



PHILIP TRIEM CAMP No. 43

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

MEETS IN G. A. R. HALL EVERY
FRIDAY EVENING AT
8:00 O'CLOCK

Salem, Ohio, February 20, 1940 1940

State Journal Company,
Lincoln, Nebraska.
Gentlemen:

This Camp is having a controversy with a writer by the name of Mackinlay Kantor, who wrote an article in Saturday Evening Post entitled "Behold the Brown-Faced Men", in three installments dated September 9, 16, and 23, 1939.

His article had largely to do with the service of some soldiers of the Civil War which he says operated in Nebraska, and perhaps other states in the West. Among other units he mentions the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as one of the Regiments on duty there. Our contention is that the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry did not see any service in the West, but instead all its service was in the South, taking part in such battles as Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and other lesser engagements.

Philip Triem Camp took this matter up with the Saturday Evening Post as to the accuracy of the article. Our letter was then referred by the "Post" to Mr. Kantor, and a copy of his letter in reply was received here. In his reply Mr. Kantor ~~XXXX~~ quotes from an article from a record which he says can be found in "Transactions and Reports of the State Historical Society", Vol 11, published at Lincoln by the State Journal Company in 1887. He quotes this article as follows:

"In August, 1864," says Captain Palmer, "I was ordered to report to General Curtis, who commanded the Department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, and was by him instructed to take command of a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with General Morgan, on his raid into Ohio, captured there and confined at Columbus; they had enlisted in the federal service under the pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels. I was to conduct these men to Fort Kearney, and there turn them over to Captain Humphreyville of the Eleventh Ohio."

We can find no evidence here in Ohio that any of General Morgan's men ever re-enlisted in the Union Army as the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Many of the soldiers of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry were from Salem and points in Eastern Ohio, and we have a personal interest in the matter.

This Camp would like to know if this record is correct, and what other evidence you may have that The Eleventh Ohio or any of the rebel prisoners captured with General Morgan ever served in the West.

Yours truly,

Price Cope
RD 1- Salem, Ohio

Price Cope
Camp Correspondent

Feb 23, 1940

Mr Price Cope
RD 1 Salem Ohio.

Dear Mr Cope: I have referred your letter to the state historical society for a reply. I hope this will prove the best , as Dr Sheldon, the superintendent, may have access to records other than the one you cite.

Respectfully

Frank L Williams, editor

February 27, 1940.

Price Cope
Camp Correspondent
Philip Triem Camp No. 43
Salem, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 20th addressed to the Lincoln State Journal, regarding your controversy with Mackinlay Kantor, had been forwarded to this Society.

We have pleasure in sending to you herewith a report on this matter which I trust will serve your purpose, and also clear away any misconceptions you may have acquired as to the accuracy of the source of Mr Kantor's information.

Assuring you of our desire at all times to be of assistance, we are

Very truly yours

Superintendent

FMP:RDG
1 Enclosure

File Price Cope

*Gabran and York
in brief
to*

Price Cope

February 27, 1940.

Frank L. Williams
Editor, Lincoln Journal
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Williams:

For your information we are sending you herewith copy of report and letter sent to Price Cope in re Mackinlay Kantor. I am sending this because it seems to me I remember a comment in your own column on Kantor's "Behold these Brownfaced men."

Very truly yours

Superintendent

FMP:RDG
2 Enclosures

*Price Cope letter to Williams
in re Kantor's "Behold these Brownfaced men"*

February 27, 1940.

Request of Price Cope,
Camp Correspondent,
Philip Triem Camp No. 43,
Salem, Ohio -- (dated Febr. 20, 1940).

Transmitted by Frank L. Williams, Editor,
Lincoln JOURNAL, January 23, 1940.

For information respecting statements made by Mackinlay Kantor in his story "Behold these Brown-faced Men" - published in the Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 9, 16 and 25, 1939 (three installments) with regard to the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers - and whether or not these were Infantry or Cavalry units, -- and whether or not any of Morgan's men (Rebel soldiers) were members of said unit.

This matter was taken up by Camp Correspondent Cope with the Saturday Evening Post. The publishers referred the letter to Mr. Kantor. Mr. Kantor cited his authority (Nebr. State Hist. Society, Transactions and Reports, vol. 11, 1887) and referred the correspondent to the Lincoln Journal, who in turn has referred the matter direct to this Society.

The paragraph incorporated in Mr. Cope's letter, and upon which Mr. Kantor based his authority for his statement regarding the Confederate soldiers, forms the opening paragraph of "History of the Powder River Indian Expedition of 1865" by H.E. Palmer, Late Captain of Company A, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, a paper "read before the Nebraska Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 2, 1887 (and published by the Nebraska State Historical Society, as stated above). For the sake of clarity the paragraph mentioned is given below:

"In August, 1864, I was ordered to report to General Curtis, who commanded the department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, and was by him instructed to take command of a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan on his raid into Ohio, captured there and confined at Columbus; they had enlisted in the federal service under the pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels. I was to conduct these men to Fort Kearney and turn them over to Captain Humphreville of the Eleventh Ohio."

Mr. Kantor correctly quoted this paragraph, as did Correspondent Cope in his letter.

There is nothing in the above paragraph to show whether the above corps was of Infantry or Cavalry - but an examination of Palmer's article shows (on pages 216, 220, 221, 222 and 223, respectively) that he was speaking of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.

The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866, vol. xi - (Akron, 1891) shows that Captain Jacob Humphreville was in command of Company K of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.

Mr. Kantor, (p. 50, Sat. Eve. Post, Sept. 9, 1939 - 1st installment) says:

"... now we're all Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry and we're doing our best to keep the road open ..."

He does not use the word Ohio, however.

In the second installment (p. 49, Sat. Eve. Post, Sept. 16, 1939) Mr. Kantor says:

"District commander advises that two companies Eleventh Ohio Infantry today ordered from Fort Wallace"

This research assistant has been unable to procure a copy of the third installment of Mr. Kantor's story, but the last quotation above cited shows that Mr. Kantor did err -- The Eleventh Ohio Infantry never served in the Indian wars on the plains.

For the information of Editor Williams (of the Journal), Price Cope, and Mackinlay Kantor, the following brief outline of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (from the Official Roster, vol. xi - pp. 547-548 - see page 1 for full title of book) is given:

Companies A, B, C, and D of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry were organized as the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, but were consolidated December 19, 1861, with the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, forming the First Battalion of that Regiment, the whole being then rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, Ohio; March 13, 1862 the First Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. William O. Colling, was detached from the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and ordered to proceed to Fort Laramie, D.T. (now Wyoming), where it arrived May 30, 1862, having marched overland from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a distance of about 640 miles. During the summer of 1862, the Battalion was permanently detached from the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and designated as the First Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

A Battalion of four companies (E, F, G, and H) was organized at Camps Dennison and Chase, Ohio, from June 26 to July 31, 1863, and the two Battalions were consolidated and designated the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The Second Battalion was called into service during John Morgan's raid through Ohio and after the capture and dispersion of his force, returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

(Please note that this 2nd Battalion of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was engaged in the pursuit and capture of Morgan and his men!)

Leaving Camp Dennison August 1, 1863, the Second Battalion reached Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 13th. While there awaiting supplies, the sacking and burning of the town of Lawrence, Kansas, occurred, and the Battalion was sent in pursuit of Quantrill. After marching 150 miles it was recalled,

2d Battalion

(Please note: The fact that the first duties of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was to be sent in pursuit of Quantrill would seem to impugn the correctness of Palmer's statement that there were 60 former Morgan men enlisted with the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry — at least if there were — the "pledge" Palmer mentions was broken at the first opportunity.)

and proceeded across the plains for Fort Laramie, where it arrived October 10, 1863. Companies I, K, and L were organized June 30, 1864, at Fort Laramie, D.T., being composed of surplus recruits assigned to the Regiment. Companies A, B, C, and D were mustered out April 1, 1865, at Omaha, Nebraska, by reason of expiration of service. The remaining companies, being the last Volunteer troops from Ohio, in service, were mustered out July 14, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by order of the War department.

[The] principal duty of the Regiment was to guard the Pacific Telegraph line and the overland route of communication and supply, extending from Colorado and western Nebraska and Kansas, through Wyoming and Idaho to Utah and Oregon. With the exception of Fort Laramie, the men of this Regiment erected and guarded all the military posts and stations established in 1864 and 1865, on the line of communication and supply indicated, to make the circuit of which required one thousand miles of travel. From March 1, to Sept. 5, 1865, a single company of this Regiment erected five posts, guarded one hundred and fifty miles of Pacific Telegraph line, and its several detachments had thirteen engagements with the Indians. Two companies, on an expedition to Powder and Tongue Rivers, took part in a charge upon, and the burning of an Indian Village, marched 1200 miles and were out fifty-eight days.

From the foregoing (as well as from Palmer's paper) it will be seen that it was the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry — and not the Infantry, that was engaged in the Indian wars.

A close examination of the names of the men who enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry does not disclose any information that would give credence to the story that 60 of Morgan's men were among them. Palmer, aside from the mention made of these confederate men in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the first paragraph of his article, again mentions the fact on p. 216.

There is no available source of information within "quick" reach of this assistant as to whether Palmer's statement in this last regard was based upon actual fact, or mere here-say, but it would be interesting to trace the information to its source. It can be done, in due course of time, if desired.

As for the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry -- an examination of the Official Roster reveals that this Regiment, as Mr. Cope states, saw service in the South, and not in the West. (See Vol. 1 of the Official Roster, for record of enlistments in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, pp. 237-254).

Full Price Copy
Given original
symbols on letter
W. M. S.
Palmer's Reports to

February 28, 1940

To the Adjutant - General
State Capitol
Topeka
Kansas

Sir:

H. E. Palmer -- late commander of Company A Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Corps -- (probably long deceased) published a paper in 1887 (Febr. 2) in Vol. II, Transactions and Reports, of our Nebraska State Historical Society in which he stated that he conducted "a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer [Cavalry] Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan on his raid into Ohio ..." to Fort Kearney

Recently this statement has become the subject of discussion. Is there anything in your records that would throw light on this matter?

Palmer marched these men from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney (Nebr.) where he turned them over to Capt. Humphreville, commander of Co. K Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Regiment.

If you have any information that would show whether it was generally known that some of Morgan's men had enlisted in the Union Army "under the pledge that they were to fight Indians, and not rebels" I shall be very grateful for any reference you may be able to send.

Adjutant - General - Topeka - 3-28-40

There is nothing in our records -- except Palmer's statement. Neither is there any information in the official Roster (Vol.XI) listing the names of the men who served in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment.

Again assuring you of my appreciation, I am

Very truly

Florence M. Poast

Research Assistant

FMP:RDG

STATE OF KANSAS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
TOPEKA

February 29, 1940

Nebraska State Historical Society,
State Capitol,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gentlemen: Attention - Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Asst.

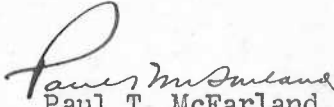
Reference your letter of February 28 relative to Captain
H. E. Palmer.

The military history of the 11th Regiment, Kansas Volunteer
Cavalry, in the War of the Rebellion reveals that H. E. Palmer was
mustered into service with Company A, 11th Regiment, Kansas Volun-
teer Cavalry, as 2nd Lieutenant, and subsequently promoted 1st
Lieutenant and Captain - commanding the company. This company was
recruited in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kansas.

During the winter and spring of 1862-1863 this regiment
moved from the eastern part of the State to Fort Riley, then to
Fort Kearney, Nebraska, with the ultimate destination being Fort
Laramie where they engaged in frontier defense against the Indians.

The telegraph route from Fort Laramie to South Pass was
garrisoned by three companies of the 11th Ohio Cavalry. There is
no information relative to the composition of the 11th Ohio
Cavalry being former Confederate soldiers under John Morgan, the
Confederate leader. Nor is there any information in this depart-
ment indicating that some of Morgan's men had enlisted in the Union
Army "under the pledge that they were to fight Indians, and not
rebels". However, from the history of this ^{KANSAS} regiment, they apparently
had a lively time on the western plains with the Indians.

Very truly yours,


Paul T. McFarland,
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Assistant Adjutant General.



MEETS IN G. A. R. HALL EVERY
FRIDAY EVENING AT
8:00 O'CLOCK

PHILIP TRIEM CAMP No. 43

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

March 11, 1940

Salem, Ohio, _____ 194_____

Mr. A. E. Sheldon, Superintendent,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
My dear Sir:

We are very grateful to you and your assistant for the valuable information which you have found. At our meeting it was moved and passed that the Camp extend a vote of thanks for the data. It seems odd that we have to send to your State for historic data that should be recorded here when it concerns our own history.

The information concerning the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry is now complete as far as our Camp is concerned, except we do not have any idea where to find the final question as to the disposition of the rebel soldiers who surrendered here with General Morgan, which Mackinlay Kantor says later entered the Union Army to fight Indians in the West.

On last page of report of your assistant, it is noted that the information concerning Morgan's men can be found, in the due course of time, if desired. Now if it is not asking too much we have decided to ask you to see what you can do. We are not in any great rush for this information, but we would like to file it among our records for future generations.

If you will be kind enough to see what you can do, it will allow us to correct the article as published in Saturday Evening Post. If you have any expense we will be glad to take care of it in the way of exploration of the records.

Yours truly,

Price Cope
RD 1
Salem, Ohio

Camp Correspondent

PS-I will attach some of the papers you sent, it might help you in future attempts. Would have to have these papers back, as we made no copy.-

Palmer's Letters
Research in
Indiana
Research Reports to
Price Cope

March 14, 1940.

Adjutant General's Office,
Topeka,
Kansas.

Attention: Col. Paul T. McFarland, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Dear Sir:

Thank you cordially for your very for your very informative letter of the 29th ultimo, which, due to press of work, I have been unable to answer sooner.

It is going to be a task to "run down these rebels" - but sooner or later I shall get on their trail. It is amazing how great a growth sometimes springs up about a fact (using the word in a purely literary sense) that has no basis in truth. Have been unable to find that there was any reason for Palmer's stating that these men in the 11th Ohio Cavalry were ex-rebels - but that he did say so is a fact - so now, I must search out the truth.

Again thanking you (and if I get as fine results from other Colonels in the various Adjutant Generals' offices I will gain a wealth of reliable information) for your co-operation, I am,

Very truly yours,

Research Assistant

CM

Nebraska State Historical Society

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Chief Justice of Supreme Court
of Nebraska

March 22, 1940.

War Department
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington.
Dear Sir:

Attention: Major General Adams
The Adjutant General

A statement made by a writer in an article published more than sixty years ago, and repeated recently by another writer - has caused a sort of little "historical" tempest in a teapot.

The statement has been made that 60 men who enlisted in the 11th Ohio volunteer Cavalry - and who were under Captain Humphreville during the Indian wars on the plains, were "galvanized Yankees" -- in other words, rebel soldiers who had been captured in Ohio when Morgan and his men were raiding that country.

An examination of the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866, vol. xi - shows that Captain Humphreville was in command of Company K of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry - and an examination of every name listed in that company (and all of the other companies of Ohio cavalry) fails to turn up any information that would give support to the above statement.

One name mentioned by the early writer (back in 1887) is that of Charles M. Latham. The writer states that Latham was a member of the Signal Corps, that "he had been through the entire war in the Army of the Potomac" -- coming out without a wound of any kind. Latham was wounded in the heel in the Powder River Battle, which took place August 20, 1865, and died of blood-poisoning.

The name of Charles M. Latham does not appear in the Official Roster quoted above. Can your department supply any information about him?

The writer mentioned above speaks of

"...a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan on his raid into Ohio, captured there and confined at Columbus; they had enlisted in the federal service under the pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels. ..."

Information pertaining to the "home", etc. of the man Charles M. Latham, might give a clue in this matter. I will greatly appreciate whatever information you may be able to send to me.

I have thoroughly examined the records of Kansas, Ohio and Nebraska (i.e. the records of the Office of our State Adjutant General's Department) and found nothing. I have tracers out in several other directions as well.

As stated above, I shall be ever so grateful for any aid you can give me and (as of course you know) credit is always given for source of information in our researches.

(Would it not be a blessing if these writers of so-called history -- and historical fiction would do their research before they write?

Thanking you for past cooperation, believe me

Most sincerely,

F. M. Poast
Research Assistant.
(F.M. Poast)

14 A G O
MAR 25 1940
Received



March 22, 1940.

State Historical Society of Ohio,
Akron, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

This Historical Society has on its shelves the Official Roster of the soldiers of Ohio who fought in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866 -- so that it is possible for us to procure any information we may need for our various research papers that deals with Civil War soldiers of your State.

We do not have, however, any amount of material dealing with the Civil War in general. We are now in need of some data pertaining history that was made within the bounds of your State -- namely, pertaining to the raid by Morgan and his men - Morgan and some of his men having been captured and imprisoned in Columbus, Ohio -- and, I have heard, some in Steubenville, Ohio.

Have you - in your archives - any material on this raid & have you any data as to how many of his men were captured, what became of them -

It was stated by one writer, whose paper was published more than 60 years ago, that 60 of Morgan's men enlisted in the 11th Ohio volunteer cavalry ---under the "pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels".

An examination of the records of Kansas, Nebraska, and the official roster of Ohio, above mentioned, fails to disclose anything that would substantiate such a statement. To correct our own records we are making a search into this subject.

Any information you can supply will be greatly appreciated, and - should we eventually complete this search, we shall be glad to send you the results of our work.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, believe me

Very sincerely,

F M Poast
Research Assistant

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

CLH/OR

IN REPLY
REFER TO

April 3, 1940.

Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
First Floor - West Wing,
State Capitol,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

This has reference to your letter of March 22, 1940, herewith returned.

The 1st to the 6th Regiments of U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, were known as the Galvanized Yanks and were composed of Confederate prisoners of war who enlisted with the Federal forces for frontier service.

Nothing has been found of record to indicate that any members of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Civil War, were Galvanized Yanks, nor has anything been found of record to indicate that Charles M. Latham served either with the 11th Ohio Cavalry or with any organization of United States Volunteers known as the Galvanized Yanks.

However, the records show that one Charles M. Latham was enrolled and mustered into service May 14, 1864, at Providence, Rhode Island, as a private of the Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, to serve for three years. He died in Post Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 6, 1865, because of gunshot wound received in the engagement with the Arappahoe Indians on Tongue River August 29, 1865. This soldier gave his birthplace as Providence, Rhode Island.

Very truly yours,

E. S. Adams
Major General,
The Adjutant General,
By *[Signature]*

1 inclosure.
Letter dated 3/22/40.

Memorandum:

April 9, 1940.

Dear Major General Adams:

Please overlook my "quick return" on this subject of Galvanized Yanks. You surely have given me "the dope" - I need just one additional piece of information to complete the record. Not being a military man I am not sure whether or not I need what I am asking for -- but will you please supply this information -- (2d paragraph of your letter)

"The 1st to the 6th Regiments of U.S. Volunteer Infantry, Civil War" were known as Galvanized Yanks. ..."

(what States? -- i.e. were the above regiments Kansas - Ohio - or Nebraska Volunteer Infantry?) -- or whatever State --?

You may write the information right in on your letter - attached hereto -- if you so desire -- or jot it on this memorandum.

Sincerely - and with many thanks

F.M. Poast

F.M. Poast

Research Assistant

30

A. G. O.

APR 11 1940

RECEIVED

NEBRASKA STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



The Summit County Historical Society

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April 11, 1940

Mr. F. M. Poast,
Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
State Capitol,
Nebraska.

*ack'd
Poast card
4-30-40*

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of March 23, 1940, addressed to the State Historical Society of Ohio, Akron, Ohio. The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society is located at Columbus, Ohio, and we will forward your letter to them. However, we have held it a few days for this reason. It happens that we have in our files a paper on "The Morgan Raid Through Ohio." This was written by a Mr. George Codrea, who last year (1939) was a senior at the University of Akron and won the essay contest our local historical society sponsors on that campus, with this paper. We will give a copy of your letter to Mr. Codrea and I believe he will be interested in answering it direct. Of course the Ohio State Society at Columbus no doubt can give you more help.

General Morgan was captured and with six of his officers imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, October 1, 1863. These men made their escape the night of November 27th, 1863. Mr. Codrea gives Abbot, History of Ohio, 1925, Vol. I, p.249 for his reference.

I will suggest to Mr. Codrea that he might have copies of his paper made to place on file with your organization and also at Columbus. It is a 51 page manuscript, typewritten.

Very sincerely,

Gladys E. Chamberlain
Secretary

GEC

Copies to Mr. George Codrea, 595 Stanton Ave., Akron, O.
Mr. Harlow Lindley, Ohio State Arch. and Hist.
Society, Columbus, Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO

CLH/OR

April 12, 1940.

Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
First Floor - West Wing,
State Capitol,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the inclosed correspondence, the 1st to the 6th Regiments of U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, known as the Galvanized Yanks, were organized in the States of Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, and as previously stated, were composed of Confederate prisoners of war who enlisted with the Federal forces for frontier service. They were known as regiments of United States Volunteer Infantry, and not as Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, or Indiana Infantry.

Very truly yours,

E. S. Adams
Major General,
The Adjutant General,
By *EF*

1 inclosure.
Corres.

April 18, 1940.

My dear Major General Adams:

Thank you so much for your letter of April 12th -- which cleared one more step in the "galvanized yankee" matter.

Please read the enclosed copy of report of Provost Marshal General Fry to the Secretary of War, relative to the enlistment of rebel prisoners. After reading, can you put one of your able assistants to work to answer the following questions:

1. To what Ohio regiment were the 12 rebels credited? (There were no rebels in the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry --- and no Ohio infantry fought in the west).
2. Can you ascertain what regiments of the United States Volunteer Infantry (i.e. rebels) were sent to Major General Pope?

With this information I believe I will be finished. I have a mass of manuscript on this matter - from Ohio -- Kansas - (our own Adj.Gen.'s office) - Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Very sincerely

F. M. Poast
Research Assistant



UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

595 Stanton, Ave.
Akron, Ohio
4 - 23 - 40.

*ack'd
replied
4-30-40*

Mr. F. M. Poast,
Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
State Capitol,
Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

The Summit County Historical Society has notified me that you desire to get some information regarding "Morgan's Raid in Ohio". Since I have had the opportunity to do a little research on the subject they referred your letter to me.

If I knew the exact nature of the information that you desire I could perhaps be of some assistance, otherwise at the present moment I can but give you at least a partial bibliography which is enclosed in the letter. I sincerely hope that it can help you in some way; in fact I feel confident that the "Official Records" will be of great assistance.

Very truly yours,

George Codrea
George Codrea

THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio State Museum

COLUMBUS

ack'd
Post card
4-30-40

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

April 23, 1940

Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Assistant
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Poast:

Your letter to the State Historical Society of Ohio, addressed to Akron, Ohio, was sent on to me a few days ago, by the secretary of the local historical society of that city, who said that she had written to you.

There are several articles on Morgan's Raid in Ohio which have been published in our Quarterly. Doubtless you have these in your library, given either as the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly or as Publications of our Society. As a matter of fact the material is the same in both although issued in two different forms. These are the references which might help you: Volume XVII, pages 48-59, pages 243-246; and Volume XVIII, pages 79-104.

Other references which you might find helpful are the following:

Simmons, Flora E., A Complete Account of the John Morgan Raid, 1863;
Ford, Sally Rochester, Raids and Romances of Morgan and His Men, 1865.

In our archives there are documents concerning claims for damages due to Morgan's Raid, 1863-1864. These are in the State Treasurer's papers and of course as official archives cannot be lent to go out of our library. They are open to any legitimate use here, however.

Material on Morgan's Raid can also be found in Whitelaw Reid's Ohio in the War and in Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, in the chapter on Columbiana County. Contemporary newspapers have good local accounts, but it would be necessary for you either to come here yourself or delegate someone to work here for you since we do not permit our newspaper files to leave our building.

Very sincerely,

hl:lh

Harlow Lindley

THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio State Museum

COLUMBUS

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

May 7, 1940

Mr. F. M. Poast
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Poast:

General Morgan and all of his officers, from captain up, were imprisoned in the penitentiary at Columbus, where he stayed until his escape from that place with Captains J. C. Bennett, S. B. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, L. H. Hines, L. D. Hokersmith, G. S. Magee, Colonel Dick Morgan, and six other captains. The lieutenants and privates who were captured were sent to Alleghaney City and to Camp Chase where they were confined until they were either exchanged or died. Nothing is said of sixty men enlisting to fight Indians, although it is highly probable that some did enlist.

Very truly yours,

Harlow Lindley

Harlow Lindley
Secretary, Editor
and Librarian

h.l.

ao:p

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

CLH

IN REPLY
REFER TO

A.G. 314. 83
(4-18-40)CR

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1940.

Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
First Floor - West Wing,
State Capitol,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of April 18, 1940, in which you refer to a report of Provost Marshal General Fry on February 27, 1865 to the Secretary of War, relative to enlistment of Confederate prisoners of war at Rock Island, Illinois, during September and October, 1864, and inquire as to the Ohio regiment in which the 12 credited to Ohio served.

Although the prisoners of war mentioned were credited to Ohio, they were not enlisted to serve in any Ohio organization but to serve in one of the regiments of U. S. Volunteers (1st to 6th) known as "Galvanized Yanks".

The 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Galvanized Yanks), Civil War, is shown to have served under General Pope. For additional information concerning the organizations of "Galvanized Yanks" it is suggested that you consult the War Department's publication "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" which is to be found in most large public libraries.

Very truly yours,

E. S. Adams
Major General,
The Adjutant General,
By *ES*

May 29, 1940

Office of the Adjutant General
United States Department of War
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

This Society does not possess a set of the reports of the War Department - and though our State Library does have a set that we are at liberty to use, so many volumes that are necessary to our work are in the bindery and will not be accessible for several months (and our binding for the State Library is done at the other end of Lincoln - a distance of a number of miles) -- so that it is impossible to drop in at the bindery in emergency) -- so once again I am coming to you for information essential to work now in hand.

Will you be so good as to have one of your assistants locate for me -

When the Department of the Missouri was first established --

and what territory was comprised in the Department of Missouri from 1861 to 1865.

also, please

What territory was comprised in the Department of the West during the years 1861 - 1865.

When submitting the information if you will have your assistant give the serial number of the report - document number and so forth, I will appreciate it greatly.

Very truly yours,

F.M. Poast
Research Assistant

FMP

May 29, 1940.

Request of Price Cope,
Camp Correspondent,
Phillip Triem Camp No. 43,
Salem, Ohio -- dated March 11, 1940.

This is a follow-up report, in connection with Mr. Cope's request of February 20, 1940 - copy of which report originally sent to Mr. Cope, is attached to this present report -- to be returned to him, since it was his original report.

The first report dealt with the question of the authenticity of the material used by Mackinlay Kantor in his story "Behold These Brown Faced Men" (published in the Saturday Evening Post, 3 installments, September, 1939), and whether or not there were any ex-rebel soldiers in the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry -- and whether or not there were any records setting forth that any 11th Ohio Volunteer INFANTRY ever served in the Indian Wars on the Plains.

The above questions having been satisfactorily answered - Mr. Cope desired to know more about Morgan's Men - whether any actually served in the Indian wars on the plains.

The attached pages show the origin of the "Galvanized Yanks" - where they were enlisted and where they served -- also information concerning Morgan's Men and what ultimately became of them, so far as can be determined without making trips to various centers of information.

The information contained in the attached pages is derived from Government publications, from Historians and Librarians (by correspondence) in the State of Ohio, and by letters from the Office of the Adjutant General in the United States Department of War.

A copy of the most important public document is attached to said report.

It is believed that the information given in this report - together with the information given in the first report, covers the request of Mr. Cope., in full.

Though two months have elapsed since receipt of the last request, the time spent in getting the material together was mainly due to time consumed in correspondence.

F.M. Poast
Research Assistant.

Schedule of Rebel Prisoners enlisted in the Union
service during the Civil War

By authority of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 28, 1863:

461 rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware,
credited to the State of MARYLAND,
enlisted for the 3d Maryland Cavalry,

82 rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware,
credited to the State of CONNECTICUT,
enlisted for the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

All enlistments of said prisoners were stopped by
telegram of August 21, 1863, from the Secretary of war,
but subsequently authority was issued by the Secretary of
War to enlist -

120 rebel prisoners (place of imprisonment not given)
credited to the State of Maryland,
enlisted for the 3d MARYLAND Cavalry.

The abovementioned men were paid United States bounty.

Upon the completion of the 3d Maryland Cavalry it was sent
to New Orleans and served in the Department of the South.

1,105 rebel prisoners at POINT LOOKOUT, Maryland
credited to the 1st United States Volunteers

379 rebel prisoners at (same place)
credited to the 2d United States Volunteers

These enlistments were made under direction of the Presi-
dent of the United States.

Recruitment was stopped (for the 2d United States Volunteers)
by order of the Secretary of War in September 1864.

The rebels enlisted at Point Lookout were never credited
to any state. Credits and payments of bounty to them were
forbidden by the Secretary of War. By direction of President
GRANT they were sent to the Department of the NORTHWEST.

(Galvanized Yankees - continued - page 2.)

The Department of the NORTHWEST, embracing the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota, was organized for the emergency occasioned by an Indian outbreak, and placed under command of Major General John Pope. (See House Executive Document No. 1, Serial No. 1157, vol. 4, 37th Congress, 3d Session, Report of Secretary of War, December 1, 1862.)

Under special instructions from the President of the United States
1,750 rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois
were mustered into the military service of the United States
during September and October, 1864 -
1,738 credited to the state of PENNSYLVANIA
12 credited to OHIO.

These men were paid no bounty and were kept under guard
until organized and sent to the field.

On application from Major General Pope they were ordered
to the Department of the Missouri for service in the west.

The Department of the MISSOURI embraced the

No other rebel prisoners than those herein stated are known to have been
enlisted into the service.

The information pertaining to these so-called GALVANIZED YANKEES (though
that term is not used in the public document --) is to be found in
Provost Marshal General James B. Fry's report to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton,
dated February 27, 1865, published in House Executive Document No. 80, Serial
No. 1229, 38th Congress, 2d Session,
1864-1865.

(Galvanized Yankees - continued - page 3).

By an examination of the foregoing figures it will be noticed that ALL of the rebels recruited (or enlisted, rather) in the service of the United States in the YEAR 1863 were credited to the States of Maryland and Connecticut. - it is definitely stated that the 3d Maryland Cavalry served in the department of the South-- This document does not state where the Connecticut (1st) cavalry were ordered for service, but no Connecticut cavalry or infantry served on the plains.

The 1,484 rebels enlisted at Point Lookout for the 1st and second United States Volunteers were sent for service in the NORTHWEST -- i.e., Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota.

Attention is called to the fact that these 1,484 men who were sent to the Northwest were enlisted in September 1864 -- ONE MONTH after Col. H.E. Palmer stated he was detailed to Leavenworth, Kansas to take charge of the 60 men "every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan".

The 1,750 rebels enlisted at Rock Island were likewise recruited two and three months AFTER Col. Palmer's detail.

According to a letter from the Adjutant General of the United States War Department, the rebel prisoners who were sent to the Department of the Northwest and to the department of the Missouri were called THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS (or Galvanized Yanks). The records of the United States War Department show that the 5th U.S. Volunteers served under General Pope.

Attention is also called to the fact that though the 1,750 rebels above mentioned were first accredited to Pennsylvania (1,738 - and 12 to Ohio) they were held at Rock Island --until they were organized -- when they were finally organized they were not credited to any State, but were called United States Volunteers -- of which there were six regiments.

THE ONLY OHIO VOLUNTEERS TO SERVE IN THE INDIAN WARS ON THE PLAINS WERE THE ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY -- all regularly enlisted UNION men, whose names and records may be read in the OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO (vol. xi, Akkon, Ohio, 1891) -- no rebels were ever enlisted.

M
Col. H.E. Palmer was therefore in error when he made the statement that he escorted "a detachment of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan."

(Galvanized Yankees -- continued -- page 4)

A letter from the Office of the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C. dated March 22, 1940, reads:

"This is in reference to your letter of March 22, 1940, ...

The 1st to the 6th Regiments of U.S. Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, were known as the Galvanized Yanks and were composed of Confederate prisoners of war who enlisted with the Federal forces for frontier service.

Nothing has been found of record to indicate that any members of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Civil War, were Galvanized Yanks, ... "

A ^{letter} later from the Adjutant General, dated May 16, 1940, reads:

"The 5th U.S. Volunteer Infantry (Galvanized Yanks), Civil War, is shown to have served under General Pope."

For any further information regarding the 6 regiments of infantry of the United States Volunteers, it is suggested that correspondent consult "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" - published by the War Department -- and to be found in most libraries (public libraries - and libraries of universities).

MORGAN'S MEN

At the battle of Buffington Island, during Morgan's famous raid into Ohio, Col. Dick Morgan (brother of the General), with Colonels Duke, Ward, Huffman and about 700 men, were captured. General Morgan and about 336 officers and men were later captured by Major Rue of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. (See Whitelaw Reid's Ohio in the War, vol. 1, pp. 148 and 149).

A letter from Harlow Lindley, Secretary, Editor and Librarian of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, dated May 7, 1940, reads:

"General Morgan and all of his officers, from captains up, were imprisoned in the penitentiary at Columbus, where he stayed until his escape from that place with Captains J. C. Bennett, S. B. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, Colonel Dick Morgan, and six other captains. The lieutenants and privates who were captured were sent to Alleghany City and to Camp Chase where they were confined until they were either exchanged or died. Nothing is said of sixty men enlisting to fight Indians"

And since none of these prisoners were ever transferred to any of the points at which it is shown rebel prisoners were enlisted -- and no enlistments ever took place, according to the official record, at Alleghany City or Camp Chase, it must be concluded that NONE of Morgan's men ever served in the wars on the plains.

Mr. Harlow Lindley very courteously looked up material, sent bibliographic references in this research, and wrote at length. But the letter above quoted coincides with the research by this Society -- nothing has yet been found that would give any support to the statement that 60 men of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry were formerly with "Morgan's Men."

To the contrary, the Official Roster of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866, vol. xi, lists the names of the soldiers and shows the place of enlistment as well as native State -- and there is ample proof of the fact that none of the members of the 11th Ohio Cavalry ever originated from the prison camps at Fort Delaware, Point Lookout or Rock Island, Illinois -- the only points at which rebel prisoners were ever enlisted for Union service.

As for the statement that these rebel prisoners enlisted under the pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels - there is never any qualification in the Oath of allegiance - and the War Department, nor its Officials ever take men "conditionally" -- there are no "ifs" or "buts". The soldier swears allegiance, goes where he is sent, and obeys commands --

(Morgan's Men -- continued.)

If any proof were needed that the "conditions" in connection with the enlistment of rebel prisoners as soldiers of the Union Army could not be true, the mere fact that the 663 rebel prisoners enlisted to complete the ranks of the 3d Maryland Cavalry and the 1st Conn. Cavalry -- and were SENT TO NEW ORLEANS for service in the Department of the South, should be sufficient.

These 663 rebel prisoners were enlisted in 1862 -- almost two years before the organization of the United States Volunteers.

All rebels later enlisted were detailed for service in the Northwest and in the West -- as various regiments of the United States Volunteers (which was not organized until 1864).

The term "galvanized yankees" apparently originated among themselves.⁺ In the spring (i.e., during May and June) of 1865 the Honorable Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress, took a trip across the continent. Accompanying him was Samuel Bowles, Editor of the Springfield Republican [Massachusetts]. These two gentlemen came into contact with two regiments of these "galvanized Yanks" on the plains. On return to Washington Mr. Colfax wrote a letter inquiring into the matter of ex-Rebels being enlisted into the service of the Union, to the Secretary of War, who in turn interrogated the Provost Marshall General, whose reply contained all the information on the subject published in Government papers.

(A copy of this document is attached to this report for the information of correspondent.)

+ Bowles, Samuel: Across the Continent, Massachusetts and New York, 1865.

p. 11. "Among the present limited number of troops on the Plains are two regiments of infantry, all from the rebel army. They have cheerfully re-enlisted into the federal service. We passed one of these regiments on the road yesterday, it having just come upon the line. They were all young but hardy looking men; and the Colonel, who is of course from the old federal army, testified heartily to their subordination and sympathy with their new service. They are known as the "white-washed rebels," or as they call themselves, "galvanized yankees."

Serial No. 1229
38th Cong. 2d Sess.
H.R. Ex. Doc. #80
1864-1865

Enlistment of Rebel Prisoners

Letter of the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House of February 25, relative to the enlistment of rebel prisoners. March 1, 1865. -- Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

War Department
Washington City, February 28, 1865

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Provost Marshal General, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, inquiring "whether rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service, have received bounties, and have been credited to quotas of one or more states; and if so, how many have been so enlisted and credited, and when and to what states; and also whether any of said persons so credited are still under guard at Rock Island or elsewhere."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Bureau
Washington, D. C. February 27, 1866.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 25, 1865, wherein the Secretary of War "directed to inform this House whether rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service, have received bounties, and have been credited to quotas of one or more states; and if so, how many have been so enlisted and credited, and whom and to what states; and also, whether any of said persons so credited are still under guard at Rock island or elsewhere."

In reply I have the honor to state as follows: The 3d Maryland cavalry, raised under authority from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, May 28, 1863, had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware 461 rebel prisoners. These men were credited to the State of Maryland. The 1st Connecticut cavalry had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware, and credited to the State of Connecticut, in May, 1863, 82 rebel prisoners.

All enlistments of said prisoners were stopped by telegram of August 21, 1863, from the Secretary of War; but subsequently, authority was issued by the Secretary of War to enlist 120 rebel prisoners for the 3d Maryland cavalry.

The foregoing men have been paid United States bounty.

Immediately on the completion of the 3d Maryland cavalry, it was sent to New Orleans, and has since been serving in the Department of the South.

There have been enlisted at Point Lookout, Maryland, for the 1st United States Volunteers, 1105 rebel prisoners; for the 2d United States Volunteers, 379 rebel prisoners.

These enlistments were made under directions from the President. Recruitment for the 2d regiment was stopped by the Secretary of War, in September last 1864. The rebels enlisted at Point Lookout were never credited to any state. Credits and payments of bounties to them were forbidden by the orders of the War Department. By direction of General Grant they were sent to the Department of the Northwest, and have since been serving there.

Under special instructions from the president, 1750 men, held as rebel prisoners of war at Rock island, Illinois, were, during September and October, 1864, mustered into the military

service of the United States and credited to Pennsylvania, (with the exception of twelve credited to Ohio.) They have been paid no bounty by the United States, but kept under guard, as other recruits are, until organized and sent to the field. On Major General Pope's application they were ordered to the Department of the Missouri for service in the west.

No other rebel prisoners than those herein stated are known to have been enlisted into the service.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James B. Fry
Provost Marshal General

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.

June 4, 1940.

Price Cope, Camp Correspondent,
Philip Triem Camp No. 43,
Salem, Ohio.

This is the second report we have made to you regarding the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and the term "Galvanized Yanks."

The research on this has been done by Miss Poast and she has pursued the trail a lot further than I would have pursued it for you.

I have carefully read every line of her report and send it to you, retaining a copy here. I cannot doubt the correctness of her report, nor of the documents and authorities which she has assembled.

You will perceive this makes Captain H.E. Palmer mistaken - to put it mildly. This is another psychological as well as historical blunder. We meet these problems continually - in which persons in a position to know get the thing wrong, and it keeps on going that way.

I had some knowledge of Captain Palmer in his political career in Nebraska. He was a very ardent republican and a fierce opponent of new movements like the Farmers Alliance movement, in which I participated. The fact that he was such an extreme partisan is a partial clue to his misstatement regarding the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. By all the ordinary rules of historical evidence, he ought to have known beyond a doubt whether these men with whom he traveled across the plains were Galvanized Yanks or not, -- yet the official records show that he did not know the facts.

Without further evidence I would conclude that in the 23 years from the time Captain escorted this company, and the time that he made his address, various elements of knowledge and associations

Price Cope - page 2

became mixed in his mind with the record.

Since we began this investigation we have uncovered a lot of important historical material, not directly in the line of your inquiry. We have enough to make "a good story" on conditions here on the Nebraska plains. This will correct Mackinlay Kantor's and Captain Palmer's statements.

We think of sending our article to the Saturday Evening Post - covering these, and other points, -- and are desirous of knowing whether or not you have any objections to our treating this matter in this way.

This, of course, would mean that you would withhold taking any action in the matter until after our story has appeared.

We are also returning to you, your copy of the first report (which you had returned for our use) - this gives you a complete record for your files.

Awaiting your reply, and with best wishes,

Very truly yours

Superintendent

FMP

June 10, 1940.

State Historical Society of W. Va.,
Charleston,
West Va.

Gentlemen:

Do you have an Official Roster of the State of West Virginia, showing service during the Civil War - 1861-1865 --on your shelves? If not, will you be so very kind as to forward this request to your State Adjutant General's office?

I have come across a note purporting to show that two companies of West Virginia Cavalry served in the Indian Wars on the Plains -- they are mentioned as marching up the Platte on or about the 27th day of September 1865.

I would like to know under whom these two companies were serving -- if this information can be supplied -- and any other information that your official records disclose.

We do not have any source of information on this particular point in our own files, and the volume of public documents containing reports for this year is missing from our own State Library.

I am enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for your convenience and will greatly appreciate as early a reply as possible. Assuring you of our cooperation at any time you should need material from our State archives, I am

Very truly yours,

Research Assistant.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
CAPITOL—SECOND UNIT
CHARLESTON

INNIS C. DAVIS
STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST

June 12, 1940

F. M. Poast,
Research Assistant,
Nebraska State Historical Society,
State Capitol,
Lincoln, Nebraska

My dear Mr. Poast:

In answer to your request of June 10, our librarian found the following references to the two companies of West Virginia Cavalry which served in the Indian Wars on the Plains:

"Loyal West Virginia," 1861-1865, by Theodore Lang,
page 229--Chapter 30:

Sixth Regiment Veteran Cavalry
Col. George R. Latham
Lieut-Col. Rufus E. Fleming
Majors: Peter J. Potts, Andrew J. Squires &
Thomas E. Day.

"The time of the non-veterans of the Sixth West Virginia Regiment expired in July, 1864. The regiment was reorganized at Cumberland, Maryland, in the same month. Those re-enlisting were formed into five companies and two new companies added. The regiment was remounted at North Bridge, August 22, and ordered to report at New Creek, where it was consolidated with the Fifth Regiment and was afterwards known as the Sixth West Virginia Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Latham.

"They were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, June 29th and on July 16th, word came that the Sixth should report at Fort Kearney on the Plains, where the work of subduing the hostile Indians awaited them.

"Major Squires, in command of about one-third of the regiment, was sent to Fort Kearney, while Col. Fleming remained with a rebellious two-thirds who didn't want to go. Major Squires' command crossed the Platte River and were assigned to escort duty for the overland mail.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
CAPITOL—SECOND UNIT
CHARLESTON

INNIS C. DAVIS
STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST

#2--F. M. Poast

"Colonel Fleming's command had several sever battles with the redskins on this side of the Platte, but they proved that the men whose state motto is "Montani Semper Liberi" were equal to the conquering of a savage foe."

Another Source of information which mentions this Company and their encounter is the "War of the Rebellion," Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I--Vol. 48, Part 1, page 347, which you probably have in your library.

Sincerely,

Innis C. Davis
(Mrs.) Innis C. Davis
State Historian and Archivist



The National Archives

Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF REFERENCE

JUN 12 1940

Mr. F. M. Poast, Research Assistant
Nebraska State Historical Society
First Floor, West Wing
State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska

My dear Mr. Poast:

Your letter of May 29, addressed to The Adjutant General and requesting information concerning the Departments of the Missouri and of the West, has been referred to this office for reply.

The Department of the Missouri was established on November 9, 1861, by General Orders No. 97, Adjutant General's Office, 1861. It consisted of "the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River." This Department was merged into the Department of the Mississippi on March 11, 1862, by the President's War Order No. 3, 1862.

On September 19, 1862, a new Department of the Missouri was established by General Orders No. 135, Adjutant General's Office, 1862, and this Department continued throughout the Civil War. As first created it consisted of "the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the bordering Indian Territory, and Alton, Illinois." Its confines were changed frequently thereafter and we regret that it will be impossible for us to give you those changes in detail.

The Department of the West was created on October 31, 1853, and at the beginning of 1861 consisted of "the country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except Utah, Texas, and New Mexico." These confines were somewhat changed in June 1861, and on July 3 of that year the Department of the West was merged into the Western Department by General Orders No. 40, Adjutant General's Office, 1861.

Full details of those changes are contained in a compilation by Raphael P. Thian entitled Notes Illustrating the Military Geography of the United States (Washington, 1881), which should be available in some of the larger libraries or through inter-library loan.

Very truly yours,

P. M. HAMER, Chief
Division of Reference



MEETS IN G. A. R. HALL EVERY
FRIDAY EVENING AT
8:00 O'CLOCK

PHILIP TRIEM CAMP No. 43

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Salem, Ohio, June 14, 1940 194

~~Nebaska~~ State Historical Society,
Mr. A. E. Sheldon, President.
My dear Sir:

Your letter of June 4th with a very complete report of the activities of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and "Galvanized Yanks" has been received.

We are very much indebted to your Society for this valuable information, and we shall include it in our records so that future generations will have a correct history of action that occurred right here in Ohio.

We especially wish to thank Miss Poast for her work in running this question to a final solution. We feel she is real friend and wish we could reward her in some way.

In your letter you asked for permission to print this story in Saturday Evening Post, and at our meeting we unanimously granted you our permission and only too glad to have you take it up. You can do it much better than we can, and believe it will make an interesting historical reading. So go ahead and use any thing you wish to as far as our Camp is concerned.

We thought perhaps it might be interesting to you to see the letter that was received from Mackinlay Kantor in his answer to the letter we sent to the Saturday Post. It was his arrogant manner that caused us to take this matter up as we have done. According to his letter he must have some historical connection with your State, and we wonder just what his activities were, if he has correctly stated them in his letter.

After looking over the letter will you kindly return it as we rather prize its peculiar reaction. Again thanking you and Miss Poast most cordially, we remain,

Yours truly,

Camp Correspondent.

Price Cope
RD 1
Salem, Ohio

COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY MACKINLAY KANTOR

TO

ERDMAN BRANDT, ESQ., OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

San Jose, Costa Rica.
December 14, 1939

Erdman Brandt, Esq.,
Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Erd:

On November 7th you forwarded to me a letter from Mr. Price Cope of Salem, Ohio, containing numerous objections to my story, "Behold the Brown-faced Men." You asked me to reply to Mr. Cope's letter and to send you a copy of my reply, but since so much time has elapsed, I think perhaps it would be wiser to address you personally and to send a copy to your correspondent in Ohio. Judging from the tone of Mr. Cope's letter, I think he would be inimical to any explanation or elaboration of historical fact--a common failing of those who hold some slight information on an involved and complex subject.

To begin with, Mr. Cope objects to my saying, "I'm not going to let Steve Bobzine look up from hell etc. etc." Mr. Cope declares, "Steve Bobzine was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and we believe the soldiers in that war were engaged in a righteous cause, and to allow this statement to go unchallenged would leave the impression that he was guilty of some wrong act."

The puerile assumption that of the two million soldiers in the Union army, none was guilty of a wrong act in his life, leaves me gasping. I thought that sectional prejudice and fantastic sectional hero-worship usually reached its full flower in the South, but I hadn't before run into Salem, Ohio.

There are other peculiar reactions recounted by Mr. Cope, but I'd better not mention them. Except perhaps to challenge his insinuation that soldiers who served in the West did not have an honorable career. My grandfather, Joseph Bone, was an officer of the Seventh Iowa Vol. Cav. in Nebraska Territory, and were I to meet Mr. Cope I should actively express my resentment at his suggestion that such a military career was not honorable.

The Ohio correspondent's chief complaint is my mention of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers. I am referring, naturally, to the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Corps, the men of which were all former rebel soldiers, though I am not positive about all their officers.

Mr. Cope waves the flag, makes the eagle scream, and invokes the Sons of Union Veterans. Perhaps, therefore, he will be interested in a paper read before the Nebraska Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., on February 2, 1887, by H. E. Palmer, late Captain, Co. A., Eleventh Kansas Vol. Corps. This record can be found complete in the Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Vol. II., published in Lincoln, Neb., by the State Journal Company, 1887.

"In August, 1864," says Captain Palmer on page 197, "I was ordered to report to General Curtis, who Commanded the Department of Kansas, at Ft. Leavenworth, and was by him instructed to take command of a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Corps, sixty men, every one of them lately confederate soldiers with John Morgan on his raid into Ohio, captured there and confined at Columbus; they had enlisted in the federal service under the pledge that they were to fight Indians and not rebels. I was to conduct those men to Fort Kearney, and there turn them over to Capt. Humphreyville of the Eleventh Ohio."

I think that's all I need to quote. I have quoted Captain Palmer exactly, even preserving his punctuation and capitalization, as reported in the volume mentioned above.

One more thing. Mr. Cope says that my story is very objectionable to the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War. Not to this one, it isn't. I have been a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War through most of my adult life, and also a member of the National Association of Civil War Musicians. Doubtless Mr. Cope means well, but as an historian of the Rebellion--well, I hope the members of Philip Triem Camp No. 43, Division of Ohio, think more highly of him than I do! Sorry, Mr. Cope, but I'm afraid you asked for it.

Sincerely,

Mackinlay Kantor.

mk/

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY EDITOR
OF
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DATED

Philadelphia
November 7, 1939

Dear Mr. Cope:

Your letter of November 4th is being referred to Mr. MacKinlay Kantor for his answer, as we always allow an author to reply to specific criticism. Nevertheless, we appreciate your courtesy in writing us.

Very truly yours,

The Editors

Mr. Price Cope
R.D. #1
Salem, Ohio
EB:CS

COPY OF LETTER FROM

PRICE COPE

CAMP CORRESPONDENT

PHILIP TRIEM CAMP No. 43, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, SONS OF
UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Salem, Ohio, Nov 4, 1939

(copy of letter sent to Saturday Evening Post.)

In Saturday Evening Post dated Sept. 9, 16, and 25, is an article written by Mackinlay Kantor entitled "Behold the Brown-Faced Men" to which we must take exception. In the first place the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry never served in the West, but had a very honorable career directly in the South where the war was actually in progress. Many members of this 11th Ohio were from eastern Ohio and our own city of Salem, Ohio. These Union soldiers saw active service in many noted battles including Bull Run, South Mountain, Chickamauga, Antietam, Lookout Mountain and many lesser engagements. The date of the issue containing the things we wish to point is Sept. 16, and we cite the following quotations:

On page 46 second column we read "What in hell is this" Mefford screamed, "The United States Horse Marines, or what? Are we supposed to be the Coldstream Guards, or the Cold Water Army, or the President's own Light-Horse Cavalry? Or are we the 11th Iowa Volunteers? I am not going to let Steve Bobzine look up from hell and say that I never turned a hand to bury him".

In above quotation we object to the words "Steve Bobzine look up from hell". This man was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and we believe that the soldiers in that war were engaged in a righteous cause, and to allow this statement to go unchallenged would make it seem that he was guilty of some wrong act. In this quotation is also the words "Eleventh Iowa Volunteer", which do not coincide with Eleventh Iowa Cavalry in first column on page 49.

On page 47 middle of first column we read "Cleave grasped the stock of his Henry rifle in his left hand and rapped the butt against the wagon box. "These carry sixteen loads", he said, "I'd like to empty the

whole sixteen into Fort Reynolds. And if the drunk Mefford ever meets me outside the fort, I'll put them all into him". This a threat against a military post of the United States and its commanding officer, and it whould not be chronicled as an ordinary event as it is here. There should be something to show that such threats cannot be tolerated.

On page 49 is shown an order from headquarters Iowa Cavalry at Fort Kearney, addressed to Captain Joseph J. Apperson located at Fort Reynolds, the second part of which order dirests two companies of Eleventh Ohio Infantry to proceed from Fort Wallace to Fort Reynolds. As stated in first part of this letter the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was located in the South.

On page 55 we read in middle of first column "Rebel prisoners, Miss Myra, they enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers because they wanted to get out of the prison pens they were in; Government promised that wouldn't be sent South--just sent out here to shoot Indians. They do enjoy shooting them." As far as we know there no rebel prisoners in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, all of the members of which were loyal Union soldiers from the North. This feature is very objectionable to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The picture as painted in the article "Behold the Brown-Faced Men" seems to attempt to portray the army live of the Union soldier of the Civil War as something that the present generation could not be proud of, and not worthy of keeping green their memory. We believe the article, besides being historically incorrect in many respects, also adds nothing to authentic accounts of out past history. It has in many ways, the appearance of an attempt to give true story, as the Forts mentioned no doubt were in existence at that time. This makes it all the more necessary that we take this matter up with the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post and ask that some statement be made to show the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in its true light.

Yours truly,

Price Cope

Camp Correspondent

August 8, 1940.

Dear Mr. Latrom:

With regard to the reports made to
Price Cope, Camp Correspondent,
Camp Triem No. 43, Salem, Ohio --

In connection with statements made by Mackinlay Kantor
in his story "Behold the Brown-faced Men" published
in The Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 9, 16, and 23,
1939:

When I turned in my second, and last report on this inquiry I
felt that there was so much interesting material in it that it
was worth a story by Doctor Sheldon - and so suggested to him.

Upon reading my reports Doctor Sheldon was of the same opinion
and in his letter of transmittal to Mr. Cope made a statement
to that effect.

Mr. Cope was pleased with the idea - since he had intended to
take the matter up with Saturday Evening Post again himself -
and he felt Doctor Sheldon could do it better than he could.

However -- with Mr. Cope's last letter (in answer to Doctor
Sheldon's transmittal letter) he enclosed his original letter
to the Saturday Evening Post, in which he took exception to
Kantor's statements regarding several items -- together with
a copy of Kantor's reply (also addressed to the publishers of
the Post).

In view of Kantor's attitude (just a bit arrogant) toward those
who have little historical knowledge (meaning Cope) I feel that
such an article by Doctor Sheldon would be a rather unkind act -
since after all Mr. Kantor based his story (though he was inac-
curate in his use of the term "Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry"
in connection with the Indian wars on the plains) on Nebraska
State Historical Society material. It was this statement with
regard to "Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry" that drew Mr. Cope's
attention in the first place -- since only Ohio Cavalry (the
Eleventh Ohio Voluntary Cavalry, to be exact) served in the Indian
wars. He also took exception to the statement that rebel soldiers
were enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry -- but in this regard
Mr. Kantor only quoted H.E. Palmer.

So far as Mr. Kantor is concerned - as a writer of historical
stories, he did very little research for his "Brown-faced Men" -
and just a little digging to verify Palmer's statements would have
shown Palmer's error.

However - my feeling is, that Mr. Kantor should be given a set
of the reports - and of the research notes, for his own perusal,
and let him make his own amends to Mr. Cope and the Sat. Eve.Post.

Mr. Kantor erred with regard to the forts mentioned in his story also. His statements about the forts were promptly challenged by Mr. Williams, of the Journal - who called up after reading the first installment of the story. One of the forts - the locale of his opening installment - Fort Reynolds(Colo.) was not in existence until 1867 -- and Fort Wallace was just in the course of establishment in Kansas in 1865. Fort Wadsworth in North Dakota had just been established in 1864 -- Palmer's story in vol. ii of Nebraska Historical Transactions and Reports, was about "The Powder River Expedition of 1865". I believe Mr. Kantor's story opens in September 1864.

However -- Mr. Kantor is a fairly prominent author - and some of his past stories on historical subjects were not only very enjoyable but in accord with published history - so I feel that if he is given a copy of the reports and the research notes - it will have a salutary effect - and no damage done to any one's feelings.

This is for your consideration -- I might add, however, that a clipping of Mr. William's criticism in his column "More or Less Personal" which commented on Mr. Kantor's statements of the various forts mentioned, should be attached to the two reports.

Very truly

Florence M Poast
Florence M. Poast
Research Assistant