

Quantrill's Raid: The Destruction and Rebuilding of Lawrence, Kansas

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Senior Group Website

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

Autobiography

Williams, Andrew. Andrew Williams Collection, 1908, Kansas Collection, RH MS P42, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. *Civil War on the Kansas-Missouri Border: The Narrative of Former Slave Andrew Williams*, Edited by William A. Dobak, p. 237 - 242.

A first handwritten autobiographical narrative about the experience of a slave, Andrew Williams, during Quantrill's Raid. We looked at the primary words Williams wrote down and a transcript of what he said on the second container. Williams worked for a man in Missouri and right before the raid, they moved to Lawrence. Williams then moves to Topeka where he worked as a gardener for Williams Connelley, once president of the Kansas State Historical Society and scholarly historian, who urges him to write about his experiences. We learned a whole new perspective regarding the raid helping diversify our website.

Articles

Leavenworth Daily Conservative, 23 Aug. 1863. Burton, Williams J. Summer 1968, Vol. 34, No. 2, p. 143-149. "Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence: A Question of Complicity." Translated by Tod Roberts, *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Kansas Historical Society, www.kshs.org/p/kansas-historical-quarterly-quantrill-s-raid-on-lawrence/13185, Accessed 11 Feb. 2019.

An article contained in a book contained in an article giving us a primary account for the damages from the raid and a description of what the aftermath looked like. The article also referenced that all three of the Lawrence newspapers, the Journal, Tribune, and Republican were destroyed along with every safe and bank robbed, used a quote from the article in the Aftermath - Local tab.

"The Destruction of Lawrence, Kansas." Harper's Weekly, 19 Sept. 1863, p. 603. *Quantrill's Destruction of Lawrence Kansas*, Son of the South, <http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1863/september/quantrill-destructi-on-lawrence.htm>, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

An article about Quantrill's Raid and Lawrence, Kansas in the most popular newspaper in the country during the Civil War, Harper's Weekly. The article is condensed but hits all the highlights of the raid and helped us understand the extent of the situation regarding the massacre, quoted in The Raid tab.

Books

Connelley, William Elsey. *Quantrill and the Border Wars*. 1909. Kessinger Publishing, 2010.

A biography about Quantrill. Used a map by Connelley showing Quantrill's path into Lawrence, the spots of people's death, and the houses and offices of important people. Helped by giving us an extensive look into the life of Quantrill and every aspect of almost every decision he made, used in the Quantrill's Path tab.

Robinson, Charles. *The Kansas Conflict*. Lawrence, Kansas, Journal Publishing Company, 1898.

A book by Charles Robinson, the first governor of Kansas. In this book, Robinson talks about the conflicts occurring in Kansas during his time. He uses multiple pieces of evidence, which we quoted in the website. The book asserts his opinion about the range of topics presented in the book. A very good primary source of a person of this time and the details regarding the conflict.

Mr. Hale. "Kansas and Nebraska". 1854, p. 219. Robinson, Charles. *The Kansas Conflict*. Lawrence, Kansas, Journal Publishing Company, 1898, p. 22-23.

Book about the New England Emigrant Aid Company and how the land in the Kansas Territory is open for settlement used in Charles Robinson's book *The Kansas Conflict*. Hale addresses that the company needs to get rid of the fears of slavery and violence toward free-soilers if they want to get more people to come. Hale's interpretation gave us more information on the history of the New England Emigrant Aid Company and the motives behind moving to Kansas, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Cartoons

Harper's Weekly. "A Premature Movement". 26 Nov. 1859, Boyd B. Stutler's Collection, West Virginia State Archives,
<http://www.wvculture.org/history/jbexhibit/sketcheshw04-02.html>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Political cartoon criticizing John Brown for forcing African Americans to help him pursue his own agenda. Provided us with an opposing opinion toward John in our website, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Magee, John L. "Forcing Slavery Down the Throat of a Freesoiler." 1856. Kansas-Nebraska Act Exhibit. Carnegie Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

Political cartoon blaming Democrats for the violence against anti-slavery settlers in Kansas. Helped us by giving us an opposing Republican viewpoint toward the act and the controversy it held, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Varney, James G., and B. Thurston. "Democratic Platform Illustrated." 1 Jan. 1856, *U.S. Political Campaigns*, Library of Congress, www.picryl.com/media/democratic-platform-illustrated-1, Accessed 27 March 2019.

A political cartoon published as another attack on the Democratic Party from an anti-slavery perspective as a reaction to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Gave us another look at a critique of the Democratic Party, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Government Documents

Calhoun, J. *Lecompton Constitution*, 7 Nov. 1857. "Lecompton Constitution", Kansas Memory, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/207409>, Accessed 31 March 2019.

This website has photocopies of the primary Lecompton constitution source that we used in the Bleeding Kansas tab showcasing the different aspects of each of the Kansas rough constitutions. We also quoted the transcript of the constitution to describe its proslavery view, showing the proslavery side of Kansas as this is the only proslavery constitution.

Conway, M. F. *Leavenworth Constitution*, 3 April 1858. "Leavenworth Constitution", Kansas Memory, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/207410>, Accessed 31 March 2019.

This website has photocopies of the primary Leavenworth constitution source that we used in the Bleeding Kansas tab. We also quoted the transcript of the constitution explaining its antislavery qualities yet its inability to defeat the Lecompton constitution.

Lane, James H. *Topeka Constitution*, 12 Nov. 1855. "Topeka Constitution", Kansas Memory, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/221061>, Accessed 31 March 2019.

Website describing the first of the Kansas constitutions that is antislavery and mandates that only white men can vote. This constitution was not accepted by the US Congress yet was the starting point for further constitutions in Kansas. We used a photocopy of the primary document and quotes from the transcript in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Lawrence (Kan.) Committee on Public Safety. *Places of rendezvous in case of any hostile demonstration*, 1863. Kansas Collection, RH P22, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

A document regarding the steps Lawrence took to plan what to do if another attack by the Bushwackers would happen - to not have a repeat of the Lawrence Massacre. We used the primary document and a quote from the document in the Legacy tab.

The Congressional Globe. House of Representatives, 33rd Congress, 1st Session, 1854, p. 221. "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875," American Memory, <https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llcg&fileName=033/llcg033.db&recNum=221>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Stephen A. Douglas, the father of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, trying to put up the Act for a debate. Douglas describes the act and urges members of Congress to read it. Douglas's words gave us a description of the Act from the author himself and presented Douglas's urgency to pass it, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Vincent, Charles H., and Brown, Philip S. *Affidavit of Charles H. Vincent*. 7 Sept. 1863, Kansas City Public Library, Western Historical Manuscript Collection, Kansas City, Missouri. "Battle for Missouri, 1861-1865 - Military History of Missouri and Kansas", Missouri Digital Heritage, <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/moksconf/id/6651/ec/1>, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

A document by Charles H. Vincent describing the building where the Union's women's prison was. He said that the building was structurally sound and that the soldiers removed columns causing the building to fall. Provided background information on one of the motives for Quantrill's attack on Lawrence, used in the Quantrill's Path tab.

Winchell, James M. Preamble. *Wyandotte Constitution*, by Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, 29 July 1859. "Wyandotte Constitution", Kansas Memory, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/90272/text>, Accessed 9 Feb. 2019.

The primary document of the Wyandotte Constitution which eventually became the state of Kansas' constitution when it entered the Union on January 29, 1861, as the 34th state. This transcription of the original document helped us understand the intentions of the

Wyandotte Constitution and the intention of the convention for this constitution to be the one for Kansas, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Winchell, James M. Preamble. *Wyandotte Constitution*, by Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, 29 July 1859. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the formally written Wyandotte Constitution. The Wyandotte Constitution was made by free-staters and was the constitution the State of Kansas used when they entered the Union, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Letters

Brown, John. "I, John Brown". 2 Dec. 1859, Purged Away With Blood, American Battlefield Trust, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/purged-away-blood>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

This was his final note transcribed in the New York Times that was slipped to a jailor moments before his hanging on December 2, 1859, which took place six weeks after his capture. Gives us a view of his opinion his idea that war was necessary, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Douglas, Stephen A. "Stephen A. Douglas to Howell Cobb" Received by Howell Cobb, 2 April 1854, *The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb*, vol. 2, Washington, 1913, p. 343, <https://books.google.com/books?id=6acOAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=stephen+douglas+letter+to+howell+cobb+april+1854&source=bl&ots=Xnc7KhunVD&sig=ACfU3U1Ym8nnGWibCdadnuF7360ptOoN4A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwii0OTorKvgAhUJeawKHQSSD64Q6AEwBHoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=stephen%20douglas%20letter%20to%20howell%20cobb%20april%201854&f=false>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Gives an in-depth perspective of Douglas' views and his promises to Cobb. His words help us understand the passion Douglas had for the Act and his belief that it will help the nation, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Quantrill, William C. "From William Clarke Quantrill to My Dear Mother." Received by Quantrill's Mother, From William Clarke Quantrill to My Dear Mother, Kansas City Public Library, 26 Jan. 1860. Missouri Digital Heritage, www.cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/moksconf/id/4958/rec/37, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

A letter Quantrill sent to his mother criticizing the abolitionists specifically, John Brown. From his tone he very much disliked John Brown and everything he stood for, wishing that he was dead. Provided with the perpetrators perspective on John Brown, used in the Quantrill and his Path tab.

Quantrill, William C. *Letter to his Mother*. William Clarke Quantrill Collection, 1860, Kansas Collection, RH MS 75, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

The primary letter he wrote to his mother in 1860 in a collection containing letters he wrote preceding and up to the raid. He talks very emotionally about John Brown showcasing his personality as the intended audience is his mother, someone who he trusts. We quoted the letter by using the transcript and included the primary pictures of the letter in the Quantrill and His Path tab.

Smith, E. Kirby. *Letter to Henry E. McCulloch*. 2 Nov. 1863, Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, Louisiana. House of Representatives, 51st Congress, 1st Session. *The War of The Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Volume XXVI, Part II - Correspondence Confederate*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1889, p. 382-383, https://books.google.com/books?id=VnY3AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA383&lpg=PA383&dq=They+are+composed,+I+understand,+in+a+measure+of+the+very+best+class+of+Missourians&source=bl&ots=Dfl-S52LST&sig=ACfU3U33Uk2LZKdVGnDK5KYjnOyZqbTm6A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjBpZ_3zL_hAhUBooMKHeUPDGYQ6AEwAHoEC-AkQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false, Accessed 8 April 2019.

A recorded letter in a book from a southern general, a pro-slavery perspective on the Border War, writing about the Missouri people who were triumphant in the response to irrational Kansas; it shows national impact as well because the letter was written in Louisiana, quoted a portion of the letter in the Legacy tab.

Stephens, Alexander H. "Alexander H. Stephens to W.W. Burwell" Received by W.W. Burwell, 7 May 1854, *The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb*, vol. 2, Washington, 1913, p. 343 - 344, <https://books.google.com/books?id=6acOAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=stephen+douglas+letter+to+howell+cobb+april+1854&source=bl&ots=Xnc7KhunVD&sig=ACfU3U1Ym8nnGWibCdadnuF7360ptOoN4A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwii0OTorKvgAhUJJeawKHQSSD64Q6AEwBHoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=stephen%20douglas%20letter%20to%20howell%20cobb%20april%201854&f=false>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A letter Alexander H. Stephen sent to Burwell showing his support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Helped us understand what the later vice-president of the Confederacy thought of the Act. Stephen thought that the act was crucial to the fight to expand slavery and that needed to be passed in order to stop the free-soilers, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Stephens, Alexander H. "Alexander H. Stephens to J.W. Duncan" Received by J.W. Duncan, 26 May 1854, *The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb*, vol. 2, Washington, 1913, p. 345,
<https://books.google.com/books?id=6acOAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=stephen+douglas+letter+to+howell+cobb+april+1854&source=bl&ots=Xnc7KhunVD&sig=ACfU3U1Ym8nnGWibCdadnuF7360ptOoN4A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwii0OTorKvgAhUJeawKHQSSD64Q6AEwBHoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=stephen%20douglas%20letter%20to%20howell%20cobb%20april%201854&f=false>. Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A letter from Alexander Stephens to Duncan describing the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Congress. Stephens words gave us an understanding of the pro-slavery view of the Act, used as a quote in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Taylor, Charles F. "Taylor to Scott Letter", 18 Jan. 1879. *Taylor to Scott Letter*, Quantrill's Raid, KU Libraries Exhibits, <https://exhibits.lib.ku.edu/items/show/5912>, Accessed 6 April 2019.

A letter made by a former raider who followed Quantrill to raid Lawrence. He describes his experience during the raid. We could see a primary account of the opposite side of the raid, helping diversify our website and our knowledge of the raid. We used a picture of the primary document and quoted the letter in The Raid tab.

Images

Amos Adams Lawrence (1814-1886). Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of Amos Adams who was a Boston industrialist and philanthropist. He was the treasurer of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Lawrence, Kansas was named after him in his honor, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Brady, Mathew B. Approximately. Stephen Arnold Douglas, head-and-shoulders portrait, slightly to left. Between 1844 and 1860, photograph. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2004663930/, Accessed 7 Feb. 2019.

A photo of Stephen A. Douglas, looking aged and battered, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Brady, Matthew B. "Stephens, Alexander H." Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, Between 1861 and 1876, Confederate States of America, World Digital Library, 8 Jan. 2018, www.wdl.org/en/item/1500/, Accessed 7 Feb. 2019.

Photograph of Alexander Stephens. Alexander H. Stephens was a US House of Representative for the state of Georgia from 1843-1859. After serving in Congress he became the vice-president of the Confederate States of America in 1861, used his photograph in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

"Bridge over the Kansas River." Dec. 1863. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the first bridge over the Kansas River that was completed just months after the raid. Helped us understand that citizens Lawrence were resilient and started rebuilding right after one of the biggest massacres during the Civil War, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Broadside. "Squatter Sovereignty Vindicated." 24 Sept. 1855, Kansas State Historical Society, <https://www.kshs.org/index.php?url=km/items/view/90400>. Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

An advertisement calling for a "Mass Meeting" of squatters who want Kansas to be a free-state with the people who are speaking and the date, time, and place they will speak. Helped us follow the free-state mission, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

"Citizens Memorial Monument." 30 May 1895. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the monument memorializing the raid victims of Quantrill's Raid in Oak Hill Cemetery. More than thirty years after the raid Lawrence made this which helped us realize that the raid was still apart of the community, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Coat Monument, Pioneer Cemetery. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the gravestone of George W. Coat who died in the raid at the age of 28, used in The Raid tab.

Colton & Co., J. H. "Nebraska and Kansas." 1855, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas. Douglas County Historical Society, Mrs. L.B., 1992.

A primary map of the Nebraska and Kansas territories entailed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1853. Also identifying the boundaries of Indian reserves and the location of U.S. settlements. Helped by giving us primary geological context to what the Act did, used to show the territories in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Connelley, William Elsey. *William Clarke Quantrill*. Between 1850 and 1865, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kshs.org/index.php?url=km/items/view/824>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A primary photo of William Quantrill as a young adult, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

“The Destruction of the City of Lawrence, Kansas and the Massacre of its Inhabitants by the Rebel Guerrillas.” 5 Sept. 1863, Harper’s Weekly, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A nationally published drawing of Quantrill’s Raid showing the general public the horrors committed by Quantrill and his raiders. Harper’s Weekly was the most popular newspaper in the United States during the Civil War, used in The Raid tab.

Douglas County Historical Society. 700 Block of Massachusetts Street. The late 1850s or early 1860s, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the main street of Lawrence, Kansas. Gave us a visual of what the town looked like before the devastating raid in 1863 by William Quantrill and his men. Also showed us the main street Quantrill would focus his raiding on in 1863, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Edward P. Fitch. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of Edward P. Fitch who died in the raid. His wife documented the horrible death he had at the hands of the raiders, used in The Raid tab.

First House Built in Lawrence. 1865, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A picture of the first house built in Lawrence made by Charles Sterns in 1854 before the New England Emigrant Aid Company sent their first party. The house was sold to the company and used as a general store until its destruction in 1881. Was built in the middle of what is now Massachusetts Street, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

“First Railroad Crossing of Kansas River.” 1 Nov. 1867. Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 27.

Photo of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad part of The Union Pacific Railway historically crossing the temporary bridge across the Kansas River for the first time. This is the first time a train has made an appearance on Southern Kansas soil. This photo helped us understand that after the raid Lawrence was thriving, being connected to the rest of the nation and starting their industry in the midwest. Used in the Rebuilding tab.

Gardner, Alexander. *Eldridge House Lawrence, Kansas*. 1867, Gardner’s Photographic Art Gallery, 511 Seventh Street, Washington. George Allen Collection, Kansas Collection, RH PH 137, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas.

A primary photo of the Eldridge Hotel taken when Gardner toured the western front in 1867, taking pictures along the way. We photocopied the picture at the Spencer and used it in the Rebuilding tab.

Gardner, Alexander. “Intersection of Mass. and Winthrop.” 1867. Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 30.

Photo of Massachusetts street in Lawrence just four years after the raid. The street Quantrill almost burned completely. We gathered from the photo that in the four years after the raid Lawrence was basically back to normal with a busy market and industry downtown, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Gardner, Alexander. “On top of Mount Oread looking east.” 1867. Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 30.

A photo of rural Lawrence with two visible homes with a large fenced in yard, 1309 Kentucky Street and 1501 Pennsylvania Street. The photo helps us put into perspective how small Lawrence was back then and the impact a massacre would have on the community. If you were to go there now it would be buildings and no space, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Gardner, Alexander. “State University.” Sept. 1867. Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 40.

A photo of the newly founded state university in Lawrence opened to students in 1866. The North College Building was the only building of the university and sat on top of Mount Oread. This helped us realize the extent of the rebuilding process of Lawrence as the state picked it to house a university just three years after the raid and it already had a building and students attending a year later, Lawrence was advancing itself, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Gibbons, Robert O. *Free State Hotel Lawrence K.S.* 1856, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A drawing of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence before the burning of it later that year as an act of violence during the Sack of Lawrence in a period known as Bleeding Kansas, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Howe, Henry. "A View of Lawrence in May 1856." *Historical Collections of the Great West*, 1857, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

Another perspective of Lawrence showing the progression of buildings from one story to multiple and from small to big, compared to the drawing of Lawrence by J. E. Rice. Helped us see Lawrence before the raid along with its technological advances and the urban midwest lifestyle, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

"John Brown." Library of Congress. *John Brown*, National Parks Service, 20 Mar. 2018, www.nps.gov/people/john-brown.htm, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A photo of John Brown, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

"John Brown Song" A Skeleton's Odyssey: The Forensic Mystery of Watson Brown, Indiana's Digital Newspaper Program, Taylor, Stephen J., 21 Oct. 2015. <https://blog.newspapers.library.in.gov/a-skeletons-odyssey-the-forensic-mystery-of-watson-brown/>. Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A title page of the "John Brown Song" containing the lyrics and two Union related pictures as the song was a Union song. Through the lyrics, we gathered the impact John Brown had on the abolitionist movement and his legacy as a martyr, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854; 1854; Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress, 1789 - 2011; General Records of the United States Government, Record Group 11; National Archives

Building, Washington, DC.,

<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/kansas-nebraska-act-1854>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

The primary Kansas-Nebraska Bill containing the outlines of the bill and formal wording that goes with it, used as an introduction picture to the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Laura. *The Miller House in Lawrence, KS*. 16 May 2018, “Lawrence, Kansas - 13 Historical Places from Quantrill’s Raid”, Historical, Travel Artsy, <https://travelartsy.com/quantrills-raid-lawrence-kansas/>, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

A primary present-day photo of the Miller house in a historical blog about Laura’s visit to Lawrence. She made the page Bleeding Kansas and Quantrill’s Raid and the research she did, used in The Raid tab.

“Lawrence Windmill.” spring 1864. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of windmill constructed by Swedish workers that powered a gristmill in local Lawrence. This photo helped us understand that even though the raid was extremely devastating the people of Lawrence were determined to succeed and thrive in the new state of Kansas. The windmill’s construction was temporarily stopped due to the raid but resumed just months later, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Mary Barber Carpenter. “The Lawrence Massacre.” Oct. 1863, *The Congregational Record*, 1, 9-10. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of Mary Carpenter who survived the raid. Her experience during the raid was very shocking and helped us understand the inhumanity of the raiders and the extreme violence that took place during the raid, used in The Raid tab.

“Members of the first party that emigrated from Massachusetts to Lawrence in 1854.” 1854, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of four of the first settlers in Lawrence, Kansas. The men included are Dr. Harrington, Ferdinand Fuller, G. W. Goss, and J. H. Morgan all in suits and fancy clothes. Helped us get a better perspective on the kinds of people that founded Lawrence, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Miller Home. 1858. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A photo of the Miller house before the raid. Used to compare with a present-day photo to show the relevance of the raid in Lawrence, used in The Raid tab.

“New England Emigrant Aid Company trade sign.” Between 1855 and 1858, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A nice metal sign most likely at the Boston headquarters of the New England Emigrant Aid Company used for advertising, used in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

“New York Times Newspaper Archives, Aug 22, 1863.” NewspaperArchive.com, New York Times, 22 Aug. 1863, newspaperarchive.com/new-york-times-aug-22-1863-p-1/, Accessed 6 April 2019.

An image of the front page of the New York Times which had an article about Quantrill’s Raid. This nationally dispersed newspaper shows the significance of the raid nationally as an article about the raid showed up at least one day after the event. People in the Union would be enraged when they read this, sparking more negative feelings toward the South, used in the Aftermath-National tab.

“Oak Hill Cemetery.” 1868, Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 27.

A photo of a horse and carriage coming out of the new Oak Hill cemetery. The cemetery was made after the war in honor of the victims of the raid and they started to move them to here from the Pioneer Cemetery. Helped us realize that Lawrence respects the people who died and wants to honor them along with showing us that the town was thriving as they had enough money to purchase land and make a cemetery, used in the Rebuilding tab.

“Quantrill’s Raid on Lawrence, Kansas.”. 1863-1865. Missouri Historical Society, <http://collections.mohistory.org/resource/157185>, Accessed 6 April 2019.

A primary wood engraved image of Quantrill’s Raid. Accurately captured the chaotic mood of the raid and the violence of the raiders. We used this image in The Raid tab helping the viewer picture the raid in their head.

“Remaining Pioneers of Quantrell's [sic] Band”. 1909. Quantrill’s Raid, *KU Libraries Exhibits*, RH PH 18:L:8.6, <https://exhibits.lib.ku.edu/items/show/5885>, Accessed 9 April 2019.

A postcard with a picture of Quantrill's men having a reunion, used in the Legacy tab because the legacy of Quantrill's Raid was great enough for the men who participated to have a reunion.

Reunion of Quantrill's Raid survivors in Lawrence, Kansas. 1925. Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kshs.org/index.php?url=km/items/view/557>, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

A photo 62 years after the raid of the current living survivors of the raid still living in Lawrence. This amazing photo represents more than just survivors of a massacre it represents the rebuilding of Lawrence and the foundation of the Lawrence we know today, used in the Legacy tab.

“Reunion Silk from the Sixth Annual Re-Union of the survivors of Quantrell's [sic] Guerrillas”, Independence, Missouri, 22 Aug. 1903, *KU Libraries Exhibits*, <https://exhibits.lib.ku.edu/exhibits/show/quantrill/item/5882>, Accessed 9 April 2019.

A promotional banner for another reunion of Quantrill's men in Missouri, used in the Legacy tab. This primary silk is interesting because it marks the sixth reunion they have had, showing they celebrate the raid with no remorse.

Rice, J. E. *Drawing of Early Lawrence*. 1855, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A primary drawing of Lawrence, Kansas before Quantrill's Raid. This Drawing of different types of houses on the Kansas River gives us an insight of what life and the landscape of Lawrence looked like, used on the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Richardson, Albert D. “A Ferry Crossing the Kansas River with a View of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, in 1857.” *Beyond the Mississippi*, 1867, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A primary drawing of a ferry crossing the Kansas River showing how wagons, horses and people get across the river before the bridge is built, which was built after the raid; used in Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Robinson, Sara T. D. “Ruins of the Free-State Hotel in Lawrence in 1856.” *Kansas; Its Interior and Exterior Life*, 1856. Griffin, C. S. *The University of Kansas and the Sack of Lawrence: A Problem of Intellectual Honesty*, Kansas Historical Society,

<https://www.kshs.org/p/the-university-of-kansas-and-the-sack-of-lawrence/13191>, Accessed 9 Feb. 2019.

A sketch of Lawrence and the Free State Hotel after the Sack on Lawrence. Shows destruction along with the geography of the town. Helped us visualize the aftermath of the sack along with the reaction of the people, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Rogers, Henry D. General map of the United States, showing the area and extent of the free & slave-holding states, and the territories of the Union. 1857. London: John Murray; Edinburgh: W. & A.K. Johnston. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/95682125/>, Accessed 13 May 2019.

A map, drawing, of the United States in 1857 showcasing the union and slave state sides. We photoshopped a circle around the town of Lawrence to show where it was in relation to the other states in America. We thought this was important for our website because Lawrence, Kansas is less known to other people around America; used in the Early Lawrence Kansas tab, introducing Lawrence.

Ruger, A. "Birdseye View of the City of Lawrence, Kansas." 1869, Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 26.

A drawing of the city of Lawrence just 3 years after Quantrill's Raid and it points out landmarks of the city. Helps realize the rebuilding that had to be done and how fast they managed to populate and establish their town, used in the Rebuilding tab.

The Ruins of Lawrence, Kansas. Dean, Virgil W. "Images of America Lawrence". Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015. Harper's Weekly Correspondent. Harper's Weekly, The Ruins of Lawrence, Kansas, 19 Sept. 1863.

A drawing of Lawrence, Kansas after the raid published in a national newspaper, Harper's Weekly, produced by a Harper's Weekly correspondent. Helped us realize that most likely almost everyone in the United States saw this picture and was informed about the atrocity of Quantrill's Raid. This drawing was used in the Aftermath - Local tab.

"Seal of the City of Lawrence." Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A seal of the city which was characterized on February 20, 1858. The seal shows a Phoenix rising from the ashes of the city in 1863, Quantrill's Raid. Helped us realize that

the city of Lawrence viewed themselves as something beautiful and not held down by the past, the city will rise again, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Skaggs, Larkin. "Exhume Bones of a Quantrill Raider". 10 Sept. 1912, Lawrence Daily Journal. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

Evidence that Quantrill's Raiders were getting killed alongside the Lawrencians helping us get a better perspective of the raid. The newspaper announcement also shows the continuity of the raid; the city of Lawrence was still influenced by the raid in 1912 as it was something they could not escape, used in the Aftermath - Local tab.

Suffragettes, Topeka, Kansas. 1912. Kansas Memory, Kansas Historical Society, <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/222>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A primary picture on a website of suffragettes going to vote that we used in the Legacy tab. The use of this is to show the role of women after the raid and where their vigor of abolition went - the women's suffrage movement.

Summer of 1863. Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries. Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015, p. 22.

Picture of Lawrence, Kansas just months before Quantrill's Raid at the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop (modern-day Seventh St.) looking west. The photo showcases the mass amount of freight-wagons in Lawrence in the early Civil War. Helped us image the town before the raid along with the impact on the freight industry, used in the Early Lawrence Kansas tab.

Wise, Henry A. "Treason!", 4 Nov. 1859, The Library of Virginia, <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/Civil-War/John-Brown.htm>. Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Pamphlet brings news of John Brown's sentence to be hanged while asking the reader to pray for him. Helps us see that John Brown was influential all over the country, even in Virginia, and that his death made him a martyr because what he did while alive was for his country and his God, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Music

"John Brown Song" Watkins Museum of History, Library of Congress.

The song came from Watkins Museum of History with courtesy to Library of Congress. The song is an old Union song that the soldiers would sing and change the lyrics to on their marches to battles or pass the time. Helped us grasp the idea that John Brown was an influencer across the nation for many generations and was a big symbol during the Civil War for the Union and everything they stood for, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Speeches

Brown, John. Speech to Charles Town, Va., court and jury. 2 Nov. 1859, *The New York Times*, 3 Nov. 1859, <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1859/11/03/78943383.pdf>, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Before being sentenced to death the court asked John if he wished to speak, he did and this was his speech, recorded by the New York Times. Description of speech, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Colonel S.N. Wood. "Quarter-Centennial Speech at Topeka". Robinson, Charles. *The Kansas Conflict*. Lawrence, Kansas, Journal Publishing Company, 1898, p. 24-25.

Wood, in his speech to the people of Topeka, addresses the people of Topeka about the courage the people had to emigrate to Kansas, a battleground for slavery rights. The pioneers he said were excited for change as they grew up hating slavery and wanted it to stop, used a quote from this speech to showcase Kansas as a battleground for the expansion of slavery from the very beginning in the Early Lawrence, Kansas tab.

Lincoln, Abraham. "Speech at Peoria, Illinois". 16 Oct. 1854. Basler, Roy P. *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*. 1953, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Vol. 2, p. 248. "Speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Act". *The U.S. Constitution: A Reader*. 2012, Hillsdale College Press, p. 467-479, <https://online.hillsdale.edu/document.doc?id=263>, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

Speech about the Kansas-Nebraska Act by Abraham Lincoln. This helped us understand that not only he did not like slavery before he was president but that he did not like the idea of white men deciding what would be slave territory or not without consulting the black men, used in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

Secondary

Articles

Belt, Mike. "Book chronicles Lawrence lynching". 19 June 2005,
<http://www.lawrence.com/news/2005/jun/19/lynching/>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

An article about how contradictory Lawrence is because in 1882 three African American men were lynched in Lawrence, something they supposedly fought against during the Border War. We quoted Belt in the Legacy tab.

Ranney, Dave. "Quantrill's legacy differs on each side of the border". 21 Aug. 2005,
http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2005/aug/21/quantrills_legacy_differs_each_side_border/,
 , Accessed 8 April 2019.

An article about the differing legacy of Quantrill's Raid on both sides of the border. Missouri hail Quantrill as a hero and Kansas sees him as a villain. We used a picture in the article of Tom Mendenhall, a Missouri basketball fan, in the Legacy tab.

Shepherd, Sarah. "Quilt highlights the role of African-Americans in Quantrill's raid and rebuilding Lawrence". 19 Aug. 2013, Lawrence Journal World,
<http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2013/aug/19/quilt-highlights-role-african-americans-quantrills/>,
 Accessed 7 April 2019.

An article pointing out the role African Americans played in the raid and rebuilding of Lawrence. The quilt "Still We Rise" is the main focal point of the article and we quoted the observations of Shepherd in the Rebuilding tab.

Books

Armitage, Katie H. *Lawrence: Survivors of Quantrill's Raid*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2010, pp. 31-54.

A book detailing Lawrence before and after the raid from 1854 to 1925 with primary pictures and in-depth introductions to each chapter about each period of the rage and reconstruction. Armitage's book provided us with a detailed overview of the raid.

Benedict, Bryce D. *Jayhawkers: The Civil War Brigade of James Henry Lane*. Norman, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press, 2009

A book following James Henry Lane, leader of the Jayhawkers, and his men, gaining national attention as the saviors of Kansas and the terror of Missouri. We learned a ton about the jayhawkers and the events that influenced them, one of them being the

Kansas-Nebraska Act. We quoted at the end of the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab to conclude it and to introduce the incoming conflict.

Castel, Albert. "The Bloodiest Man in American History". *Kansas Revisited: Historical Images and Perspectives*, edited by Paul K. Stuewe, Lawrence, Kansas, Division of Continuing Education: The University of Kansas, 1990, p. 106-116.

An article about Quantrill and his Raid on Lawrence. We learned more about the Missouri perspective with this source. Quoted in the Bleeding Kansas tab talking about why Missouri hates and wants to raid Lawrence, used a transition to the tragedy section.

Dean, Virgil W. *Images of America Lawrence*. Charleston, South Carolina, Arcadia Publishing, 2015.

A collection of primary pictures taken in Lawrence or about Lawrence with some secondary analysis by Dean. Helped us extremely by visualizing Lawrence and most of its aspects from its founding to modern day. Most importantly he took pictures from after the raid that we use throughout our website.

Embattled Lawrence: Conflict & Community, edited by Dennis Domer & Barbara Watkins, Lawrence, Kansas, The University of Kansas Continuing Education, 2001.

An anthology of articles about Lawrence from many different authors from the start of the town to present day city. Helped us understand the topics like Quantrill, citizens life before and after the raid and John Brown from other points of view which is essential in the research process. The text also had primary quotes that were helpful in putting yourself in the victim's shoes.

Sheridan, Richard H. "The Historic Jayhawkers and the Mythical Jayhawk". *Embattled Lawrence: Conflict & Community*, edited by Dennis Domer & Barbara Watkins, Lawrence, Kansas, The University of Kansas Continuing Education, 2001, p. 43-44.

An article written to describe and inform the reader about the Jayhawk and Jayhawkers which are a huge part of the culture in Lawrence, Kansas. The local university, The University of Kansas's mascot is the Jayhawk referenced from the Jayhawkers. Used to find information about James Lane, the leader of the Jayhawker group, in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Etcheson, Nicole. *Bleeding Kansas: Contested Liberty in the Civil War Era*. Lawrence, Kansas, University Press of Kansas, 2004.

A very informational book analyzing the Border War between Kansas and Missouri leading up to the Civil War focusing on why Kansas is important nationally in this time period. Nicole found that it was important to New Englanders, Southerners, and African Americans because of slavery, race, and economics with a backbone “concern for the fate of the white men’s liberty” (p. xi). This helped us tremendously by opening our minds to our topics’ national significance and the other perspectives we haven’t considered. We used many quotes from many different pages and chapters throughout our website.

Goodrich, Thomas. *Bloody Dawn: The Story of the Lawrence Massacre*. Kent, Ohio, The Kent State University Press, 1991.

A research book with an interesting narrative going in depth to the Lawrence Massacre. Had self-made graphics we used along with analysis of the catastrophic event, nationally and locally intertwined with primary sources and accounts. Helped us visualize the significance and impacts of the Raid.

Goodrich, Thomas. *War to the Knife: Bleeding Kansas, 1854-1861*. Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, Stackpole Books, 1998.

A research-rich book regarding the intricacies of Bleeding Kansas that helped us get a grasp of the different groups that contributed in the conflict. We used a quote from page 213 that described Jayhawkers and what they are and did; in the Early Lawrence Kansas tab.

Houts, Joseph K. Jr. *Quantrill’s Thieves*. Kansas City, Missouri, Truman Publishing Company, 2002.

A book about the raiders that caused havoc on the border, known as guerillas. It gives a brief historical context to the raids they did and the goes in depth about the lives of Quantrill and his men. We learned more information about Quantrill but we also learned about the men, their names and their lives: why they joined Quantrill and the guerillas and the number of them who raided Lawrence, used quotes and a picture from the book housed in Quantrill and His Path tab.

Isely, Bliss. *Early Days in Kansas*. Topeka, Kansas, Kansas State Teachers Association, 1927.

A simple reading book about Kansas when it was trying to become a free state hitting on topics like the homes in Kansas Territory, John Brown, Quantrill's life, and the start of border problems. We learned the basics of most of our historical context tab to contribute to our already strong foundation, used a drawing on page 48 in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Petersen, Paul R. *Quantrill at Lawrence: the Untold Story*. Gretna, Louisiana, Pelican Pub. Co., 2011.

In his book, Petersen describes Quantrill and his raid on Lawrence. Petersen's take on Quantrill's raid is unique compared to most of the other sources. His perspective is most likely that of a Missourians, whereas most of the other sources come from a Kansan perspective helping us see and make a well-rounded analysis for our website.

Dictionary

"Popular Sovereignty." Merriam-Webster.com, Merriam-Webster, 18 Jan. 2018, [www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/popular sovereignty](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/popular%20sovereignty). Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

Gave us a definition of popular sovereignty we could use as a direct citation in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab. Helped us define popular sovereignty, see its origin, and see other examples of the word.

Essays

Rucker, Walter C., Jr. "Kansas-Nebraska Act." *American History*, ABC-CLIO, 2018.

Walter Rucker is an African American professor of history at Rutgers University and specializes in African American history. His in-depth analysis of the passage of and reactions to the Kansas-Nebraska Act helped shape a picture of the political climate during the nineteenth century and give us a deeper understanding of both sides of the Kansas-Nebraska Act during the research process.

Watts, Dale E. "How Bloody Was Bleeding Kansas? : Political Killings in Kansas Territory, 1854–1861." *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*, vol. 18, no. 2, 1995, pp. 119–129. https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/1995summer_watts.pdf, Accessed 2 Dec. 2018.

An essay about the actual true death tolls of Bleeding Kansas. It contains a full list of those people who died, their names, where and when they died, and their political affiliation during Bleeding Kansas. The article helped us understand the gravity of Bleeding Kansas.

Exhibits

Kansas-Nebraska Act Exhibit and *The Kansas Question Exhibit*. Carnegie Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Carnegie Building is home to the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area sponsored exhibit on the Kansas-Nebraska Act and a brief history of Lawrence called *The Kansas Question*. Both helped consolidate our ideas regarding the popular sovereignty point of view and the conflict in Bleeding Kansas, along with providing many perspectives we have not encountered yet.

The History of Lawrence, Kansas. Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Watkins exhibit about Lawrence was our most influential and helpful resource. It provided useful pictures and quotes that we used in our website. By studying the Watkins we came to the conclusion that the city of Lawrence was resilient, hardworking, and tough. The raid did not stop Lawrence from becoming one of the biggest and most influential cities in Kansas. Every quote that says it is from the Watkins is from this source.

Historical Markers

Kansas Historical Society and the State Highway Commission. *Lawrence*. Constant Park, Lawrence, Kansas.

A historical marker showcasing the history of Lawrence in a park on the bank of the Kansas River. We took a picture of this marker and used it in the Legacy tab as this marker is a legacy of the raid and the history of Lawrence.

Sunflower Republic LLC et al. *Quantrill's Crossing*. Burrough's Creek Trail, Lawrence, Kansas.

A historical marker made with the assistance of Lawrence Public Library and the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area marking where Quantrill crossed into Lawrence in 1863. The marker also had little images with captions about who Quantrill was and the impact of the raid he committed on Lawrence. This shows the legacy of the raid and how it is integrated in Lawrence daily life. We used pictures from the marker in many tabs.

Images

Arellano, Trevor. *Eldridge Hotel*. 7 April 2019. Downtown, Lawrence, Kansas.

A personal picture we took of the current Eldridge Hotel in Downtown Lawrence, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Arellano, Trevor. *Entrance to Oak Hill Cemetery*. 24 March 2019. Oak Hill Cemetery, Lawrence, Kansas.

A personal picture we took of the entrance to the Oak Hill Cemetery in east Lawrence in 2019, used in the Rebuilding tab. Many things are the same as the metal work but the stones have been replaced.

Arellano, Trevor. *Gravestone of James H. Lane*. 24 March 2019. Oak Hill Cemetery, Lawrence, Kansas.

A picture we took at Oak Hill Cemetery of the gravestone of James H. Lane and his family. It is very close to the memorial of the victims of Quantrill's Raid that we have in the Legacy tab. The picture of his grave is in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Arellano, Trevor. *The Intersection of Mass and Seventh Looking South*. 7 April 2019. Downtown, Lawrence, Kansas.

A primary photo we took of Downtown Lawrence approximately where the 1867 photo was taken, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Border Showdown. Echlin, Greg. 27 Feb. 2012, "What's Next in the Border War?", KCUR, <https://www.kcur.org/post/whats-next-border-war#stream/0>, Accessed 8 April 2019.

A promotional photo of the Border Showdown between the sports teams of KU and Mizzou showcasing that the local community enterprises off of the rivalry. We used the image in the Legacy tab.

Curry, John Steuart. *Tragic Prelude*. 1940, Kansas capitol building. "Kansas State Capitol - Online Tour - Tragic Prelude." *Kansas Historical Society*, www.kshs.org/p/kansas-state-capitol-online-tour-tragic-prelude/16595, Accessed 11 Feb. 2019.

A painting of John Brown located on the second-floor rotunda in the east wing in the capitol building in Topeka, Kansas. Helped us see that the state of Kansas is proud of

John Brown and what he did for Kansas and the issue of slavery as a whole, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Kratzer, Brian W. *Our Confederate Dead and Gravestone of William Quantrill*. Boester, Seth. "Missouri's largest Confederate memorial has drawn little controversy". 25 Nov. 2018, State News, Missourian, https://www.columbiamissourian.com/news/state_news/missouri-s-largest-confederate-memorial-has-drawn-little-controversy/article_5e675b6c-cb1c-11e8-a9b7-7bc60dc30888.html, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A picture of a memorial for the Confederate veterans buried in the Confederate Memorial State Historic Site and a picture of one of Quantrill's gravesites. We used an image of the memorial and gravestone in the Legacy tab, showing the modern view of the issue which by this article has not drawn controversy.

Krug, Nick. 27 Aug. 2017. Jackson, Marla, "Still We Rise", lawrence.com, <http://www.lawrence.com/photos/2017/aug/27/318780/>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

An image of a quilt by Jackson depicting the role of African Americans during and after the raid. We used this picture in the Rebuilding tab.

KU v. Missouri. Bedore, Gary, 2 March 2009. "Unrivalled Rout", Men's Basketball, <http://www2.kusports.com/photos/galleries/2009/mar/01/ku-vs-missouri/>, Accessed 8 April 2019.

A picture of the KU student section during a game against Missouri. The students had a huge modified picture of the John Brown painting by John Steuart Curry used in the Bleeding Kansas tab. This picture is used in the Legacy tab, showcasing the legacy of John Brown and the rivalry between the University Of Kansas and The University of Missouri that originated from the Border War.

Original Jayhawk. KU Bookstore, University of Kansas, <https://www.kubookstore.com/images/product/medium/121464.jpg>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A picture of the 1912 Jayhawk but in a modern design, used in the Legacy tab to showcase the mainstream media representation of the Border War.

"Quantrill's Raid: The Lawrence Massacre." Lawrence, KS Convention and Visitors Bureau.

A pamphlet we took from the Watkins Museum of History that talked about Quantrill's Raid and located where key spots are today. We used a picture of a graphic showcasing Quantrill's path into Lawrence and the houses he burned, in the Quantrill's Path tab.

Rockstar Games. *Red Dead Redemption 2*. 26 Oct. 2018, Red Dead Redemption 2, <https://www.xbox.com/en-US/games/red-dead-redemption-2>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A picture of the logo for the game, Red Dead Redemption 2; used in the Legacy tab to accompany a quote describing the game and that Quantrill's Raid shows up in the game.

The Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas City member. *Union Prison Collapse*. Newcomer, Daniel, Union Prison Collapse Historical Marker, 8 July 2016, <https://www.theclio.com/web/entry?id=24271>, Accessed 9 Feb. 2019.

Photo of a historical marker of the Union prison collapse at Grand & I-670 in Kansas City. The women's prison is said to be a big cause of Quantrill's Raid because the Union soldiers rounded up Bushwacker relatives and the building collapsed killing at least 4 and injuring many more, used to describe this event in the Quantrill and his Path tab.

Turner, Samantha. *View of East Lawrence*. 5 June 2017. Oread Hotel, Lawrence, Kansas.

A primary photo we took of east Lawrence on top of the Oread Hotel on top of Mount Oread, approximately the same place the 1867 photo was taken, used in the Rebuilding tab.

Interviews

Hickox, William. Personal Interview. 5 April 2019.

An interview with Dr. Hickox. We interviewed them about the national significance of Quantrill's Raid along with the role of women in the rebuilding process. They gave us another insight from an established local historian view with many little interesting facts about the raid and other big facts about the national impact not present in the Watkins Museum of History, where he worked. We quoted them in many tabs.

Warren, Kim. Personal Interview. 1 April 2019.

An interview with Dr. Warren, a professor of United States history and various other classes regarding gender and race studies from the University of Kansas. We interviewed

them about Lawrence's particular view toward the abolition movement, African Americans, and women's role in rebuilding Lawrence. They provided insight about how Lawrence was an abolition stronghold yet they had still a non-progressive view of ending slavery: to make an equal economic playing field between the North and South. They also directed us to other sources. We quoted them in many tabs.

Paintings

Bingham, George Caleb. *Martial Law, Order No. 11*. 1869 - 70, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A painting dramatizing and showing the truth of General Order No. 11. General Order No. 11 displaced many families and this painting shows them waiting for the train to leave their homes. Bingham disliked the call General Thomas Ewing Jr. made and made the painting to sway public opinion in places other than the affected. We used it in the Aftermath - National tab, adding what the nation might have seen the Order do.

Coleman, Joe. *The Ballad of Quantrill's Raiders*. 1992, Spencer Museum of Art, Lawrence, Kansas. Shepherd, Sara. "The raid in art". 18 Aug. 2018, Lawrence Journal World, <http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2013/aug/18/raid-art/>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A colorful painting about the actions Quantrill and his cohorts committed created by a man from Connecticut - showing national significance. We used this painting in the Legacy tab to show how national culture was affected by the raiders and Bleeding Kansas.

Noble, Thomas Satterwhite. *John Brown's Blessing*. 1867, Luce Center, New York, NY. Rasmussen, William M. S. and Robert S. Tilton. *Lee and Grant*. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, 2007. Holzer, Harold and The New-York Historical Society. "The Civil War in 50 Objects." New York: Viking, 2013, <https://www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/john-browns-blessing>, Accessed 31 March 2019.

A painting of John Brown stopping to bless a young black child while soldiers and white people look on. This painting demonstrates the nation's new attitude to this new antislavery celebrity. Helped us see that abolitionists celebrated him as a martyr to the antislavery cause while southern whites denounced him and his northern supporters and his legacy right after his execution at Harpers Ferry. Used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Ulmer, Ernst. *Blood Stained Dawn*. about 1991, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A dramatized painting of an interpretation of Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence made from various primary accounts. Gave us context view of Lawrence with what was happening, used as a background to every title page and on The Raid tab.

Poem

Hughes, Langston. "October 16: The Raid". *Collected Poems of Langston Hughes*, edited by Langston Hughes and David E. Roessel, Random House, Inc., 1932, p. 77. *Embattled Lawrence: Conflict & Community*, edited by Dennis Domer and Barbara Watkins, The University of Kansas Continuing Education, 2001, p. 34.

Poem by Langston Hughes referring to the raid on Harper's Ferry by John Brown where he got caught. After he got caught he was hanged. This poem again is showing the immortalization of John Brown and his impact. Langston Hughes was most likely inclined to write this because he grew up in Lawrence, Kansas where the Border War and John Brown's influence was most present. Used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Radio Play

Crafton, Allen. *Quantrill's Raid*. 1937, KFKU. Kansas Magazine. Lawrence Public Library, Lawrence, Kansas.

A radio play presented by the broadcasting station of the University of Kansas, also printed in the Kansas Magazine. This play showcases a fictional experience of a family during the raid, used in the Legacy tab. This is portraying of Quantrill's Raid in media many years after the raid, emphasizing the impact and the legacy it has.

Stulptures

Brothers, Jim. "From the Ashes". Lawrence Visitor Center, Lawrence, Kansas.

Sculpture by the nationally recognized sculpture, Jim Brothers, who made the sculpture of Dwight D. Eisenhower in the National Statuary Hall in Washington D.C. The sculpture is a person/phoenix hybrid rising from the ashes of Lawrence - a local symbol of Quantrill's Raid. We used pictures we took of the sculpture in the Legacy tab.

Bust of James Lane. Late 1800's or early 1900's, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A bust of James Lane the leader of the Jayhawkers and the Free State party, used in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

Videos

Civil War History - Osceola, Missouri Historic Marker. Channel KCVids816, YouTube, 30 April 2017, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXmeo4jO2IE>, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

A video describing the history of the Missouri town of Osceola. In the video, he captures monument memorializing the Sack of Osceola and we screenshotted it and put it in the Quantrill and his Path tab.

McGorry. *Quantrill's 1863 Raid on Lawrence, Kansas*. 18 Dec. 2018. 22 Oct. 2018, Civil War and Origins of Lawrence, National Cable Satellite Corporation, C-Span, <https://www.c-span.org/video/?c4768559/quantrills-1863-raid-lawrence-kansas>, Accessed 8 April 2019.

A video clip about the raid featuring Steve Nowak, executive director of the Watkins Museum of History. We quoted his words in the video describing what happened the day of the raid, used in The Raid tab.

Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence. Channel The Civil War Traveler, Youtube, 1 July 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O1XiOOtqgh8>, Accessed 11 Feb. 2019.

A video of a civil war historian interviewing Will Hickox, Ph.D. & Public Engagement Coordinator at the Watkins Museum of History in Lawrence, Kansas. Hickox describes Quantrill's Raid in front of *Blood Stained Dawn* by Ernst Ulmer. The Civil War Traveler travels across the nation going to multiple historic sites and interviewing the local historian there. We cut the interview into different parts and put it into these different tabs, The Raid and Rebuilding.

Sound Smart: The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 | History. Channel History, Youtube, 26 Nov. 2016, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYP854GAPAU>, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

A video all about the Kansas-Nebraska Act with Matthew Pinsker, a historian. Helped us realize the causes and consequences of the Act and what Douglas did to pass the Act, used a portion of this video that talked about Stephen A. Douglas in the Kansas-Nebraska Act tab.

The Raid on Harpers Ferry. Channel Smithsonian Magazine, Produced by Meredith Bragg, YouTube, 23 Feb. 2010, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11gevEoaJsk>, Accessed 31 March 2019.

This video by the Smithsonian Magazine takes a closer look at John Brown at Harpers Ferry and the impact of him and this plot to take out military armory and cause a revolt among slaves in Virginia. We used a clip from the video describing that night and how John Brown was later captured and hanged in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

150th anniversary nearing of Quantrill's Raid. Channel 41 Action News, Youtube, 18 Aug. 2013, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTzbR4j0IuI>, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

A television news report about the 150th anniversary of the raid and the rivalry that is still present today. Gave us a clear example of how the tensions between Kansas and Missouri still linger today and how different their perspectives are on the raid, used in the Legacy tab.

Websites

“Bleeding Kansas (U.S. National Park Service) Fort Scott National Historic Site.” *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 15 Aug. 2017, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/bleeding-kansas.htm>, Accessed 25 Nov. 2018.

An overview of Bleeding Kansas by the National Park Service. Bleeding Kansas was from 1854 - 1861 and blood were shed, hence the name “Bleeding Kansas”. The article went into depth in the murder and mayhem in the Kansas Territory during this time.

Cass County Public Library. *General Order No. 11*, Cass County Public Library. <http://www.casscolibrary.org/casscountyhistory/panel13/>, Accessed 3 April. 2019.

A very useful and information-packed page about General Order No. 11 which displaced many, obliterated communities, and scorched lands. This page had many quotes about the Order as well as a graphic we used in the Aftermath - National page. Gen. Order No. 11 is a national effect of Quantrill's Raid because it is issued on behalf of the Union affecting a part other than the local community. The Order is also a tragedy for obvious reasons but it is also a triumph; families could no longer supply bushwhackers significantly lowering the raids in Kansas and negative physical interactions between Missouri and Kansas.

“Civil War: Guerillas, Jayhawkers, Bushwhackers”, Elmo Ingenthron Manuscript, Volume 2, Number 4, White River Valley Historical Quarterly, Summer 1965. Springfield-Greene County Library, <https://thelibrary.org/lochist/periodicals/wrv/V2/N4/s65b.htm>, Accessed 5 April 2019.

A transcript of the Elmo Ingenthron Manuscript in a website giving the difference between the guerillas, Jayhawkers, and Bushwackers. We used it in the website to define guerrillas in the Quantrill and His Path tab, helping us to know yet another interesting group of people.

Epps, Kristen. "Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence." *Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, 1854-1865*. The Kansas City Public Library.
<http://www.civilwaronthewesternborder.org/encyclopedia/quantrill%E2%80%99s-raid-lawrence>, Accessed 1 Dec. 2018.

This detailed source depicted the lead up to the raid and the event itself. Epps illustration of the motives behind Quantrill and his raiders provided us with a new perspective on the Lawrence Massacre.

Hale, Donald. "Quantrill's Raid and the Border War". 21 Aug. 2003, Morning Edition, NPR,
<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=1403947>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A website with the recording of an NPR episode featuring Quantrill's Raid; the details of the raid and the aftermath. We quoted Hale and Paul Stuewe, giving tours of Lawrence, many times throughout the website.

"His Soul Goes Marching On." *Introduction*, West Virginia Archives and History,
www.wvculture.org/history/jbexhibit/jbintroduction.html, Accessed 12 Feb. 2019.

A website about John Brown and his legacy on the country. Helped us by providing an insightful quote about John from Frank Sanborn that we used in our website, used this quote in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

"Inflation Rate between 1863-2019 | Inflation Calculator." *\$2 In 1890 → 2018 | Inflation Calculator*, Official Data: Economy, Inflation, and More,
www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1863?amount=2000000, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

A calculator for converting past U.S. currency to today's currency. Gives inflation rate and stats about that, used for converting the damage money from 1863 to 2019 money in The Aftermath - Local tab.

"Lawrence KS Demographics Data." Lawrence KS Demographics Data with Population from Census,

www.towncharts.com/Kansas/Demographics/Lawrence-city-KS-Demographics-data.html, Accessed 5 April 2019.

A website that provided the census of Lawrence, Kansas in 2016, the latest census for the city. We used the data to calculate the percentage of males that would hypothetically die if the raid were to happen today. This demonstrates how destructive the raid actually was and puts into perspective of how costly the raid was on Lawrence.

Lysen, Dylan. "Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence Appears in Popular Video Game". 14 Dec. 2018, Lawrence Journal World. Kansas News, US News and World Report, <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/kansas/articles/2018-12-14/quantrills-raid-on-lawrence-appears-in-popular-video-game>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A website about how the topic of Quantrill's Raid showed up in Pop Culture - a popular video game, Red Dead Redemption 2. We quoted the website in the Legacy tab describing the game and how the raid topic came up in the game.

O'Bryan, Tony. "Jayhawkers". *Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, 1854-1865*. The Kansas City Public Library. <http://www.civilwaronthewesternborder.org/encyclopedia/jayhawkers>, Accessed 31 Mar. 2019.

A website focusing on the Jayhawkers as a group throughout the Border War and the beginning of the Civil War. Quoted in the Early Lawrence Kansas tab illustrating who could be a Jayhawker and who they were. From our perspective, living in Lawrence, we grew up thinking they were saints and saved Kansas, yet they were just as violent and scary toward the Missourians as the bushwhackers from Missouri were to the Kansans.

"Quantrill's Raid." *KU Libraries, The University of Kansas*. <https://exhibits.lib.ku.edu/exhibits/show/quantrill/quantrillraid/quantrillbefore>, Accessed 20 Nov. 2018.

This local source was helpful by painting the picture of life in Lawrence before Quantrill's destruction. It also provided more information into who James Lane was.

"Sack of Lawrence." *Kansapedia, Kansas Historical Society*, Dec. 2017, www.kshs.org/kansapedia/sack-of-lawrence/19754, Accessed 9 Feb. 2019.

The website was useful in finding information about the Sack of Lawrence. The sack was also tragic because Douglas County Sheriff Samuel Jones, a proslavery advocate, and his men destroyed Lawrence leaving it in ruins. They attacked to try and stop some unconvicted free-staters that fled from Leecompton before trial on grounds of treason.

Tanner, Beccy. "150 Years Later, Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence Still Stirs Deep Emotions – on Both Sides." *The Story of Kansas*, The Wichita Eagle, 26 Aug. 2013, www.kansas.com/news/local/news-columns-blogs/the-story-of-kansas/article1121021.html, Accessed 10 Feb. 2019.

This article about the 125th anniversary of Quantrill's Raid gave many perspectives on the event many years after it occurred. Thomas Goodrich, a Kansas Historian, Ken Spurgeon who is a Kansas historian, author, and filmmaker, and Tom Rafine a Missouri historian tie in common events to describe the atrocities of the raid making it relatable and memorable to the reader. This helped us see a historian point of view on the massacre made by Quantrill and understand the importance of the raid today. Used a quote by in The Raid and the Aftermath - Local tab.

"Trigger Events of the Civil War." *American Battlefield Trust*, 23 Apr. 2018, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/trigger-events-civil-war>, Accessed 2 Dec. 2018.

The American Battlefield Trust works to preserve the battlefields of the United States and educate the public about the lands history and its significance. "Trigger Events of the Civil War" gave a clear, organized timeline that showed the overlap of events leading up to the civil war and their significance. Their timeline assisted us in chronological reasoning.

"What's The History of the Jayhawk?" History of KU, KU Info, The University of Kansas, <https://kuinfo.ku.edu/whats-history-jayhawk>, Accessed 7 April 2019.

A website addressing the question of the Jayhawk mascot. Provides a brief history of the term "Jayhawk" in Bleeding Kansas and why/who created the first Jayhawk, quoted in the Legacy tab coupled with a picture of the 1912 Jayhawk.

"William Clarke Quantrill." PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 2001, www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/i_r/quantrell.htm, Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

A website used to research and find common information about Quantrill and his activity in Lawrence, Kansas. Quantrill was the leader of guerillas that raided and tormented people around the border sympathetic to the abolition cause. We quoted this website for a section describing Quantrill in the Bleeding Kansas tab.

William Clarke Quantrill Society. 2014, "Facts and Questions", Missouri Partisan Rangers, <http://wcqsociety.com/faq/>, Accessed 8 April 2019.

A website answering common questions about Quantrill while inserting their Missouri sided positions. We quoted the answer to the question, "Why have historians treated Quantrill's band so unkindly", in the Legacy tab.