This Book was captured at the Battle of Locust Grove. I make a journal of it for present use. The battle was fought on the 3rd of July 1862, at sun rise A.M.
This Book was captured at the Battle of Frueaume July 5th, 1862

W. A. Halling

Boat

1862
J.R. Thomas
21 August 1860

Frank Rives
Robert Montgomery

John Butler
Total expenses 1861 year

1 pistol match $25.00
1 B peppers $2.10

Peter Jayson

35
June 28, 1862.

Down the River

Oh the river is up the Channel is deep
And the wind blows steady and strong
Let the splash of your oars be the measure Rep.
as we row the old boat along.

Oh the river is up the Channel is deep
And the wind blows steady and strong
Let the splash of your oars be the measure Rep.
as we row the old boat along.

By Faded Flower Co.

By Faded Flower Co.

By Faded Flower Co.

By Faded Flower Co.

Come along I sing for the
free negroes
Remember the Wine Falconer
Down de Ribber

Oh, the River is up, the Channel is deep,
& the wind hows steady & strong;
let the splash of your oars be measured up,
as we row the old boat along.

Oh the water is bright & flashing like gold
Fort Smith June 18, 1862

George C. Falconer left for Col. Clarkson's regiment June 17, 1862, and crossed the Arkansas River at Willard ferry 12 miles above Ft. Smith, and stopped at Hotel 9 miles from Fort Smith. Day's ride 27 miles.

Thursday June 19th 30 miles. Friday the 20th 35 miles. Encamped near Park Hill.

Saturday 21st Day's Travel 30 miles. 8 miles South of grand saline. 22nd Day's Travel 20 miles. Encamped 10 miles west of Col. Stinnett's Mill. 23rd Overlooked. They Commanded day's march 17 miles. 24th Layed up. 5 miles from Cow Skin Prairie. 25th Day's Marched 20 miles. Encamped 1 mile from grand saline. 26th The present day's travel 8 miles. 8 miles from grand saline. Where we encamped. 27th Moved 7 miles farther South on grand prairie. Where we encamped.
On Wolf Creek, grass is very plentiful but water very scarce.

Nothing interesting from today.

March, working and attending to our horses. In the amusement that we can find, we are to-day a federal who was taken prisoner at Bentonville. He had been left there on 15 April. He was taken by a man that lived at Bentonville. He was turned over to Col. Stanwix.

The Tables Turned.

We will open this journal on the other side of the question.

A H. Kelly 1833

May 12th, 1863
Prinah Journal

July 31, 1862

Grand Saline - or - Locust Grove
Battle Ground — This book is one of the trophies taken this morning.

With a force of 200 Creeks
Indians from the 1st Indian Regt.
Under command of Lieut. Col. St.
Wattles & Adjutant C. E. Cellisthorp
about one hundred men from the
Kansas 9th. & a small detachment
of Infantry from the Kansas 10th.
Together, with 5 guns, we marched
from Captain Allen's Kansas
Battlery. We made a forced march
of 36 miles from 10 ½ O'clock on
the evening of July 30th. & surprised the
enemy about two miles across Grand
Rim. Upon the top of a high hill called
Locust Grove hill. The detachment
of Indians, were in the advance
by Lieut Col. Wattles & Adjutant
Cellisthorp. Wattles upon the left
& Cellisthorp on the right. The
change was made up a steep hill
some 50 rods. The enemy commenced
fire as soon as the one rose over
The brow of the hill. The fire was rapid but their range was to high. The balls passing over our heads, some fine, fell upon our rapid approach at a cavalry. The enemy broke ranks and fled in terrible confusion, leaving every thing just as it was, except the house. A third or the flight that the cooking vessels were left upon the fires of their whirly wood, ready prepared and untouched. The sun was just rising on a more beautiful morning. A dawned over that country. The rebel command consisted of a portion of Clarkisons and Sand Waites Commands both of which were much inferior to our force. The whole amount of property taken would probably amount one thousand thousand dollars. But owing to insufficient count & loose manner in taking care of the-firefight, but little will be saved to the government.
The great onishap of this expedtive sefall to the inssignint & unreli-
vable character of the offier in command (Col. Wm. Weir). No dependance can be placed upon him, as was fully demon-
strated in this battle, for while he well knew during the whole night march that we were approaching the enemy, he made frequent visits to his bottle at the near as we approached the enemy. The greater his excess.
+ by the time the attack was made he was in no condition to give an order, in fact he did not approach the battlefield until some time after. The battle was over & then in a state of intoxication. While he was yet encompassed with enemys on three sides he threw him-into his ambulance & boun to become unconscious, & just being aroused our position was a critical one & the
Command, either must push the battle farther or draw from the field.
Efforts were made to arrive at the Colonel to no purpose;
a consultation was held by the subordinate officers and
finally resulted in taking what the body of the enemy could
put up with and fall back some 10 miles through the excessive heat
of a scorching day.
This is a terrible
state of affairs, when the
lines of an army are placed in the hands of a worthless
drunkard officer.

July 4
This is a glorious morning; our troops are all in fine spirits.
The greatest latitude is given to
the men, a general jollification
is going on; the only thing to
drink is again chili, only to get
sweated again. Every comissary
comes with delight today; their

is nothing to mar the general pleasantness, except the frequent stopping
signs that cannot participate in the general festivities. The balance of the Brigade came
up last night in command of Col. Sudlow. The ground we are encamped upon is finely located
and called Hudson's Crossing. The day is pleasant. The glorious 4th of July has seemed far more
dreadful to all in the command than ever before. It has furnished an occasion for reflection, for only
one seems to more fully realize the sacredness of the day. It brings to the mind, most forcibly the
spirit which prompts to the real patriot to reverence the day which historically marks the
birth of our national existence. Our reverence for this day is not idle reverence, it is a short, but
holy period in every passing year that gives new life to the fire of real liberty. Although a long
Incessant years of peace and prosperity have expired, and now, as our ardor yet new, that our liberties are endangered. This annual birthday of freedom, "honors the shoulders in bearing to a furious flame," each heart seems to be inspired with a new tenacious resolution, to hand down to future generations the old story of liberty personified and purified by the blood of a noble and patriotic leader. May God bless and sanctify it to this nation's honor and long prosperity.

July 5th

We this morning took up our line of march down the west side of Grand River. All the prisoners taken at the Battle of Fort front were forwarded to Fort Scott under command of Col. Clark. Heard much down cast from his appearance.
July 12. Since the 5th I have had no spare moments to even write a line. Every hour has been occupied, most of the time I have been at the head of a detachment, starting out from the camp, between Grand Pines and the ladies' homes. I have been in the saddle nearly 20 hours out of every twenty four, the fatigue has been so great...
Rebel House on the Arkansas River
that I could not write after getting into camp. Many nights we have set up all night, watching the enemy, who have been very near us, without tents or but little to eat, for I did not take more than two days' supplies upon my secretary—In the morning I had again to ascertain the location of Magueni's forces above the mouth of the Lead-Zer Gneiss River.

And from all the indications I expect a very lively time. We shall see what it will result in.

July 14. Yesterday morning, as arranged, I started with a scout of two hundred and fifty men and arrived at Sand Town a small Indian village on the East bank of the Lead-Zer Gneiss River, as 4:00 A.M. Upon close examination I found signs of the enemy in a thickly timbered bottom on the west bank of the river. The brush was so thick that I dare not undertake to humane without
first learning the strength of the enemy, to do this was a difficult task, not having any cannon to shell the woods, I finally resolved upon the following plan. I detailed 30 men of the 2nd to advance as follows—Placing themselves one hundred yards apart on a line with the river, they advanced to the bank cautiously, with instructions to remain there until dark as pickets, so disposed of them selves as not to be discovered to the opposite side. After dark, I advanced my whole force cautiously, leaving a line of pickets guard to the center of the advance line of pickets, then pushed the pickets across the river, to the opposite bank, with instructions not to fire the first gun, that I might know positively of the presence of the enemy. The advance was cautiously made for one half an hour not a sound was heard, here I saw the value of the Indian ar
A daring scout, soon one of my pickets returned with intelligence that the enemy were posted in force about one mile distant from the bank of the river, with pickets extending some ½ a mile from their camp. I withdrew from the woods to the river bank and ordered the men to rest as best they could until daylight, resolving to attack them at that time.

During the night a heavy rain fell, and not having any shelter, the guns were exposed to remain. This I made the men wrap their blankets around the guns, and take other storm-tight means themselves. This precaution was in most cases effective. At daybreak I commenced a cautious advance through the woods in battle line, with pickets extended five hundred yards, half an hour before we were within the enemy’s camp. The pickets fell back to the main line. Then I ordered a charge with instructions not to fire
while the enemy were fully around (their camp was deep) the men moved at a double quick. The woods were dense of the Alamo found men. Through the Camp a deep began of some forty feet wide divided by a thick skirt of brush on the side opposite one which covered the enemy month from sight. I ordered to fire upon the first note. The gale in great consternation leaving that in behind, with thirty killed and some 30 wounded.

The Camp consisted of only some 300 Indians and Texas Rangers. Most of the guns were left on the ground with all the fifteen Camp fixtures. We pursued but to no purpose. The made this to their own consent this proved to be only an advance guard or column, with which they intended to surprise us but the surprise was turned upon them I now am
occupying the road both sides of
the river & awaiting the approach
of reinforcements to make a
general attack. I am fearful
they will succeed in crossing
the Arkansas before we can
overtake them. I have dispatched
messengers to hurry up my rein-
sforcements. My men & hand
men not one was injured.

July 14

This morning my reinforcements
arrived giving me orders to march
and the immediately set out
an attack. The enemy upon the
upper crossing of the Arkansas
our scouts report them in force
what the result will be I cannot
the (22 AM) tol

July 16

As I anticipated the
Rebels fired upon as approach
they will not fight unless the
are sure of having great
the advantage, or unless they
are forced to it. We returned
again to try to cross old camp at Fanning Crossing.

This evening strange and unusual news reached us. When I left the Camp, the Main Army on Grand River, a Council of War had been called to war in session, called by Col. Ware. Com. Expedition.

The decision of the Council was to fall back with the entire force until we should come within supporting distance of Fort Scott, rather for the protection of our Commissary train from which we have been robbing for over 9 days. Within two days we had no communication with Fort Scott for the same time. Great fears are entertained that our trains' messengers are cut off. If this be the case the whole force are making a flank movement upon us from Missouri. If Curtis has been compelled to fall back from Helena we are...
Confident in great danger of being cut off, he or at least of stopping
for commissary stores, Col. Weir it seems has refused to coincide with the advice
of the Council of War, to fall back, and order the troops to half ration. This created great dissatisfaction
throughout the entire command.

Col. Solomon of the Vermont.

The last night assumed command of everything by putting Col. Weir under arrest and ordering all the white troops
back by slow marches in the direction of General Scott.

Great excitement prevails for Weir has many friends. Mr. Solomon
is a foreigner, from another state, the Kansas men think it
is an assumption of power that will disgrace the Kansas Troops. What the termination
will be, I who am right I will not even pretend to say, but
when facts are more fully
17th We are now more used to Baxter's Springs, and no dream, except small scouting parties are to be heard from. The weather is hot and dry, and the country suffering with a great drought. The grass is failing fast, and many of the men are falling sick with desencay and fever.

19 We shall reach Baxter's Springs in the forenoon tomorrow, where we shall lay for some days. We have

20 We are in camp with good water and good grazing for stock. The men enjoy the rest to the health of the camp. The camp is fast improving. The water is almost magical to restore health, the weather is also cooler.
July 21 - I am now ordered to Fort Lawrence, with a
train of dispatches & late with the supplies for
our king. The Indian Kts are all here in Camp, I formed
into a separate Brigade under
the command of Col. Turner.
I am appointed to a girl.
Shall this afternoon.
I shall not meet with many
incidents worthy of record.
End this journal for a general entry at some
future time.
Oct 3
24th

"We incamped this evening in the Town of Bentonville Arkansas. The village formerly contained about fifteen hundred inhabitants. But now the dissolution is almost complete---not over 300 women & children remain, but very few men are here. Of these most old & decrepit. Most of the town was burned by the forces under Little. In consequence of some outrage committed by some of the citizens upon one of its citizens. About one third of the town was burned some time in February. The County of Benton gives a large major for the old Union. That question may subside soon because the people yet the Southern press toward the people to submit to the dominion policy."
Camp Brown, Benton County

Nov 30, 1862. This day I assumed command of the 1st Indian Regt. all the other field officers having resigned or being absent. Yesterady Genl. Scott issued an order detailing one to duty upon his staff. But my regiment having no commanding officer, I shall remain in command until some other arrangement can be made.

This evening after getting into camp I was called at supper by the picket guard was fired upon by the scouts of the enemy. I had my regiment in line of battle this last three half minutes — the fires was close to camp. My men were anxious for a fight and showed no fears. Our camp is in a rich portion of country & forage is plenty. Bushwhackers are also plenty & our men are fired upon several times daily. I shall go on a hunt of the deer probably tomorrow. The country is bounded with thick brush & admirably
adapted to this cowardly mode of warfare — yesterday we killed one & took one prisoner, he will probably be shot.

Nov. 17th — this day little has been done except a march to camp. The whole of the Kansas division of the army is now in camp at this place. Consisting of three brigades viz. Salomons, Clouds & Weeks. The day is fair & nothing snow. We marched this morning at day light, making a feigned retreat at a distance of 13 miles the object I think, is to draw the enemy after us. We are now in the vicinity of Bentonville, Contiguous to us are 4 great hills, we intend to put them all in operation. Making flax & meal for the Army. Fodder is plenty & water of the best quality in abundance.

We learn that a large force of the enemy are east of us under Grant. Girl Sciofield [illegible] fell back to Elm Home tavern. The old pea
Ride battle ground, the movement is to march back far this month and at the same time prevent him from getting into our rear.

During the day we have taken possession of three mills and comb out any in enemy condition. The supply of wheat and corn is quite abundant. Is the loyal men pay to the Rebels confiscate. We bid fair to subsist the army very cheaply with but little expense to the Government provided commissary and quartermaster's keep just accounts. We sent this morning a division force of Mounted men & howitzers on a scout to the Creek Country, to visit Saline at Gibson and Grand Saline at the latter place we expect to meet capture salt in abundance. This is an article we stand in need of much. The inhabitant there have been without salt for months, they are suffering intensely for the want of it.
Nov 7th

This morning another heavy scout was sent out to ascertain if possible the precise location of Rains force. They will be in by tomorrow. Should they be this side of the Boston Mountains we shall make a drive for them on a double quick. The Mills are to day reported in rum or order. The work of grinding has commenced & bids fair from a great success.

Nothing of much importance has taken place today. Many of the inhabitants are coming in and lines claiming to be loyal & asking protection. Large numbers of them are being sent north. What the end of this exodus from Dixie will be is yet to be seen. One thing is certain, wherever our army goes, the country becomes depopulated. Those who don't flee south by to be taken month. We today had a commissary train of about two thousand wagons arriving from Scioto.
Above the arrival of the mail which to us is an event of great importance — Some go away with a letter, smiling with delight; others, with downcast looks, while some swear bitterly that the old mail is not worth the trouble to blow it up.

Today I have discovered a most odious sort of conduct, which has been perpetuated by the Lieut. Col. S. H. Wathen, of my regiment, during my absence. He has managed to get into his hands about $4,000 of money belonging to the soldiers & Intimates of the regiment — procured a leave of absence, & taken the money with him — I have procured an order for his arrest, & Genl. Blunt has promptly dispatched a messenger after him. I expect much difficulty with him when he returns, but knowing that I have right on my side I feel invincible — I will not rest until I bring him to justice.
Gent Blunt seems anxious to aid me in putting out his friend.
The Gent is proving himself one of the ablest military men in the field.
He pitches into the enemy wherever he finds them.

Today our Scout returned from an exciting trip over the Boston Mountains, upon the side of the mountain we came upon a camp of Rebs. They were fairly surprised, and proceeded to flee, their men up to the enemy line.

But as we were unshackled the horsethieves let them back at them. They fell amongst them, killing one of the command and the rest as if threatened.

After this, we remained in camp all day, waiting for new orders to go forward and find the enemy.

Today a large force of two
hundred wagons armed from 2. Scott loaded with provision weakness little finite tonight end -

12 Today the returned the train with some 100 families of refugees from the state going to the land of peace & freedom.

13 we Today we broke Camp & moved south west to Camp Brown we have consumed all the forage within 10 miles. We moved south west by west on our way to Talquin in the Cherokee nation. The Camp this evening 12 miles from Fort Creek. Good water plenty of forage 40 acres miles from the enemy. All in good shape dry fine at night & bright the march in the morning at day break.
Camp Babcock - Near the Chisholm Line Kansas

Nov 14, 62. We marched this morning at six o'clock and made a distance of about 12 miles. Our camp is now on a fine little bottom creek - it is a fine little bottom and well supplied with corn standing in the field of good quality. My camp is in a turnip patch. This is excellent and a great raise. The day has been beautiful. This afternoon a scout has returned from Soliqua and reports that 2000 cavalry are concentrating in force at Kane Hall, at head quarters, the belief is prevalent that a large force of over twenty thousand are concentrating for the express purpose of fighting Brink's command. If this is the case it is a concentration of advance and hind quarter forces, reinforced from Rains, & Pike. If this turns out fine we shall have a hard fight. Our forces here at this time will reach over 5000 men. Though we have four batteries, besides several howitzers. If the battle is
while we can use our artillery. Then
we doubt we can whip them, without
it we shall have to retreat. If our
communication upon the north
is cut off, our only outlet is west
4 into a country that is destitute
of forage for man or beast
Before tomorrow might
we shall know the position of
the enemy, and shall either fight
or retreat immediately. We shall
see what we shall do

15th

Nov. At 10 o'clock A.M. an alarm
came in the camp, that the
pickets of the 1st Brigade under
Salomon were fired into by the pickets
of the enemy. The crew stood 1200
with our men ready to mount
of the Batteries in readiness to move
we are in hopes that the enemy are
in force to make an attack, the
ground we occupy is not the best
but it will do very well.

16 Today is gloomy, 7 Sunda
it has rained all night
at last, weather for the
Season of the year, new items of importance from
the enemy, other than that they have
a force at Baps mill, about
13 miles from, one scout says
are out if possible will
get information as to number
& character of their force.
Report gives them 8,000
Canals & 4,000 infantry at the
mills. At that same line 7 miles
from the mill, Genl. Blunt is
determined to fight, it makes
no difference what their force
is. One thing is certain. They never
will fight us when they know
that we have an equal force.
Hence the only way to fight
them is to give them our odds,
& take the chances of whipping
a superior force.
The day has
been a gloomy one—Genl. Blunt
came to very quarters & had
a very able converser. Night
has again come on a misty
rain still falls heavily over
the Camp. Very disagreeable.
I have truly found that one of the policemen has been defrauding the government out of something like one hundred dollars, by drawing money upon false names. Quiet Dobbs is the guilty one and I shall bring him to swift justice. At this moment I send for his arrest and place a guard over him during the night. This is a duty that I felt bound to perform for the reason that it carries disgrace with it to the guilty party to a fearful extent.

17th

This has been a gloomy day again, not one can raise a stem shine. When I learned that the crow at Bass Mills and Kane Hill had retreated towards Fort Smith, I sent a scouting party of two hundred men to ascertain exactly where they are moving and what they intend doing. Is there not a statement containing the misconduct of Col. Waller?
which will go forward to Washington, also of conceiving that
Dobie, I think they will be dismissed from the service with
disgrace -- the rain is falling fast tonight and our camp is on
low, muddy ground, if it continues we must move to better quarters.
We today heard of the removal of Genl. McClellan -- it gives general
satisfaction to all parties in the
army here to inspiring a new feeling of hope that the war will soon
be brought to a speedy close.
General McDowell ordered us to
check the refugees came to our
times today. A few stragglers back were taken, probably bushwhackers,
forage begins to get scarce and
poor. Any man has just brought
me a nice warm peach pie. He is a brick -- bully for him
18th
now. Still it rains slow but
steady. The mud in camp is increasing. The weather is mild.
which makes the sum more reasonable. Otherwise the superinten-
dent and refuge would be tired of the camp as ten day, coming of any kind. Many of the
abandoned and freed as soon as the commissary train comes in we
shall sent all who are not fit for duty North. The aught to
brought no news, our scouts are out yet. The day will probably
again as some news.

I called upon the Genl. this
morning. Took breakfast with
Genl. Babcock. Ham, Mackeral
fried potatoes, hard bread & coffee
with Bad Whisky for desert.

Two Southern Ladies called
at the tent. — regular snuff lickin,
smokes & tobacco chews, & a fair
specimen of Arkanas the

principal occupation
is tickin' snuff, chewing smoking
baby and hominy & raising great
squalling, sallow babies of a very
inferior quality.
Camp Railroad
Nov. 19th, 1862

The night has been dark & rainy. The morning opens with increased rain. The ground is saturated, & the mud is getting very deep. The weather is growing colder. The whole country looks very gloomy. The prospect for active operation, during such a state of weather, is very unpromising. The camp is gloomy & I fear that sickness will set in.

We are so remote from our own country that it is no ordinary task to make the trip & one company. Troops will have a hard time to get through. At 12 O'clock the sun came out & the sky cleared up. The wind becomes up & turns cold. It now bids fair for quietness. Once more—today, I wrote to the Journal, to my wife & to A. W. Napgood. Jane & their families & amusing description of the country, people & things. In general, took supper with Genl. Schurz at his quarters, he goes one mile
from Camp I athed a pack. Not feeling well I declined going.

The day brings no news of any importance, we are all anxious to hear the war news from the East. Hoping that our armies are meeting with success. We think it strange that our gun boats are not yet in the Arkansas River. An Army cannot be maintained here long unless we get supplies by boat, instead of by land. Our gun boats are in possession of that river. It gives us a new base to work from, & places us in position to advance farther South.

This is one of the most important slips for our Gun to accomplish. About one week ago a sloop from Capt. Nabb's battery was missing from our Camp on the Spottamam. Today a short from Capt. Blythe found his body about one mile from the old Camp.
fin of Livingston men
Came upon this while he
was in a house @ that him
the three threw him down
a steep bank first to him
of his best pants cap @ coat
leaving the uniform. With
the names of the men who
done the cowardly deed it when
we get them they will pull kump
for - I think of taking a two
trip after this man Crump Dot
his party of Bushwhackers, Jam
with more with proper plans
& can capture or destroy the

Nov 20th - The morning fine
beautiful, clear & cool but very
pleasant - Still we remain in
Camp Babcock, awaiting the word
of our Commissary Train. At Camp
Babcock is about 9 or 3 of the
Wisconsin 9 who have been killed
about 8 miles from here while
foraging. The Bushwhackers
are still hanging around
I have this evening decided to move, if the Bf is to be attacked by the Camp grand, I have selected a location one mile northeast of all the rest of the army so that it gives me the advance in case of a fight. We shall probably remain here three or four days yet. The day has been fine throughout. Wind has died up very fast this evening again. I had an imitation of a bell or splash at the house of a noted rebel—I declined giving you various reasons to announce. General Blunt and many other officers have gone, I will not have a pleasant time.

I have today urged to get the Genl to let one advance to Rays mill. He says he will do it shortly. I am of the opinion that unless we get there soon we shall find the mills in such a shape that we cannot use it.
This morning at sunrise we broke camp, I moved about one mile to the other side of the creek, My camp ground is as fine as could be desired, I am heartily glad to leave the low, stinking filthy place where we have been for several days. I got no news from home, nor intelligence from any quarter except around this bushwhacker's camp.

My men are nearly all out on scout, the Mosley will probably be a part of them, I got no news from the enemy except Camp reports. I have not seen the Genl today from him I general get the news of importance—My lieutenants some of them think that Genl are hard upon them, The desire to resign, will aid him in day so today we captured two men supposed to be bushwhackers— I have spent the most of the enemy in reading the "Religious Doctor" It is full of amusing, wise, sensible for the millions filled with stale sayings, old jokes & foolish tales— It serves to entertain and amuse for the hour.
Camp Elithorp Nov. 22nd 1862

The day has been beautiful—one of those old-fashioned Indian summer days. I have today boarded myself in giving orders, infusing a spirit of discipline, urging the men & officers to acting & energy. The Regiment was in a confused condition when I came into it. No orders, no discipline, it was little better than a mob. Every men acted from his own impulse, & their apparel to be no head. Order is fast being restored & we again have the appearance of an organized military force. My time is almost taken occupied attending to the home duties of the regiment giving me only occasional opportunities to head scouting parties.

Two thirds of my regiment are now out on scouting.

I learn today that a man from the Kansas 10thREG is at work hard to get to be colonel of the REG. Kansas politics may accomplish it, but if it does, I resign instantly. Jim Lane is opposing me all in his power.
Sunday has again come as fine an autumn day as ever shown upon a Western soil. I visited Gen'l. Blunt in the morning, & he returned the visit in the afternoon. The Gen'l. usually friendly, but there is an outside pressure being brought to bear upon him to induce him to endorse the recommendation of one Cap. of the Kansas 10th for Col. of this Regt. - Kansas politics so induce, or rather, compel him to yield, & make the endorsement.

I of course will resign as I would not suffer any Cap. to pass over me by promotion.

We hear nothing from the front we have been expecting, some fear our army had been lost it may be cut off - if so we are in a bad fix.

We hear mostly from Selfridge & his command. They are worth of us a long time.
Camp Ellsworth Nov. 24th 62

This has again been a day of unusual splendor, one of those fine balmy, matured autumn days. A flood of these came to our lines today from the command of Hindman. Its object was to effect an exchange of prisoners, what the result has for I do not know.

Our command is on guard, our commissary train not yet heard from. About one prisoner escaped from Genl Head quarters last night. One of them was a Rebel Colonel. This evening I went with Co. C. L. and Lane giving them an inside view of the headquarters that is going on, in the efforts that are being made to suppress it. Rather have a licentious politician promoted as Col. of this Regt. Col. Weir is still at the bottom of the affairs, assisted by Doctor Gypaetrick, who is a dropper to the brother in law of Genl Blunts. The Doctor is in my opinion 2
very corrupt man, he will oppose any Christian who will not strike
hands with him in all his schemes
of speculation. It has stood up as
a large horn to most arrest the
Lieutenants of the Right & Cause. The
Sick Col. to be assisted. But I am
acquainted of many rights, & hence I
feel able to espouse & fight a legion
of men who sustain fraud in any
shape.

Nov 25th. The morning is cool. The
night has been frosty but clear.
The day looks like a storm. The
air feels like snow.

At noon I visited Genl.
-headquarters, heard no news
of importance. This afternoon,
all the Captains came to my
quarters & asked permission
to sign a petition to Gen'l. Bell
requesting that his recommend
of my appointment as Col. of the
Dr Light. The feeling is unanimous
of all the Indians, forces of
the White Lieut., have signed
petition to have Capt Quig appointed. We have heard from the [incomplete text]

I expect Col. Walker with it. This will be amusing when he gets here, he will either own up to his foolishness or play bluffs & understand. To browbeat, I sustain myself. If he pursues the latter course, he will find a hard road to travel. It will be crushed deeper than ever, honest policing is the only course that will let him out without the severest punishment. I cannot conceive how he can even hope to clear himself, from the offenses he is guilty of. I called upon girl Salomon this afternoon, he is in good spirits, but evidently much disagreeed with the manner in which the expedition is conducted. There is no feeling of friendship existing between myself & [incomplete text].

Almost as ignorant for him to say it expresses that Solomon is a God damned coward.
One time I saw I Salomon is a coward, he had the qualities of a very courteous gentleman and possesses a fine military education. Thus one of the ablest disciplined Naps in the service.

Nov 28th. Late last night my scout returned from a trip beyond Saperville. They brought in 400 head of cattle belonging to the Command of Col. Stand Whit. On their return they were fired into by bushwhackers. Wounding one and killing two of our men. They succeeded in getting one of the scouts, and left him quietly suspended by the neck to a limb of a tree. The fall of his fire upon one man, wheeled him and run him good his retreat some three miles to a log cabin in the woods.

When our scouts came up he was direc'ting his army, as played them broad in the mouth and passed them to perfection, but a search
grouched his discarded arms of his swift horse, with his back bent to hold from the saddle. In 10 minutes he arranged a lifeline, corse from a tree. I left hanging there a warning to practical bush cutters. In my event the boomerang will follow them with the torch. The habit will till they cease this mode of warfare—

Our Commissary Team came in this evening, in good order; about ten hundred wagons.

We learn that quite a number of the enemy are in the bush along the Sparrinah river. This p.m. we sent a large party down to Dutch Town to burn the mills there. Their mills are capable of turning 12,000 lbs. every 24 hours: this would supply the whole command, if properly used. There can be about 5000 bushels of wheat found surrounding.
Nov 24th 1862.

Today the Commissary train arrived all safe, with a large amount of provision, but there will be no distribution of stores for an order has just come to put my command in readiness to march without them, & with 3 days ration of hard bread & salt, with the ambulances. This looks like a fight on hard.

The enemy are at Boonsborough & have 10,000 in large force. Our intention is to make a sudden dash upon them & of possible surprise the whole force. We march at day break. Of course I close my journal for the present to await further instructions to read that event that may transpire during the time.

The day was occupied until 10 O'clock P.M. in making a forced march towards Boonsborough & from Hill, no incidents only the fact that the enemy are in force at Boonsborough 9,000 strong & 1st
The day was determined to give us battle. We camped within 10 miles of them.

29th.

Nov. 1862—This has been a day of joyous events. The future history of this war will find it a place upon its pages—I will very briefly relate the principal features of the day.

We broke camp this morning at 5 o'clock, and quietly took up our line of march, and were arranged to make a vigorous attack upon the enemy. The order of march was 1st 3rd Brigade 2nd Brigade 1st Brigade 4th Brigade. We took along 6 guns each and 6 Mountain Howitzers.

My regiment was in the 3rd Brigade and occupied a central position in line of march. We passed marching about sun rise and struck the pickets of the enemy at 9 o'clock. This 10 miles march was over two mountains, with extreme rock and indented roads. The first picket of the enemy was captured with one killed. This claimed...
The enemy grand guard & he immediately put himself in line

...for battle, plan...time batteries of 4-12th guns opened

...the enemy entered the town.

We discovered the trap & left the main load in the canoe &

ascended the mountains & planted our batteries in a position.

...also com the town.

This was done undetected by the enemy.

Our guns opened upon him by

surprise doing great damage &

compelling him to retire.

From this moment the

retreat commenced & we fought

...for a distance of ten miles.

...the retreat ended in a run & cep...

The force of the enemy

was about 7000, ours not over 5000.

Our loss will total up to 30 killed

75 wounded. That of the enemy

thrilled our memories.

My next thought will

...all the officers performed their

duties bravely. Here I performed

mine. The records of the gun.
Report will tell perhaps—I have no reason to complain of the comforts paid me by the Gent.

Nov 30th—I today love busied ourselves about burying the dead, taking care of the wounded & providing overalls with something to eat. We brought nothing with us but hard bread & salt. No tents & but one blanket. The nights are cold & we lay on the ground in the open air.

Dec 1st 1862

Today our Company & staff wagons came up, our camp is pitched & we again commence to live like human beings. I will describe this town of Brunsborough or Lime Hill—At some more convenient opportunity when I have the time to devote to it, now I am tired & can hardly sit up to scratch these few words.
Today I have been on a scout to Evinsville in command of a force for the purpose of driving down the Purchase line road. The enemy post the along that road, it was a very difficult task to perform at a dangerous one, for it was over the strip of country between the two armies taken up occupied by both forces. I have performed the task and captured 2 of the Rebel maps. The number is one. Captain one Hunt. I have not lost a man, but I had a great chance to lose my whole command. Many things have occurred during the day, plenty of notes—but I have no time to write them now, but will leave it for leisure day.
Camp Kane Hill Dec. 3rd.

An order came yesterday afternoon for me to supervise the Kane Hill Grist Mill. I have taken it in hand and shall soon know what form it shall take. The mill is open and ready for work.

Dec. 4th. This morning I had the mill ready for operation. I got up early and found upon arrival that I could turn out about 1200 lbs. of flour in 24 hours. I have got pit in fine operation and making bread for the Command very rapidly. How long we shall stay it is uncertain, for the enemy are within 12 miles of us as his force is 2000 strong, and may march upon us at any time. I shall run the dams until the bullets begin to whistle.
At 9 o'clock this morning news came in that our pickets on the mountain road were attacked by a force of Hindman's Maconadukes their advance in full force. In an hour our tents were hitched up and all our forces under march to the several assigned positions. We remained in position until 2 o'clock. The information sent that there was nothing but a picquet skirmish, we were ordered to return to camp. Genl. Col. West's came in last night under arrest, this morning he was released by order of Genl. Hunt and placed in command of the 7th again. I am not made aware if this is permanent or not.

I am of course compelled to resign, as I will never serve in a regiment with him. Tomorrow I shall cease the intention of the Govt. Dec. 6th. Another move but the same movement as yesterday.
Sunday (Battle of Pea Ridge)

Near West of Arkansas Dec 7th 62

Last night our camp was kept in condition to march at half an hour's notice, rumors still come in that the enemy are making demonstrations upon our pickets. They have advanced during our pickets to the North side of the mountain and are now appearing upon this side in increased numbers. Again our command is put in battle position at 9 o'clock this A.M. We found Hindman with his whole force passing our left flank and rapidly approaching our rear. Our rear train was put in motion at 8 o'clock and ordered to proceed to keep Mills, about 10 miles north. Our whole force was immediately ordered to march rapidly, to keep Hindman from cutting off our train.

Our two armies were only about five miles apart, march parallel. At two o'clock we came in sight of the Mills & heard the booming of cannon upon our right again, & Layflett's.
This proved that Genl. Nelson had issued the orders of Hindman & they were evidently, our forces pressed forward towards the left flank of the enemy & about 9/11 past two o'clock our batteries were at work. At 5:00, if our division engaged with the left of the enemy.

The battle had now become general along the whole line we had formed. The junction with Genl. Nelson & McPherson remained to be done but it was.

The strength of the enemy was 25,000 ours all told combined with Nelson's division only 15,000. The battle raged with fearful slaughter until the battle raged when the enemy retired slowly leaving the field to us. The victor was ours & Hindman with his grand army was whipped. Our troops fired the enemy, camped on the field without fire, first of battle. Thus ended one of the most

surprising battles ever fought in the...
West - It is called "The Battle of Prairie Grove."

My regiment was engaged throughout the entire battle, and the most of the time fought well.

Monday Dec 8th 1862

This day has been occupied in burying the dead & caring for the wounded. At my leisure I will give a short description of the battle field.
Dec. 9th 1862 — Battle Ground

The whole of tody has been consumed in caring for the dead & wounded. Buriel parties from both armies have worked side by side all day. The hospitals are filled, we have lost over 1000 since the enemy nearly three times that amount. I will give the particulars of several interviews with some of the officers of the enemy at leisure.
Dec 10th 1862 - Rays Mills

Today we moved out of camp three miles from the battle ground to Rays Mills.
Dec 11th 1862 - Kane Hill Camp

Yest Sun. the enemy an order came to put the regiment in readiness to march at 9 o'clock in the morning. Destination to our old camp at Kane Hill.

The distance is 18 miles & we arrived here at 2 o'clock P.m. & went into camp precisely in the old place. My tent is pitched on the same 18 ft. square of ground as before. I seem strange that since we left here on Sunday morning, that we have been 18 miles & fought one of the worst severe battles ever fought in the west yet it is true - the hospitals of the enemy are established in this place & over a dozen buildings are filled with their wounded. Tomorrow if anything happens I shall visit their hospitals & will give the result of my inspection.

Yesterday I preferred charges against Lt. Col. Walker. I am forced to this course in order to preserve the integrity & well being of the force as well as to set an example & prevent the recurrence of like disreputable & fraudulent acts. I regret exceedingly that
Any officer occupying so high a honorable a position, should so far forget his own interest, as to render his service of trust to fraudulent transactions for private gain, but so it is a common man will bring disgrace upon himself and upon any cause he may chance to be connected with. This is by no means an isolated case, for there are hundreds who follow the army for the sole purpose of money and profit. They have no patriotism, the love of country, no thoughts for the future good of the nation, but only self. Many, many.

The enemy our arm is rid of these scheming, impractical, villains, the better for the country. At any fall is the attempt to correct the devil in the right, yet I will do my duty let come what will.

Dec. 19th

At 5 o'clock this morning we sent a scout of one hundred men on the mountains to the left of Evansville, our object is to learn the real position of the enemy.
Across the Arkansas River—

Today I have visited the Rebel hospitals. Many buildings are filled with them. They are all well clothed with warm homemade manufacture.

Good shoes? This disproves the common idea that the Rebel army is in a condition of suffering and destitution. Their food is not so various as ours. But they have the same staples: bread & meat in abundance—salt is scarce with them. Much suffering & inconvenience arises therefore.

The wounded express themselves in many different ways, some are sick & tired of the war—some have no hopes of success. Others think they are sure of success & are determined to stick to it until they die, or gain the liberty of the South. I find all classes are ignorant with regard to what is going on in the nation, & in European countries. Most of them truly think that this far they have gained great advantages over us in military fronts of war. They believe most of the great battles have been fought to bring them to the point where they will win.
Conquer us—This may not be impossible. Many things may conspire to render our government very important.
Our last from the commencement has been constantly ambushed by the continued efforts of a class of men who have sympathized with the corrupt local institutions of the South. Upon the question of Slavery, it is yet to be determined if we are not compelled. Through this same interest of Northern Democratic influence to recognize the independence of the South or able to disregardful scenes of Compromise European interference only that this conclusion we may yet be compelled to war with foreign Powers, if so the struggle will be protracted and terrible. Our people hate England with a holy hatred, & a war with that power would be entered into by the Masses with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed before.
This morning the sky was overcast with clouds. Heavy thunder boomed from the West. A very heavy rain set in—worse like a submarine shower—my scout returned from south of Boston Mountain, and reported the enemy retreating across the Arkansas River. I am not convinced that this is the truth. Sam of the opinion that they are determined to give us battle as soon as we cross the mountains.

Hare Hill Arkansas
Dec 14th 1862

Again the day has been very rainy—mingled with hail. Though very warm, the rain has filled the small streams in the mountains, so as almost to prevent our pickets from proceeding at a reasonable distance from camp. The only news we can get from the enemy is that they have gone out of
out reach. I presume therefore that they are camped somewhere
the other side of the mountain.
Today Capt. Corin of Genl. Scott's staff came to our camp. He brought
the money which Col. Wattles carried away belonging to the men &
paid the same over to the Capt. of the adjacent Companies.
This man Corin is the sworn
friend of Col. Wattles & is doing all
he can. To smooth over the friction
it is his opinion letting his influence
with Genl. Scott to ease the ship.
Down & if possible make him
think that everything is right-
he will work to defeat the
Conven of a Court Martial & I
am inclined to think that unless
just unusual allegence he will
accomplish this end.
I am determined that the
whole affair shall be honorably
adjusted & that Col. Wattles,
if guilty shall be punished
even though every officer in
the Command hands him. I will
from the affair until justice
is done. I have no fears
that it will defeat me in my
promotion. I am entitled to
from the fact that I care but
little whether I am promoted
or not — I find that there is
so much corruption, & that
it requires so much more effort
to get one or two ans. That it is
better to pursue the plain cause
I leave the service rather than
resort to the underhanded means
necessary to procure promotion.
I am however determined
indicate my own rights & let
what come may. Today I
wrote in the Journal & quoted
to Maria — Col. Wattis is still
in Command, & doing all he can
to demoralize the Regiment.
This day will soon be over;
if I judge rightly — Today is
equally wet & I must suspend it
inside my tent, & has the rain
poured upon the outside.
Vine Hill, Dec. 15th 1862

Today I went to Bayes mill at the head quarters of Genl. Autry in company with Col. Wallitts & three of the Indian captains. They are anxious to get into timber county & do not wish to be used as soldiers against some but Indians. Genl. Autry promises them that they shall go into winter quarters as soon as the enemy retire from this side of the Arkansas River. Col. Waditts wishes me to withdraw the charges against him & proposes to pay up anything & then insists — I have no confidence in his sincerity; I will know that if I release him, he will turn upon me with all the malignity of a beast. I shall not let him steal any march upon me if I can help it. No man shall intrude herself on the second time with permission.
Dec. 15th, 1862

The day has been very fine. The pleasant sunshine and pure clear air, has been a magic tonic upon the whole army. Business to make cleaning up, dusting coats, caps & blankets; mending boots; airing blankets & putting camp in order, has been in vogue throughout the day. I have again taken possession of the Cane Hill Mill to find them at work. Some pieces of the engine have not yet been returned, preventing the starting the engine—so I have to examine the water portion of it. The swollen streams are just receding though the roads & fields are still quite impassable.

We today bought a barrel of cider & several bushels of apples—quite a harvest in Bixby. No news from the enemy, one of our men was wounded last evening within one mile of our camp. In a brushwhack we are finding the mountains.
Col. W. still cries for quarter. The secret is plotting how to evade hisсадаль — if possible to despoil my charge.

Cam Hill December 14th 1862

The day has again been fine — Col. W. was again arrested upon order of Genl. Bliss. I again assumed command of the Dept. — I now fully aware that a move is on foot by several parties implicated in the frauds to help him. Through a court martial, they also desire to root out every officer in the command. If possible, that the remonstrations be promoted to the vacant position. They will find music a planet above the get through. I shall put the Dept. in as good shape as possible. While I remain in it, even if I fully sustain the positions I have taken, I shall not long remain in the Dept. — I am disgusted with the corruptions of the Army.
Cane Hill, Arkansas
Dec 18th 1862

Again the day has been fine. Today I went to meet a flag of truce from the enemy, under colors of the Rebel Col. Dauphien. He is a man of renown, a gentleman and a man of talent. He comes with some two hundred of our prisoners, for exchange. I met him upon the Boston Branch, some ten miles from camp. He appears to be in rather low spirits and seems to perform his duties with an effort. That does not argue well for his hope in the Rebel Cause.

Col. W. last evening went to the fort to give the order probably for the purpose of setting the fires to indicate his cause. The Indians are becoming uneasy and desire to go direct to their own country. I have held a council with them as much as possible. I think it is sometimes difficult to make the Indians dissatisfied. But I am sure of it right.
Dear Mr. Hunter,

Yesterday, I visited our brigade. There came with him the Rebel chief. Among them was a man named Hunter. He passed a good time.

I think he has become satisfied that it is no use for him to fight against the enemy. I have prepared him to resign. He has written out his resignation, and today he returned with Chief Hunter of the Southern Confederacy.

The men all seem to be content. I have accomplished what I desired — to get the papers from him. The return of the 4th of July belongs to the Indians.

Now, I wish to withdraw the charges upon the ground that everything is settled, and that the point is not prolonged. I have agreed to write a letter to Mr. Hunter withdrawing the charges if he thinks it proper for the future. I also wish to resign. I have thought that perhaps this was done for the purpose of getting me into a scrape, but I am well satisfied.
Dear Hill at Manassas

Aug. 20th, 1862

The day has been mild but cloudy, and much the appearance of a storm. A heavy cloud has beensent out to Assawoman if the enemy have made any attempt upon us. Leaghey is getting severe, and will compel a movement from this place very soon.

Col. W. today paid up the balance of the balances due. I also demanded that he pay his account, which he has withdrawn.

The charges against him, conditionally if he makes himself known, should let him alone. He has tendered his resignation if it will be accepted.

Many citizens have to-day come to the camp to recover horses taken from them. They are all Rebels but claim to be good union people when we were here. They desire to loose all to grapple them for war treason.
Cane Hill  
Dec 21st, 1862  

Sunday — The day has been quite pleasant — I have spent the day in writing to Mama & quite a long letter to the General. Nothing has transpired worth of note. I went a mile to the quiet mill for a walk — Rebel horse, blankets still thriving the camp. I shall start them soon —  

From news from the front, upon which I expect letters I go to bed —  

Dec 22nd  

Advertisements come this morning, directing me to take all the available teams of my regiment report at 11 A.M. — We are ordered to go to the Indian country. We take 6 days rations of hard bread & salt. The expedition will be a very hard one.
January 1st, 1863

Another year passed away, and still the war continues. While I am in the field, I had hoped before this day that I would be at home and in the old family. But the fortunes of war have kept me still in the army. This day witnessed from my expedition to the two Indian countries, Cheyenne and Creek. The trip has been a hard one, but very successful. We proceeded by the way of Saltiker and Park hill, to Red Gibbon. Here we spent our Christmas. The only inhabitants here are Indians and negroes, all in a state of destitution. When we crossed the Arkansas river, we were told the month of January. It suddenly made a dash upon the Rebel Fort. Davis's Island and the whole continent, with all its stores and Rebel gun. I then took a path of 219 miles and made a dash five miles up the river to the old Cree Agency.
During the wars I met Enos and
he bought all the rebel goods property
I could find.
January 22, 1863

This morning we were ordered to march in the direction of Elm Springs, for the purpose of forage. Tonight we camp at 10 miles from our former camp, Noyes. New has overtaken us.

January 23, 1863

This morning we started for Elm Springs, and arrived in camp at 11 o'clock. The day was fine, like a summer's day. We came here for forage, but find there is but very little in the surrounding country.

Camp Elm Springs, January 4th, 1863

We arrived in camp last evening at this point, but since no forage is in the country around here of any consequence, but will be compelled to stop here until forage can be procured. The general review, etc., is ordered to take place.
Even if success ever be unsure it is better to single a single enemy (personal). Hunsaker is one of his best and truest sons. The result will show that he will do all in his power to defeat God's will, he is truly a modern Arnold.

Elen Spring Jan. 5th

We are still in camp & preparing for a general review — I still have to fight the demoralizers in this regiment. They are putting me to all the trouble in this. I shall get overwhelmed with shame.

Elen Springs Aug. 6th

The weather is fine, no news of any enemy except bushwhackers. Tomorrow is our grand review & we expect a good time. But I must confess that I do most to the last engagement in these past ten days. Now forever! This is where

...
I am in pursuit of an enemy who engaged in some thing at the operations, and no longer take comfort in the company of the public. I am fully convinced that we shall have trouble in our Union arising from the aspirations of the many office seeking and aspiring men in our army—Into day after our Indian Volunteer Brigade was organized by Col. Phillips, put in constant. I think he will be able of all strength that would tend to make the Brigade efficient. We shall see.

Elm Spring January 6th 1862

Today we were reviewed by Genl. Searles, and the passed on the federal artillery. The satisfaction of nearly all parties concurred in the enemy than without a battle & supplies. — Mornin — intended this supper last night enemy it was a grand affair as good as could be.
The last note in the Battle of the Rebel Ladies came in 4 attended the ball. They seemed well pleased with the whole performance.

8th Elm Springs

Today we have done nothing but the ordinary camp duties. The Indian right is on today, brigaded by order of Gen. Seely, in conformity to a request of Gen. Bvt. Col. Phillips. The former major of this Regt. on the 3rd Cherokee is put in command of the brigade. He has not yet this position because he has earned it for I have done much more labour in the Indian division than he has. He took the preference simply because he is a Kansa man, his abilities as a military man are of a very low order—his achievements as a business man are only average. But every favored Kansa politician of the first rank school who will pledge a future support
To pave for U. S. Senate, can obtain promotions irrespective of personal qualifications. There is no help for this system of unjust promotions, for which sacrifice, criminal bargain and sale. Promotions are fanned out in patches to suit purchasers.

Elm Springs, January 9th 1863

I am ordered to command a large section of 500 men. Starting tonight at 10 o’clock, to go to Mansfield. Have intelligence that a force is gathering at that place. I anticipate a battle tomorrow. I will close my journal untill the report is finished. Then I may have some incidents to relate.

Jan. 10th — on the march from Elm Springs to Mansfield. Last night I captured the bush-wackers, one of whom was named Coffelt hard in his pocket a scalpe, taken from the head of one of our soldiers. I find the country
full of these birds. Just in time caught 60.

Is only day closer with less of these. By

high commenced.

Jan 11th. This morning I

started at day break from near

the head of the Spavinaw Creek &
made a rapid march in the direc-
tion of Mayanville, thoroughly scouting every
part of the mountains & hills as I

guarded through, reconnoitering upon

either flank, some two hundred

of my men. Taking the center myself

with three hundred men & making

rapidly towards Mayanville when

within five miles of the town we

started up 15 or twenty of the enemy

Then the chase began & we saw the

into Mayanville killing some of the

& taking 14 prisoners. I have there-

night located the whole gave my field

sentry have killed a great many

January 11th. In Camp at

Mayanville, the whole country is

in a state of consternation at

any rapid descent of the enemy

have fired in all directions.
I have succeeded beyond my expectations in leading them. My scouts are returning with good success.

Camp Curtis 1½ mile from Mayarville — January 13th 1863

The prospect is that we shall be here for some days. The whole Brigade has come off, in good order & we shall now do nothing but want for Bushwhackers, & forage our Stock.

Jan 14 — The Camp Curtis

We are comfortably in camp, & find forage tolerable. I shall get news from the bushwhackers daily. Will come — take some, & some come in & surrender.

Jan 15 — The Camp Curtis

The weather is cold, snow is falling, & bids fair for real winter.
Camp Curtis Jan 16th. 1863

The day has been a very cold one
The blizzard is flying in, like northern winters style — Men are suffering in the camps and stories —

Jan 15th the Camp Curtis
The day has been a little milder it looks a little like rain or snow —

Jan 16th the Camp Co.
Rain falling this morning continued during the whole of all the snow & making mud the "King of Errors.

Jan 17th the Camp Co.
Rain continues all night & we poor devils awoke this morning with about 4 inches of water in our Tents — pitching & drilling is the order —

Jan 18th the Camp Co.
Weather still losing & the wind intense.
Camp Curtiss Jan 21, 1863

The weather during today has been fair with high winds which help to dry up the mud.

Many things are transpiring which lead to make things in this regiment very unpleasant. Col. Waite's division command so soon after his release from arrest before he was done in mistation of his word of honor, he assured that if the charges were within he would resign his position & quietly leave the service--this I promised to be done at the instance of Gov. Hunt. Charges are again preferred by Lieut. Hall & are now on the road to head quarters. My will must be that the withdrawal again. But must be settled by court martial.

The late D. H. against whom a preferred charge, will be an issue soon & disposed of. Present things are settled. I cannot enjoy much peace or comfort, but these things will all come right in time although there is an apparent delay.
In various efforts upon the part of Gen. Phillips to suppress any further investigation, this he cannot do long for I will force every charge to an issue.

Camp Curtis
Jan 22nd, 1863

The weather a little damp & looks much like rain - The officers are getting up a ball for tomorrow. I shall not be able to attend my shoulder pains me very much, I am unable for duty & I shall not continue to attend a party.

Our Brigade Court-Martial is in session, & the case of the Capt. will probably soon be up for trial.

Camp Curtis
Jan 23rd, 1863

The day has been very pleasant & the weather looks like being settled - I hope so for we are in a Suffering condition. The ball goes off tonight & kids fail to be a possible affair.
Camp Curtis Jan 24, 1863

This morning the rain falling which added to the already damp condition of the ground would make our camp almost imperishable—we shall be compelled to move one into the hills or a great amount of sickness will surely result—The Court Martial is still in session. I have but little to expect from it. The President of the Board is a man of little sense & less experience, in fact a young drunkard & prefector who thinks much of a good drink, & a supply of whisky than he does of his duty. He takes pride in boasting how drunk he gets & how early he can be—hence I cannot, nor do I make an associate of him. He is the boon companion of the two men who are on guard for Arkansas, & for that from the Government. I imagine that Mr. Phillips through a spirit of justice is working aiding in the promotion of the interest of every one opposed to us.
Sunday the 25th January

Rain is the order of the day, sound
is the unim. element - I'm told
attended as Grand officer of the day.
This duty falls on me almost
every other day. There are only
but a few officers in the Brigade
upon whom this duty can fall.
It cannot go below the rank
of major. Col Watters got me
mad this morning, because I sent
an official document directed
To the Commanding officer of the Regt.
This I had no right to do - let him
up. Col Philips has sent the charge
against Col. Watters forward to
Gen. Currie. This is done for the
purpose of proclamation at the first day to move the regiment
by order - I shall say soon. And
summon the regiment of the whole
mater. Accrty. to Genl Currie.
Camp Easte, Jan. 26th 1863

Still in Camp - & still it is raining,

The Court Martial is in session. I have learn from witness in the cases that the trials are being conducted in a very partial & improper manner. The Judge Advocate has now ability to investigate facts or draw evidence from witnesses.

The prospect is that the same Jebel, who has made a written confession of stealing one hundred dollars from the Government will not be found guilty. God save money upon such a tribunal! It is characteristic however, of the way justice is meted out to villains in this wicked land.

And any man who attempts to bring a rascal to justice may as well engage passing on the attack. Themselves for the home will unite to grind him out to the only safe course is to stand by & think approvingly, while the balance plunder - but do not im
Any account attempt to get a
slice of the plunder for this is quit
fatal. I never deviation of this willka
Stop thief all the same time they
have both hands in your pockets

Camp Corinth Jan 24th 63
No court in Akron today.
I have thrown a bomb. I shall
initiate the corrupters convoloe.
They have adjourned. I intend to
consider. I cannot tell what is
best to do. I begin to think
they are in danger of censure.
It possibly I may yet try to
be just like. I made an effort
to inherit cecality. I shall not
blame in rigt time in these
cases. I am today convinced
of the desire of Col. Phillips it
embarrass me all the more. It
is possible help Col. Watters to
extricate himself from the
charges against him. His
object is for a double purpose
it embarrases me if I keep me far
being Col. A the rest - 2 Pm Watters
As an instrument for a time I then cast him off— he has come to this conclusion after long conversing with the Wunichaspersonally. We will see how his plans work & if I succeed in foiling him in his dishonorable motives— Col. Phillips resorts to every little thing that a commissary officer has the power to do any more, every technicality of regulation he enforces on one while he lets another pass quietly & without their just annoyances— I will however show him that true men play this game— & from today it commences— Mark the insult—

Camp Curtis Jan 28th 63

Dull in camp I am Grand officer of the day. No event transpired except the continued care of our sick after Brush Creek. A few came visited & some taken prisoners. They are scattering with great force,
Camp Curtis Jan 29th 1863

The weather is gloomy & the crowd is unbearable. Philips, still does all he can to curry me, he is favoring every man that I have tried to treat to justice. He is determined that I will not let any case come to trial if he can help it. Swindling appears to be the general methodical practice of every man from Kansas City. They suffer anyone to be costumed.

Paid 30th Camp Curtis

Last night a young man who lives in this community of Rebel Mexican, was in my employ sold any pistol a horse saddle & blanket. He made his way through the pickets & was in the lines. I have sent off to him with a part of the mail & some food & I shall get the camp & I do, his neck will pull.
Camp Curtis Jan 31

Our scout came in today & brought my pistol. The horse saddle & blanket, the gunnerman did not come in. The way of the Transaguaran is hard.

Tomorrow we shall move camp, north west about 19 miles. We are compelled to do so that on account of forage. Yesterday we killed General Bush & took several prisoners.

Camp John Ross Feb 1st

Today we marched as calculated & have a fine place to camp at a plenty of forage for two weeks.

Feb 2nd 1863

Camp John Ross

We have got comfort cable located again & feel more at home for two days. The weather has been very cold & the...
Camp John Ross Feb 15th

Toda we herd of the approach of our Commissary Train - it is good time for our rations are at a premium. We hear of bushwhackers all about us. They have made attacks upon our scouts several times and we shall have another for sure.

Feb 19th

Train arrived today and according to our orders from Lt. Scott - the E. M. got drunk and lost all the mail. So it will be three weeks before we get it. A lot of commisions arrived by a messenger for the officers of my own regiment. I am now as 1st Lt. Col. in the 59th Regt. Gen. Lane has done this to spite me but I will push for it in the end. I am transfered from my old Regt. in order that the corruptions of some of the officers there may go unpunished.
Camp John Ross

Feb 5th 1863

I shall now figure to go north & try to put myself right by applying to the War Department direct, otherwise I shall resign.

Feb 6th 1863

Every thing is very smooth here have been out hunting the enemy for two days. Williams took some prisoners.

Feb 7th 1863 Sunday

I am again detailed for office of the day - a duty I dislike to perform - the weather is mild looks much like rain - there is a camp meeting today in an old distiny - close to our camp, preaching in Creek & Cherokee.

No news of any importance has come to Camp - Col' Philips still continues to make a great ass of himself.
Camp John Ross Feb. 8th

Several of our scouts have returned no news of the army except in small groups. The weather has moderated very much. Col. Phillips proposes to give one order to expel Genl. Green - this I would do any way upon the order of the Genl. of War - I think I must start north on the 1st.

- Camp John Ross Feb. 8th

I have no matters of importance to go I tomorrow. Mrs. Moody runs the brigade. I am heartily dissatisfied with the 1st. - I have stopped of Phillips' I think the train is crazy. I storage has entirely been exhausted here. The Con will not obliged to return.
Feb 10th
Camp on the route to
At Scott 14 miles north of camp, John Ross. We have had hard
hand agin Teard. The roads are very bad & forage scarce.
We hear that Livingston's
band of Bushwhackers are
ahead of us, we may have
some trouble with them before
we get through. Tonight
Camped in an old log house.
House full of flies & bees
gone. Every house we
Passed, no one was in it.
Next to the house with
not a soul can we see. The
assaultion is complete.
We are here with
imperative orders.

Camp on the route
Feb 11th 1863
We have lain in camp all day
& the rain has prevented
Annum in Tolomeo, we have
Trought the rain is pretty heavy. Thunder & lightning is heard. I fear the eddies & currents will be up to such a height as to prevent our crossing for several days. The numerous families moving out are suffering very much. Most of them have no kind of shelter to ward off the storm—children crying with wet, hungry, and cold. The rain is so terrific that fires cannot be built to cook—impossible to live. As to the premeditated attack of Livingston & his gang—I have little fear of my demonstration upon his person. I'm contemplating marching into the morning, but the rising steam prevents us. We shall only of a few miles, it will take us 8 or 10 hours to get to Fort Scott.
Camp Sparlin
July 12th

Today we moved 8 miles to this point for the purpose of getting forage. I find the place where I was shot at from the brush last June by one Go Price on the people here all recognize me, here I found my old guide Mr. Crabtree who is all truce & good union men. The country is desolate.

Camp Sparlin
July 13th

Where I laid here all day. For some reason the rail road men with the wounded men & Fortuna, also that we may get supplies from Moore 60 miles away. Tomorrow we shall finish along if the train comes up.
Camp Sparlin, Feb 14th 63

Remained here all day. The wagons sent to Mosko came in with only two day's rations. No news from the July Mill train. We shall have another tomorrow. Some true only to Shool Creek or "Budd's Mills".

Camp at Budding Mills, Feb 15th 1863

We made a very easy day's march to this point today. Under this fine, much like a calm—we found a good Mill here to operate. It will grind about 1200 flour per day. We hear that Stonewall with his gun in close. We have with us 1300 stand. This is a larger force than we have with no but we can whip him.

Camp Budding, Feb 16th 63

All day in Camp. Livingstone came in with some miles of our Camp last night.
Feb 17th 1863
We lay in camp all day in wait for the train which we fail, will start up tomorrow - nothing new has transpired.

Feb 18th (Camp Diamond Grove) We are moved forward to Diamond Grove a distance of 10 miles. Other Scouts report skirmish & his guns ahead. The men at the Spring. The rain will be prepared for.

Thm, it is the desire a little for me while accomplish.}

Feb 17th after him. he has about 75 men constant with him, it is constant. My comm's depend on all our straggling soldiers & forage trains. I think we will have a fight with he before two days.
Camp on the Platte
Oct. 19th, 1863

As I anticipated, we to-day found Livingston & his gun to a considerable extent. He had but 35 men in our front, & as we were scouting the woods on my side, in search of him, we had a full volley of some 75 guns fired at us from that point. Kelley instantly planted Spencer & two 45s from the Kansas 9th. We immediately commenced the battle after several rounds, the enemy fled & begged for quarter. I made a supreme effort upon our right & the enemy compelled to fall back into the brush & some 3d roads. Here we gained a great advantage & made a desperate stand with our little brave band. They came charging on our front, but the 45s & 9th, 50 others, we poured a volley into their ranks, that put
Then to flight to the
quaint & confusion

Again the cavalry & at
this moment 100 ammunition
failed & we were compelled to
fall back on our horses,
then again we made a stand
& repulsed them. Our failure to
annex how compelled us to
take our horses & make
arrangements to camp. We lost
a killed & 50 wounded. The
loss of the夏季 we could
not ascertain

We camp at Great Scott

The Lady Annie at the
Point, the last 24 hours, has
been very stormy, rain, hail &
snow. I have been out in the
storms since last night
of rain not a dry thread about
me, I have suffered very
much, I shall remain her
until the next blustery
morning, which is expected
to be sometime this week.
When I have an interview with the Lord I shall
Anticipate if I resign or continue by the Starship. Unless I am
by assent that I shall have the full credit of my
own service, I shall not remain in the service.

March 20th 1863

Still I am in Fort Scott. I got the girl has not arriv-
ed. The weather has been very bad. The roads from
here to Leavenworth has been almost impassible.
The streams are impassible. I do I must wait, I would
like much to be at home but I must hide my time.

March 10th 1863

This morning Dr. Scott left for some reason
for Leavenworth.
Leavenworth
March 13th 1863

Arrived in this place this day. I shall have to remain here part of the arival of Genl Blunt when I shall proceed to St Louis or Chicago.

March 14th 1863

The girl came to tap. I shall start for cholong in the morning. I am now engaged in getting all the papers from the Genl. that I could get and have sent them to Antart Sheffield again.
July 8 1858 quits work

Easmund Anderson
John Anderson
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>8.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>60.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eastman and Co.