



# BORDER

# BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table  
Of Kansas City

P. O. Box 6202

Shawnee Mission, KS 66206

An IRC 501(c)(3) charitable  
organization

## 390<sup>th</sup> REGULAR MEETING

**TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 2006**

**Homestead Country Club**

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

Social Hour-Cash Bar-6:00p.m.

Dinner-6:30p.m.

## FEBRUARY SPEAKER

### MR. DAVID C. HINZE

**Mr. David C. Hinze**, owner of Civil War Tours and author of *"The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri"*. Mr. Hinze's presentation on "Artillery Hell" will explain why artillery played such a significant role in the battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland (Battle of Antietam) and hope it saved the Southerners from a stunning defeat.

## Commander's Call

### James L. "Spike" Speicher

From the feedback I received, it appears that my debut performance was a success despite the room mix-up. We weren't crowded we were just cozy. Our speaker, George Wunderlich, did a tremendous job and never used a single note. He was an awesome start to our year.

This month our speaker is David Hinze. Many of you probably know David as he is semi-local coming from Rolla, Missouri. He is a much sought after author and tour guide. I can vouch for his speaking ability because I

*Cont' on page 2*

**Please be sure that we have your reservation by Friday Feb. 24. Return reservation in the enclosed envelope with required payment of \$20.00 per person to;**

**Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., K.C. Mo. 64152, .**

If you have questions or your payment is unavoidably tardy, please contact either Treasurer Paul Gault at 816-741-2962 or Assistant Treasurer Betty Ergovich at 913 441-6462.

**Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.**

in about 1989 or so. He is a lively entertaining speaker and I'm sure you will enjoy hearing him. His presentation will be "Artillery Hell: A Study of Artillery at the Battle of Sharpsburg" (Antietam to you northern members). He will explain why the artillery played such a pivotal role in the battle and saved the South from a stunning defeat.

The gap in our roster of speakers has been filled. If you remember I had no one scheduled for the November meeting. Well, that has been rectified. Member Bill Quatman, originally scheduled to speak in October, has graciously agreed to move his presentation to the November meeting. That move was to accommodate Dr. Richard Sommers, who will be our October speaker. Dr. Sommers is from the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He is the author of the acclaimed book Richmond Redeemed, which is the definitive study on the Siege of Petersburg. We are truly blessed to have such a renowned author, historian, and orator as our guest that month.

I do want to remind everyone that our May meeting is a special event. Not only is it our silent book auction, but it is also the meeting where everyone is invited to wear War Between the States uniforms or period civilian attire. This will be a really neat auction as Charles Pickett has donated 80 books from his personal library for this event.

If you have any comments, ideas, or concerns the contact information for me is: home- 913.962.9986; work- 816.512.8727; and e-mail [colspike@hotmail.com](mailto:colspike@hotmail.com).

Deo Vindice.

Spike



## 2006 Schedule of Speakers

**February 28- Mr. David C. Hinze**, owner of Civil War Tours and author of *"The Battle of Carthage: Border War in Southwest Missouri"*. Mr. Hinze's presentation on "Artillery Hell" will explain why artillery played

such a significant role in the battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland (Battle of Antietam) and hope it saved the Southerners from a stunning defeat.

**March 28- Mr. John Coski**, Director of the Library and Historian at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Coski's presentation on "The Confederate Battle Flag: America's Most Embattled Emblem" is also the title of his recently published book. There will be copies of his book for purchase and signing at the meeting.

**April 25- Dr. Loren Humphrey, M.D.**, author of "Johnny Come Home", a historical novel about a Union soldier in the Civil War, will present a discussion on "The Civil War in Northeast Missouri" about the forces that kept Missouri in the Union and how control of the railroads won the war in Northeast Missouri. Copies of his book will be available for purchase and signing at the meeting.

**May 23- Mr. Jim Beckner**, member of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. Mr. Beckner's presentation on "Southern Religion: Its Place in the Cause" will examine the role that religion played in the Confederate Army.

## June July and August are Summer Sessions To Be Announced...

**September 26- Mr. Greg Biggs**, former associate editor of "Blue and Gray" magazine. Mr. Biggs' presentation on "Tactical Perfection: Nathan Bedford Forrest at Brice's Crossroads" will look at what many historians consider to be a tactically perfect battle in the Civil War.

**October 24- Dr. Richard Sommers**, United States Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Dr. Sommers is the author of the acclaimed book Richmond Redeemed, which is the definitive work on the Siege of Petersburg. As the leading authority on that siege, Dr. Sommers' presentation will focus on that nine month period.

**November 28- Mr. Bill Quatman**, member of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. Mr. Quatman's presentation on "The Fall of Richmond" will be discussed from the viewpoint of Union General Godfrey Weitzel, who was in Richmond at the time. General Weitzel is a direct ancestor of Mr. Quatman.

**December 19-** Christmas meeting with entertainment.

**MENU FOR JANUARY 24, 2006:**

Boston Bibb, Romaine, Radicchio Lettuces tossed with English Walnuts and Mandarin Orange sections with Champagne Vinaigrette, Chicken stuffed with Spinach and Artichoke with a Red Pepper Sauce, Garlic Potatoes, Glazed Carrots, and New York Style Cheesecake.

**BATTLEFIELD DISPATCHES**

Part 2

**[Battle of Big Blue: October 22, 1864]**

“On reaching Big Blue we made another stand and forced the enemy to make a crossing (Oct. 22, 64) of the Creek to the south and to scatter their forces so that we were able to hold them in check until the following day (Oct. 23, 64)”.

**[Battle of Westport: October 23, 1864]**

“General / Pleasanton overtook them and with Carbines strapped to their saddles came on them in a Saber Charge, which spoiled all plans. The next day (Sunday, Oct. 23, 64) was the hardest day for both sides, but being greatly re-enforced we beat them and turned them South.”

[The Battle of Westport was a deceive Union victory which caused Confederate Commanding General Sterling Price to abandon his plans to attack Kansas City & Fort Leavenworth, and to advance southwest into the enemy state of Kansas to create as much havoc & destruction as possible.

One of the most direct ways for officers to deliver both verbal & written orders during a Civil War battle was to use a messenger mounted on horseback. Very often, the couriers or dispatch bearers were killed or became lost in the confusion of the battle which is what happened to Pvt. Nichols after the Battle of Westport.]

**[Battlefield Courier]**

“On Monday morning (Oct. 24, 64) I had my first experience as a dispatch bearer. While we were skirmishing on the west of Brush Creek, we from an elevation, saw Price’s forage train reaching several miles to the South in full retreat. Lieut. Thornton detailed me to report to Blunts field headquarters which he pointed out to me as best he could about 2 miles away and to the N.E. [Northeast] and I to make good time, took as straight a course as I could, When about half way and passing a grove of black oak saplings on the side of a steep hill, (I being at the foot of the hill) a volley from some 2 or 3 hundred Rebels was fired at me from the top of the hill about 100 yards away. One or 2 bullets struck low enough, one struck my bridle rein and the other struck my Poncho which was strapped to the back of my

saddle and passing through the roll endwise. The tops of the trees and down hill shooting fooled them. I returned the favor [shooting] as best I could & soon run into our own troops and was not reaching headquarters.”

**[Skirmish at Fort Lincoln: October 25, 1864]**

“On my return I was more fortunate as Co. A was held to the extreme right as a Scouting Party until we reached Fort Scott. At Fort Lincoln [located approximately 3 miles west of present Fulton, Kansas on the north bank of the Little Osage River] while on skirmish duty the Rebel skirmishers were behind a rail fence about 300 yards away and all seemed to be firing at the flag. Our Ensign Sgt. Slane told me to dismount and drive them out of the fence corner; my 2<sup>nd</sup> shot started them, one of their number being supported by 2 comrades.”

**[AMATEUR ARTILLERYMAN at Fort Scott: October 26, 1864]**

“The following morning found us in Fort Scott. The prisoners (among whom was Generals Marmaduke & Cabell) and guns and equipage captured at Mine Creek or Trading Post were coming in; among other things was a 6 gun Battery of 18 Pound Brass field Guns, They [were] driven in two and the harness cut from the horses leaving the guns standing in the street. A young fellow who had evidently saw a Cannon undertook to explain how the guns were handled and finding the Lanyard and a Primer, he inserted the Primer, hooked the Lanyard in the ring of the primer and pulled. (He didn’t know it was loaded), this particular gun had been taken “Charged”; fortunately there was no person directly in front of it and it being standing almost Parallel with the street there was no damage done until the shot was well out of town when it struck the corner of a brick house, knocking out a cart load or more of bricks & mortar. “The Amateur/ Gunner took a walk.”

**[Pursuit to the Arkansas River]**

“We were ordered to follow Price’s trail and overtook him at Newtonia, Mo. and went into Camp within ½ mile of Price’s Camp; during; the night we received orders to fall back 6 miles and rest our horses for 2 days when we again took up the Chase; we overtook them again at Webber Ford on the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, I. T. [Indian Territory; now Oklahoma] and after firing a few shells at their rear guard we went into Camp in a very heavy rain, my bed was composed of 2 fence rails and I was taking a fever. I put in a bad night, we had neither blankets or tents.”

**[Sharpshooter Delirious with Fever]**

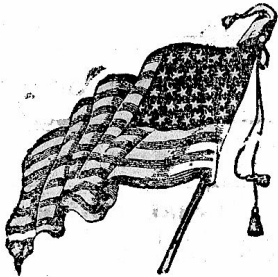
“Next morning we started to Fort Smith for supplies, but as to how I got there, I never knew as the fever had the best of me; the first I knew, I was in Camp on the north side of the river near Fort Smith laying on a saddle blanket with a cavalry saddle for a pillow and



hearing pistol shots and someone to say if "Nix was able to Pull a gun he could hit it." I turned my head and saw they were shooting at a goose's head as it walked by about 40 yards away. I drew my favorite revolver (a Colt 36 caliber octagon barrel Navy) and at the first shot cut the goose's head off and remembered nothing more for several days."

## The Daily Conservative.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAR. 16, 1862.



NO COMPROMISE OR CESSATION OF THE WAR SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE NATIONAL FLAG FLOATS OVER ALL THE NATIONAL PROPERTY.  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

NO TERMS EXCEPT UNCONDITIONAL AND IMMEDIATE SURRENDER CAN BE ACCEPTED. I PROPOSE TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY UPON YOUR WORKS.  
GEN. GRANT.

### A BRUSH WITH QUANTRELL.

Our readers have already been informed of the murders and robberies recently committed by Quantrell's ruffians in Johnson county in this State. As soon as Col. Graham received intelligence of these outrages, he ordered Capt. Greelish of Company E, Kansas Eighth, to move from Olathe to Aubrey.

On last Thursday night Capt. Greelish learned the position of the rebel camp, and joined by a small force of citizens, went in pursuit of the enemy. He succeeded in finding Quantrell's men and immediately opened fire on them. In the short engagement which ensued three of the ruffians were killed and several wounded. On our side three were wounded—none killed.

Quantrell's men were mounted and our force being all infantry, could not pursue them in their speedy retreat. The ruffians (led by the outlaws who have so long harrassed our border) wear the light military cap and blue overcoat and are, in all respects, dressed like our soldiers. These clothes are, of course, stolen.

The Kansas Second, Col. Mitchell, is now stationed in Johnson county, and if anything more is heard from Quantrell these fleet horsemen will soon "close out" the marauders.

## ON A SADDER NOTE.....

Tim Cox, 49, the past President of the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri in Independence passed away January 14, 2006, he had fought his own Civil War with disease for some time. Survived by his wife and 3 children and many others. Condolences may be sent to the family at [www.speakschapel.com](http://www.speakschapel.com).

Robert J. Younger, 80, died January 11, 2006. In 1969 with his wife Mary Evelyn, he established Morningside House, a Civil War book publishing business, and therein established himself in the Civil War book trade. Survived by his wife, sister, and many others.

David L. Quick, past President of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City, 80, died February 2006. Retired Vice President of Human Resources from Western Auto Supply Company. After retirement has his own consulting company called Firm Employee Relations Services. Enjoyed traveling and was a student of the Civil War. Member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Survived by wife of 53 years Mary, three daughters with their husbands and six grand children.

## LET'S TAKE A TRIP!

Jay Gunnels sent me a flyer and a note on the Civil War Symposium in Indiana, April 21-23, 2006, "A Fresh Look at The Atlanta Campaign". Presented by the Jefferson County Civil War Round Table, Madison, Indiana at Clifty Inn in Clifty Falls State Park. For more information contact Kathy Ayers, 3121 Clifty Drive, Madison, IN 47250.

Jay suggests that maybe the round table try to get a group together, he and his wife went several years ago and said it's a beautiful drive along the Ohio River and bet it is in the Springtime, meals and accommodations were very good.

## BEING POLITICALLY CORRECT

This year, it will be politically correct to say, especially when talking to the new President, Sharpsburg instead of Antietam, 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas instead of Bull Run, Elkhorn Tavern instead of Pea Ridge, The War between the States or the War of Northern Aggression instead of The Civil War. There are of course many others, just watch your tongue Yankee! Welcome our new President, James Speicher.



## DID YOU KNOW?

At local taverns, pubs, and bars, people drank from pint and quart-sized containers. A bar maid's job was to keep an eye on the customers and keep the drinks coming. She had to pay close attention and remember who was drinking in "pints" and who was drinking in "quarts," hence the term "minding your 'P's and Q's."

## "THE HORSE IN THE CIVIL WAR"

Jack W. Langston, CWRT of Oklahoma City

Having been a lover of good horses from my childhood, the great horses of the general officers of the Civil War have fascinated me. The thought of Robert E. Lee riding "Traveler" or Grant on "Cincinnati" pictures a great military man in his finest moment. The magnificent chargers carried their masters through the long marches and frightful battlegrounds and seemed to understand their importance in the conflict. They became as well known as their riders and were great favorites of the common soldier.

The dark bay "Daniel Webster" was the favorite of McClellan, who had several great ones. Sherman had "Lexington" and "Sam". Phil Sheridan may have had the most glamorous mount of the war with the magnificent black "Rienza" who became the subject for artists, sculptors and poets. Jeb Stuart had his "Highfly". Meade was greatly attached to his "Baldy". Many of them performed great feats when called upon. All these great mounts were well taken care of except for the things that happened to them during the battles. Most of them had excellent care during the war and then were taken home by their masters. Here they enjoyed life, grazed in green pastures. They were idolized, photographed and sculpted. When they died, they were buried with honors, and statues were made of them.

Sounds good, doesn't it?

Most horses didn't have it so good.

The fact is that the American Civil War was an absolute holocaust for horses. War used up horses at a remarkable rate. Nearly two million horses and mules were lost. Their lives were fun of misery and drudgery. Thousands died from overwork and starvation. Interesting is the fact that mules could not be satisfactorily substituted for horses in many cases. Not as courageous as horses, they bucked, balked and lay down to escape danger during heavy fighting. When it was difficult or impossible to feed the soldiers, the horses got nothing. Many great battlefield pictures are spoiled for me because somewhere in the background, I see a beautiful horse terribly wounded or dead. As the war continued, the depletion of these animals affected the strategy of the Southern armies. Opportunities could not be implemented simply for lack of horses and mules. This hastened the defeat of the Confederacy.

Sincerely,  
Jack W. Langston

## "WILSON'S CREEK CELEBRATES SWEENEY MUSEUM ACQUISITION"

This year's 144<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Wilson's Creek was a very special one. On a warm August afternoon over 100 guests gathered in front of the Sweeney Museum north of the battlefield. At a program featuring Missouri Governor Don Murphy,

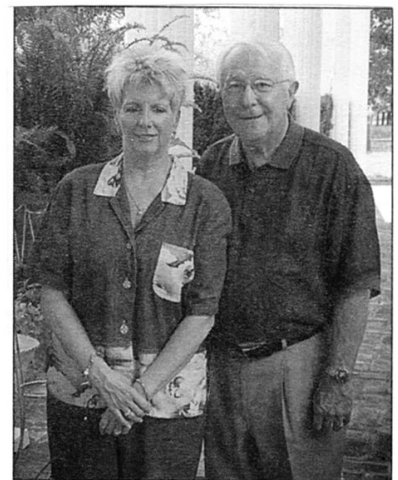


The Sweeney Museum became part of the Battlefield on August 10, 2005.

ownership of the 20-acre Sweeney property and General Sweeney's Museum of Civil War History was officially transferred to Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The museum's collection of Trans-Mississippi Civil War artifacts, considered to be one of the best and most complete in the country, adds a new element to the Wilson's Creek history experience. Visitors will now have the opportunity to explore the museum's unique perspective with their paid admission to the battlefield.

Other activities taking place in conjunction with the battle anniversary included the Foundation's annual membership dinner, held in The Tower Club Starlight Room on Tuesday evening, August 9. Guests of Honor Tom and Karen Sweeney entertained an appreciative audience with anecdotes about their experiences as Civil War collectors.

The Foundation's Annual Meeting took place at 2:00 p.m. on August 10 in the multi-purpose room at the battlefield. President Ron Elkins conducted the meeting, highlighting the Foundation's accomplishments and challenges since August



Karen and Tom Sweeney

2004. New board members Mar'Ellen Felin, Jack Muench, Craig Dunn and returning board member Diane



May were approved by Foundation members present. Later that afternoon the Foundation hosted a reception following the anniversary program.



Confederate Monument, Forest Hill Cemetery, K.C., Mo

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City  
P.O. Box 6202  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66206



## "WE LIVE IN A STATE OF CONTRADICTIONS"

Rose M. Nolen; St. Louis Dispatch

Missourians have been of at least two minds for a long time. It was, after all, a Border State in the big conflict. Between 1861-1865 the conflict known as either the Civil War, The War Between the States, The War of Northern Aggression or as one old lady in my neighborhood always called it, "The Bad Trouble." Although Missouri fought on the side of the Union, many within the state had sympathies on the other side. Some of the later group are still around and are still convinced that nothing good can come out of our neighboring state of Kansas, because, of course, it was a free state.

Tourists particularly from the north, east and west, are often confused about the preoccupation some in our state have with that conflict since they consider us to be Midwesterners. They wonder why the regional sections of our bookstores have so many books on that subject. The out-of-staters are usually fascinated by other aspects of our history—such things as the Santa Fe Trail, the Pony Express or our ragtime, jazz and blues history. They want to see the birthplaces of people like Mark Twain, Harry S. Truman and the gravesite of the notorious Jesse James.

But memories of that tragic event where more than 140,000 fathers, husbands, sons and brothers lost their lives on Missouri's battlefields, die hard here. Thousands turn out every year to view reenactments of the various battles. The purpose, the reenactors say, is to educate the public on the issues involved in the conflict since, as they tend to add, history is written by the victors. And everything that can be said over and over in the many, many volumes on the subject.

