

SEPTEMBER DOCUMENTS

1. PRIMARY SOURCES DOCUMENTS SEPTEMBER WEEK ONE

September 1, 1861



Thomas C. Reynolds



John C. Fremont



James H. Lane

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#1)³⁵

September 1, 1861³⁶

**Kansas Governor Robinson to
Maj. Gen. Fremont**

O.R., I, 3:468-69

"As some parties are interested to have war on our border, and consequently may not be impartial in their reports [to you], I desire to say that we are in no danger of invasion [from Missouri], provided the government supplies at Fort Scott are sent back to Leavenworth and the Lane's brigade is removed from the border region. ...But what we have to fear, and do fear, is that Lane's brigade will get up a war by going over the line [into Missouri] committing depredations, and then returning into our state."

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA,
September 1, 1861.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT:

³⁵ For an explanation of how to read the FLP identifiers, see page xxxiv.

³⁶ See calendar on page xxx.

Dear SIR: An effort is being made to get up a panic in our state, and I am told messengers have been sent to you representing a fearful state of things on our border. As some parties are interested to have war on our border, and consequently may not be impartial in their reports [to you], I desire to say that we are in no danger of invasion [from Missouri], provided the government supplies at Fort Scott are sent back to Leavenworth and Gen. Lane's brigade is removed from the border region. It is true small parties of secessionists are to be found in Missouri, but we have good reason to know that they do not intend to molest Kansas in force until Jackson shall be reinstated as governor of Missouri. Indeed, when a short time since a guerrilla party came over and stole some property from our citizens, the officers in command of the Confederates compelled a return of the property, and offered to give up the leader of the gang to our people for punishment. But what we have to fear, and do fear, is that Lane's [Kansas Jayhawk] brigade³⁷ will get up a war by going over the line [into Missouri], committing depredations,³⁸ and then returning into our state.

This course will force the secessionists to put down any [U.S.] force we may have for their own protection, and in this they will be joined by nearly all the Union men of Missouri. If you will remove the supplies at Fort Scott to the interior, and relieve us of the Lane brigade,

I will guarantee Kansas from invasion from Missouri until [ex-governor] Jackson [and his rebels] shall drive you out of Saint Louis.

I am progressing rapidly with the organization

³⁷ Gen. James H. Lane commanded the Kansas Brigade. For a contemporary report on Lane, see (FLP: Ser 2PS-Dec#157), quoted in part in (FLP: Ser 2PS-Oct#134.1).

³⁸ See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Oct#134.1).

of the Home Guard,³⁹ and have arranged for speedily filling one of the New Mexico regiments.⁴⁰ With reference to the other, I am expecting to hear from your secretary. A gentleman here thinks he could furnish five companies for the Second New Mexico Regiment in a short time if Mr. Wood has not filled it.

Could I have one company of cavalry and one of artillery in the Home Guard regiment, provided the State furnish the guns or a part of them and the cavalry company furnish their own horses and horse equipment?⁴¹ If so, I should like it.

I think the outfit for the New Mexico regiments could be purchased here to good advantage, so far as mules, wagons, and provisions are concerned.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON⁴²

Editor's Note: Congressman James H. Lane was a friend of President Lincoln that initially provided security for the White House after the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Kansas men supporting Lane actually stayed in the White House until units from the northeast arrived to replace them. Afterwards, Lane was made a brigadier general of volunteers by Lincoln and given the authority to organize three infantry regiments in Kansas without the concurrence of the governor. Traditionally, governors were tasked to organize regiments within their states, but it was not uncommon for Lincoln himself to authorize politicians to organize



regiments as he did with Lane.

After Gen. Lane organized his Kansas Brigade, he used them to pillage and plunder Missouri as though he was occupying enemy territory without regard to the rights of non-combatants. As Lincoln bypassed the normal procedures⁴³ for organizing state regiments, and then ignored creditable complaints about Lane's villainy, Lincoln himself was indirectly responsible for Lane's plunder of Missouri and the problems Lane created for the Union cause in Missouri. The examples below demonstrate Lincoln's culpability concerning Lane.

Example 1: Making Lane a brigadier general, authorizing him to organize a brigade, and directing him to "put it through."

*Executive Mansion
June 20, 1861*

Hon. Secretary of War

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

³⁹ Home Guard: Locally organized, military-style county self-defense force, recognized and eventually supplied by the United States. Members cannot be deployed outside of their county of muster without their consent.

⁴⁰ Two regiments being organized in Kansas for use in the New Mexico Territory as replacements for the regular army units being pulled out.

⁴¹ Governors needed to request permission to organize regiments in order to ensure they were accepted and funded by the federal government. He should have made his request to the secretary of war, not MGen. Fremont.

⁴² Kansas became a state on January 31, 1861. Charles L. Robinson was its first governor.

⁴³ President Lincoln had previously written, "this order is to be of no effect unless the governor of each state from which troops are to be enlisted shall endorse his approval upon it." Source: "Draft of Order Authorizing Benjamin F. Butler to Raise a Volunteer Force," in Roy P. Basler, ed., *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Vol. 4 (Rutgers University Press, 1953), p. 510.

⁴⁴ Considering the depredations of Lane and his brigade, and the fact Lane was also a Jayhawker during the earlier Bleeding Kansas border war between Kansas and

Yours truly,
A. Lincoln
(FLP: Ser 2PS-Jun#60.3)

Example 2: Ignoring Lane's depredations in Missouri.

A. An extract of a report from Maj. Gen. Henry Halleck, commander of the Department of Missouri:

*"The conduct of the forces under Lane and Jennison has done more **for the enemy** in this state than could have been accomplished by 20,000 of his own army. I receive almost daily complaints of outrages committed by these men **in the name of the United States**, and the evidence is so conclusive as to leave no doubt of their correctness. It is rumored that Lane has been made a brigadier-general. I cannot conceive of a more injudicious appointment. It will take 20,000 men to counteract its effect in this state, and, moreover, is offering a premium for rascality and robbing generally."*

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Dec#157)

B. Lincoln's comments concerning the above report from Gen. Halleck:

December 27, 1861.

An excellent letter though I am sorry General Halleck is so unfavorably impressed with General Lane.

A.L. [Abraham Lincoln]
(FLP: Ser 2PS-Dec#229)

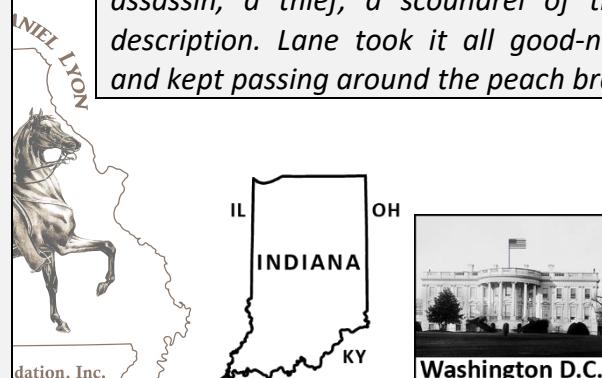
Missouri, and Lincoln would have known this, one wonders what Lincoln was communicating when he wrote: "We need the services of such a man out there at once," and "Tell him when he starts to put it through, not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through."

C. Second letter from Gen. Halleck:

The Kansas Brigade of Lane is "no better than a band of robbers that cross from Kansas to rob, steal, plunder, and burn whatever they can lay their hands on." (FLP: Ser 2PS-Jun#60.3)

D. Comments by Gen. Sturgis:

The conversation at first was general and pleasant; in a little while [Gen.] Sturgis directed it into a discussion of the horse-stealing, house-robbing, throat-cutting system which characterized [Gen.] Lane's warfare against the people of Missouri. Sturgis grew furious; he denounced Lane as a wretch, an assassin, a thief, a scoundrel of the vilest description. Lane took it all good-naturedly, and kept passing around the peach brandy.⁴⁵



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#2)

September 1, 1861

**Asst. Sec. of War Scott
to Indiana Gov. Morton**

O.R., III, 1:474

War Department,
Washington City,

September 1, 1861-9.36 a. m.

Hon O. P. Morton,
Governor, Indianapolis:

⁴⁵ A report of an Oct. 1861 meeting between Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, who assumed command of Union forces after Gen. Lyon was killed at Wilson's Creek, and Gen. Lane. Franc B. Wilkie, *Pen and Powder* (Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1888): p. 61.

Protect the railroads as indicated. I have telegraphed you three times within the last forty-eight hours. Did you get messages? Your agent, Mr. Owen, was authorized to buy 3,000 more Enfield rifles yesterday. General Butler⁴⁶ and Commodore Stringham⁴⁷ have gained a splendid victory at Cape Hatteras.⁴⁸ Took two forts, 730 prisoners, many officers, cannon, small arms, etc., without the loss of a man on our side. Keep us posted about border movements.

Thomas A. Scott,
Assistant Secretary of War.



**Indiana Gov. Morton to
Asst. Sec. of War Scott**
O.R., III, 1:475

Indianapolis, Ind., September 1, 1861.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Please send immediately four proper department bugles for artillery companies ready to march. The Eleventh and Eighth (reorganized regiments) and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh

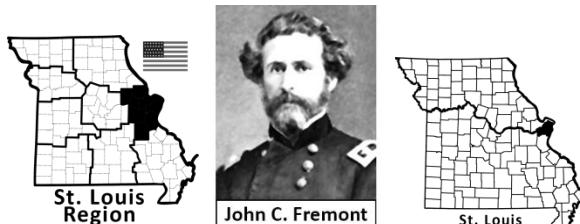
⁴⁶ Gen. Benjamin Butler, a former Massachusetts state senator, began his military career in 1840. He commanded a regiment of primarily Irish Americans, as its colonel. He was eventually elected brigadier general, after his regiment was reorganized, and, in 1857, appointed to the Board of Visitors of West Point by then Sec. of War Jefferson Davis.

⁴⁷ Commodore Silas H. Stringham, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War, was in command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

⁴⁸ The Battle of Hatteras Inlet, the first combined operation of the Union Army and Navy in the Civil War, was fought August 28-29, 1861.

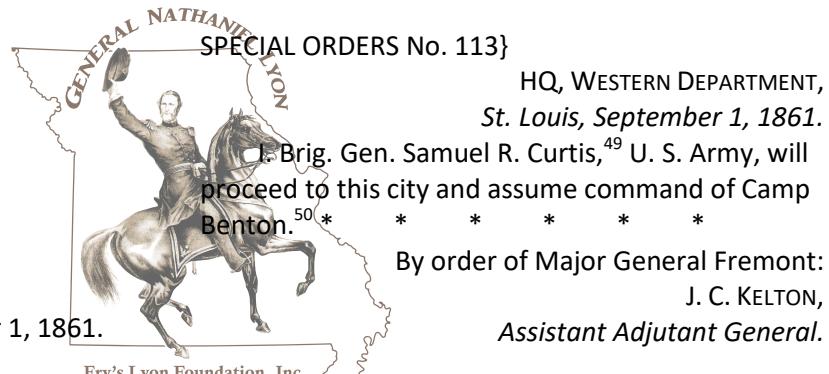
Regiments are ready to leave this week. In what direction shall they go?

O. P. Morton,
Governor of Indiana.



**Maj. Gen. Fremont Orders Gen. Curtis
to Command Camp Benton**

O.R., I, 53:502



By order of Major General Fremont:
J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Editor's Notes:

1. The above order not only causes Gen. Curtis to assume command of Camp Benton, it also makes him responsible for converting the untrained volunteers and their inexperienced officers into a fighting force capable of defending Missouri, and taking the war to the enemy. Camp Benton was ordered constructed by Fremont as a reception center, quartering and training

⁴⁹ Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, a West Pointer, had been the commander of the 2nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He would later violate both the Articles of War and Army Regulations by sabotaging rather than supporting his commander, MGen. Fremont.

⁵⁰ Camp Benton was in the northern part of St. Louis City. See the shaded area of map AM-2 on page 336.

facility, for the thousands of recruits flooding into St. Louis. See (FLP: Ser 2PS-SepP1-Annex-10) for a report/description of Camp Benton.

The greater part of the old troops [90-day volunteers], especially the foreign element, is going out of service. The new levies are literally the rawest ever got together. They are reported by the officers to be entirely unacquainted with the rudiments of military exercise. To bring them before the enemy in their present condition would be to have only an unmanageable mob. I can remedy this if I can be authorized by the president and secretary of war to collect throughout the states instructed men who have seen service. With them I could make a skeleton —meager enough, but still a frame-work—on which to form the army. This authority ought to be allowed, and the cost of transportation. Don't lose time, but get it quick. I assure you it will require all we can do, and to do it in the best manner, to meet the enemy.

...The contest in the Mississippi Valley will be a severe one. We had best meet it in the face at once, and by so doing we can rout them. Who now serves the country quickly serves her twice.

Above, Fremont is requesting the authority to pull together men with military experience to help him create an operational fighting force and turn untrained volunteers into an army capable of taking to the field and defeating Missouri secessionist citizen-saboteurs, and three separate Confederate forces that have already invaded Missouri.⁵¹ It also includes

⁵¹ The three separate forces are Confederate generals McCulloch in Northwest Arkansas, and Hardee and Pillow, already in southeast Missouri.

organizing the defense of strategic point, so they are defensible after his army takes to the field.

2. In order to both accommodate and train the arriving volunteers, Fremont arranged the construction of Camp Benton in the northern part of St. Louis. Then he issued the above order putting Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, the former commander of the 2nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and a West Point graduate, in command of Camp Benton, making him responsible for supervising its construction, receiving and accommodating the volunteers, and supervising their training.



Editor's Note: From here forward, we see examples of Grant's soldierly qualities, which allowed him to rise through the ranks to become army commander by the end of the war.⁵² The following demonstrates several of those qualities. He is a good subordinate that follows orders; once he understands what is expected, he is a self-starter that requires minimal supervision. He gives clear and concise orders to his subordinate, and he keeps his commander informed on the enemy situation, his plans and intentions.

In the following letter, written a few days after having met with and received instruction from MGen. Fremont, Grant reports he has arrived at Cape Girardeau and assumed command of the Southeast Military

⁵² In Bruce Catton's 1954 book, *U.S. Grant and the American Military Tradition*, on page 106, he wrote that Grant, in a letter to Congressman Washburn, wrote: So long as I hold a commission in the army, I have no view of my own to carry out. Whatever may be the orders of my superiors and the law, I will execute. No man can be efficient as a commander who sets his own notions above the law and those whom he has sworn to obey.

Region (which included Cairo, Illinois).

Earlier, Grant had commanded the forces at Ironton, seventy miles west-northwest of Cape Girardeau, but had been temporally sent to Jefferson City before returning to assume command of the full Southeast Military Region. It is worthy of note that Fremont had overruled those who wanted Gen. John Pope to be given that command as he was senior to Grant, had political connections, and was a friend of both Lincoln and Illinois Governor Yates. However, having worked with both Grant and Pope, Fremont preferred Grant be responsible for the forces between St. Louis and the Confederates threatening to move up along the Mississippi to capture St. Louis.

As Fremont's replacement, MGen. Henry Halleck had done his best to short-circuit Grant's career; had it not been for Fremont recognizing Grant's abilities and giving him an opportunity to demonstrate those abilities, Grant may not have risen as high as he did in the army.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Aug#279)

August 30, 1861

Gen. Grant to Maj. Gen. Fremont

O.R., I, 3:143-144

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, [CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY], Mo.,

August 30, 1861

I arrived here at 4:30 o'clock this evening and assumed command of the post. Found that Colonel Marsh, with thirteen companies of infantry, two pieces of artillery, and about 50 cavalry, armed with rifles taken from the Ninth Missouri Volunteers, left here at 10 o'clock p.m. yesterday.

A report is just in from him, stating that he was in Jackson [Cape Girardeau County]. No enemy was found. This command took with it but two days' rations, but I have ordered to leave by



Foy's Lyon Foys

daylight tomorrow morning three days' more rations, excepting meat. This I have instructed must be supplied by the country, giving special instructions, however, that it must be done in a legal way. Owing to the limited amount of transportation, it is impossible to forward much of a supply at one time. Thirteen teams are reported to me as being the extent of transportation at present available. Additional wagons, however, were received a few days ago, and as soon as the harness is supplied, eight more can be started from captured mules now in our possession.

The fortifications here are in a considerable state of forwardness, and I would judge, from visiting them this afternoon, are being pushed forward with vigor. I notice that a number of contrabands, in the shape of Negroes, are being employed, apparently much to their satisfaction. I will make inquiry how they came here, and if the fact has not been previously reported, ask instructions. A junction with General Prentiss is not reported.

No blank muster-rolls have ever been received here. I have ordered one copy for each company to be ruled out, and the balance to be copied when the blanks are received.

U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier General, Commanding

[To] Captain J. C. KELTON, Saint Louis, Mo.

Editor's Note: In the above report written the same evening Grant arrived in Cape Girardeau, Grant demonstrates he has complied with the verbal instruction received from Fremont, gives the status of his new command, and his intentions concerning compliance with his assigned missions.

This excellent report demonstrates Grant's positive attitude, attention to detail, aggressive nature, and that he is a self-starter not requiring micromanagement. It probably also demonstrates why Fremont selected him to command the Southern Military Region over the other brigadier generals in his command.

With this report, he provides Fremont a clear picture of the situation in his new command.

1. Col. Marsh, with one regiment, departed toward the south the previous day and reported the enemy had yet to be located. He advises that Marsh's unit is armed with weapons, turned in by the 90-day volunteers that had already returned to St. Louis for discharge.

2. Col. Marsh's element departed with only two days' rations, so he will be forwarding them additional rations and directing them to obtain rations and forage along their route of march, but to do it legally by issuing payment vouchers for anything taken.

3. He is experiencing a shortage of wagons, and the official forms required for daily strength reporting, but states he is working to ameliorate both problems.

4. He reports work is progressing well on the forts ordered constructed by Fremont. But notes that contrabands, in the form of Negroes, are being employed in the fort construction. Not knowing if using slaves is legal, or if Fremont is aware of them being used, he states he will inquire how they came to be used, and if their presence has been previously reported. If their use has not been reported, he will ask for instructions concerning their use.

5. Grant reports that Gen. Prentiss, whom he is replacing as the Southern Region commander, has yet to arrive from Ironton. Prentiss, who had previously been senior to Grant, was unaware that Grant was now senior to him and that he would be serving under Grant. Prentiss, after learning he would be subordinate to Grant, refused to serve under Grant and was called back to St. Louis. The facts surrounding his refusal, and the result, are covered below.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#3.1)

September 1, 1861

Gen. Grant to Maj. Gen. Fremont

O.R. I, 3: 144

Grant is advising Fremont that he has learned that the enemy started pulling back to the south on August 27, and that he (Grant) is organizing his forces to pursue them. He advises Fremont of his intentions and says, unless he receives other instructions, he will execute them.



Headquarters,
Cape Girardeau [Cape Girardeau County], Mo.,
September 1, 1861.

SIR: Since my report of yesterday, reliable information has come in to the effect that the enemy are deserting, or have deserted, all their positions north of the line from Bird's Point [Mississippi County] to Sikeston [Scott County],⁵³ and probably from there.

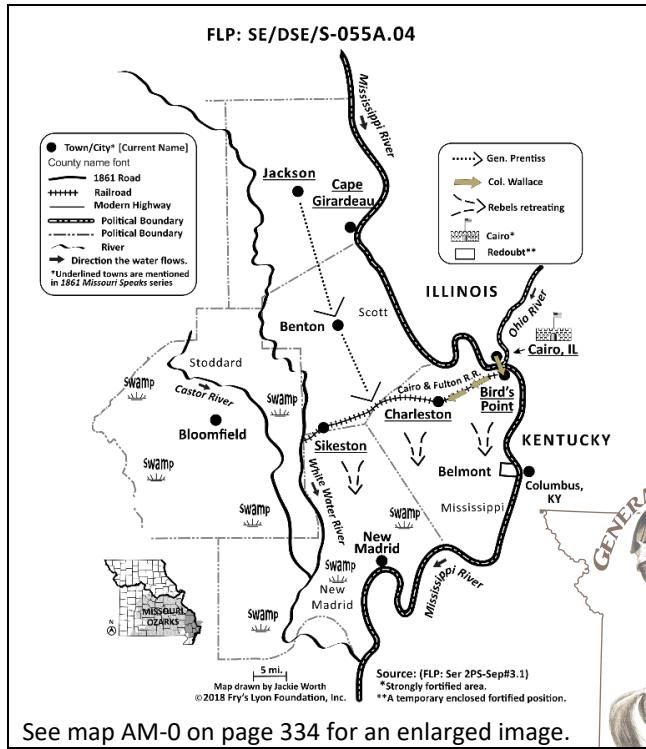
This movement seems to have commenced on the 27th of August. Not hearing from General Prentiss, and learning the above facts, I have written to General McClelland⁵⁴ at Cairo [Illinois], advising that Colonel Wallace⁵⁵ proceed to Charleston [Mississippi County], and reconnoiter from there, as directed [by you] to do, after a junction had been formed between this command and the one from Ironton [Iron County]. Should no instructions be received here different from any I

⁵³ See map AM-0 on next page.

⁵⁴ U.S. Congressman John A. McClelland, from Illinois, was appointed brigadier general by President Lincoln. He initially commanded Illinois troops at Cairo until he became Gen. Grant's second in command.

⁵⁵ Col. William H. L. Wallace was in command of the 11th Illinois Infantry.

now have, upon hearing of General Prentiss's arrival at Jackson [Cape Girardeau County], I will order the column to move south under his command and proceed myself to Bird's Point and take command there.



U. S. GRANT,⁵⁶

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Captain J. C. KELTON,

Asst. Adj't. General, U. S. Army, Saint Louis, Mo.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#3.2)

September 1, 1861

Gen. Grant to Col. Smith

O.R. I, 3: 144

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CAPE GIRARDEAU [CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY], Mo.,
September 1, 1861.

Colonel M. L. SMITH,

Commanding Eighth Missouri Volunteers:

SIR: The undersigned being instructed from the Western Department of the Army to take command of all the troops in southeast Missouri, the command of this post will be relinquished in your favor.* You will therefore take command at once, making your reports to General Fremont at Saint Louis, from my departure until otherwise instructed. It has been enjoined upon me [by Maj. Gen. Fremont] to see that the work of fortifying Cape Girardeau be pushed vigorously forward. You will see, therefore, that the officers in charge of this work have every facility given them that your command can afford.**

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General.



* After assuming command of the Southeast Region, Grant appointed Col. Smith the commander of Cape Girardeau.

** Maj. Gen. Fremont always emphasized the preparation of defensive works at all strategic points under his command; statements to that effect are seen in his instruction to commanders assuming command at all military posts. When Fremont arrived in St. Louis, he had no troops trained in the construction of fortifications, bridges, roads, and other tasks requiring engineering skills. Consequently, one of his early actions was to organize the Engineer Regiment of the West, composed of persons accustomed to construction type work. This unit was composed of ten companies spread across the state. The officers Col. Smith was directed to support were members of this unit.

[Thomas F. Army, Jr., *Engineering Victory*, pp. 81-83.]

⁵⁶ Gen. Ulysses S. Grant would take command of the Southeast Missouri District at Cairo, Illinois on September 4, 1861. See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#26).



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#3.3)

September 1, 1861

Gen. Grant to Gen. McClelland

O.R. I, 3: 144-145

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CAPE GIRARDEAU [CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY], Mo.,
September 1, 1861.

Brigadier General JOHN A. McCLELLAND,
Cairo, Ill.:

I learn from information which is reliable that the enemy have left Commerce [Scott County], Benton [Scott County], and probably Sikeston [Scott County], etc. They have taken all their artillery and probably fallen back to New Madrid [New Madrid County].

I would advise that Colonel Wallace push out to Charleston [Mississippi County] at once and reconnoiter without waiting to hear from the column from Ironton [Iron County].

As soon as a junction is formed between General Prentiss and Colonel Marsh,⁵⁷ I will be informed of it and will assume command of all the troops co-operating from this point to Cairo, and will move down the river at once. If Colonel Waagner's⁵⁸ instructions are not different from mine, Belmont [Mississippi County] should have been taken possession of and held.

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General.

⁵⁷ Col. Charles C. Marsh was in command of the 20th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

⁵⁸ Col. Gustave Waagner was the chief of artillery at Cairo, under Gen. Grant.

Editor's Note: The above letter is historically significant for the following reasons:

1. It is the first report that the Confederates are pulling out of southeast Missouri, an indication they have abandoned their earlier plans to unite forces from Tennessee and Arkansas for a movement up through southeast Missouri to capture St. Louis.
2. It demonstrates that Grant is aggressively implementing Fremont's instructions to push the rebels out of southeast Missouri.
3. Grant advises/directs Col. Wallace to immediately start moving south to confirm the report of the rebel pull-back. Wallace had previously been awaiting the arrival of Gen. Prentiss to start his movement south, as they were expecting to need to fight their way south.
4. We learn that Col. Waagner was about to land a reconnaissance force at Belmont, Missouri, across from Columbus, Kentucky. Fremont had ordered this landing prior to Grant assuming command in southeast Missouri
5. After Waagner's landing at Belmont on September 2nd, Confederate commanders Major General Polk and Brigadier General Pillow in Tennessee were concerned that Waagner's landing was a sign of an impending crossing of the Mississippi River to occupy Columbus, Kentucky. In response, Polk ordered an invasion of Kentucky on September 3, and Pillow's forces occupied Columbus on September 4. This effectively broke Kentucky's neutrality and caused it to align with the United States.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#3.4)

September 1, 1861

Gen. Grant to Maj. Gen. Fremont

O.R. I, 3: 145

Grant confirms previous reports that the enemy is falling back. He indicates he intends for Gen. Prentiss to continue toward the south in pursuit of the enemy, but a shortage of wagons will cause a delay of at least a day. Knowing Fremont is working on correcting the wagon shortage, Grant only reports the facts; he does not complain in writing, as do West Pointers Maj. Gen. Hunter, Gen. Pope, and Gen. Curtis, as part of their effort to have Fremont, a non-West Pointer, relieved. All three generals are friends of Lincoln and in direct communication with him. Their direct communication with Washington, behind Fremont's back, while encouraged by Lincoln, is in violation of the Articles of War and Army Regulations, which forbid any officer to speak disparagingly of a superior in command, or do anything calculated to bring his authority into contempt.

Headquarters,
Cape Girardeau [Cape Girardeau County], Mo.,
September 1, 1861.

SIR: General Prentiss has just arrived. Will move the column under his command to Sikeston [Scott County] as soon as possible. I will go to Bird's Point [Mississippi County] and take command there and push out from that point. General Prentiss reports that [C.S.A. Gen.] Hardee⁵⁹ left Greenville [Wayne

⁵⁹ C.S.A. Gen. William J. Hardee was in command of the Confederate troops in that portion of Arkansas lying west of the White and Black Rivers and north of the Arkansas

County] the day he left Ironton [Iron County], and has fallen back into Arkansas. The scarcity of transportation here has prevented me having provisions thrown forward to Jackson [Cape Girardeau County], preparatory for this move, and will necessarily cause a delay of at least one day.

U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

Captain J. C. KELTON,

Asst. Adj't. General, U. S. Army, Saint Louis, Mo.

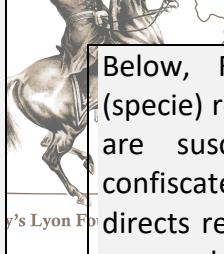


(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#4)

September 1, 1861

Maj. Gen. Fremont to Gen. Pope

O.R., I, 3:468



Below, Fremont orders gold and silver (specie) removed from banks in Missouri that are susceptible to having their funds confiscated by rebel forces and bandits. He directs receipts for the funds be issued. It is assumed the funds will be placed in the Treasury Office in St. Louis and then be available to properly accredited bank officials.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 1, 1861.

Brig. Gen. JOHN POPE.⁶⁰

SIR: You are hereby directed to take possession, if possible, of all the specie [gold and silver coins] in the banks located at Canton and LaGrange, Lewis County, Mo., and send the same at once to the city of Saint Louis, under a sufficient

River to the Missouri line, with headquarters at Pitman's Ferry.

⁶⁰ Gen. John Pope was in command of the District of North Missouri.

escort, giving a proper receipt for the same to the person entitled thereto.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General, Commanding

Editor's Note: The situation described in the letter to Gen. Pope below applied to all units organized prior to MGen. Fremont arriving in St. Louis to assume command of the Department of the West. Below is the response that Fremont received the day after his arrival, from a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, when he requested the funds and equipment necessary to correct the problems reported below.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861

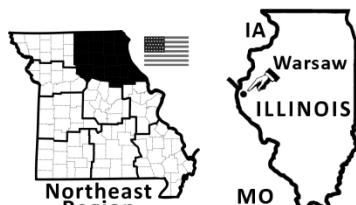
Dear General Fremont:

I have two telegrams from you but find it impossible now to get any attention to Missouri or Western matters from the authorities here. You will have to do the best you can and take all needful responsibility to defend and protect the people over whom you are specially set.

Yours truly, and in haste,

Montgomery Blair

[FLP: Ser 2PS-Jul#134]



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#7.1)

September 1, 1861

Col. Bishop to Gen. Pope

The State Historical Society of Missouri, William Bishop papers (C3894)

"The tents, camp equipage, arms,

ammunition, uniforms, blanks for organizing and blank reports & requisitions, and in fact, everything for a thorough organization, we require at this camp as soon as we can possibly obtain them."

Headquarters Camp Sullivan, Warsaw [Illinois]
September 1, 1861

Brig. Genl. Pope:

Sir, The men at this camp are very much in need of something to keep them comfortable these cold nights. We have purchased & borrowed all the blankets we can find in this neighborhood and cannot procure our share, the number we require. It is out of the question to keep men without something to make them comfortable. Many of them are actually suffering for clothing—having been driven from their homes in Missouri almost naked.


The tents, camp equipage, arms, ammunition, uniforms, blanks for organizing and blank reports & requisitions, and in fact, everything for a thorough organization, we require at this camp as soon as we can possibly obtain them. The requisitions were made out and left with I. C. Woods⁶¹ at Maj. Genl. Fremont's headquarters, and as I wrote to have them delivered at your office, hope they have reached you before this time & been filled.

Horses cannot be purchased in the way proposed. People know nothing of a draft on the quartermaster, and [in] 10 days faithful work, we have succeeded in purchasing two horses only. Now if the authority can be forwarded to us to contract with responsible parties in lots of fifty or one hundred, we can then find business men who would undertake the job, and being acquainted with a business transaction, no difficulty is apprehended in making an arrangement. I would recommend that in order to purchase the horses in time for service, the authority be sent us by an early mail.

I have appointed Mr. William A. Scott, a gentleman fully competent as inspector, who can

⁶¹ Isaiah Churchill Woods was the Director of Transportation under MGen. Fremont.

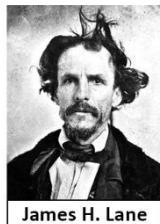
give you, he thinks, such reference as to his qualifications in the city as will be satisfactory. I cheerfully recommend him to your favorable notice.

Very Respectfully Yours,

William Bishop,⁶²

Colonel Commanding N.E. Mo. Cavalry.

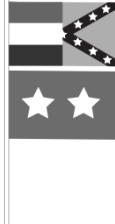
MILITARY POWs - Parolees - Exchanges



James H. Lane



Sterling Price



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#7.3)

September 1, 1861

**Gen. Lane to
Rebel (MSG) Maj. Gen. Price**

O.R., II, 1:128-129

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS BRIGADE,
Kansas City [Jackson County], Mo.,
September 1, 1861.

Fry's Lyon Foundation, Inc.

Major General PRICE,
Commanding Missouri State Guard.

SIR: I am instructed by General James H. Lane,⁶³ commanding Kansas Brigade, to say that he is willing to exchange Henry N. Rosser and Michael McCarty, prisoners in his hands, for any two commissioned officers of his brigade now in your hands. You can send them to this city, and on their arrival, I will immediately discharge and send under proper safeguards the two prisoners above named.

I send this message by Lieutenant Thomas W.

⁶² Col. William H. Bishop was in the process of organizing and training a Missouri Home Guard cavalry unit at Warsaw, Illinois. That unit would eventually call itself the "Black Hawk Cavalry."

⁶³ Gen. James H. Lane participated in predatory raids in western Missouri and in Kansas. See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Dec#157). Also see the Editor's Note following (FLP: Ser 2PS-Sep#1).

Scudder,⁶⁴ of my command, whom I will expect to have treated as a gentleman and soldier.

Respectfully, etc.,

THOMAS J. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Prisoner Exchange vs. Paroled—When a soldier on either side surrendered or was captured in Missouri, he was often released "on parole," after taking an oath not to take up arms against the opposing side during the duration of the war. If a paroled man were again captured under arms, he could be executed on the spot.* However, men could be exchanged (as described above); after being exchanged, both men were free to fight again.

*At the battle of Shiloh, some of the U.S. 25th Regt. Missouri Vol. that were recognized as having been captured and paroled after the Battle of Lexington, were reportedly bayoneted on the spot. [O.R. ii,1:45.]



September 2, 1861

On September 2, 1861, the Battle of Dry Wood Creek was fought in Vernon County, Missouri. For details of the battle, see the official after-action reports at (FLP: Ser 2PS-SepP1-Annex-8).

⁶⁴ Thomas W. Scudder raised Company A, 5th Kansas Cavalry, that participated in the sacking of Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri on September 23, 1861.