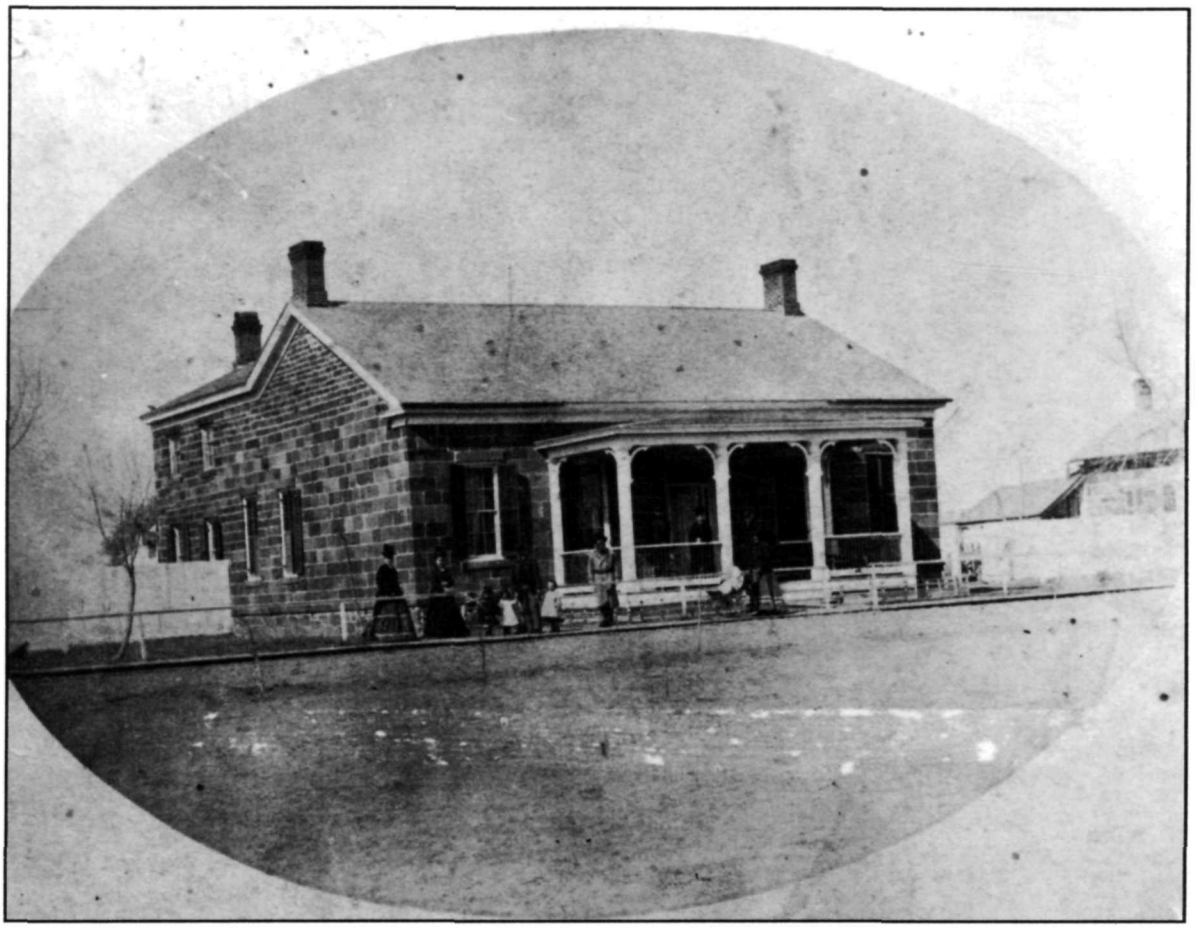


Historic Furnishings Report

COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS, HS-8

FORT LARNED
National Historic Site/Kansas

U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service

HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS HS-8

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Larned, Kansas

by

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Fort Larned National Historic Site, located in Pawnee County, Kansas, was established by Public Law 88-541 on August 31, 1964. The fort was preserved "to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Larned in the opening of the west by preserving, protecting, interpreting, and administering the resources of Fort Larned for the public as a national historic site."

Established to protect travelers on the Santa Fe trail from Indian attack and situated on the banks of the Pawnee River, the fort developed from a group of adobe buildings established in 1859 to a post of substantial sandstone structures completed in 1868. Fort Larned served as a disbursement point for Indian annuities in the 1860s and as a base for troops guarding workers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad against Indian attack in the 1870s.

The post was abandoned in 1878, and sold by the army in 1884. After passing through the hands of several different owners, the fort was eventually sold to Edward E. Frizell in 1902. The fort's buildings were used in the Frizell farming operation, and as a result they were preserved. The National Park Service designated Fort Larned a national historic landmark in 1961.[1]

This report addresses the historic use, occupancy, and furnishing of the commanding officer's quarters, HS-8. The commanding officer's quarters were completed in October 1867. Although significant remodelling took place after the military period, much of the original fabric was retained and the exterior has been restored to its appearance in 1868. Since its acquisition by the National Park Service, the commanding officer's quarters have been used as administrative space and as staff quarters. The interior will be restored to the 1868 period prior to production of the furnishings plan.

The history of the building is covered in the 1974 *Historic Furnishing Study, Historical and Archeological Data, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, by John Albright and Douglas D. Scott, and in the 1980 *Historic Structure Report and Historic Furnishing Study, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, by A. Berle Clemensen. This report will only briefly summarize the information presented in those documents: its main purpose is to update the 1980 furnishings study, incorporating additional information.

An investigation of the interior of HS-8 is currently underway, therefore, this report does not include specific recommendations for wall finishes. Treatment of

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[1] Leo E. Oliva, *Fort Larned on the Sante Fe Trail*, (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1982), pp. 77-82.

wall finishes will be determined when the results of the investigation are available, and furnishings production will be implemented accordingly.

Some documentation of the Fort Larned officers' quarters is located in the site's research files, most notably the 1878 "Ett letter" which describes the interior finishes and some of the furnishings of the officers' quarters at the post. Correspondence found in the Records of the United States Army Continental Commands in the National Archives and Records Administration provides some detail about officers' lives, but little about their quarters. Because of the lack of specific information about the commanding officer's quarters, inventories and photographs of officers at other frontier posts are used as evidence for furnishings in the historic furnishings plan. Various officers' wives wrote about their experiences at frontier posts and these accounts will also be used to provide extra detail about activities and possessions of officers' families at Fort Larned.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

The 1994 *Interpretive Prospectus* for Fort Larned National Historic Site identified the following interpretive themes for the site:

- The road to Santa Fe, or the Santa Fe Trail, increased trade, travel, and commerce.

- Through the establishment of Fort Larned and other associated military posts, the U.S. Government established its authority and control, and extended its influence along the Santa Fe Trail corridor.

- The culture and the lifestyle of the Plains Indians were irreversibly altered by encroaching nonnative cultures.

- People from a variety of cultures interacted at Fort Larned, including Anglo-Americans, African-Americans, Mexican-Americans, American Indians, and recent European immigrants (both soldiers and civilians).

The furnished commanding officer's quarters will interpret the life of a married officer especially well, illustrating family life on a frontier post, as well as the interaction between military families, travelers, local settlers, and the native population.

The interpretive period for the site is 1867-1868. Whereas individual occupants of the commanding officer's quarters from 1867 through 1878 are discussed in the report, the quarters will interpret a typical commanding officer and his family and servant, rather than a specific post commander. Furnishings in the commanding

officer's quarters probably remained basically the same throughout the 1867-1878 period.

Six rooms in the commanding officer's quarters will be furnished: parlor, dining room, hall, two bedrooms, and kitchen. The second floor servant's room will not be open to the public. The parlor and dining room will be furnished with reproduction furnishings to allow costumed interpreters to use the rooms for public programs. The *Interpretive Prospectus* suggests allowing visitors to enter the parlor to enhance their interpretive experience.

OPERATING PLAN

Fort Larned National Historic Site is open to the public daily throughout the year. Visitors approach the buildings in the fort either with a guide or on their own. When there is interest on the part of visitors, guides remove barriers and invite them into rooms for a closer look. Costumed interpreters are stationed in furnished rooms on weekends and daily in the summer.

Barriers allow visitors in the hall of the commanding officer's quarters to view the parlor, dining room, and two bedrooms. A removable barrier will be installed in the doorway to the parlor to allow visitors to enter the parlor when there is enough staffing to provide security for furnishings. To view the kitchen, visitors exit the rear of the quarters and look in through the back door, or look through the dining room doorway.

The site has an active living history program, and interpretation of the commanding officer's quarters will be incorporated into living history presentations. The dining room and parlor, on the south side of the building, will be furnished with reproductions that can be used by interpreters. The hall also will be furnished with reproductions, as the public will have unmonitored access to this area. The bedrooms and kitchen will be furnished with period pieces.

PRIOR PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The following planning documents affect the use and management of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8, Fort Larned, Kansas:

General Management Plan Amendment, Development Concept Plan, Interpretive Prospectus, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas (1994).

Historic Structure Report, Historic Furnishing Study, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas (1980).

Interpretive Prospectus, Fort Larned National Historic Site, (1979).

Historic Furnishing Study, Historical and Archeological Data, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas (1974).

Historic Structures Report, Part 2, Historical Data Section, Fort Larned National Historic Site (1969).

IDLCS: 05144. Management Category A, must be preserved. Entered on the National Register on March 4, 1977. National Historic Landmark property December 19, 1960.

HISTORICAL DATA

HISTORY OF THE STRUCTURE

Fort Larned originally consisted of a cluster of adobe buildings on the south bank of the Pawnee River. Established in October 1859, the fort was moved in the autumn of 1860 to its present location. The structural history of HS-8 is included in the *Historic Structure Report and Historic Furnishing Study, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, by A. Berle Clemensen, and the *Historic Structures Report, Part 2, Historical Data Section, Fort Larned National Historic Site*, by James W. Sheire. Information from these two sources is summarized here.

Because the original adobe structures could not withstand weather conditions in south-central Kansas, stone buildings were approved by the Quartermaster Department and a construction program was begun in 1867.[2] The stone used to build the handsome commanding officer's quarters was dressed (cut and smoothed), a more expensive option than simply using rough, uncut stone. When Inspector General Randolph B. Marcy visited the post he was appalled by the expense, which he claimed was three times the expense of undressed stone. Not surprisingly, the remainder of the buildings at the fort were constructed with rough stone.[3]

The commanding officer's quarters were finished in October 1867 and consisted of "a hall, four rooms, each 14 by 16 feet, a kitchen, 19 by 16 feet, and a servant's room over the kitchen, which is the only up-stairs room at the post."[4] The four rooms opened off a center hall, with two bedrooms on the north side and a parlor and dining room on the south. The kitchen was attached to the rear of the building, and a porch ran along the front of the house, facing the parade. There was a cellar beneath the house and a well in the back yard.

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[2] National Park Service, *Historic Structure Report and Historic Furnishing Study, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, by A. Berle Clemensen (Denver: Denver Service Center, 1980), pp. 4-6. [Hereafter cited as NPS, HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8.] Note that the stone blockhouse was completed in 1865 and the stone commissary storehouse in 1866.

[3] National Park Service, *Historic Structures Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, Fort Larned National Historic Site*, by James W. Sheire (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1969), pp. 51-52. [Hereafter cited as NPS, HSR, Part II, Historical Data Section.]

[4] U.S. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, *Circular No. 4: A Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1870), p. 299, cited in NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, p. 11.

The list of building materials for the commanding officer's quarters includes four closet catches, and it is assumed that two closets were installed in each of the bedrooms. As early as December 1869, an order was given to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster to put the commanding officer's quarters in "thorough repair" and to repaint if necessary. By 1872 the plastered walls were cracked and in need of repair.[5]

The original materials list for the commanding officer's quarters includes white lead and chrome yellow, so it is possible that these colors were used in the original decoration of the quarters. Other finishes in use at Fort Larned during the interpretive period include zinc white, Paris green, ultramarine blue, ochre yellow, vermillion, burnt umber, Dewar varnish and copal varnish. Examination and analysis of the finishes in this building should be complete in 1996; recommendations for wall treatments will be based on the findings of this investigation.[6]

ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY

Overview

The commanding officers at Fort Larned changed frequently over the years, with forty men in command of the post from its founding in 1859 until the last command left the post in July 1878. During the 1868-1878 interpretive period there were sixteen commanding officers at the post, thirteen of whom probably lived in the commanding officer's quarters. Officers assuming temporary command from commanding officers on leave or on duty away from the post, did not move into the commanding officer's quarters. However, officers could be bumped out of the commanding officer's quarters by a new commanding officer assigned to the post. If his company did not leave the post altogether, the former commanding officer was assigned to regular officer's quarters, displacing officers of lower rank.

Regular Duties. In general, the post commander was responsible for administering the post and commanding the troops. At Fort Larned an important part of the job was dealing with local Indian tribes and the Indian agents who were headquartered in the sutler's complex on the post until 1868. James Sheire points out in the *Historic Structures Report* that one of the most important duties

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[5] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, p. 11; Post Adjutant to 1st Lt. William Mitchell, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, December 15, 1869, National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 393, [hereafter cited as NA, RG], Letters Sent, Fort Larned, Kansas; Capt. Henry B. Bristol to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, May 20, 1872, NA, RG 393, Letters Sent, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[6] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, pp. 37-38.

of the commanding officer at Fort Larned was to discover and report to the Commander of the Department of the Missouri the movements and plans of Indians in the vicinity. This responsibility lessened after 1868, when most of the Indian tribes in the area were removed to present-day Oklahoma.

The commanding officer was also responsible for protecting travelers on the Santa Fe trail and workers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He maintained and improved the post, supervised the drilling of officers and non-commissioned officers in signaling, and trained officers in regulations and tactics. For example, in February 1869 officers of the command were required to meet in the adjutant's office at 7:30 p.m. each Monday and Thursday evening for recitation of *Upton's Infantry Tactics and Army Regulations*.[7] In 1868, school for officers was held two nights each week from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.; infantry and cavalry officers met separately.[8]

The *Historic Structures Report* notes that the office of the commanding officer was located in the adjutant's office, a frame structure built in 1867. The 1994 *General Management Plan Amendment* recommends reconstructing this building.

Recreation. Commanding officers at Fort Larned presumably had the same opportunities for recreation as did other officers at the fort, although little information about specific activities has been located. A post library was opened by 1871, and an inventory made in that year lists over 200 volumes. Maj. James P. Roy, commanding officer from October 1871 through May 3, 1872, was the first person to check out a book.[9]

Officers probably spent some of their free time relaxing in the sutler's store which sold liquor. By 1867, there were two sutler's stores at the post. The first, erected in 1863, included a billiard room and mess house. The second store was a frame structure with a bowling alley attached.[10] The sutler was granted authority to conduct business by the commanding officer and his prices were set by the post Council of Administration. The commanding officer kept close watch over the distribution of liquor at the post: in 1876 Capt. William Lyster reprimanded post

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[7] Special Order 22, February 15, 1869, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas. Recitations must have ceased at some point, because they were revived, using the same format, in January 1873. See General Order 37, December 30, 1872, NA, RG 393, General Orders and Circulars, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[8] General Order 1, January 16, 1868, NA, RG 393, General Orders and Circulars, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[9] Post Library Book, Miscellaneous Records of Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 393, Microcopy 63-626, in National Park Service, *Historic Furnishing Study, Historical and Archeological Data, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, by John Albright and Douglas D. Scott (Denver: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, 1974), pp. 189-192. [Hereafter cited as NPS, *HFS, Historical and Archeological Data*.]

[10] Leo E. Oliva, *Fort Larned on the Santa Fe Trail* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1982), p. 58.

trader P. T. Curlett regarding the sale of whiskey by the bottle.[11] An 1869 special order declared that post saloons were closed to all patrons except commissioned officers.[12]

The sale of alcohol was closely monitored in the area around the post as well. Capt. Daingerfield Parker, commanding the post in April 1869, confiscated liquor found on Boyd's ranch, the local brothel located just outside the military reservation. The ranch, providing liquor to enlisted men, was a "source of annoyance" to the commanding officer.[13] By May 1878 the sale of alcohol at the post had become an annoyance to the citizens of the nearby town of Larned. They petitioned the Secretary of War through their senator to forbid post traders to sell liquor, "especially the trader at Fort Larned, he being the only person allowed to sell intoxicating liquors within our county." The petition was signed by 112 members of the 400-member Temperance Christian Union Society. As the post chaplain explained:

> ... the sale of liquor is interdicted in all the surrounding towns of this post. It is thus the centre where alone liquor can be lawfully obtained. In this way it becomes the rendezvous of the drunken ruffs of the country; which has a very demoralizing effect on the garrison now stationed here.

The Secretary of War proposed a simple solution to the problem, suggesting in his endorsement, "Why not remove the troops from Fort Larned?"[14] In fact, the troops were removed from the post by July 1878, although not in response to their drinking habits.

Gambling, billiards, and horse racing were also popular diversions, but the involvement of commanding officers in these activities is not known. Jesse Crane, post sutler, remarked on an ongoing poker game in an 1865 letter to Capt. Augustus W. Burton. An investigation into fraud and deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Larned notes that in 1868 and 1869, one of the civilian clerks in the department dealt faro "with officers and citizens." This clerk, John C. Hale, was considered a notorious sport who "gambled with teamsters and soldiers...and had a room prepared for gambling which was afterwards broken up." According to testimony given during the investigation,

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[11] P.T. Curlett to [Brevet?] Col. William J. Lyster, November 24, 1876, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[12] Special Order 3, January 4, 1869, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[13] Capt. Daingerfield Parker to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chauncy McKeever, April 10, 1869, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

[14] Citizens of Larned, Kansas, to the Honorable P. B. Plumb, U.S. Senator, May 28, 1878 and enclosures, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

another clerk, Tom Delacour, had "a tent pitched in which he gambled...with the Post Surgeon Doctor Forwood. [The witness had] seen Lieutenant Cook present when Mr. Delacour and others were gambling, but cannot say whether he gambled...."[15]

The billiard room in the sutler's complex must have provided diversion for officers as well. They could play cards, drink, and socialize there.[16] Capt. Albert Barnitz, stationed near Fort Wallace, Kansas, in 1867, wrote of cribbage and other card games played in camp. He stayed away from cards himself, preferring chess. Visiting Colonel Wynkoop, the Indian agent living at Fort Larned in the autumn of 1867, Barnitz noted a party forming for "a social game of cribbage or draw poker or something...."[17]

Barnitz also describes a Saturday at the Seventh Cavalry camp near Fort Larned in August 1868, when the officers and men held "horse races, foot races, wheelbarrow races, &c, &c...," which people from Fort Larned came out to see. He noted that many men were drunk or "fuddled."[18] An important source of information about officers' activities at Fort Larned, Captain Barnitz notes the invitations to social events he received, including a "hop" hosted by post commander Maj. Henry Asbury and his wife, and an invitation to dine with Lt. Lorenzo Wesley Cooke. Barnitz mentions that the ladies from Fort Larned joined the camp for an evening of singing and later, that he competed in a foot race with Lieutenant Cooke and Capt. Algernon E. Smith, attended by ladies and officers from the post. The race was followed by a dance at the camp.[19]

Published accounts by wives of army officers refer to entertainments such as theatricals, balls, and holiday celebrations held at the various forts on the plains, as well as hunting and horseback riding. Capt. Daingerfield Parker owned a

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[15] Jesse Crane to Capt. Augustus W. Burton, February 28, 1865, Burton Papers, Kansas State Historical Society, in NPS, *HFS, Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 159-160; "Report of a Special investigation with regards to deficiencies and frauds in the Quartermasters Department at Fort Larned Kansas-", February 21, 1870, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri, typescript in Fort Larned National Historic Site [NHS] research file, see pp. 11, 15, 19, 20, 23.

[16] Oliva, *Fort Larned*, p. 58.

[17] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, September 13, 1867, and entry for November 1, 1867, Journal of Albert Barnitz, Captain 7th U.S. Cavalry, Memorandum No. 4 of Life in the Regular Army (hereafter Barnitz Journal), Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[18] Entry for August 15, 1868, Barnitz Journal, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[19] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, July 15, 1868; July 23, 1868; and August 5, 1868, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

horse, as did Capt. James Snyder. Capt. Jacob Smith hunted and practiced target shooting.[20]

Commanding Officers and their Families: 1868-1878

Maj. Meredith Helm Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Meredith Kidd was born on January 7, 1829, in Fayette County, Indiana. He attended university for one year and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1851. After a brief sojourn in California, he returned to Indiana and married Millicent Fisher in 1857. With the coming of the Civil War, Kidd organized the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, holding the rank of captain. After serving honorably during the war, he was mustered out in September 1865, having attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Returning to Wabash, Indiana, Kidd practiced law and published a newspaper until he was offered the rank of major in the Tenth Cavalry. He accepted and received his commission in March 1867. Kidd left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the beginning of May and traveled to his new post via Fort Harker where he was detained for ten days waiting for a train. He arrived at Fort Larned on May 18, 1867.[21] Kidd was assigned to Fort Larned specifically to replace the current commanding officer, Capt. Henry Asbury, considered by Winfield S. Hancock, Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, to be unequal to his duties.[22]

Meredith Kidd was in command of Fort Larned from May 20, 1867, through February 25, 1868. He was the first commanding officer to reside in the new commanding officer's quarters, completed in October 1867.

During his time at Fort Larned, Kidd commanded between 130 and 300 men and supervised close to 300 civilians building the stone structures at the post. He also reported weekly on Indian activities and movements to his district commander, and met with Indian leaders when necessary.

Kidd took ten days leave in February 1868, and was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas in March 1868, although he spent at least part of the month in command of Fort Larned. He eventually went to Fort Wallace via Fort Hays, and joined an Indian

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[20] "Report of a Special Investigation...," February 21, 1870, p. 16, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Jacob H. Smith to Sharps Rifle Company, September 4, 1878, copy in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[21] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, pp. 4-9; Capt. Meredith Kidd to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chauncy McKeever, May 20, 1867, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

[22] Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Commanding Department of the Missouri to Lt. Gen. William T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, May 1, 1867, NA, RG 94, AGO Reservation File, Fort Larned, Kansas.

campaign in July. He was posted to Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, in November 1868.[23]

Kidd served in the Indian Territory until the beginning of November 1870. He then traveled to Washington, D.C., to appear before a board convened to determine whether he was fit for duty. Bvt. Gen. Benjamin Grierson, commander of the Tenth Cavalry, charged that Kidd neglected his command and was an unfit field commander. Kidd resigned during the hearing and his resignation was accepted on December 31, 1870. The board found him fit for service and Kidd's record reflects that he was honorably discharged at his own request.[24]

Kidd then returned to Indiana, spending time in Texas and Kansas before settling down to practice law in Indiana in 1873. After his wife's death in 1880, he married her sister, Harriet Fisher. He ran for Congress in 1884, and lost, but served as a member of a commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma Territory in the early 1890s. By 1895 he had returned to Indiana to practice law. He retired around 1900 and died in 1908 in Huntington, Indiana.[25]

A more extensive discussion of Kidd's family history and his career are included in the *Historic Structure Report and Historic Furnishing Study, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8.*

Millicent Fisher Kidd. Born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1834, Millicent Fisher was the daughter of a wealthy Wabash County farmer. She married Meredith Kidd in 1857 and bore six children before her death in 1880.[26] The three eldest, Rose, born in 1859; Edmund, born in 1862; and Lelia, born in 1865, lived in the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned from October 1867 through their father's departure from the post in the spring of 1868.[27]

Little is known about Millicent's life at Fort Larned, except that she and the children remained in Kansas after Kidd was transferred from Fort Larned. In April 1868, they took an army ambulance to Fort Harker, Kansas, and apparently kept it there for their use. By the end of January 1869, Mrs. Kidd was again at

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[23] Maj. Meredith Kidd to Capt. Samuel L. Barr, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, March 21, 1868, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri, and Post Returns, Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

[24] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, pp. 10-11; Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1903), p. 596.

[25] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, p. 11; Pension file, Meredith Helm Kidd, NA, RG 15.

[26] According to Meredith Kidd's pension file, Millicent Kidd died on December 19, 1880. T.B. Helm's *History of Wabash County, Indiana* (Chicago: John Morris, 1884), however, states that she died in 1881.

[27] Ibid., pp. 4-13.

Fort Larned. Special Order 14 details an escort of one corporal and nine privates to accompany Mrs. Kidd to Fort Dodge, Kansas.[28]

Millicent Kidd's fourth child, Alice, was born while Meredith Kidd was on an Indian campaign in Kansas; he left his company to join her for the birth. Millicent eventually rejoined her husband at Camp Supply, Indian Territory in 1869 or 1870. When Kidd left the service in 1870, the family returned to Indiana.[29]

Capt. Nicholas Nolan, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Nicholas Nolan, an Irishman who enlisted in 1852, accepted an appointment as second lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry in 1862. He was promoted to first lieutenant two years later, and became a captain in the Tenth Cavalry in July 1866. He commanded Company A during its tenure at Fort Larned, and commanded the post in February 1868 and throughout March, April, and May of that year.

Nolan arrived at Fort Larned on April 30, 1867, commanding Company A, Tenth Cavalry. The Tenth U.S. Cavalry, one of the six original black regiments, was created in 1866. The Tenth Cavalry was stationed at Fort Larned from April 1867 until it was transferred to Fort Zarah in January 1869. The transfer was in response to racial tension and at least one incident of arson that occurred at Fort Larned during the winter of 1868-1869.

In December 1867, Nolan was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. He failed to report to the commanding officer the result of his company roll call on December 25 and 26. The outcome of this arrest is not known.[30] On January 2, 1869, fire broke out in the post cavalry stables. The fire destroyed equipment, supplies, and forty-one of the sixty horses belonging to Company A. Although the destruction of the stables was almost certainly an act of arson intended to discredit and intimidate Company A, a Board of Survey convened by the Department of the Missouri did not investigate the cause of the fire, but determined Captain Nolan was responsible for the losses incurred by the blaze. Company A was transferred to Fort Zarah, Nolan's pay was stopped, and

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[28] Capt. Nicholas Nolan to Capt. Samuel L. Barr, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of the Upper Arkansas, April 12, 1868, NA, RG 393, Letters Sent, Fort Larned, Kansas; Special Order 14, January 31, 1869, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[29] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, pp. 10-11.

[30] 2nd Lt. Lorenzo Wesley Cooke to Capt. Nicholas Nolan, December 26, 1867, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

he was expected to reimburse the government a total of $5,217.33. His pay was not resumed until May 1874.[31]

In September 1870 Nolan was charged with inhuman treatment to the private soldiers under his command. He appeared before a board in Washington, D.C. to answer these charges and was vindicated, returning to service in the West. He served in Texas and the Indian Territory, and died at Holbrook, Arizona, on October 25, 1883.[32]

Nolan's command of Fort Larned appears to have been only temporary, for Capt. Henry Asbury, commanding officer during late 1866 and early 1867, returned from absence with leave and assumed command of the post on May 27, 1868. Nolan's "Statement of military service" compiled by the Adjutant General's Office does not include Fort Larned among the posts that Nolan commanded.[33] It is unlikely, therefore, that Nolan ever occupied the commanding officer's quarters, probably retaining the set of quarters he was assigned as captain.

Capt. Henry Asbury, Third U. S. Infantry. Henry Asbury was born in Quincy, Illinois, the son of a Kentucky lawyer. He had one sister and one brother, who was also in the army. Although Asbury married, he had no children.[34] Asbury's wife accompanied him to Fort Larned, but little is known about her, except that she and Major Asbury hosted a "hop" in July 1868. All the officers at the post and at the camp nearby were invited.[35]

Asbury commanded Fort Larned twice during the period after the Civil War. He had served in the war, participating in the Battle of Gettysburg, and was breveted captain and major by the end of the conflict. He served as post commander at Fort Larned from November 1866 through May 1867, before the stone commanding officer's quarters was completed. Returning to the post in May 1868, Asbury assumed command from Capt. Nicholas Nolan on May 27, 1868, presumably moving into the commanding officer's quarters at that time. Also in

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[31] Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main Series) 1861-1870, Roll 720 (1869), 434-478M, microcopy 619 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Publications, 1965) in report by Jeff Hunt, located in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[32] "Charges against Nicholas Nolan," September 23, 1870; Nicholas Nolan to Capt. James McMillan, December 14, 1870, and "Statement of the military service of Nicholas Nolan...." NA, RG 94, Appointments, Commissions, and Personal Branch [hereafter cited as ACP) Document File, 5397 ACP 1883.]

[33] Post Returns, Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837 and "Statement of the military service of Nicholas Nolan...," Adjutant General's Office, February 20, 1896, NA, RG 94, Appointments, Commissions and Personal Branch [hereafter cited as ACP] Document File, 5397 ACP 1883.

[34] Statement of Henry Asbury (Senior), no date, Chicago Historical Society, copy in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[35] Utley, ed., *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 171.

command of Company B, Third Infantry, Asbury remained at the post until he and his company left for Fort Dodge, Kansas, on September 20, 1868.[36]

Asbury's career does not seem to have been a remarkable one. As noted above, he was replaced as post commander in 1867 because his Department Commander did not consider him equal to his duties. Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock stated: "At the new site proposed for the location of the Fort there would be no probability of capture by the Indians, if proper precautions were taken." In a July 1868 letter to his wife, Albert Barnitz characterized Asbury as "a little 'skeery'" and shared Hancock's opinion as to the easy defense of Fort Larned: "He ought certainly to be able to protect himself there, against all the Indians on the plains, as the buildings are of stone, and well situated."[37]

A month after Asbury arrived at Fort Dodge, Barnitz observed that the captain was "drunk nearly all the time!" By August 1869, Asbury was not assigned to a regiment; he died of unknown causes on October 20, 1870, still in service.[38]

Capt. Daingerfield Parker, Third U. S. Infantry. Daingerfield Parker was born about 1834 in Washington, D.C. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Third Infantry on April 26, 1861. He was breveted for meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg and by 1863, he was promoted to captain.

Parker arrived at Fort Larned with Company K, Third U. S. Infantry on September 8, 1868, having been in camp near Fort Dodge, Kansas. Commanding the post during September and October, he remained in charge only until Maj. John E. Yard took over on November 1. He retained the command of his company, however, and assumed command of the post again on March 15, 1869, when Major Yard left the post. This time, Parker remained in command of the post until October 1870. During this period he took leave three times: from May 22, 1869, until some time in June; from December 18, 1869, through January 1870; and again from June 24 through July 4, 1869, to serve as a witness before a general court martial in session at Fort Harker, Kansas.[39]

It is possible that Parker moved into the commanding officer's quarters when he arrived at Fort Larned in September 1868, vacating the quarters two months later

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[36] Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary*, p. 173; Post Returns, Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

[37] Winfield S. Hancock, Major General commanding Department of the Missouri to Lt. Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, May 1, 1867, NA, RG 94, AGO Reservation File, Fort Larned, Kansas; Utley, ed., *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 165.

[38] Utley, ed., *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 203; Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary*, p. 173.

[39] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

for Major Yard. Parker again took possession of the quarters in March 1869, and lived there for 19 months.

In command at Fort Harker, Kansas, in 1867, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth in January 1868, it appears as if Parker spent at least three years on the Kansas frontier. Parker transferred to the Ninth, Twentieth, and Thirteenth Regiments before retiring as a colonel in the Eighteenth Infantry in May 1896.[40]

Amelia Parker. Born around 1835, Amelia married Daingerfield Parker around 1862. She had joined her husband in Kansas by March 1867, when Albert Barnitz met them at Fort Harker. At that time, she was planning to journey east in April while her husband went out in the field for the summer. Barnitz pronounced Amelia "a lovely woman" and noted that she was raised in Philadelphia and that the couple had no children. Alice Blackwood Baldwin, an officer's wife who met the Parkers at Fort Harker, described them as "delightful southern people," so perhaps Amelia lived in the South at some point.

Barnitz described the Parkers' temporary quarters in detail, and noted to his wife that he was "very much astonished indeed" by the comfort and elegance of the interior. Baldwin wrote that their quarters "seemed like a sumptuous palace to me." She also claimed that Parker and his wife were "the souls of hospitality."[41] It seems that Amelia Parker possessed aesthetic judgment, and the ability to make her home warm and inviting, wherever she found herself.

Maj. John E. Yard, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Born in Pennsylvania on May 4, 1837, John Edmund Yard served in the Ninth Infantry during the Civil War on the Pacific Coast. At the end of the war he was promoted to captain; he became a major in the Tenth Cavalry in March 1867. In January 1868, Yard accompanied his regiment to Kansas where he remained until late 1869 when he proceeded to the Indian Territory.

Yard arrived at Fort Larned on October 19, 1868, and relieved Capt. Daingerfield Parker of command of the post on November 1, 1868. Although his file in the Adjutant General's Office does not indicate that he commanded Fort Larned, the post returns clearly show that he was post commander for over four months, presumably because he was the ranking officer at the post during that time. It is unlikely that Yard was considered to be temporarily in command, as he was the only major at the post and Parker, whom he replaced, remained at the post during

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[40] Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary*, p. 769.

[41] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Robert C. and Eleanor R. Carriker, eds, *An Army Wife on the Frontier: The Memoirs of Alice Blackwood Baldwin, 1867-1877* (Salt Lake City: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1975), p. 36.

Yard's tenure. It is likely, therefore, that Yard lived in the commanding officer's quarters.

In October 1870, Yard's regimental commander, Col. Benjamin Grierson, charged that he was unfit to be a cavalry officer, suggested he be replaced by a more experienced officer, and recommended that he be unassigned. Yard was relieved of his assignment on December 15, 1870, but assigned to the Twentieth Infantry by December 31.

Yard remained in the west, serving in the Indian Territory and the Dakota Territory until he accepted the command of Columbus Barracks in Ohio in 1876. During the winter of 1878-1879 he was sent to Texas; he returned to Fort Dodge, Kansas, in February 1882 to be tried before a General Court Martial.

By this time, Yard had achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. At his court martial, Yard was charged with drunkenness on duty and with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. He was not convicted on the drunkenness charge but was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The Department Commander, disagreeing with the sentence, commented at length on the case, pointing out that while Yard was not found guilty of being drunk on the nine occasions in question, he was indeed a chronic alcoholic. The Commander expressed himself forcefully, stating for the record:

> ... the evidence establishes beyond doubt that, on repeated occasions, the accused exhibited all the symptoms common to drunken men, save only complete mental imbecility and physical helplessness.

Acknowledging that the court had a "delicate and difficult task to perform," the commanding officer proclaimed himself:

> ... utterly unable to account for [the Court's] findings, unless the explanation be found in the fact, conceded throughout these proceedings, that, while the accused was always more or less under the influence of alcohol, he never quite reached the gutter.[42]

Yard was released from arrest and was granted leave. He returned to duty in May 1882 and served in the Indian Territory and in Kansas until he appeared before a Retiring Board in January 1889. Yard, by now a colonel in the Eighteenth Infantry, was found permanently disabled as a result of his service. During the Retiring Board's investigation he was questioned as to his use of tobacco and alcohol, to which he replied that he smoked twenty cigarettes each

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[42] General Court Martial Orders, No. 13, NA, RG 94, 5998 ACP 1876.

day, and was in the habit of taking three ounce-and-a-half drinks of whiskey a day. He died less than three weeks after his retirement on February 17, 1889.[43]

Josephine Benedict Yard. Sarah Josephine Benedict was born in 1835 or in 1840, the daughter of Andrew C. Benedict and Eliza Sloat Benedict. She married John Yard on September 28, 1869, in New York City. Pension records indicate that after their marriage the Yards "ever after lived together as husband and wife," so it is likely that Josephine accompanied her husband to Fort Larned. Josephine and John Yard had two children, Anna and George, but their dates of birth are not known. Only Anna was living when Josephine died in 1934.[44]

Capt. James Aiken Snyder, Third U. S. Infantry. Although James Snyder was in command of Fort Larned several times during the time he was stationed there, he was never the permanent commanding officer, and so did not live in the commanding officer's quarters. Snyder was born around 1847 in Washington, D.C. In 1870 his wife, Hellen, lived with him at Fort Larned, as did a servant, Losinda Sewall, and another woman, Fanny Strong, aged 50.[45]

Snyder joined the post and Company C on January 18, 1869, arriving from recruiting service in New York City. He assumed command of his company at that time, and was put in charge of the post on May 29, 1869, while post commander Capt. Daingerfield Parker took leave. Snyder relinquished command by June 24, 1869, when he left the post to serve as a witness before a General Court Martial in session at Fort Harker, Kansas. He returned to Fort Larned and the command of Company C on July 4.

Captain Snyder assumed command of the post again in the winter of 1869, when Parker took a 40-day leave of absence. Snyder remained at the post until June 10, 1870, when he reported to the president of a Tactics Board at Fort Hays, Kansas. He returned to Fort Larned on July 1 of that year. He next left the post for Fort Dodge, Kansas, on November 14, 1870, returning to the post and command of his company on January 31, 1871. His final assignment as commander of Fort Larned occurred on February 6, 1871, until the beginning of March.[46]

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[43] "Charges against John E. Yard, Major 10th Cavalry"; "Proceedings of an Army Retiring Board...January 26, 1889"; and "Statement of Service," NA, RG 94, 5998 ACP 1876.

[44] Hospital records state that Josephine was 99 years of age at the time of her death in 1934, indicating that she was born in 1835. Pension claim records, however, state that she was 49 years old in 1889 when her husband died, which computes to a birth date of 1840. Pension file, John E. Yard, NA, RG 15.

[45] U.S. Census for Pawnee County, Kansas, 1870.

[46] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

Snyder left Fort Larned permanently on April 5, 1872, serving in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Montana before retiring in November 1889. He died in Washington, D.C., and was buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery on June 30, 1900.[47]

1st Lt. Charles Louis Umbstaetter, Third U. S. Infantry. Charles Umbstaetter had a relatively brief military career. Born in Ohio, he attended the Military Academy, graduating in 1866, and was promoted to second lieutenant, Third Infantry. He was stationed on the frontier, arriving at Fort Larned in September 1868. At Fort Larned, he usually acted as post quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence.

Umbstaetter was in temporary command of Fort Larned for only ten days in the summer of 1869: during this period all of the senior officers at the post were absent. Umbstaetter also served as commanding officer of Companies C, D, and K, Third Infantry, and as post quartermaster, post adjutant, and assistant commissary of subsistence. Clearly, this was an unusual situation, and Umbstaetter did not reside in the commanding officer's quarters during this time.

Umbstaetter was called before a General Court Martial at Fort Harker, Kansas, on November 15, 1870, and charged with selling forage and other public property at Fort Larned in the summer of 1869. He pled guilty to selling government-owned wood, paint, window glass, and corn in order to make up deficiencies in money, clothing, and blankets. While the court confirmed his plea, it sentenced him only to a reprimand by the general commanding the Department. The court was directed to reconvene and reconsider its sentence, in view of the seriousness of the crime. The Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri was outraged, commenting:

> In this case the intention of Lieut. Umbstaetter is as clear as the crime committed. He sold and exchanged with the Sutler [Trader] surplus property belonging to the United States for the avowed and acknowledged purpose of shielding himself from the necessity of paying for other property for which he was responsible, lost to the government, except for the hold the government had on him, Lieut. Umbstaetter, by felonious or other means; in other words, public property of the United states was sold by Lieut. Umbstaetter, in violation of law, for his own use and benefit. The intent is as clear as the crime itself, and is so admitted by Lieut. Umbstaetter. There are no mitigating circumstances whatever in this instance which might not be found in the case of an officer who, having received a large sum of public money and lost it, proceeded to sell other public property to cover the loss. Such a sentence for a crime committed with such clear and acknowledged intent to defraud the government for the benefit of the person committing it, seems to the reviewing officer to preclude all idea of moral responsibility in the army, and to furnish a precedent and justification for any sort of fraud upon the government.

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[47] NA, RG 94, 5480 ACP 1880.

The court, however, adhered to its sentence, although the general commanding the Department disapproved it, and Umbstaetter was restored to duty.[48]

Umbstaetter was through with military life, however, and was mustered out of service on January 1, 1871. He went on to serve as an iron manufacturer's agent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.[49]

Capt. Verling Kersey Hart, Third U. S. Infantry. Verling Kersey Hart was born in Indiana and joined the army as a captain in the Nineteenth Infantry in October 1861. During the Civil War, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war in Columbia, South Carolina, for 14 months. After the war, he transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry and in 1869 transferred again to the Third Infantry. After a move to the Seventh Cavalry in 1871, he transferred yet again, in late 1875, to the Fifth Cavalry, where he was promoted to major.

Hart was in command of Fort Larned from October 1870 through February 6, 1871. He arrived at the post on October 25 with Company B, Third Infantry, and assumed command the same day. Waiting for him at the fort were 20 new recruits designated for Companies B and C. On January 28, Hart was relieved of his company when he transferred to the Seventh Cavalry. He relinquished command of the post on February 6, 1871, and left Fort Larned to join his new unit on February 7.

In late January, Hart was granted leave of absence for sixty days because his father was seriously ill. He did not take the leave while at Fort Larned, however, although he may have used it once he arrived at his new post, Fort Harker.[50]

Verling Hart served at the 1876 International Exhibition in Philadelphia, and in November of that year went to Washington, D.C., on leave. He died at Fort McHenry, Wyoming, on February 17, 1883, while still in service.[51]

Juliet Watson Hart. Juliet Watson was born in 1845 and married Verling Kersey Hart in Detroit, Michigan, in August 1867. In a sworn statement in Hart's pension file, Juliet states that from the time of her marriage, until 1872 "she was

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[48] Special Orders 208, November 4, 1870, Department of the Missouri; General Court Martial Orders 167, December 16, 1870, Department of the Missouri, in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[49] George W. Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.* (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1891), vol. 3, p. 78.

[50] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837 and telegraph, January 24, 1871, NA, RG 94, 1377 ACP 1883.

[51] Verling K. Hart to Adjutant General, November 20, 1876, NA, RG 94, 1377 ACP 1883. The surgeon's report of Hart's death and the report of his post-mortem are located in 1377 ACP 1883.

almost constantly living with her...husband, being with him during most of his service at military posts in the North West, and separated from him only for brief intervals."

By the time the Harts arrived at Fort Larned in October 1870 they had two children. Their daughter, Juliet Watson Hart, was born at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, in April 1868, and their first son, Morton Kennon Hart, was born at Fort Garland, Colorado, on July 24, 1869.

Their third son, Verling Kersey Hart, was born on April 9, 1871, shortly after the family left Fort Larned. Army surgeons attended the births of all of Juliet Hart's children. The younger Verling Hart attended the U.S. Military Academy and retired as a captain in the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Juliet Hart died in Washington, D.C., on June 10, 1909.[52]

Maj. Richard Irving Dodge, Third U. S. Infantry. Born in Surry County, North Carolina, on May 19, 1827, Richard Irving Dodge attended the Military Academy, graduating in 1844. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry and served in Texas until he became an instructor at the Military Academy in 1858. By the Civil War he was promoted to captain: he served on staff or detached duty during the war, being promoted to the rank of major in the Twelfth Infantry. By 1867 he was serving on the frontier with the Thirtieth Infantry, transferring to the Third Infantry in 1869.

Dodge arrived at Fort Larned on March 13, 1871, assuming command from Capt. James A. Snyder, who was acting post commander. Although Dodge remained at the post only until July 10, 1871, it is likely that he resided in the commanding officer's quarters. His records, reported in Cullum's *Biographical Register*, clearly show him to have been in command of the garrison as well as senior officer at the post.

After his stint at Fort Larned, Dodge traveled to New York City to serve on a board working on army regulations. He continued his successful army career, serving in expeditions against Indian tribes, as aide-de-camp to the General-in-Chief, and commanding various western posts, before his health necessitated a long leave of absence.

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[52] Pension file, Verling K. Hart.

Dodge entered the government hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in February 1892 for treatment of rheumatism, and died of apoplexy in 1895 in Sacketts Harbor, New York. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery.[53]

Julia Rhinelander Paulding Dodge. Julia Paulding, born in New York in 1838, married Richard Irving Dodge on March 3, 1858, in New York City. They had one son, Frederick Paulding Dodge. It is not known whether Julia Dodge joined her husband when he served in the west. She died in Rutherford, New Jersey, in 1926.[54]

Capt. George Edward Head, Third U. S. Infantry. Born in Massachusetts, George Edward Head served bravely in the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac. He was breveted a major for gallant service in the Battle of Spotsylvania, although his commanding officer, Capt. F. M. Cooley, recommended him for an additional brevet as lieutenant colonel which he did not receive.

After the war, Head transferred from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. By 1866 he had been promoted to captain, but within a few years his career took a troubling turn. In March 1869, a fellow officer reported to the Adjutant General's Office that Head had owed him money for three years, and at the same time, his commanding officer in Jefferson, Texas, ordered him before a retiring board because of intemperance. In April, Head was not assigned to a regiment but was awaiting orders. Apparently he reformed himself during the summer of 1869, giving up drinking altogether. His former commanding officer, upon meeting Head in August 1870, reported: "I take great pleasure in stating that I believe him to be a reformed man." The officer, Lt. Col. George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, went on to recommend:

> Capt. Head is one of the most efficient officers in the Army, possessing a fine mind and well educated, always the perfect gentleman. With this reformation, I regard him an ornament to the service and earnestly hope he may be assigned to duty with a regiment.[55]

Head was assigned to the Third Infantry at the end of the year, and the following summer arrived at Fort Larned.

Head commanded Fort Larned from July 9, 1871, through October 1871. He relinquished command to Maj. James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry, after the latter, his

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[53] Cullum, *Biographical Register*, vol. 2, pp. 356-357; NA, RG 94, 4425 ACP 1873.

[54] Pension File, Richard Irving Dodge, NA, RG 15. An 1873 letter refers to Dodge's "sick wife." NA, RG 94, 4425 ACP 1873.

[55] 1st Lt. J. H. Hays to Adjutant General, March 18, 1869; Lt. Col. George P. Buell to Brig. Gen. E.D. Townsend, Adjutant General, August 31, 1870, NA, RG 94, 4067 ACP 1891.

superior officer, joined the post on October 8, 1871. Head remained at the post in command of Company B, until April 26, 1872, when the company was transferred to Fort Dodge, Kansas.

After leaving Larned, Head was eventually promoted to major and was made lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry in May 1891. He retired in July of that year.[56]

Head was married but nothing is known about his wife except that her mother's name was Mrs. Standish Barry.[57]

Maj. James Philip Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry. James Roy, an Englishman, was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Virginia. After he graduated in 1849 he served in Texas and California and was at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, with his wife and children when the Civil War broke out in 1861. He served on detached duty in the quartermaster and commissary departments at Fort Leavenworth during the war, and was promoted to captain in the Second Infantry by the end of the war. After promotion to major in the Sixth Infantry in 1865, Roy served as Acting Inspector-General in the south until he was assigned frontier duty in the autumn of 1868.

Roy arrived at Fort Larned on October 8, 1871, with enough baggage to require two wagons.[58] It seems likely that his wife and family were with him, necessitating the use of both wagons. Roy commanded Fort Larned until May 3, 1872--seven months without leave--and resided in the commanding officer's quarters.

Major Roy eventually moved from the frontier to the command of the Recruiting Depot and Fort Columbus, New York, in February 1873. He died while on leave of absence in Baltimore in October 1874, at the age of 46. Roy had trouble with gout, complaining of rheumatism and gout earlier in the year, and had requested 30 days of leave in June due to a severe attack of gout. The cause of his death was noted as "gout of the stomach."[59]

Kate Louisa Bridges Roy. Kate Bridges married James Roy on October 10, 1854, in Richmond, Virginia. She was about 20 years old at the time, the daughter

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[56] Heitman, *Historical Register*, p. 518.

[57] Capt. George Head to [Adjutant General?], no date [between July 12, 1864 and September 21, 1866], NA, RG 94, 4067 ACP 1891.

[58] Special Order 96, October 9, 1871, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[59] Cullum, *Biographical Register*, pp. 397-398; NA, RG 94, 206 ACP 1871.

of David Bridges, "a distinguished merchant of Richmond, Va." Major Roy and his wife were both from the South, and Roy was described as being "connected with many of the most influential families in V[irgini]a."[60]

The Roys had four children, all of whom were born before they arrived at Fort Larned in 1871. Elizabeth Perkins Roy was born in Richmond, Virginia, in May 1856. She was followed by Kate Louisa Roy, born in September 1857, and Susan Carter Roy, born October 6, 1859. Finally, James Phillip Roy was born in September 1861.[61]

The Civil War caused a great conflict between Roy and his wife, and Roy gives this account of the scene after he renewed his oath of allegiance to the United States:

> ... my wife who was a Southern woman, on her bended knees implored me not to do so, and if a wife's testimony can be relied upon, she will say that in reply to her tearful entreaties I told her that my allegiance was due to the United States, and no earthly consideration could make me forego that allegiance.

Roy's relatives also tried to convince him to return to the South, as did his father-in-law, who procured a captain's commission for him in the Confederate Army. He writes:

> No one not situated as were the loyal officers from the South can appreciate the influences brought to bear upon them by their families, and relatives, to induce them to espouse their cause. All of my family, save my old mother were at the South, and were ardent rebels. Entreaties, promises, threats, all that it was thought could tempt me, were urged by them in vain. Money was sent me to bear my expenses to the South which was at once returned.[62]

In the end, with his loyalty to the United States government unquestioned, Roy was posthumously promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Fifteenth Infantry in 1876. Kate Roy died in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1917.[63]

Capt. Henry Brevoort Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry. Henry Brevoort Bristol was born in Detroit, Michigan, on April 25, 1838, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry in 1857. He came from a military background,

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[60] R.J. Ward to Jefferson Davis (copy), March 28, 1861, NA, RG 94, 206 ACP 1871.

[61] Pension file, James Phillip Roy, NA, RG 15. A stone in the south wall of the commanding officer's quarters has been inscribed: "J.P. Roy 1872." The carving may have been done by Major Roy or by his son. The stone has been removed from HS-8 and is part of the park collection.

[62] Maj. James P. Roy to Brig. Gen. E.D. Townsend, Adjutant General, January 10, 1871, NA, RG 94, 206 ACP 1871.

[63] NA, RG 94, 206 ACP 1871; Pension file, James Philip Roy, NA, RG 15.

with a grandfather, Maj. Henry B. Brevoort, also in the Infantry. Henry Bristol was promoted to first lieutenant in 1861, and to captain in 1862. Bristol served in the West throughout his entire career, and was breveted major and lieutenant colonel in 1865 "for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico and particularly for his untiring zeal and energy in controlling the Navajo tribe of Indians at the Bosque Redondo, and for his praiseworthy efforts in advancing their condition from that of savages to that of civilized men."[64]

Henry Bristol arrived at Fort Larned on May 1, 1872, in command of Company D, Fifth Infantry. He assumed command of the post on May 3, retaining command of his company. Three companies were newly arrived from Fort Harker, Kansas: Company D remained at Fort Larned for a year, while Companies E and F remained for two years, except for summers spent in the field.

While at Fort Larned, Bristol took leave to travel to Detroit from October 10, 1872, through December 19, 1872, relinquishing command to Capt. Simon Snyder.[65] In March 1873, Lt. Col. Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, joined the post for three weeks and accepted command of the post. Bristol resumed command on March 29 and was transferred to Fort Dodge, Kansas, in the middle of April.[66]

Henry Bristol was a heavyset man, in later years weighing 240 pounds at just under six feet tall. He had a fair complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and wore a mustache. He was married to Cornelia Bristol at least until 1877. It is not known whether Cornelia joined her husband at Fort Larned or when she died.

Bristol retired in 1879, eventually moving to Long Island, New York. In 1893 he planned to take a tour of the world with his second wife, Mary Carpenter Bristol. After suffering for years from rheumatism, Captain Bristol died of Bright's disease on May 10, 1904, in New York City. Bristol was again a widower, and it seems as if any children he might have had did not survive; he is noted as being survived by only a sister and two brothers.[67]

Capt. Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry. Simon Snyder served with the Fifth Infantry during the Civil War, attaining the rank of captain in 1863. He arrived

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[64] "Military History of Henry B. Bristol," Adjutant General's Office, February 5, 1879, NA, RG 94, 139 ACP 1875. The Bosque Redondo was a reservation in central New Mexico. Eight thousand Navaho Indians were removed there in 1863.

[65] Entry for October 10, 1872, Diary of Capt. Simon Snyder, Co. F., 5th U.S. Infantry, 1872, in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection.

[66] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

[67] Capt. Henry B. Bristol, ret., to Secretary of State, October 18, 1893; Mrs. Cornelia Bristol to Hon. L. Chandler, March 9, 1877, and attachments, NA, RG 94, 139 ACP 1875.

at Fort Larned on May 1, 1872, in command of Company F, Fifth Infantry. He assumed command of the post on October 10, 1872, acting for Capt. Henry Bristol who was on leave. Snyder was relieved on December 19, 1872, and resumed command permanently on April 17, 1873. He retained command of Company F, presiding over a small garrison in the summer of 1873. Two more companies of the Fifth Infantry joined the post with their officers in October 1873 and remained until June 1874, when Snyder and the Fifth Infantry were transferred to other Kansas posts. During the time he was in command of Fort Larned, Snyder was away from the post only twice: once serving as a witness at a court-martial in session at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and once on a week's leave in May 1874.[68]

In 1883 he transferred to the Eleventh Infantry, returning within months to his former regiment. He later transferred to the Tenth and Nineteenth Regiments. He was breveted for gallant service in 1877 at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, and retired in 1902 as a brigadier general.[69]

May Snyder. May and Simon Snyder were married on October 5, 1869. Their daughter, May Lillian, known as Lilly, was born on January 24, 1872, shortly before the family arrived at Fort Larned. In October of that year, Lilly was christened in the Roman Catholic faith by Fr. James H. Defouri. The family probably moved into the commanding officer's quarters in April 1873.

Accounts of Snyder's life note that May died either a few months or within two years after Lilly's birth; it is possible that she died at Fort Larned. It is probable, then, that there was a housekeeper living with the Snyders to look after Lilly. By 1876 Lilly was in charge of a Mrs. Gephart when her father was in the field.[70] Snyder kept his daughter with him in the West until she was fifteen, when he sent her to a convent school in West Virginia.[71]

Capt. William John Lyster, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Born in Tecumseh, Michigan, on June 27, 1833, to an Episcopal clergyman, William Lyster joined the regular army as a first lieutenant in May 1861. Before joining the army, Lyster had worked for five years as a bank teller. He joined his regiment in October, was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, and served with his regiment

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[68] Post Returns, Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

[69] Heitman, *Historical Register*, p. 907.

[70] Simon Snyder to "My Dear Mother," September 19, 1876, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, microfilm reel 9.

[71] Diaries of Simon Snyder, 1872-1880s, in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in Patricia Y. Stallard, *Glittering Misery: Dependents of the Indian Fighting Army* (San Rafael, California: Presidio Press and Fort Collins, Colorado: The Old Army Press, 1978), pp. 77-80.

throughout the rest of the Civil War. He was promoted to captain in August 1864.[72]

Lyster arrived at Fort Larned with Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, on June 27, 1874, accepting command of the post on the same day. He remained at the post until June 17, 1877, with very few absences. Commanding Fort Larned for three full years, Lyster was the commanding officer who served longest at the post. During his stint at the post he purchased two lots of land in the town of Larned.[73]

While at Fort Larned, Captain Lyster found himself in charge of a greatly reduced force. In fact, from July 1875 through June 1877, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, was the only company stationed at the fort. From July 1876 through January 1877, Lyster was the only officer at the post and performed the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence, in addition to commanding the post and his company.

Lyster took brief breaks from his responsibilities. He remained at Fort Larned on sick leave while his company traveled to Fort Hays in May 1875, and only joined them for four days in June for their return to Fort Larned. The following summer he requested seven days leave to travel to Denver to visit his brother, but post returns indicate that he did not make the trip. Lyster attended a General Court Martial at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in January 1877 and took a short leave in May of that year. He left the post with his company on June 17, 1877.[74]

Lyster was promoted to major in the Sixth Infantry in 1886, and by 1891, was serving at Fort Porter in Buffalo, New York. It was one of the few times he was posted in the East, and he wanted to stay there while his son completed high school. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry in August 1891, however, and returned to the West. His final promotion came in 1896, when he was made colonel in the Ninth Infantry. Lyster retired on June 27, 1897, receiving a silver loving cup from the officers of his regiment. He died on September 3, 1897, just three months after the death of his daughter.[75]

Martha Guthrie Doughty Lyster. With Captain Lyster at Fort Larned were his wife, Martha Guthrie Doughty, born in Ohio in 1845, and his daughter, Martha Aileen, born in New Orleans in 1873. According to the 1875 census for Pawnee

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[72] Heitman, *Biographical Register*, pp. 650-651; NA, RG 94, 657 ACP 1877.

[73] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837, and Fort Larned NHS research file.

[74] Post Return for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837.

[75] Heitman, *Biographical Register*, pp. 650-651; NA, RG 94, 657 ACP 1877; William J. Lyster file in Fort Larned NHS research file.

County, Kansas, the Lyster household also included a 32-year old black servant named Julia Grant. The Lyster's only son, Theodore Charles, was born at Fort Larned on July 10, 1875.[76]

The Lyster family's next posting was to Camp Supply in the Indian Territory. Within two weeks of their arrival a fire broke out in the officers' quarters, destroying many of the family's belongings (see Appendix C). Luckily, no one was hurt in the fire, although arson was suspected.[77] A few months later, one of the children contracted scarlet fever from a servant.[78] Furthermore, relations with nearby Indians were tense during the time Lyster was in command at Camp Supply, and an attack on the post was anticipated.[79]

After William Lyster's death in 1897, Martha Lyster continued to live at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, until her husband's regiment moved to another station. Martha Lyster died in Washington, D.C., in 1923.[80]

Maj. Jacob Hurd Smith, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Jacob Smith joined the army in 1861 and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Kentucky volunteers. He was wounded during the Battle of Shiloh, and after being mustered out as a captain in 1865, rejoined the regular army in 1867. He was appointed a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry in 1867 and was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry in 1870.

Smith arrived at Fort Larned on June 14, 1877, and assumed command from Capt. William Lyster on June 15. Smith, 1st Lt. Charles Vernon, and Company D, Nineteenth Infantry had previously been stationed at Fort Lyon, Colorado. Upon his arrival at Fort Larned, Smith planned to start both signal and target practice, and commented that the company garden was going well, as a result of a "fine start" by Company B.[81]

If Smith was married, his wife did not accompany him to Fort Larned. He noted in a letter written shortly after his arrival at the post that the officers' community

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[76] William J. Lyster file in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[77] *Pawnee County Herald*, July 14, 1877, in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[78] Medical History of Camp Supply, 1877, vol. 168, NA, RG 94; cited in Stallard, *Glittering Misery*, p. 76.

[79] Martha G.D. Lyster to the President, May 17, 1897, in NA, RG 94, 657 ACP 1877.

[80] Pension file, William Lyster, NA, RG 15.

[81] Heitman, *Biographical Register*, p. 899; Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837; Jacob H. Smith to "My dear General", June 21, [1877], in Fort Larned NHS research file. Note that Company B had been at Fort Larned for three years, so their garden was probably well established.

consisted of Mrs. (Lieutenant) Payne, the doctor's family, Lieutenant Vernon, a land commissioner and his family who had been assigned officer's quarters, and Smith himself. He planned to teach them all to play whist (a card game). Smith also hunted, and commented on the ease of scaring up the native prairie chicken.[82]

During September 1877, Smith took one week's leave, as he did in March 1878. On June 13, 1878, Fort Larned was abandoned, and Captain Smith and Company D left for Fort Dodge, Kansas. He left behind First Lieutenant Vernon and six men to "thoroughly clean up the business." Some public property was shipped to Fort Dodge, and some was sold at auction. A detachment under the command of 1st Lt. John Payne was assigned to the post to keep guard until the government disposed of the fort itself.[83]

Smith was promoted to major in the Second Infantry in 1894 and to lieutenant colonel in the Twelfth Infantry in 1898. He continued his ascent, becoming a colonel in the Seventeenth Infantry in 1899, brigadier general of volunteers in 1900, and finally, a brigadier general in March 1901. He served in Cuba in the war with Spain and also in the Philippines. While in the Philippines in 1901 he was involved in revenging a massacre of American soldiers in Samar, which lead to his court martial. Smith was charged with ordering a massacre of Filipinos, but he was found not guilty. He retired in July 1902.[84]

Children

At least two infants lived in the officer's quarters at Fort Larned. Lilly Snyder was only four months old when Simon and May Snyder arrived at Fort Larned: she was about fifteen months old when her father assumed command and moved into the commanding officer's quarters. Theodore Lyster was born at Fort Larned on July 10, 1875, a little over a year after William Lyster accepted command of the post. His sister, Martha Aileen, was under two when the family was assigned to Fort Larned.

Morton Hart was fifteen months old when his parents were stationed at Fort Larned, and his sister Juliet was two and a half years old. The youngest of the Roy children was James, ten years old when Major Roy assumed command of the

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[82] Jacob H. Smith to "My dear General," June 21, [1877], in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[83] Post Returns for Fort Larned, Kansas, NA, RG 94, microcopy T837; Captain Jacob Smith to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, July 5, 1878, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri; Timothy A. Zwink, *Fort Larned: Garrison on the Central Great Plains*, submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College of the Oklahoma State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, December 1980, (Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1980), p. 202.

[84] Heitman, *Biographical Register*, p. 899; "Speech of Hon. Henry T. Bannon, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, April 11, 1906," in Fort Larned NHS research file.

post. James' three sisters were teenagers at the time, and some or all of them may have been schooled in the east, as was common for officers' children.

The furnishings plan includes items that may have been used in the officer's quarters when young children lived there. A baby carriage is shown in front of the officer's quarters in figure 1; one of the children to the left of the front porch is probably Martha Lyster. Figure 2 shows two children on the porch of the officer's quarters. It is possible that these are the Lyster children.

Archeological investigations have uncovered several fragments of toys in the area around the commanding officer's quarters. These fragments include pieces of dolls and of rubber balls. Archaeologists also located two marbles, a toy wheel, and a wooden domino at the site.[85]

EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE AND FURNISHINGS

Sources

Four important sources provide primary information about the furnishings of the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned. The first, archeological evidence uncovered in investigations undertaken in 1972 and 1973, includes examples of ceramic dishes, glasses, toys, and cooking and grooming utensils used at the fort. This evidence is examined in Albright and Scotts' *Historic Furnishing Study, Historical and Archeological Data, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, and only a brief discussion of those items pertinent to the commanding officer's quarters will be presented in this report.

Second, numerous accounts were written by officers' wives describing their lives at army posts in the West. Most of these women mention their homes and possessions, as well as common methods of arranging their houses and accomplishing housework. These sources are used as comparative evidence in the furnishings plan, and provide supporting information and detail in the following discussion of furnishings common to officer's quarters at western posts.

Finally, two sources provide information on specific items owned by commanding officers at Fort Larned: Simon Snyder's account ledgers for 1869 and 1872 and William Lyster's claim for loss of property. Snyder's account ledgers contain references to food, drink, clothing, furnishings, and sundries he used in his home. Snyder arrived at Fort Larned in 1872 and was in command of the post in 1873 and 1874, so his expenditures for 1869 and 1872 are relevant in determining the type of items he and his family used at Fort Larned.

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[85] NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study*, p. 119.

William Lyster, in command of Fort Larned from 1874 through June 1877, lost personal possessions in a fire at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, in July 1877. The items, listed in a claim requesting payment for the goods he had lost, were certainly with him at Fort Larned a month earlier. In addition, Lyster's will survives, as do several of the items listed in the will, providing additional evidence about his taste and family possessions (see Appendix C).

Officers' Quarters at Frontier Posts

The quarters available for officers and their families at frontier posts varied widely, from well-built brick or stone houses, to temporary tents and dugouts. The allotment of quarters according to rank was established in the *Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States*; a major or lieutenant colonel was allocated three rooms as quarters and one as kitchen; a captain was assigned two rooms as quarters and one as kitchen; and a lieutenant was given one room each for quarters and kitchen. The rooms that made up each set of quarters were established by the post quartermaster, with the approval of the commanding officer. According to the regulations, the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned were generous, although not far from the standard. Fort Larned's four rooms of living space, along with a kitchen and upstairs servant's room, probably provided sufficient space for the families of the captain or major who lived at Fort Larned.

When officers and their families arrived at a post, they were allowed to select quarters commensurate with their rank. The practice of bumping or "ranking-out" junior officers by their superiors was established by the army. The *Revised Regulations* explain:

> An officer may select quarters occupied by a junior; but, having made his choice, he must abide by it, and shall not again at the post displace a junior, unless himself displaced by a senior.

Officers leaving the post on temporary duty retained their quarters.[86] However, the arrival of a new company on permanent assignment at a post could cause changes in living quarters for the entire officer community.

Because of the temporary nature of even the most senior officer's living arrangements, furnishings were either easily portable, or were acquired when a family arrived at a new post. Officer's families often auctioned their household goods before moving, or before leaving the West altogether, making the acquisition of used goods easy and economical for new arrivals. Because the army would only

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[86] U.S. War Department, *Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1861* (Philadelphia: J.G.L. Brown, 1861), pp. 159-162.

transport an established amount of baggage--700 pounds for captains and 600 pounds for subalterns--officers and their families often rid themselves of heavy household items and furnishings before traveling, with the understanding that they could make do with what they had until they attended an auction at their new post. Shipping household goods separately was prohibitively expensive, and shopping by mail could prove costly, as well, especially if a post was far removed from the railway. At Fort Larned, the nearest railhead was at Fort Harker, forty miles way.

Ellen McGowan Biddle, stationed with her husband in the West during the 1870s, was a great frequenter of auctions. She left this description of the sales:

> Whenever an officer left the Territory it was the practice to have an auction, selling off everything he did not care to keep--even to his clothes sometimes, as they had generally been in the Territory some years and the civilian clothes brought in would not do very well after getting back to the States....These auctions were a great institution. They enabled the settlers to buy furniture and other things at a fair price. Freighting was enormously high....The ladies and officers always attended because it meant a frolic, and besides we always bought something....[87]

When Lydia Lane was evacuated from Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, in 1861 she auctioned all her furniture and china, and when she and her husband were sent east in 1867 she described the preparations she made before again auctioning her possessions:

> My house was usually in pretty good order, but I hired a man to come daily to scrub and scour until everything shone. I was well aware how all the articles would be examined by my army sisters for spots and specks, and I was determined they should find neither.
>
> When one of the ladies called to see me and take notes, I was quite indignant when she whispered to me to remember how much better things sold "*when clean!*"[88]

When families arrived at their new quarters, be they dugout or frame house, they found little in the way of furnishings. The army supplied stoves for heating and cooking and occasionally provided rough wooden furniture. Sometimes quarters had closets or drawers built in, as in the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Lyon, Colorado. Lydia Lane described the furnishings she found there in the 1870s:

> There were fine wardrobes and drawers built in the bedrooms and a sideboard in the dining-room, besides some tables, bedsteads--rather rough, to be sure....

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[87] Ellen McGowan Biddle, *Reminiscences of A Soldier's Wife* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1907), pp. 172-173.

[88] Lydia Spencer Lane, *I Married a Soldier or Old days in the Old Army* (Albuquerque: Horn and Wallace, Publishers, Inc., 1964), pp. 108, 151-152.

Lane was not as lucky when she arrived at the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Union, New Mexico. She wrote:

> There was not a closet nor a shelf in the house, and until some were put up in the dining room and kitchen, the china, as it was unpacked, was placed upon the floor. After great exertion and delay the quartermaster managed to have some plain pine shelves made for us, which, though not ornamental, answered the purpose. There was no one to have such things done but the quartermaster....You may be sure the quartermaster's life was a burden to him, pestered as he was from morning until night by every woman at the post, each one wanting something done, and "right away," too.[89]

The commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned had two closets built into each bedroom, and probably had other furnishings that essentially went with the quarters.[90] The letter written by Ett White to her brother Wilbur in 1878 describes her impression of her family's new quarters at Fort Larned and notes that they have ten rooms, all of which contained furniture. Ett, the daughter of Chaplain David White, arrived at Fort Larned in January 1878--six months before the post closed--and lived in the northern set of officer's quarters, HS-9. During its ten year history, the north officer's quarters had accrued a generous complement of furnishings. These items were probably made at the post at the request of officers living in the quarters, and then left behind when they moved on. Ett described them to her brother:

> We have two movable wardrobes, three corner wardrobes, two fancy shelves, six or seven tables, cupboards, five in number. When we got here they had up three stoves and fire in them all....[91]

The distinction between movable wardrobes and corner wardrobes probably indicates that the corner wardrobes were built into the room. That the furnishings in officer's quarters were considered army property is supported by an 1876 list of quartermaster's stores at Fort Larned which lists eight corner cupboards, nine wardrobes, and sixty-eight assorted tables.[92]

The quartermaster's office was also responsible for maintaining the interior finishes of the officers' quarters, painting, and repairing as necessary. In 1869 the walls of the commanding officer's quarters were painted and repaired, and in 1872

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[89] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, pp. 111, 143.

[90] NPS, *HSR and HFS, Commanding Officer's Quarters, HS-8*, p. 11.

[91] Ett White to W.F. White, January 4, 1878, in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[92] "List of Quartermaster's Stores on hand at Fort Larned Kas...," January 22, 1876, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

they were replastered. Ett discussed room finishes in the north set of officer's quarters in detail:

> The wood work is all very heavy. The window sills are a foot deep and the wood work is all grained and varnished. The ceilings are the highest I ever saw, and the walls are all calcemined [sic]. Each room of a different color.[93]

The finishes in the commanding officer's quarters were very similar to those described in Ett's letter, although it is not known what color the rooms were painted. It appears as if painting each room a different color was not unusual. In describing her quarters at Camp Halleck, Ellen McGowan Biddle declared "It seemed to me while in the army that the quartermasters were always using up scraps of paint; no two rooms were alike and each one uglier than the other." Her rooms at Halleck were decorated with "white-washed walls and ugly reddish paint."[94] In 1878, Frances Roe's quarters at Fort Shaw, Montana, were calcimined and painted before she and her husband moved in. Roe noted that the freshly painted and tinted rooms of the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Shaw were "clean and bright."[95]

Stoves

The quartermaster provided stoves for heating and cooking to officers and their families, although it is unclear whether this was a formal arrangement. The *Revised Regulations* do not mention cooking or heating stoves supplied to officers. In the 1850s, Lydia Lane and her husband owned their own cooking stove and considered it "about the most valuable and highly prized of all our possessions...." Martha Summerhayes received her cooking stove from the quartermaster at Camp Apache, Arizona, in 1874, as did Frances Roe at Fort Maginnis, Montana, in 1880. In 1867, Capt. Alfred Barnitz confidently declared to his wife, Jennie, that "We will not have to buy any *stoves* as the Quartermaster's Department furnishes them. Two very elegant ones were yesterday put up in my present quarters."[96]

The 1876 inventory of quartermaster's stores at Fort Larned lists 33 cooking stoves and 59 heating stoves. Evidence presented in the *Historic Furnishing Study* by Albright and Scott shows that the stoves used at Fort Larned came from

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[93] Ett White to W.F. White, January 4, 1878, in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[94] Biddle, *Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, pp. 88-89.

[95] Frances M. A. Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife, 1871-1888* (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1909), pp. 215, 235.

[96] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 30; Martha Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona: Recollections of the Army Life of a New England Woman* (Salem, MA: The Salem Press Co., 1911), p. 90; Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, p. 261; Utley, *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 122.

the Empire Stove Works in St. Louis, Missouri. The heating stoves were an open grate style. The army issued no standard stove during this period, and it is reasonable to assume that stoves were purchased by the St. Louis depot and shipped from there to Fort Larned.[97]

Both wood and coal were used as fuel at Fort Larned. In 1868 the wood allowance was increased from one cord of hard wood to one and a half cords of soft wood during the winter months. By 1876, a request to borrow a sawing machine from Fort Dodge was rejected on the grounds that Fort Larned was "soon to be supplied with coal, and there will be very little wood to saw there." Indeed, the January 1876 inventory of quartermaster stores lists hard wood, soft wood, and coal: some coal was supplied to the post as early as 1869.[98] However, coal may have been used for purposes other than heating quarters or barracks.

Lighting

Although the quartermaster's department did not provide lighting for officer's quarters, officers could purchase candles from the commissary. However, it appears as if officers usually used kerosene lamps at Fort Larned. Kerosene, priced at $2.25 per gallon, was sold in the sutler's store in 1865 and 1866.[99] The price lists for the sutler's store do not include candles or any other kind of lamp fuel (see Appendix A).

In 1872 Simon Snyder purchased five gallons of coal oil (kerosene) and a coal oil can, and bought candles and a lamp in 1869. The Lysters owned five lamps and 2d Lt. DeHart Quinby, who died while stationed at Fort Larned in 1873, owned a student lamp, a winding lamp, lamp chimneys, and a half gallon oil can. Daingerfield and Amelia Parker used a hanging bronze lamp in their quarters at Fort Harker, Kansas.[100] It is clear that the Snyders and Quinby were using

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[97] NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study: Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 35-37.

[98] Capt. Daingerfield Parker to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, October 1, 1868, and attachments, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri; Capt. William J. Lyster to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, July 12, 1876, and attachments, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri; Special Order 36, March 17, 1869, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas; "List of Quartermaster's Stores...," January 22, 1876, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

[99] Special Order 288, December 30, 1865, and Special Order 14, May 31, 1866, NA, RG 393, Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Miscellaneous Records of Fort Larned, Kansas, cited in NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study: Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 168-175.

[100] Snyder Diaries, 1869 and 1872, Little Bighorn Battlefield NM collection, cited in letter from Doug McChristian to Mary Grassick, April 5, 1995; "Claim of William J. Lyster, Captain 19th Infantry, for property lost at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 1, 1877," NA, RG 92, "Claims of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the Military Service of the United States..."; Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

kerosene at this time, although it is not known what types of lamp fuel the Lyster and Parker families used.

In 1869 the Army prohibited use of kerosene in barracks, but permitted its use in officer's quarters. Capt. Daingerfield Parker, commanding the post, stated that upon receipt of General Order 17 in 1870, he prohibited the use of kerosene in all buildings at Fort Larned, although Bvt. Col. W. G. Mitchell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, specifically permitted officers to use "the usual burning fluid, known as 'Coal Oil'" in their quarters. Presumably, after Parker's April 1870 letter to the Department of the Missouri requesting clarification, officers were again allowed to use kerosene at home.[101]

Cooking Utensils and Tableware

The quartermaster was also reputed to supply cooking implements; again, no mention is made of this arrangement in the *Revised Regulations*. Martha Summerhayes' husband promised her that the quartermaster department would provide all she needed in the way of cooking utensils and she dutifully went to the quartermaster storehouse to make her selection. She writes:

> After what I had been told, I was surprised to find nothing smaller than two-gallon tea-kettles, meat-forks a yard long, and mess-kettles deep enough to cook rations for fifty men! I rebelled, and said I would not use such gigantic things.

Summerhayes next consulted with a veteran army wife, peeking into her kitchen closet, where she saw "the most beautiful array of tin-ware, shining and neat, placed in rows upon the shelves and hanging from hooks on the wall." Soon thereafter, she made her way to the nearest town and bought a set of tin ware for herself.[102]

Some utensils were rougher than others. Lydia Lane's butter churn consisted of a three-gallon stone jar, with a top and dasher roughly carved out of pine. Accustomed to making do, Lane had made biscuits in camp using a long-necked bottle and a dutch oven.[103]

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[101] Capt. Daingerfield Parker to Bvt. Col. Samual F. Chalfin, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, August 27, 1869, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Capt. Daingerfield Parker to Bvt. Col. W.G. Mitchell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, April 20, 1870, Letters Sent, Fort Larned, Kansas, microfilm copy in Fort Larned NHS collection. Parker was not the only commanding officer who was confused about lighting fuel. See David A. Clary, *These Relics of Barbarism: A History of Furniture in Barracks and Guardhouses of the United States Army, 1800-1880,* (Harpers Ferry, WV: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, 1984), pp. 170-175.

[102] Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, pp. 26-28.

[103] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, pp. 29, 172.

While 2d Lt. DeHart Quinby was stationed at Fort Larned he possessed many of his own cooking implements, although it is likely that he was a member of an officer's mess--an arrangement whereby several officers, often single, grouped together to take their meals, sharing the expense of a cook. At the time of his death, Quinby owned a tea pot, a carving knife and fork, two tin canisters, a coffee mill, a nutmeg grater, two tin pans, two tin coffee pots, a quart cup, a chopping knife, a tin dipper, a wooden bowl, and a pepper box. Clearly, Quinby had the equipment to prepare his own meals if he needed to.[104]

In addition to cookware, commanding officers' families also had appropriate table and serving ware, some of it as elaborate as that found back east, or "in the states," as settled parts of the country were called. The Lyster family, who resided at Fort Larned for three years, owned a silver-plated tea set which originally cost $90, a Vienna coffee pot, a silver-plated cake basket and castor, and a silver-plated butter dish. They valued their set of "china-ware" dishes at $50, while they valued their glassware at $25.[105] The unmarried 2d Lt. DeHart Quinby owned such items as a silver napkin ring, dinner plates, breakfast plates, soup plates, cups and saucers, covered and uncovered vegetable dishes, a pickle dish, milk and water pitchers, and a tea pot. His table boasted a three-cruet castor, pewter and silver-plated cutlery, 11 glass goblets, and 24 napkins.[106]

The 1972 and 1973 archeological digs near Fort Larned's officers' quarters uncovered significant amounts of white ironstone, including plates, platters, mugs, cups, and bowls. The excavated privy behind HS-7, which yielded most of the material, also held fragments of drinking glasses and goblets, in addition to glass and bone china dishes.[107]

One item almost universally owned by both single and married officers was a mess chest. This chest, fitted with plates, cups, bowls, cutlery, and a variety of cooking implements, was used by officers and their families when traveling between posts, or by officers in the field, and is frequently mentioned in accounts of military life on the plains. Figure 20 shows a fully equipped mess chest from the late nineteenth century.

The inventory of 2d Lt. DeHart Quinby's possessions includes a mess chest among the items in his quarters at Fort Larned. While traveling to her first western

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[104] Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[105] "Claim of William J. Lyster, Captain 19th Infantry, for property lost at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 1, 1877," NA, RG 92, "Claims of Officers and Enlisted Men...."

[106] Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[107] NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study: Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 118-119.

post, Lydia Lane learned to make biscuits on the lid of her mess chest, and 2d Lt. Albert Barnitz proudly described the contents of his mess chest: "*white* plates cups & saucers, glass drinking goblets, &c."[108]

After six years together in the army, Frances Roe and her husband had a new mess chest made to order. Her description sheds some light on the convenience, portability, and utility of these chests. The chest contained:

> a complete set for four people of white agate ware with blue bands. We have two sets of plates, vegetable dishes, cups and saucers, egg cups, soup plates, and a number of small pieces. The plates and dishes, also platters, can be folded together, and consequently require very little room, and it is a great comfort to know that these things are unbreakable, and that we will not be left without plates for the table when we get in the wilds, and the ware being white looks very nice, not in the least like tin.[109]

Food

Many army wives did not have to cook for themselves, hiring either female domestic servants, or a striker--an enlisted man who worked as a servant for an officer's family. The commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned contained servant's quarters, and in early 1870 even the lieutenants' quarters at the post were modified to provide a servant's room.[110] Although the 1870 census documents four women servants at Fort Larned, the census does not list a servant living with Daingerfield Parker and his wife, Amelia.

Officer's families depended on army stores, and officers were authorized to purchase subsistence stores for the use of their families and themselves. The standard issue stores--meat, bread, rice, beans, coffee, tea, sugar, vinegar, salt, desiccated potatoes, mixed vegetables, whiskey, and molasses--could be supplemented by supplies purchased on the post or sent from the east. Sometimes the ration was changed by order of the commanding officer. In February 1868 the meat ration was changed to use up an excess of supplies before the summer season arrived. The temporary meat ration included mackerel, codfish, bacon shoulder, and pork, as well as fresh beef. In September 1869 the ration was again changed to include ham, pickle, mackerel, and pork.[111]

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[108] Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 26; Utley, *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 30.

[109] Frances Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, pp. 242-243.

[110] U.S. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, *Circular No. 4: Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts* (New York: Sol Lewis, 1974, reprint), p. 299.

[111] General Order 5, February 17, 1868, and General Order 30, September 8, 1869, NA, RG 393, General Orders and Circulars, Fort Larned, Kansas.

Simon Snyder registered a variety of food and drink purchases in his account ledgers for 1869 and 1872. Snyder's regiment was stationed in Kansas during this period, and he arrived at Fort Larned in May 1872, so the items in the ledger reflect fairly accurately the variety of foods available to officers living on the Kansas plains at this time. He frequently bought a dozen bottles of ale, as well as purchasing whiskey, gin, wine, and sherry. In 1869 he bought chickens, and in 1872, the year his daughter was born, he acquired a cow. He often bought oysters, and also purchased bread tickets to redeem for bread at the post bakery. Other purchases include apples, fresh pork, sugar, nutmeg, butter, eggs, oatmeal, gelatin, ham, cornmeal, turkey, sweet potatoes, lemons, potatoes, onions, beets, sausage, nuts, cheese, peaches, candy, and vegetables from the company garden.[112]

Officers could purchase food from the post commissary or from the sutler's store. Rations available at the commissary included fresh beef, potatoes, bread, and canned fruits and vegetables. An 1867 inspection of the commissary stores found the buildings and stores in good condition, noting that while there were enough fruits and vegetables for officers at the post, supplies were not sufficient to provide for officers passing through.[113]

During the period from 1867 to 1869 Fort Larned supported two sutlers' stores, as well as bars for officers and enlisted men. Alcohol was sold by the drink to enlisted men, whereas officers could purchase bottles of liquor. In some cases, the privilege of taking a drink was withdrawn altogether from enlisted men, as in January 1869, but officers' privileges were never withdrawn.[114] The sutler sold canned fruits, meats, and vegetables, including peaches, strawberries, peas, blackberries, pineapple, cherries, beans, roast turkey, roast chicken, honey, tomatoes, brandy peaches, oysters, condensed milk, jellies, salmon, and lobster. The sutler's price list for 1865 and 1866 also includes syrup, chow chow, pickles, cream of tartar, mustard, cheese, soda crackers, sardines, sugar, and coffee.[115]

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[112] Simon Snyder Diaries, 1869 and 1872, Little Bighorn Battlefield NM collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995. See Jerome A. Greene, "Army Bread and Army Mission on the Frontier, with Special Reference to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, 1865-1890," *Annals of Wyoming*, 47, pp. 214-215, for an explanation of the bread ticket system at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

[113] 1st Lt. H.B. Ledgard, Acting C.C.(?) Subsistence, Department of the Missouri, in the field, to Capt. W.G. Mitchell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, April 9, 1867, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

[114] Oliva, *Fort Larned*, p. 58; Special Order 3, January 4, 1869, NA, RG 393, Special Orders and Orders, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[115] Special Order 263, November 14, 1865; Special Order 288, December 30, 1865; and Special Order 14, May 31, 1866, NA, RG 393, Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Miscellaneous Records of Fort Larned, Kansas, cited in NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study: Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 168-175. See also Appendix A.

Although no company gardens were attempted in 1869 "owing to repeated failures in previous years," by 1872 Companies D and F, Fifth Infantry, had established a thriving garden which produced sweet corn, peas, string beans, melons, rutabaga, cucumbers, onions, squash, and radishes.[116] In the spring of 1873 the garden begun by Company F was so successful that when the company was transferred, the commanding officer, Capt. Simon Snyder, received permission to leave behind one or two enlisted men to tend to the garden.[117]

Laundry

Officers' families at Fort Larned could hire company laundresses, so chores associated with washing probably did not take place in officer's quarters. The post Council of Administration at Fort Larned established the prices for laundry: from 1870 until at least 1872, officers' families at Fort Larned paid ten dollars per month. Although the sutler's store carried several different types of soap, it is likely that officers' wives sent out much of their washing to laundresses.[118]

In her account of life in the army in the early 1860s, Lydia Lane makes it clear that she usually did not do her own laundry. On the one occasion she was forced to, she had to borrow tubs and boards, rolling up her sleeves "in true laundress style." She remembered that when she was through "the articles looked rather worse than before they had passed through our unskillful hands." Carolyn Winne Frey, at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, used the services of laundresses when she did not have her own help. Simon and May Snyder hired a laundress in 1869, paying her monthly.[119]

Carpet

Most officers and their wives tried to keep their quarters carpeted to minimize dust and dirt, and to present a fashionable appearance. Carpets were portable, and seem to be one item that often traveled with families from post to post. Col.

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[116] U.S. War Department, Surgeon General's Office, *Circular Number 4*, p. 300; "Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened at Fort Larned, Kas by virtue of the following order [Special Order No. 83]", June 22, 1872, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[117] Capt. Simon Snyder to Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, April 9, 1873, and attachments, NA, RG 393, Letters Received by the Department of the Missouri.

[118] 2nd Lt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, Post Adjutant to 2nd Lt. Lorenzo Wesley Cooke, 3rd Infantry, March 9, 1872, NA, RG 393, Letters Sent, Fort Larned, Kansas; Special Order 263, November 14, 1865, NA, RG 393, Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Miscellaneous Records of Fort Larned, Kansas, cited in NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study: Historical and Archeological Data*, pp. 168-172. See also Appendix A.

[119] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, pp. 74-75; Thomas R. Buecker, ed., "Letters of Caroline Frey Winne from Sidney Barracks and Fort McPherson, Nebraska, 1874-1878," *Nebraska History*, vol. 62, p. 26; Simon Snyder Journal, 1869, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995.

Edward W. Wynkoop, an Indian agent living at Fort Larned with his wife, possessed an "elegantly carpeted" parlor. Second Lieutenant Quinby owned three yards of stair carpet, although he had no stairs to cover in his quarters at Fort Larned. When Daingerfield Parker was in command of Fort Harker, Kansas, he and his wife covered the floors in their temporary housing with buffalo robes.[120]

Martha Summerhayes had two carpets when she started housekeeping at Fort Russell, Wyoming. When setting up quarters at Camp Apache, Arizona, six months later, she spread clean straw over the floor before nailing down her carpet. By the time she reached Camp MacDowell, Arizona, three years later, she had lost many of her household goods, but retained the ingrain carpet from Fort Russell. She covered the adobe floors with canvas, laid the carpet on top, and held it down with spikes driven around the edges. Lydia Lane used a similar technique at Fort Bliss, Texas.[121]

Alfred Barnitz, on the other hand, was able to shop for new carpet in Leavenworth City when he was fortunate enough to be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He purchased carpet for two rooms, arranging for it to be cut, delivered, and installed by the next day. He awaited his wife's arrival at the post to select stair carpet, matting, and rugs.[122]

When carpets were not available, army issue blankets were sometimes tacked to the floor and used as carpeting. At Fort Larned, Lt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Surg. William H. Forwood, and several civilians at the post used blankets for carpeting. Even Elizabeth Custer confessed "in our own chamber four grey Government blankets, bought at a sale on condemned goods, were darned, sewed together and spread in the centre of the room."[123] Lydia Lane commented that in order to accommodate the frequent moves she made, she put very few tacks in carpets so that they were easy to take up and pack.[124]

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[120] Entry for November 1, 1867, Barnitz Journal, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36.

[121] Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, pp. 25, 89, 210; Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 68.

[122] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, November 25, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[123] "Report of a Special investigation with regards to deficiencies and frauds in the Quartermasters Department at Fort Larned Kansas," February 21, 1870, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Department of the Missouri; Elizabeth Custer, *Following the Guidon* (New York, 1890), p. 253, cited in Sandra L. Myres, "Romance and Reality on the American Frontier: Views of Army Wives," *The Western Historical Quarterly*, no. 13, October 1982, p. 419.

[124] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 190.

Window Treatments

Cheap and cheerful, both calico and muslin were popular choices for curtains in officers' quarters throughout the west. The sutler at Fort Larned carried assorted calicos ranging in price from 31¢ to 35¢ per yard in 1866 (see Appendix A). In 1872, Simon Snyder and his wife, May, purchased lengths of muslin and calico, either of which might have been used for curtains at Fort Larned.[125]

Albert Barnitz cautioned his wife, Jennie, that window coverings at their new quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, need not be elaborate: "it is not at all necessary that we should fix up expensively--as others will not do so." But earlier, while in the field near Fort Wallace, Kansas, Barnitz noted that his ideal quarters included "such nice window curtains--white with crimson drapery at the top!"[126]

At Fort Harker, Kansas, in 1867, Capt. Daingerfield Parker and his wife Amelia decorated with "curtains and draperies of turkey red calico, bought at the post sutler's store." Martha Summerhayes hung Turkey red cotton in the windows of her log cabin quarters at Camp Apache, Arizona; Frances Roe used the same in the sandbag fort at Cimarron Redoubt, Kansas.[127]

Ellen McGowan Biddle hung muslin curtains at the windows of her quarters in Camp Halleck, Nevada, and "clean white curtains" at the windows of the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Lyon, Colorado. At Fort Whipple, Arizona, Biddle made ruffled cretonne curtains lined with unbleached cotton. On occasion, she also sent East for curtains. Lydia Lane used a "pretty chintz" to curtain two rooms at Fort Inge, Texas.[128]

Roller shades, simple and practical, were also hung in quarters, as were lace curtains. Before his marriage to Martha Summerhayes, 2d Lt. Jack Summerhayes used lace curtains in his quarters. They were supplemented with white Holland shades soon after his wife arrived at Fort Russell. Frances Roe had lace curtains in her quarters at Fort Ellis, Montana, and Summerhayes commented on their use at Camp Verde, Arizona.[129]

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[125] Simon Snyder Diary, 1872, in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995.

[126] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, November 25, 1867 and September 11, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[127] Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36; Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, p. 93; Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, p. 89.

[128] Biddle, *Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, pp. 93, 111, 168; Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 30.

[129] Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, p. 230; Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, pp. 25, 139.

Furniture

Textiles were also used to decorate quarters in other ways. Creative officers' wives slipcovered and upholstered boxes, barrels, and quartermaster-made furniture to create comfortable and appealing furnishings. This furniture could easily be dismantled and moved, or the parts could be reused to meet different needs at a future post. In addition, these makeshift furnishings had the advantage of being inexpensive--an important consideration given officers' limited salaries.

Daingerfield and Amelia Parker decorated their temporary quarters at Fort Harker, Kansas, with the curtains and buffalo robes mentioned above, as well as portable book shelves mounted on the walls. They constructed their own seating, described by the visiting Alice Blackwood Baldwin:

> Two low trestles on which were placed boards, with a straw tick or mattress, was made to do duty as a couch, and was both comfortable and beautiful, with its bright Indian blanket.[130]

This couch was apparently improved when the Parkers moved into permanent quarters at Fort Harker. Pillows were added and the Indian blanket upholstery was replaced with damask. Albert Barnitz, who was "absolutely astonished" upon entering the Parker's home, described the upgraded sofa:

> a corn husk mattress covered with crimson damask--on a form, made of common boards, about the height of a sofa--the same being draped to the floor with damask and five pillows--stuffed with prairie hay, covered with damask, placed on edge on the back part of the lounge, or divan, or sofa, or whatever it is, and reclining against the wall--the effect is truly elegant.[131]

It is likely that the Parkers brought this successful sofa arrangement with them to Fort Larned when they arrived in 1869, or constructed something similar for the commanding officer's quarters after they assessed the furniture available to them at the new post.

At Camp MacDowell, Arizona, Martha Summerhayes had a long divan built for her and covered it in "coarse yellow cotton" purchased at the sutler's store. Ellen McGowan Biddle was a creative housekeeper, as well as thrifty. She had a soldier build a lounge and two chairs out of some spare boxes, then completed the

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[130] Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36.

[131] Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research files.

upholstery herself, complete with store-bought springs. She covered the furniture in "a pretty light blue cretonne with apple blossoms on it."[132]

Lydia Lane summed up the use of homemade furnishings in describing her quarters at Fort Selden, New Mexico:

> We had very little furniture, and those things which the quartermaster could not supply we tried to make ourselves, or used something that answered the same purpose. For instance, one of our washstands was made of a small hogshead, in which some china had been packed. It was turned upside down, and round it I tacked a white muslin drapery; then, with a large towel spread over the top, the effect was good....We made a table in the same way, and this kind of simplicity answered for ourselves....[133]

Accessories such as table covers, lambrequins, and lamp mats were easily transportable and did much to make a house homelike. At Fort Larned, Second Lieutenant Quinby owned a green felt table cover, eight lamp mats, and five tablecloths. The Snyders purchased a table cloth around the time they were posted at Fort Larned, and the Parker family's much-admired quarters at Fort Harker included a "rich" cloth on the center table. Martha Summerhayes livened up her first army quarters with a "cheerful-looking table-cover" she purchased from a chaplain leaving the post.[134]

Not all furnishings in officers' quarters were temporary or made up out of odds and ends. Most officers had some pieces that they carried with them from post to post. The Lyster family owned a melodeon that William Lyster had received from his mother. It is likely that the family had the melodeon with them when they lived in the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned. The Lysters also lost four inexpensive chairs in the fire at Camp Supply.[135]

In 1872 Simon Snyder and his wife purchased bedsteads; earlier, they had purchased a pillow and pillow slips. DeHart Quinby had only three broken chairs in his quarters at Fort Larned. These may have been folding camp chairs, which were popular. Ett White, the chaplain's daughter, noted that there were two pianos and two organs at the fort in 1878, and many officers and their families

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[132] Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, p. 210; Biddle, *Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, p. 168.

[133] Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, pp. 175-176.

[134] Quinby Inventory, 5th U.S. Infantry, March 12, 1876, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Simon Snyder Diary, 1872, in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995; Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Summerhayes, *Vanishing Arizona*, p. 25.

[135] Will of William Lyster, in Fort Larned NHS research file; "Claim of William J. Lyster, Captain 19th Infantry, for property lost at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 1, 1877," NA, RG 92, "Claims of Officers and Enlisted Men...."

had smaller instruments, such as guitars and violins. At Fort Harker in 1867, Daingerfield and Amelia Parker owned a center table, and other "very choice furniture--as nice as can be found anywhere."[136] It is likely that they brought the same furniture to Fort Larned, only seventy-five miles away, when they arrived in 1868.

Officers frequently bought buffalo robes, which could be used for carpeting, for bedding, or as an outer layer of clothing. The Lysters' new buffalo robe cost ten dollars, which was inexpensive compared to a twenty-five dollar fur robe they also owned. Simon Snyder purchased buffalo robes in 1869, and the Parkers used their buffalo robes as carpeting at Fort Harker. Albert Barnitz, stationed outside Fort Larned, wrote letters to his wife while "reclining on a buffalo robe." Frances Roe bought a buffalo calf skin to use as a bed for her dog, and Martha Summerhayes slept on a buffalo robe while on a march with her husband.[137]

Many officers and their families traded with local Indians to obtain craftwork to display in their homes. Ada Vogdes, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1869, bartered for "a little leather case" and a "blanket worked with beads." An Apache chief presented Albert Barnitz with a bow and arrows for his wife, and Lydia Lane traded with a Navajo chief in Santa Fe for a small basket. When Martha Summerhayes gave birth to her first child at Camp Apache, Arizona, the wives of the local Indian chiefs visited, bringing her a beaded "papoose-basket."[138]

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[136] Simon Snyder diaries, 1869 and 1872, in Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995; Quinby Inventory, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas; Ett White to W.F. White, January 4, 1878, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file.

[137] "Claim of William J. Lyster, Captain 19th Infantry, for property lost at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 1, 1877," NA, RG 92, "Claims of Officers and Enlisted Men..."; Snyder Diary, 1869, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument collection, cited in McChristian to Grassick, April 5, 1995; Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36; Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, July 13, 1868, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, p. 98; Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, p. 73.

[138] Donald K. Adams, ed., "The Journal of Ada A. Vogdes, 1868-71," *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, vol. 13, no. 3 (July 1963), pp. 6-7; Barnitz Journal, entry for July 29, 1868, Yale University Library, typescript in Fort Larned NHS research file; Lane, *I Married a Soldier*, p. 118; Summerhayes, *Vanished Arizona*, p. 112.

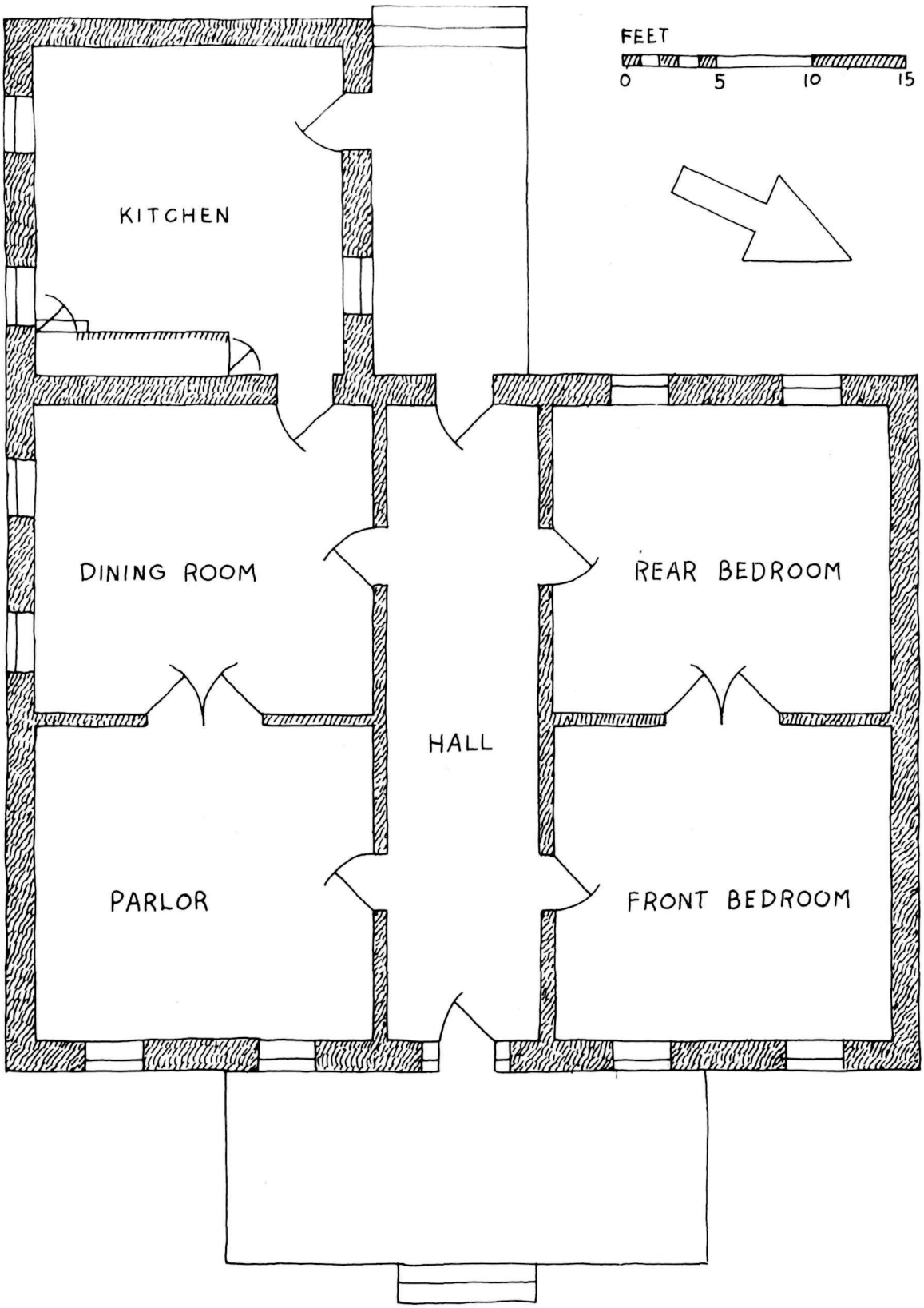
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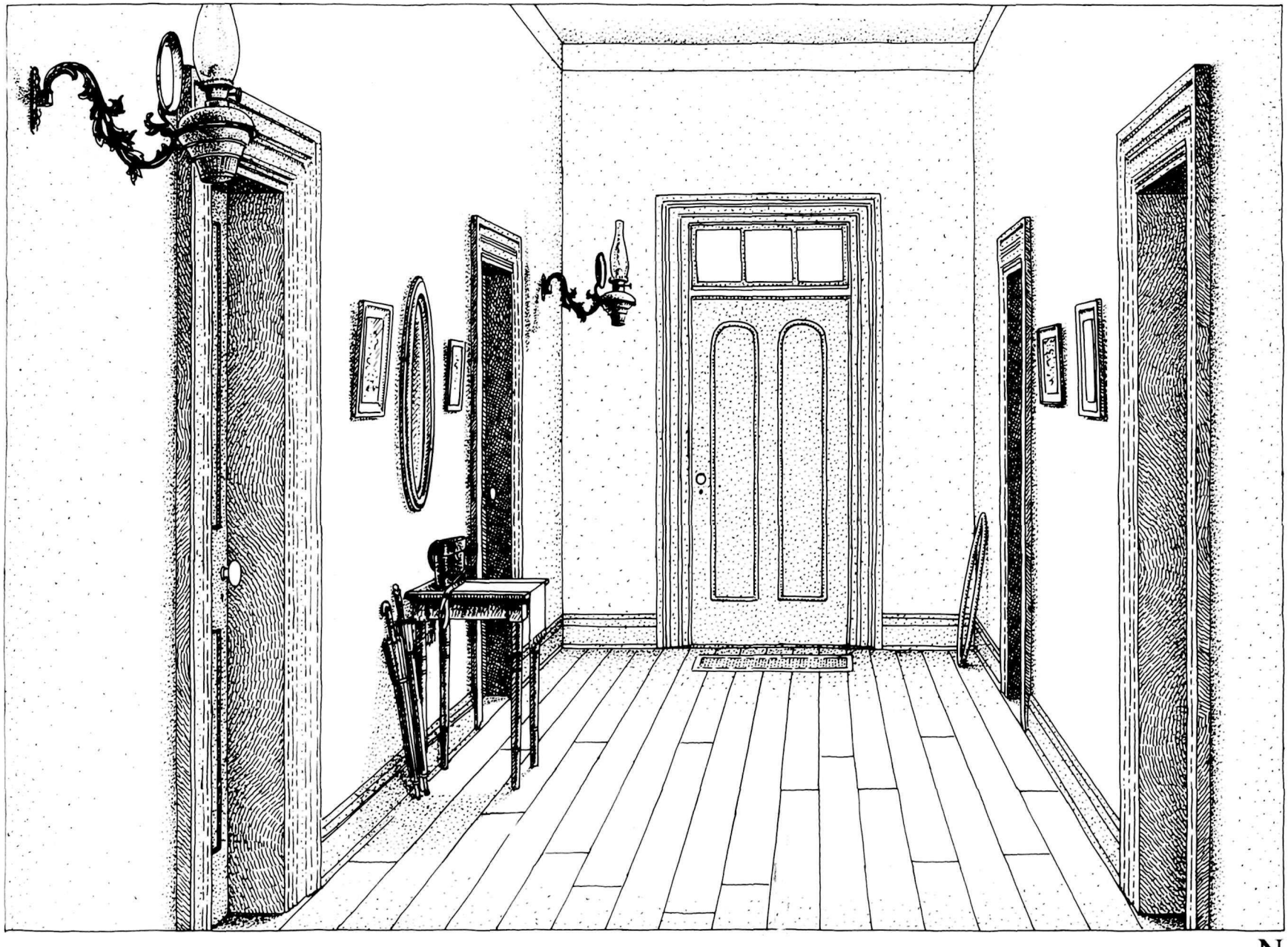
RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS and WORKING DRAWINGS

Furnishings in the commanding officer's quarters reflect the lives of an officer, his wife, their two children, and a servant during the period 1867-1868. They reveal the existence of a lively and complicated family life taking place within the context of a military installation on the frontier. The dangers, stress, and status of the commanding officer's career influences every aspect of his family life. The commanding officer's uniforms, arms and accoutrements, as well as his desk, maps, and books, are visual clues which emphasize the importance of his career to his home life. On the other hand, the multiplicity of domestic goods--the table linen, toys, and family photographs--reveal the impact of nineteenth century domestic life and values on this isolated military outpost.

Recommended furnishings for all rooms in the commanding officer's quarters are based on several sources attached as appendixes: the 1873 inventory of 2d Lt. DeHart Quinby's belongings (Appendix B); William Lyster's claims for property lost in a fire in 1877 (Appendix D); and Albert Barnitz's list of purchases for his Fort Leavenworth quarters in 1867-1868 (Appendix F). Details about furnishings found in the 1878 letter from Ett White to her brother (Appendix E), and descriptions of Daingerfield and Amelia Parker's quarters at Fort Harker also provide important evidence, as do Simon Snyder's 1869 and 1872 diaries and accounts.

Finally, the plan incorporates comparative evidence found in accounts of army life published by officer's wives, and uses information found in period photographs of the interiors of officer's quarters in the west. No period photographs of the interior of the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned have been located.


FEET
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5
10
15
KITCHEN
DINING ROOM
REAR BEDROOM
HALL
PARLOR
FRONT BEDROOM



Hall

Hall

The center hall in the commanding officer's quarters divides the bedrooms on the north side of the building from the parlor and dining room on the south side. Visitors enter the building on either a guided or self-guided tour, and view the dining room, parlor, and both bedrooms from the hall. Because of the unmonitored access to this room, furnishings will be minimal and should be unobtrusively secured to floors or walls to prevent theft.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
PRINTS, 4, framed, (on north and south walls)	Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce.
HOOP, child's (near carriage)	Popular nineteenth century toy.	Reproduce. Remove when interpreters are not stationed in the building.
LAMPS, 2, kerosene, (attached to south wall near doorways)	Common usage; see also Lyster claim.	Reproduce. Install only after reviewing results of finishes investigation.
TABLE, TABLE COVER and **MIRROR** (south wall, between doorways)	See figure 29 for table and mirror arrangement.	Reproduce. Remove table cover when interpreters are not stationed in the building.
BINOCULARS (on table)	Common usage.	Acquire. Remove when interpreters are not stationed in the building.
UMBRELLAS, 2, black, and **CANE** (leaning against table)	Common usage.	Reproduce. Remove when interpreters are not stationed in the building.
DOOR MATS, 2 (inside front and back doorways)	Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce.



Parlor

N

Parlor

A costumed interpreter will frequently be stationed in the parlor and dining room, and during these times, no barriers will be used in the rooms. When interpreters are not available, barriers will be installed in the doorways. These barriers will be moveable, however, so that interpreters conducting guided tours can escort visitors inside the rooms. Special care should be taken to secure small furnishings in the parlor and the dining room.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
STOVE with **STOVE BOARD**, open grate, Empire Stove Works, St. Louis, Missouri (south wall)	Physical evidence; Albright and Scott, *Historic Furnishing Study*, pp. 35-37; 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire or reproduce. Remove in summer.
SHOVEL, **TONGS**, and **POKER** (east of stove)	Stove accessory.	Acquire or reproduce.
SOFA, mattress on frame, covered with crimson damask, and **PILLOWS**, 5 (west wall, south of doorway)	Description of Daingerfield and Amelia Parker's quarters, Fort Harker, Kansas: "a corn husk mattress covered with crimson damask--on a form, made of common boards, about the height of a sofa--the same being draped to the floor with damask and five pillows--stuffed with prairie hay, covered with damask, placed on edge on the back part of the lounge, or divan, or sofa, or whatever it is, and reclining against the wall," Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867. Also Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36. See figures 28 and 29.	Reproduce.
BANJO and **BANJO INSTRUCTION BOOKS** (on sofa)	Quinby inventory.	Acquire banjo. Acquire or reproduce instruction books.
SHELVES or **STAND** (northwest corner)	For storage and display.	Acquire.

BOOKS, BRIC-A-BRAC, PHOTOGRAPHS (on shelves or stand)	Figures 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31.	Acquire.
TABLE, round, with **TABLE COVER** (in center of room)	Description of Daingerfield and Amelia Parker's quarters, Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867; Barnitz Inventory, Quinby Inventory. See figures 22, 24, 25, 28, and 29.	Acquire.
CHAIRS, 2, one caned **rocker** and one upholstered **armchair** (at table)	Barnitz Inventory. See figures 22, 24, 25, 28, and 31.	Reproduce rocker and use armchair in park collection.
CHAIR, child's (near table)	See *The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 60.	Use chair in park collection to show presence of children in the house.
LAMP, kerosene, and **LAMP MAT** (on table)	1869 Snyder diary; Lyster claim; Quinby inventory. See figures 26, 28, and 29.	Reproduce.
BOOKS and PERIODICALS (on table): *The Book of Common Prayer* *The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches* *The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare*, vol. 3 *The Bible* *David Copperfield* and various other selections from the Post Library List. Also *The Army and Navy Journal*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Harper's Bazar*, and *Youth's Companion.*	Books in possession of Lyster family and Post Library List, Fort Larned, Kansas (in research file, Fort Larned NHS). The Snyders purchased *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* in 1872. The other periodicals were popular during this period and were an important means of keeping the family aware of current events.	Reproduce.
SEWING BASKET, Indian design, containing: paper of needles, pin cushion, spools of thread, scissors, and shirt to be mended (on table)	Sutler's Price List, November 14, 1865.	Reproduce.

PICTURE BOOKS, children's (on center table and on floor)	To illustrate the presence of children in the commanding officer's quarters.	Reproduce.
STEREOSCOPE, hand held, and **STEREO CARDS**, boxed and loose (on table)	Common nineteenth century entertainment.	Acquire.
MELODEON with STOOL, (north wall, east of doorway)	Figure 21. See Appendix C, William Lyster will.	Acquire.
SHAWL or TABLE COVER (draped over melodeon case)	Figures 25 and 31.	Reproduce.
PHOTOGRAPHS, framed **BRIC-A-BRAC** (on melodeon)	Figures 25 and 31.	Reproduce.
BOOKCASE, homemade, with curtain (east wall, between windows)	The Parkers had "portable book shelves." See Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36. See figure 29.	Reproduce.
BOOKS, several sets and enough single volumes to fill shelves (in bookcase)	Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, May 17, 1868. Also Post Library List. See figure 29.	Acquire.
PHOTOGRAPHS, framed and unframed **PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM** **BRIC-A-BRAC**, various **BASKET**, Indian (on bookcase)	Quinby inventory; 1872 Snyder diary (photographs). See figures 25 and 29.	Reproduce.
WHATNOT (southeast corner)	There were two "fancy shelves" in HS-9 in 1878. See Ett White to W.F. White, January 4, 1878. See figure 31.	Acquire or reproduce.
PHOTOGRAPHS, framed and unframed **VASE**, with dried grasses **BEADED PURSE**, Indian **BRIC-BRAC**, ceramic (on whatnot)	Caroline Frey Winne gathered "bouquets of pretty grasses." See "Letters of Caroline Frey Winne from Sidney Barracks...Nebraska," p. 25. Quinby inventory; 1872 Snyder diary. See figure 31.	Reproduce.
CHAIR, upholstered, with **ANTIMACASSAR** (near window)	Figures 24, 25, 29, and 31.	Acquire or reproduce chair. Reproduce antimacassar.

PRINTS, framed and **WALL HANGINGS**, fabric (on walls)	Figures 23, 24, 25, 26, and 31.	Acquire or reproduce. Use *The Last War Hoop*, HAFE cat. #13830, and *The Pursuit*, HAFE cat. #13829. Include original framed portrait of Cuvier Grover in park collection.
ANTELOPE HEAD, mounted (over sofa, west wall)	Figure 24. Antelope were hunted in the Fort Larned area at this time.	Acquire.
CARPET, ingrain or tapestry Brussels, wall-to-wall (on floor)	Barnitz mentions an "elegantly carpeted" parlor at Fort Larned. See Barnitz Journal, November 1, 1867, and Barnitz inventory. See figures 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31.	Reproduce.
BUFFALO ROBE, (on floor, over carpet)	Daingerfield and Amelia Parker covered their floor with buffalo robes; Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife on the Frontier*, p. 36. The Lysters had a new buffalo robe in 1877; see Lyster claim. Simon Snyder purchased a robe in 1869; see 1869 Snyder Diary.	Acquire.
CURTAINS, calico, two pairs (at windows)	The sutler's store sold calico. See figure 1 (March 1875). 1872 Snyder Diary.	Reproduce.
WINDOW SHADES, white, 2 (in windows)	Figures 2 and 3.	Reproduce.
GERANIUMS, potted (on window sill)	1872 Snyder diary.	Use live plants in reproduction planters, in season.

Dining Room

The table in the dining room is set for a simple family dinner. The oldest child is using a youth chair at the dining table, while the infant has been fed in the kitchen. The commanding officer's servant has prepared and served the meal and is now clearing the table for the dessert course.

Visitors will be escorted into the dining room by interpreters stationed in the parlor. When interpreters are not available, visitors will view the dining room from the hall over a permanent barrier installed in the doorway.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
SIDEBOARD (west wall)	1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores, Fort Larned. See figures 24 and 27.	Acquire or use sideboard in park collection.
TABLE COVER and SERVING WARE: silverplated tea set ironstone platter and soup tureen wine decanters, 2 wine glasses, 6 corkscrew silverplated cake basket water pitcher and glasses, 2 (on sideboard).	Lyster claim; 1872 Snyder Diary; Quinby inventory. See figures 24 and 27. Snyder purchased a water pitcher from the sutler at Fort Larned. See Henry Booth to Commanding Officer, Fort Larned, June 6, 1872, NA, RG 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned Kansas. Commanding officers Henry Asbury, John E. Yard, George E. Head, and Simon Snyder used alcohol.	Reproduce.
DINING TABLE, with **TABLE CLOTH**, white over cotton flannel, and **CHAIRS**, cane seat, four (center of room).	Barnitz inventory; 1872 Snyder Diary. See figures 24 and 27.	Acquire or reproduce.
YOUTH CHAIR (at table)	Commonly used for nineteenth century children. See Calvert, *Children in the House*, p. 129.	Acquire or reproduce.
DRUGGET (under dining table)	Common use in nineteenth century dining room.	Reproduce.



Dining Room

N

TABLEWARE: ceramic gravy boat; silverplated castor with three cruets; silverplated butter dish; pickle dish and tongs; salt cellars, 2, with salt spoons; silverplated napkin rings, 4; water glasses, 4; cup with handle, 1; children's cutlery, one set; cloth napkins, 5 (on table).	Quinby inventory; Lyster claim; 1872 Snyder Diary; Albright and Scott, *Historic Furnishing Study*, pp. 118-119.	Reproduce. Set table for family dinner for four adults and one child. The table is being cleared between the main course and the dessert course. The plates and cutlery have been removed to the kitchen and the napkins are not in the napkin rings.
LAMP, bronze, hanging (over table).	Description of Parkers' quarters, in Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, March 31, 1867. See figure 24.	Reproduce.
SIDE TABLE, made from two sawhorses supporting board, with **TABLE COVER** (north wall, west of door)	Side tables were common nineteenth century furnishings. Temporary tables could be devised easily and inexpensively by officers' families.	Reproduce.
SERVING and TABLEWARE: ceramic plates, 2; ceramic cups and saucers, 4; silverplated dessert spoons, 4; silverplated dessert knives, 6, with ivory handles and box; ceramic candlesticks with candles, 1 pair (on side table)	Lyster claim. See sideboard arrangement in figure 27. See also Susan Williams, *Savory Suppers and Fashionable Feasts*, pp. 51-90.	Reproduce.
MIRROR, (hanging over side table)	Figure 22.	Reproduce.
SHELF, with **LAMBREQUIN**, (mounted on north wall, east of door)	Figure 27.	Reproduce.

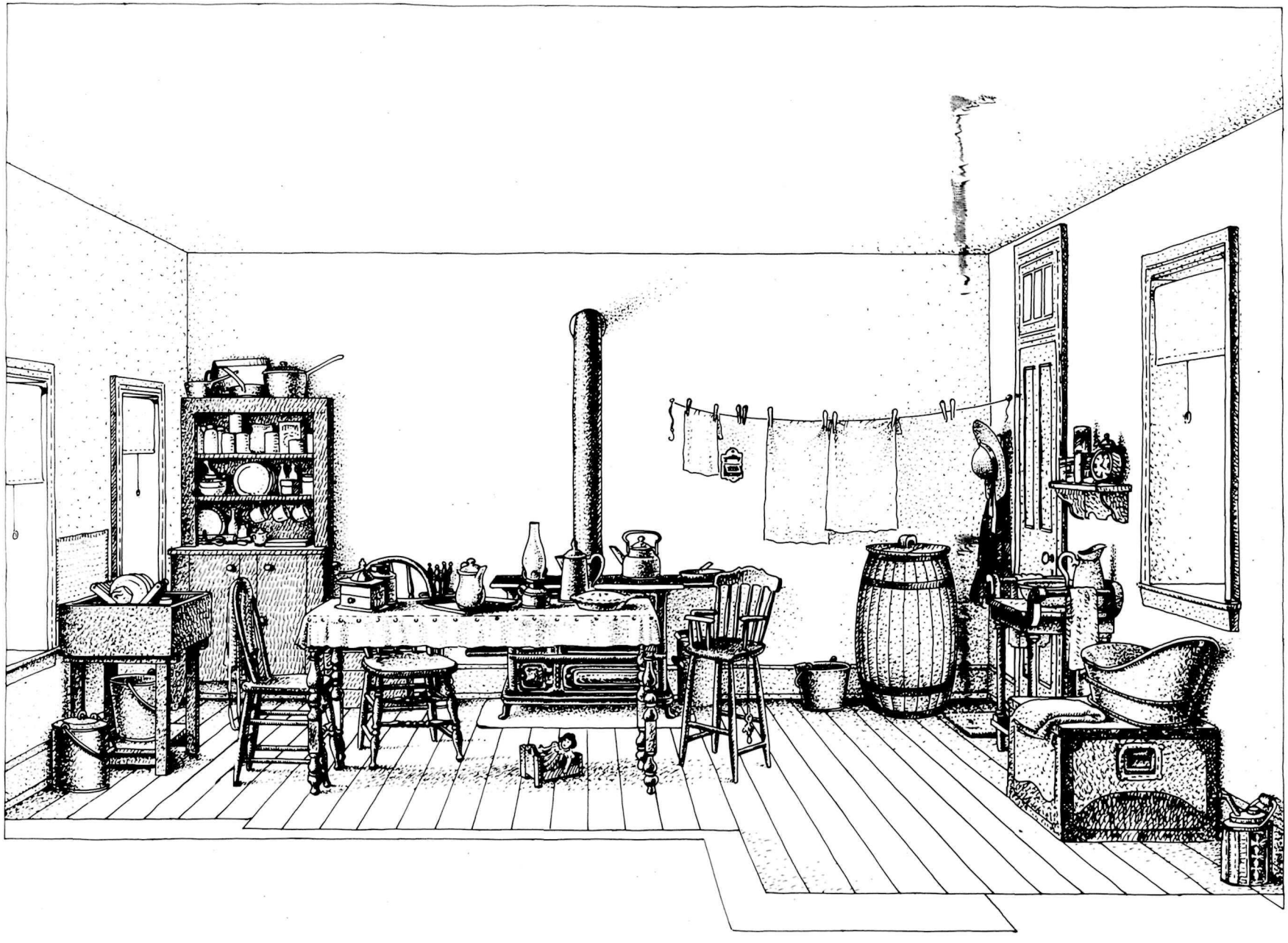
PHOTOGRAPHS, framed and unframed **BRIC-A- BRAC**, various **CLOCK** **SEA SHELL** (on shelf)	Quinby inventory. See figures 25, 26, and 27.	Reproduce.
LAMP, kerosene (mounted on north wall)	Quinby inventory; 1869 Snyder Diary; Lyster claim. See figures 26 and 27.	Reproduce. Install only after reviewing results of finishes investigation.
CHAIRS, 2, part of dining set (against north or east wall)	Figures 24 and 27.	Acquire or reproduce.
PRINTS, still life of fruit or flowers, 3, framed (east and west walls)	Figure 24. Common use in nineteenth century dining room.	Reproduce.
STOVE, Empire Stove Works, St. Louis, Missouri and **STOVE BOARD** (south wall)	Physical evidence. 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire or reproduce.
STOVE ACCESSORIES: shovel tongs poker (south wall) firewood basket, rattan or willow (near stove)	Stove accessory.	Acquire or reproduce.
CARPET, ingrain or Brussels (on floor)	Barnitz inventory. See figures 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31.	Reproduce.
CURTAINS, muslin, 2 pairs (at windows)	1872 Snyder Diary. See figure 1 for example.	Reproduce.
WINDOW SHADES, white, 2 (in windows)	See figures 2 and 3 for examples.	Reproduce.

Kitchen

Visitors view the kitchen over a barrier in the dining room doorway, or from the door which leads onto the back porch. This doorway should be blocked with clear plexiglass. The kitchen should show preparations for cleaning up after dinner. A closet on the south wall holds canned and packaged foods, cleaning and household supplies, and kitchen utensils.

Although there are some laundry supplies such as tubs and soap in the kitchen, it is probable that the commanding officer's family hired army laundresses to do most of their laundry. The child's bath tub near the washstand suggests that bathing children in the kitchen may have been easier and warmer than bathing them in a bedroom.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
TABLE, unfinished, made by the quartermaster department (in center of room)	1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores; Ett White letter.	Acquire or reproduce.
HIGH CHAIR, child's, (at table)	Commonly used for nineteenth century children. See Calvert, *Children in the House*, pp. 127-129.	Acquire.
TEETHING RING, rubber or coral, and **SPOOLS**, wooden, on string (tied to high chair for child to play with)	Used with high chair.	Acquire teething ring. Reproduce spools on string.
CHAIRS, 2 (at table)	Quinby inventory; Lyster claim.	Acquire.
APRON (hanging on chair)	Used by officer's wife or servant.	Reproduce.
OILCLOTH, white (tacked onto table)	Figure 30; Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce.
DESSERT, pudding or pie (on table)	Last course of dinner being served in dining room.	Reproduce. Use pie when appropriate fruits are in season.
LAMP, kerosene (on table)	Barnitz inventory.	Acquire.



Kitchen

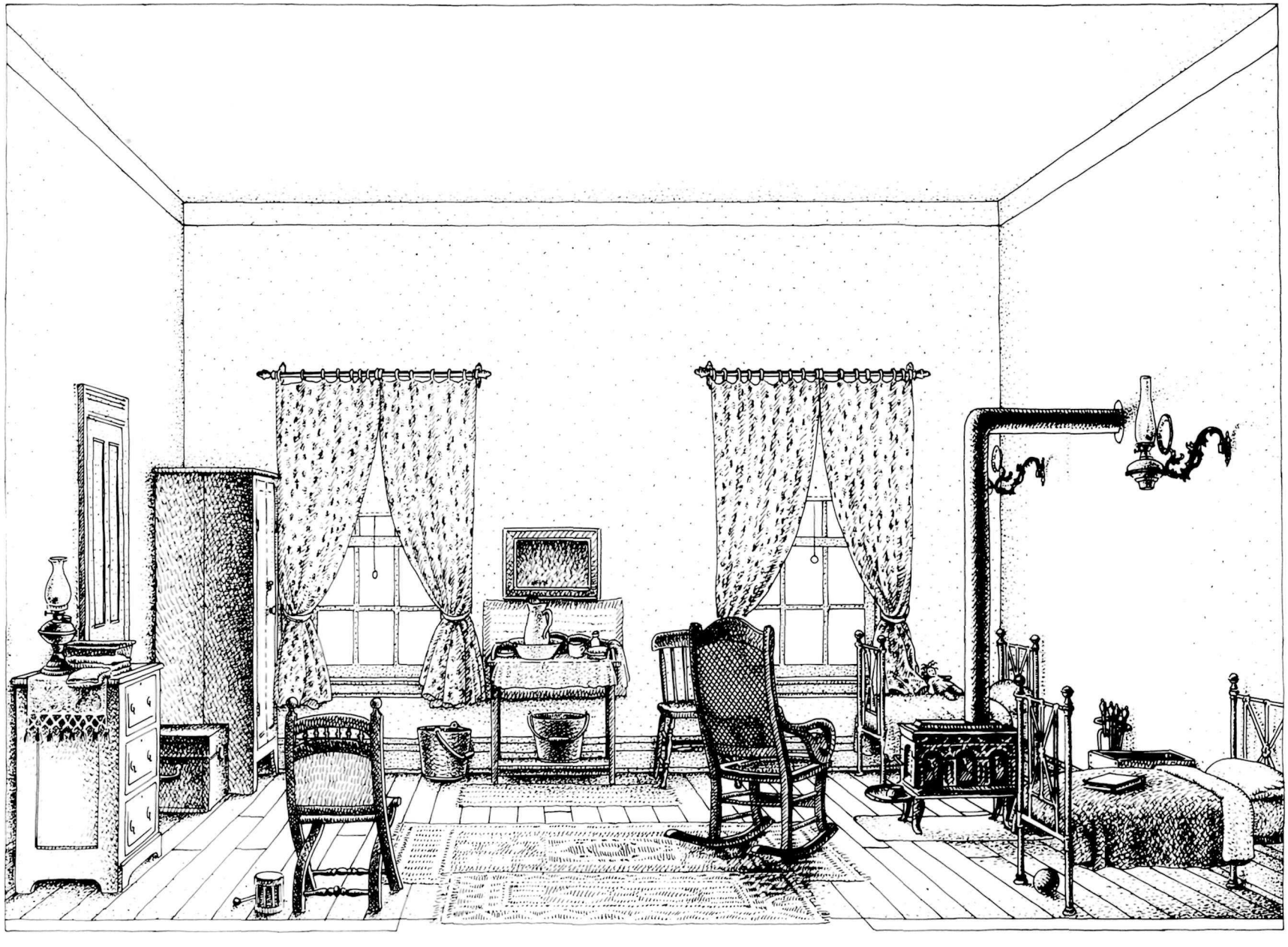
FORK and **SPOON BOX** (on table)	For cutlery storage.	Acquire.
TRAY (on table)	Barnitz inventory.	Acquire.
COFFEE POT, tin **COFFEE MILL** **COFFEE BEANS** (on table)	Quinby inventory.	Acquire.
COFFEE POT, ceramic (on table)	Lyster claim. Coffee would be transferred from tin coffee pot before serving in the dining room.	Acquire.
DOLL and DOLL'S BED (under table) To illustrate presence of children in the house.	Figure 30.	Acquire.
STOVE, Empire Stove Works, St. Louis, Missouri (west wall)	Physical evidence. See figure 30; 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire or reproduce.
MATCH SAFE, iron or tin (on west wall)	Stove accessory.	Acquire.
TEA KETTLE, (on stove)	Figure 30; Barnitz inventory.	Acquire.
WOOD BOX with WOOD (next to stove)	Stove accessory.	Reproduce.
ASH KETTLE with **SIFTER** (near stove)	*The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 40.	Acquire.
SHOVEL, TONGS and **POKER** (near stove)	Stove accesory.	Acquire.
CLOTHES LINE, with **CLOTHES PINS** holding **TOWELS** (strung across northwest corner)	Figure 30.	Reproduce.
WATER BARREL (northwest corner)	Water source for house.	Reproduce.
DOORMAT (inside doorway)	Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce.

CLOAK and **HAT**, woman's (hanging on hook inside door) To show female servant worked in the kitchen.	The Snyders bought a straw hat in 1872. See 1872 Snyder diary.	Reproduce. Delete cloak during summer months.
WASHSTAND, made by Quartermaster Department, painted "quartermaster red" (on north wall between window and doorway)	Common practice. Clemensen, *Historic Furnishing Study*, p. 29.	Reproduce.
PITCHER, BASIN, TOWEL, and **SOAP DISH** with **SOAP** (on washstand; hang towel on hook on wall)	To use with washstand. 1869 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory; Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce or acquire basin, pitcher and soap dish. Acquire soap and towel.
BABY BATH, tin (near washstand)	*The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 57.	Acquire or reproduce.
WATERPROOF CLOTH, folded (near baby bath)	For use with bath.	Reproduce.
SHELF (north wall, over washstand)	For storage and display.	Reproduce.
CLOCK (on shelf)	Quinby inventory.	Acquire.
MESS CHEST (against north wall)	Quinby inventory; Roe, *Army Letters from an Officer's Wife*, pp. 242-243; Utley, *Life in Custer's Cavalry*, p. 30; *The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 56.	Reproduce or acquire. Exhibit mess chest with lid closed, but equip with reproduction eating implements and cooking utensils for use by interpreters.
KEROSENE CAN (stored away from stove or in closet)	Lighting accessory.	Acquire.
CLOSET, made by quartermaster department (southwest corner)	1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Reproduce.

COOKING UTENSILS: milk pans, 2 tin canisters, 2 nutmeg grinder tin coffee pot tin pans, 5, various sizes tin pie plates, 2 one quart cup wooden bowls, 2 grater dripping pan grate stew pan mincing knife chopping knife and bowl pepper box wire dish covers, 4 chopping board frying pan rolling pin (in closet)	1872 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory; Barnitz inventory; *The Housekeeper's Own Book*, pp. 2, 30, and 38.	Acquire or reproduce.
CANNED and PACKAGED GOODS: condensed milk oatmeal cornmeal canned oysters crushed sugar coffee canned fruits and vegetables, various syrup pickles mustard cream of tartar catsup vinegar beans raisins whole nutmeg spice box (in closet)	Sutler's Price Lists, November 14, 1865; December 30, 1865; and May 31, 1866; 1872 Snyder diary; Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, August 1, 1868.	Reproduce.

CLEANING and HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES: can of coal oil, 5 gal. candles stove polish box of blacking blacking brushes matches washing soda starch bluing clothes pins bottle sweet oil sheets emery paper, several (in closet)	Sutler's Price Lists, November 14, 1865, December 30, 1865, and May 31, 1866; 1872 Snyder diary; Barnitz inventory.	Reproduce.
DRY SINK or WORK TABLE with basins, 2 tray soap dish soap dishcloths, 2 dishtowels, 3 dish drainer pails, 2 (south wall, between windows)	For washing dishes. Clean dishes are set on the tray or in the dish drainer to drain. See A. Berle Clemensen, *Historic Furnishing Study*, pp. 28-29.	Acquire or reproduce sink or table. Acquire basins, tray, soap dish, and pails. Reproduce soap, dishcloths, and dishtowels.
TABLEWARE: ceramic dinner plates, 4 ceramic platters, 2 ceramic bowls, 2, covered and uncovered carving knife and fork forks and spoons, 4, silverplated knives with ivory handles, 4 (in basin and on dry sink)	Lyster inventory; Quinby inventory.	Acquire or reproduce.
GARBAGE PAIL, covered (near dry sink)	Necessary for kitchen work. See also A. Berle Clemensen, *Historic Furnishing Study*, p. 29.	Acquire.
WATER PAIL and **DIPPER,** for water (on or near dry sink)	Quinby inventory.	Acquire or reproduce.

CLEANING IMPLEMENTS: broom tub scrub brush mop bucket (in southwest corner)	Barnitz inventory; Sutler's Price List, May 31, 1866; Quinby inventory.	Acquire.
WINDOW SHADES, 4, white (in windows)	Common usage at Fort Larned. See figures 2 and 3.	Reproduce.



N

Rear Bedroom

Rear Bedroom

Furnishings in the rear bedroom on the north side of HS-8 will reflect a period when small children lived in the commanding officer's quarters. Many of the commanding officers at Fort Larned had their children with them, and the majority of these children were under the age of three. Meredith Kidd's family included eight-year-old Rose, five-year-old Edmund, and two-year-old Lelia when they moved into the commanding officer's quarters in October 1867. John Yard had two children, George and Anna, although it is not known whether they lived at Fort Larned with their father. Verling Kersey Hart and his wife had two children: Juliet, age 30 months, and Morton, age 15 months.

James Roy and his wife may have had their four children with them when they lived at Fort Larned in the winter of 1871-1872. Lilly Snyder, daughter of May and Simon Snyder, was an infant when her parents moved into the commanding officer's quarters in the spring of 1873. William and Martha Lyster moved into the commanding officer's quarters in 1874 with one-year-old Martha. Within the next eighteen months their only son, Theodore Charles, was born.

Interpretation of this room will present two children--an infant and a young child. Because this was the only bedroom available, it is likely that both children slept here, regardless of gender. Gender differences between small children were not emphasized in the nineteenth century, although some toys were associated with one sex or the other. Toys appropriate for both boys and girls are exhibited in the bedroom and in other areas of the house.

The room is rather sparsely furnished with two cribs, a bureau, and a washstand. The few pieces of specialized equipment commonly used for children in the nineteenth century are shown throughout the house: the youth chair in the dining room, the high chair in the kitchen, and the carriage in the hall.

Further structural investigation of the front and rear bedrooms is recommended to determine the presence of closets original to the rooms. If evidence indicates the historical presence of closets, the closets in both rooms should be restored. If closets are not original to these rooms, use wardrobes for storage of clothing.

Visitors view the rear bedroom over a barrier installed in the doorway to the hall. There is no visitor access to this bedroom or to the front bedroom.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
STOVE, and **STOVE BOARD**, Empire Stove Works, St. Louis, Missouri (north wall)	Physical evidence and 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire or reproduce. Remove in summer.
WOOD BOX with WOOD (near stove)	Stove accessory.	Reproduce. Remove in summer.
WALL LAMPS, 2, kerosene (north wall)	Commonly used in nineteenth century. See figures 26 and 27.	Reproduce. Install only after reviewing results of finishes investigation.
CRIBS, 2, white metal (north wall)	Commonly used in nineteenth century.	Acquire.
BEDDING, 2 sets: mattress rubber nursery sheet blanket pillow (in cribs)	Used with crib.	Reproduce.
CHAIRS, 2, one folding and one plank bottom (one near bureau, one near washstand)	Lyster claim; Quinby inventory.	Acquire.
ROCKING CHAIR, with arms (near stove)	See figure 22 for example.	Acquire.
BUREAU, with **BUREAU SCARF** (south wall, east of doorway)	For storage.	Acquire.
NURSERY BASKET with: powder soap sponge comb and brush safety pins (on bureau)	Common nineteenth century practice. See Calvert, *Children in the House*, p. 131; *The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 63.	Acquire basket. Reproduce powder, soap, sponge, comb and brush, and safety pins.
DIAPERS and CLOTHES: flannel band (to wrap around baby's back and stomach) flannel petticoat cotton petticoat cotton gauze undershirt (on bureau)	Common nineteenth century practice. See Calvert, *Children in the House*, p. 97.	Reproduce.
TRUNK (south wall, west of doorway)	Used in frequent moves.	Acquire or reproduce.

WARDROBE (south wall)	For storage of clothing. See 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire if structural investigation reveals no closets in room.
LAMP, kerosene, on **LAMP MAT** (on bureau)	Lyster claim; 1869 Snyder diary.	Acquire.
TOYS: coral and bells or ivory ring rattles rag doll toy soldiers miniature drum rubber ball picture books Noah's Ark set (scattered around room)	1872 Snyder diary; Albright and Scott, *Historic Furnishing Study*, p. 119; *The Housekeeper's Own Book*, p. 63; Calvert; *Children in the House*, pp. 110-118.	Acquire.
WASHSTAND with **SPLASH CLOTH** (between windows, west wall)	1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores. See figure 25.	Reproduce or acquire.
WASHSTAND ACCESSORIES: washbasin pitcher soap dish and soap cup toothbrushes, 2, children's tooth powder towels, 3 (on washstand)	For use with washstand.	Acquire washbasin, pitcher, cup, towels, tooth powder, and soap dish. Reproduce soap and toothbrushes.
MIRROR (hanging over washstand)	For use with washstand.	Acquire.
PAILS, 2 (near washstand)	To carry water used in washing.	Acquire or reproduce.
RUGS, 3, rag or Indian style (on floor)	Common nineteenth century practice.	Acquire.
CURTAINS, 2 pairs, calico (in windows)	1872 Snyder diary. The sutler's store sold calico.	Reproduce.
WINDOW SHADES, white (in windows)	Common nineteenth century practice. See figures 2 and 3.	Reproduce.
JUMPER or BABY SWING (hanging in doorway between front and rear bedrooms)	Common nineteenth century practice. See Calvert, *Children in the House*, p. 125.	Acquire or reproduce.

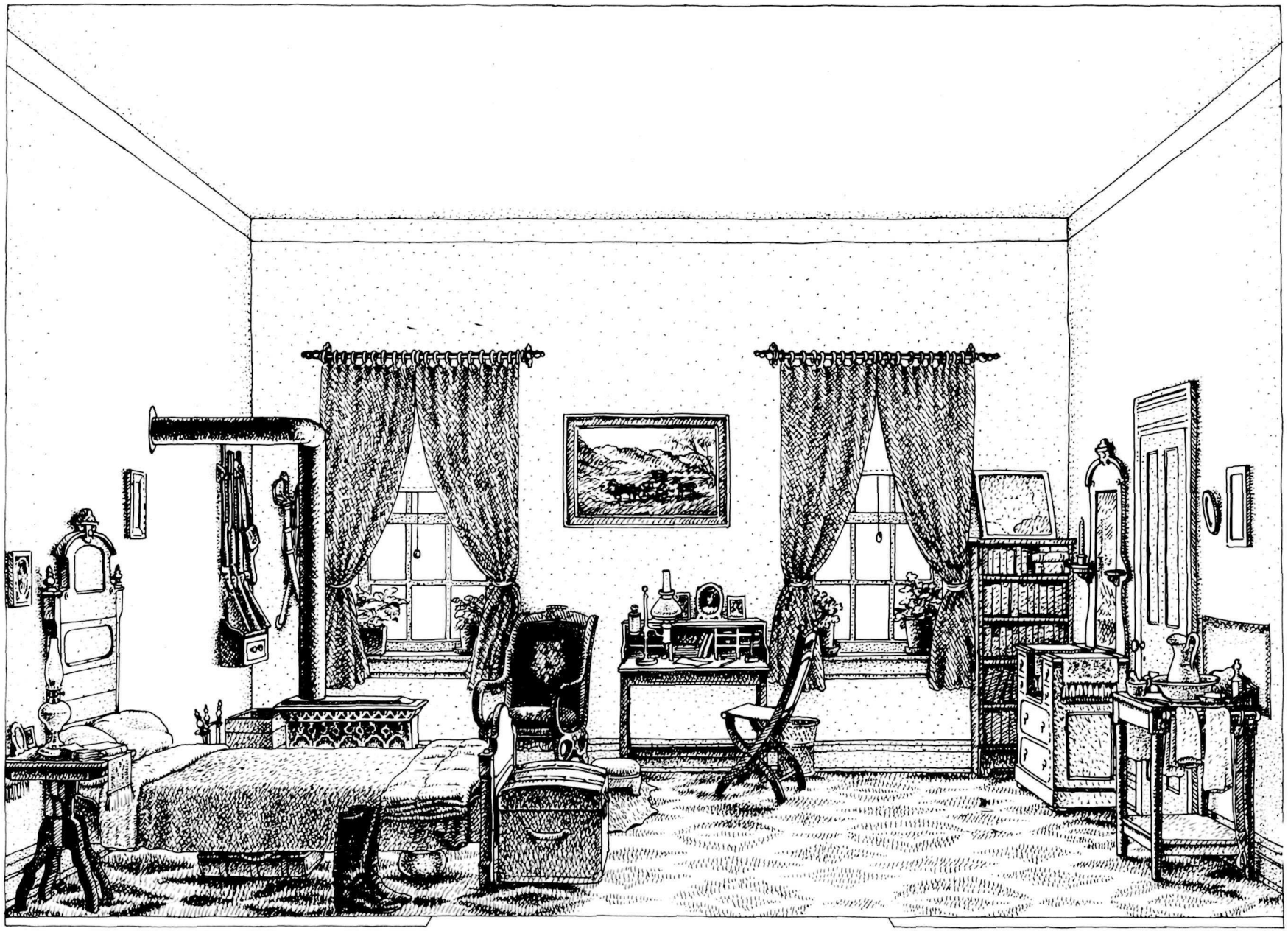
BABY CARRIAGE, wicker and upholstery, with **BLANKETS** (secured in northwest corner)	Figure 1.	Use carriage in collection. Reproduce blankets. Move carriage to hall or porch if staffing allows.

Front Bedroom

The front room on the north side of HS-8 will be interpreted as the bedroom used by the commanding officer and his wife. In addition to a bed, washstand, and bureau, bedroom furnishings include a desk and bookshelf to illustrate the commanding officer's home work space. Although the commanding officer had a separate office in the adjutant's office, it is likely that he also had a desk at home to accommodate overflow paperwork and personal business.

Visitors view this room across a barrier installed in the doorway to the hall. Most of the furnishings in the front bedroom are period pieces because visitors do not have access to this room, and interpreters use this room infrequently.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
STOVE and **STOVE BOARD**, Empire Stove Works, St. Louis, Missouri (north wall)	Physical evidence. 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire or reproduce. Remove in summer.
STOVE ACCESSORIES: shovel tongs poker (near stove) wood box with wood (north wall)	Stove accessory.	Reproduce wood box.. Acquire or reproduce shovel, tongs, and poker. Remove stove accessories in summer.
BED, cottage style (against north wall, west of stove)	1872 Snyder diary; Barnitz inventory. See figure 26.	Acquire. Bed, washstand, and nightstand should be a matching set.
BEDDING: hair mattress woolen blankets, red and white, 3 feather pillows, 2 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 2 quilt, 1 (on bed)	Lyster claim; 1869 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory.	Reproduce. Modify bedding in summer months--remove blankets and quilt.
VALISE (under bed)	Lyster claim.	Acquire or reproduce.
CHAMBER POT (under bed)	Common usage. Barnitz inventory.	Acquire or reproduce.
TRUNK (foot of bed)	Lyster claim. Used for frequent moves.	Acquire or reproduce.



Front Bedroom

BOOTS, pair, men's (next to bed)	Lyster claim; Sutler's Price List, November 1865 and May 1866; Quinby inventory.	Reproduce.
NIGHTSTAND, cottage style, with SCARF (west of bed, north wall)	Part of bedroom set.	Acquire nightstand and scarf.
LAMP, kerosene (on nightstand)	1869 Snyder claim.	Acquire.
BOOKS, include *Bible* or *Book of Common Prayer* (on nightstand)	Quinby inventory and books in possession of Lyster family. See Lyster research file, Fort Larned NHS.	Acquire.
LETTERS, tied into package (on nightstand)	Quinby inventory.	Reproduce.
PHOTOGRAPHS, 3, framed and unframed (on nightstand)	Quinby inventory.	Reproduce.
ARM CHAIR, upholstered (northeast corner)	Figures 24, 25, 28, and 31.	Acquire.
RIFLE, Sharps long range, **SHOTGUNS**, 2, 12-gauge and 16-gauge, and **GUN RACK** (northeast corner)	Jacob H. Smith to Sharps Rifle Company, September 4, 1878, in Fort Larned NHS research file. Lyster will; Quinby inventory.	Acquire guns. Acquire or reproduce gun rack.
PISTOL, Colt or Smith and Wesson, cartridge revolver, **HOLSTER** and **BELT** (hanging on gun rack)	Quinby inventory.	Reproduce.
ACCOUTREMENTS: swords, 2, one field and one dress, with scabbards belts, 2, regulation (northeast corner)	Lyster will; Quinby inventory. See also *Revised Regulations, 1861*, p. 483.	Reproduce.
FUR ROBE (on floor, northeast corner)	Lyster claim.	Reproduce.
DESK, drop-front, **or TABLE** (east wall, between windows)	1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores includes desks and tables. See figures 23 and 26.	Reproduce or acquire.
LAMP, student (on table or desk)	Quinby inventory; Lyster claim. See figure 23.	Reproduce.

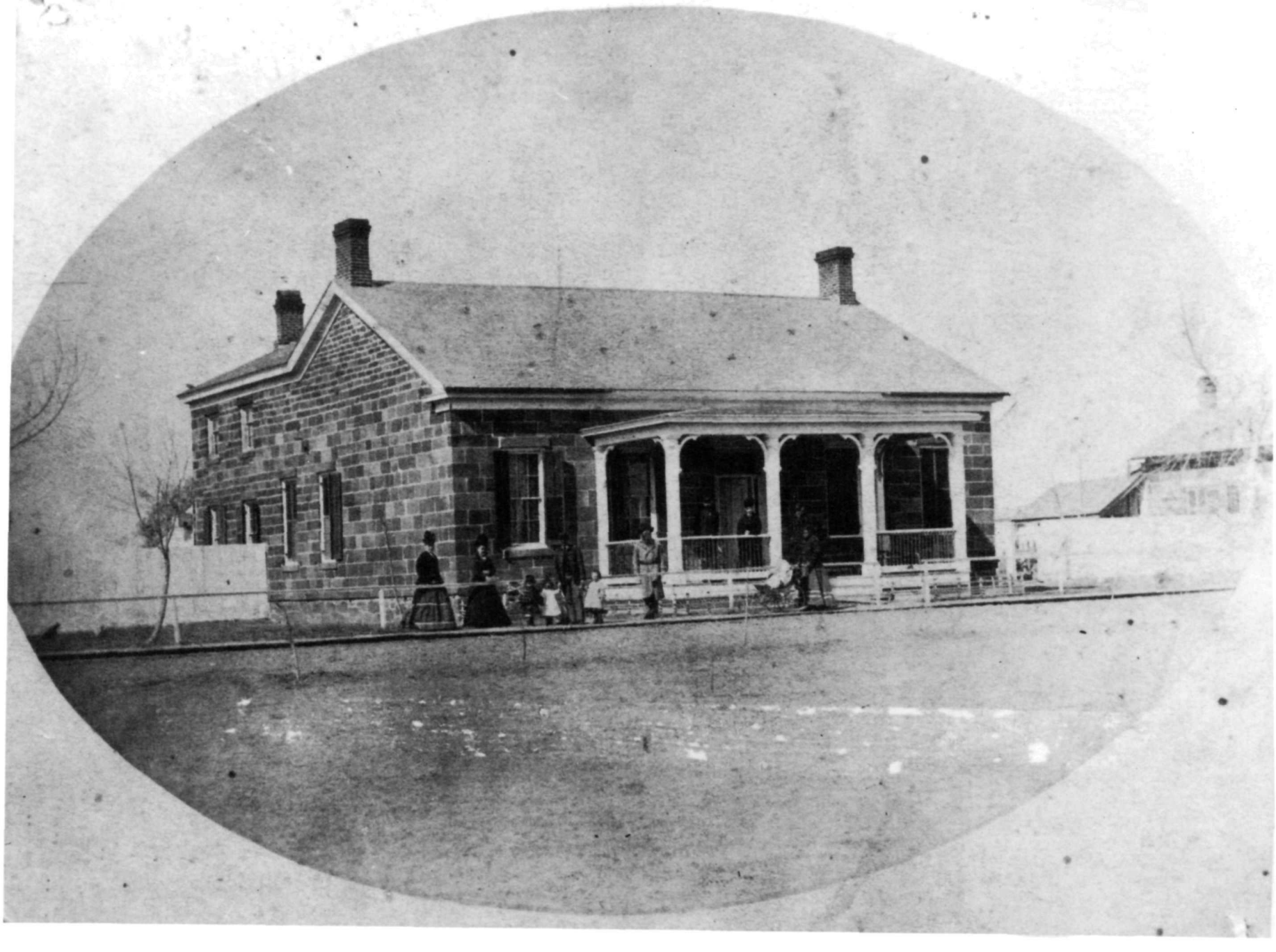
STATIONERY and DESK ACCESSORIES: papers ink well memorandum books pen holder pens, 4 notepaper envelopes stamp box stamps deck of cards pocket knife photographs, framed and unframed (on table or desk)	Quinby inventory; 1869 and 1872 Snyder diaries; Sutler's Price List, November 14, 1865. See figures 23 and 26.	Reproduce.
MAP, framed (leaning against east wall) Use 1874 map of Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas or Department of the Missouri, sections 2 and 3 or 1874 Survey in Colorado or northwest section of Indian Territory, 1875.	William J. Lyster to Chief Engineer Officer, Department of the Missouri, February 10, 1875, NA, RG 393, Letters Sent, Fort Larned Kansas. See figure 23.	Reproduce.
CHAIR, folding (at desk)	Lyster claim; Quinby inventory. See figure 26.	Reproduce.
FOOTSTOOL, upholstered (near chair)	Figure 23.	Acquire.
BOOKCASE (on east wall)	Common usage. See figures 23 and 29.	Acquire or reproduce.
BOOKS, several sets and enough single volumes to fill shelves (in bookcase)	Albert Barnitz to Jennie Barnitz, May 17, 1868; Post Library List. See figure 29.	Acquire.
BUREAU with **MIRROR** and **SCARF** (south wall, east of doorway)	For storage. See figure 25.	Acquire bureau and scarf.

BUREAU ACCESSORIES: toilet set (hairbrush/comb) toilet powder pincushion housewife candlestick with candle matches tobacco pouch (on bureau)	Lyster claim; 1872 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory.	Acquire toilet set, pin cushion and candlestick. Acquire or reproduce toilet powder, and housewife. Reproduce candle.
GLOVES, 2 pair **GAUNTLETS**, pair (on bureau)	1872 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory.	Acquire gauntlets and gloves.
WASHSTAND, cottage style, **with SPLASH CLOTH** (against south wall, west of doorway)	Barnitz inventory; figure 25.	Acquire washstand. Reproduce splash cloth.
WASHSTAND ACCESSORIES: basin pitcher soap dish towels, 2 soap (on washstand)	1869 Snyder diary; Quinby inventory; Barnitz inventory. See figure 25.	Acquire basin, pitcher, and soap dish. Reproduce or acquire towels. Reproduce soap.
SHAVING ACCESSORIES: razor razor strop shaving brush shaving mug soap nail brush toothbrushes, 2 bay rum (on washstand)	1872 Snyder diary; Fort Larned Sutler's Price List 1865 and 1866.	Acquire razor, razor strop, shaving brush, and shaving mug. Reproduce soap, nail brush, tooth brushes, and bay rum.
THERMOMETER (mounted on south side of doorway into rear bedroom)	Figures 23 and 25.	Acquire.
WARDROBE (south wall)	For storage of clothing. 1876 List of Quartermaster's Stores.	Acquire if structural investigation reveals no closets in room.

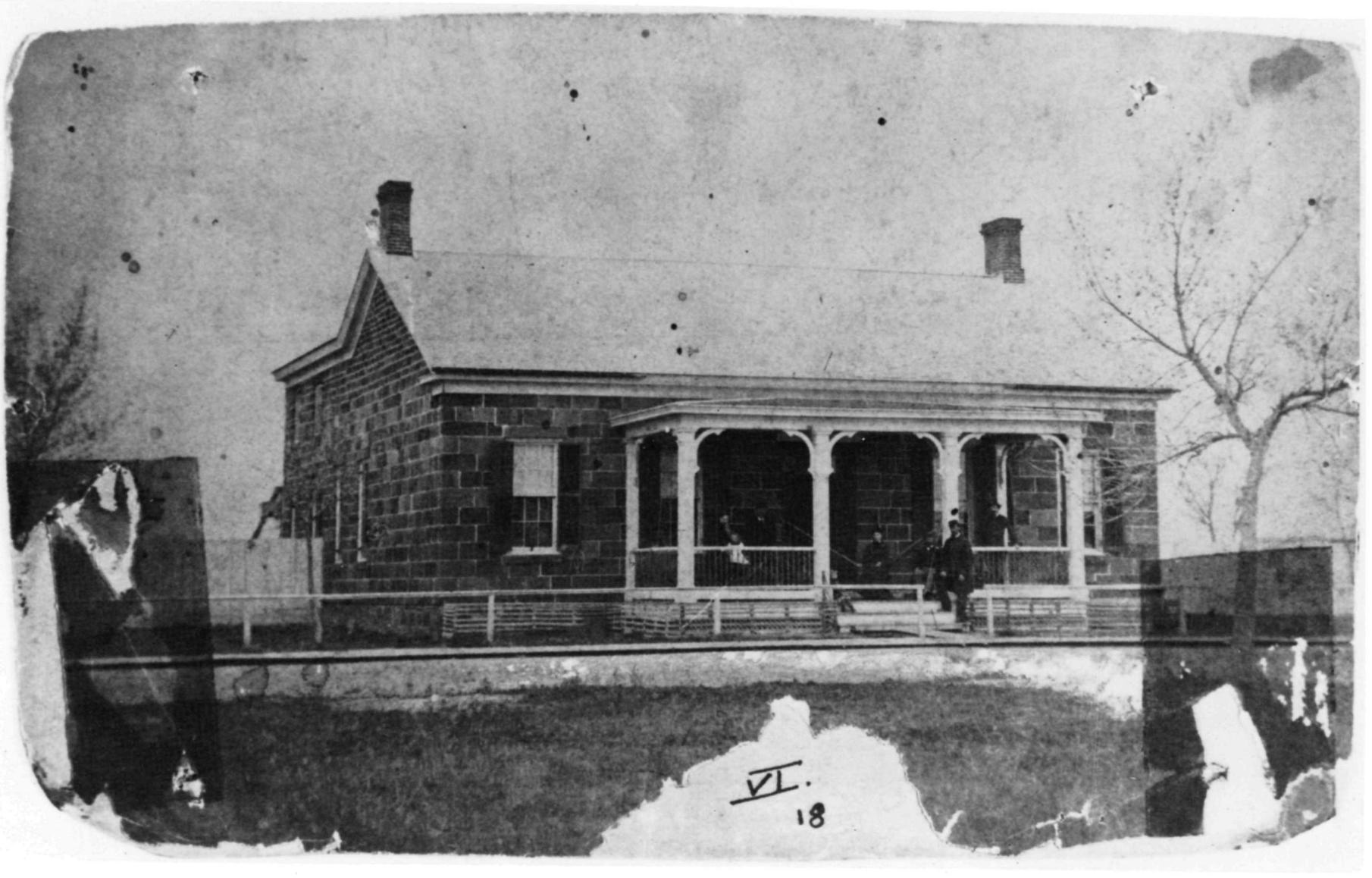
CURTAINS, calico, Turkey red (in windows)	1872 Snyder diary. The sutler's store sold calico. Daingerfield and Amelia Parker had turkey red calico curtains at Fort Harker. See Carriker and Carriker, *An Army Wife*, p. 36.	Reproduce.
WINDOW SHADES, white (in windows)	Figures 2 and 3.	Reproduce.
GERANIUMS, potted (in window sill)	1872 Snyder diary.	Use live plants in reproduction pots in season.
CARPET, Brussels, wall-to-wall (on floor)	Figure 26.	Reproduce.
PRINTS and HANGINGS, 6, framed (on walls)	Figures 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31.	Acquire.
WALL POCKET (on wall)	Figure 26.	Acquire.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Commanding officer's quarters, with baby carriage, Fort Larned, March 1875. One of the children may be Martha Lyster, around two years old. Courtesy of the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.



2. Commanding officer's quarters, Fort Larned, 1875. Courtesy of the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.


VI.
18

3. Commanding officer's quarters, with horse and buggy, Fort Larned, ca.1875. Courtesy of the Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas. Neg. No. RH, PH, 137, A.116.


23

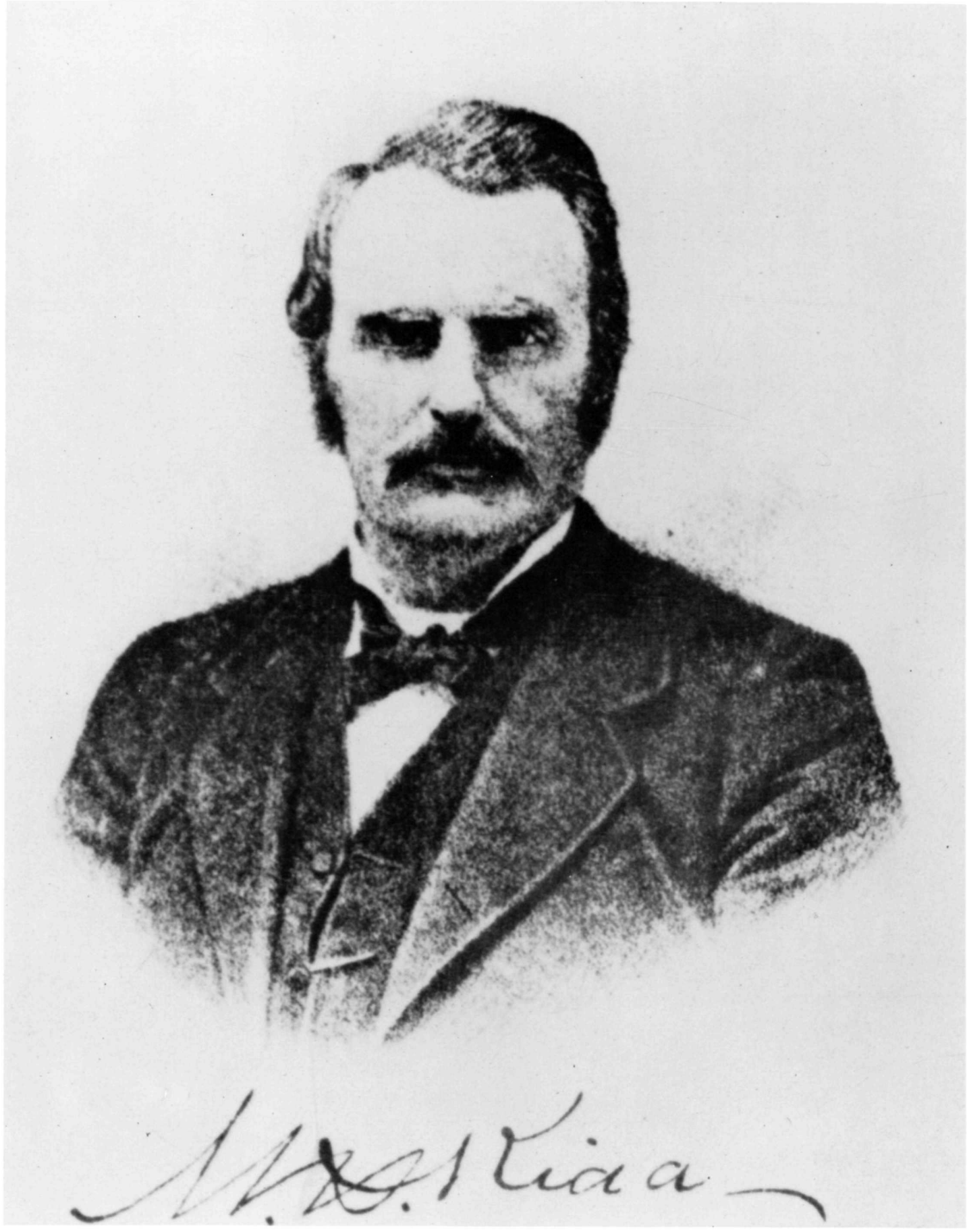
4. Commanding officer's quarters, with soldiers, Fort Larned, 1878-1879. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection.



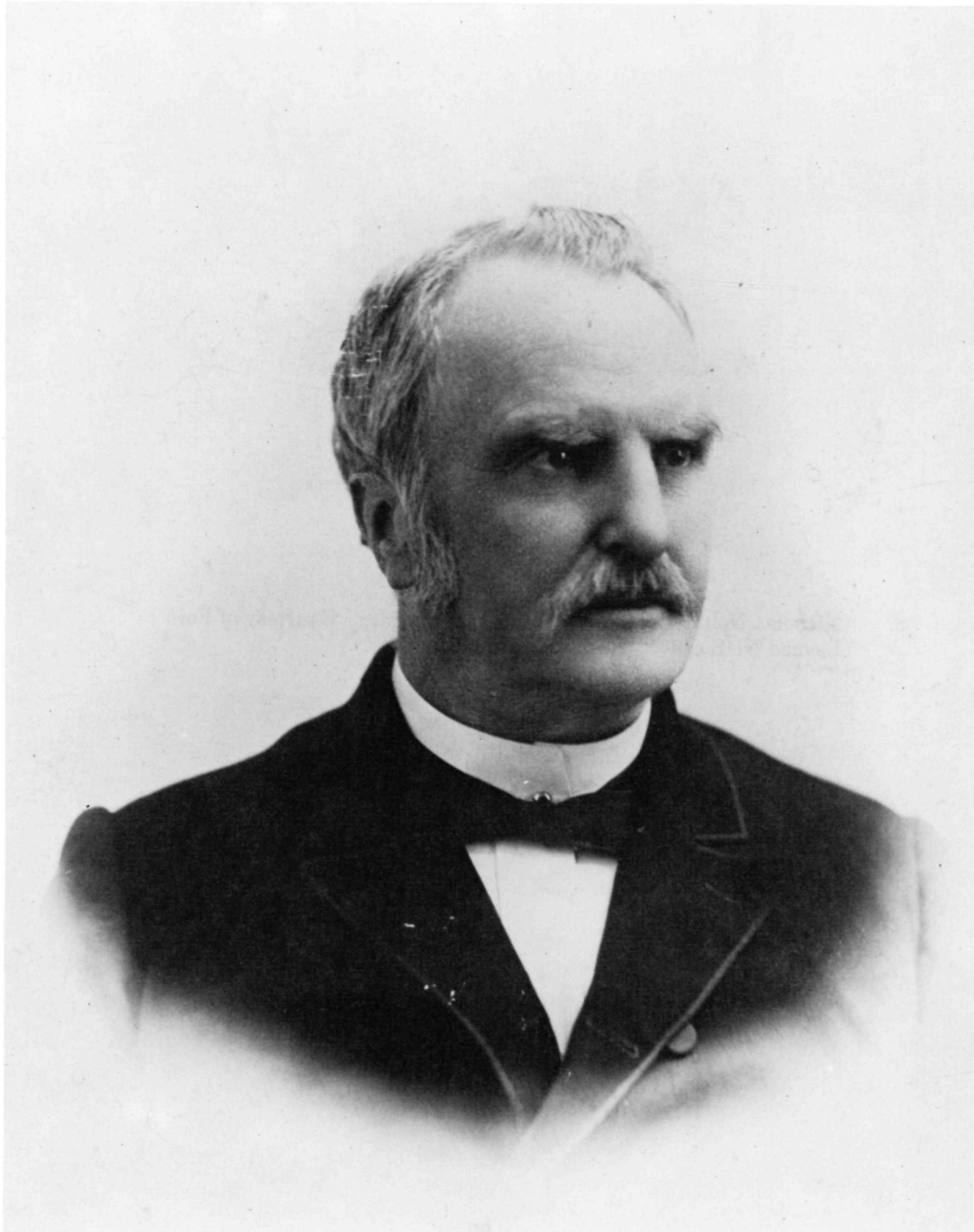
5. Commanding officer's quarters, Fort Larned, ca.1880. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection.



6. Meredith H. Kidd, 3rd Infantry, ca. 1880. Courtesy of T. B. Helm, *History of Wabash County, Indiana*, (Chicago: John Morris, 1884).



7. Meredith H. Kidd, 3rd Infantry. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection.



8. Nicholas Nolan, Company A, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection. Neg. no. 0055:1


10

9. John E. Yard, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.


18

10. "Captain James A. Snyder, USA. Retired. Taken March 1895." Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.



11. "Captain James A. Snyder, 3d Infantry. Taken in Feb. 1889." Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

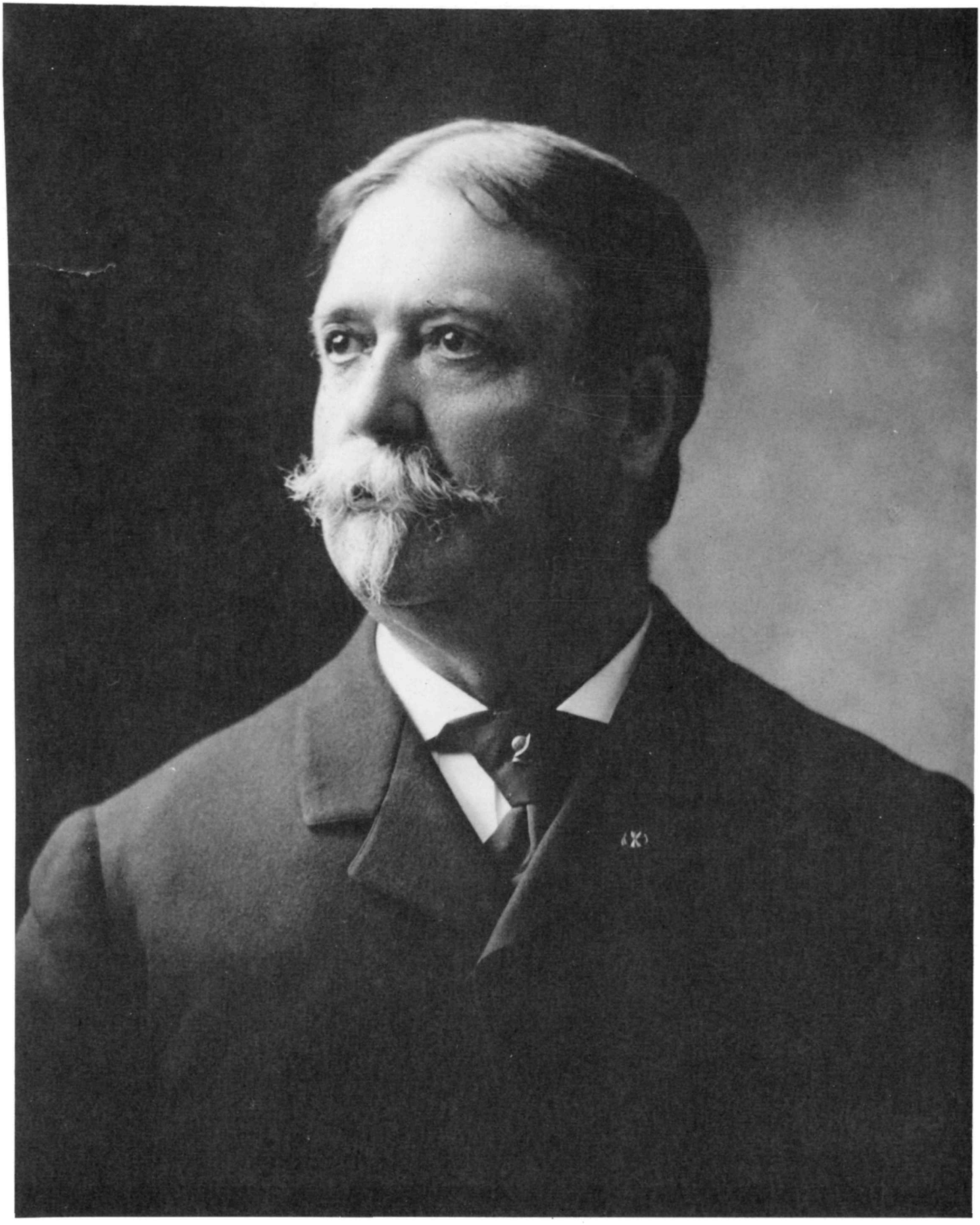


12. Richard I. Dodge. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Neg. no. USZ62-22715.



Yours very sincerely
Richd. I. Dodge

13. "Photograph Henry Brevoort Bristol, taken Dec. 27, 1889. Born in Detroit Mich April 25, 1838. Appointed 2d Lieut. 5' U.S. Infantry May 15, 1857. Retired as Captain March 20 1879." Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.



14. Simon Snyder, ca.1870. Courtesy of Simon Snyder's granddaughter, Dorothy Ronayne, San Antonio, Texas. Neg. no. 101.



15. Simon Snyder. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection.



16. Simon Snyder in later years. Courtesy of Simon Snyder's granddaughter, Dorothy Ronayne, San Antonio, Texas. Neg. no. 104.



17. May Lillian (Lilly) Snyder as a young child, 1874-1875. Daughter of Simon and May Snyder, born January 24, 1872. Courtesy of Lilly Snyder's daughter, Dorothy Ronayne, San Antonio, Texas. Neg. no. 102.



18. Lilly Snyder as a young lady, ca. 1890. Courtesy of Lilly Snyder's daughter, Dorothy Ronayne, San Antonio, Texas. Neg. no. 103.



19. Jacob Hurd Smith, 1902. Negative no. 111-SC-90497. Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.



20. Mess Chest, ca. 1890. Courtesy of the Library, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.



Our Mess-Chest.

21. Melodeon, 1830-1840. William Lyster received this melodeon from his mother. Courtesy of Fort Larned NHS collection.



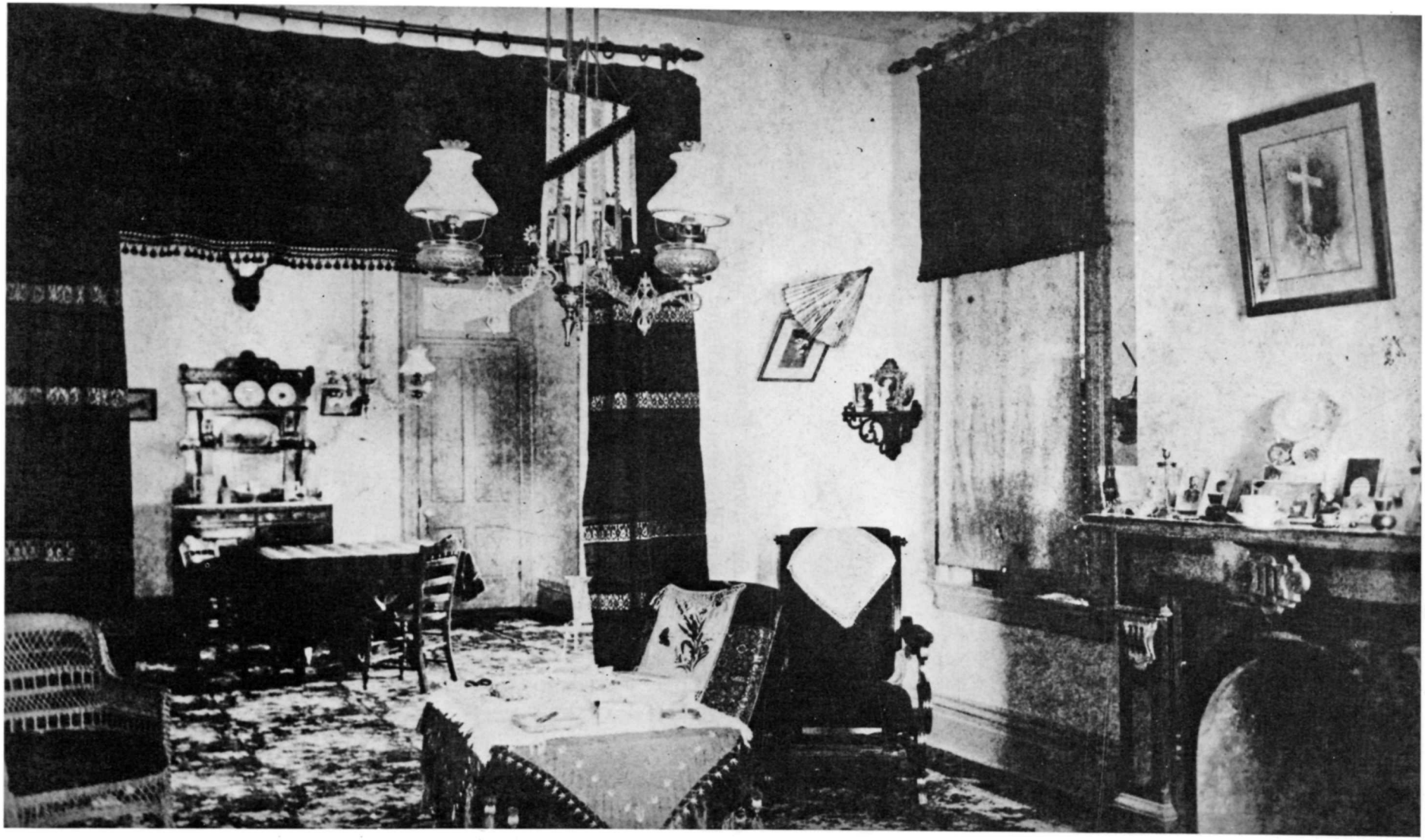
22. Officers' quarters in a casemate at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 1861-1865. Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the U. S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania (vol. 44, p. 2172).



23. Quarters of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and Mrs. Custer, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, ca. 1875. Negative no. 341. Courtesy of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana.



24. Officer's parlor, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, ca. 1880. Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Photograph by Whitaker, WHi (X3) 9759.



25. Officer's parlor, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, ca. 1880. Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Photograph by Whitaker, WHi (X3) 9758.



26. Quarters of 2d Lt. Lewis D. Greene, 7th U. S. Infantry, Camp Pilot Butte, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 1885-1886. Courtesy of the Library, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.



L.D.G. quarters - Camp Pilot Butte Wyo.
My station 1885-6

G.

27. Quarters of 2d Lt. Lewis D. Greene, 7th U. S. Infantry, Camp Pilot Butte, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 1887. Courtesy of the Library, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.



Rock Springs. April 1887
(L. D. G. quarters.)

28. Quarters of Lt. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, Fort Bowie, Arizona, 1885-1886. Negative no. 25606. Courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona.



29. Quarters of Lt. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, Fort Bowie, Arizona, 1885-1886. Negative no. 25607. Courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona.



30. Kitchen, officer's quarters, Fort Verde, Arizona, 1890. Negative no. FV-56-14-55-H-13-4. Courtesy of Fort Verde State Historic Park, Camp Verde, Arizona.



31. Officer's quarters, Fort Union, New Mexico, 1880s. Original print in Arrot Collection, Fort Union, New Mexico. Negative no. FV-56-14-27-H-17-16. Courtesy of Fort Verde State Historic Park, Camp Verde, Arizona.



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Price lists determined by the Post Council of Administration at Fort Larned, November and December 1865, and May 1866.

(National Archives and Records Administration, RG 393, Miscellaneous Records of Ft. Larned, Kansas, Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Microcopy 63-626, cited in the NPS, *Historic Furnishing Study, Historical and Archeological Data, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas*, pp. 167-177.)

Head Qurs. Fort Larned K. S.
November 14th 1865
Special Order
No. 263

Post Council of Administration
Sutler's Price List

List of Articles			Prices Dollars	Cents	Remarks
Tobacco					
Virginity	Smoking	pr. lb.	2	50	
Valley	"	" "	1	10	
Big Lick	"	" "	2	00	
Game buck	"	" "	1	25	
Excelsior	"	" "	1	25	
Shanghai	"	" "	1	25	
Oronoco	"	" "	1	25	
Keilli Rinick	"	" "	1	25	
Violet	"	" "		80	
Magic Queen	pr. lb.	Chewing	2	00	pr. lb.
Grape Juice	" "	"	1	50	" "
Natural leaf	" "	"	2	00	" "
No. 1 Gloscow	" "	"	1	50	" "
Bronsons Aromatic Fine Leaf (Indian)		1/2 lb. cans	1	00	" "
" " " " "		1 lb. cans	2	00	" "
" " " " Fancy		1/2 lb. cans	1	00	" "
" " " " "		1 lb. cans	2	00	" "
Congress T—[?]			2	00	

List of Articles	Prices Dollars	Cents		Remarks
Blacking and Brushes				
Large Boxes		20		Boxes
Small do		10		"
Blacking Brushes		50 each		
Soap				
Military Soap		30		pr. cake
Glycerine		40		pr. cake
Castille		60		pr. lb.
Common Windsor		25		pr. cake
" Bar		30		pr. bar
Boots & Shoes				
P. P. Calf Boots	12	00		pr. pair
Tap Sole "	12	00		" "
S. B. Sewed "	17	00		" "
Men's Grained "				
" " "				
Keip Tap Sole "	7	00		" "
Split Leather "	5	00		" "
" " "	6	00		" "
Bal-----al shoes	5	00		" "
Buff Bal-----al shoes	5	00		" "
Carpet Slippers	2	50		" "
Clothing & Furnishing Goods				
White Shirts Knit	3	50		" "
" Drawers "	3	50		" "
Gray Shirts "	3	00		" "
" Drawers "	3	00		" "
Suspenders	1	00		" "
Gauntlettes "				
Gauntlettes				
Wool Hats	2	50	each	
Autria [?]				
Army Hats	5	00	each	
Planters "		70	"	
" "	6	00	"	
Jackets	3	00	"	
Suits Coat Pants & Vest	60	00		

List of Articles	Prices Dollars	Cents	Remarks
Pants & Vest	20	00	
" "	25	00	
Suits Coat Pants & Vest	55	00	
" " " "	50	00	
Pants & Vest	18	00	
Coats	25	00	
Comforters	2	00	
"	1	50	
"	1	75	
"	2	00	
L--- Shirts			
" "	5	00	
" "	9	00	
Buck Gloves	7	00	
Buck Mitts	2	50	
Linen Kdkfs	4	00	
Gents Scarfs	1	00	
" "	1	50	
Blk Hats	1	00	
" "	10	00	
" "	7	00	
" "	6	00	
" "	2	50	
" "	3	00	
" "	3	00	
Silk Pocket Hakfs	2	25	
Linen Shirts	4	75	
French Suspenders	1	50	
" "	1	75	
" "	1	25	
" "	1	40	
Canned Fruit Vegetables & c			
Canned Peaches		80	
" Strawberries	1	00	
" Peas	1	00	
" Blackberries		90	
"	1	00	
" Pine Apple	1	00	
" Cherries	1	00	
" Peas			
" Beans	1	00	
" Roast Turkey	1	25	
" " Chicken	1	25	
Honey		75	
" Tomatoes		60	
" Brandy Peaches	1	25	

List of Articles	Prices Dollars	Cents	Remarks
Miscellaneous			
Commercial Note Paper		25	pr. quire
Letter "		30	" "
Foolscap "		40	" "
Envelopes		25	pr pkg
" Official		35	" "
Needles pr. paper		20	pr. paper
Blk Linen Thread		10	pr. Skein
Light-colored Linen Thread		10	" "
Cotton Spool w---matic		20	
" " Gold Medal		10	
" "		20	
Sewing Silk		10	pr. skein
Tooth Brushes		30	
Nail "		35	
Tin Plates Each		20	
Tin Pails 2 quart		60	
" " 3 "		75	
Tin Plates 6 quart	1	00	
" " 8 "	1	40	
" " 4 "		80	
" Pans 16 "	2	00	
" " 12 "	1	50	
Tin Cups Pint		20	
Pepper Boxes		15	
Holster Knives & Scabbard	1	50	
Colts Revolvers (army) Holster butt moulds & Flask	25	00	
Powder 1 lb. Canisters	1	60	
" 1/2 lb. "	1	00	
Keg Powder pr. lb.	1	25	
Matches pr. Box (large Boxes)		20	
Briar Pipe Bowls		75	
" " " Ribbed	1	00	
I and R " "	1	00	
Cherry Stems all kinds		35	
Steel Pens Each		2 1/2	
Ink ---- Bottles of same size pr. bottle		20	
Playing Cards Propellor pr pack		75	
" " Moguls " "	1	00	
" " Henry 8th " "	1	50	
Pickles 1/2 Gal Jars	1	25	
Sand Paper pr. Sheet		05	

Head Quarters Fort Larned, Ka.
December 30th 1865
Special Orders
No. 288

Post Council of Administration
Sutler's Price List

Articles			Dolls.	Cts.
Tobacco, Smoking --				
do	do	"Valley," in 1/2 lb. papers at		50
do	do	"Excelsior," in 1/2 lb. boxes at		75
do	do	"Shanghai," in 1 lb. boxes at	1	25
do	do	"Game-Cock," in 1 lb. bales at	1	50
do	do	"Aromoco," in 1 lb. boxes at	1	25
do	do	"Killiknick," " " " at	1	25
Tobacco, Chewing		"Grape Juice," per lb. at	1	50
do	do	"Natural Leaf," " " at	2	00
do	do	Bronson's Fancy, in lb. cans @	1	70
do	do	do do " 1/2 lb. cans @		85
Blacking, large boxes each @				20
do	small do	" @		10
Blacking Brushes each @				75
Gloves, White per pair @				25
Emory Paper per sheet @				05
Sweet Oil, per bottle @				20
Tripoli, per package @				15
Tin Cups, large each @				20
Tin Plates each @				20
Canned Fruit, Vegetables &c				
		Peaches per can large size @	1	00
		Strawberries " " " "	1	00
		Blackberries " " " "	1	00
		Whortleberries " " "	1	00

Articles			Dolls.	Cts.
Pine Apple		per can @	1	00
Cherries		" " Large Size @	1	00
Honey	" "	Small Size "		75
Peas		" " Large " "	1	00
Tomatoes		" " " " "		70
Roast Turkey	" " "	" "	1	25
Condensed Milk	"	small " "		75
Jellies- All kinds	" "	" "		80
Oysters	" "	Large " "	1	00
do		" " small size		60
Kerosene Oil,		per gallon,	2	25

H. Qtrs Fort Larned Kansas
May 31st 1866
Special Orders
No. 14

Post Council of Administration
Sutler's Price List

Groceries

Golden Syrup	per quart	$- 80c
Sugarhouse "	"	"- 70
Chow Chow	" bottles	"1.35
Pickles	1/2 Gall "	"1.25
"	Quart "	"1.00
Sugar of Lemons	Can	"1.00
-----	lbs. paper	"- 35
Cream of Tartar	" "	"- 80
Mustard, Colby's	1/4 lbs. cans	"- 30
" "	1 " "	"1.00
" French	Jar	"- 50
Canned Fruit	Can	"1.00
----- Peas	"	"- 85
Beans	"	"- 90
Oysters	"	"1.00
Salmon	"	"1.75
Lobster	"	"- 75
Tomatoes	" (2 lbs)	"- 75
Cheese	lbs.	"- 60
Crackers, Soda	"	"- 30
Condensed milk	Can	"- 75
Sardines	Box	75 and 1.00
Crushed Sugar	lbs.	"- 40
Brown "	"	"- 35
Coffee	"	"- 60
Blacking	Box	10c & "- 20
"	Brushes, Piece	"- 40
Scrubbing	" "	"- 50
Ginger Snapps	lbs.	"- 50

Tobacco

Smoking,	Game Cock	lbs.	"1.30
"	Valley	"	"1.00
"	Virginity	"	"2.50
"	Killickinick	"	"1.50
"	Spanish mixed	"	"- 75
"	" "	"	"- 10
"	Big Lick	lbs.	"1.60
Chewing, Navy		1/2 lbs. plugs	"- 65
"	Grape Juice	plug	"- 35

" May Queen	"	"- 25
" Bronson's	can	"1.25

Coal Oil	Gall	"2.25
Tripoli	Paper	"- 15
Pocket-Knifes	Piece	from $1.00 to $3.75
Looking Glasses	"	" 15c to " 4.00
Combs, Fine	"	" 20c " 40c
" Coarse	"	" 10c " 1.25
Razors	"	"2.00
" Straps	"	"1.50
" "	"	" .75
Shaving Brushes	"	" 30c
Whisk Brooms	"	" .40
Button Brushes	"	" .25
Soap Castile	lbs.	" .60
Sweet Oil	Bottle	"- 20
Emory Paper	Sheet	"- 05
Sand "	"	"- 05

Groceries

Ink	Bottle	"- 20
Ink Stands	Piece	from 50c to 90c
Quart Tincups	"	"- 35
Tin Pans	"	" 80c " 1.75
" Plates	"	"- 20
Pins	Paper	"- 15
Paper Collars	Box	from 40c to "- 75
Pipes	Piece	" 10c to "1.00
Paper	Quire	" 25c to "- 50c
Envelopes	Pack	" 15c to "- 40c
Pens	Dz	" 20c to "- 30c
Shirts, assorted	Piece	" $2.00 to " 8.00
Hats, "	"	" "2.25 to "10.00
" military	"	" "3.00 to " 6.00
Military Caps	"	" "2.50 to " 5.00
Calico Assorted	Yard	" 31c to "- 35c
Shoes Prs.	"	$3.75 to " 6.00
Boots, "	"	"7.50 to " 8.00
White Gloves, Berlin Prs.	_____	"- 30c

APPENDIX B

Effects of Second Lieutenant D. G. Quinby, Fifth Infantry

(National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 393, Letters Received, Fort Larned, Kansas)

Fort Larned, Kansas
March 12, 1873

In compliance with the foregoing order, and upon a careful examination, the following articles are all the effects of the late 2nd Lieut. De H. G. Quinby, 5 Infantry, at this post.

1 one shotgun and case, (Moore & Co.)
1 one Rifle (Allens Patent)
1 one Rifle, French make
1 one Smith & Wessons Revolver, nickle [sic] plated
1 one " holster
1 one " belt
2 two Regulation Swords, old pattern
1 one do do new do with extra scabbard and chamois cover,
1 one Sword knot
1 one pair Epauletts
1 one air pistol
450 four hundred & fifty S. & W. ammunition, cal 44
100 one hundred Rifle " " 32
150 " " & fifty, Rifle, S. & W.," " 32
3 three powder flasks
2 two shot pouches
1 one cop. do (copper)
1 one pair saddle bags
30 thirty pounds shot
2 two packages gun wads
1 one razor and strap
1 one bullet mould
1 one cork screw
3 three Woolen under shirts
5 five pairs woolen drawers
3 three do drill drawers
2 two " linen pants
1 one white vest
6 six pairs socks
3 three neck ties
1 one pair sleeve buttons
5 five " gloves
4 four " cuffs
1 one pocket knife
1 one tobacco pouch
1 one pr. ---
8 eight Lamp Mats
1 one Note Book
1 one package official memorandums
6 six do private letters
1 one silver napkin ring
2 two Bibles
1 one Common Prayer
1 one Lady of the Lake
1 one copy French conversation
2 Two Photographic Albums
2 Two small books
2 Two hat ornaments
1 pin cushion
1 one woolen comforter
1 one pair light pants
1 one light vest
4 four pairs uniform pants
2 Two Housewives
3 Three sheets
5 Five pillowcases
2 Two Blouses
1 one Dress Coat
1 one 2 Lieuts Commission
1 one piece Gutta percha cloth

9 nine Photographs (of self)
1 one Bed Quilt
1 one pair skates
2 Two feather pillows
1 one pair white blankets
1 one do red do
10 Ten Photos & frames
1 one Felt Table Cloth (green)
2 two Leather Satchels
3 Three pieces brass (Miniature [?] Engine)
1 one piece stair carpet (3 yds)
1 " Bundle note paper
4 four pairs Boots
1 one " shoes
1 one " Garters
1 one Letter book
1 one Circular No. 4, S. G. Off.
2 two phamlets [sic]
1 one Army Register
2 Two Hair Brushes
1 one Ink Stand
4 four pieces flannel (8 yds)
1 one Bench Vise
1 one Sash
1 one Forage Cap
2 Two Hat feathers
3 Three chairs (broken)
1 one Banjo
2 Two do Books of Instruction
1 one Student Lamp
1 one Winding Lamp
3 three Lamp Chimneys
1 one Wash bowl and Pitcher
1 one oil can (1/2 gal)
7 seven Dinner plates
9 nine breakfast do
5 five soup do
6 six sauce do
6 six cups & saucers
3 Three large Veg. dishes
4 Four small do
2 Two Covered do
1 one pickle do
2 Two Milk pitchers
1 one Water do
1 one Tea pot
2 two Salt cellars
1 one Castor (3 cruets)
1 one Soup Dish
6 six knives & forks (common)
1 one carving knife & fork
1 one steel [knife?]
7 seven pewter table spoons
1 one plated " "
6 six plated tea spoons
2 Two Iron tea spoons
6 six plated Forks
11 Eleven Glass Goblets
24 twenty four napkins
5 five table cloths
1 one Mess Chest
2 Two Tin Canisters
1 one Coffee Mill
1 one nutmeg grinder
2 Two Tin Coffee Pots
2 Two Tin Pans
1 one one quart cup
1 one chopping knife
1 one tin dipper
1 one Wash Tub
1 one Wooden Bowl
4 small coke [?] tins
1 one clock
1 one pepper box
1 one pewter syrup jug
1 one oval key
2 Two Horses
2 Two Horse blankets
2 Two Harness (sett)
1 one Red Blanket
1 one Riding Bridle
1 one Watering Bridle
1 one English saddle
3 Three traces
2 Two Lariat ropes
1 one whip
2 Two Buggy cushions
2 Two H'd Halters and strap
1 one Bbl oats
1 one sack corn meal
1 one do Bran
1 one Buggy

H.B. Bristol
Capt. 5 Inf."

APPENDIX C

William Lyster's Will

(Research File, Fort Larned National Historic Site)

"I, William J. Lyster, Colonel of the 9th Infantry, U. S. Army, being of sound mind, declare this to be my last will and testament, in presence of Almighty God and these witnesses.

To my beloved wife Martha Guthrie Lyster, I will and bequeath all my estate, real and personal, including any money, stocks and bonds, except the items and articles enumerated below; -- To my beloved daughter Martha Aileen, the sum of Five Hundred dollars to be paid her from policy on my life in the Mass. B.L.A. also my mother's melodeon and silver skewer, and one of my infantry Captain swords and leather or metal scabbard. Also one half of the remaining 1/3 parcel of land undivided of the late Rev. W. N. Lyster estate in town of Cambridge, Co. of Lenawee, State of Michigan. To my beloved son Theodore Charles Lyster the sum of five hundred dollars to be paid from policy in Mass. Benefit Life Assn. Also silver salver and gold watch and fob and seal, and my saddle and cloth and spurs and Sabre and the turkish Cemeter given by Spanish Ambassador to Turkey to Col. Thomas Lyster, R. A. and Scott Gun.

Signed at Madison Barracks, on the 10th day of May, 1897."

APPENDIX D

Claims of Officers and Enlisted Men...for Loss of private property..., 1887

(National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 92, Records of the Quartermaster General's Office)

Claim of William J. Lyster, Captain 19th Infantry,
for property lost at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, July 1, 1877.

Articles claimed	Amount claimed	Amount allowed	Remarks
1 leather trunk	$30.00	30.00	
allowed by Secretary			
1 valise	7.00		
1 regulation sword, belt, and scabbard	13.00	13.00	
1 pistol	9.00		
1 uniform dress-coat	50.00	50.00	
1 uniform dress-coat	40.00	40.00	
1 uniform undress-coat	25.00	25.00	
1 uniform dress pants	16.00	16.00	
2 uniform dress pants	15.00	15.00	
2 uniform flannel sack coats (blouses)	18.00	18.00	
1 uniform vest	6.00		
1 uniform great-coat	20.00	20.00	
1 hair mattress	15.00	15.00	
3 blankets, woolen	9.00	9.00	
3 pairs of boots	30.00	30.00	
1 fur robe, new; cost $25	25.00		
1 buffalo robe, new; cost $10	10.00		
1 rubber coat and cap	10.00		
1 dozen shirts, new; cost $24.00	24.00	24.00	
2 over-shirts, flannel	8.00	8.00	
3 suits underwear -- shirts and drawers	12.00	12.00	
1 dozen pairs socks	8.00	8.00	
1 suit plain clothes, never worn; cost $48	48.00		
1 silver-plated tea-set; cost $90	70.00		
1 Vienna coffee-pot, new; cost $12	12.00		
1 set china-ware dishes	50.00	50.00	
1 set glass-ware	25.00	25.00	
1 set table cutlery	8.00	8.00	
2 toilet sets	11.00	11.00	
1 silver-plated cake-basket and castor	20.00		
5 lamps; cost $21	13.00	13.00	
4 chairs	12.00	12.00	
1 silver-plated butter-dish	8.00		
Total	677.00	452.00	

Settlement Cert. No. 659 of Jan. 27, 1888. $452

APPENDIX E

The "Ett" Letter

Ett was the daughter of Chaplin David White. Chaplin White and his family were stationed at Fort Larned from January through July, 1878. Research file, Fort Larned National Historic Site

W. F. White [Wilbur F.]
Bloomington, Ill.

Fort Larned, Kansas
January 4th, 1878

Dear Brother,

We arrived on this place Tuesday morning. Had been in the town of Larned since Sunday morning. We arrived there at half past three Sunday morning. Went to the Larned house but had to sit up the rest of the night as all the rooms were full and when we did get rooms had no stoves in them or no place for stoves. All the young men in the place board at the hotel so we met them all. Some are Lawyers, some Doctors, merchants, and all that. They all say they are coming to see us, and they all called on us at the hotel. The town is a lively place. They have two banks, two churches, a large nice school house where they inploy four teachers. There are a great many new buildings going up. The place is not more than three years old. The country is very thickly settled up and they say the county is far ahead of the town. It looks very much as Ill. does only sandy, no mud, and all sunshine. We all liked it so much and all feel well. Mother stood the journey well, better than we girls. I think she looks better than i have seen her look for years. Well, I suppose you would like to know something of the Fort. it is seven miles from the town, west. They sent for us in an ambulance drawn by four mules and for our goods with three government wagons fastened together and drawn by a six mule team hitched to the first one. While we were at the hotel two officers called on us and one of them invited us to dine with them at three. They put on lots of style. They had three courses. First soup, next meats and vegetables, and then desert. After dinner we came up to see what our house looked like. The houses are all of stone one story high with verandas in front and at the side. A large hall runs through the center eight by thirty feet. On either side of the hall are large rooms fifteen feet square and double doors between. The wood work is all very heavy. The window sills are a foot deep and the wood work is all grained and varnished. The ceilings are the highest I ever saw, and the walls are all calcemined. Each room of a different color. We have ten rooms in all, and they all have some furniture in them. We have two movable wardrobes, three corner wardrobes, two fancy shelves, six for seven tables, cupboards, five in number. When we got here they had up three stoves and fire in them all and wood enough to do us for a month. There is only a part of a company here, only thirty-two men in all. The captain had them all working for us. There are only two officers in the fort beside Pa and the Dr. who is our next door neighbor. He called on us last night but I did not go in. Every man in the Fort is married, so you can imagine we are gay. There are two organs and two pianos in the Fort. There is a Library here of over a hundred volumes and we can get books out when ever we want to. I have not been there yet, and they take fifty dollars worth of daylies here for public reading. We had turkey for dinner. Don't you wish you had been here, Remember me to all who still remember who I be,

Yours truly,

Ett

APPENDIX F

Purchases of Captain Albert Barnitz, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

(Original in Yale University Library; microfilm copy available at Fort Larned NHS)

Items purchased by Captain Albert Barnitz for his 1867-1868 winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth

Item	Cost
Shovel and tongs	$2.00
Coal oil (1 gal.)	.85
Coal oil (can)	.65
Carpeting and altering	8.25
Civilian clothes --	
trousers	25.00
coat	50.00
vest	10.00
Purchased the "effects of Pvt. James Brown, Co. "G" (deceased) --	paid 9.00
4 Rosewood chairs at $4.50 each	18.00
1 Rosewood r. chair	16.00
1 Rosewood round center table	14.00
1 Rosewood cottage bedstead	9.00
1 Rosewood wash stand	10.00
4 Rosewood banister, cane seat chairs	8.00
1 husk mattress	4.00
total	79.00
less	1.00
total cost	78.00
1 door mat	1.75
1 door mat	.75
Carpet for front room and back sitting or bedroom	
Wash barrel and pitcher, best	2.50
Chamber	2.00
Brush-dish (china)	1.00
Soap	1.00
Spittoon	1.20
Dusting-brush	1.00
Barrage globe lamp	1.00
Toilette set	7.00
2 1/2 yds. damask	4.15
4 yds. crush	4.00
1/2 doz. napkins	at 3.25
Matches	.40

Tub	1.25
Broom	.50
Mop	.35
Starch	.12 1/2
Yeast powder	.30
Bluing	.10
Rolling pin	.30
Clothes pins	.20
Zinc	.40
Black and co. dishes, knives and caster	16.70
Kitchen lamp	.75
Framing 2 pictures	8.50
Glass for one	1.25
Wash boiler	2.50
Tea kettle	1.10
Tea tray	1.25
Grater	.15
Dripping pan	.50
Stew pan	.50
Clothes line	.50
Flat irons	1.30
Carving knife and fork	1.00
Wooden bowl	.25
Mincing knife	.25
Bell	.25
Oil cloth	3.00
3 bottles wine	6.00
6 wine glasses	1.50

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U.S. Department of the Interior
Mission Statement

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.