



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
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An IRC 501(c)(3)
Charitable Organization

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

440th REGULAR MEETING

TUESDAY, September 25, 2012

Homestead Country Club

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

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

Dinner-6:30p.m.

SEPTEMBER SPEAKER

ETHAN S. RAFUSE

"2ND BULL RUN"

Ethan S. Rafuse is a professor at the U.S. Army Command General Staff College. He grew up in northern Virginia, received his BA and MA degrees in history at George Mason University, and did his doctoral work at the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

He is the author, editor, or co-editor of eight books and monographs on Civil War and military history, including *McClellan's War: The Failure of Moderation in the War for the Union*; *Antietam, South Mountain and Harpers Ferry: A Battlefield Guide*; *Robert E. Lee and the Fall of the Confederacy*; *The Ongoing Civil War: New Versions and Old Stories* (with Herman Hattaway), and *A Single Grand Victory: The First Campaign and Battle of Manassas*, as well as articles, essays, and reviews in various academic and popular history publications.

He taught Civil War and military history at the U.S. Military Academy in 2001-2003. He lives with his wife and daughter in Platte City, Missouri.

NOTE: DINNERS ARE NOW \$26.00 PER PERSON, THANK YOU!

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

*Please be sure our Treasurer receives all reservations by Friday, Sept. 21,
along with payment of \$26.00 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 Mary Vorsten at 816-333-0494.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our faithful Director of Preservation, Arnold Schofield, called last night to inform me that a legend in Missouri's Guerrilla Warfare passed away suddenly. Michael Fellman, PhD. was renowned as a historian of the American Civil War. He was a bold and provocative scholar who challenged the academic status quo constantly and put forward new and illuminating interpretations in such books as, "Inside War-The Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the American Civil War". He was the keynote speaker last year at the Border War's Conference held at the downtown Public Library on a Thursday night followed by the conference with many noted professional historians over the next two days at the Plaza Library. Several members of our CWRTKC attended this interesting educational event.

Past President, Col. Jack Brooks suffered a fall and has been in the hospital and since in rehabilitation from a broken shoulder and hip bone injuries. He is busy daily with physical and occupational therapy so rather than phone calls would appreciate cards being sent to his home.

We begin our fall and winter meetings at Homestead Country Club with a notable young scholar Ethan S. Rafuse, an excellent presenter.

Please note that our dinner cost has increased by \$1. Considering the number of years we've been at \$25. and with all of us dealing with the increasing cost of grocery's, I'm certain you can understand the need for this by the Club.

Note: we will have one of our favorite member couple's attending this meeting to hear Ethan Rafuse and to greet you again after a long absence. Guess who?

DVB, Sr.

SPEAKERS 2012

If you missed our Summer meetings, you missed some great meetings, please plan to come to these free meetings in the future, you won't be disappointed!

Sept 25: Ethan Rafuse; *"2nd Bull Run"*

Oct 23: Arnold Schofield; *"Island Mound"*

Nov 27: Dr. William Feis; *"Espionage Covert Action and Military Intelligence"*

Dec 18: Lt. Col. Rick Barbuto: *"The Battle of Stone's River"* Silent Book Auction.

MENU FOR SEPTEMBER 2012

House Salad with choice of dressing, BBQ Platter: Brisket, Chicken and Ribs, Cheesy Potato Casserole, Succotash, Mixed Fresh Summer Berries with Grand Mariner & Whipped Crème

"The Sargeant Major's Roar"

Battlefield Dispatches #355

"Shot to Death"

To suggest that the longevity or life expectancy of a Missouri Guerrilla or leader of a detachment of guerrillas during the Civil War could be very long would be a gross overstatement. The reality was that the longevity or life span of a guerrilla could be & was often very short which in essence meant that a guerrilla or "bushwhacker" who had a run of bad luck ended up dead. Such was the fate of a Bushwhacker Captain by the name of Nevins whose career ended when he was captured, tried by a drum head court martial, convicted & SHOT TO DEATH in late September of 1862. The following after action report describes the capture & execution of Captain Nevins & is located in Series I, Vol. 13 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion on Pages 281 -282.

"Office of Provost Marshal-General,
Central Division of Missouri,

Jefferson City, Mo., September 26, 1862.

Colonel: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders received from you, on the 23rd instant I took command of a detachment consisting of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia commanded by Captain Maus; a detail of 10 men & one 6 pounder howitzer from Captain Wachsmann's Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bird & 15 Enrolled Militia under the command of Captain Madden, my whole force consisting of 65 mounted men & one gun. I proceeded by boat to Hibernia, on the Missouri River & at 10 p.m. started on a forced march in the direction of Eureka, Boone County, where a REBEL FORCE was said to be encamped. After proceeding a few miles, I received intelligence from some UNION men who had been driven from their homes that a BAND of BUSHWHACKERS, headed by one Captain Nevins, had been COMMITTING GROSS OUTRAGES in the neighborhood, PLUNDERING HOMES of UNION MEN & threatening their lives. One of my informants, a man of advanced years had been taken by them the night previous. A rope was put around his neck for the purpose of hanging him, but the bushwhackers were frightened away by some noise in the vicinity before they accomplished the murder.

I at once sent squads of my men hunting for these rebels in various directions. At daybreak Captain Nevins was captured in the vicinity of Eureka with his arms upon his person. He wore a mask when captured & had ordered his men to disperse in the brush upon getting intelligence of my approach. Among his papers was found his OATH of ALLEGIANCE taken in Jefferson City on October 23, 1861, before Brigadier

General Price. I ordered a DRUM-HEAD COURT-MARTIAL for his trial. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of BUSHWHACKING & VIOLATING his Oath of Allegiance & was condemned to be S HOT TO DEATH, all the officers in my command concurring in the sentence. I sent a detail of my men over the country, with orders to arrest & bring into camp all the rebel sympathizers of the vicinity, in order that they might witness the execution. At noon of the 24th instant the sentence was carried into effect & the house of the prisoner was BURNED to the ground. Being satisfied, from all the evidence brought to me, that I was in a section of the country where a perfect REIGN of TERROR had been instituted by the lawless marauders lurking in the brush & deeming a terrible example necessary for the protection of Union men & the prevention of similar outrages in the future, I ORDERED ALL THE HOUSES belonging to the men of Captain Nevins gang to be BURNED TO ASHES & placed under arrest the citizens of the vicinity who openly avowed their rebel sentiments.

The evidence upon which I destroyed the houses furnished by Captain Nevins, who gave me, before his execution, the names of his men who were then in the brush & who had been committing under his leadership the outrages for which he suffered, His statement was further corroborated by responsible witnesses. I then proceeded in the direction of Lindsey's Mill, where I discovered a recently abandoned camp. After scouting thoroughly over the country lying between Eureka, Bloomfield, Claysville & Cedar Creek I returned to Hibernia, having marched 80 miles in twenty two hours & having arrested all the prominent rebels along my line of march.

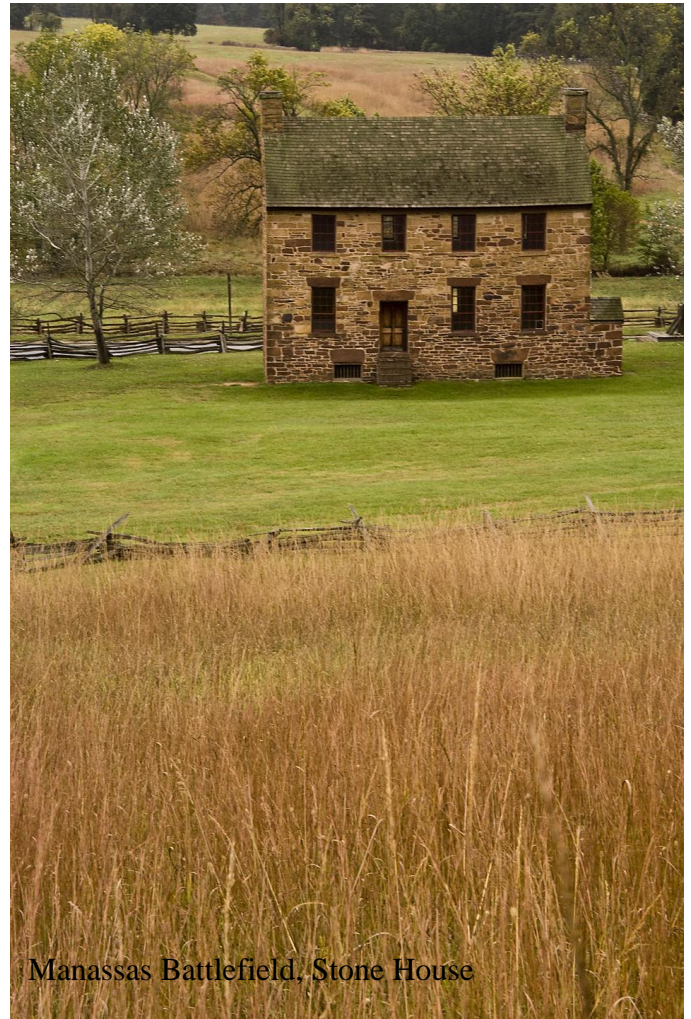
Very Respectfully,

F. J. WHITE,

Major & Prov. Mar. Gen., Central div. of Missouri."

To: Col. F. L. Crawford, Comdg., Sub-District of Cole Co., Mo."

Now then, Captain Nevins career as the commanding officer of a detachment of Bushwhackers or Confederate Guerrillas was a short lived success according to Major White's after action report. However, Captain Nevins luck ran out to fight no more when he was captured, tried, convicted & SHOT TO DEATH and of course the war went on!



Manassas Battlefield, Stone House

A LITTLE LATE: 151ST ANNIVERSARY NEWS AND BATTLES

Camden County's 1861 Battle of Monday's Hollow. During the Civil War, **Camden County** suffered less from its ravages than some of her sister counties in the same section of the State, although a few houses were pillaged and burned, some men were murdered and property was destroyed or carried off by the contending forces.

On the **13th day of October, 1861, a fight took place on the Wet Auglaize** in Camden County, called Shanghai, or Henry town, or Monday's Hollow between companies A and C, of the Sixth Missouri (Federal) Cavalry, commanded by Captain T.A. Swizzle, and a rebel force commanded by Major M. Johnson. The Union troops came suddenly upon the rebel outpost, captured it, and compelled the guard to reveal the situation of his comrades, where they were hiding in ambush, awaiting the passage of the Union troops. This was done without alarming the concealed enemy. By the aid of this knowledge the Federal troops were able to surprise and attack the enemy from the rear, so that those who planned received the surprise planned for the

Federal troops. The result of the fight was sixty-two Confederates and one Federal killed, and thirty-seven Confederates captured--a decided victory for the Union troops. **Mass graves are located on a farm located near Monday's Hollow** near the Beulah Baptist Church. Monday's Hollow was the farm owned by a pioneer family by the name of Monday. Located East of Stoutland on Highway H about four or five miles. The Sons of Confederate Veterans financed and placed this historic marker depicting the battle of Monday's Hollow. This **Memorial Headstone** was placed in the **Beulah Church Cemetery** near the actual battlefield in 2011.

Reenactment on September 15 and 16th of 2012, advertised in our coming events in the Summer edition of the Border Bugle, this will probably get to you too late but the battle information is timely for next month but would also reach you too late, Hmmm!

New York Tribune: September 21, 1861....

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861.

The latest accounts from the Southern border represents that Gen. Rains is marching Northward, and that Gen. Lane's command is following him. It is difficult to obtain information of the movements of troops owing to the necessity of secrecy.

About 1,000 Rebels were at Platt City, eight miles east of this place yesterday, supposed to be on the march to join either the command of Gen. Rains or Gen. Price. It is thought they will cross the river at or near Liberty. A portion of these have been engaged in the recent bridge burnings on the western division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. A column of Federal troops from points on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad were in pursuit of them.

The militia of the counties in Kansas, bordering on the river have been under arms for the last two weeks to repel any invasion.

The 2nd Kansas Regiment arrived at this place on the 15th inst. From Rolla. They have been continually on the move for nearly three months. They had an enthusiastic reception here to-day by the military and citizens and were given a dinner at the hotels.

Kansas City, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861.

Considerable excitement was created here on Saturday, the 14th inst., by the appearance of the rebel scouts. A company of twenty mounted men were sent over from this place in the morning, who discovered a rebel camp of from 200-300 men, some six miles distant from the river. An additional force was detailed in the afternoon, who killed seven of the rebels and took six prisoners with the same number of horses, and destroyed their barracks. Only one of the Federals was wounded.

Yesterday a large force of rebels, supposed to be part of the band recently encamped at St. Joseph, made

their appearance four miles below the opposite shore, and attempted to cross the river in an old flat-boat sending a part of their force to attract the attention of the Federals by firing into this city and Wyandot. It is believed they succeeded in crossing the river at Sybley, sixteen miles below, which they have taken possession of.

Last evening the city was alive with skirmishes of both parties. Several shots were heard but no damage was done.

Ironton, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 18., 1861.

A skirmish occurred on Thursday, at Black River, twelve or fifteen miles south-west of here, between three companies of Indiana Volunteers, under Major Gavitt, and a cavalry body of Secessionists, under Ben Talbot, in which five of the Rebels were killed and four taken prisoners, and thirty-five horses and a quantity of arms captured. The balance scattered in all directions, and being familiar with the country eluded pursuit.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861.

A gentleman named King, who left a point on the Missouri River, opposite Lexington, on Wednesday night, arrived this morning, reports that a severe fight took place on Tuesday for the possession of three ferry boats which lay at the levee. Price's forces advanced on the boats in two bodies--one from above and the other from below the town--and after a very sharp engagement they were repulsed. The boats were not in range of Col. Mulligan's guns, his fortifications being so situated as to prevent him from commanding them completely, and his forces was too small to admit of his making a sortie against Price's overwhelming numbers, but Mr. King says he saw twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded rebels taken off after the fight. He also says Price assaulted Col. Mulligan's fortifications four or five times on Wednesday, but was repulsed each time with a loss of between 300-400.

Reinforcements from the North, probably under Ge. Sturgis were expected to arrive late on Wednesday, but as Price had possession of the ferry-boats the wouldn't be able to cross the river, and of course could be of little or no service to Mulligan. Mr. King's account is quite incoherent, and entire reliance is not placed in it here. There is little question, however, that a battle has taken place, but the details are yet unknown.

The following additional particulars in reference to affairs in Lexington have been ascertained. The first attack on the fortifications is said to have been on Thursday of last week, but this is certainly a mistake., as Gen. Price did not leave Warrensburg, 40 miles south of Lexington until Wednesday night. The attack was probably made on Monday, as per previous advices, with about 8,000 men. The engagement lasted two hours when the Rebels were repulsed with a loss of 100 killed

and between 200-4—wounded. Our loss is reported at five killed and several wounded.

The fortifications are situated at the edge of the town, on a bluff overlooking the river. The works are of earth 7 feet high and 12 feet thick, with a ditch of 6 feet deep and 12 feet broad surrounding them. Another and smaller work is erected inside, defended by a ditch—the whole capable of holding 10,000 troops. The attack on Wednesday was determined, and lasted nearly all day. The reinforcements from the north under Gen. Sturgis probably number 3,000, but they be unable to cross the river, which is quite likely, the only aid they can render will be to sweep with their artillery the points occupied by the Rebels.

It is confidently hoped, however, that the six thousand troops that left Jefferson City on Wednesday by Steamers will be able to land at or near Lexington, and cut their way through the enemy's forces and join Col. Mulligan. It is said that Mulligan expressed confidence in being able to hold his position against any force not more than ten times greater than his.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

Gen. Fremont telegraphs to the headquarters of the army; dated yesterday, that Major Gavitt of the 1st Indiana Regiment of Cavalry, who was sent out in reconnaissance toward Gen. Hardee's position at Greenville, met the enemy's pickets, drove them in, killing two and taking three prisoners. He also captured 60 muskets and 25 horses.

Jefferson City, Mo. Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

A report received here this morning states that McCulloch, with probably 2,000 men, was on the Osage, seventy miles hence, date not given, marching on Jefferson City. The commanding officer here is inclined to credit the report.

Col. Richardson took a position today with a regiment of Home Guards, at Osage Bridge, where the first attack will no doubt be made. He says he will not desert this post until the last man falls.

Lt. Montgomery of General Fremont's Cavalry has just arrived from Georgetown, and says that heavy firing was heard at Booneville all day Wednesday and late into the night from Lexington, disproving the story that that place surrendered on Tuesday.

It is believed that General Lane has re-enforced Lexington. It is believed at Booneville that General Price could not take Lexington, but if he should it would only be with terrible slaughter.

Claib Jackson has, it is said, but 9,500 men, and is surrounded on every side. He cannot escape defeat or hold Lexington if he takes it. In Pettiss County all the Rebels have gone off in squads to join Jackson.

Nearly all the Unionists have also left in fear. The country is perfectly desolate. Fine crops are standing ungathered everywhere. No boats from above have yet arrived, but one is expected hourly.

The Rebels are greatly alarmed about Lexington.



Cedar Mountain & Second Manassas

The Civil War Trust is proud to announce two great preservation campaigns tied to the 1862 battles of Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas. Now is our chance to save 13 historic acres at these two battlefields on their 150th anniversary. See how you can help save this hallowed ground.

[Save Cedar Mountain](#) | [Save Second Manassas](#)



August 2012

Dear Civil War Preservationist,

150 years ago this month the course of the American Civil War in the East rapidly and radically changed to favor the South. After driving George McClellan away from Richmond, Robert E. Lee sent his army north to attack John

Pope's new Army of Virginia at Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas. The Confederate victories at these battlefields emboldened Lee to undertake the fateful 1862 Maryland Campaign.

Now we have the chance to save some great battlefield tracts associated with these two pivotal battles. I do hope that you'll check out these two new preservation campaigns. Your gracious donations will help us to further preserve these battlefields on their 150th anniversaries.

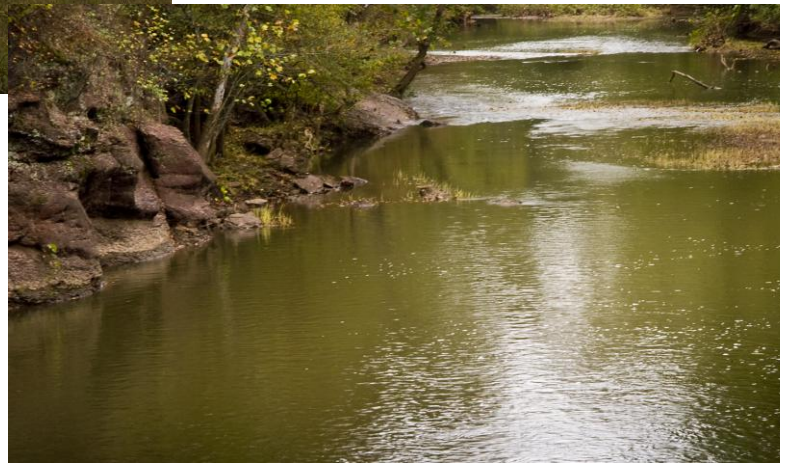
- Jim Lighthizer, *Civil War Trust President*



Cedar Mountain and Battlefield

Bull Run Creek

All Photos by Michael Epstein



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

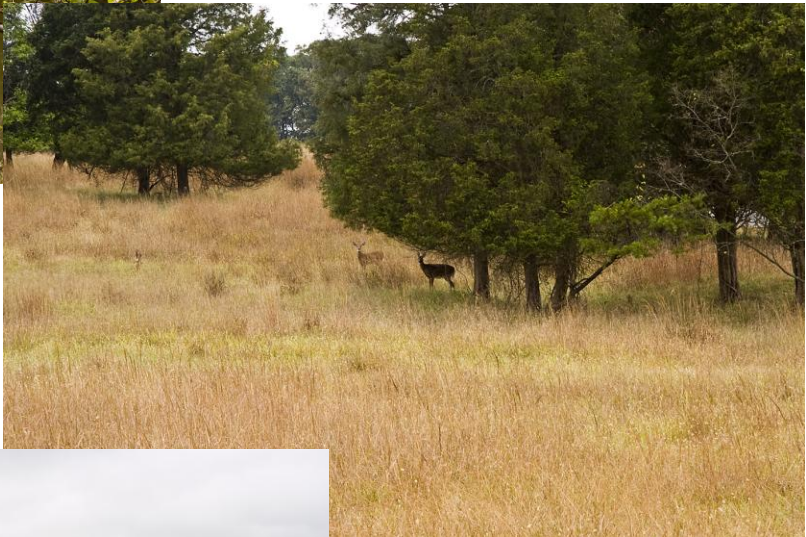




Manassas Battlefield



Brawner's Farm Area, Groveton



Manassas Battlefield





Henry House, Manassas

Stonewall Jackson Monument



Antietam Battlefield

