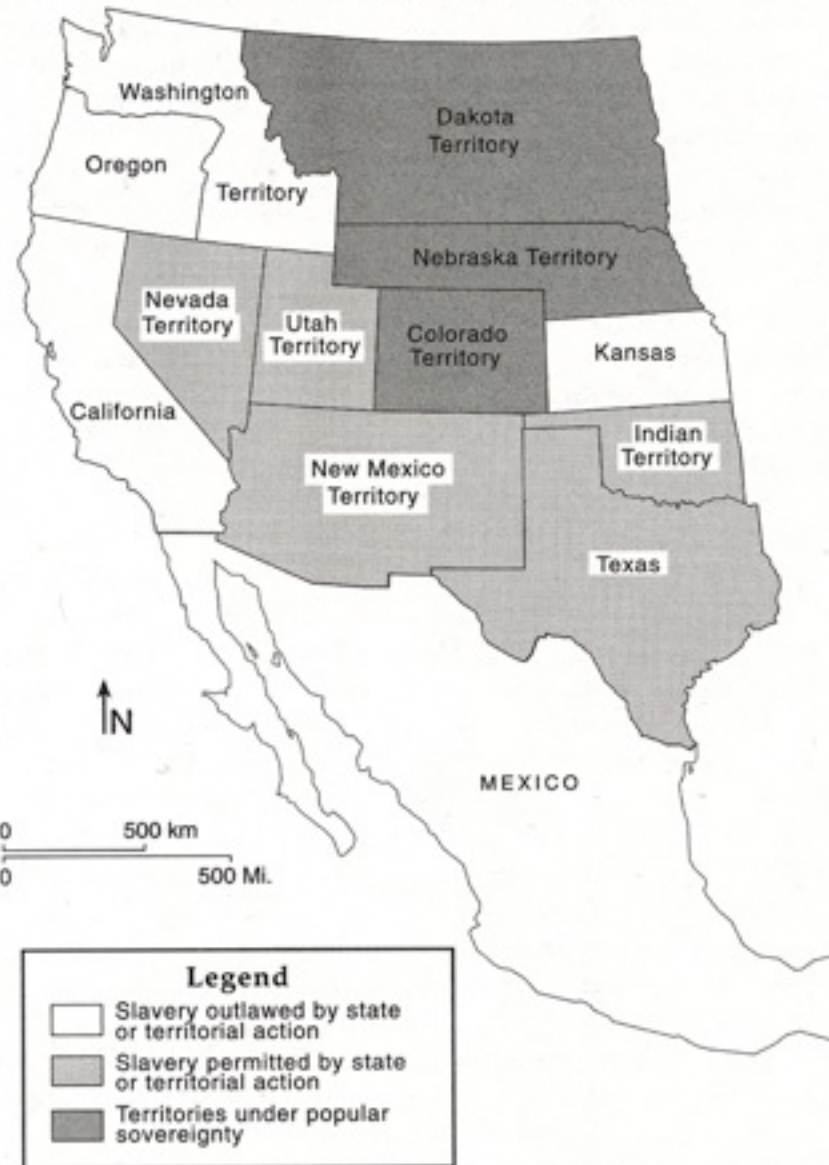


Week 2

Slavery in the West

**SLAVERY IN THE WEST ON
THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR**
Slavery in Western States and Territories
on April 12, 1861
(The Day of Firing on Fort Sumter)



A. Ludlow Kramer, (Sam Reed)



- The blood of slavery seeped deep into the American soil and cannot be easily removed. But here in Washington state, where slave ships never docked, we have tended to believe ourselves safe from the curse of slavery's heritage.
- Yet more than an echo of the distant struggle has reach us here; a smaller-scaled contention proceeds as our local society agonizes within itself, for we are also Americans and our ground is also stained.

Slavery in Washington Territory

The Saga of Charles Mitchell





Monday, January 28, 13

The Puget Sound Herald, Steilacoom, Washington Territory, September

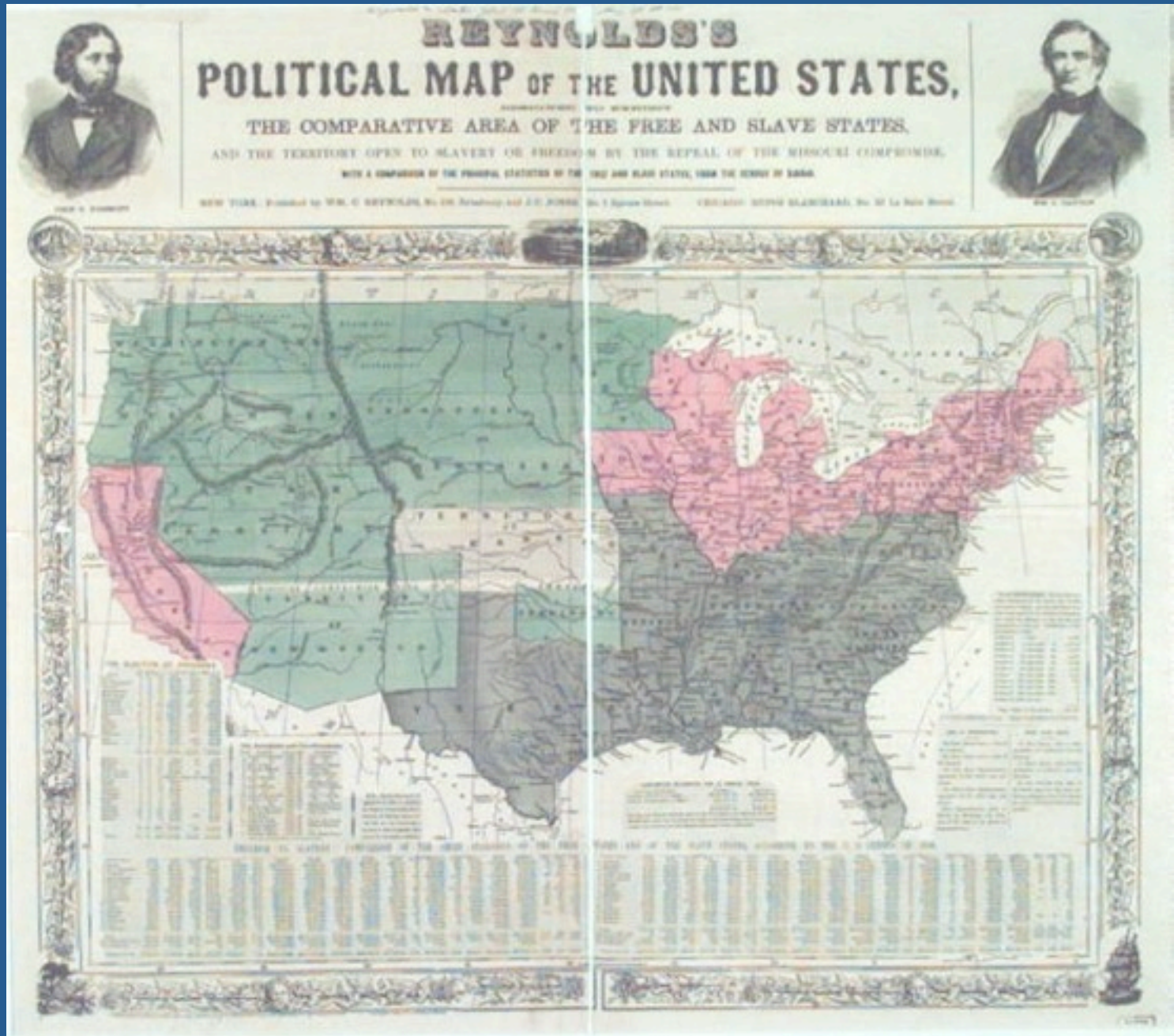


- Our proximity to the British Possessions on this coast afford the same [support for] an underground railroad that the Canadas do on the Atlantic.

The Saga of Charlie Mitchell: Opposing

- “... We had hoped that we were a little too far north for the “infernal nigger” to interfere in our local politics. But we are mistaken and perhaps if we had a superior force in these waters, we might have “a bit of a row.” The child of a white father and a slave mother has been taken from an American vessel and restored to liberty in a foreign country...and it is high time we had a fight.
- Chief Justice Cameron decided that the law was clear: that no man could be held a slave on British soil.... He therefore ordered Charles to be forthwith set at liberty. The decision was met by considerable applause and a few hisses. The boy was then welcomed to liberty by his [white and colored] friends. It was a righteous decision.
 - Victoria Colonist, September 26, 1860

The United States as Seen By Americans



Former Slave Cowboy Bose Ikard



Slavery in the West: Former Slaves from the Indian Territory, Utah



Enslaved Miner in California,



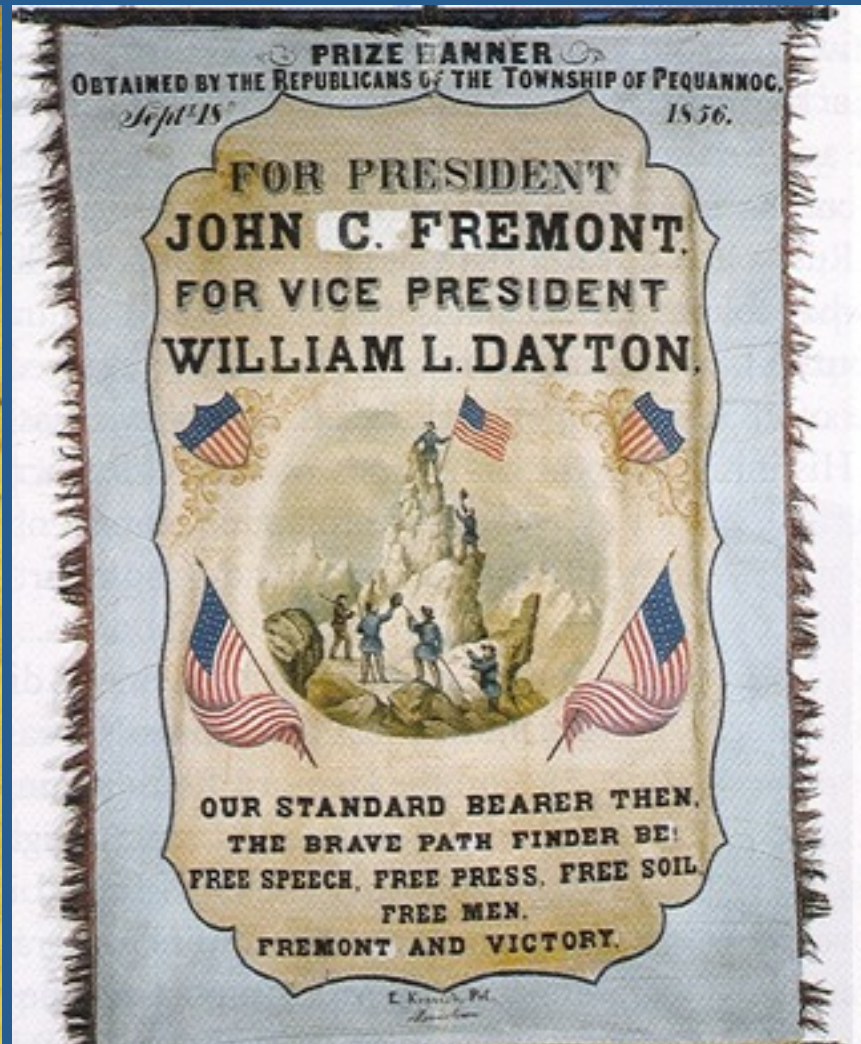
Slavery in California

\$100 REWARD--Runaway from MRS. ELIZABETH WARE in the month of October, 1850, from Marysville. a BLACK GIRL, named HAGAR. 5 feet 5 inches high. 24 years of age, dark complexion, round face. broad front teeth. Since leaving she has changed her name to MARY. The above reward will be paid if found in this county. or **\$150** in any other county; to be delivered in the hands of the Sheriff of San Francisco.

je25 lw

Advertisement from the *San Francisco Herald*, 1852.

John C. Fremont and the Free

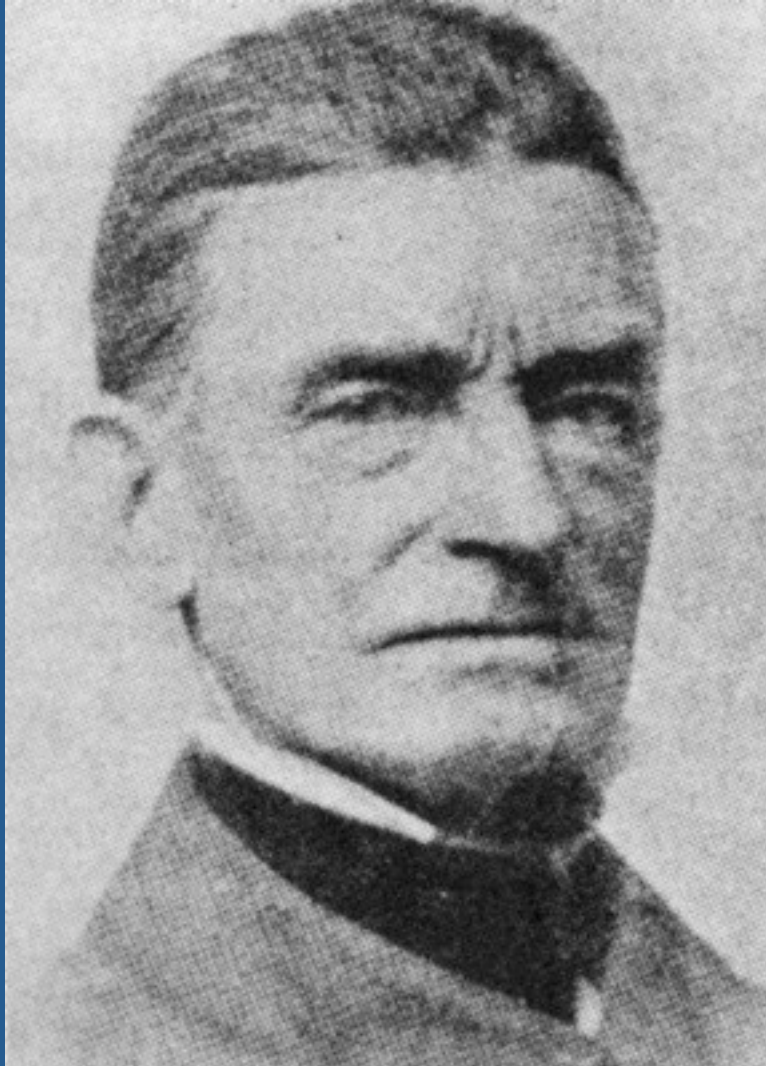


Jesse Applegate On Racial Attitudes in Oregon, 1859

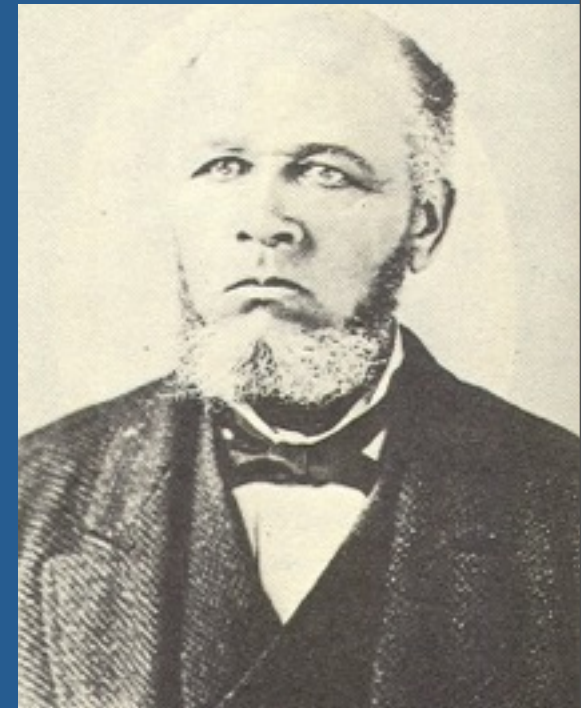
- Being one of the poor whites from a slave state, I can speak with some authority for that class. Many of these people hated slavery but a much larger number hated free



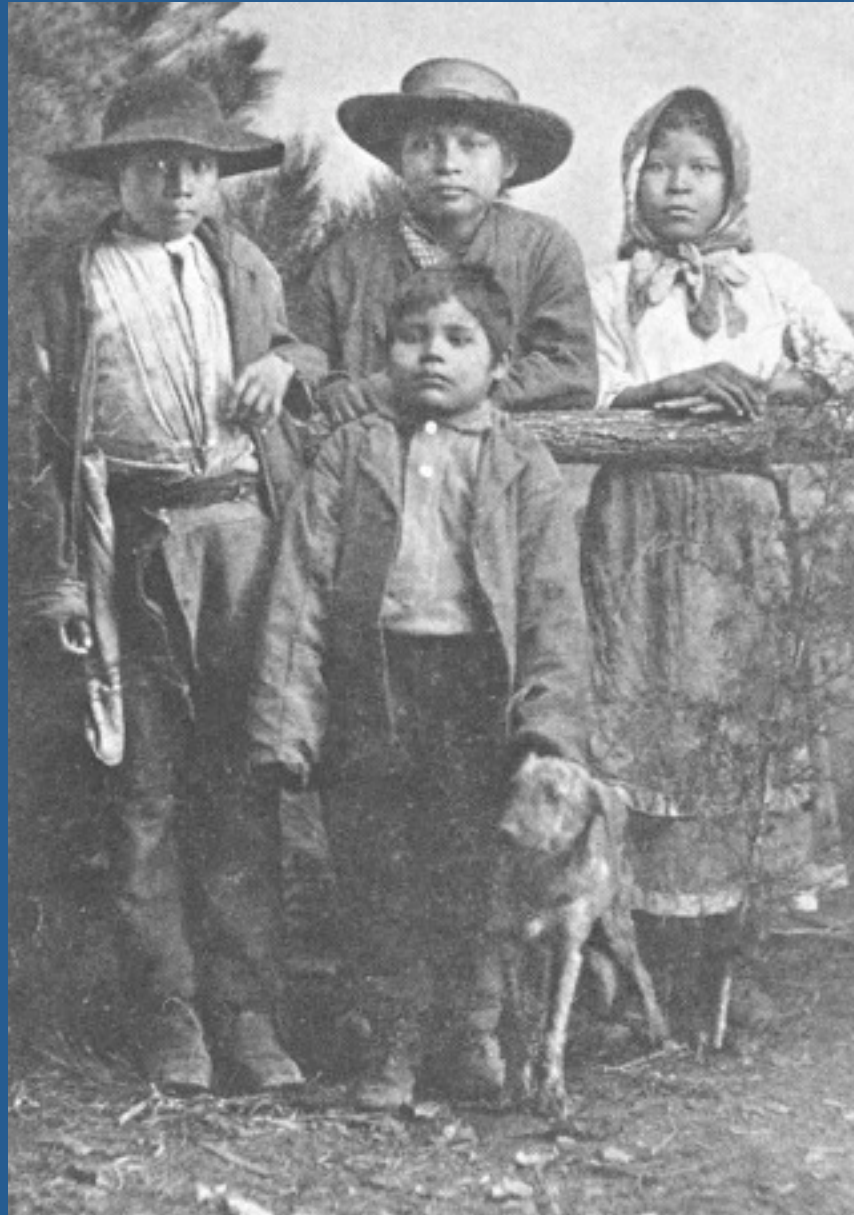
Western Abolitionists: John Brown and Leland



California's Black Abolitionists: Mifflin Gibbs, Mary Ellen Pleasant,



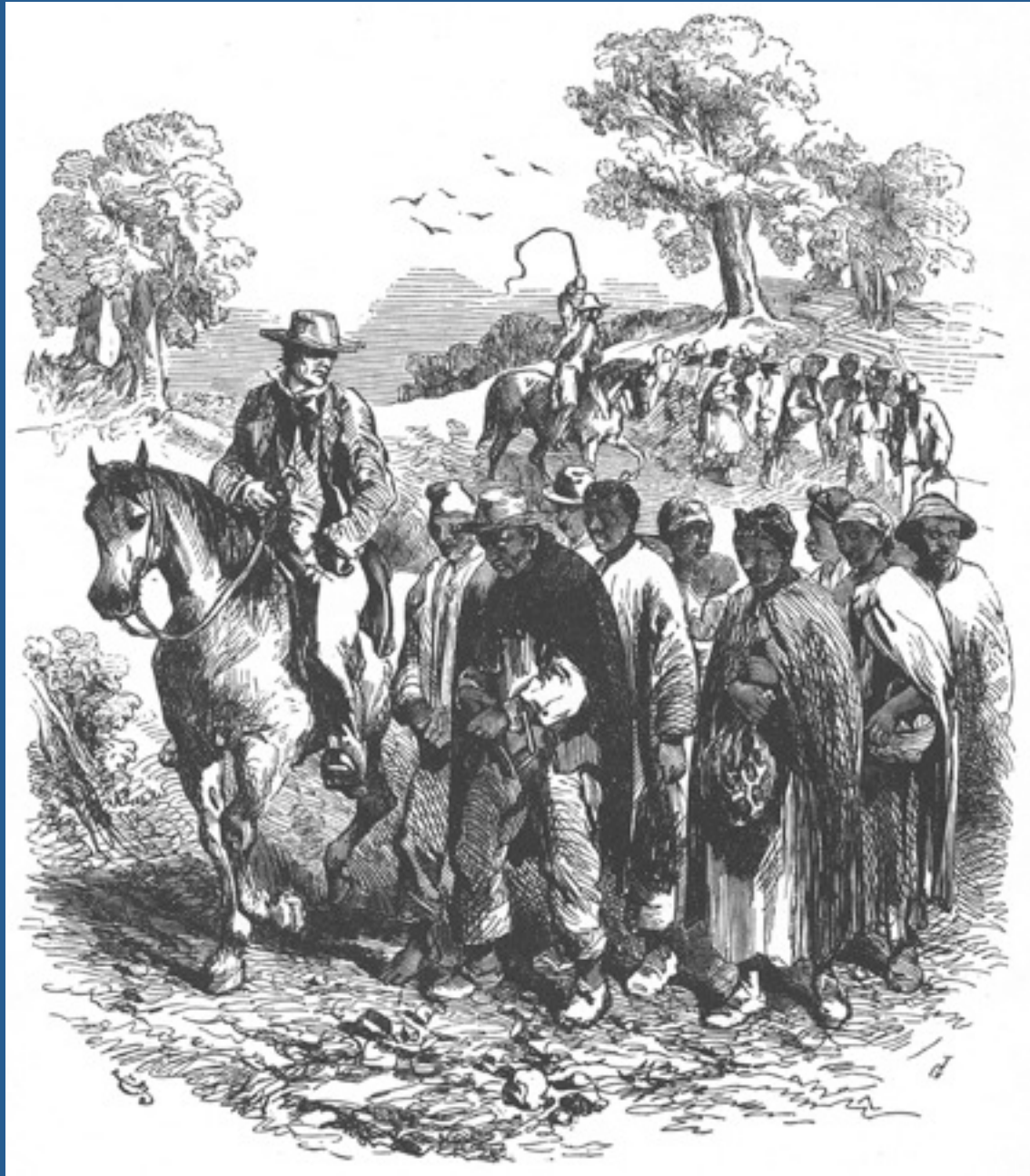
Black and Mixed Race Choctaw Enslaved





Monday, January 28, 13

Enslaved People Marched West to Texas,



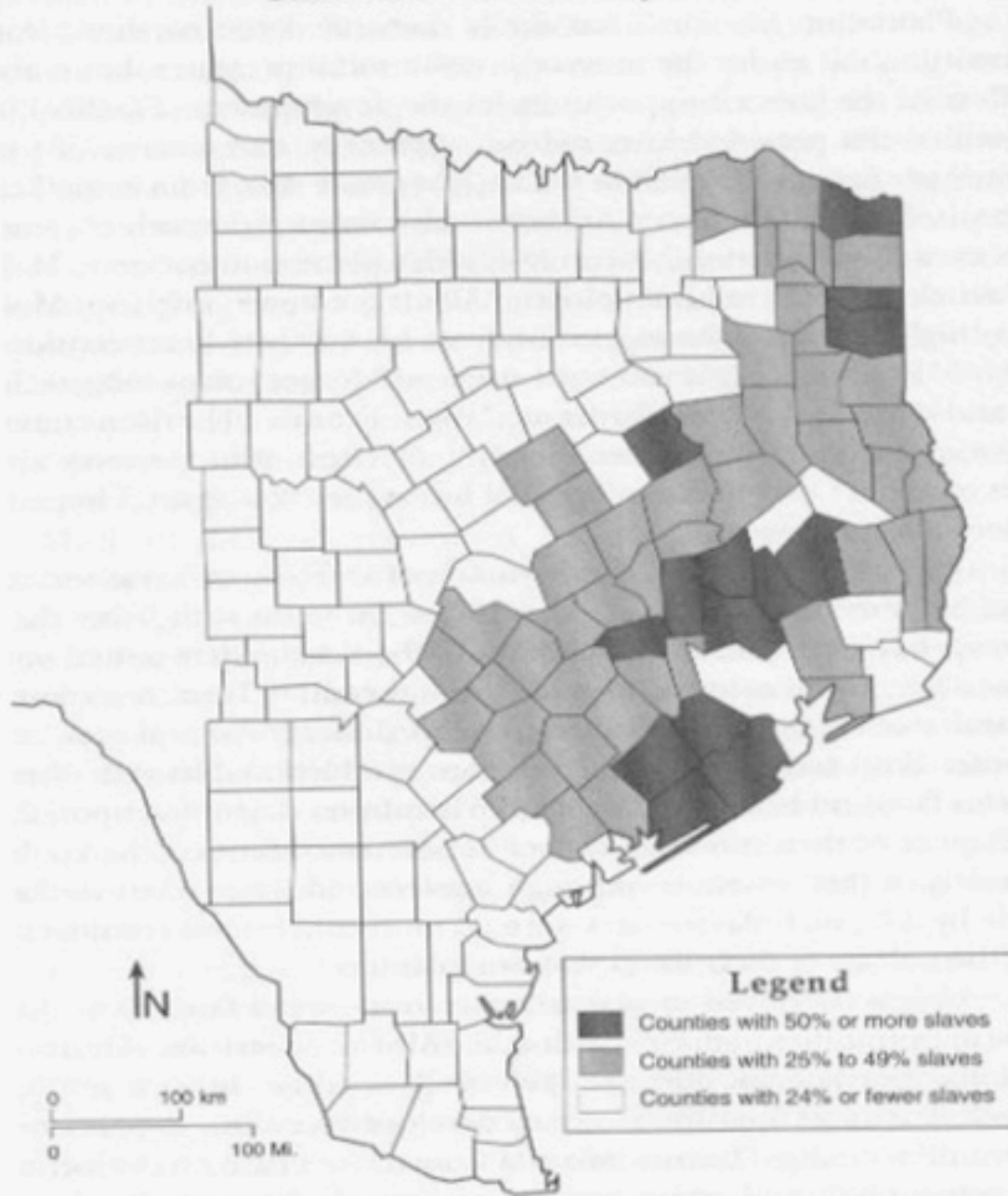
The Face of Slavery in Texas: Unidentified Enslaved Woman,

- I have no doubt of the right of a civilized and Christian nation to capture the African wherever he may be found and subject him to labor...than I have of one of our people to capture a wild horse on the prairies and reduce him to labor.

– Texas Judge C.A. Frazier, 1860



SLAVERY IN TEXAS, 1860



Slave Plantations in Texas



Slave Auction, Austin, 1860

Linda, Enslaved Nursemaid, Brownsville,



Frontier Family, Brewster County, Texas ca. 1860



Black Texas Cowboys, ca. 1870

Most were Formerly Enslaved





Monday, January 28, 13

West African Cattle Herds & Herders



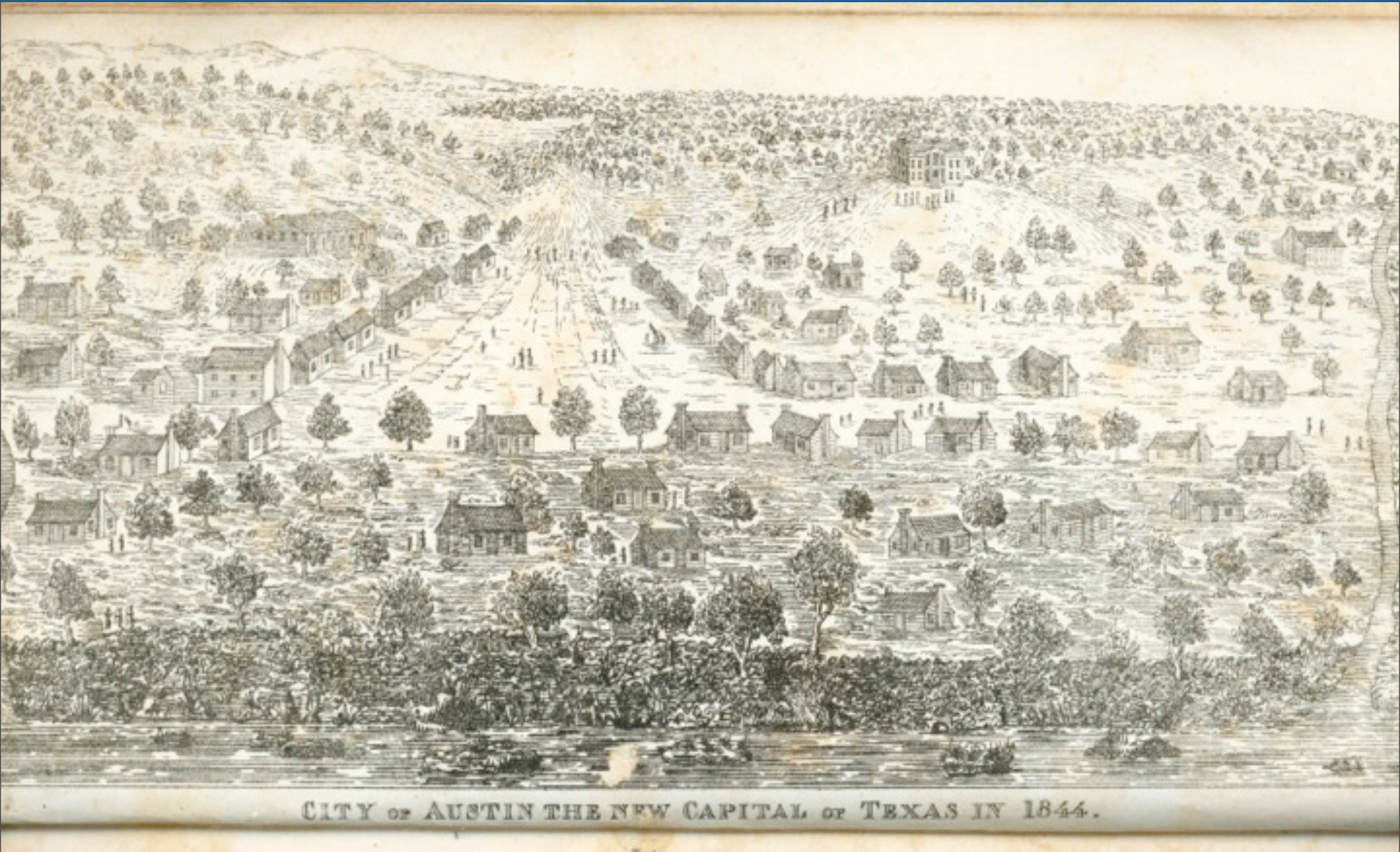
San Antonio, ca. 1855



Blacks and Tejanos

- In their tastes and social instincts, they [the Mexicans] approximate the African. The differences between them and the Negro is smaller, and is much less felt, I believe than that between the Northern and Southern European races. Notice how the [peons] meet the [slave] on an equality. They do not marry with the white population; they form their connections among the slaves.
 - Unidentified Delegate to the Texas Constitutional

Austin, Texas in 1844



CITY OF AUSTIN THE NEW CAPITAL OF TEXAS IN 1844.



COUNTY MAP
OF
TEXAS.

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50



Comanche Camp, Central Texas Hill Country, ca.



Fugitive Slaves and Mexico

- Sometimes someone would come 'long and try to get us to run up North and be free. We used to laugh at that. There was no reason to run up North. All we had to do was walk...south, and we'd be free as soon as we crossed the Rio Grande.

–Felix Haywood, former slave

Mexico has long been regarded by the Texas slave as his

El Dorado for accumulation, his utopia for political rights, and his paradise for happiness...

–The San Antonio Ledger, 1852

The Underground Railroad in





Monday, January 28, 13

The Texas Emancipation Proclamation

- The people are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and the rights of property, between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them, become that between employer and hired labor. The freed are advised that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts; and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

–General Gordon Granger, U.S. Army, June 19, 1865

Juneteenth:

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, June 25, 1865.

In Obedience of General Order No. 4, from District Head-Quarters, all Arms, Horses, Waggon, Carriage, Machinery, and all other Property, of every description, belonging to the so-called Government of the Confederate States, or to the State of Texas, will be at once turned into the Post Quartermaster at this place, under penalty of the arrest of all persons failing to comply with the Order.

L. H. HOUSTON, Maj. 2nd Iowa,
Commanding Post.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 24, 1865.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER.

Columbia, Colorado County, Texas, is designated as a point for the paroling of Prisoners of War surrendered by the Commanding Officer of the Texas-Mississippi Department to the Forces of the United States.

Captain J. M. WALKER, 23d Iowa Vol. Inf., is appointed the Paroling Officer.
By Order of
Major General GRANGER,
Wm. L. AVANT, Major and A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 2.

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights, and rights of property between former master and slave, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that of employer and free laborer. The freedmen are advised to remain at their present homes and seek for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at Military Posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness, there or elsewhere.

By Order of
G. GRANGER, Major General Commanding,
F. W. ENOCK, Major and A. A. GENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 4.

All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the Ordinance of Secession are hereby declared illegitimate. All civil and military officers of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of Texas, will at once report for parole at the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper United States Officers, to be appointed: Austin, Galveston, Dallas, New Orleans, Marshall, Brownsville.

Although their legs shackle from their bodies, and the peculiar circumstances of their State may palliate their misdeeds, their organizations, this Order will be strictly and promptly complied with.

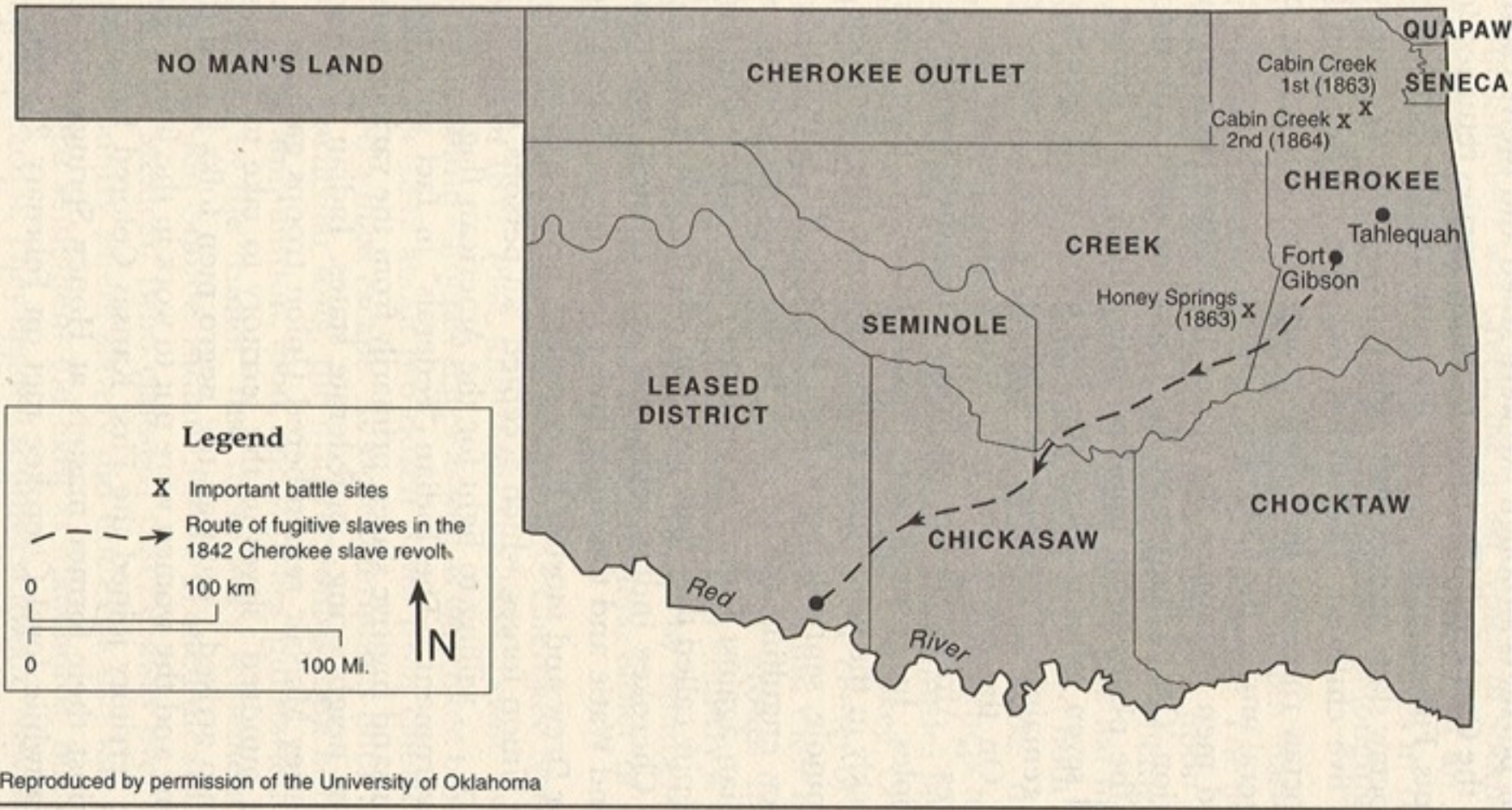
The above-mentioned and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as Arms, Horses, Blankets, etc. formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or the State of Texas, will immediately deliver it to the proper United States Officer at the nearest of the above-mentioned places. When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make in the same Officer a full report of the character, quantity, location, security, etc. All persons not complying promptly with this Order will be sent North as Prisoners of War, for imprisonment, and their property forfeited. All persons committing acts of violence, such as banding guerrillas, pay-lifters, horse thieves, etc. are hereby denounced outlaws, and enemies of the Union cause, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By Order of
G. GRANGER, Major General Commanding,
F. W. ENOCK, Major and A. A. GENT.

*By order of G. Granger, Major General Commanding,
F. W. Enock, Major and A. A. Gent.*



INDIAN TERRITORY TO 1865



Slave Population in Indian Territory, 1860

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Slave Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Cherokee	13,821	2,511	15
Choctaw	13,666	2,349	14
Chickasaw	4,260	975	18
Creek	13,550	1,532	10
Seminole	2,630	1,000*	29

*The Seminole forbade a census enumeration of their black population. The figure above is an estimate provided by Michael F. Doran.

Source: Michael F. Doran, "Population Statistics of Nineteenth Century Indian Territory," Chronicles of Oklahoma 53:4 (Winter 1975), 501.

Blacks and Indians in Georgia,



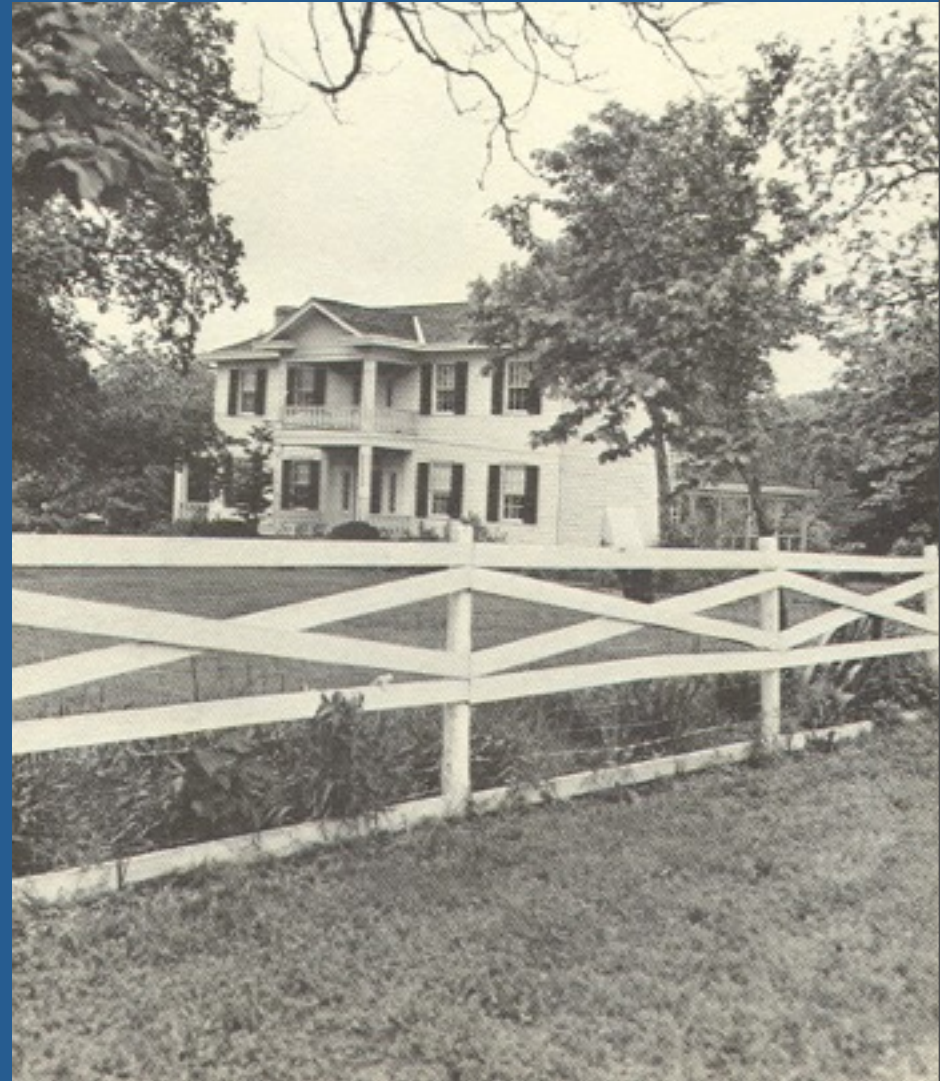
Lands Inhabited by Native Americans Before the



The Trail of Tears



Slavery in Indian Territory, 1859: Cherokee Slave Cabin

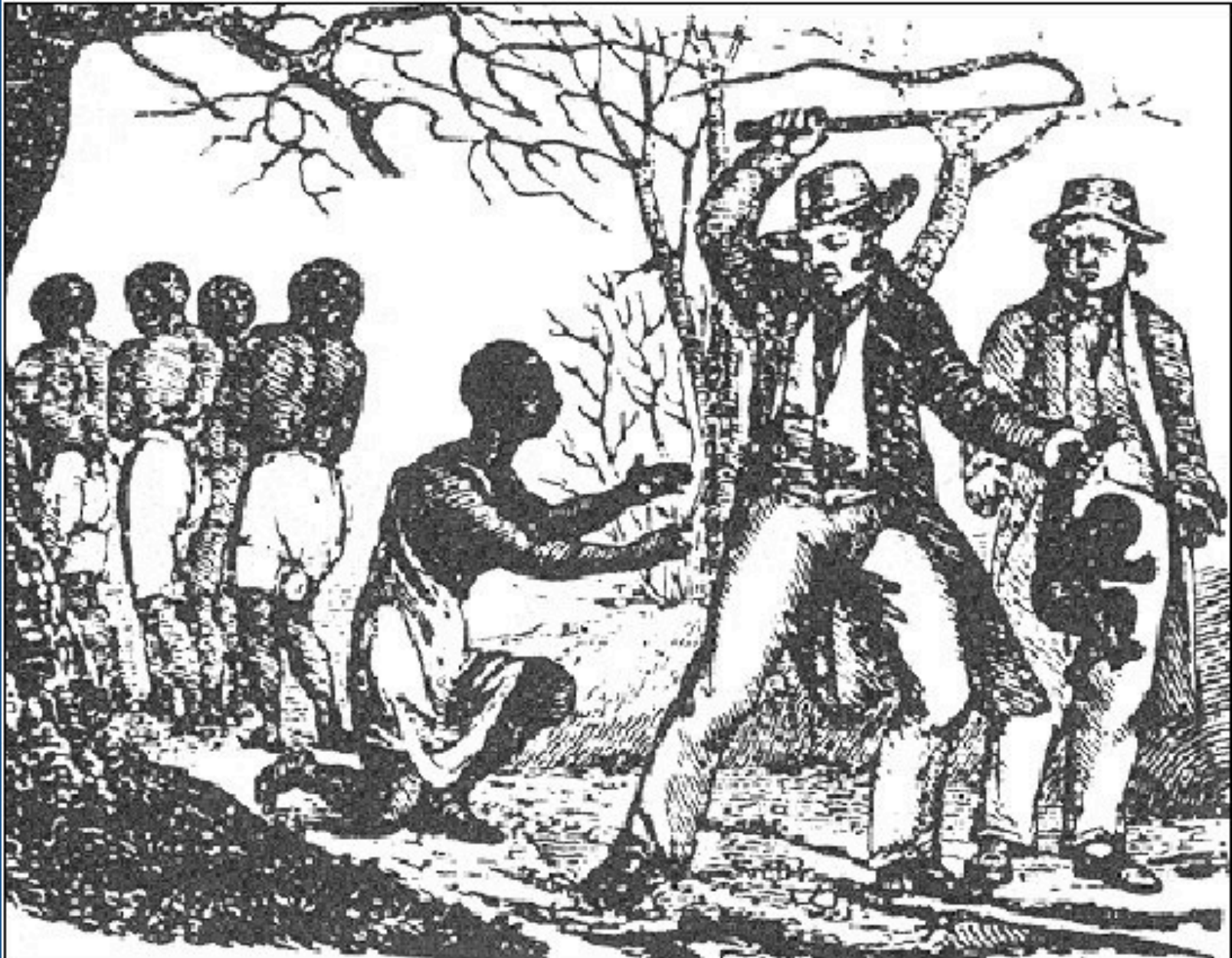


Slave Control Law The Cherokee Nation, 1846

Be it enacted by the National Council, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to organize patrol companies in any neighborhood, where the people of such neighborhood shall deem it necessary; and such company, when organized, shall take up and bring to punishment any negro or negroes, that may be strolling about, not on their owner's or owners' premises, without a pass from their owner or owners.

Be it further enacted, That any negro not entitled to Cherokee privileges, that may be found or seen carrying weapons of any kind, such as guns, pistols, Bowie-knives, butcher-knives or dirks, such patrol company may take, and inflict as many stripes as they think proper, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.¹

Slave Punishment in Indian



\$20 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of a negro man named Stephen, above twenty years old, yellow complexion, six feet high: The has been lurking about for one month, telling that his Mistress has him out on business. When last heard from he was at Polly Mecullaris Bayou manard.

MARGARETT ROOT.

Cherokee Agency. }
October 16th 1840. }

\$20 WIVRAA D9 4A SURL.
AD HURAL, CAY TIT DJLBI TCZ
YGT CHBA DEOP DASE DILCERQA R-
J080VI WWAAL TC9 JEC OALYF L-
GHE J0ZJ4 HETZ PLE TAWLI HAW
D4AA-POY O-LEGLIOP PV6-4R D6 JF-
HAYJ DY6ET DY0-RA AD TE JY90AL-
ATLJIA OFAL; CHAZ DWAIC JYTC
SART JAZH6 OMBLIT.
DH GWY JERT,
DH, DY, 10- DE OMBLIT.
SHZJ 04 16LA, TS 1840.

Source: Cherokee Advocate,
22 October 1849.
Also appeared in the following issue.

X \$20 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for a Negro man named ISAAC, between 35 or 40 years old and about over six feet high. Isaac formerly belonging to Jas. Vann Sr., at Beatties Prairie, who sold him to Jas. S. Vann, from whom he ran away about 1st February. It is supposed he is now either about Jas. Vann's Senr. or the mouth of Illinois River as he has a wife at each place.

GEO. M. MURRELL.

Sept. 3rd.—46 4w.

\$20 AD HBI DVAL.
CAY AD 19W,IP EN4-4 DVAL/TST
DJLJIA TCZ DEOPT RLY, JYTC, H-
TERRQ CAYZ AD DEOPT TCZ YGT
CHBA CAY TIT GZUAI DJLJ, CAY
AD DEOPT D4 KOWAA JAYZL D6 04-
RAA JYTC928F. HETZ PLE TAW-
LO-A OALYF OGERA TEL, CAY AD
DEOPT RLY, 4940 JH, JYTC OBBY
DH TAL RA. O9J0Z OGMJ D60L4Y
CAYZ DE OGMJ OBBY OGERAY O-
PZFA O9F.
AAZ JY, CH0FO-2H, J15LQ D4 10-
O-1F 15F0L HETALJF AA JYD6Z0 O-
J-REOP-40S J0B 40K04 HERT HET-
J0 C0 OLET; JRO DJET 2T4 02-4
JRO OJET DH O-6FO-TAL
CAYO-90J HETP HES.
DE OMBLIT
3T4B 04 3L0 TS 46-4-w 1849.

Source: Cherokee Advocate,
22 October 1849.
\$20 ad also appeared in issues
from 10 September 1849-
29 October 1849.
\$50 ad appeared in issues from
28 January 1850-22 April 1850.

Black Interpreter Among Seminole Tribal Leaders



A Black Girl Interprets for a Cherokee Woman

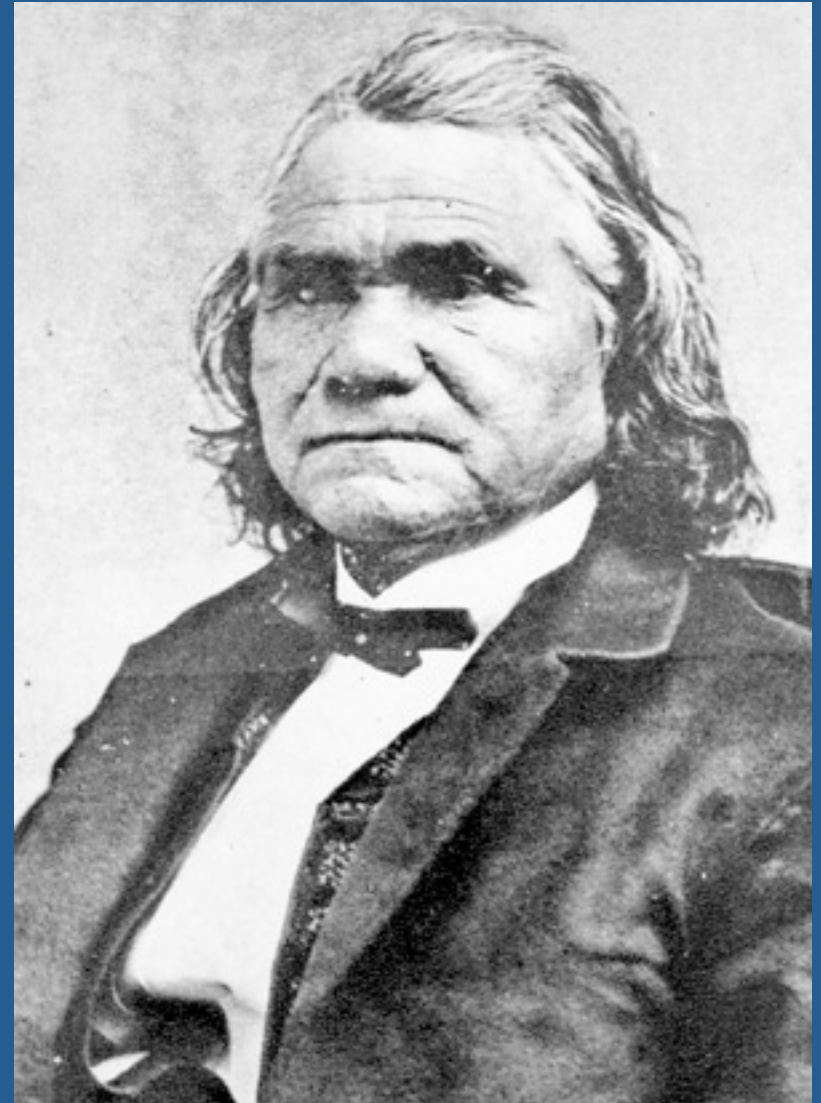
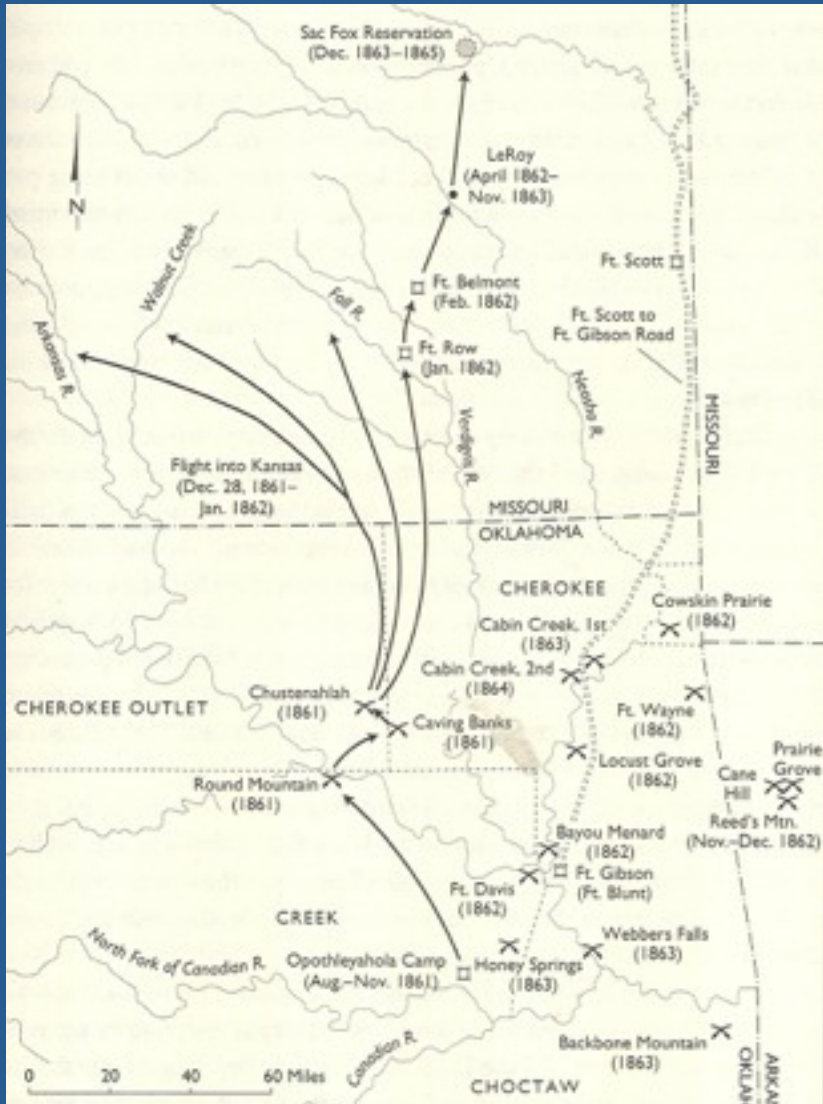
- The spectacle seems strange no doubt, the coal black girl speaking both English and Cherokee and keeping the old woman informed as to what was being said.



Slavery in Indian Territory: Black Choctaws



The Civil War in Indian Territory: Opothleyahola's Exodus to Kansas,



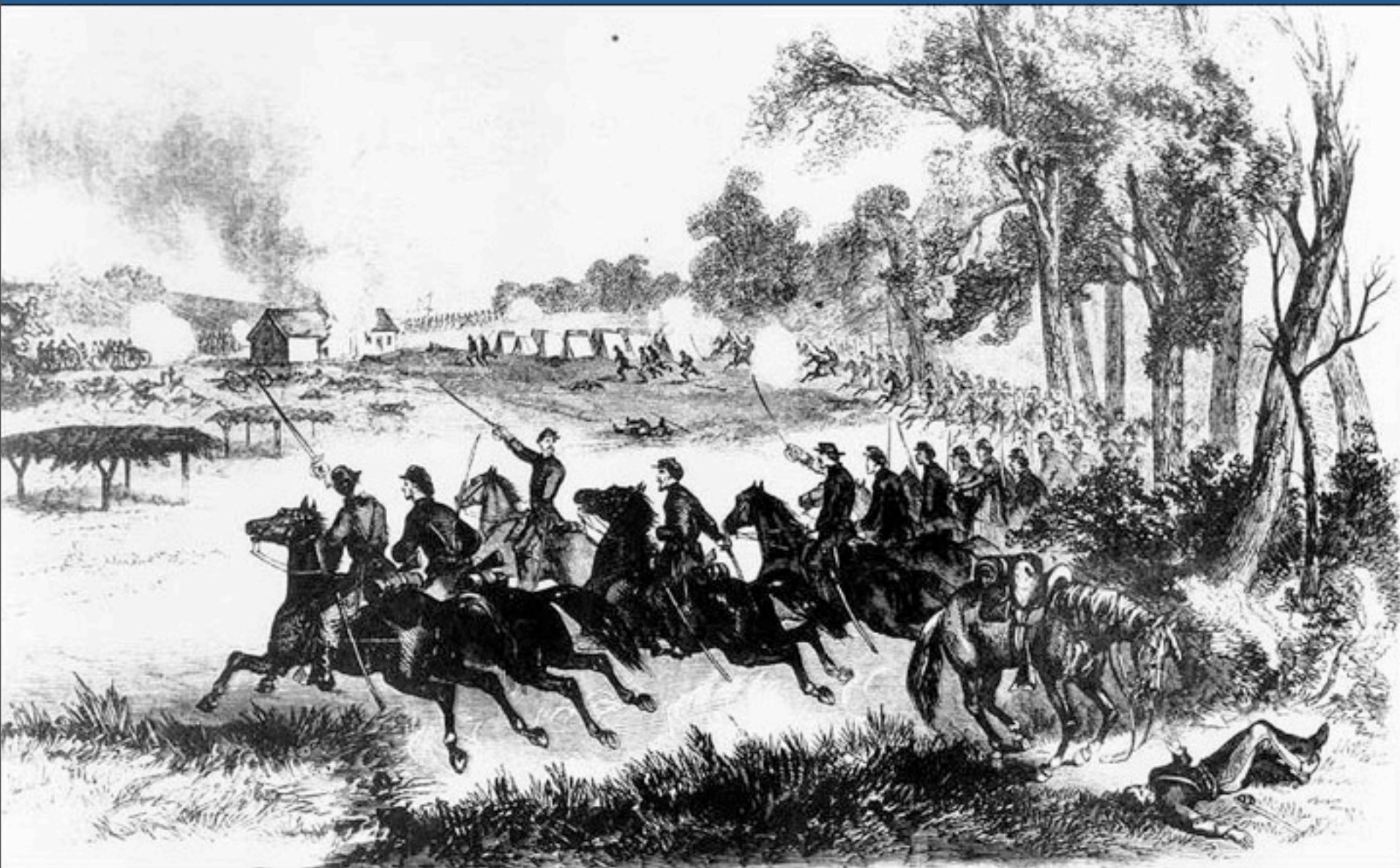
No.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Priorities in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	COMMENCEMENT OF FIRST PAYMENT BY				WHEN
			WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	PERIOD.	
	Juca-bach-a-hajis	Capt					96 2
	Robert Thompson	Lt					Byro Aug 6
	Wm Roberts	Lt					
1	Richard Perryman	Serjt	Apr 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	Byro	May
2	Jacob Perryman	Serjt	Nov 25/62	" "	Lt Parouly	"	Nov
3	Jaki Coldwell	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	Che-we-la-ha-jo	"	Apr 29/62	"	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May
5	Chua-cus-gar-ho-car	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	Jim Perryman	Cosp	Jan 12/63	Marionville Ark	Col Wattle	Byro	Jan
2	Cot che-hatt-la-bot-gar	"	Apr 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May
3	Leen-cris	"	Nov 25/62	"	Lt Parouly	"	Nov
4	Lo-pas-koki-gar-ho-car	"	Apr 29/62	"	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May
5	Cytha-fix-e-ko	"	Jan 10/63	Marionville Ark	Lt Col Wattle	"	Jan
6	C-mel-ha-jix-e-ko	"	Apr 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May
1	Ah-haz-lar-mar-ler	Plt	Mar 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	Byro	May
2	Ah-er-la-ge-mar-ler	"	Jan 12/63	Marionville Ark	Lt Col Wattle	"	Jan
3	Br Shinn-haj-jo	"	Apr 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May
4	Her-andrew-haw-kin	"	Feb 25/62	St Libron	Lt Roberts	"	Jan
5	Ah-ha-luk-ha-jo	"	Apr 29/62	"	Lt Jacobs	"	"
6	Barnwell David	"	May 10/63	"	Major McNeill	"	"
7	Bie Bill	"	Apr 29/62	Leroy ks	Lt Ellithorpe	"	May

Silas Jefferson, First Indian Home Guard

- The Negroes in the Territory have somehow been impressed with the idea that the war is being wages on their account and the present is the time when their shackles shall fall and their race shall be free.
 - Major A.C. Ellinthorpe,



Battle of Honey Springs, Indian Territory,

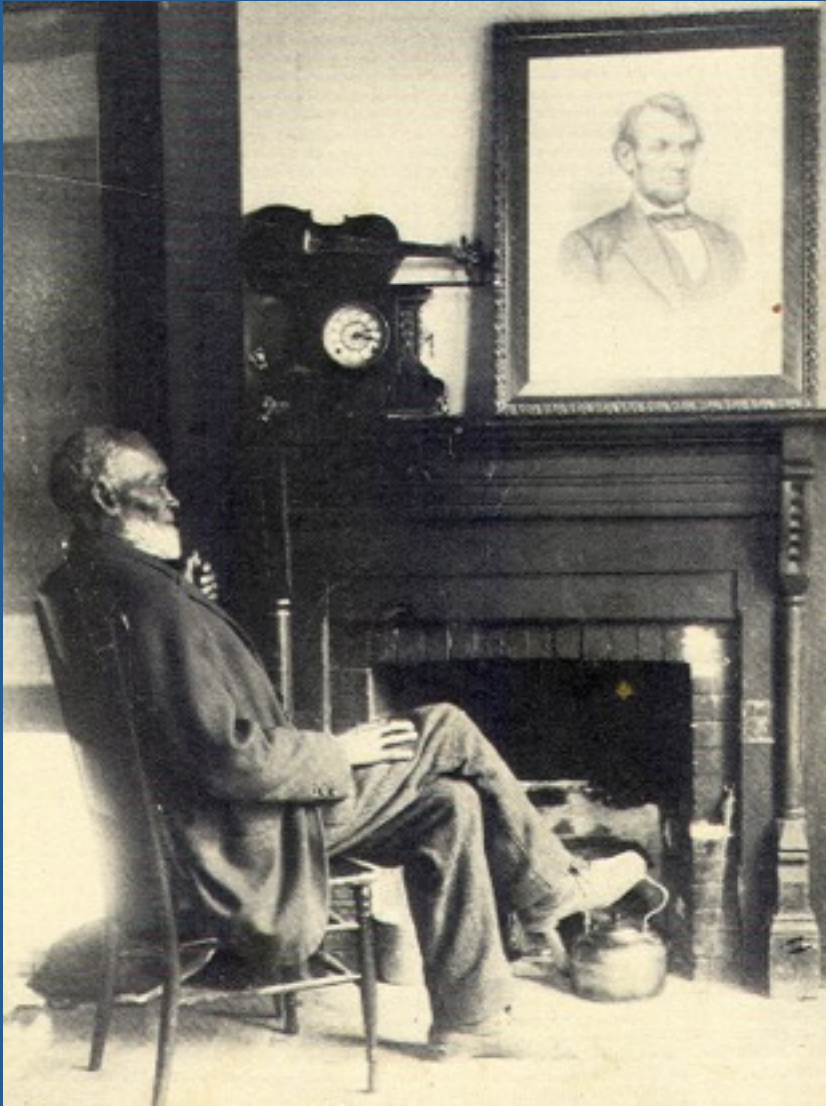


Monday, January 28, 13



Slavery in Oregon:

Former Slaves, Lou Southworth and Mary Jane Shipley Drake,



The Debate Over Slavery: Matthew Deady, Proponent

- The argument that Negro labor will not pay in Oregon is begging the question or dodging it. I believe and can show that Negro labor will pay better in Oregon than in any state in the Union, simply because labor of any kind is more valuable here than in any of the states.



The Debate Over Slavery: Unidentified Opponent

- I see no reason [that] should cause us to bring here the withering blighting curse of slavery—to create style and establish an aristocratic spirit in our midst—to cause the rich man with his slaves to lord it over his poor neighbor—to see our sons working side by side with the rich man’s slave.
- “Correspondent” Oregon Statesman, August 18, 1857

The Debate over Slavery in the Oregon Territorial Legislature, 1857: Rep. William Allen, Yamhill County, Responding to Rep. Thomas Dryer, Multnomah County

- The gentleman says that slavery does not exist here. Well, it has been proved upon this floor that slavery does exist in this Territory in several counties. There are some in Benton, Lane, Polk, Yamhill and I know not how many other counties... Well, sir, slavery property is here! It then becomes our duty to protect that property as recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

Journal of the Ninth Regular Session of the [Oregon Territory] House of Representatives, printed in the Weekly Oregonian, December 26, 1857

The Vote on Slavery and Freedom in the Oregon Territory, November, 1857

- Ratification of the Constitution of Oregon
- Yes 7,195
- No 3,215

- Should Slavery Exist in Oregon?
- Yes 2,654
- No 7,727

- Do you Vote for Free Negroes in Oregon?
- Yes 1,081
- No 8,640

Source: Charles H. Carey, *The Oregon Constitution and Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857* (Salem, 1926)

The Compromise of 1850: The U.S. Senate Debates the Admission of California as a



Monday, January 28, 13

Divided America: The Compromise of 1850



Black Gold Fields of California 1848-1878

Rush ships trans-
 and enslaved Af-
 o California.
 Northern
 began in
 elphia
 hile
 ern
 an
 r



el
 to
 er, a
 thmus
 ship ride
 ide to San
 his way was
 y than the 14,000-
 nd Cape Horn. Forty-
 a great many other merchant
 d to carry goods and passen-
 by way of the Horn. Companies
 ased on shares, vessels pur-
 sioned and the rush was on.
 s claimed that 40 African Ameri-
 fford were in California by 1850.

rts, sea routes began with a trip
 rleans, where the steamers to
 d. Many slaveowners used the
 ach California with their slaves



NPS PGSD GRAPHICS

The towns, bars, and diggings where African Americans actively engaged in gold mining. Many sites have just recently been identified. The derogatory names of some of these sites reflect the attitudes that prevailed during the Gold Rush period.

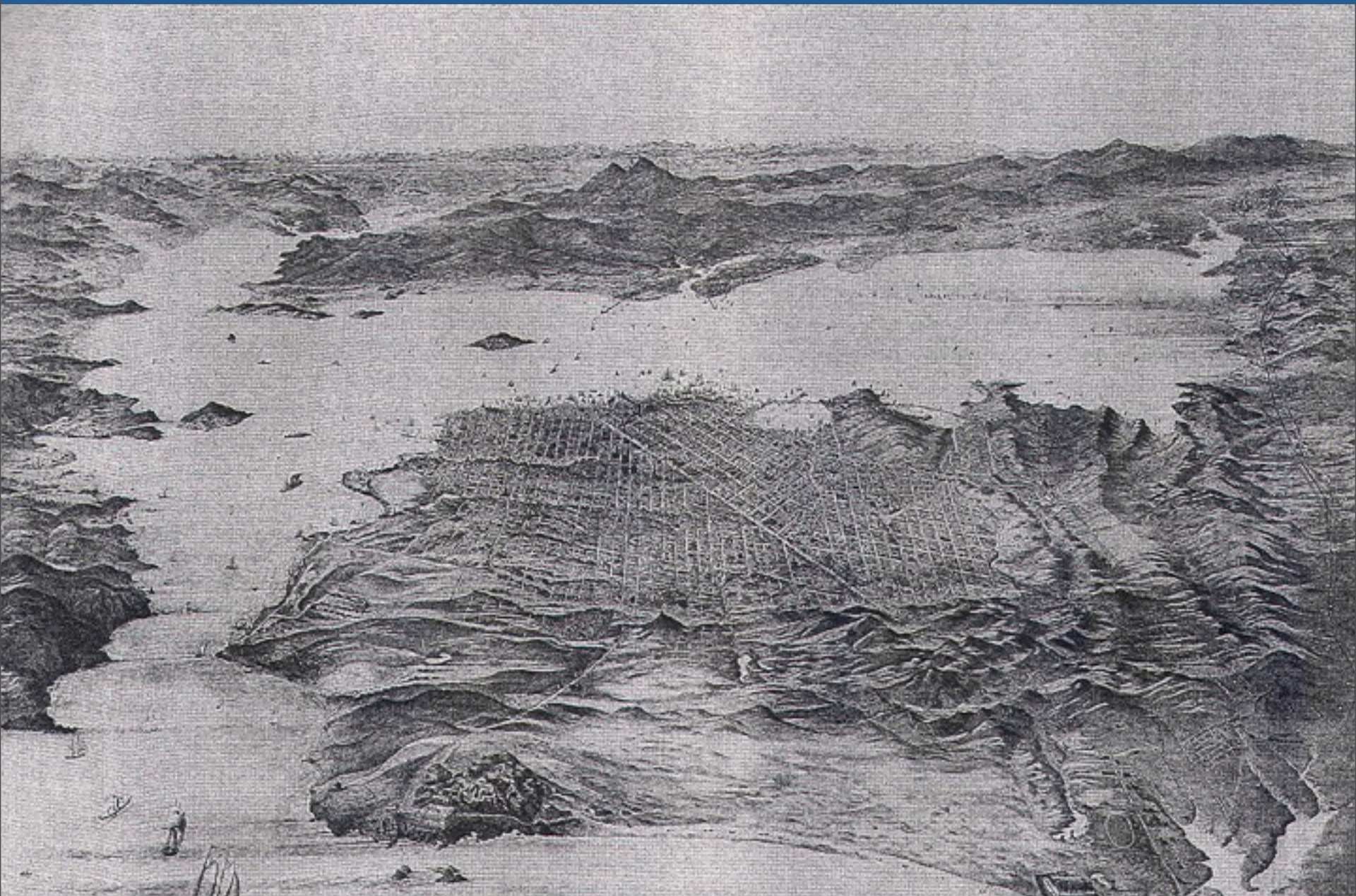
California & The Struggle Against Slavery



“ARCHY.”
TO THE FRIENDS
.....OF THE.....
CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE
Colored People having expended a large amount, and incurred heavy obligations in prosecuting and defending the case in the Courts of Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco, and believing the principles to be vindicated are those which should interest all lovers of right and justice, independent of complexion, respectfully solicit contributions for this object, which will be faithfully appropriated, if left with
- m20-3t E. J. JOHNSON, 184 Clay street.

San Francisco in 1858



Monday, January 28, 13

Sarah and Peter Lester, 1861



Peter Lester and the Struggle for Freedom in California



- When they left [my home] we had them strong in the spirit of freedom. They were leaving slavery every day.
- Peter Lester,
- San Francisco, 1854

Mary Ellen Pleasant & the Struggle for Freedom



Bridget “Biddy” Mason



Los Angeles of the Bridget “Biddy” Mason Era,

Since the petitioners are in a free state all of the said persons of color are entitled to their freedom and are free forever.

Los Angeles
District Court



The Mason Memorial

331 Spring Street (Downtown Los



Black Californians: The Challenge to Slavery

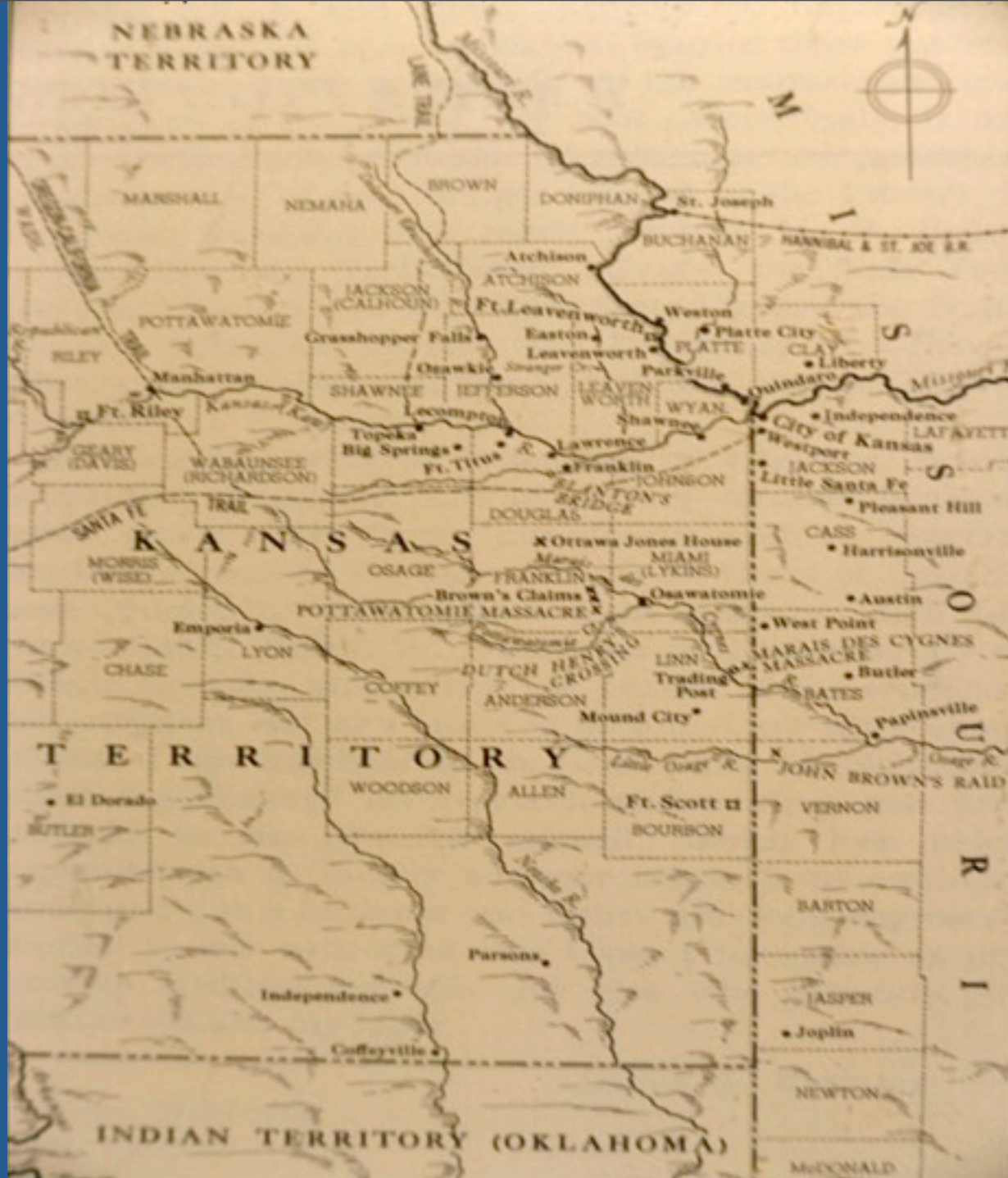
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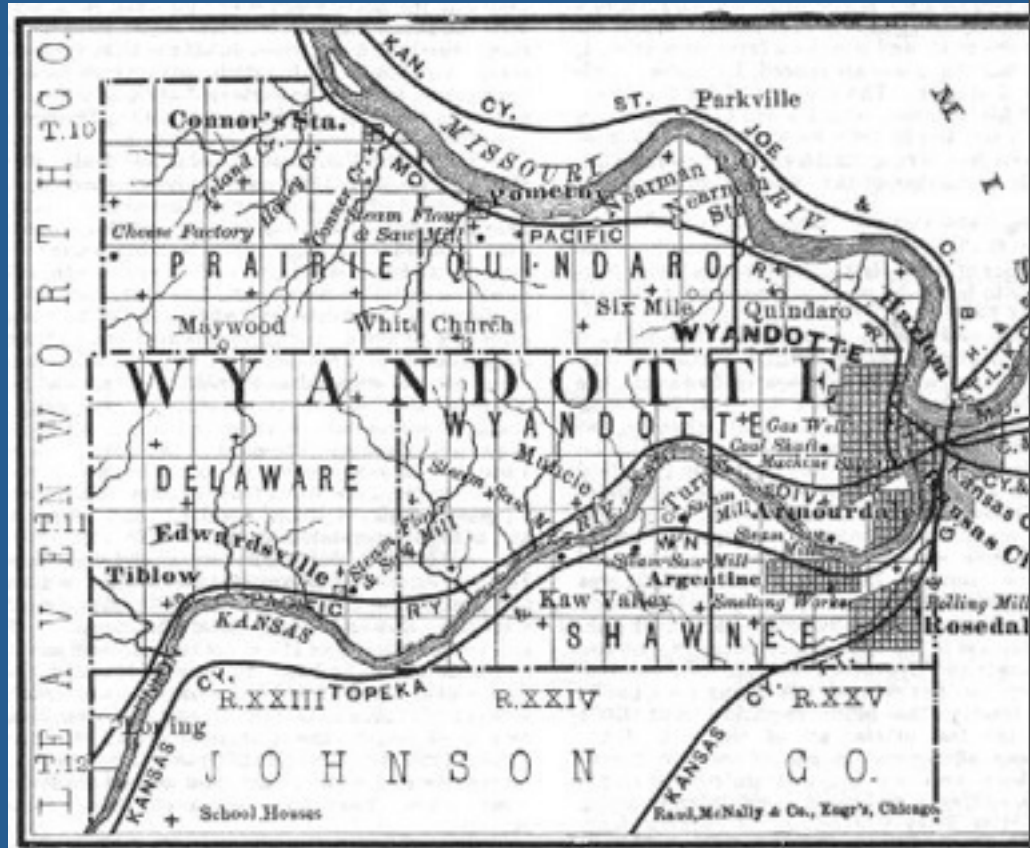
The wealthy California negroes exhibit a great deal of energy and intelligence in saving their brethren.

– German Observer,
1858





The Wyandott As



The Underground Railroad in



Monday, January 28, 13

Women Abolitionists in Kansas Clarina Nichols & Sara Robinson



BLEEDING KANSAS

John Brown



Monday, January 28, 13

Anti-Slavery Men in Kansas,



The Burning of Lawrence, Kansas May 21, 1856



In Front of the Free State Hotel, Lawrence, Kansas, With Historian William Tuttle,



Kansas Tribute to Abolitionists: The State Senate Chamber





Monday, January 28, 13

Flight to Freedom: Kansas, 1861-1865



Monday, January 28, 13

Henry Clay Bruce's Flight to Freedom in the West

- I strapped to my waist a pair of Colt 's revolvers and plenty of ammunition for the run to the border.
- We avoided the main road and made the entire trip at night without meeting anyone... We crossed the Missouri River on a ferry boat to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. I then felt myself a free man.
 - Henry Clay Bruce, 1863



Seeking Freedom on a Bridge

- [Thousands of Missouri Slaves] found their way into the Union lines.... Protected by the gallant Union soldiers in the free state of Kansas. Others still, crossed the Missouri River in search of liberty on the bridge of ice which God...had built for their special accommodation.

These people...came among us wholly destitute of the means of living.... Their sufferings were partially relieved by the benevolence and charity of friends here and elsewhere....

– The Leavenworth Daily Conservative, July 8, 1862

KANSAS EMANCIPATION LEAGUE; TO THE FRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL FREEDOM

Our name indicates the purpose of this organization. The hour has past for elaborate argument whose results are visible in civil strife. War teaches in such startling language that none not to import—that Union is impossible and Freedom a myth while Slavery exists. Liberty deals with National life. In it is no geography—no race—no color,—MAN is more than all. We seek results of our work to overthrow Slavery, remove evil effects from the nation, and especially to elevate the victim women. This, then, is our special work. It lies at our door and waits for our hands.

Kansas was honored in being the instrument whereby this continental tide of despotism was first slavery must, by its own laws, culminate in force. A territory large as a continent was saved, and a nation that there can be no peace without justice. Out of Kansas came Harper's Ferry—the sacrifice whose especial grandeur our common humanity is glorified. It is the glory and triumph of our State by death of those who die for man. The Nation sees how the key-note—FREEDOM—which our grand plans with ever-increasing sublimity through the varying chords of that magnificent symphony of sorrow triumph, the centuries have prepared for these hours. This strife is but the drift of the ages. It calls the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man—the Union shall arise, disenthralled—redeemed its national life the equal rights of Man.

But honor brings duties. One there is about us now. It was true for Missouri in '54,—that Kansas a Free State should not remain Slave. It is now true for Kansas—that Missouri a Slave State, Kansas cannot remain Free. Event our border the beacon-light to the oppressed, and the necessities of the war have brought—seeking Liberty and supplication—thousands of unfortunate victims from bondage itself. They are among us with all the personal evils and misdeeds system which has embroiled them. They are to be lifted out of the slough, made manly and useful, and through all the ics which this revolution brings, valuable to the nation, to the State, and to themselves. Common humanity, if nothing forbid refusing that refuge they seek in Kansas.

We have thus thrown among us nearly four thousand "contrabands." They throng our towns, they are found through our counties. Fortunately for them they come at a time when our farms and workshops are denuded of labor. Our

African American Refugees Arriving in Kansas, 1862



- The Negroes are not coming. They are here. They will stay here. They are to be our neighbors, whatever we may think about it, whatever we may do about it.

– Richard Cordley,

Kansas Federation of Colored Women's Clubs,



Fighting for Freedom in the West

Colored Men Attention !

FREEDOM TO ALL, THE NATIONAL

P O L I C Y ,

Now and Forever.

**SECOND REGIMENT KANSAS
COLORED VOLUNTEERS.**



BY order of Major General James G. Blunt, the undersigned is authorized to
RECRUIT ONE OR MORE COMPANIES
for the above regiment.

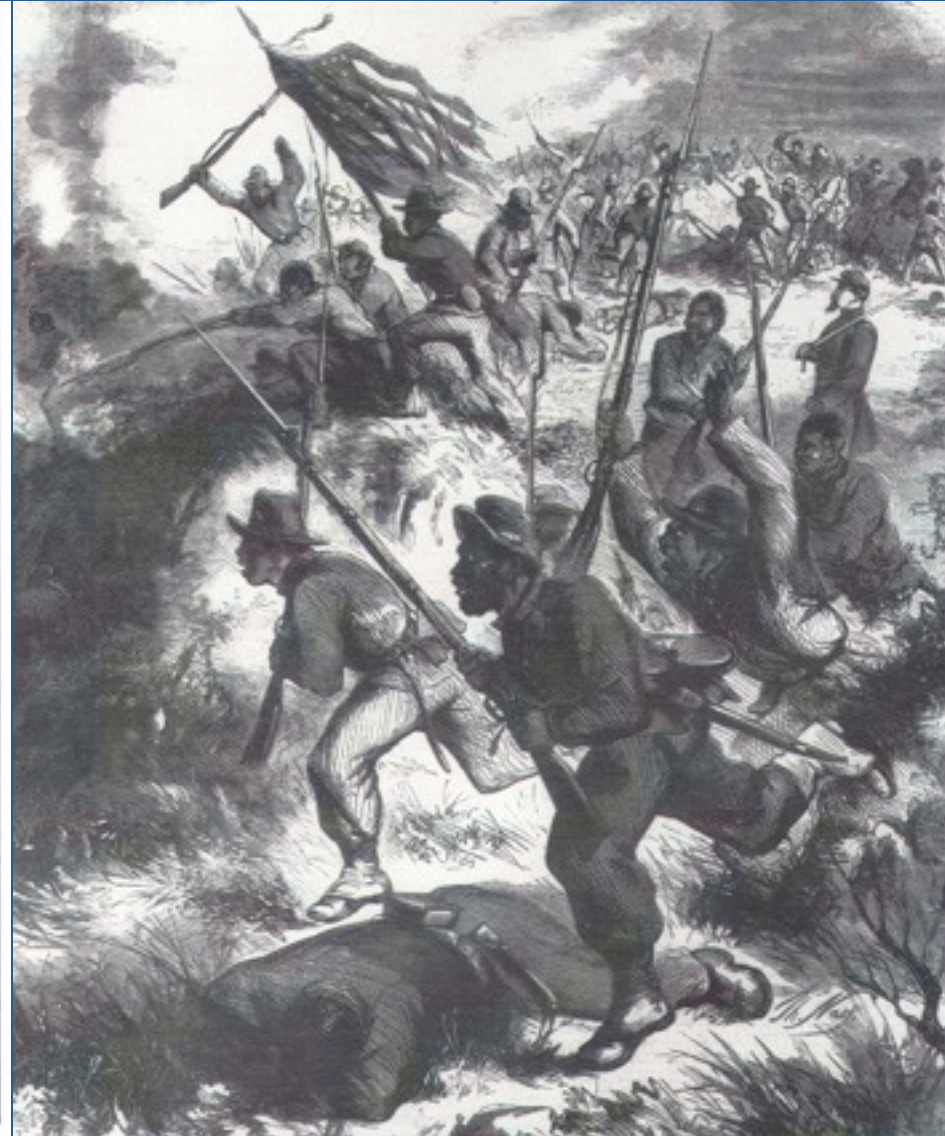
Able bodied men will receive \$10 per month, clothing, subsistence and medical attendance from date of enlistment.

Hear what FREDERICK DOUGLASS says : " The decision of our destiny is now as never before in our own hands. We may lie low in the dust, despised and spit upon by every passer-by, or we may, like brave men, rise and unlock to ourselves the golden gates of a glorious future. To hold back is to invite infamy upon ourselves, and upon our children. The chance is now given us. We must improve it, or sink deeper than ever in the pit of social and political degradation, from which we have been struggling for years to extricate ourselves."

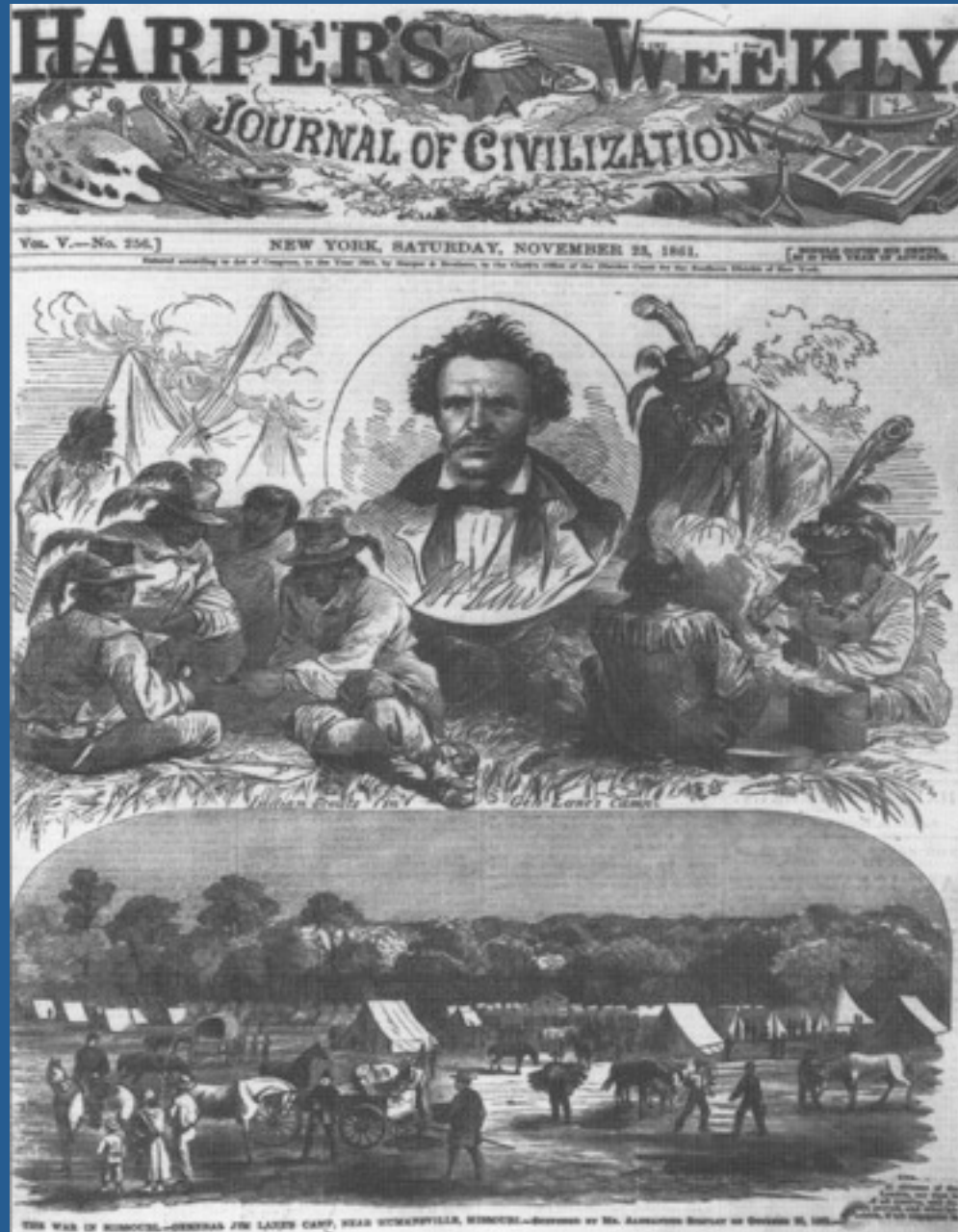
Recruiting Rendezvous—Office of Dr. Bowlby, Fifth Street, opposite Market House.

RICHARD J. HINTON,

1st Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Reg't Kan. Col'd Vols.
junel9 d&wtf



Senator James Lane of Kansas



Battle Flag of The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers

