VOLUME 45, No. 6

SEPTEMBER 2002

Executive Committee

President

Don Bates Sr. 913/648-5348

1st Vice President

Arnold Schofield

2nd Vice President

Blair Tarr

Treasurer

Paul Gault

Asst Treasurer

Steve Harris

Secretary

Carlene Berry

Preservation Director

Jim Beckner

Board of Directors

Louise Barry Mike Heringer Harold Smith

Past Presidents

Ed Shutt Jim Beckner Betty Ergovich

Ex-Officio

Daniel L. Smith Monnett Battle of Westport Fund

Sgt. At Arms

Jim Beckner

Border Bugle Editor

Michael J. Epstein

Menu for Sept. 24, 2002

Mixed Greens Salad Tossed
With Feta, Roasted Red
Peppers, Red Onions Herb
Vinaigrette dressing, Ham and
Cheese Stuffed Chicken Breast
w/Chive Mashed Potatoes and
Sautéed Asparagus, Madiera
Chicken Jus, and Warm Apple
Strudel A-La-Mode.

358th Regular Meeting

Tuesday, Sept. 24, 2002 Social: 6:00pm Dinner: 6:30pm Homestead Country Club, 65th and Mission Rd.

> Prairie Village, KS Cash bar – dinner \$20.00

Featured September Speaker

James L. Robertson, Jr. "How the Civil War Still Lives"

James L Robertson, Jr. is a native of Danville, Virginia. He earned his Bachelors of Arts from Randolph-Macon College and his Ph.D. at Emory University. He teaches the largest Civil War history class in America, with an average of 250 students per semester. He is the recipient of every major award given in the field of Civil War history. He is presently Alumni Distinguished Professor and Executive Director of the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Tech. Selected by the Virginia Press Association for the "Virginian of the year 2000 Award. His 950 page biography, "Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend", won an unprecedented eight national awards and is now the base for a movie in production. His latest work, "Standing Like a Stone Wall", is a biography of Jackson for young readers nine to ninety. He appears regularly in Civil War programs on the Arts & Entertainment Network, The History Channel, C-Span and Public Television and does a weekly show for Roanoke public radio. His award winning books include 'The Stonewall Brigade", "General A.P. Hill, Soldiers Blue & Gray", and "Civil War! America Becomes One Nation".

Dr. Robertson received CWRTKC's Harry S. Truman Award in 1963.

May's meeting allowed those who wanted to dress up in their period attire to do so. Don't they look great? From left to right: Arnold Schofield, Austin W. Schofield, Steve Harris, J. Carlene Berry, and Mike Heringer.



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



NESERVATIONS

Reservations must be received by FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 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.

Upcoming Speakers for 2002/2003

September 24: Mr. James I. Robertson Jr. "How the Civil War Still Lives".

October 22: Mr. Wiley Sword

November 26: Mr. Terry Winschel

January 28, 2003: Mrs. Carol Dark Ayres: Leavenworth, Kansas. "Lincoln in Kansas"

February 25, 2003: Mr. Steve Allie: Director, U.S. Army Frontier Museum."Fort Leavenworth: 1861 –1865"

March 25, 2003: Mr. Bill McHale: U.S. Cavalry Museum. "Fort Riley: 1854 – 1865; Bleeding Kansas & The War.

April 22, 2003: Mr. Ralph Jones; Director, Honey Springs

Battlefield Park; "Battle of Honey Springs: Indian Territory" & Honey Springs Battlefield Oklahoma State Park.

May 27, 2003: Mr. Richard Hatcher III; Historian, Fort Sumter, National Monument; "The CSS Hunley: The Rest of the Story".

September 23, 2003: Dr. Doug Scott: Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska; "Archeology at Sand Creek & Forensic Archeology."

October 28, 2003: Dr. William Shea: Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; "Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis". November 25, 2003: Cathy Barton & Dave Para, Booneville,

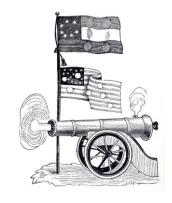
Missouri & Guest readers from KCCWRT; "Musicology & Poetry of the Civil War." (Nov/Dec meeting). All speakers for 2003 are tentative but most have a verbal agreement so far.

Upcoming Events 2002 and beyond...

"The Civil War" Returns

-The Ken Burns version that it-

September 22; The Associated Press reports that PBS will return the Ken Burns film The Civil War to the air- waves — and cable lines — this September. PBS will present the film over five consecutive nights beginning on **September 22**. The broadcast will be part of a series called Ken Burns American Storied. Burns will provide a new introduction to the film. Re-mastered for greater clarity. The Civil War will be available after the broadcast as a video and DVD. When The Civil War first aired several years ago, many reenactors loved



it—and many despised it. Regardless of one's opinion as to the content, however, it must be admitted that this film, along with motion pictures like Glory and Gettysburg had much to do with the great popularity enjoyed by Civil War history over the last decade. Perhaps a new showing of The Civil War and release of "Gods and Generals" will further enhance the popular appeal of the War Between the States.

Stay tuned...

September 28-29; American Indian Heritage Weekend, Fort Scott National Historic Site; Traditional dancing, programs about Native American culture, children's activities and a Saturday evening campfire program.

September 28-29; Honey Springs, OK: Contact Whit Edwards, e-mail todoole@aol.com

September 28-29; Mexico, MO: "Muldrow's Raid": 2 battles, candlelight tour, powder, chuck wagon food, walk through time. Contact Deby Fitzpatrick 573-642-7515.

October 12; The John Wornall House Museum presents: A Special 30th Anniversary Celebration to be held on Saturday, Oct. 12, from 10:00am to 4:00pm. The 12th was chosen because it is the 180th birthday of John Wornall. This is a rare free day at the museum so tell all. Docents in period dress will give tours of the house and interpreters will bring to life some of Westport's earliest residents.



October 18-20; Danville, MO: "Rise to the call men! Calling all Confederate Guerilla Raiders, Partisan Ranger units, Kansas "Red Legs," and Illinois or Iowa Cavalry units. Union and Confederate Infantry, artillery, and civilian reenactors are welcome to take part in the 4th annual reenactment of the "Bloody" Bill Anderson Raid on the Baker Plantation house. All proceeds

goes towards the restoration of the Baker Plantation House. Contact Mary Ann Crowson, Baker Plantation House, 60 Booneslick Rd., Danville, MO 63361, 573-564-1000, e-mail bph1853@ktis.net.

October 18-20; Palmyra, MO: 140th Anniversary of the "Palmyra Massacre". Please join us for the 140th Anniversary and the first re-enactment of Colonel Joseph Porter's (CSA) raid upon the City of Palmyra, Missouri, and the resulting tragic event in history, commonly known as "The Palmyra Massacre." RE-ENACTORS AND CIVILIAN IMPRESSIONISTS ARE NEEDED. Upon learning of the massacre. President Abraham Lincoln termed the event as "The Blackest Day of the Civil War." Living history and battles take place in and around the Courthouse, Marion Co. Jail building (Federal Prison), and downtown Palmyra. Contact Dale Gosney, President at 573-769-2965 or e-mail kdgosney@hotmail.com, Jack White, Membership/fund Chairman at 573-769-3053 or e-mail angel10@socket.net, Carol Brentlinger, Corresponding Secretary at 573-769-2830 or e-mail pbp1@nemonet.com.

October 25-27; Fortescue, MO: Enjoy history in Northwest Missouri, where the thousands of Confederate and Union soldiers left their families, homes, and communities to take up the fight. Blairs Hill was one of the rare fights fought north of St. Joseph and helped decided the fate of Northwest Missouri. Union reenactors will occupy the historical society grounds in the town of Fortescue and will use a two-story period brick schoolhouse. Confederates will occupy the former John C. Hinkle plantation, now known as the Ball Roupe Homestead. Hinkle was a veteran of the 16th Missouri Inf., C.S.A. All branches needed of Union and M.S.G. forces. Registration and set-up is on Friday. Raw rations for two meals, a prepared Saturday evening supper, wood, straw, and water will be provided. Powder issue to the first three artillery batteries. Sponsored by the Holt County Historical Society and Crowley's 3rd Missouri Inf., C.S.A. Co-sponsored by the Consolidated Company, 7th and 30th Missouri (Irish Brigade), U.S.V. Contact: Holt County Historical Society, P.O. Box 55, Mound City, MO 64470, e-mail Mib730usv@hotmail.com.

December 6-7; Fort Scott, KS: Candlelight Tour. Experience 30 years of history by candlelight. Nearly 100 reenactors bring Fort Scott to life. Guided tours by Reservation only. Call 620-223-0310 as early as October 26 at 8:00am in person or by phone, 620-223-0310. Non-refundable tickets \$6.00 each.

December 6-7; John Wornall House Museum: Candlelight Tours. Experience a John Wornall House Christmas. This year's tour is set in the year 1862. Watch the Wornall family prepare for their Christmas celebration amidst the uncertainty of the Civil War. 6115 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, MO 64113.

December 7-8; Prairie Grove, AR: Possible night battle. Contact Jim Beck e-mail ironclad61@aol.com.



MINE CREEK BATTLEFIELD:

September 28; 4th Annual Blue and Gray Banquet -- Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation -- The event this year will be held September 28th at the Best Western Motel in Ft. Scott Kansas. Music will be provided by Cathy Barton and Dave Para, speaker will be Matt Matthews on the "I Thought This Place was Doomed" - the effects on Fort Scott of the Price Raid. An auction of Civil War related items will also be held. Tickets are \$20 and include a full dinner. Please contact or send money to Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation - c/o John Spencer 816 East National Avenue, Fort Scott, Kansas Anyone wishing to donate items for the auction - send them to the same address. Donated items are tax-deductible.

October

5th - "Forgotten Soldiers of the Civil War"

18th - 20th Teacher workshop

26th - Moonlight Tour

HINZE CIVIL WAR TOURS PRESENTS:

Dear Civil War Travelers:

Mary and I wanted to send you a short notice about a change in operations at Hinze Civil War Tours. Starting in 2003 we will be operating mainly the same tours but doing so out of the offices of Civil War Education Association headed by Bob Maher in Winchester, Virginia. David will



continue to be the historian on these tours and ably assisted by others.

As you can see by the tour list at the bottom of the page our tour destinations remain about the same, but Bob will be handling the selling, mailing, registration and all the other key items in getting ready for a successful tour. You can contact CWEA offices at 1-800-298-1861.

Why the change? The problem is there are only 24 hours in a day. Dave's work as a professional business and leadership speaker has grown in the past year and requires a good deal of time and travel, leaving little time to properly serve you. When you phone or email CWEA, Bob or trusted help will be readily available to take your call, answer your questions and get you registered. Bob has years of experience in operating successful tours and those of you who have not met him are in for a treat!

If you still want to sign up, or discuss an event, with David and Mary at 1-877-222-5636 or email at hinze@rollanet.org, that is great and we will be happy to accommodate you. By becoming involved in CWEA you will be introduced to a wide array of Civil War experiences, all of top-notch quality. If for some reason you do not want to transfer to CWEA mailing list please e-mail us or call the 800 number by the end of August 2002 and your wishes will be granted.

October 4th & 5th, 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 www.civilwarsite.com, or toll free at 1-877-222-5636 or e-mail at hinter (a hinter.com).

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!

"In God We Trust" motto was first coined in 1864,

It was 1957, though, before it fit the bill

The debate over whether to include the phrase "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance has prompted many to wonder about me origin of a similar phrase that appears on U.S. currency: "In God We Trust."

The phrase first appeared in 1864 near the end of the Civil War, according to James L. Halperin, chairman of Heritage Bare Coin Galleries of Dallas.

That year, Congress passed legislation authorizing the minting of large, two-cent copper coins; the phrase "In God We Trust" appeared on that coin.

"There was a lot of uncertainty in the country," Halperin said. "People were turning to their faith. It was very popular."

In fact, Salmon E. Chase, the secretary of the treasury at the time, received many letters from citizens urging that the country recognize God on its coins, according to a Treasury Department fact sheet The first such letter, dated Nov. 13, 1861, came from the Rev. M. R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, Pa., who suggested adding the words: God, Liberty, Law.

"This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism," he wrote to Chase. "This would place us openly under the Divine protection."

Chase ordered me director of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, James Pollock, to prepare a motto, in a letter dated Nov. 20,1861: "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people

in God should be declared on our national coins," Chase wrote.

The mint director submitted two ideas for a motto: "Our Country, Our God" and "God, Our Trust" Chase then suggested the phrase "In God We trust"

In 1865, Congress passed another act allowing the mint director to place the motto on all gold and silver coins.

At times since then, the phrase has been dropped from some coins. In response to public outcry, President Theodore Roosevelt ordered the motto restored on \$20 gold coins in 1908 after it had been dropped the year before. The motto disappeared from the five-cent piece in 1883 and reappeared with the production of the Jefferson nickel in 1938.

It wasn't until me 84th Congress in 1956 that President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved a joint resolution declaring "In God We Trust" the national motto of the United States. After that me phrase was first used on paper money in 1957, appearing on the one-dollar silver certificate.

"I think it had something to do with the anticommunism atmosphere of the time," Halperin said.

By David Tarrant, The Dallas Morning News, Saturday July 13, 2002, The Kansas City Star

Please send all newsletter submissions to: Michael J. Epstein, 2907 W. 72nd Terrace, Prairie Village, Kansas 66208-3159 or e-mail stories and info to cwrtkc@kc.rr.com. Word documents are preferred. Thank you.



8 August 02 Sgt. Major's Roar:

1864

Fort Scott General Hospital

Discharge Certificate

Recently, an original Civil War medical discharge certificate was added to the site's Museum Collection. The certificate is the only one of it's kind in the Museum Collection and is transcribed as follows.

United States General Hospital, Fort Scott, Kan.,

October 18th 1864

<u>Recruit Israel Baker of, 3rd Regiment Wis. Cav.</u> Volunteers, is this day discharged from Hospital, and will report without delay to the Commanding Officer of "A" Company, 3rd Wis. Cav. for duty, or be considered a deserter.

SURG. U.S. VOLS., IN CHARGE

An analysis of the certificate indicates the following:

- 1.) <u>Paper:</u> The white blue lined paper is watermarked and is almost IDENTICAL in size, line spacing and weight to the blank lined pads of white writing paper used by the U.S. Government today. The government's use of this type of writing paper precedes the Civil War by at least 20 years because it was used to prepare Fort Scott and Fort Leavenworth quartermaster documents in the early 1840's. Therefore, this type of paper has been in use by the U.S. Government for more than 160 years.
- 2.) Form: The form was probably designed by the Surgeon in Charge of the Fort Scott Hospital, because it is not included as one of the 20 sample forms in the Medical Department Section of the 1861 Revised Regulations For The Army of the United States. The certificate is not numbered so it probably was a generic form for general use. The size of the form indicates that a minimum of two and not more than three copies of the form were printed on a single piece of paper and then were cut to final size.
- 3.) <u>Production:</u> A local printer in Fort Scott was probably paid by the Surgeon in Charge of the Hospital to produce a large quantity of the form.
- 4.) <u>Script:</u> The underlined text is written in script and fills in the blank lines on the form. Note: The 4 in 1864 is written in script and the balance of the year 186 was actually printed on the form.
- 5.) <u>Print:</u> Each line of the certificate that is not underlined was mechanically printed on the form with the exception of the last line which reads as follows: SURG. U.S. VOLS., IN CHARGE. The appearance of this line of text and the composition of the ink indicates that the entire line of text was applied with a rubber stamp.

The verification of Recruit Baker as a patient in the hospital can be found in the <u>Register of Sick & Wounded</u> for the months of August, September and October of 1864. He was admitted in August, suffering from Dysentery and was discharged / returned to duty on October 18, 1864.

Secondary or supporting documentation concerning the hospitalization of Recruit Baker was discovered in the 1864 Diary of Sgt. James Mallery, Co. A, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment. In October of 1864, Sgt. Mallery was on detached service from Company A and was stationed at his Regimental Headquarters that was located southwest of Fort Scott on the east bank of the Marmaton River. On October 18, 1864; Sgt. Mallery recorded the following entry in his diary:

"TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. Warm day, Cold night. Up to town [Fort Scott] most all day. Drew five days rations of forage for 14 horses. Feel some better. Two of the boys were discharged from the Hospital & reported for duty. No news from the boys or Price. Quite lively in town. Opend the stores from ten to twelve."

The October issue of the newsletter will contain Sgt. Mallery's description of Fort Scott during Price's Campaign in Missouri & Kansas and an article from the October 28, 1864 edition of the New York Times that describes the Battles of Westport & Mine Creek.



Amateur Historian wants to Preserve Site of Civil War Battle in Missouri

Many former slaves fought for Union in Bates County

BY BRANDON FERGUSON

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY — An amateur military historian from Butler, Mo., kicked off on Friday a campaign to preserve what he says is a little-known gem of U.S. history.

For years, Chris Tabor has recognized the significance of Island Mound, 480 acres of land in Bates County, about 60 miles south of Kansas City. Now, he says, it's time for others to know about the place where the first black soldiers, assembled from Kansas, fought and died during the Civil War.

The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers, made up of fugitive slaves recruited by Sen. James H. Lane, an abolitionist, fought for the Union on Oct. 29,1862, in the battle at Island Mound, historians say.

"Sadly, this historic event has been all but forgotten, and the bravery and sacrifice of the former slaves who fought and prevailed at Island Mound overlooked for too long," Tabor said at a press conference at the offices of The Kansas City Call newspaper.

"We intend to rectify these wrongs by preserving, protecting and interpreting the Island Mound Battlefield for our generation and all future generations."

Tabor said his organization, the Island Mound Battlefield Preservation Foundation, wants the state's help to purchase and preserve a portion of the site. Forty acres of the land, which is on personal property, is being sold. It would take about \$60,000, to acquire the site, which is thought to include the graves of some of the former slaves who fought, Tabor said.



Page 6 The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is aware of the significance

of site, said Sue Hoist, a spokeswoman for the

department In fact, the department is planning to place a historical marker there, she said;

As far as making it a historic landmark. Hoist said the department first needs more details from Tabor about his intentions. Even then, there are a lot of factors to consider, she added.

"To acquire a state historic site is a pretty major effort... For it to become a state historic site, we would actually have to own and operate it Right now, this is on private property," Hoist said.

Tabor acknowledged that he had yet to give the Department of Natural Resources detailed information about his plan, but he said he had been in touch with the department and intends to follow up with details in January.

"I encourage and welcome the state's help," Tabor said. "People don't know about this. We've got to get the word out."

Getting the word out includes plans for a letter-writing campaign to state lawmakers, who have to approve legislation designating any site a historic landmark. Tabor said.

Tabor would like to acquire the 'land within the next ten months,' in time to celebrate the 140th anniversary of the battle with a ceremony on the site on Oct 29, 2002, he said.

Even if he cant get the state's help, Tabor said his ultimate goal is to acquire the 40 acres and eventually more of the land, and to have some entity oversee its preservation.

"The number one goal is the preservation and protection of the land," he said. "I don't care who does it or how if s done."











True Tales of the Tenth Kansas Infantry Henry Miles Moore: Lawyer and Soldier

When one thinks of the men of Lane's Kansas Brigade, visions of dirty, unkempt, thieving, murdering, scoundrels come to mind. Thomas Goodrich, in his book *Black Flag: Guerilla Warfare on the Western Border*, 1861 – 1865, wrote "They were nearly naked, and minus shoes and hats in many cases. They were not armed, but a number of them had hams of meat on their backs, which they no doubt had stolen from some man's meat house on the road. These are the kind of men that Lane's Brigade is to be composed of - thieves, cut-throats, and midnight robbers."

While there is truth in these words on the nature of the war in Kansas and Missouri, the truth could be applied to southern guerillas and the Missouri State Guard from time to time as well. Rather than make generalizations on Kansas Yankee or Missouri Rebel, it might be interesting to search for current material from Lane's Brigade. Other than current

newspaper reports, there are relatively few period sources from Lane's Brigade. How surprising two key individuals would leave documents at the Yale University Library, Beineke Western Manuscripts Collection. Thomas Moonlight, an artillery captain, General James G. Blunt's, ADC and later colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, left some papers and documents and a thirty-page reminiscence of his war experiences. A less known figure of Kansas history had his name alphabetically next to Moonlight – Henry Miles Moore.

Henry Miles Moore was an unlikely Civil War personality. He was born on September 2, 1826 in Brockport, New York. He was left an orphan at an early age but managed to complete a common school education and somehow entered the Clarkson and Brockport Academies. He managed to apprentice

with a law firm in Rochester, New York and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He immigrated to Louisiana and practiced law there from 1848 to 1850. Following the call of the westward movement, Moore moved to Weston, Missouri and opened his practice and joined the editorial staff at the Weston Reporter. Believing that opportunity was greater across the Missouri river, in 1854 Moore relocated to Leavenworth County and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Leavenworth. Moore's sojourn in Pro-Southern territory had aligned philosophy with the South and his politics with the Democratic Party. Supporting the proslavery position, Moore was elected to Territory Attorney General in 1855.ii Moore was, however, offended when the pro-slave party high-handedly prevented the election of a local official. His sense of fairness being outraged

and his legal nature rising above his political views, Moore aligned himself with the free-state party from then on. iii On September 15, 1857 he married Linna F. Kehoe, a young woman from Virginia and Washington, D.C. He was elected as a representative of the free-state house of representatives and was forced to leave the territory for a period of time. In 1868 Moore was again elected to the state house of representatives from Leavenworth, and was elected as the City Attorney of Leavenworth, a position he would hold for many years. His law practice and Democratic political connections in a predominately Republican state made him a well respected, highly esteemed figure. In 1906, Henry Miles Moore published Early History of Leavenworth County and City. He was a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and passed away after a full career in 1910. Henry Miles Moore's many accolades did not reveal his martial side. Yet he was a soldier and he wrote of his experiences.

A small 4" wide diary resides at the Yale University Library documenting Henry Miles Moore's eventful life. Moore's papers that are on file at the Kansas State Historical society concern his activities as Judge Advocate General during the winter of 1861-2 near Mound City, Kansas when Moore presided over 15 trials of men from the Kansas Brigade. This diary was accessed in the 1950's to rewrite a history of the city of Leavenworth, Kansas. Only one microfilm roll was taken but due to the diary's miniature size the scope ran from 1854 to January 1862. The remaining volumes of Moore's diary have never been microfilmed. What makes this so unusual is that Henry Miles Moore joined Lane's Kansas Brigade in September



James H. Lane, the abolitionist firebrand of Kansas, spoke fervently for Negro regiments as a United States Senator.

Page

Page 7 1861 as Judge Advocate General, was transferred, first to the 3rd Kansas then to the 5th Kansas Cavalry.

Moore was wounded in the right wrist on May 11, 1863 at Mount Vernon, Missouri. He mustered out on August 11, 1864. iv Moore's documentation of his military view of the Trans-Mississippi west was not used in the history of Leavenworth and has lain dormant. What makes his viewpoint interesting is Moore's love of reading newspapers and commenting on their content, his democratic political leanings and generally proslavery background, and above all his gentlemanly demeanor and love of the law. Henry Miles Moore was the antithesis of Thomas Goodrich's Lane Brigade "rabble".

The entire microfilmed diary should be transcribed, however, only selected dates were documented prior to September 24, 1861. It was at this point that Moore decided to try to place himself on Lane's staff as Judge Advocate General. From September 24th until January 1, 1862 each entry in the diary has been copied. Further work will require the complete indexing of the diary, validation of names, locations, spelling and cultural references.

The first selected entry is Monday, April 15th. "This Volume commences a sad & tearful story. The Dogs of War have been let loose." At the same time, Moore also reveals his sense of minority races. "I discharged my Negro man & Indian woman this A.M. as Linna cannot get along with her at all." Throughout the diary Moore either extols or rages against the blacks or Indians he comes into contact with. Moore was not an abolitionist.

Part one of four.....



This Day or Two in Civil War History

20 September 1861; Trans-Mississippi General John Fremont's inaction in bringing relief to Colonel Mulligan's troops at Lexington, Missouri, leads to the enforced surrender of those forces after more than a week of siege. General Sterling Price, the Confederate officer who led the offensive, lost 25 men out of 18,000 troops, while Mulligan's force of 3600 Federals was reduced by 39 fatalities. Because of Fremont's failure to send reinforcements, the general receives further criticism of his already questionable behavior in handling matters. 23 September 1861; Trans-Mississippi General Fremont's sensitivity to criticism provokes him to close the offices of the St Louis Evening News and to arrest the editor of that publication. The latter raised some questions about Fremont's inaction during the recent siege of Lexington, Missouri. 25 September 1861; Eastern Theater Forces led by General Lee and General Rosecrans continue to converge on the Kanawha Valley of

western Virginia. Western Theater Minor clashes occur between Union and Confederate troops near the Cumberland River in Kentucky and also near Lewinsville, Virginia; and at Canada Alamosa, New Mexico Territory. 22 September 1862; Washington President Lincoln makes a move which is to help terminate slavery as a United States institution. In presenting the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet, Lincoln has chosen a time, after the Union success at Antietam, which he hopes will prove most advantageous. 24 September 1862; Washington President Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus for any individuals who are deemed guilty of 'discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, guilty of any disloyal practice or affording comfort to Rebels. 23 September 1863; Washington Lincoln and his cabinet hold an urgent meeting about the crisis in Chattanooga. It is decided to send by rail Hooker's two corps from the Army of the Potomac, still in Virginia, to Alabama in support of Rosecrans. By 25 September the troops are entrained and moving south with extraordinary speed. By 15 November, 17,000 of these and other reinforcements will have arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, along with thousands of horses and mules. 25 September 1863; Washington Lincoln, angry at Burnside's failure to aid Rosecrans, writes in an unsent letter that he has been 'struggling ... to get you to assist General Rosecrans in an extremity, and you have repeatedly declared you would do it, and yet you steadily move the contrary way. 23 September 1864; Eastern Theater, Valley Campaign Though Confederate cavalry battles Federals at Mount Jackson, Front Royal and Woodstock Sheridan's army does not follow Early's troops up the Valley. Western Theater General Nathan Forrest and his cavalry force attack a Federal garrison at Athens, Alabama. Forrest's raid into northern Alabama is part of a concerted Confederate effort to harass Sherman's line of communications to Atlanta. 24 September 1864; Eastern Theater, Valley Campaign Having defeated Early in two decisive battles and forced his army to retreat up the Valley, Sheridan begins to turn his attention to destroying the vast food resources of the Shenandoah Valley. 'If the war is to last another year,' Grant has written Sheridan, 'we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste. 25 September 1864; Western Theater, Franklin and Nashville Campaign Jefferson Davis arrives in Palmetto, Georgia, where he talks with General John B Hood about campaign strategy against Sherman in Atlanta. To the north, General Forrest attacks Federal railroad lines, capturing Sulfur Branch Trestle in northern Alabama. There is also fighting today at Johnsonville, Tennessee, and near Henderson, Kentucky. Trans-Mississippi Price's men skirmish with the enemy at Farmington and Huntsville, Missouri. August 1865 Confederate General Jo Shelby, refusing to surrender to the Federal government, leads a force of about 1000 Confederate men to Mexico City where his offer to Emperor Maximilian to form a 'foreign legion' is turned down. However, Maximilian provides them with a large tract of land near Vera Cruz, and many of them settle there. The Confederate raider CSS Shenandoah, sailing from the Bering Sea toward San Francisco, is informed by a British ship that the war has ended. President Johnson proclaims that as of 1 September articles previously considered war contraband may be traded with the former Confederate states.













Welcome New Members:

- JOHN & MARGARET HUNT, 1925 NW LARKSPUR ST., LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64086
- J.D. & CINDY MARTIN, 10420 BETTIELLE CT., LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64081
- STEPHEN G. LAKE, 16205 RIGGS RD., STILWELL, KS 66085-9336



MCBF president John Spencer and national park historian Arnold Schofield gave a talk at the AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD Protection Program's meeting IN ALBANY NEW YORK AUGUST 17TH. The program was TITLED "Success at Mine Creek". It was the second presentation made at ABPP meetings. The ABPP has funded THE brochure that is now available on the Price Invasion of 1864 and the Battle OF MINE CREEK. Brochures are available at the Mine Creek Visitor's Center or directly from the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation.

Fort Osage Marker Located: Society member Ben Kelly, of Kansas City, recently solved a long-standing mystery—the whereabouts of the Society's roadside marker for Fort Osage in Jackson County. With the assistance of Buckner City Hall staff members and Wilson Jones, Jr., the public works supervisor, Kelly found the sign had been placed in the town's public works storage facility. He then contacted the State Historical Society with news of the discovery. The Fort Osage marker was the only one of the 121 markers erected by the Society and the Missouri State Highway Commission that could not be located when the Society published Marking Missouri History in 1998. Society staff is exploring the possibility of relocating the marker. State Historical Society of Missouri Newsletter. August 2000.

CALL TO ARMS

Calling all you able-bodied men and women, we need a *Sgt. of Arms* starting in October. You will bring the flags and keep the microphone etc. a home. Remind guests 3 times a year about the dress code and remove rowdy troublemakers at meetings once every 40 years. Contact Jim Beckner. Thank you.

Leawood Country Club will close its doors on September 2, 2002. Developers plan to replace with housing, but neighborhood group vows to fight it out.

One of our esteemed members had the privilege of not only going to, but, being selected to be interviewed for a possible Antiques Road Show in January, 2003. Jack Brooks took a couple of items with him that day, among them a portrait painted of his grand mother in 1864 when she was 7 years of age, the other, a picture by Tiffany's of New York a sterling silver framed water picture. Jack got to go to a special room where they fed and watered the guests to be and even saw a make-up artist before they were taped for possible showing in January. Let's just say Jack was pleasantly surprised at the outcome of piece and had a good time.

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



