### **VOLUME 45, No. 5**

### **MAY 2002**

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### Menu for May 28, 2002

Tossed Greens With Ranch Dressing, Chicken Stuffed W/Spinach and Artichoke, Red Pepper Sauce, Garlic Whipped Potatoes, sliced Glazed Carrots, and New York Style Cheesecake W/Strawberries.

### 357<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting Tuesday, May 28, 2002 Social: 6:00pm Dinner: 6:30pm

Social: 6:00pm Dinner: 6:30pm Homestead Country Club 65<sup>th</sup> and Mission Rd. Prairie Village, KS Cash bar – dinner \$20.00

### Featured May Speaker William Garrett Piston

### "Carter's Raid"

In December 1862 a lieutenant in the United States Navy led the first successful long-range Federal cavalry raid of the Civil War. His target, the Confederate rail lines running through East Tennessee, lay almost literally in his own back yard. His name was Samuel P. Carter, and he is the only American to hold both the rank of general in the Army and the rank of admiral in the Navy.

Carter's Raid is the story of how Samuel Carter and his brothers James and William struggled to convince the Lincoln administration to liberate the loyal Unionists of East Tennessee from Confederate occupation. Carter's Raid, the pinnacle of their hopes, contained elements of both success and failure. Had events differed only slightly, the course of the Civil War in the West might have been dramatically different.



Don't Forget..... May is "Bring a Guest To The Meeting," month and please be sure to dress in period clothing if you can. This is always a very special meeting, the uniforms and dresses are beautiful, so please put on your best early Victorian and come to the meeting, great people, great food, great speaker and great fun!!!



Coat and Tie *Suggested*, "Business" Casual Accepted Attendance Requires Dinner Reservation, Thank You.



### **NOTICE SERVATIONS**

Reservations must be received by FRIDAY, May 24, 2002

Mail to: Paul Gault 7118 N. Congress Ave. Kansas City, MO 64152-2948

The price of the dinner is \$20.00. Make checks payable to: *The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City (CWRTKC)*. Please note any special dietary needs with your reservation.

EMERGENCY ONLY
Call: Paul Gault at 816-741-2962 or as an alternative number ONLY, call Steve Harris, 816-444-1747. DO NOT leave duplicate reservations at both numbers. The Round Table is billed for all meals prepared. Members will be charged for reservations not cancelled by the Friday before the meeting.

<warrentonmo.tripod.com/home>

### MINE CREEK BATTLEFIELD:

Calendar of Events...

### June

To be announced

#### July

13th Civil War Music Festival

### **August**

16th - 18th - Mid West Civil War Women's Conf

### September

7th - Star Gazing

14th - Blue and Gray Banquet

Unveiling of print by Andy Thomas

"Battle of Mine Creek"

15th - An show - Mine Creek Battlefield

### October

5th - "Forgotten Soldiers of the Civil War"

18th - 20th Teacher workshop

26th - Moonlight Tour

### Thomas and Debra Goodrich Tours

Tom and Deb would like to extend a discount to all CWRTKC members of \$10.00 off their normal price for round table members and family, (limit four), that's a great deal and they hope to see some of our faces in the crowd, the busses are filling fast so don't delay.

**Upcoming Speakers for 2002** 

May: Dr. William G. Piston: "Carter's Raid"

September 24: James I. Robertson Jr.

October 22: Wiley Sword November 26: Terry Winschel

Upcoming Events 2002 and beyond...

**May 18-19, 2002:** Shoal Creek, near Kansas City: Historical structures, amenities, sponsored by Crowley's 3<sup>rd</sup> MO Infantry. Jim Beckner 322-3100.

**June 8-9, 2002:** Battle of Wentzville, MO, two battles, dance, candlelight tour, medical fashion show. Emmett Taylor 636-332-5782. e-mail <a href="mailto:fivemocav@aol.com">fivemocav@aol.com</a>.

July 13-14, 2002: Annual Army Frontier Garrison event at Fort Harker Historical Site in Kanapolis, Kansas. Meal and dance provided Saturday night. Contact the Ellis County Historical Society, P.O. Box 144, Ellsworth, KS 67439, 785-472-3059 or <a href="www.firstkansas.org">www.firstkansas.org</a>. August 9-11, 2002: Warrenton, Missouri: 1861-1863. Live the Civil War in Warrenton. Presented by Guerrilla Raiders and all branches of the military. Battles Sat. and Sun. Amenities. Randy Messina:636-458-1147 or Edie Ross: 636-456-9322.

May 11,2002: "Bleeding Kansas" Tour, \$50.00 to the public and \$40.00 to round table members and family.

Contact: Tom or Deb Goodrich at: (785) 235-0095 or MTGoodrich@aol.com for reservations.

# HINZE CIVIL WAR TOURS PRESENTS:

May 31<sup>st</sup> & June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2002: "The fight for the Trans-Mississippi, 1862": The Battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Arkansas. David C. Hinze will be your guide on this event.

October 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>, 2002: "Nathan Bedford Forest at Brice's Crossroads, Tupelo, and Ft. Pillow, Your guides will be Thomas Y. Cartwright & David C. Hinze and others to be announced.

There is so much more info on these tours you must see them at <a href="www.civilwarsite.com">www.civilwarsite.com</a>, or toll free at 1-877-222-5636 or e-mail at <a href="mailto:hinze@rollanet.org">hinze@rollanet.org</a>.

These are complete tour packages including map packages to aid in understanding of the battlefield, lunches on days in the field and snack breaks. Reservations a must!



### Biographical Sketch of our May speaker, William Garrett Piston:

William Garrett Piston is a

native of Johnson City, Tennessee. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Vanderbilt University and his Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina. From 1892 to 1985 he was chairman of the social studies department at the Louise S. McGehee School in New Orleans. He also taught non-credit courses at the University of New Orleans' evening program, 1987-1988. In fall of 1988 he joined the Department of History at Southwest Missouri State University, in Springfield, Missouri. He serves as the department's director of graduate studies, and specializes in American military history and the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Piston's scholarship has won awards from the Center for Studies in Military History, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Colonial Dames of America, and Southwest Missouri State University. The author or coauthor of two books, twenty-four articles, and two booklets, he is best known for his 1987 work Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History, a revisionist history of a controversial Confederate general. He was a member of the honorary board of directors for the Longstreet Memorial Fund, which in 1998 placed an equestrian statue of Longstreet at the Gettysburg National Battlefield. He serves on the board of directors for The Longstreet Society, which is working to establish a Longstreet museum in Gainesville, Georgia, and has addressed conferences sponsored by the society annually.

Piston's most recent major work, Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It (co-authored with Richard Hatcher), was published in March 2000. In addition to providing a detailed narrative of the campaign and battle that largely determined the fate of Missouri, Wilson's Creek blends military and social history by revealing the manner in which early war volunteers were motivated and sustained by a desire to uphold the reputations of their home towns. The book has received critical acclaim. The State Historical Society of Missouri recognized Piston and Hatcher with its Missouri History Book Award in 2001 for Wilson's Creek. Ed Bearss, emeritus chief historian for the National Park Service, has written: "Piston and Hatcher have authored a tour de force. Wilson's Creek establishes a standard for excellence against which future books of this character will be measured." Reviewer William L. Shea concludes, "This is a model of how Civil War history should be written."

Piston is an associate editor for North & South magazine and is active in a variety of local and national organizations, including the Society for Military History, the Society of Civil War Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the Greene County Historical Society, the Ozarks Celtic Society, the Civil War Round Table of the Ozarks, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Bill and his wife Nancy are elders at Westminster Presbyterian Church. They are proud owners of two Scottish terriers, and have an older house with propensity to absorb book royalties at an alarming rate.











## Civil War battlefield in Missouri yields key artifacts:

### THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — An archaeological dig at the Wilson's, Creek National Battlefield has yielded several artifacts that historians hope will give a more accurate account of the bloody Civil War battle.

Area volunteers and researchers from the Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska unearthed about 400 artifacts last week, using metal detectors and trowels at the battlefield south-west of Springfield.

The project is part of a five year Study to confirm historical records or provide new evidence!, about where the soldiers camped, where units traveled and where they died.

"We know a lot based on oral history and military maps of the time, but they're not totally accurate," said Richard Lusardi, superintendent of the 1,750-area battlefield. "The archaeological finds help put things into context."

Analysis of the findings over the next three years could tell Lusardi to shift the angle of the Union and Confederate cannon batteries aimed at each other across "Bloody Hill," so named" because of high casualties there'. "The discovery of clusters of Confederate bullets could reveal where their Union targets once stood.

"We're putting a face on the battlefield," said Doug Scott, an anthropologist with the archaeological center, who led a similar dig at Wilson's Creek last year.

The Battle of Wilson's Creek known as Oak Hills to 1861 residents — is considered the second major battle of the Civil War and a Union loss. Union Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was killed during the Aug. 10, 1861, battle, as were 1,317 federal troops and 1,222 pro-secessionist forces.

The latest survey occurred on the core of the battlefield, including farmer-postmaster John K. Rays' cornfield and Bloody Hill? The property became part of the National Park Service in 1960.

As team leader, Scott wasn't trying to find every buried artifact in the 700-acre survey area. Samples are



enough to indicate skirmish lines, unit positions and encampments, he said.

"We know, for example, that one of the Union groups across the creek tried to move around and outflank the Confederates," Scott said. "But as they came over here, some Confederates met them at a fence row and within 100 yards broke the back of the flanking attack of the Union.

"Where was it?" he asked. "That's what we're trying to find out."

Among last week's finds: conical-shaped bullets called minnie balls, named for the European officer who invented them. Workers also found cannonball fragments, an as-yet-unidentifiable button and finger holds of what could be surgical scissors.

Once Scott and his staff are fiinished with the artifacts, hell return them for display or storage at the battlefield.

The archaeological survey is part of a bigger effort to restore authenticity at the battlefield, Lusardi said.

Park staff gradually is thinning-out 140 years of overgrowth across the battlefield and returning it to the way soldiers saw it in 1861.

St. Louis Post Dispatch, April 14, 2002











By Valerie Strauss Washington Post Staff Writer Tuesday March 26, 2002

At the start of his Civil War and Reconstruction classes, U.S. Naval Academy Professor Craig Symonds learns about his students by asking this question: "What did your high school history teacher call the conflict?"

Students who say "the Civil War" are from the North, probably New England, he concludes. Those who respond "the War Between the States" can come from several areas of the country. But "the War of Southern Independence" invariably comes from Southerners, as does the rare — though not extinct — "War of Northern Aggression."

The answers also reveal that almost 150 years after the first shots echoed at Fort Sumter, and as students in history survey classes begin their springtime Civil War lessons, there is no common blueprint for teaching the most divisive of U.S. conflicts.

Although professional historians agree that the central cause of the war was the South's efforts to retain slavery, some amateur historians still fight about it. As a

result, the way that students leam about the subject probably more than any other depends as much on their teacher's sensibilities as on state standards and textbooks.

In Loudoun County, for example. Rich Gillespie, an award-winning history teacher at Loudoun Valley High School, teaches that slavery was the chief cause but also emphasizes the psychological and other factors that drove both sides. Also in Loudoun, Ron Richards, an awardwinning government teacher at Broad Run High School, tells students that political power was the cause of the war, not slavery.

"The issues are still alive and well today," said historian James M. McPherson, a Princeton University professor and author of "Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era." "Race relations, federal-state relations -- the raw emotions are there."

The place where emotions remain the rawest are in the South, where the war is more present in the minds of white people than it is for any other group in U.S. society, McPherson said. That is where, in the late 1800s, Confederate supporters promoted the teaching of the "Lost Cause," a view that slavery did not cause the war and that the Virginia theater was the most important.

The Lost Causers had remarkable success, and not just in the South, said John Marszalek. professor of history at Mississippi State University and author of 10 Civil War books. It wasn't until the 1960s, when the civil rights movement prompted new interest in the Civil War, that historical interpretation changed.

Slavery did cause the war, historians agreed, and they branded as distorted the standard view of Reconstruction. That highlighted Northern carpetbaggers and the claim that freed slaves were not ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, said Gary Nash, codirector of the National History Standards Project. Reconstruction should be taught, he said, as a failed attempt to create an intergrated society.

In some places, that thinking has been hard to accept. Shannon Mallard, 28, a graduate student who teaches history at Mississippi State University, learned as a youngster in Atlanta the Lost Cause version: that Virginian Robert E. Lee was godlike, Union Gen. William Sherman was "the devil," and states' rights caused the war. A professor in Florida set him straight.

"But when I came to Mississippi State, I can honestly say that it is a sore point" among students from Mississippi high schools, he said. "Mentioning the fact that slavery was a direct cause is a big deal."

James Tuten, assistant provost and assistant professor of history at Juniata College in Pennsylvania, is a native of South Carolina. He has a state flag in his office and tries to be provocative in class by calling Sherman



"the devil" and the conflict "the War of Northern Aggression."

"The problem here is that for white Southerners, slavery can't be the cause, because that ennobles the Union in the conflict and makes the South the 'bad guys' in the usual dialectic of good versus bad in all conflicts," he said. "No white Southerner wants to believe that great-great-granddaddy fought to defend slavery. Many historians, and I among them, make the distinction between what caused the war to happen and why people enlisted and fought.....

"The chief cause was slavery. This is only barely debatable... . However, most Southerners did not own slaves and believed they were fighting for defense of their homeland."

He influences his Northern-bred students, including Ruth Blaine, a freshman from Pennsylvania. "I always had a Northern view of the war," she said. "The South was the enemy. In Professor Tuten's class, I kind of get a better perspective of the South's pride. Before, I thought Southern pride was a bad thing, and they hated Yankees. Now I feel more sympathetic."

Ed Jackson, senior public service associate at the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia, says the rise of state content standards and the publication of new textbooks have eliminated radical differences in teaching the war.

Yet some states don't have specific social studies standards, and some leave room for interpretation. In Northwest Washington, for example, Alice Deal Junior High School history teacher Cynthia Mostoller said she creates her own curriculum because there is none and because D.C. standards don't make sense. Last week, her history classes were trying to meet a math standard by using Maryland demographic data from the war era to plot graphs.

In Maryland, which is south of the Mason-Dixon line but did not secede, the attitude in schools is decidedly toward the Union.

"We pretty much have the Northern approach," said Mark Stout, social studies supervisor for Howard County schools. "But Virginia, once you are south of the Potomac. ... People talk about the Mason-Dixon line but [the division] is really the Potomac River." Sensitivities about the war remain strong in Virginia, something Gillespie discovered after being raised in Massachusetts, where he considered himself an abolitionist. Moving to Loudoun County nearly 30 years ago, he discovered a distinct "Loudoun view" by talking to descendants of wartime families.

"You certainly get a chance to see what it felt like to be a Virginian and invaded by the federal government," he said. "To a degree, it was seen as an honorable thing to stand up against that. Virginians feel like they were victims."

Now he makes certain that his students understand the mind-set of each side and tries to make history come alive, he said.

One way he does that is by asking students to find out about their Civil War past. He recalled that in the mid-1970s, one student stood up and said, "'My ancestor was bom on the same plantation as Booker T. Washington, down in Franklin County, Virginia.' He was all aglow. About seven or eight kids later, a white kid says: 'This is a little embarrassing; my ancestor owned Booker T. Washington.'

"Now Northern Virginia has become such a mix of people that you have kids who say their ancestors were in Russia or Sweden," Gillespie said. "But even today, as you tie into kids' Civil War connections, it awakens a fascination in them, because it is one of the most tangible pieces of the past."

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A Note from our President....

Thanks so much for the participation of the members of the CWRT in the "Book Fair" held at the April meeting. We appreciate those donating books and of course, those who purchased books. You raised almost \$400. for the benefit of our Round Table and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund. With everything there is a learning curve. Your president appreciated comments from some of the members on how it could be handled differently in the future. These worthy thoughts have been duly noted to pass along to our next president, so that when it is done again it will be even more successful and pleasing to all of those participating. Enclosed with your Border Bugle is the schedule for the Summer Sessions. Please put this away for reference as this is your last newsletter until the September issue.

Special thanks to Mike Epstein our "Border Bugle" Editor for his ever diligent monthly efforts. With his great attitude and devotion to the CWRT, in Civil War jargon, "he puts his shoulder to the wheel".

### Don Bates, Sr.













This Day, (or two) in Civil War History.....May 27, 1861; Washington; In a case concerning the legality of Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Chief Justice

Robert B. Taney degrees the arrest of John Merryman illegal. Merryman was imprisoned for recruiting Confederate soldiers; the arrest was made by General Cadwalader, who argued that Lincoln's proclamation allowed such action. It is Lincoln's view that in time of rebellion such moves are required in oreder to preserve public safety. Dorothea Dix is received by Secretary of War Cameron, who accepts her offer of help in setting up hospitals for the Union Army. May 29, 1862; Eastern Theatre; Peninsular Campaign, Various actions occur to consolidate the Federal position near Richmond, Va. Approximately, 40,000 Union troops gather near Jackson's Confederates at Harper's Ferry. There is skirmishing at the South Anna River in Virginia, where Federals burn a 500 foot bridge and ultimately capture the nearby town of Ashland. Western Theatre, The pressure that General Halleck's Federals have put on General Beauregard's troops at Corinth, MS., has finally caused the Confederate general to give orders for his men to retreat toward Tupelo, Mississippi. May 27, 1863; Western Theatre; Vicksburg Campaign, The Federal siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, begins as troops under General Banks stage an initial attack on Confederate defenses there. The latter troops are under the command of General Franklin Gardner and number around 4500. The Union assault is made by approximately 13,000 men, but despite their hopes for an easy victory. Banks' forces are unable to overcome their rather disorganized offensive and the strong repulse made by Gardner's men. The Union reports losses at this action against Confederates at Port Hudson to be 1995 - 293 killed, 1545 wounded, 157 missing. The South tallies casualties to be around 235. Once more, the Union is unable to gain an easy foothold in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Naval In an attempt to seize Fort Hill, a Southern position on the Mississippi, Admiral David Porter attacks with the Union gunboat Cincinnati. This action, directed by General William Sherman, is unsuccessful as Confederate shore batteries destroy the Union vessel, sinking it and killing or wounding 40 men. There is an attack on Union gunboats at Greenwood, Mississippi. In Georgia on the Chattahoochie River, the CSS Chattahoochie explodes by accident, killing 18 men. May 28, 1863; The North In a first for the Union, a regiment of black soldiers leaves Boston. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteers will train at Hilton Head, South Carolina. May 29, 1863; Washington President Lincoln receives a letter from General Burnside in which the latter proffers his resignation as commander of the Department of the Ohio. Burnside takes this step because of the release of Ohio congressman Clement Vallandigham and Lincoln's action rescinding Burnside's imprisonment orders. President Lincoln refuses to accept Burnside's resignation. May 28, 1864; Eastern Theatre; Lee's Army of Northern Virginia hurries to get in front of Grant, moving toward Cold Harbor as the Federals cross the Pamunkey River near Hanovertown. Western Theatre: Atlanta Campaign, Hood, ordered to attack around Sherman's left flank, reports to Johnston that the Union flank is guarded by entrenchments at right angles to the front. Johnston cancels the attack, May 27, 1865: Washington, With only a few exceptions, President Johnson orders the release of all persons held in prison by the Northern military authorities. May 29, 1865 Washington President Johnson issues a proclamation giving a general amnesty to those who have participated in the rebellion against Federal authority. Excepted from the provisions of the general amnesty are several special classes of Southerners, principally those who own more than \$20,000 worth of property and those who held high rank in either the Confederate government or military; these must apply individually to the president for a pardon. (The president will be very liberal in granting these individual pardons.) An important implication of the executive action is that, once an oath is taken, all property rights, except those in slaves, will be fully restored. The large tracts of confiscated lands now held by the Federal government (much of it being farmed by black freedmen) will be turned over to the former owners.

### The Border Bugle

The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City P.O. Box 6206 Leawood, Kansas 66206



