperate assault by Confederates on the key Federal artillery battery that ended the fighting.

If this book offered nothing more it would be a highly valued work, but it contains additional useful information, including a helpful order of battle with accompanying unit strengths, with carefully analyzed casualties for both sides. In the better known Eastern campaigns and battles, such statistics are often well and accurately known; in New Mexico they are not. This work corrects that deficiency as well as possible and highlights the large casualty percentages experienced by many units, including the

Colorado and New Mexico Volunteers. In doing so, for the last-mentioned troops, Taylor may have exaggerated somewhat in attributing the impressive losses in some of the largely Hispanic units to their having bravely rushed to the defense of the threatened artillery battery. Considerable evidence indicates their casualties may well have resulted from their having broken in the face of the onrushing Texans, and having waited too long to do so. While politically correct, Taylor's conclusion is not historically accurate.

As with any work of this depth, there are a few nits to be picked (although very few). The author's explanation of military organization during the Civil War is not quite correct. For example, the use of "platoons" and "sections" within infantry or cavalry regiments was seldom if ever encountered. Likewise, especially during the New Mexico Campaign, the term "comrades-in-battle" was never used, to this reviewer's knowledge, the enlisted men being loosely organized into "messes" of a half-dozen to a dozen soldiers whose care, supply, etc., was entrusted to a sergeant, usually a neighbor and friend of the messmates. There is also slight contradiction in the author's analysis of composition of the artillery batteries in action at Valverde and of the subsequent Texan defeat at Glorieta a month later. Any such faults are less than minor, however, and in no way detract from or even influence Taylor's overall study of Valverde.

John Taylor, an engineer for Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, has consulted all the available published and unpublished material that has come to light and has likewise sought the advice and counsel of those historians in New Mexico and Texas who are considered expert in various phases of this most interesting and important campaign. By doing so, and through a clear and direct writing style, he has produced an outstanding study of the Battle of Valverde. The book is a major contribution to the body of literature, well produced by the publisher and can be wholeheartedly recommended to any student of the Civil War—especially any interested in the war in the far west, as well as any reader drawn to the history of the Southwest in general.

(Bloody Valverde: A Civil War Battle on the Rio Grande [Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1995], illus, maps, ind, dj, 200pp, is available from the Camp Pope Bookshop for \$29.95 plus \$3.50 p/h.)

Civil War in the Indian Territory

By Steve Cottrell

Reviewed by Ted Alexander

(Note: The following review appeared in the Feb./March issue of *The Civil War News*)

The role of the American Indian is a largely ignored and little understood aspect of the Civil War. It is estimated that more than 20,000 saw service. Most of them were in the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) and were members of the so-called "Five Civilized Tribes."

The majority were Confederate. Others went over to the Union side or attempted to remain neutral. In many cases there was civil war within the Civil War as factions among the Cherokees and Creeks, for example, used the war as an excuse to settle old scores that were decades old.

The Confederacy took an active interest in the Indian Territory. To hold it would give the South a strategic foothold in the

Trans-Mississippi West. Also, the region could provide grain, beef, hides, livestock, salt, and lead for the Confederacy.

Soon both sides were fighting over who would control the region and the area became a no-man's-land. Indian refugees became a burden for Union and Confederate authorities and guerrillas roamed the region. By war's end the area had suffered more per capita damage than any other.

Ironically, the last Confederate land forces to surrender were Brig. Gen. Stand Watie and his Confederate Cherokees in the Indian Territory on June 28, 1865.

Steve Cottrell's book is informative and exciting reading. The outstanding artwork and maps by Andy Thomas further enhance this work. In the past few years a number of books have come out on this subject. This is by far one of the best. It should serve as a good introductory piece for students of this very interesting phase of the war in the Trans-Mississippi.

(*The Civil War in the Indian Territory* [PB, Gretna, LA: Pelican Pub. Co., 1995, illus, maps, bib, 111pp] is available from the Camp Pope Bookshop for \$8.95 plus \$2.50 p/h.)

FEATURE ARTICLE: SHORT TIMERS

by Benton McAdams

Spring, 1864: although the Confederacy is being slowly beaten back on every front, the war is not over, and the Union's need for men has never been greater. Generous bounties, conscription, a corps of sick and wounded men called the Veteran Reserve Corps, reenlistment enticements — all brought men to the colors, but not enough. In what they probably considered a stroke of patriotic genius, the governors of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, proposed enlisting men for three months. These troops, the governors reasoned, could guard depots and rail lines, releasing combat veterans for front line duty, and the rebellion would be crushed forthwith. Although initially reluctant to accept this plan, Lincoln and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton changed their minds and authorized the enlistments.

Some 85,000 men answered this call. From Illinois came ten regiments and from Iowa, three, along with an independent battalion and a few extra companies. After the "hundred dazers" (as skeptical newspaper editors quickly dubbed the short termers) returned to their homes, Abraham Lincoln tendered them the thanks of the nation, for the duty they rendered "with alacrity and courage." Lincoln must have been looking somewhere besides the Mississippi River Valley when he thought up this line; the hundred dazers' service at Rock Island Barracks, a Confederate prison sitting on an island in the river, was somewhat less than the stuff legends are made of.

Since opening in December, 1863, the prison had been plagued by mismanagement. For example, the construction plans didn't show a hospital and the quartermaster assigned to build the barracks was a literal man, so he didn't bother to build one. His oversight became apparent the moment the prison opened for business: smallpox struck the post and killed hundreds. There was little straw available, even for the sick, and the clothing stocks were so inadequate that the post commander, Colonel A. J. Johnson, had to appeal to the nearby river towns for clothes for his wards.

The guards assigned to the barracks added to the Colonel's

woes. The guard was originally comprised of the 4th Veteran Reserve Corps, a regiment of sick and wounded men unfit for combat duty, but considered by the War Department as hale enough to guard starving Rebels. In January 1864, these half-cripples were joined by the 37th Iowa, a regiment of old men between the ages of 45 and 70, also thought strong enough to stand garrison duty. Both regiments seemed to spend most of their time drinking and debauching in nearby Rock Island City; a fire-eating Copperhead newspaper editor filled his columns with the antics of the prison guards. Johnson instituted a strict pass and patrol system to keep his men under control, but the main result of this was merely to clog the court-martial calendar with as many as 35 trials a month.

When the 37th Iowa was ordered away to Memphis in May, 1864, Johnson received in its place the 48th Iowa and 133rd Illinois, both 100 day units enlisted under the governors' plan. Johnson told Commissary General of Prisoners William Hoffman that these troops would be a better garrison than the old men of the 37th. With respect to the Iowa regiment, Johnson may have been correct, or at least not egregiously wrong; with respect to the farmboys of the 133rd, however, he would shortly find out how wrong he was.

The 48th Iowa wasn't a regiment, but a battalion. Recruitment had slowed after an initial flood, and rather than prolong the recruiting period, the 48th was mustered in as a battalion under Lieutenant Colonel O.H.P. Scott, and sent to Rock Island. The battalion number only 346 men. These Iowans may have been the best guards the long-suffering Johnson had. At least they caused him far less trouble than most of the other troops he commanded.

Records for the 48th are spotty, but it appears that there were fewer court-martials in the battalion than in the other guard units assigned to the prison. Indeed, the primary sin the Iowans committed seemed to be inexperience, and they were not only aware of this, but in some cases wanted to improve the deficiency. Captain Theodore Waldschmidt of Company D wrote Iowa's Adjutant General, N.B. Baker, asking for a copy of *Casey's Tactics*, because he couldn't find one at the post. Besides drill, paperwork also proved difficult. The battalion's adjutant, Lieutenant W.S. Hayes wrote to Baker to request extra copies of monthly return blanks, because the captains, "not being acquainted with the proper mode of making out those reports used up three copies in making one."

The relatively easy duty wore well on the men of the 48th, and they professed an inclination to enlist for a year — if, according to Lieutenant Theodore Guelich, they could get a furlough for doing so. Guelich thought ten days' furlough would be just compensation for a year's duty, and proposed his scheme to Baker in a letter marked "confidential." Baker authorized the enlistments, although his reply doesn't mention the furloughs.

One man of the regiment apparently didn't need furloughs — his enlistment seemed to be one long furlough. Surgeon John Blanchard had been appointed on the strength of a recommendation which said he was "second to none in this part of the country, and has enjoyed the unqualified confidence of a very large circle of patients for many years." Blanchard, however, didn't have a large circle of patients at Rock Island, because he couldn't seem to get there. A month after the original muster Blan-

chard was not with the regiment at Rock Island, but across the river in Davenport, at Camp McClellan, and writing to Baker asking for a copy of his orders to report for duty. A month later Blanchard was in Chicago, where he again wrote Baker asking for orders, this time to report back to McClellan so he could be paid. The peripatetic surgeon remained elusive as late as 1888, when a former member of the 48th tried to track him down for a pension certificate.

But a missing surgeon and captains who couldn't do paperwork must have seemed a blessing to Colonel Johnson, because only a few days before the Iowans reported to the island for duty, he had received the 133rd Illinois which was, quite possibly, the worst regiment to hale from that state. Mustered in Springfield, Illinois, on 31 May 1864, the regiment immediately left for Rock Island. On arrival at the prison, Colonel Thaddeus Phillips immediately busied himself with paperwork of a different sort from monthly returns: he wrote letters of apology to the towns along the route his regiment had traveled, professing his mortification at the depredations his men committed. Phillips couldn't promise to punish the men, since most of those involved had already deserted; he did, however promise that "the claims which are presented shall be paid in full."

The men of the 133rd were generally young, and as one of them noted, "guiltless of any knowledge of military tactics." But whereas the Iowans sought out drill manuals, the Illinoisians proceeded to instruct themselves, to the chagrin of Phillips and Colonel Johnson. They were particularly enamored of their muskets, and lost no opportunity to use them. When coming off guard duty, the troops had to clear their muskets; there was a target provided so the men could fire the weapons clear, rather than worm the charges out with gun tools. The 133rd, however, wanted more excitement than a wooden target offered, and fired their muskets out across the river at a quarry in Iowa. The quarry was full of workmen, who were less than appreciative of the daily fusillade. Davenport's mayor complained to Johnson, and the Copperhead editor in Rock Island reported the matter in full, remarking that the 133rd were like children with new toys.

An order from Johnson stopped the quarry shooting, but the men merely turned to other targets, including each other. William Sutton of Company G lost two fingers to an accidental shot from one of his fellows. He was luckier than George Lowe of Co. D. While going on guard one morning, another soldier "in a playful manner" brought his rifle to charge bayonet, and the hammer caught on his cartridge box, cocking it enough so that when released, the rifle discharged, shooting Lowe in the abdomen. He died the following day.

The prisoners also offered targets. During Rock Island's history, guards killed eight men; the 133rd killed two of them, a disproportionate number for the length of time the hundred dazers served. And that they didn't kill more was no fault of the guards — they were simply poor marksmen. The hospital registers for the prison show nearly a dozen men admitted for various gunshot wounds while the hundred days' men were guarding them, at least four of them wounded by a single volley into a barrack. Guard reports show several instances of both regiments firing at prisoners for the crime of throwing rocks.

Despite this constant practice, on the one occasion where deadly gunfire might have been warranted, the 133rd's men

weren't up to the task. On the night of 10 June 1864, agitated by a recent cut in the rations, 35 prisoners tried to make a break through a tunnel under one side of the prison enclosure. Only 10 men actually escaped, all of whom made it to the river. There was a flurry of shots, not one of which so much as grazed a prisoner's hair. While floundering in the water seven of the escapees were recaptured; the last three made it to Illinois and disappeared.

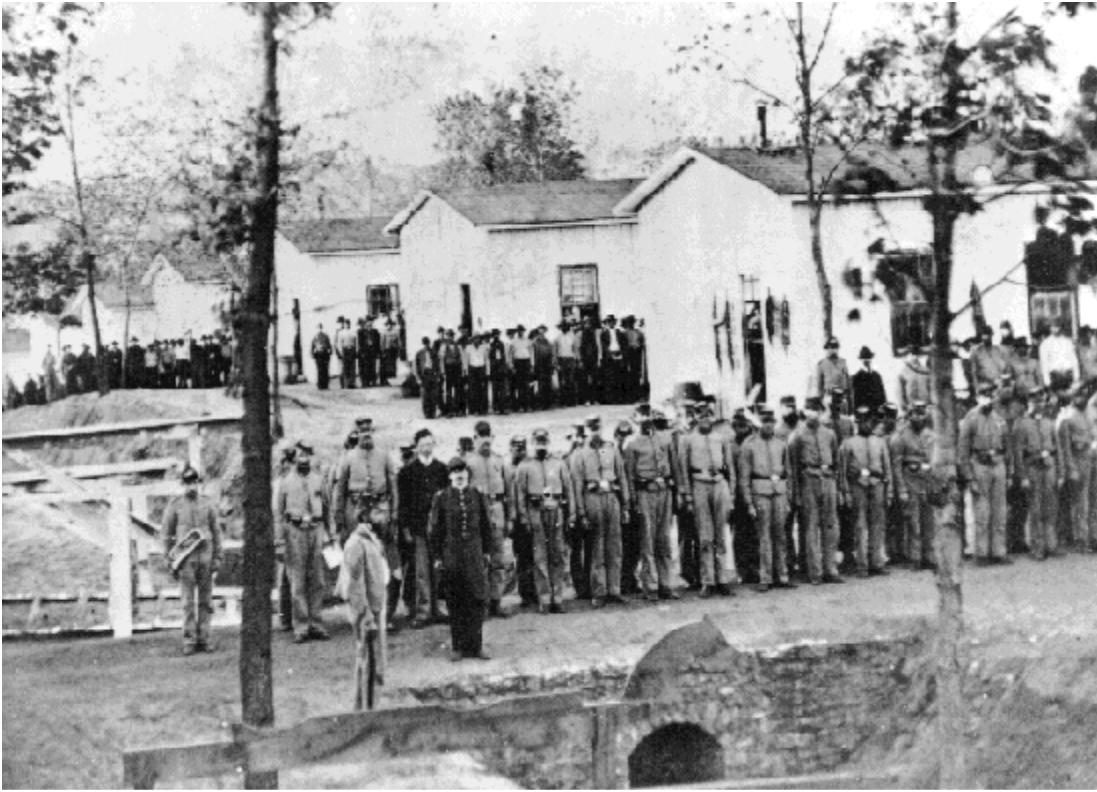
The men of the 133rd and the 48th spent several weeks beating the Illinois bushes for the three fugitives who, unfortunately, were not in Illinois. They had recrossed the river to Iowa, where eventually they were collared by a bunch of farmers, and returned to the prison. While the 133rd and 48th were on duty, a further 13 prisoners would make good their escapes.

If they were poor marksmen and could provide little security against escape, the Illinoisians did have other talents. As noted earlier, plundering towns was one skill they had mastered. Theft was another. Soon after arriving on the island Phillips wrote the post surgeon, William Watson, about Watson's complaint that the troops were stealing everything they could lay their hands on from the hospital. Phillips assured the surgeon that "such an outrage will not be favorably recognized or tolerated," and that "every effort possible shall be made to find out these miscreants and punish them in a manner equally commensurate with the enormity of the offense." The records don't show, that Phillips ever brought the thieves to justice, but the returns do show a huge number of pay stoppages for all manner of equipment which the men either lost or stole from each other. And, perhaps dissatisfied with their pay, some of the officers took to selling commissary stores, according to Colonel Johnson.

In keeping with their idea that they were on an armed vacation, the men of the 133rd spent some time swimming in the river, despite the fact that the prison's sewers discharged into the stream. Phillips had to issue an order, on the recommendation of the post surgeon, to keep his men out of the water. And when all other entertainments failed, the men could amuse themselves. Or abuse themselves — Corporal John Davidson was reduced to the ranks for committing an "offense calculated to bring infamy and disrepute upon the command," and Corporal Francis Woodcock was also reduced. Woodcock didn't do anything himself, but rather persuaded a friend, James Cass, to engage in an act which "results in pollution, disease, and misery."

The happy life of thieving and shooting anything that moved apparently agreed with the Illinoisians, for the men of the 133rd were also interested in extending their enlistments for a year. But whereas the 48th was content to ask for a furlough as the price of their patriotism, the 133rd contained shrewder businessmen: they questioned their officers not only about furloughs, but also about how much bounty they'd receive. The Illinois Adjutant General didn't bother to reply.

Rebuffed in their attempts to serve their country, in early September the 133rd prepared to return to Springfield to be mustered out. Phillips, remembering the long train ride of pillaging that had brought his command to Rock Island, issued strict orders to keep his men on the cars, and posted guards to see the order obeyed. But the regiment's reputation followed them. Months after the regiment disbanded, a man named John Walsh was arrested in St. Louis, on the charge of "suspicion of belong-



Roll call near the western gate of the Rock Island Prison barracks. Guards are from the 4th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Note "Morgan's Mule" in foreground (used for punishment) and the ditch dug to discourage tunneling. Courtesy of the Rock Island Museum, Rock Island, Illinois

In April of that same year Walton was summoned before General Hollin Richardson for the purpose of answering the following questions testing his allegiance:

1) *How many times have you been in arms during the Rebellion?*

(No answer)

2) *What commanders have you served under?*

Gens Price, Beauregard, Van Dorn, Hindman, Holmes

3) *What battles or skirmishes have you been in?*

Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Helena, Springfield, Cape Girardeau

4) *Did you have arms or were you put out on picket or what part did you take in the action?*

Had arms in ranks & after promotion done duty as 2nd Lieutenant

5) *Have you ever furnished arms or ammunition horses*

or provisions or any kind of supplies to any rebels?

Never have.

6) *Was there any camp near you that you did not give notice of to US troops?*

(No answer)

7) *Have you ever been with anyone taking or pressing horses arms or other property?*

Never have.

8) *Are you enrolled in the EMM (Enrolled Missouri Militia)? Loyal or disloyal?*

(No answer)

9) *Are you a Southern Sympathizer?*

I am.

10) *Do you sincerely desire to have the Southern people put down in this war and the authority of the US Government over them restored?*

I do not

11) *Have you ever been in any rebel camp? If so whose, when, where and how long? Did you leave it or were you captured in it?*

Have been in camp with my command through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. I was not aware of the reissuing of Special Order 91 in my case releasing me upon taking the Oath of Allegiance. I never made application to be so released. I do not wish to take the Oath. On the contrary I desire to be exchanged.

J.R. Walton

2nd Lt Co A 1st Missouri Cav
PACS-Trans Miss

ing to the 133rd Illinois.”

A few weeks after the Illinoisians left, the 48th Iowa disbanded, mustered out at Rock Island. But their troubles, too, followed them. A month after muster out, Iowa's AG, Baker, discovered that a provost marshal had appropriated the regiment's muskets, and he wrote to Captain Robert Longshore, with orders that the Provost Marshal “collect them again — every article — and put them just where he found them.”

Colonel Johnson didn't record whether he was glad to see the hundred dazers go, although it's difficult to believe he was anything but ecstatic about their departure. In less than three months they had made the disabled men of the VRC and the old men of the Graybeards look like the Praetorian Guard. Neither does the record suggest what the governors of Illinois and Iowa thought of their citizens' service. But the federal government appreciated them — the men of both regiments would receive certificates of merit for their military duty. And the men doubtless thought them well deserved; they had, after all, answered their country's call.

(Benton McAdams is a freelance writer living in Love's Park, Illinois. He is at work on a book about Rock Island)

A QUESTION OF ALLEGIANCE

Submitted by Wes Rine

James R. Walton enlisted in the Kansas City Guards and the 2nd Missouri Infantry, 8th Division of the Missouri State Guards before being sworn into Shelby's command on August 1, 1862. He was captured at Neosho, Missouri, on October 4, 1863. Three weeks after being taken to Springfield he was remanded to St Louis's notorious Gratiot Street Prison on January 15, 1864.



James R. Walton, from the *Confederate Veteran*

Walton would eventually accept the oath and was released from Johnson's Island on May 30, 1865. He returned to Lafayette County, Missouri, but kept contact with comrades through the passing years. In 1882 (Sedalia) and 1885 (Higginsville) he attended Veteran reunions. Walton spent four years as Superintendent of Higginsville's Confederate Soldiers' Home. The man whom fellow cavalryman John New-

man called peer-

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less, daring, and generous died at Liberty, Missouri on March 19, 1915.

EXCERPT FROM A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY ON IOWA AND THE CIVIL WAR. PART 7

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UPCOMING EVENTS

April 3-5, Buras, LA: "The Night the War was Lost at the Mouth of the Mississippi," 136th anniversary of the Battle at Fort Jackson, which protected New Orleans. Profits go to the preservation of Fort Jackson. Sponsored by Plaquemines Parish Economic Development. For information contact Christi Martin 504-394-0018 (e-mail pped@accesscom.net).

April 4-5, Laredo, TX: 2nd Annual Battle of Laredo Reenactment. Recreates the March 19, 1864, battle fought in Laredo by the 33rd Texas Cav CSA and the 1st and 2nd Texas Cav USA. For information contact Kevin R. Young, 414A Kings Court, San Antonio, TX 78212 (e-mail kry1846@juno.com).

April 4-5, Wichita, KS: Reenactment of the Battle of Maysville, AR, the proceeds of which will go to the restoration of historic Maple Grove Cemetery. For information contact e-mail jbaughm@southwind.net.

April 18-19, Mansfield, LA: 19th reenactment of the Battle of Mansfield (Sabine Crossroads) at Mansfield State Commemorative Area. For information contact Mansfield State Commemorative Area 888-677-6267.

April 23-25 Keokuk, Iowa: 11th Annual reenactment of the Battle of Pea Ridge. For information call 800-383-1219.

April 24-25, Lubbock, Texas: Moore Relic Show, at the South Plains Fairgrounds, I27, exit 4. For more information, write to Moore Relic Show, PO Box 247, Salado, TX 76571, 254-939-7530.

April 24-26, Albany, TX: Reenactment at Fort Griffin State Park. For information contact Fort Griffin State Park 915-762-3592.

April 25, Fort DeRussy, LA: Park Day '98, volunteer help is needed to help clean up the site of Fort DeRussy (see item in News Briefs, this issue). For more information contact Steve Mayeux 318-876-3702.

May 8-10, Clinton, Iowa: 3rd Annual Battle for Burnside Bridge at Eagle Point Park. For information contact The Clinton Visitor's and Tourism Center, 800-828-5702.

May 15-17, Bellmead, Texas: 3rd annual Battle of Bellmead, sponsored by the City of Bellmead and the Texas Volunteer Militia. For information contact Scooter Radcliff 254-799-2436.

May 15-17, Santa Fe, NM: The New Mexico Civil War Commemorative Congress presents a reenactment of the New Mexico Campaign, specifically the Battles of Glorieta Pass and Apache Canyon, at the Los Golondrinas Museum, 6 miles south of Santa Fe. For more information contact Carl Reed at 505-827-2141 or 505-898-8138.

May 23-24, Lexington, MO: "School of the Surgeon, Steward and Nurse." For more information contact Phil Woolfolk at 573-682-3396.

June 5-7, Hopkinton, Iowa: Civil War reenactment sponsored by the 17th Tennessee, Co K, at the Delaware County Historical Society, formerly the Lenox College, proceeds go to preservation of historical site. For information contact Duane Kromminga 319-926-2758.

June 6-7, Talihina, OK: 2nd Annual Old Military Road Civil War Reenactment. For more information contact Capt. Ron Miller, Rt 5, Box 295C, Ada, OK 74820, 580-332-4379.

June 13-14, Ozark, AR: 3rd Annual Five Skirmishes at Ozark, held at the Ozark Crafts and Marketplace, hosted by the

Northwest 15th Arkansas Infantry. For information contact Glenda Day 501-667-5664 or Alex Alexander 501-474-9799.

June 13-14, Columbia, MO: Living history demonstrations, skirmishes, fashion show. Sponsored by Columbia Parks and Recreation and the 5th Missouri Infantry. For information call 573-874-7636.

June 20-21, Grand Island, NE: Semi-Annual Civil War Reenactment at the Stuhr Museum. For information contact Gene Hughes 308-385-5316.

June 27-28, Olathe, KS: 15th Annual Bullwhacker Days on the grounds of the Mahaffie Stagecoach Shop and Farm on the Santa Fe Trail. For information contact Phil Campbell 913-782-6972.

July 11-12, Kanapolis, KS: Annual Frontier Army Garrison event at the Fort Harker Historic Site. For information contact the Ellsworth County Historical Society 785-472-3059.

July 18-19, Cedar Rapids, IA: 6th Annual Battle of Usher's Ferry at Seminole Valley Park. For information contact Bruce Kindig, 319-355-0898.

August 14-16, Bloomfield, IA: 6th Annual Iowa Territorial Historical Festival. Events include skirmishes each day, living history activities, fashion show. For information contact Kelly Schott 515-682-3091.

August 15-16, Kimmswick, MO: 3rd Annual Kimmswick Living History, sponsored by the Community of Kimmswick and Clark's Battery, 1st Confederate Division. For information contact Michael Roderman 573-729-7162, Walt Sanford 314-761-1597, or Hank Goehring 314-464-1698.

August 29-30, Fort Dodge, IA: Annual Civil War Days on the grounds of the Fort Museum and Frontier Village, home of pre-war log office of General Lewis Armistead CSA. For information contact David E. Parker 515-573-4231.

Sept. 12-13, St. Charles, MO: reenactment sponsored by the 9th Missouri Battalion CSA. For more information contact Robert Smith at 314-662-2442.

Sept. 19-20, Lexington, MO: living history event, with infantry drill and period demonstrations. For more information contact Phil Woolfolk at 573-682-3396.

Sept. 26-27, Pilot Knob, MO: Department of Natural Resources reenactment of the attack on Fort Davidson, sponsored by the 4th Missouri Cav USA. For more information contact Terry Caldenbach at 573-697-5637 or 573-546-3454.

Oct. 17-18, Bonner Springs, Kansas: Wyandotte County Days, sponsored by the 3rd Missouri Infantry and the Wyandotte County Historical Society. For more information contact the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, 631 N 126th St., Bonner Springs, KS 66012.

November 6-8, Vinita, OK: Battle of Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, sponsored by the Oklahoma Historical Society. For information contact Whit Edwards, e-mail todoole@aol.com.

SEEKING INFORMATION ON (SIO)

This area is open to anyone seeking any sort of specific information related to the Trans-Mississippi in the Civil War

Tom Sweeney (5228 S. State Hwy. ZZ, Republic, MO 65738)

is seeking copies of photographs of Missouri soldiers, both Confederate and Union, and outdoor period views of Missouri for a book on Missouri in the "Portraits of Conflict" series.

Steve Treaster (21516 W 72nd, Shawnee, KS 66218) is seeking info on the following units: 7th Iowa Inf, 4th Iowa Art, 17th Illinois Cav.

Gerald R. Gannon (420 Fairhaven Dr, Hurst, TX 76054) is working on a book about the CW in the Indian Territory and is seeking memoirs of participants.

Robert Lee Old (7221 W. Mequon Square Dr, Mequon, WI 53092) is seeking info on the following: 2nd Inf reg, 7th Div., Missouri State Guard; 4th MO Inf reg CSA; John R. Woodside, James Posey Woodside, and James B. Old of Oregon County, MO. (7/97)

Dwain Cunningham (2435 S. 26th St., Rogers, AR 72758) is seeking info on the pre-war life of Gen. Francis J. Herron.

Hugh J. Turnbull (34202 Christmas Tree Lane, Creswell, OR 97426) is seeking info on Co M, 2nd Iowa Cav at Corinth, MS. (5/97)

Rosemary Frey (Fort Scott National Historic Site, Old Fort Blvd., Fort Scott, KS 66701) is seeking info on CW weddings and female nurses.

John C. Lang (100 Orange St., Tipton, IA 52772) is seeking info on the Sully Dakota Campaign of 1864, specifically concerning Julius Wieneke, 7th Iowa Cav.

Maggie Burmeister (618 S. Sixth Ave., St. Charles, IL 60174) is seeking info on Co. F, 25th Iowa Infantry.

Gerald Angel (Rt 2, Box 312, Ellington, MO 63628) writes: "I am trying to locate any information pertaining to the 13th Illinois Cavalry during the early months of 1863 while they were at Barnsville (Ellington), MO, especially during the early months of March and April in preparation for Marmaduke's Second Missouri Raid. The need is to attribute a CW site to the regiment as part of a listing for the National Register. Any source, official, book, diary, letter or other would be greatly appreciated."

Ronald G. Huebner (27745 23rd Ave S, Federal Way, WA 98003, 253-839-5654) states that he is seeking info on and artifacts of the 25th Iowa Infantry and on Ironclad designs in the Trans-Miss.

Marticia Madory (13 Greenbush Dr, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601) is seeking info on Iowa Quakers serving in the Union army and irregular Confederate troops at the Battle of Liberty, MO.

Tom Yockey Jr. (1501 Santa Barbara St., St. Charles, MO 63303) seeks info on the 131st Illinois Infantry in the Vicksburg Campaign; also seeking CDVs, letters, diaries, etc. of men of the 131st IL.

Ron Hardin (8276 S. Eagle Road, Larkspur, CO 80118) is seeking info on Howell's Artillery from Texas (11th Texas Artillery), which fought in the Indian Territory during the CW and was stationed at Fort Washita, IT. Seeking any information for family history research.

Gil Bergman (3017 NE 59th Terrace, # 6, Gladstone, MO 64119) is seeking info on the 2nd/12th Missouri Cavalry CSA, originally recruited by Upton Hays in 1862. Interested in any diaries, letters, photos, etc. Also, seeking info on the subsequent life of Col. David Shanks, following his release from Gratiot Street Prison on August 15, 1865. Mr. Bergman hopes to publish a his-

tory of the regiment. (3/98)

Milton E. Botwinick is a professional genealogist, seeking info on a Corporal Aaron Stern, who was stationed at St. Louis Arsenal Jan 1862 to 1870 as an ordnance laborer in the regular army. He had previously served with the 8th U.S. Inf in New Mexico (1855-60). Contact Mr. Botwinick at P.O. Box 13464, Philadelphia, PA 19101-3464, e-mail miltone@aol.com. (7/96)

John Bradbury (7 Pecan Grove, Rolla, MO 65401; e-mail: jfb@umr.edu) is seeking letters and images pertaining to the military district of Rolla, MO, and Phelps Countians in the CW. (5/97)

Barry Popchok (120 Lilac Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15229) is researching a book on the CW in and around Helena, AR (Phillips County) for the University of Arkansas Press's "Civil War in the West" series. Of particular interest would be unpublished primary sources related to the topic, such as letters and diaries of soldiers and civilians. (5/97)

Kenneth Bradley (PO Box 571, Noblesville, IN 46061) is seeking info on John Wayne, of Co K, 3rd Iowa Infantry, later of the 9th Iowa Cavalry. (8/96)

Gene Murdock (Box 73, Bonne Terre, MO 63628) is seeking info on James Murdock who resided in the 2nd Congressional District at the time of his enlistment on 10/24/1864. James was mustered out on 7/19/1865 at Louisville, KY. (8/97)

Ronald Seymour (521 Tower Road, Clinton, IA 52732) is seeking sources on the 8th Iowa Cavalry, specifically books by Homer Mead, George Monlux, and Madison M. Walden. (5/97)

Jeffrey S. Prushankin (2463 Bristol Place, Fayetteville, AR 72703) is at work on a doctoral dissertation at the University of Arkansas on the subject of Dick Taylor and Edmund Kirby Smith. He would appreciate any information available on these two individuals. (11/96)

Howard G. Mann (PO Box 5054, Oak Ridge, TN 37831) is writing a book about the 10th Kansas Infantry and seeks any unpublished info. (11/96)

Curtis Payne (414 S. 70th East Ave, Tulsa, OK 74112) seeking info on Howell's Texas Battery for a book he is writing. (11/96)

Galvin Humphries (703 S. Main, St. Charles, MO 63301 314-940-2033) is seeking info on Co A, 8th Iowa Infantry, including photos, specifically relating to the period from Nov 1864 to April 1865 and the Battle of Spanish Fort, AL; also seeking info on Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Memphis. (12/96)

Kirby Smith (328 Eastern Ave, Barrington, IL 60010) seeks info on General John E. Smith, specifically at the Battle of Chattanooga. (12/96)

Mike Robey (107 N. Vine, Monroe City, MO 63456) is seeking info on the 10th Missouri Infantry CSA. (12/96)

Danny Camacho (2210 Canterbury, Austin, TX 78702-5615) is seeking info on the Texas Cotton Bureau's Quartermasters service (1862-1865), especially the teamsters on the San Antonio to Brownsville/Matamoros route. (1/97)

M. Jane Johansson (109 Bryan St., Pryor, OK 74361) is seeking photographs, particularly war-date, of soldiers of the 28th Texas Cavalry (Dismounted), Walker's Division, for a forthcoming book. Also interested in letters, diaries, etc. written by members of the 28th. (1/97)

Danny Odom (4746 Jessica Dr., Olive Branch, MS 38654) is seeking details regarding the formation and organization of

Trans-Miss CSA regiments, battalions, and brigades for June 1862 through December 1862 period. (1/97)

Troy Allen (2839 Summerhurst St., Memphis, TN 38118) is seeking info on Missouri Confederate graves, especially the guerrillas. He would like to get in touch with any organization that seeks out Missouri Confederate graves. (1/97)

David Casto (PO Box 86, Atkins, AR 72823) is writing a history of the 8th Missouri Cavalry (US), seeking info on this unit's activities in Arkansas in 1864-65. Especially sought are unpublished or little known sources. Also looking for a biography of General Eugene Carr. (2/97)

Aubrey Joseph (825 Eagle Mountain Blvd, Batesville, AR 72501) is seeking info on the Battle of Ditch Bayou, June 1864, near Lake Village, AR. (2/97)

Lee Belmonte (17505 S 145th E Ave., Bixby, OK 74008) is seeking info on any Civil War soldiers named Woods from Tennessee, Missouri, or Texas. (2/97)

Peter W. Hughes (1230 Pendleton St., Apt 6H, Cornell Arms Apts, Columbia, SC 29201) is interested in finding info on the Confederate buchaner Charles Read, especially post Civil War. (3/97)

Kenneth Canfield (414 Canyon Road, Santa Fe, NM 87501) is seeking info on 1) John C. Carlin, Capt Independent Cavalry attached to 1st Reg, 2nd Div MSG, who was the son of Thomas Carlin (1789-1852), Democratic governor of Illinois 1838-1842. 2) Capt James H. Carlin (1827-1903), Co D (the Canton Guards), 1st Reg MO Cav (CSA) organized July 1861 at Monticello, Lewis Co. 3) Pvt Alexander Hord, Co D, 1st Reg MO Cav (CSA). 4) Any info or research leads on Reconstruction in northeast Missouri and specifically Callaway and Audrain Counties. (4/97)

Daniel J. Frankignoul (64 Clos des Peupliers, 1200 Brussels, Belgium) is seeking everything pertaining to Confederate General Prince Camille de Polignac, the Red River Campaign, and the veterans of the Polignac Brigade in Northeast Texas. (4/97)

The Greene County Historical Society (120 N 12th St, Paragould, AR 72450) is seeking info on any activity in Greene County, Arkansas, or involving people from Greene County. (5/97)

John Livingston (P.O. Box 2445, Basalt, CO 81621, e-mail banjojil@sopris.net) is writing a book about the campaign of Major Tom Livingston's Partisan Rangers in Southwestern Missouri. He is interested in unusual information about Livingston and his men. Also, he is looking for descendants of men who served with him. And for a picture of the major. (5/97)

Bob Schmidt (5984 Highway Y, French Village, MO 63036) is seeking information on black soldiers serving in Co D of the 56th Regiment of U.S. Colored Infantry who were from southeast Missouri. (6/97)

Mike W. Thompson (732 E. Highland, Red Oak, TX 75154) is seeking information on Captain Alfred Johnson's Texas Spy Company, which was formed in McKinney, Texas in 1862. Thompson would also like to hear from any descendants of the men in this outfit. (6/97)

George R. Stammerjohan, State Historian II at the Northern Service Center, 1725 23rd St., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95816 is seeking info on Col. Benjamin Allston, CSA, who was Inspector General of General Kirby Smith's Trans-Miss Department 1863-1865. (6/97)

William Shea (PO Box 2085, Monticello, AR 71656) is seeking soldiers' letters, diaries, and memoirs on the Battle of Prairie Grove, AR. (7/97)

Carl F. Ingwolson Jr. (185 West F Street, Suite 700, San Diego, CA 92101) is seeking any and all info, beyond the basics, concerning the 21st Iowa Infantry: photos, first person accounts, etc. (7/97)

James E. McGhee (5907 Dove Lake Road, Jefferson City, MO 65101) is seeking info on the 8th Missouri Cavalry Regiment CSA. (7/97)

Timothy Westcott (6119 Lockton Lane, Fairway, KS 66205) is seeking info on locations along the Underground Railroad aka "Lane's Trail" through Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. (7/97)

James W. Farley (7710 NW Childress, Kansas City, MO 64152) is seeking info on Silas M. Gordon, 1st MO Cav CSA and later a guerrilla with Quantrill, Anderson and Todd. Also seeking info on John Thraikill. (7/97)

Lee H. Holtzclaw (8355 Locust Dr, Buena Park, CA 90620) is seeking info on C.D. Holtzclaw (or Holsclaw), guerrilla leader from Fayette, MO, or his brothers, William M., James P., John, and Benjamin, all of whom were in the MSG (6th MO Inf). (8/97)

Max Pope Jr (3505 S. Brookwood Circle, Birmingham, AL 35223) is seeking info on the 15th Texas Infantry. (9/97)

Arthur G. Draper (HCR 62, Box 14B, Hermann, MO 65401) is seeking info on Home Guard units organized by Union sympathizers in Missouri in 1861. (9/97)

Ellenor Howell (7513 Collingwood St., Sacramento, CA 95822, 916-422-4627) is seeking info on a Confederate company of the 30th Arkansas Infantry. This company was formed in the spring of 1862 in Greene and Clay counties, Arkansas, and went on active duty that summer. One of its officers was a Lt. Gardner. (10/97)

Paul Dolle (2724 Champions Dr., Rogers, AR 72758) is seeking info on Lt. Colonel Albert Bishop, 1st AR Cav US and Maj. William (Buck) Brown, Arkansas Independent Cavalry. (11/97)

Steve Mayeux (7162 Hwy 29, Cottonport, LA 71327) is seeking any info on Fort DeRussy, particularly obscure, hard-to-find references, such as diaries, letters home, old regimental histories, personal memoirs, etc. (11/97)

Kevin Brock (3001 Wedington, Fayetteville, AR 72701; e-mail kbrock@comp.uark.edu) is seeking any letters, diaries, memoirs, or other writings by or records of soldiers, including images, who served in the 16th Arkansas Infantry CSA (Hill's Regiment) for a history of the unit. (12/97)

William P. Lipes (232 Verndale Drive, Roanoke, VA 24019) is seeking info on A. J. McNeil of the 4th Louisiana Cavalry. (1/98)

Scott Akridge (PO Box 487, Bradford, AR 72020) is seeking info on the 12th Texas Cavalry, the 17th Missouri Infantry and the 4th Missouri Cavalry during Samuel Curtis's 1862 expedition into Arkansas. (1/98)

Steve Warren (6231 S. Richmond Ave., Tulsa, OK 74136, e-mail swarren385@aol.com) is seeking first-hand accounts and images of the participants of the First and Second Battles of Cabin Creek, IT. He is writing a book as a companion piece to his video "Last Raid at Cabin Creek." (3/98)