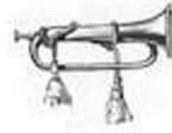




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City
436 West 88th Terrace
Kansas City MO 64114

An IRC 501(c)(3)
Charitable Organization
Website- <http://cwrtkc.org/>
Join us on Facebook!

549th Regular Meeting Wednesday, March 15, 2023

Milburn Golf and Country Club

7501 West 69th Street, Overland Park, KS 66204

Social hour begins at 5:30 p.m. and dinner is at 6:30 p.m.

This meeting will include a plated dinner at a cost of \$34.00 per person. Reservations are required in order to attend the dinner meeting.

Reservation Deadline: Tuesday, March 7th.

To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

March Program



Dr. Harry S. Laver with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College will be our speaker. The title of his program is "Learning the Art of Joint Operations: General U. S. Grant and Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote." The coordination between the Union army and navy played a major role in the Union victories at Forts Henry and Donelson in 1862.

Dr. Laver last spoke to our Round Table at the dinner meeting on January 19, 2022. His program that night was titled: "Grant vs Lee." He is an excellent speaker.

Dinner Meeting Reservation Policy

The Executive Committee met on February 11th and has tweaked the meal reservation policy as follows:

- Effective with the meal reservation for the March dinner meeting, all reservations must be submitted to **Marlene Natoli** on the Tuesday, rather than the Wednesday, one week before the CWRT dinner meeting. This will ensure that an accurate count can be submitted to the Milburn Country Club on Wednesday, one week ahead of the dinner meeting, as specified in our contract with the Country Club.
- Also, the “standing reservation list” will no longer be used for member dinner reservations. This will ensure that a monthly accurate reservation number can be submitted to Milburn Country Club, as specified in our contract. Please e-mail or call **Marlene Natoli** each month if you are planning on attending. To make a reservation, please contact Marlene at 913-764-1336 or by e-mail at <mailto:marnatoli@att.net>
- A reservation is required in order to attend the dinner meeting. Anyone who attends without a dinner reservation may not be seated, depending on the number of possible no-shows.
- **Please note that the cost of a dinner is now \$34.00 per person.** If you make a reservation, but are not able to attend the dinner meeting for any reason, you *must* contact **Marlene Natoli** by either phone or e-mail prior to the reservation deadline to cancel. Meals are prepared based on reservations and the Round Table must pay for meals whether or not they are served. You could be responsible for your meal if you made a reservation, did not attend, and did not cancel before the deadline.
- You can pay for your meal at the dinner meeting or by mailing a check to **Dick Titterington**. Make check payable to the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. Dick’s mailing address is: 4125 NW Willow Drive, Kansas City MO 64116.

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the March dinner meeting: Italian sausage lasagna and asparagus with garlic bread. Dessert will be Tiramisu. All dinners are served with house salad and Milburn house dressing, sliced bread, iced tea, water, and coffee.

Gluten free and vegetarian meals are available with advance notice. Please advise **Marlene Natoli** if you

require a gluten free or vegetarian meal when making your reservation.

This Month’s Speaker



Dr. Harry S. Laver was Professor of History and Political Science at Southeastern Louisiana University and is a Fulbright Scholar awardee. He received a BA in zoology from the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill in 1983, an MA in history from the University of North Carolina - Charlotte in 1992, and a PhD in history from the University of Kentucky in 1998. Dr. Laver has authored the following books:

- *The Leadership of Ulysses S. Grant: A General Who Will Fight.*
- *The Art of Command: Military Leadership from George Washington to Colin Powell.*

Live Auction Book Sales

We would like to thank Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** for managing the book sales each month. Arnold will auction off the following Civil War books in March:

- *The American Civil War:* Photos from the Library of Congress. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle* by Kenneth W. Noe. Published in 2011. The Battle of Perryville KY was fought on October 8, 1862. In excellent condition with dust jacket.

- *The Day Dixie Died 1865-1866* by Tom and Debra Goodrich. Deb Goodrich served as president of our Round Table in 2007-2008. In mint condition with dust jacket.
- *Pea Ridge* by William L. Shea and Earl J. Hess. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill NC. In excellent condition with dust jacket.

Last Month's Program



Sergeant Major Arnold W. Schofield

In honor of Black History Month, **Arnold Schofield** gave an excellent presentation titled: "Non-traditional Perspectives on the Underground Railroad and the Iron Clads." The "Iron Clads" was the nickname given to the Second Kansas Colored Infantry regiment during the Civil War.

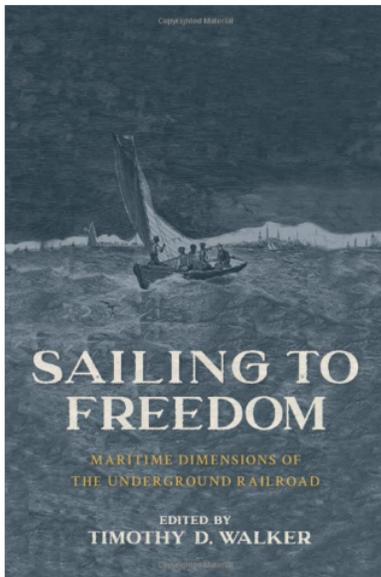
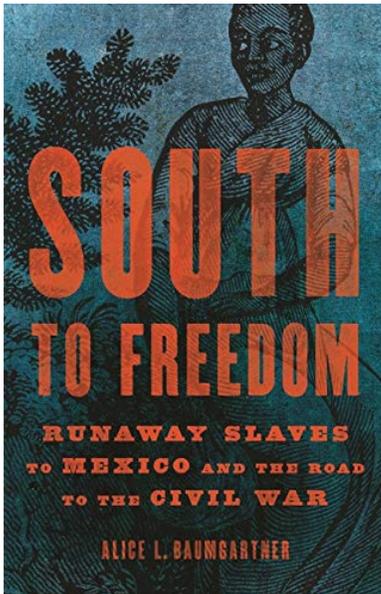
Arnold handed out a National Park Service brochure titled: "National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom." The brochure includes a map showing how slaves escaped to northern free states, Spanish Florida, the Caribbean islands, Canada, and Mexico. The following are the main points of Arnold's presentation:

- The "Border War" in the 1850's was fought between pro-slavery forces and anti-slavery forces over whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free state or a slave state. However, 30-40 years before Kansas Territory was created in 1854, there was another border war that was fought over slavery.
- The lower northern states of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania shared a border with the slave states of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The

population of the border states was divided ideologically. There were more slaves in Virginia than any other state. As early as 1815-1820, settlers on both sides of the Ohio River fought a border war. Thousands of slaves escaped overland into Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

- Some of the most publicized descriptions of the border war involved John Brown. He was a zealot who believed in dying for what he believed in. Brown constructed a building, known as Fort Brown, at the Marais des Cygnes massacre site in 1858. One night, Brown heard a knock at his door. It was an escaped slave who asked Brown to rescue the slave's family. Brown brought the family back to Kansas. However, one of the rescue party killed the farmer who held the slave's family.
- Arnold said there is a myth that slaves always traveled at night or in secret. John Brown took the slaves and traveled in wagons in broad daylight. They traveled to Topeka and then headed north. At the "Battle of the Spurs", Brown defended the slaves and continued on. The slaves traveled through Nebraska Territory, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and then into Canada.
- In 1859, John Brown planned his raid on Harpers Ferry VA. He had three objectives: occupy the arsenal, take hostages, and take weapons. Brown planned to leave Harpers Ferry and escape into the nearby mountains. He wanted to build fortified structures on the "Great Trail" (Appalachian Trail) and hoped that the slaves would revolt and come join him. The slaves could then escape along the "Great Trail" into Pennsylvania. However, Brown did not succeed. Brown and his men were captured at the engine house in Harpers Ferry by U.S. Marines under the command of Robert E. Lee.
- Arnold said slaves escaping Texas and going to Mexico is a non-traditional aspect of the Underground Railroad. He referenced the book: *South to Freedom: Runaway Slaves to Mexico and the Road to the Civil War*. Before 1820, Mexico was ruled by Spain. According to Spanish law, any escaping slave that set foot in Mexico was automatically free. Canada had a similar law. In 1820, Mexico was freed by Spain. Texas had a lot of Americans that came from the south. They brought their slaves with them. When Texas became a republic in 1836 slaves were legal. Texas joined the Union as a slave state in 1845. Slaves escaped from southern Arkansas and Louisiana and traveled

through Texas in order to get to Mexico. The Rio Grande River was a major crossing point for slaves escaping into Mexico.



- Slaves also escaped the Southern cities of Charleston SC and Savannah GA by traveling north on the Atlantic Ocean. The safest way to do that was to travel by sailing vessel or steamboat to Wilmington DE, New York City, New Bedford MA, or Boston MA. Arnold referenced the book: *Sailing to Freedom: Maritime Dimensions of the Underground Railroad.*
- Before the Civil War, sailing vessels and steamboats were a major source of transportation. These vessels handled the bulk of the trade along the Atlantic seaboard. A

lucrative business was conducted by loading up supplies in Charleston SC and sailing back north. Before 1850, there was no inspection of vessels. However, slaves working on the waterfront started to disappear. Maritime labor in the 1800's was integrated. Skin color didn't matter.

- The slave labor force in southern cities such as Charleston and Savannah were mostly fishermen. They knew where the waterways were and knew how to move on the waterways. Slaves worked as dock workers, stevedores, teamsters, tradesmen, carpenters, etc. They also worked on steamboats. Captains would recruit slaves, who then became part of their crews. By 1858-1859, the government required ships to be inspected before they left port. A list of the crew was required. In the 1800's ordinary seamen had to have protection papers. The captain of the ship filled out the papers. On his seaman's paper, the Captain would state: "This man is an ordinary seaman."
- In New Bedford MA, hundreds of slaves would hire onto whaling ships as ordinary sailors. New York City, Boston, and New Bedford MA had large African-American communities. The 54th Massachusetts regiment recruited former slaves. Two hundred African-Americans marched off to war as depicted in the movie "Glory."
- The last part of Arnold's presentation dealt with the "Ironclads", which was the nickname for the Second Kansas Colored Infantry regiment. This unit was mustered in during the summer of 1863 at Fort Scott KS. Colonel Samuel Crawford was the commanding officer. In 1864, Crawford became governor of Kansas. The Second Kansas served in northern Arkansas and the Indian Territory protecting covered wagon trains. They fought at the battles of Baxter Springs KS and Jenkins' Ferry AR.
- Under the command of Major General James G. Blunt, the Second Kansas assisted in the construction of Fort Blair at Baxter Spring KS. On October 6, 1863, General Blunt's wagon train was attacked by Quantrill's Raiders and very few of Blunt's men survived. This became known as the "Baxter Springs Massacre." Quantrill's force then attacked Fort Blair. However, the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under the command of First Lieutenant James B. Pond, and the Second Kansas Colored held off the attacking Confederates. Pond was awarded the Medal of Honor for defending the fort.

- At Jenkins' Ferry AR on April 30, 1864, the Second Kansas Colored was ordered to attack a Confederate battery. Ardor and adrenalin carried the day. Their battle cry was "Remember Poison Spring." At the Battle of Poison Spring AR on April 18, 1864, members of the First Kansas Colored were massacred. The Second Kansas Colored was mustered out in 1865.

Upcoming Civil War Round Table Programs and Speakers

Our monthly dinner meetings are typically held on the third Wednesday of each month. However, the meeting in December of 2023 will be held on the second Wednesday of the month.

- **April 19, 2023:** **Dr. Bill Piston** will be speaking about a book that he and Tom Sweeney co-authored containing photographs of Missourians in the Civil War.
- **May 17, 2023:** **Ms. Alisha Cole** will be speaking about the role of women during the Civil War.
- **June 21, 2023:** **Dr. Isaias McCaffery**, professor of history at Independence Community College, will give a program titled: "Last Stand at Rebel Creek: The Osage as Union Allies in Civil War Kansas."
- **July 19, 2023:** Round Table member **Rick Manfredi** will be giving a program titled: "Did Missouri Secede?"
- **August 16, 2023:** **Wayne Motts**, President and CEO of the Gettysburg Foundation, will be giving a program about the George Spangler farm and Gettysburg field hospital.
- **September 20, 2023:** **Douglas Waller**, veteran CIA correspondent, will be giving a program about President Lincoln's Union spies.
- **October 18, 2023:** **Dr. Ethan S. Rafuse** will be speaking about Robert E. Lee and the fall of the Confederacy. Dr. Rafuse has written a book on this subject.
- **November 15, 2023:** The speaker will be **Dr. Kristen Epps**, professor of history at Kansas State University. The title of her program will be "Slavery on the Periphery."
- **December 13, 2023:** **Dr. Diane Mutti-Burke**, professor of history at UMKC, will be giving a program about refugees in the Civil War.

Upcoming Programs at the Harris-Kearney House in Westport

One presentation each month from March through November will be held on Wednesdays, starting at 1:00 p.m. The programs are sponsored by the Westport Historical Society and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund. The programs will be from 1–2 p.m. at the Harris-Kearney House, located at 4000 Baltimore, Kansas City MO.

- **March 15, 2023:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington**, will give a program titled: "Eads Ironclads and the Fight for the Mississippi River."
- **April 12, 2023:** **Alisha Cole**, Education Program and Exhibit Director for the Westport Historical Society, will give a program titled: "Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad."
- **May 17, 2023:** **Mike Calvert**, President of the Civil War Round Table of Western MO, will speak about the "First Battle of Independence, August 11, 1862."
- **June 14, 2023:** **Dan Smith**, Chairman of the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund will give a program titled: "Secret Order and Spies at the Battle of Westport."
- **July 12, 2023:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program about "The Battle of Lone Jack MO."
- **August 16, 2023:** **Chris Edwards**, author and musician, will speak about "Quantrill's 1863 Raid on Lawrence, Kansas."
- **September 13, 2023:** Round Table member **Lane Smith** will give a program titled: "An Afternoon with Robert E. Lee."
- **October 18, 2023:** **Dan Smith**, Chairman of the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund will be speaking about "Women at the Battle of Westport."
- **November 15, 2023:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give program titled: "The Paw Paw Rebellion."

Donation to the American Battlefield Trust

As you are aware, our treasurer, **Susan Keipp**, died suddenly on January 30, 2023. She had served as our treasurer since 2015. To honor Susan and her contributions to our Round Table, the Executive Committee has decided to donate \$1,000 to the American Battlefield Trust, in Susan's name. Any additional amounts that our members wish to donate will be added to the \$1,000 donation.

Please Renew Your Membership for 2023

The 2023 CWRT-KC Member Directory will be issued in March. If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in the Civil War Round Table for 2023. The membership dues for this year are the same as they were for last year: \$35.00 per individual or \$55.00 per couple. The membership dues go to pay for our speakers' travel costs and honorariums, as well as our administrative expenses (Internet fees, corporate fees, printing and postage, name tags, award plaques, etc.). Please mail your dues to: **Dick Titterington**, 4125 NW Willow Drive, Kansas City MO 64116. Thank you for supporting the Round Table!

Member News

We would like to welcome new member **Marilee Ciardullo**, who joined at the dinner meeting in February and is a friend of Suzee Oberg.

We have added ten new members to our Round Table since the end of June 2022. See photos on Page 8 of seven new members that attended the dinner meeting on February 16th.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #543

Deception Worked

During the Civil War, soldiers of the Blue and the Gray often turned to wearing the uniform of the enemy, in order to deceive their enemy. This was especially true in the "Guerrilla War" that was waged in Missouri. Sometimes this act of deception worked and sometimes it did not. However, it was most successful when used by the Confederate guerrillas in deceiving the Union troops. The following description describes a successful Confederate deception and is located in Vol. 22 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion on Pages 760 and 761.

"Headquarters,
Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry
Houston, Mo., November 30, 1863.

Captain: I have the honor to submit the following as my report required by General Orders No. 28, from Headquarters, District of Rolla, for the week ending November 29, 1863.

On the 23rd instant, I sent out a scout (patrol) of seven men under the command of Sergeant Basket, Company

I, Sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, to pursue some Rebels who had the previous day captured two of my men (a report of which has been sent in). The scout pursued them some 30 miles in a southwest direction, but finding that they were far behind, they abandoned the chase and returned to camp, having been out two days.

On the 24th, while two of my men were riding about four miles from camp, they were met by what they supposed to be three Federal soldiers, as they were dressed in Federal Uniforms and one of them wore an Officer's Uniform. When they were just in the act of passing, however, the three men drew their revolvers and ordered them to surrender, which, owing to the surprise and disadvantage under which they labored, they were compelled to do. They were taken to the brush, deprived of their horses and equipment, arms and clothing, with the exception of their underclothing, after which they were sworn and allowed to return to camp.

Immediately upon learning of the circumstance, I sent out two scouts of ten men each under the respective commands of Lieutenant William C. Bangs, of Company D, and Sergeant T. J. McDowell, Company B, with instructions to scout the country in every direction for 20 miles around this Post and ascertain, if possible, the HIDING PLACES of the BUSHWHACKERS!

THE SCOUT UNDER Lieutenant Bangs returned yesterday, having traveled the country for 20 miles in a south-southeast and southwest direction, without having ascertained anything of their whereabouts or secret hiding places.

The scout under Sergeant McDowell discovered, about 12 miles northeast of this place, a trail of six horses and it appearing fresh, they immediately commenced pursuit. After following it some eight miles in the direction of Big Piney, they suddenly came upon three BUSHWHACKERS at the house of one "Blankenship." Upon discovering the approach of my men, two of the Rebels succeeded in mounting their horses and making good their escape. The third (Blankenship) not having time to mount, took to the brush on foot, hotly pursued by two of the Sergeant's party. Before reaching the brush he (Blankenship) came within range of the pursuers and two shots were fired at him, both of which took effect in the body. He succeeded, however, in reaching the wood and taking advantage of the trees, he managed to protect himself for some time. While in this position, he raised his rifle, which he had carried throughout and taking deliberate aim, fired, mortally wounding Henry J. Rennison, Private of Company B. The next instant, a VOLLEY was fired at him from the remainder of the Sergeant's party, who had arrived and Blankenship fell, PIERCED by at LEAST TWELVE BALLS [bullets], any of which

would have proved fatal. The wounded soldier was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Bradford, near Licking, and died the next day while being conveyed in the ambulance to this Post, where he could have received medical treatment.

The scout is still out and since then has not been heard from.

Lieutenant S. A. Franklin returned yesterday from Rolla, whither he had gone on escort with 20 men of Company D, having been out seven days. Nothing of importance transpired during the trip.

I also sent out a scout of eight men under the command of Sergeant H. Heinze, Company G, on the 26th instant. They found, about 12 miles west from Houston, a trail of seven horses and upon inquiry at a house, they were informed that the trail was made by three persons with four led horses and that they were about an hour behind them. They commenced pursuit, but their progress was very slow owing to the mode of travel of the Rebels. They followed to Mountain Store, where they lost the trail entirely and giving up the chase, returned to camp yesterday.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

RICHARD MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding.”

Now then, it is surprising that the deceived and captured “Union” soldiers were not killed by their Confederate captors. Perhaps their being captured and stripped of almost all their clothing, weapons, and accoutrements by deception satisfied the guerrillas and of course the War Went On!

Sgt. Horace Cole Co. D - 1st Kansas Infantry

The article below was furnished by Round Table member Randy Durbin.

Basic Roster information says Horace Cole was from Lawrence KS at the time of his enlistment on June 3, 1861. He was promoted to Corporal on June 23, 1863 and promoted to Sergeant on July 16, 1863. Sergeant Cole was mustered out with the 1st Kansas Infantry regiment on July 16, 1864.

Apparently, after the war, he wrote a small memoir, which is listed on the Swann Auction Galleries website. Below is some additional information that is included on the auction site:

A NIGHT IN THE SWAMP WITH GENERAL GRANT (CIVIL WAR--KANSAS.) [Cole, Horace.] My Recollections of the War of 1861-5.

Horace Cole (1833-1894) settled with his parents in Wisconsin as a youth. He was in Lawrence KS when the Civil War broke out and enlisted in the 1st Kansas Infantry, rising to the rank of sergeant.

After the war, he farmed in Lyons WI, where he apparently wrote this entertaining memoir. He describes the mood in camp shortly after enlistment:

"It was the prevailing opinion among us that it was not going to be much of a war and that we would have a holiday season of playing soldier. We would sit in our tents and discuss the war and its cause and probable outcome as wise as congressmen."

Early in the war, Cole was wounded and then abandoned when the battle shifted: "It was with peculiar feelings I sat upon the window sill and saw them leaving us behind, but all those who were not able to march and keep up, had to be left. Soon after our troops left, the rebels made their appearance."

The memoir ends with an interesting incident in February 1863, where Cole accompanied General Grant and a small group of cavalymen to scout a route near Lake Providence LA. The group miscalculated and had to spend the night in a swamp: "It being wet and swampy we were obliged to sleep in our saddles or on the roots of cypress trees. General Grant fared no better than the rest of us."

This memoir is penciled into the blank pages of a volume which is interesting in its own right: a log of tickets sold for the Racine & Mississippi and Northern Illinois Railroads, 1863-1870.

Source: Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas and the Swann auction gallery.

(Newsletter continues on Page 8.)

Photos of New Members of the CWRT-KC



Barbara Cordts (left) and Marilee Ciardullo



Nancy Overacker



Rhonda Cooksey and Chuck LaRose



Joanne Cagle



Returning former member John Kussman

These photographs were taken at the Round Table dinner meeting on February 16, 2023. Please introduce yourselves and welcome our new members.