



BORDER BUGLE



Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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550th Regular Meeting Wednesday, April 19, 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, April 11th.
To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

April Program



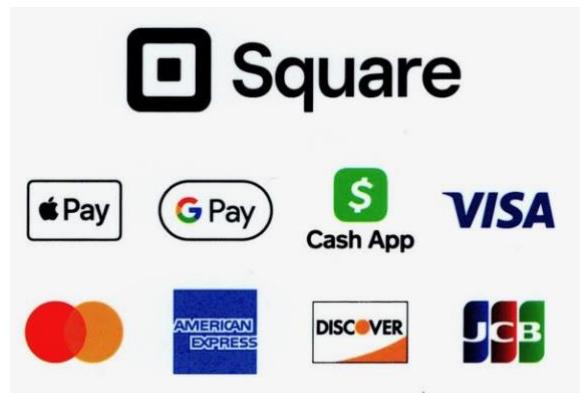
Dr. William Garrett Piston will be speaking about a book that he co-authored with Tom Sweeney titled: *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Missouri in the Civil War*. This book was published in 2009.

Dr. Piston retired from the Department of History at Missouri State University in 1987, having taught courses on the Civil War and American military history for twenty-nine years.

Dr. Piston spoke at our Round Table dinner meeting in April of 2019 about the Lost Cause of the Confederacy and March of 2012 about the Battle of Pea Ridge.

Dinner Meeting Reservations and Payments

- All reservations must be submitted to **Marlene Natoli** on the Tuesday, 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.
- 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. 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.
- The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City is now accepting digital payments. This process is simple to use and secure. The Round Table uses the Square Digital Payment Processing System. Square charges the Round Table a fee for this service. The Round Table passes this fee on to its members who choose to use this service. The fees are slightly more if you pay online than paying in person at our dinner meetings. For more information or to see a schedule of the processing fees charged, visit our website at https://cwrtkc.org/digital_payments/



Square Digital Payment Processing System

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the April dinner meeting: Sherry chicken with boursin mashed potatoes and vegetable medley. Dessert will be Vanilla Panna Cotta with macerated berries. 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



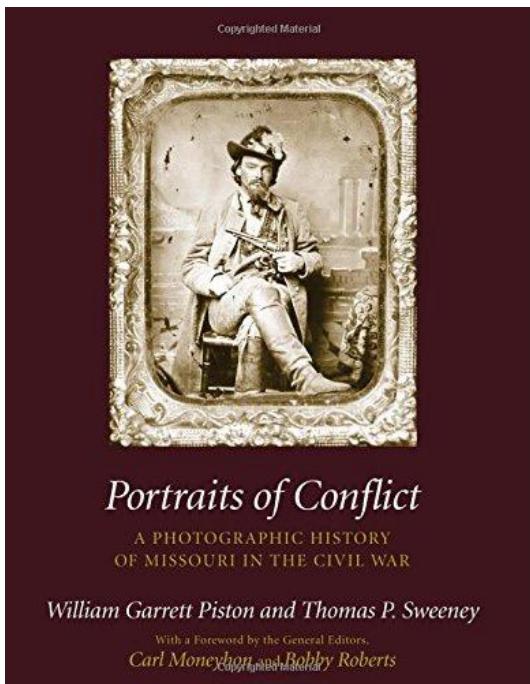
Dr. William Garrett Piston

Dr. William Garrett Piston retired from the Department of History at Missouri State University in 1987, having taught courses on the Civil War and American military history for twenty-nine years. He received his doctorate from the University of South Carolina, where he studied under Thomas L. Connelly, a noted biographer of Robert E. Lee and scholar of the Lost Cause.

Dr. Piston's first book, *Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History*, examines the scapegoating of Lee's second-in-command by postwar writers anxious to enshrine Lee's memory. Since moving to Springfield MO, Piston has focused on the Trans-Mississippi and is best known as the co-author of *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It*.

Dr. Piston will be speaking about the book that he co-authored with Tom Sweeney titled: *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Missouri in the Civil War*.

Book: *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Missouri in the Civil War*



The following description of the book: *Portraits of Conflict* is from the Amazon website:

"A deeply divided border state, heir to the "Bleeding Kansas" era, Missouri became the third most fought-over state in the war, following Virginia and Tennessee. Rich in resources and manpower, critical politically to both the Union and the Confederacy, it was the scene of conventional battles, river warfare, and cavalry raids. It

saw the first combat by organized units of Native Americans and African Americans. It was also marked by guerrilla warfare of unparalleled viciousness. This volume, the ninth in the series, includes hundreds of photographs, many of them never before published. The authors provide text and commentary, organizing the photographs into chapters covering the origins of the war, its conventional and guerrilla phases, the war on the rivers, medicine (Sweeny's medical knowledge adds a great deal to this chapter and expands our knowledge of its practice in the west), the experiences of Missourians who served out of state, and the process of reunion in the postwar years."

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 and historical documents in April:

- *Shelby's Expedition to Mexico*: Reprint of 1872 edition by John N. Edwards, who was Confederate General Jo Shelby's Adjutant. Edwards was a prolific writer after the Civil War and this book is of the Southern persuasion.
- *Union and Confederate Navies*: Two volumes published in 1905-1906. This set is a first edition and is in excellent condition. It contains some Confederate reports, but is predominately Union.
- *Smithsonian Civil War: Inside the National Collection*: Published in 2013, this book contains photos of uniforms, weapons, portraits, jewelry, etc. The book is in mint condition with original wrap (book has never been opened).
- *Frontier Governor Samuel J. Crawford of Kansas*: Crawford served as Governor of Kansas from 1864-1866. This book was published in 1971 and is a first edition. It is also signed by the author Mark A. Plummer.
- Original Confederate Certificates of Deposit, Augusta GA, dated December 9, 1861. These certificates of deposit were donated by a member of our Round Table. They were found by a Union soldier who served in General Sherman's army during Sherman's March to the Sea campaign.

Last Month's Program



March Speaker, Dr. Harry S. Laver

**Learning the Art of Joint Operations:
Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew H. Foote**

Two side-by-side portraits of Civil War figures. On the left is Ulysses S. Grant, a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a Union general's uniform. On the right is Andrew H. Foote, a man with a full white beard, also in a Union general's uniform. Below the portraits is a caption.

Harry S. Laver, Ph.D.
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

At our dinner meeting on March 15th, **Dr. Harry S. Laver** with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College gave an excellent program titled: "Learning the Art of Joint Operations: Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew H. Foote." Total attendance at the dinner meeting was 63.

Some of the key points made by Dr. Laver during the program are as follows:

- General Grant and Flag Officer Foote used Joint Operations to capture Fort Henry on the Tennessee River on February 6, 1862 and capture Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River on February 16, 1862. The capture of these two forts severed Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston's defensive line that ran from Columbus KY to forts Henry and Donelson to

Bowling Green KY and then to eastern Tennessee.

- Joint Operations were not formalized in the mid-1800's. It relied on personal relationships and had to be built on mutual trust and commitment, in order to achieve victory in the war.
- Andrew H. Foote was born in 1806 and enrolled at West Point in 1822. He left after six months and joined the U. S. Navy at the age of 16. By 1862, Foote had been in the Navy for 38 years. Foote was assigned command of the Union's Western gunboat flotilla.
- Grant graduated from West Point in 1843 and served in the Mexican War. He resigned from the Army in 1854 and was a failure in business. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Grant rejoined the Army and was appointed Brigadier General on August 5th. Grant began working with the Navy as a commanding officer at Cairo IL.
- Grant had a few missteps working with the Navy prior to and during the Battle of Belmont MO in November of 1861. The Navy had to transport Grant's men across the Mississippi River in order to attack the Confederates and then had to evacuate Grant's men back to Illinois after the battle. Grant had to learn to cooperate and with the Navy by giving adequate notice of his plans. Grant apologized to Flag Officer Foote for his lack of communication. From then on Grant became more professional, more open, and better at communications.
- This paid off in 1862. Grant, based at Cairo IL met with General Henry W. Halleck and proposed taking Fort Henry. Halleck was opposed to the idea. However, when Foote supported Grant's idea, Halleck relented.
- On February 3, 1862, the joint Union forces left Cairo and headed up the Tennessee River to attack Fort Henry. The fort surrendered quickly on February 6th. Grant then wanted to attack Fort Donelson, which was only ten miles away by land. However, Foote wanted to repair his damaged gunboats and Grant was not comfortable advancing without Foote.
- Foote issued orders to move to Fort Donelson on February 10th. On February 12th, Grant's men marched the 10 miles to Fort Donelson and encircled the fort. Late on February 12th, Foote's gun boats arrived. On February 14th, Grant and Foote put into motion their joint plan to capture Fort Donelson.

- The Union gunboats bombarded Fort Donelson, but it was heavily defended. Two Union gunboats were put out of action and Foote was injured. Fort Donelson was not subdued. Grant and Foote met on February 15th. The plan was for Foote to repair his gunboats and Grant to continue to keep Fort Donelson engaged.
- The Confederates attacked the Union forces on February 15th in order to try and escape to Nashville. Grant ordered that the Union position on the right be re-taken. Grant had assessed the battle situation correctly and sent a note to Foote asking if the gunboats could make an immediate appearance. Any support from Foote would be welcomed. Foote's gunboats fired long-range guns on the fort. The Fort Donelson operation was conducted simultaneously because of the relationship between Grant and Foote.
- The Union forces drove the Confederates back into Fort Donelson. The next day, February 16th, General Simon Bolivar Buckner asked Grant for terms of surrender. Grant replied no terms but unconditional surrender. Grant received most of the credit for the Union victory at Fort Donelson. However, it was really due to joint operations.
- The capture of Fort Donelson only took 10 days. It shattered General A. S. Johnston's defensive line. On February 25th, Union troops captured Nashville TN. That was the first Confederate state capital to surrender to Union forces. That was also the last time that Grant and Foote worked together.
- Foote committed to work with Grant. In order to be successful, Grant knew it would require a good relationship with Foote. Grant was a lot younger than Foote. However, Grant was mature enough to know it would require cooperation. Foote said the Army and the Navy were like the blades of a shear. Working together, they were a powerful tool. Separated, they were useless.
- The unity of effort and the efficiency of joint operations ultimately helped the Union win the war. Foote mentored Grant. Foote was fair but firm in his criticism of Grant due to Grant's lack of communication at Belmont. However, Foote was very complimentary of Grant otherwise. Grant found an appreciation for the Navy, which served Grant well in 1863.
- Grant worked well with Rear Admiral David D. Porter during the Vicksburg campaign. Personalities were very important. Cooperation

between the army and the navy was critical in order to achieve ultimate victory in the war.

- After Fort Donelson, Foote worked to capture Confederate Island No. 10 on the Mississippi River. He was promoted to Rear Admiral and sent to work on the east coast. Foote died on June 26, 1863 due to Bright's disease.

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.

- 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.
- January 17, 2024:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program titled: "Sterling Price Returns: His Counter-offensive to Retake Missouri in the fall of 1861."
- February 21, 2024:** Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** will be speaking about the 8th Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Upcoming Programs at the Harris-Kearney House in Westport

One presentation each month from April 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.

- **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.”

Member News

We would like to welcome the following new members:

- **Greg and Sally Davis** live in Lenexa KS. Greg and Sally are friends of **Don Bates**, who invited them to attend the March dinner meeting. Thank you Don! See photo on Page 8.
- **Ron Mills** lives in Overland Park KS.
- **John Perney** lives in Colorado Springs CO and is a former member of our Round Table.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #762

Beasts of Burden

At the beginning of the Civil War, the horse and mule were the “Beasts of Burden” for the Union and Confederate forces. However, as the war progressed it was discovered that the “MULE” proved to be the much better drayage animal because of its better stamina and endurance when pulling the heavily loaded supply wagons carrying the various Articles of War. Here in Fort Scott, Captain Merritt Insley, the Post Quartermaster, was constantly buying mules for \$35 to \$50 each, to be part of a six-mule team that was necessary to pull a fully loaded supply wagon. Also, as the war progressed, Fort Scott became the large mid-point Union Quartermaster/Commissary Depot that facilitated the movement of large wagon trains that originated from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott, which carried supplies south to Fort Smith, Arkansas and Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory [eastern Oklahoma].

These supply trains often contained from 50 to 100 wagons that were pulled by 300 to 600 mules, which traveled south down the old Military Road, that extended from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, with a spur road to Fort Smith. This road had been constructed between 1837 and 1844 and was the most direct route south from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson. However, during the Civil War it was considered the most dangerous route, because it was so close to the Missouri border that any military supply train or civilian traffic was subject to attack from Confederate guerrillas.

If a supply train was in transit from Fort Leavenworth or originated in Fort Scott, a rendezvous point or staging area was located 12 miles south of Fort Scott along the Military Road, where it crossed Drywood Creek. This was done because on a good road on a good day, a fully loaded supply wagon could only travel 12 miles. Therefore, as the wagons were loaded in Fort Scott, they would travel south to the Drywood Creek Crossing and be backed up the road until the supply train was completed and then start south. The average length of time for the supply train to travel from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson was from 10 to 15 days.

The following information and statistics concerning the “ARMY MULE” is from the spring issue of the *Civil War Monitor Magazine* and is located on Pages 14 to 15:

"In the words of one Union officer, not only were MULES able to "travel over rough ground unharmed, where horses would be lamed or injured in some way", they also had "a great advantage over horses in being better able to stand hard usage, bad feed, or no feed and neglect generally. Miles-long [supply] trains of six-mule wagon teams, as well as individual pack mules outfitted with special saddles, were a common sight toward the rear of an army on the move. Shown here are statistics associated with MULES in the Union Army:

- 454,081 Mules in the loyal states at the start of the war, per the 1860 census.
- 311,012 Mules purchased for the Union Army.
- \$6.4 Million: Approximate amount spent by the U. S. Government on MULES during the war's final year.
- \$183: Average price of mules during the war's final year.
- 52,516 Mules sold by the Union Army after the war (May 8 to October 17, 1865).
- 24,506 Mules that died, were lost by capture, or became unserviceable, etc.
- 200 Pack saddles kept by each corps in the Army of the Potomac (1863-1865).
- 210 Pounds in an average load carried by a single pack mule (2 boxes of ammunition, 2,000 rounds, plus 4 to 6 days "short forage" for the mule).
- 53,258 Wagons purchased or manufactured for the Union Army.
- 5,399 Wagons expended, lost, and sold by the Union Army (1862-1865).
- 2,250 Pounds in an average load carried by a six-mule team wagon (25 boxes of ammunition, 25,000 rounds or 3 to 5 day's rations)
- 26 Pounds of food (14 of fodder and 12 pounds of grain) a mule required per day."

Now then, the ARMY MULE was indeed the "Beast of Burden" for the Union Army during the Civil War. And the author would like to Very Much Thank the Publisher of *The Civil War Monitor* for permission to use the included quotation and statistics from the current spring issue of the magazine, which he believes to be one of the BEST CIVIL WAR MAGAZINES available today.

Celebrating A Passover Seder in the Midst of the Civil War

The following article is from the Fayette County WV Chamber of Commerce and the New River Gorge Convention and Visitors Bureau:

Fayetteville WV - Join us as we unveil a new Civil War Trails sign at Love Hope Center for the Arts on April 3rd, at 11:00 a.m. The community is invited to attend the event located at 100 Rotan St., Fayetteville WV 25840 on the 161st anniversary of the historic Passover Seder which took place there in 1862. Guest speakers will include Dr. Joseph Golden from Temple Beth El, in Beckley, Ennis Smith who is the Director of Destination Development for the West Virginia Department of Tourism, Delegate Eric Brooks and other community leaders.

This is the first Civil War Trails site in the nation which champions the story of Jewish soldiers. The men under the command of the President-to-be Rutherford Hayes, who were camped in the wilds of West Virginia, managed to pull together all the items required to properly observe the Passover holiday. Drew Gruber who oversees the multi-state Civil War Trails (CWT) program said, "in the midst of our nation's darkest hour, these soldiers came together, enabled by the larger community and in doing so they offered peace and hope to a nation at war."

This project is the result of several years of dedication by local historians, Temple Beth El in Beckley, Love Hope Center for the Arts and the New River Gorge Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB). Dr. Joseph Golden, Secretary of the Temple Beth El congregation reads from the soldier's diaries during their own Passover celebrations and has also researched the story of the 1862 Seder. Despite being a historic story, it rings true for the Jewish community today. "Commemorating this Passover Seder celebrated by 20 Jewish Union soldiers has importance to the Jewish community in Fayette and Raleigh Counties. Although we are a minority, and they were a minority in the Union Army, they were and we are part and parcel of the diverse fabric that make up this nation of ours" said Dr. Golden.

The team at the New River Gorge CVB who is the sustaining partner for the CWT program in the County is equally as excited for the new site. "This is an asset to our growing tourism industry and community" said Becky Sullivan, Executive Director of the CVB. "We are finding more and more that people love learning the history of the places they visit" she continued. This same sentiment was echoed by Secretary Ruby of West Virginia Tourism, whose office assists in promoting the over 150 Civil War Trails sites and stories across the state. Secretary Ruby said, "West Virginia has such a

rich, diverse history that deserves to be celebrated. This site is no exception. Travelers get to experience history first-hand with the help of the Civil War Trails signage. I'm thrilled that another stop has been added to honor this event in our great state."

Photos from the March Dinner Meeting



New Members Sally and Greg Davis (left) with Don Bates and Mary Wiggins.



Jim and Sharon Borthwick celebrated their 21st wedding anniversary on March 16th.



New Members Jon and Trish Mensie.



Mary Beth Craddock joined our Round Table in the 1980's.



New Member Brendan Griffey lives in Jefferson City MO.