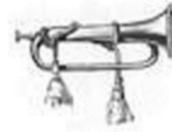




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City
4125 NW Willow Drive
Kansas City MO 64116

An IRC 501(c)(3)

Charitable Organization

Website- <http://cwrk.org/>

Join us on Facebook!

558th Regular Meeting Wednesday, December 13, 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, December 5th.

To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

December Program



Dr. Diane Mutti Burke, Professor of History at the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC), will be giving a program about refugees in the Civil War.

Dr. Mutti Burke also serves as Director of the Center for Midwestern Studies. She is an historian of the American South and the Civil War, with a particular interest in the history of slavery, women, and the Missouri-Kansas border region.

Dr. Mutti Burke's award-winning first book titled: *On Slavery's Border: Missouri's Small Slaveholding Households, 1815-1865*, was published in 2010 and is part of the Early America Places series.

Season's Greetings!

We wish all of you have a very special holiday season this month. Happy Hanukkah and Merry Christmas! As Tiny Tim said in *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens: "God bless us, every one!"

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, contact Marlene at 913-764-1336 or e-mail her 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 \$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.
- You can also pay for your dinner using a credit or debit card. 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 https://cwrk.org/digital_payments/

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the December dinner meeting: Oven roasted prime rib, winter vegetable medley, and mashed potatoes. Dessert will be Brownie and peppermint ice cream. 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. Also, if you have a food allergy, Marlene requests that you please be very specific on what items you can't eat on that month's menu when making your dinner reservation.

This Month's Speaker



Dr. Diane Mutti Burke Spoke at our Dinner Meeting in October 2015

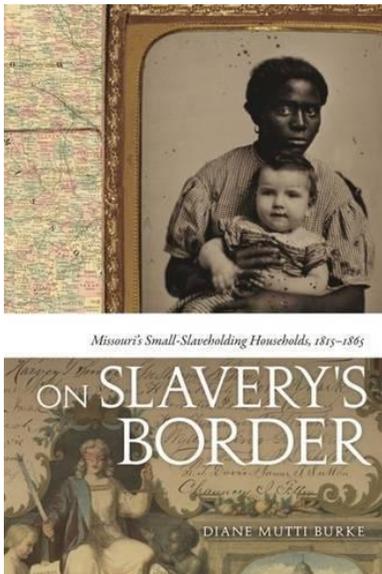
Dr. Diane Mutti Burke is an historian of the American South and the Civil War with a particular interest in the history of slavery, women and the Missouri/Kansas border region. She teaches a range of courses on 19th century American history, including courses on the Civil War, the American South, the history of US women to 1877, the Missouri/Kansas Border Wars, and the Civil War in Film and Memory. In addition, she co-directs a summer study abroad program in Ireland.

Dr. Mutti Burke is a native Kansas Citian, who earned her B.A. in History from Dartmouth College (1990) and M.A. and Ph.D in History from Emory

University (1994/2004). She has focused much of her research on the history of Missouri. Her award-winning first book, *On Slavery's Border: Missouri's Small-Slaveholding Households, 1815-1865* (University of Georgia Press, 2010), is an examination of how slavery and slaveholding were influenced by both the geography and the smaller scale of slavery in the state. She has written a number of articles about slavery, women, and the Civil War in Missouri.

In addition, Dr. Mutti Burke has co-edited three collections of scholarly articles on Kansas City and the Missouri/Kansas border region: *Kansas City, America's Crossroads*, co-edited with John Herron (State Historical Society of Missouri, 2007); *Bleeding Kansas, Bleeding Missouri: The Long Civil War on the Border*, co-edited with Jonathan Earle (University Press of Kansas, 2013); and *Wide-Open Town: Kansas City during the Pendergast Era*, co-edited with John Herron and Jason Roe (University Press of Kansas, 2018).

Book: *On Slavery's Border*



The following summary of Dr. Mutti Burke's book is from the Amazon website:

On Slavery's Border is a bottom-up examination of how slavery and slaveholding were influenced by both the geography and the scale of the slaveholding enterprise. Missouri's strategic access to important waterways made it a key site at the periphery of the Atlantic world. By the time of statehood in 1821, people were moving there in large numbers, especially from the upper South, hoping to replicate the slave society they'd left behind.

"Dr. Mutti Burke focuses on the Missouri counties located along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to investigate small-scale slavery at the level of the household and neighborhood. She examines such topics

as small slaveholders' child-rearing and fiscal strategies, the economics of slavery, relations between slaves and owners, the challenges faced by slave families, sociability among enslaved and free Missourians within rural neighborhoods, and the disintegration of slavery during the Civil War. Dr. Mutti Burke argues that economic and social factors gave Missouri slavery an especially intimate quality. Owners directly oversaw their slaves and lived in close proximity with them, sometimes in the same building. White Missourians believed this made for a milder version of bondage. Some slaves, who expressed fear of being sold further south, seemed to agree.

"Dr. Mutti Burke reveals, however, that while small slaveholding created some advantages for slaves, it also made them more vulnerable to abuse and interference in their personal lives. In a region with easy access to the free states, the perception that slavery was threatened spawned white anxiety, which frequently led to violent reassertions of supremacy."

Live Auction Book Sales

We would like to thank Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** for managing the book sales each month. The money raised during the book sales helps the Round Table bring in nationally known speakers. Arnold will auction off the following Civil War books in December:

- *A Woman of Valor: Clara Barton and the Civil War* by Stephen B. Oates; Free Press Publishers, 1994. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *A Civil War Treasury of Tales, Legends and Folklore* by B. A. Botkin; Random House Publishing Company, 1960. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *Robert E. Lee: An Album* by Emory M. Thomas; Norton Publishing Company, 2000. In mint condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *Brothers in Arms* by William C. Davis; Salamander Publishing Company; London, England. In excellent condition with dust jacket.

Raffle for Civil War Books and Artifacts

During the December dinner meeting, there will also be a raffle for Civil War books and artifacts. Raffle tickets will be sold at the meeting for the \$1.00 each, four tickets for \$3.00, or six tickets for \$5.00. The following is a list of the books and artifacts that will be raffled off:

- *Civil War Dictionary* by Mark M. Boater, 1959; 1st Edition. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *What Lincoln Believed* by Michael Lind, 2004. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *The Custer Autograph Album* by John M. Carroll, 1994. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *The Blue and The Gray* by Thomas Allen and Sam Abel, 1992. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *The Atlas of the Civil War* edited by James M. McPherson. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *American Heritage Battle Maps of the Civil War* by Richard O’Shea, 1992. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*; Library of America, 1990. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *The Civil War Reader* by Richard B. Harwell, 1991 edition. In good condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *Atlanta 1864: Last Chance for the Confederacy* by R. M. McMurry, 2000. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *Ulyeesses S. Grant: The Unlikely Hero* by Michael Korda, 2004. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- Artifact: Confederate Deposit Ticket.
- Artifact: 6 lb. solid shot from the Battle of Drywood Creek, that was fought in Vernon County MO, on September 2, 1861. The solid shot was fired from a cannon by Gabor’s Confederate battery or by Moonlight’s Union battery.

Last Month’s Program

At the dinner meeting on November 15th, **Dr. Kristen Epps**, Associate Professor of History at Kansas State University, gave a very interesting presentation titled: “Freedom Seekers - Slavery and Emancipation on the Kansas-Missouri Border.” Dr. Epps explored slaveholding in this region that was peripheral to the main plantation economy, the deep roots of the Underground Railroad, and the system’s demise during the Civil War. Attendance at the meeting was 60.



November Speaker Dr. Kristen Epps

The following is a summary of Dr. Epps’ presentation:

At Mound City KS, James Montgomery met with George Luther Stearns, one of the “Secret Six” that supported John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859. Montgomery then wrote a letter to people back east about “Freedom Seekers.”

Dr. Epps said the study of history requires us to do research, etc. However, it also requires us to learn the importance of the human story regarding slavery on the border.

The Border Develops: The western border of Missouri takes shape. Slaves working on farms provide agricultural labor. People are heading west on the Santa Fe, California, and Oregon Trails. There are over 10,000 slaves in Missouri. The majority live around St. Louis and some live in “Little Dixie” located in central Missouri.

Changes to the Border: The northwest corner of Missouri is finalized in 1837. Indian tribes are relocated to the Kansas Territory.

Missouri Compromise of 1820 balanced the desires of northern states to prevent expansion of slavery in the country with those of southern states to expand it. Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state and Maine was admitted to the Union as a free state.

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 allowed the population of Kansas Territory to choose whether slavery would be legal. The Bleeding Kansas period was from 1854-1861. The conflict was over expansion of slavery in the west.

Manifest Destiny was a cultural belief in the 19th-century United States that White American settlers were destined to expand across North America. Pro-slavery people wanted access to western resources. However,

people favoring democracy and freedom did not want slavery. During this period most of the Indians were moved to Oklahoma Territory.

Popular Sovereignty is the principle that the leaders of a state and its government are created and sustained by the consent of its people, who are the source of all political legitimacy. People who can vote can choose whether a state should be free or slave. People began flocking to Kansas for land and for political beliefs. The vote helped to shape slavery's destiny. There was partisan violence, arrests, murders, property burned, property plundered, etc.

The most famous raid on Lawrence KS was Quantrill's Raid in 1863. However, Lawrence was also burned in 1856 because it was founded by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, a group of anti-slavery settlers from Massachusetts who were hoping to make Kansas a free state.

A lot of pro-slavery settlers moved into Kansas from Missouri. Their attitude was: "We shall beat you and establish slavery. We don't give a damn about what northerners think." The destiny of Kansas will impact the destiny of Missouri.

The Traditional View in Education: What if slavery came to Kansas? It had already existed on the Border since the 1820's. People thought that slavery would not exist out west; chattel slavery was declining and would be phased out. However, slavery had succeeded thus far. It was flexible and existed in small areas.

In 1860, 16% of the population on the Border were slaves. There are not many sources detailing stories of the slaves. We mainly have stories from slave holders. Dr. Epps challenged the idea that slavery did not exist in Kansas. She said there were 200-400 people that were slaves in Kansas.

Based on the 1855 Kansas census, there were two or three slaves in a household at most. However, one household had 10 slaves. That gives a baseline. Three-fourths of the slaves were less than 30 years old. Men and women were about equal in numbers. Most of the slaves came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The slave trade still existed.

Black resistance took the form of coercive behavior: theft, arson, running away, breaking tools, etc.

The Underground Railroad was called self-emancipation. There are not that many sources that we can use from slaves. They had to be secretive. The Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850. The act required that slaves be returned to their owners, even if they were in a free state. The act also made the federal government responsible for finding, returning, and trying escaped slaves. Slave commissioners were created. Jail time was initiated for not turning someone in. People were required to help catch fugitive slaves.

How the Underground Railroad Operated: It was not a single path. It was a flexible system of houses, etc. African-Americans were playing a key role as station masters. In Kansas, the Underground Railroad was active from 1857-1861. The majority of the settlers were pro-slavery. By 1857, more anti-slavery people were moving into the region. There were more free African-Americans living in Kansas. Dr. Epps said 800-1,000 fugitives came through Douglas County KS.

In the border states of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, the slaves had a better chance to escape. Women also escaped, but it was more difficult due to their children. They did escape through Kansas. The reasons for escaping are: If they suffered abuse, if they were sold away from their family, if this was their opportunity to escape, etc. Some escapes were planned, but some were spur of the moment. Being in the west made it easier to escape to freedom.

Dr. Epps told us stories about some of the Freedom Seekers, including Bill Riley, Charles Carr, and Charley Fisher.

Missouri was a slave state, but did not secede from the Union. Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861. Formal emancipation was enacted by the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime.

There was a labor shortage during the Civil War. Kansas supplied a lot of soldiers to the Union. The north needed agricultural labor. Freedom Seekers came to Kansas regardless. Blacks enlisted in the Union army.

Kansas Senator James Lane came back to Kansas in 1861 to start a Kansas brigade. He encouraged black men to fight. Lane saw an opportunity here. He couldn't have recruited the 1st and 2nd Kansas Colored without the help of the black community. Thirteen states plus the Indian Territory made up the 1st and 2nd Kansas.

The first action by Black soldiers was at the Battle of Island Mound Missouri in October of 1862. The 1st and 2nd Kansas were mustered into the U.S. Army. They were what it truly meant to be Freedom Seekers.

Dr. Epps' Concluding Thoughts:

- We cannot understand the history of this region without grappling with slavery's presence. Many of the enslaved men and women lived in anonymity, but does not minimize the importance of their stories.
- The experiences of African-Americans on the border are central to understanding western settlement, Bleeding Kansas, and the coming of the Civil War. Indeed, the Civil War was just an extension of their long struggle for self-emancipation.

Upcoming Civil War Round Table Programs

Our monthly dinner meetings are typically held on the third Wednesday of each month. However, the December 2024 meeting will be held on the second Wednesday of the month.

- **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 Kansas regiments that fought in the Eastern Theatre of the Civil War, including the 8th Kansas Infantry.
- **March 20, 2024:** **Kendall D. Gott**, Army veteran of Desert Storm and the Senior Historian at the U.S. Army Combat Studies Institute will give a program titled: “Sitting on the Fence: Living in Bleeding Kansas Between the Factions.”
- **April 17, 2024:** Former Round Table member **Dr. Dave Schafer** will give a program about Jayhawker and Abolitionist James Montgomery.
- **May 15, 2024:** **Michael Lang** will present a program about Lee’s Maryland Campaign in 1862.
- **June 19, 2024:** **Dr. Rebecca Jo Plant**, associate professor in History at the University of California, San Diego, will give a program about her book titled: *Of Age: Boy Soldiers and Military Power in the Civil War Era*.
- **July 17, 2024:** **David N. Duncan**, President of the American Battlefield Trust, will be speaking about Battlefield Preservation.
- **August 21, 2024:** **Dr. Tai Edwards**, associate professor of history and director of the Kansas Studies Institute at Johnson County Community College will give a program titled: “The Civil War and Colonization of Indigenous Peoples.”
- **September 18, 2024:** **Dr. Megan Bever**, associate professor of history and chair of the Social Sciences Department at Missouri Southern State University, will give a program titled: “At War with King Alcohol.”
- **October 16, 2024:** **Dr. Thomas Curran** will be giving a program titled: “Women at War: Female Confederate Prisoners & Union Military Justice.
- **November 20, 2024:** **Dr. Mitchell Klingenberg** with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, will give a program about Union General John Reynolds.

Election of Round Table Officers and Directors

At the dinner meeting on November 15th, the following Officers and Directors for 2024-2025 were unanimously elected by those members of the Round Table who were present at the dinner meeting:

- President: Gary Nevius
- 1st Vice-President: Deb Buckner
- 2nd Vice-President: Blair Hosford
- Secretary: Judy Smith
- Treasurer: Dick Titterington
- Monthly Meeting Coordinator: Marlene Natoli
- Director of Preservation: Arnold Schofield
- Directors:
 - > Les Thierolf
 - > Blair Tarr
 - > John Kussman

Change in Dinner Meeting Start Time in 2024

The following change will take effect starting in January 2024: Social hour will be from 5:00-6:00 p.m. and dinner will begin at 6:00 p.m. This will allow Milburn’s staff and our members to get home at an earlier time. The cost of our dinners in 2024 will remain \$34.00 per person.

Membership Dues Will Increase for 2024

Now is the time to renew your membership in the Round Table for 2024. Please note that annual dues will increase on January 1, 2024. Individual membership dues will be \$40 and membership dues for couples or families will be \$60.

Non-resident membership dues will be \$20. However, as an incentive, if you renew your membership before January 1, 2024, you will only have to pay \$35 for an individual membership, \$55 for a couple or family membership, or \$15 for a non-resident membership.

Thank you for supporting the Round Table!

Member News:

We would like to welcome new members **Larry Goldsmith** and his wife **Jan Pringle**, who live in Overland Park KS. Larry is retired and has Civil War ancestors who served in the 15th Indiana, 4th Indiana (artillery), 13th Kansas (scout), 19th Iowa, and 45th Iowa.

Marlene Natoli said she went on a European river cruise in October. The cruise took her from Amsterdam in the Netherlands, to Basel in northwest Switzerland.

Next Meeting of the Round Table's Executive Committee

The next meeting of the Round Table's Executive Committee will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 10, 2024. The location will be the Johnson County Library in Lenexa KS. The main item on the agenda is speakers for 2025. Current members of the Round Table are welcome to attend.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #657 Deception by Disguise

During the Civil War, as the war progressed in Missouri, both the Union Cavalry and Confederate Guerrillas or Bushwhackers would disguise themselves by wearing the uniform of their enemy. The Bushwhackers were especially good at this type of deception. Also, the Union commanders were constantly trying to devise a way to protect their men by the use of a colored strip of cloth or metal badge that was to be worn by their men on their hats or jackets.

Because Missouri was a divided state, with reference to one's loyalty there appears to have been an effort by the Union forces to stop or prevent the sale of "Southern Literature" in Missouri through the confiscation of books, reports, and circulars that described any enemy General, victorious battle, or campaign. The following correspondence describes the "Deception by Disguise" of some Confederate Guerrillas, a possible solution and the confiscation of some of the Southern literature that was discovered in Missouri and is located on Pages 777-778 in Vol. 34, Part I of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

"Headquarters Central District of Missouri
Warrensburg, March 29, 1864.
Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General,
Saint Louis.

Major: I have the honor to report that all the BUSHWHACKERS in this district are DRESSED in FEDERAL UNIFORMS and I have directed that the Regimental Commanders shall make requisition for SKY-BLUE FORAGE CAPS to be worn on all scouts, escorts, etc., as a designation of their character. I respectfully ask that they may be furnished. As they are not regulation standard, I desire an order to cover the case. I should have stated in the proper connection that when "Shelby" made his raid last fall he had an advance

guard of about 200 men, all dressed in our uniform and in many cases deceived our troops and people.

I am, truly yours,

E. B. BROWN, Brigadier General of Volunteers,
Commanding."

[Endorsement]

"Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Saint Louis, April 8, 1864.
Respectfully returned to Brigadier General Brown,
commanding Central District of Missouri.

The General commanding is of the opinion that furnishing caps of this pattern would be but a temporary expedient in the way of obviating the evil complained of, as the BUSHWHACKERS could soon obtain the same caps. Besides, our men furnished with sky blue caps might commit the fatal mistake of taking another scouting party, with the regulation cap, for BUSHWHACKERS. The General thinks some badge might be better adopted and understood throughout the district, as also in General Sanborn's district. A badge on the cap or breast of the coat, of conspicuous colors and which could be changed by order, from time to time, to meet the necessity of the case, would do away with the desirableness of introducing an irregular uniform.

By order of Major General Rosecrans,
FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant General."

Seizing Books

"Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 29, 1864.
Capt. J. Gray, Provost Marshal, Rolla, Mo.
Lieut. W. P. Owens, Assistant Provost Marshal, Cape
Girardeau, Mo.;

An order issued against the sale of Pollard's "Southern History of the War", Confederate Official Reports", "The Life of Stonewall Jackson", and "The Adventures of Morgan and his Men". SEIZE the BOOKS and ARREST ALL SELLING THEM!

J. P. SANDERSON, Provost Marshal General."

Now then, it is not known how successful the “Union” attempts were to deceive the Confederate guerrillas, but what is certain is that the guerrillas continued to disguise themselves by wearing the “Union” uniform when it was advantageous for them to do so for the balance of the war. Also, it is doubtful that the “Union” practice of confiscating or seizing “Southern” books was ever completely successful because the demand was always there, as the War Went On!

Photographs from the November Meeting



Round Table President Father Dave Holloway



**Marlene Natoli and Dick Titterington
at the check-in table**



**Jessica Nielson (visitor) and Jill Jaworski who work
for the National Park Service in Fort Scott KS**



Round Table Director Blair Tarr



**New Members Dale Walters and his
daughter Marcy Barkley**



Mary Griffin, Debbi Roy, and Suzee Oberg



Marilee Ciardullo and Barbara Cordts
