

VOLUME 46, No. 2

FEBRUARY 2003

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Menu for Feb. 25, 2003

Spinach Salad w/Strawberry
Vinaigrette, Chicken Picatta
w/Lemon Butter Sauce,
White Rice and Wild Rice
Blend, Chef's Medley of
Vegetables, and Chocolate
Mousse Parfait.
Delicious!!!

363rd Regular Meeting

Tuesday, February 25, 2003

Social: 6:00pm Dinner: 6:30pm

Homestead Country Club, 65th and Mission Rd.

Prairie Village, KS

Cash bar – dinner \$20.00

**Featured February Speaker;
Mr. Steve Allie
U.S. Army Frontier Museum
“Fort Leavenworth: 1861-1865”**

**A Special Announcement from Dr. John Spencer of the
Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation**

Mine Creek Battlefield Staffing

The Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation has entered into an agreement with the Kansas State Historical Society to staff the battlefield visitors center for the 23-week period from January 20th through the end of June. A Site Manager has been hired who is well acquainted with the site and who is willing to work on a reduced schedule until April. The site will be open to the public between 10 and 5 on Saturdays and 1 to 5 on Sundays from January 25th through March. Beginning April 2nd, the site will be open Wednesday through Sunday as it has been for the past year. The foundation is working to find partners to help fund the expanded hours and to help bring special events to the battlefield during the weekends April through June.

It is hoped that with the budget year 2004 beginning in July, funding will be reinstated for Mine Creek Battlefield and permanent state staff can be hired. The MCBF is offering to help pay for the staffing on a temporary basis. If state funding is not reinstated, volunteers will be recruited to run and manage the site.

Andy Thomas has estimated that his painting of the Cavalry Charge at Mine Creek will be completed by sometime in April, 2003. All roundtable members will be welcome at the unveiling at the visitors center. Donors to the art fund will be recognized at the reception following the unveiling.

Continued on page 2.....

The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City wants to mention, that if your dues are not in by now, you will not be in this years roster.

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

RESERVATIONS

Reservations must be received by
FRIDAY February 21, 2003

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 2003

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.

This just sounded interesting!

February 22, 2003; 7th Annual early American 1750-1865 Militaria Swap Meet & Sale.

This sale is being held at Grant Shelter in Jefferson Barracks Park. This show will encompass the time period of 1750-1865, and possibly earlier. Vendors will be able to sell authentic and reproduction items and weapons, (black powder only). Reenactors recruiting booths will be ready and available to enlist you and your family to join their unit. *All proceeds will benefit the Visitor Center Building Fund of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks.* Contact Edie Ross, 1808 Hwy U, Warrenton, MO 63383, (636) 456-9322, e-mail edieross@juno.com or Mike Pierce, (314) 481-1967, e-mail stlreb@msn.com.

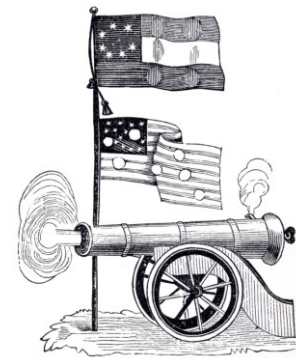
May 3-4th 2003; Battle of Carthage, MO.: Maximum. (Benefit). Contact Gordon Billheimer, Gbillheimer@alumni.w/u.edu, 417-359-5422

September 20-21, 2003; Lone Jack, MO.: Sanctioned. Contact Todd Conner, 660-563-3472

October 25-26, 2004; Mine Creek, KS; Contact John Spencer, 620-223-2302

October 25 & 26, 2004, Tentative: Battle of Mine Creek, Kansas . Sunday historical battle, Saturday generic battle.

Various Dates; Civil War Education Association has many programs throughout the year, for more info contact them at: 800-298-1861, Fax: 800-550-1347, e-mail: cwea@earthlink.net, www.cwea.net.



From page 1; Park Day will be held March 29th at the Mine Creek Battlefield. This is the fifth year Mine Creek has participated in this national day of volunteer work at our nation's Civil War battlefields. It is sponsored by the Civil War Preservation Trust. Lunch is provided to volunteers and t-shirts will also be given out. All volunteers should wear old clothes, bring gloves and plenty of elbow grease. This yearly workday is a wonderful way to experience a "hands on" effort to improve a major battlefield site.

For more information please call 913 352 8890.
John Spencer

Part 2 in a series of 8

Civil War Letters, Diaries, And Stories:

(Addressed to - Miss Emeline D. Marshall, Wurtsboro, New York)
Fallsburgh, Feb 1st 63 (1863)

Mr. Gillett.

Yours of Dec 29th is before me. It was received New Years eve just eight days after t'was written. I was at Bogerts. He came up to the office and brought me a letter. He asked me who it was from and I told him. He asked

GENERAL JO SHELBY: The 1863 Missouri Raid

For Glory & Southern Retribution

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Part 2 of 9

more questions , and I read a part of it to him. He told me to ask you if the pullet you had in a cage was the only one you ever expect to have. He sends his best wishes to you. Perhaps you will never get this letter as I do not know as the Direction I have is correct. Now for Christmas how did you spend yours; mine was spent at John G. Childs. Amanda Atwell and myself were invited there to spend the day about noon it commenced raining and by 5 o'clock 'twas dark and muddy. We came from there to the fall in the short space of an hour and were nearly covered with mud, thus passed my Christmas. New Year's day brought some sleighing. I was at Bogerts and Mrs. Talen sent for me to spend the evening there. Sister Libbie has been here with me a whole week visiting. She came the week before Christmas. Tommy brought her. He is home and perfectly cured of his fever for Boating. Arthur and Gilbert Talen have been south, they visited Yorktown, Washington, Alexandria and a great many places of note, they visited the 143 and would have enjoyed calling on the 56 very much but they were too far away. Do you know John Groo? He went past here today, and report says he is married to a Miss Carpenter, and it was not in accordance with his own wishes either if rumor is true. He had a lady with him today, and I should call her good looking too.

Mr. Depuy and Miss Guppan have been sleigh riding today. Our sleighing has not been as good this winter as now. The 22 of last month we had a Donation here for the Methodist minister. The house was full from basement to garret. We did not dance but did almost everything else, he went home 100 dollars better off than he came. I do not know whether I have ever told you that I have changed my boarding place to Mr. Atwell's or not. I left Knapps about the time he went to Cal. He likes it very much in that State and wishes his family was there. How do you like the life of a soldier by this time. I hope you like it better than some of the 193d. Some of our leading men of this place think that prospects are better now than they have been since the War broke out. What do you think? 'Tis almost 9 o'clock so I will wish you a merry Christmas, a happy New Year, a good time generally and bid you good night for this time.

ever your friend, Emeline

Feb 8th

P.S. You will see by the date of this letter that it has laid over just one week but I think you will excuse my tardiness when you hear that it was sickness that prevented; one night last week I was watching with a Corpse. -She was a daughter of Charles Oneill, about 2 o'clock I was taken with a violent pain in the side. They brought me home at 5 and sent for a Dr. He pronounced in pleurisy. I am a great deal better today and if I keep on improving so fast I shall be able to go to work by the middle of the week. Hoping to hear from you soon I will bid you good bye again.

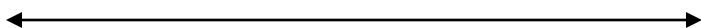
By the end of 1856, 200 were dead and nearly two million dollars in damage occurred in the counties along the Missouri-Kansas border. The headlines in the eastern newspaper simply declared the region, "Bleeding Kansas."(15)

This was Shelby's first taste of war. He proved to be a natural leader, and was very popular because he allowed his men to keep their loot from the various incursions into Kansas. The Border War changed Shelby's life. Not even his wedding to a second cousin in 1858 softened the man hardened by the hit and run action in Kansas. As the country slipped into total war with the Southern shelling of Ft. Sumter, Jo Shelby was already a war hero in Missouri.(16)

When war came to the state, Shelby raised a company of men and joined the newly formed Missouri State Guard —created by the Pro-Southern Governor to drive the Federals from Missouri. Shelby was still in Lafayette County when he heard about the defeat of the State Guard at Boonville, and joined the retreat into the southwest corner of the state, trading land for time to get organized. From the beginning Shelby seemed to have the ability to be in the thick of the fighting. On July 5, 1861, his company, acting as scouts for the main Southern column, stumbled into the Federals and opened the Battle of Carthage. As the war continued Shelby's ability to lead, and his cool head in combat, brought him notice from his superiors. The end of 1862 witnessed his promotion to colonel and in command of his own cavalry brigade.(17)

Despite Shelby's skills the war west of the Mississippi fared badly for the Confederacy. The fighting in Arkansas in 1862 was a prime example. In March the Confederates suffered a defeat at Pea Ridge followed by another licking in December at Prairie Grove. Shelby displayed great skill and initiative. Always leading from the front Shelby fought both mounted and dismounted with his command who were now referred to as The Iron Brigade.(18)

Despite his personal success Shelby viewed the coming year with trepidation. Arkansas was nearly lost and it dejected Shelby that he might be pushed farther from Missouri. But new hope soon replaced unhappiness. Confederate cavalry commander General John S. Marmaduke proposed a raid into Missouri to obtain horses, men, supplies, and if possible the capture of St. Louis. Shelby eagerly assisted Marmaduke as his principle lieutenant during the January raid.(19)



Upon entering Missouri the raiders discovered a barren landscape. Guerilla warfare, and the hard hand of Union occupation, had transformed the land. Initially the raid gained success, but the harsh winter weather and numerous skirmishes extracted a toll on the manpower, supplies and horseflesh. With little to show for their effort they retreated into Arkansas. Shelby pleaded to remain in the state with a few hundred men to, "deliver several hard blows," but Marmaduke rejected Shelby's pleas. Instead the Iron Brigade did rear the arduous rear guard duty during the retreat into Arkansas.(20)

Despite the failure of Marmaduke's first raid the authorities allowed him to make another foray into Missouri in April 1862. The goals were primarily the same as the earlier raid. But the invasion failed again due to a lack of aggressiveness on Marmaduke's part and the difficulty of supplying nearly 5,000 soldiers and horses on the move.(21)

The two failed raids were followed by a terrible summer for the Confederacy along the Mississippi. Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, on the same day Shelby's Iron Brigade was shot to pieces in a poorly planned attack on Helena, Arkansas. Shelby suffered a wounded hand during the retreat that plagued him the remainder of his life.(22)

What appeared to be a time of deep despair proved to be a personal turning point for Shelby. In August, 1863 General E. Kirby Smith, now in command of the region, was ordered by Richmond to do what he could to relieve Federal pressure on Chattanooga, Tennessee. Shelby boldly proposed another raid into Missouri, but this time he would spearhead the assault. The plan he proposed differed from Marmaduke's earlier attacks.

He intended to avoid large concentrations of Federals. Instead he proposed to strike Union outposts where he would have the advantage, and the probabilities of success were in his favor. Shelby believed the Union quartermaster system was vulnerable in Missouri. To control the countryside and the bushwhacking common in Missouri the Federals garrisoned key towns across the state and stocked them with soldiers and supplies. To gain further control of the area the Union soldiers fanned out and set up small outposts that extended out from the core supply base like spokes of a wagon wheel. Shelby believed these outposts away from their main supply garrison offered an opportunity for success. The leader of the Iron Brigade intended to strike these targets where he would outnumber the defenders, overwhelm them quickly, capture the garrison and most importantly, relieved the Federals of their valuable supplies. A string of success against these lightly defended towns would create alarm throughout the region to pin down thousands of troops He also planned to take fewer men in order to strike quickly and not be slowed by a lack of forage for his mounts. Shelby believed that the best of his Iron Brigade, about 400 troopers, and led by his best battalion commanders

proved to be his best recipe for success. Finally, he would only venture where he had excellent scouting information from local Missouri partisans.(23)

Until next month.....



If you belong to a Civil War group, here's an idea as to how you can promote your organization:

Greetings!

This is an idea for SUVCW, SCV and all civil war reenacting groups. When the premier of Gods and Generals premiers in ones local area have a display of your organization in the lobby with uniformed staff.

This would be GREAT way to promote one's reenacting unit as well as one's civil war round table locally. The premier I believe is Feb. 27, 2003. Contact the theater's mgr. For permission. This would be a good call for the theater to have uniformed cw reenactors as well as for one unit and cwrt.

Also a good way to meet one who portrays Pres. Lincoln and first Lady as well as those who are authors of civil war books.

Doesn't cost any money to contact the manager of a theater. This is a great way to promote all civil war related groups and those who portray a cw character.

I hope this idea will be discussed at your next meeting. I am proposing this to the Tri-Valley cwrt January 2003 meeting at Border Books. Pleasanton,CA Corky Reed

And if you decide to do this, please let us know and we'll send you as many copies of "Refighting The Civil War" as you'd like. We've already sent 500 to one individual--our friend Al Stone, who travels the country with his Robert E. Lee impression, 50 each to two groups, and 25-30 than that to another half-dozen.

Jerry L. Russell Civil War Round Table Associates HERITAGEPAC

We Who Study Must Also Strive To Save!
GOD BLESS AMERICA!



North and South: A Little Humor

Three Southerners and three Yankees are traveling by train to the Super Bowl. At the station, the three Northerners each buy a ticket and watch as the three Southerners buy just one ticket. "How are the three of you going to travel on only one ticket?" Asks one of the Yankees. "Watch and learn," answers one of the men from the South.

They all board the train. The three Yankee men take their respective seats but all three Southerners cram into a toilet together and close the door. Shortly after the train has departed, the conductor comes around collecting tickets. He knocks on the toilet door and says, "Ticket

please. "The door opens just a crack and a single arm emerges with a ticket in hand. The conductor takes it and moves on.

The Yankees see this happen and agree it was quite a clever idea, so after the game, they decide to do the same thing on the return trip and save some money. When they get to the station, they buy a single ticket for the return trip, but see, to their astonishment, that the three Southerners don't buy any ticket at all. "How are you going to travel without a ticket?" says one perplexed Yankee.

"Watch and learn," answers the men from the South.

When they board the train the three Northerners cram themselves into a toilet and the three Southerners cram into another toilet just down the way.

Shortly after the train is on its way, one of the Southerners leaves their toilet and walks over to the toilet in which the Yankees are hiding. The Southerner knocks on their door and says, "Ticket please".

(And I'm still trying to figure out how the South lost that war!)



Ted Turner Pictures Presents

Opens February 21, 2003

GODS AND GENERALS

Gods and Generals, the epic screen adaptation of Jeff Shaara's heralded best-selling novel, is a dramatic look back at the Civil War - America's bloodiest conflict, in which more than 620,000 lives were lost. A prequel to the acclaimed screen drama Gettysburg, also directed by Ron Maxwell, the film is based on events that are sweeping in scope and made all the more compelling by the human-scaled drama it depicts. A moving portrayal of a nation divided, Gods and Generals begins in early 1861 and continues through 1863, climaxing with the stunning Battle of Chancellorsville.

The film illuminates heroes from both sides of the war, such as Colonel Joshua Chamberlain (JEFF DANIELS), Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee (ROBERT DUVALL), and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson (STEPHEN LANG).

Gods and Generals also tells the story of the wives and families who were forced to assume responsibility at home often in cities under direct attack from the opposition. Joshua Chamberlain's wife Fanny (MIRA SORVINO), Thomas Jackson's wife Anna (KALI ROCHA) and Jane Beale (MIA DILLON), whose family was caught in the Battle of Fredericksburg, reflect the spirit, courage and anxiety of those who were left behind.

This Month in Civil War History:

February-March 1850 In opening the Senate debate on his resolutions, Clay pleads for a compromise by both sides. But the strongest advocates of both sides oppose compromise - Senator William Seward of New York arguing that 'there is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority' while Senator John Calhoun of South Carolina argues that not only must the North concede the right of extending slavery but must also cease the agitation of the slave question.' (Calhoun is so ill that his speech is read for him by Senator James Mason of Virginia.) But the decisive speech is made by the senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, long a political opponent of Clay and a moral opponent of slavery. 'I speak today for the preservation of the union,' he begins, and he proceeds to argue that the North must be ready to accept even slavery for this cause. Webster does not convert everyone immediately, but the spirit of compromise is now abroad. **February 1854** At Ripon, Wisconsin, anti-slavery opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska bill meet and recommend forming a new political party, the Republican Party. In the months that follow, others meeting in various Northern states join in the formation of the new party. **January-April 1858** Kansans reject the pro-slavery Lecompton constitution, but President Buchanan proceeds to ask Congress to admit Kansas as a state under this constitution. After considerable opposition by individual congressmen and several revisions, a bill is passed by both houses that allows for another popular vote by Kansans on their constitution. **February 1860** Jefferson Davis, the senator from Mississippi, presents a set of resolutions to the Senate to affirm that the Federal government cannot prohibit slavery in the territories but must actually protect slaveholders there. But Davis is less interested in getting the whole Senate's approval than that of the Democratic members, for he is anticipating the forthcoming Democratic Party convention and presidential election. Davis wants to commit the Democratic Party against Stephen Douglas and his concept of popular sovereignty. **28 February 1861, Secession;** Missouri holds a State Convention: its purpose is to debate secession. North Carolina comes out in favor of the Union at its election concerning the possibility of a State Convention; secessionists garner 46,409 votes in favor of holding such a convention, those against the assembly tally 46,603 votes. Military The stalemate at Fort Sumter continues, Major Robert Anderson staying in nearly constant communication with Washington. States that have seceded and formed the Confederacy grow increasingly more willing to confirm their independent status. With the inauguration only days away, the mood in Washington is expectant but subdued; there is little real action as the incoming administration awaits the beginning of its tenure. However, relations between the North and South are deteriorating, making war more likely. **24 February 1862, Eastern Theater;** Harper's Ferry is taken over by General

Banks' Union soldiers. Near Pohick Church, Virginia, there is minor skirmishing between Southern and Northern troops. **Western Theater;** At Nashville, Tennessee, Buell's Federals take over and the Confederate cavalry troops there under General Nathan Forrest are forced to retreat. **25 February 1863, The Confederacy;** Inflated prices continue to plague the Confederate nation, and reports from Charleston, South Carolina, indicate that a half-pound loaf of bread costs \$25.00 and that flour is selling for \$65.00 a barrel. **Eastern Theater,** There are repeated incidents of minor skirmishing in Virginia. These outbreaks between Federal and Confederate forces occur in Strasburg, Chantilly, near Winchester, and also at Hartwood Church. **25 February 1864, Western Theater;** Thomas' forces near Dalton gather and attempt to force a way through Buzzard Roost Gap. Federals under Palmer try for an envelopment in the morning but are held off by a strong Confederate force. Union attempts are later made on the enemy right and center, but both fail and the latter incurs heavy casualties. It finally having become clear that Johnston's forces are by no means weakened, the Federals retreat and the reconnaissance is terminated. Union troops have lost 345 casualties to around 167 for the South. **7 February 1865, The North;** Maine and Kansas both ratify the 13th Amendment. In the Delaware legislature, however, it fails to receive enough votes for passage. **Eastern Theater,** Siege of Petersburg In the third day of action around Hatcher's Run, south of Petersburg, Union troops fall back. **20 February 1865, The Confederacy;** The Confederate House of Representatives passes a bill authorizing the use of slaves as soldiers. Since Jefferson Davis's November message to Congress calling for the increased use of slaves as laborers in the military, debate in the South has increasingly turned to suggestions of actually arming the blacks. **Western Theater,** Carolinas Campaign General Jacob Cox's Union troops continue their flanking maneuver on the east bank of the Cape Fear River near Wilmington.

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

Midwest Civil War Round Table Conference, May 2-4, 2003.

The Cincinnati and Hamilton Civil War Round Tables are pleased to announce the 22nd Annual Midwest Civil War Round Table Conference, to be held May 2-4, 2003, at the Quality Hotel and Suites, 4747 Montgomery Rd., Cin., Ohio 45212-1254. Scheduled speakers include; Dr. Jim Ramage, Dr. John F. Marzalek, Dr. Chris Phillips, Terry Winschel, Mark Bradley, and keynote address by Dr. Brooks Simpson. For more information on conference registration, e-mail Midwest@cincinnatiwrt.org or go to their website for copy of flyer and registration at; <http://www.cincinnatiwrt.org>. Cincinnati Civil War Round Table, P.O. Box 176202, Ft. Mitchell, KY 41017.

NEW MEMBERS:

Linda Ann Camp, Independence, MO.
Gregg Higginbotham, Independence, MO.
W.R. Marshall, Merriam, KS.
Jerry Tjelle, Holt, MO.
Mary Moody, Prairie Village, KS.
James and Marilyn Tucker, Kansas City, MO.
Pat and June Barelli, Leawood, KS.

CALL TO ARMS!!!

As editor of your Border bugle for my third year, I want to thank all of you for the kind words of encouragement that was always offered to me. My life is changing in many good ways and I feel the need to get back to some basics and relaxation. Too many projects have been put on the back burner for too long. Therefore I ask that anyone who would be interested in doing the Border Bugle starting next January, 2004 issue, to contact me or any of the officers of your round table no later than September or October, 2003 please.

