



BORDER

BUGLE



Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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Kansas City

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An IRC 501(c)(3)

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432nd REGULAR MEETING

TUESDAY, October 25, 2011

Homestead Country Club

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

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

Dinner-6:30p.m.

OCTOBER SPEAKER ARNOLD SCHOFIELD "THUNDER IN THE VALLEYS"

In keeping with the Sesquicentennial Programmatic Theme of the KCCRT, "Thunder in the Valleys" is a brief description of the Kansas (Lane's) Brigade's RAMPAGE of RETALIATION, RETRIBUTION, & REVENGE in the "Land of Misery" (a Union soldiers nickname for Mo.) in September & October of 1861 when the THUNDER of ARTILLERY echoed throughout the valleys of the Neosho, Osage, Marais des Cygnes, Little Osage & Marmaton Rivers. There will also be a brief description of the Battle of Mine Creek which occurred 147 years ago on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864!

Our October speaker almost needs no introduction to most of us. If you're on intimate terms, you may call him "Sergeant Major."

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

Please be sure our Treasurer receives all reservations by Friday, October 21, along with payment of \$25.00 per person. Mail to:

Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., Kansas City, MO 64152

Homestead's deadline for reservation changes is the following Monday afternoon, so promptly report any necessary adjustments to Paul at 816-741-2962 or 816-522-8021.

If unable to reach him, call Assistant Treasurer Betty Ergovich at 913 441-6462.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Election of Officers

At the September meeting it was requested that the membership present to the nominating committee any members they would want to nominate for the election of officers and positions of the Round Table for the year 2012. The nominating committee will submit the following slate of officers to the membership at the October meeting to be voted on at the Nov meeting. Officers for 2012: President Don Bates, SrV Pres Dennis Garstang, JrV Dave Pattison, Treasurer Paul Gault, Secretary Judy Smith, Preservation Director Arnold Schofield, Board of Directors, Les Thierolf, Alisha Cole and Dave Schafer.

We are still in need of an Asst Treasurer. That is a voting position on the Ex Comm and is therefore a very important position. Because of the somewhat need of expertise for this position we have asked for a volunteer to accept that position. Should you or some member you know that would fill that position please notify one of the nominating committee members, Lane Smith, Howard Mann, Jack Brooks or Jim Spiker.

Border Bugle Delivery

At our Sept Executive Committee meeting it was determined that effective January 1, 2012, a hard copy of the Border Bugle will no longer be mailed thru the postal service to those who have email addresses. The savings is approximately \$600 per year plus the additional time and effort to publish those copies that have to be sent. In short, it is simply an expense we can no longer afford. Those who do not have email will continue to receive a copy of the BB. Lane Smith, President.

An additional comment by the editor goes out to all of those individuals, historical societies and round tables that we now send the Border Bugle to gratis, your hard copy will also cease starting in January. We would love to share our Border Bugle with all other round tables and historical societies interested in receiving the Border Bugle and if you would send me your e-mail address to cwrtkc@att.net, I will make sure you still get it each month. Your address will NOT be given to anyone else for any purpose I can assure you. Thank you. Mike Epstein, Border Bugle Editor.

SPEAKERS 2011

Nov 22: Doug Mischler as: "*Jefferson Davis*"

Dec 27: Deborah Buckner presents: "A Civil War Christmas," a First Person Interpretation of Christmas as Elizabeth "Libbie" Custer, not to be missed! Dave Para

and Cathy Barton Para "*Music of the Civil War*" & Silent Book Auction

2011 LOCAL AND COMING EVENTS

April 19-October 22, 2011, Exhibit at the National Archives at Kansas City. Lee and Grant provides a major reassessment of the lives, careers, and historical impact of Civil War generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. The exhibit presents photographs, paintings, prints, coins, reproduction clothing, accoutrements owned by the two men, documents written in their own hands, and biographical and historical records to reveal each man in his historical and cultural context, allowing audiences to compare the ways each has been remembered for almost 150 years.

September-October, 2011- "FREEDOM WAR" AND THE CIVIL WAR PANEL DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS IN SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER

Two prominent panels of scholars and community activists will examine the Civil War's impact on the historical legacy of African Americans in September and October, 2011, at the National Archives in KCMO and at Kansas City Kansas Community College, in KCKS under the aegis of the Lorenzo J. Greene chapter (KC) of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, (ASALH) in recognition of the 150th year since the commencement of the Civil War, 1861-1865.

Both events, on September 22 in Missouri, and on October 20 in Kansas, begin with a reception at 6:30 p.m., and run from 7:00 p.m. till 9:00 p.m. They are free and open to the public. They will examine the question: —"*If the African Freedom War began on the slave-ships, among captive Africans, during the Middle Passage, and culminated among captive Africans, with victory by the North in the American Civil War, when did the African Freedom War, actually end?*"

- a. In December 1865 with ratification of 13th Amendment?
- b. In 1965 with passage Voting Rights Act, and 1964 EEO Act?
- c. In 2008 with President Barack Obama's election?
- d. It has not ended; there's merely a verisimilitude of freedom!

This intriguing question will be addressed by both panels, containing four different panelists on each.

In Missouri, confirmed panelists include: Dr. Antonio Holland, retired history professor from Lincoln University; Dr. Gary Kremer, Executive Director of the State Historical Society of Missouri; Joe Louis Mattox, area historian and independent scholar at the Bruce R.

Watkins Cultural Heritage Center and State Museum, and Dr. Shawn Leigh Alexander, Assistant Professor & Graduate Director African and African American Studies, and Interim Director Langston Hughes Center, University of Kansas.

In Kansas, confirmed panelists include: Dr. Jennifer Weber, history professor, University of Kansas; Dr. Valdenia Winn, College History Professor, Kansas State Legislator and community Activist; Mr. Chester Owens, historical archivist; and Dr. Jimmy Johnson, Physical Science Instructor at Hogan College Preparatory Academy, Civil War re-enactor, and descendent of an escaped slave who joined and fought with the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, the first black troops to fight in the Civil War. Both panels will be moderated by ASALH member, Larry Delano Coleman, who is 2nd Vice President of the Civil War Roundtable of Kansas City, a retired attorney, a former African Methodist Episcopal church pastor, and an avid historian.

The National Archives is located at 400 W Pershing Rd # 130, Kansas City, MO 64108 (816) 268-8000. Kansas City Kansas Community College is located 7250 State Avenue • Kansas City, Kansas 66112 • Phone: 913-334-1100.

ASALH is the world's oldest learned society devoted to the research, education, and the status of culture and history of people of African descent. ASALH was founded in 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the recognized "father" of Black History. Its mission is to promote, research, preserve, interpret, and disseminate information about Black life, history, and culture to the global community.

Dennis Robinson is President of the Lorenzo J. Greene (KC) Chapter of ASALH.

October 22, 2011, 1855 Harris-Kearney House Museum **Celebrate Old Westport**. Please join Kelly's Irish Brigade and the Westport Blue and Gray Social Society in celebration of Old Westport on Saturday, October 22, 2011. Begin the day with a tour of the 1855 Harris-Kearney House, meet the soldiers in their encampment, visit with the townfolk of Westport around the campfire, view exhibits and watch the gunfights as the soldiers and border ruffians face each other on the Santa Fe Trail. A free family friendly event from 10:00am until 4:00pm.

At 7:30pm a Civil War Ball will be held at the Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum in Swope Park.

Period dress is optional and dances will be called. Admission is a dessert to share and drinks are provided.

For more information, call 816-561-1821 or 913-648-0952 or email to westporthistorical@gmail.com

October 29, 2011, Saturday, Annual Meeting of The Monnet Battle of Westport Fund. Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum. All members of the Civil War Round Table are members of the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund and are encouraged to attend this annual meeting. All other persons interested in the Civil War and the Battle of Westport are welcome at the meeting. Refreshments provided

Thanks so much,
Alana Smith
Acting Secretary
Monnett Battle of Westport Fund

Fall Hours of Operation Wilson's Creek National Battlefield – From September 6th on.....

Fall hours of operation for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield were announced today by Superintendent T. John Hillmer, Jr. Tour Road hours will change to 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. effective Tuesday, September 6, 2011. The Visitor Center hours will remain at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the Museum hour will continue to be 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., closed 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. for lunch. An entry permit of \$5.00 per adult, or \$10.00 per family, is required for all persons using the battlefield including walkers, joggers and bicyclists. Entering or remaining in the battlefield during other than the posted times is not permitted. Additional information can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/wicr.

Administered by the National Park Service, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield preserves the site of the first major engagement of the Civil War in the West. The site is considered to be one of the best-preserved battlefields in the National Park System. The battlefield is located 10-miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri at the intersection of Highway ZZ and Farm Road 182. More information can be obtained by calling (417) 732-2662.

October 8, 2011 – "Johnny Reb and Billy Yank," and authentic look at the arms and equipment of the soldiers of the civil War. 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Midwest Genealogy Center, 3440 S. Lee's Summit Road, Independence. Call 816-252-7228

November 4-6, 2011, Register now for: "It's Windie in Kansas."

In 1937, Margaret Mitchell was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for authoring one of the world's most beloved novels, *Gone with the Wind*. Two years later the eight time Oscar winning film debuted, giving birth to one of the greatest films ever produced. Over the years since the films historic premier, fans, known as Windies, have traveled the nation, attending events in celebration of the film. More than just another fan gathering, this event will spotlight Kansas native Hattie McDaniel. Her

role as Mammy earned her an Academy Award, making her the first African-American to win an Oscar and helping the film to go on to win a Best Picture Oscar. Sadly, in 1952, Hattie McDaniel died of breast cancer. This event will help to promote awareness and raise money for breast cancer research at the University of Kansas.

Guests include:

Patrick Curtis (Baby Beau Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind*) Greg Giese (the younger Baby Beau Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind*) Joseph Yakovetic - artist who brings the beauty of the movie *Gone with the Wind* to a new medium of artwork Morgan Brittany- actress from the hit TV Show "Dallas" and the movies "Gable & Lombard" and "The Scarlett O'Hara War" Carlton Jackson- author of "Hattie: The Life of Hattie McDaniel" and many more!

For more information on this event contact: Liz Smith at atesmith@olatheks.org or 913-971-5504 Or find us on Facebook "It's Windie in Kansas!" This weekend long event is comprised of a period dress ball with live 19th century music and *Gone with the Wind* costume contest, wine tasting, a catered picnic, living history demonstrations, and panels featuring our special guests!

November 10, 2011 – "Little Known Facts: The American Civil War" by Robert Corder, involved with the new exhibit "Civil War Medicine," 6 p.m., St. Joseph Museum, 3406 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph. Call 816-232-8471.

November 25 & 26, 2011, Harris-Kearney House Museum, Holiday Candlelight Tour, The first Christmas of The Civil War. 6:00-9:00p.m. Tours every 15 minutes.

MENU FOR SEPTEMBER

Caesar Salad, Chicken Montrachet, Green Beans Almandine, Parmesan Risotto, and Apple Crisp with Ice Cream



Battle of Lexington, Photo by Mike Epstein

"The Sargeant Major's Roar"

Battlefield Dispatches #33 "Burned to Ashes"

After the successful destruction of Morrystown in Cass County, Missouri on September 16, 1861; Lane's Brigade of "DEATH & DESTRUCTION" continued advancing east deeper into enemy territory (Missouri). It's next objective was to destroy an enemy Ordnance Depot (weapons storage buildings) and an ammunition train that was on it's way to provide "bullets" for the Major General Sterling Price's Confederate army that had passed near Osceola & was advancing toward Lexington, Mo. Union "Scouts & Spies" had reported the presence of the depot & ammunition train to Lane the "Grim Chieftain" & he was determined to destroy them and the town, because Osceola was reputed to be another nest of Confederate Bushwhackers & Guerrillas! [Note: unless indicated otherwise, the word "train" refers to a "military convoy or type of supply train (Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical, Commissary, Ammunition etc) that consisted of numerous horse or mule drawn wagons, NOT A RAILROAD. During the Civil War there were only 3 basic railroads in Missouri & none in Kansas. The Missouri railroad lines went from Hannibal to St. Joseph & from St. Louis to Rolla & Sedalia. The "Iron Horse" arrived in Kansas after the Civil War, from 1865 - 1873.]

Lane's Brigade arrived in the vicinity of Osceola and destroyed it on September 23, 1861. General Lane's Report describes his perspective of this action & is located on P. 196 of Series I, Vol. 3 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion and is as follows:

[To: Major-General Fremont, Commanding Western Department,

St. Louis, Missouri.]

"Camp Montgomery, September 24, 1861.

Sir: Your dispatch of September 18 is this moment received. My brigade is now marching to this point from Osceola, where I have been on a forced [rapid] march, expecting to cut off the enemy's train of ammunition. The enemy ambushed the approaches to the town, and after being driven from them by the advance of colonels Montgomery & Weer, they took refuge in the buildings of the town to annoy us. We were compelled to shell them out and in doing so the place was BURNED TO ASHES, with an immense amount of stores of all descriptions. There were 15 or 20 of them killed and wounded; we lost none. Full particulars will be furnished hereafter."

[The following perspective is by a "Lady of Osceola" & Lieut. Joseph Trego, a Union officer, who

witnessed the return of Lane's Brigade to Camp Montgomery, Kansas and learned of the destruction of Osceola.]

"And now Lane ordered his men to scatter and APPLY THE TORCH to every house in town. The band went to work and soon the business portion of the town was a SEETHING MASS of FLAMES!

The fire leaped from house to house. The flames & smoke seemed to have reached their element, but still raged on. The county buildings [Courthouse & offices] were soon enveloped by the devouring fiend, but still the flames went up. It was not long before the entire city of MAGNIFICANCE & WEALTH – the pride of the entire people of Southwest Missouri, was a SMOKING MASS of RUINS!

Even the women & children were not allowed to move anything from their burning houses & much suffering was the result." [Note: This statement is contradicted by many Union soldiers & other citizens of Osceola who stated that as much personal property as possible was allowed to be removed before the houses were burned.]

Lieut. Trego Stated, "All who were fit for duty, went to Osceola. They returned yesterday, having had a little brush with the enemy; scattered them, took the town, obtained all the horses, mules, wagons & niggers; loaded the wagons with valuables from numerous well supplied stores, and SET FIRE to the INFERNAL TOWN. IT WAS BURNED to the GROUND."

September 23, 1861 was indeed a miserable day for the citizens & town of Osceola, Missouri. The "Death, Destruction & Havoc" that rained down on Missouri villages & towns was in the minds of the soldiers of Lane's Brigade PAYBACK, REVENGE & RETRIBUTION for the murders, mayhem & devastation that were perpetrated on Kansas & it's citizens by the BORDER RUFFIANS from Missouri during the era of "Bleeding Kansas" from 1854 –1861. Orders No. 10 & 11 were almost 2 years away & they would continue to FAN the FLAMES of the SCORCHED EARTH WARFARE that dominated the Kansas Missouri Border & occurred throughout the "Show Me State" during & for ten or so years after the Civil War.

NEW MEMBERS.....

Jan Bowman, 10338 Ash St., Overland Park, KS 66207-3910, Phone 913 568-1959 Email janlb@sbcglobal.net

MORE COMING EVENTS

Explore the Legacies of the Civil War at **Johnson County Library** in October.

Johnson County Library will be hosting a number activities this year and next in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. These will include book discussions, community issues forums, author visits and other programs. These events will provide opportunities to examine how historical events shaped our community here in Johnson County, the site of notable conflict and strife before, during and after the war. More information on the Legacies of the Civil War Series that runs through April 2012 can be found at www.jocolibrary.org/civilwar.

Also on **Tuesday, October 22**, at 6:30 p.m. there will be a Johnson County Library Issues and Engagement Forum entitled The Border War. The discussion will focus on the border strife between Kansas and Missouri some 150 years ago. As a guerrilla war raged between the two states, the Union hung in the balance. Does the border war just mean a good-natured sports rivalry or is there more to it? Join others in the community to discuss the impact the border war has on our identities and on our metro area, and how it should be commemorated.

Registration is requested and may be made by calling (913) 826-4600 or online at www.jocolibrary.org/civilwar. Funding for the Legacies of the Civil War Series is provided by the Johnson County Library Foundation and the Friends of the Library.

Tuesday, November 1, 2011

The Civil War in Missouri

6:30 pm to 8:30 pm in the Library Center auditorium for adults. "Missouri: 1863-1865" with historian Hal Funk. Find out about the Confederacy's last hope, including Marmaduke's Raid, Shelby's Raid, the escalation of guerrilla warfare and Price's Raid. The Library Center Auditorium, 4653 S. Campbell Ave. Springfield, MO.

BLACK EYE AT BULL RUN

Article by Ross W. Simpson

Semper Fi Magazine, Sept/Oct 2011

It's a little known fact that U.S. Marines fought at "Bull Run," as Union soldiers called the first major land battle of the Civil War in Northern Virginia on July 21, 1861-150 years ago this summer. Marines pride themselves on being the "First to Fight." But in the "First Battle of Manassas," as Confederates called it, some historians allege Marines were the "First to Flee." One of them, Alien R. Millett, a noted Marine historian who in 1980 published *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps* stated, "The Marines were fleeing to the rear, some three hours before the general disintegration of Brigadier General Irvin McDowell's Army of Northeastern Virginia."

Not so, avers David M. Sullivan—a prolific historian, reenactor and administrator of "The Company of Military Historians." Author of five volumes on Marines in the Civil War, he says a re-examination of the official war record proved those allegations to be historically incorrect.

A Call to Arms

The debate started on 14 July 1861, when the Secretary of War notified Col. John Harris, sixth Commandant of the Marine Corps, that Marines were needed for an offensive in Virginia.

But the Corps was woefully unprepared for war. Robert E. Hitchcock, a junior 2d Lieutenant who was killed in action at Bull Run (the first Marine officer to die in the Civil War), wrote a letter in which he lamented the lack of experience and equipment.

"We have no camp equipage of any kind, not even tents, and after all this, we are expected to take the brunt of the battle," Hitchcock wrote.

In terms of weaponry, the Marines fought with the obsolete M1842, a .69 caliber smoothbore musket, regarded as unwieldy and notoriously inaccurate.

The Marine battalion that was formed a week before Bull Run consisted of 353 officers and men. Of the 324 privates organized into four companies, only seven had been in service prior to the April bombardment of Fort Sumter. More than 90 percent had enlisted in June; some joined less than a week before the battle. Only one of the 12 non-coms had combat experience.

Only seven officers, including 60-year-old Major John G. Reynolds, the white-haired Commanding Officer, had any battlefield experience; his was in the Mexican War in 1847. None of the 2d Lieutenants had ever fired a shot in anger, except for William H. Hale. As a soldier of fortune, he had served as a lieutenant colonel of artillery in the Liberal Army of Mexican President Benito Juarez.

What Really Happened at Henry Hill

John Callahan, a trainer with the Joint Public Affairs Support Element in Suffolk, who portrayed the battalion commander in the Sesquicentennial reenactment, says Maj. Reynolds wrote a rather gloomy after-action report to the Commandant. Because of that report, there's a lot of misperception about the Marines' role in the battle.

Callahan told *Semper Fi* the stock phrase is, "They ran away like everybody else in the Union Army. But reality is a bit different."

During the battle, the Marine battalion formed behind one section [Battery D] of the 5th U.S. Artillery, commanded by Capt. Charles Griffin, as it went into battery on the crest of Henry Hill, which overlooks the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Sudley-Newmarket Road. The walls of the "Stone House," which still faces Henry Hill at the crossroads, are embedded with lead cannonballs.

Three Marines were killed by cannon fire when the battalion emerged from the woods on Dogan Ridge about 600 yards northwest of the house to support Griffin's guns. The Confederate artillery, holding a position on the plateau of Henry Hill, were firing ricochet: bouncing lead cannonballs across the ground, knocking men down like bowling pins. Two Marine 2d Lieutenants, Joseph Baker and Robert Hitchcock, walked up closer to get a better look at the artillery duel.

"Cannonballs are flying very thick today," were the last words Hitchcock uttered. Baker ducked a ball coming at them. However Hitchcock, talking to the commander of the artillery section, never saw the round that ripped off his head. Another round cut Hitchcock's headless torso in half, and tore off the right arm of a Marine who had instinctively grabbed the Lieutenant as he fell.

At almost the same time, the 33rd Virginia Infantry advanced without orders on the extreme right of the Union lines and flanked Capt. Griffin's battery. Simultaneously, the 11th New York "Fire Zouaves"—who were on the extreme right—were assaulted by Col. Jeb Stuart and the 1st Virginia Cavalry. After a brief skirmish, the New Yorkers broke and ran.

As the 33rd Virginia advanced, Capt. Griffin ordered his guns to turn around and fire on the advancing Confederate column. At that moment, Maj. William Barry, commander of the Federal artillery, rode up and yelled, "Captain, don't fire there, those are your battery support."

While the officers argued over whether the men were friend or foe, the Confederates advanced to within 70 feet of the guns and sent a murderous volley of musket fire into the gun crews, knocking down cannoneers and horses. Marine casualties totaled one officer and nine enlisted dead. Three officers and 16 enlisted men were wounded. Twenty enlisted men were taken prisoner.

Seeing the carnage unfolding in their ranks, federal forces began to fall apart and flee. "This is where most historians who have written histories of the Marine Corps claim the raw recruits didn't stop running until they reached Washington," Sullivan said. If they had taken the time as Sullivan did to review historical records and personal accounts of the battle, he argues historians would have realized the Marines retreated, but did not "run away."

Sullivan says they reformed and went back up Henry Hill behind the 14th Brooklyn Regiment, seized the Confederate guns that were cutting them to pieces and advanced against Confederate troops across the plateau.

On the 150th anniversary of the battle, the superintendent of the Manassas National Battlefield erected a memorial marker to the Marines that bears tribute to the raw recruits. The marker bears a quote from Daniel Conrad, a former U.S. Navy surgeon who switched sides when the war broke out, and held a similar post in the 2nd Virginia:

"The green pines were filled with 79th Highlanders and the red-breeched Brooklyn Zouaves, but the only men that were killed and wounded twenty to thirty yards behind and in the rear of our lines were United States Marines."

The Marine battalion made three assaults up Henry Hill, but each time superior Confederate forces and fire-power hurled them back.

Re-enactor Private Roy Houston says when Confederates came over the hill yelling to the top of their lungs during the re-enactment, "It was like *Holy Cow!*, let's leave now while we can." Private Frank Koumaros from Seattle thinks the Marines are getting a bum deal from some historians. "They could have stayed out there exposed and been slaughtered, or retreated."

James "Andy" Anderson of Portland, OR, who played the part of Capt. James H. Jones, Commander of Co. B, didn't blame the Marines for falling back under heavy fire. "Most of them weren't properly trained, but they executed a pretty good rear guard."

While U.S. Army units threw down their weapons and ran for their lives, Sullivan says the Marine battalion marched off Henry Hill in an orderly fashion. They maintained their orderly retreat to a bridge over Cub Run, about four miles east of the battlefield, which was blocked by a wagon that had been hit by a stray Confederate shot. The Union retreat turned into a rout when someone mistakenly yelled, "Confederate cavalry is coming." That's when Sullivan says it was every man for himself, including Marines. But many of them reformed once across the small stream.

Roots of the Rout

The source of the stain on Marine Corps history can be traced to the after-action report by Maj. Reynolds in which he laments the fact his men were forced to retreat from the battlefield. He also failed to mention the three assaults he led up Henry Hill, Sullivan says.

Commandant Harris added fuel to the fire in a cover letter to Navy Secretary Gideon Welles that accompanied the report. "It is the first instance recorded in its history where any portion of its members turned their backs to the enemy," wrote Col. Harris.

Sullivan says that ill-chosen phrase has been used to justify the opinions of historians like Millett that the contributions of the Marine Battalion at Henry Hill were negligible.

Sullivan says this wasn't the first time that Marines fought a rear guard with devastating results. During the War of 1812, 400 Marines and Sailors were ordered to leave the Washington Navy Yard and support the Maryland militia at a crossroads just northeast of Washington.

In an unpublished letter obtained by *Semper Fi* that was written to a friend, Capt. Samuel Bacon, Marine Corps Quartermaster said, "The Marines are a dead shot. They killed more than each his man. 150 lay before them before they left the field: they were only about 106 in the battle. About 600 of the British were left on the ground. Whole companies were cut down to a man as they approached our lines. But they were too strong for our handful of men."

When the Maryland militia broke and ran, the Marines retreated before two British regiments. But Capt. Bacon, who took over when the commanding officer was wounded, says he led the Marines through town in an orderly fashion.

President James Madison and federal officials who were present at the battle were almost captured. With no one to stop them, British soldiers marched into Washington and burned the U.S. Capitol and the White House, as First Lady Dolley Madison fled.

A poem in 1816 refers to the rout as the "Bladensburg Races." But Sullivan says the militia commander, not the Marines, was blamed for what has been called, "The greatest disgrace ever dealt to American arms." Sullivan told *Semper Fi* he's amused at claims by historians that the Marines turned their back on the enemy. "How were they going to retreat," he laughed, "walk backwards to Washington?"

Postscript

In 2003, Sullivan received the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation's prestigious General O.P. Smith Award for setting the record straight about who did what on Henry Hill. But it wasn't until recently that Sullivan discovered a couple of lines in Stephen Vincent Benet's poem, "The Congressmen Came Out To See Bull Run," that bolsters his contention the Marine battalion was among the last Union units to leave the battlefield:

"The tough, hard-bitten regulars of Sykes/Who covered the retreat with the Marines."

Others like Col. Dick Camp, USMC (Ret.), a decorated company commander in Vietnam who currently serves as Vice President of museum operations for the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation, says there's ample evidence in history that Marines run *toward* their enemies, not *from* them. S/F

PRICE'S LOST CAMPAIGN

The 1864 Invasion of Missouri

Mark A. Lause

In the fall of 1864, during the last brutal months of the Civil War, the Confederates made one final, desperate attempt to rampage through the Shenandoah Valley, Tennessee, and Missouri. Price's Raid, the common name for the Missouri campaign led by General Sterling Price, was the last of these attempts. Involving tens of thousands of armed men, the 1864 Missouri campaign has too long remained unexamined by a book-length modern study but now, Civil War scholar Mark A. Lause fills this long-standing gap in the literature, providing keen insights on the problems encountered during and the myths propagated about this campaign.

General Sterling Price marched Confederate troops 1,500 miles into Missouri, five times as far as his Union counterparts who met him in the incursion. Along

the way, he picked up additional troops; the most exaggerated estimates place Price's troop numbers at 15,000. The Federal forces initially underestimated the numbers heading for Missouri and then called in troops from Illinois and Kansas, amassing 65,000 to 75,000 troops and militia members. The Union tried to downplay its underestimation of the Confederate buildup of troops by supplanting the term campaign with the impromptu raid.

This term was also used by Confederates to minimize their lack of military success. The Confederates, believing that Missourians wanted liberation from Union forces, had planned a two-phase campaign. They intended not only to disrupt the functioning government through seizure of St. Louis and the capital, Jefferson City, but also to restore the pro-secessionist government driven from the state three years before. The primary objective, however, was to change the outcome of the Federal elections that fall, encouraging votes against the Republicans who incorporated ending slavery into the Union war goals. What followed was widespread uncontrolled brutality in the form of guerrilla warfare, which increased support for the Federals. Missouri joined Kansas in reelecting the Republicans and ensuring the end of slavery.

Lause's account of the Missouri campaign of 1864 brings new understanding of the two distinct phases of the campaign, as based upon declared strategic goals. Additionally, as the author reveals the clear connection between the military campaign and the outcome of the election, he successfully tests the efforts of new military historians to integrate political, economic, social, and cultural history into the study of warfare. In showing how both sides during Price's Raid used self-serving fictions to provide a rationale for their politically motivated brutality and were unwilling to risk defeat, Lause reveals the underlying nature of the American Civil War as a modern war.

Mark A. Lause, Professor of History at the University of Cincinnati, is the author of six books, most recently *A Secret Society: History of the Civil War*. He lives in Cincinnati, Ohio
288 Pages. ISBN 978-8262-1949-7, \$29.95 Cloth.
Shades of Blue and Gray Series.

The Battle of Westport Visitor Center & Museum is about to shut its doors for the season so you better hurry up if you want to visit. The hours of operation are 1 pm to 5 pm, Thursday-Saturday, April through October. 6601 Swope Parkway, Kansas City, MO. 913-345-2000 or e-mail at battleofwestport1864@yahoo.com or the website www.battleofwestport.org.

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City
P.O. Box 6202
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66206-0202

