

VOLUME 46, No. 5

MAY 2003

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Menu for May 27, 2003

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.

366th Regular Meeting

Tuesday, May 27, 2003

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

Homestead Country Club, 65th and Mission Rd.

Prairie Village, KS

Cash bar – dinner \$20.00

Featured May Speaker;
Richard W. Hatcher III
"The CSS Hunley: The Rest of the Story"

A native of Richmond, VA, Rick developed an interest in the War Between the States during the 1961-1965 Centennial. This interest expanded to include a general interest in American History, but his primary interest remained centered on "the War". In 1973, he graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University with a BA in History, with a concentration in U.S. studies.

In 1970, Rick began his career with the National Park Service working as a volunteer and seasonal employee at Richmond National Battlefield Park. This was followed by a seasonal position at Gulf Islands National Seashore at Pensacola, FL in 1975.

Rick was hired as a permanent National Park Service employee at Colonial National Historical Park at Yorktown, VA in 1976. In 1977 he transferred to Kings Mountain National Military Park, SC and worked there until he accepted a position at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, MO in 1978. Rick worked as the Historian at Wilson's Creek until 1992. That year he transferred to Fort Sumter National Monument to fill the Historian's position. This job also includes serving as the Historian for Charles Pinckney National Historic Site and Fort Moultrie.

At Fort Sumter, Rick has provided dozens of specialized tours of the site to military officers, historical groups, and dignitaries. Of note have been Mr. Shelby Foote, Dr. James McPherson, and Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (Retired). He has appeared on the NBC "Nightly News", and the History Channel's "Histories Mysteries" program on the *H.L. Hunley*.

Continued on page 2

May is BOOK FAIR month.... See inside for details!

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.**



Upcoming Speakers for 2003

RESERVATIONS

Reservations must be received by
FRIDAY May 23, 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.

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.

May 17 & 18, 2003: Border war Reenactment days, Lone Jack, MO. Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Park, for information contact Alinda at 816-697-3358 or John at 816-697-4123.

May 16,17,18, 2003; K.C. Military Show. K.C. Expo Center by the airport. Saluting Armed Forces Day. Friday 5-9pm, Sat. 9am-5pm, Sun., 9am-3pm. Admission \$5.00, children under 12 free.

June 22-28, 2003: Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College "After Gettysburg". Many speakers like Edwin C. Bearss, Peter Jennings, Craig Symonds, Bob Zeller, and tours by Ed Bearss, Timothy Smith and many more. Lots to learn and see. Contact Gettysburg College, Civil War Institute, Campus

Box 435, 300 North Washington St., Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325, (717) 337-6590, Fax: (717) 337-6596, email: civilwar@gettysburg.edu, website: www.gettysburg.edu.

August 16 & 17, 2003: 141st Commemoration of the Battle of Lone Jack, Mo. Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Park, Reenactors contact John at (816) 697-2747, crafters contact Alinda at (816)-697-3358

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.

David C. Hines Tours: Some of the highlights coming this year. May 16-18, 2003; A Walking Tour of South Mountain, Harper's Ferry and Antietam. June 4-8, 2003: Price's 1864 Missouri Raid, the Longest Raid of The Civil War, and a field tour. October 2-4, 2003: War in the Trans-Mississippi: Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Carthage, and Newtonia, a walking tour. Contact CWEA, Box 78, Winchester, VA 22604, 800-298-1861, Fax: 800-550-1347, e-mail cwea@earthlink.net.

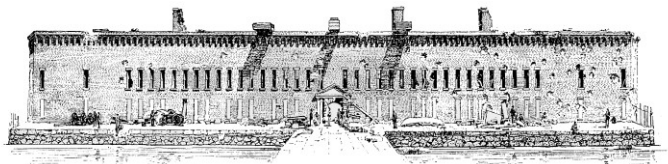
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May Speaker from page 1....

Rick has authored the entries on the battle of Wilson's Creek for the books, The Civil War Battlefield Guide, and the Encyclopedia of the Confederacy. In 2000 his co-authored book, Wilson's Creek, The Second Major Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It, was published by the University of North Carolina Press. The book was a History Book Club alternate selection in 2000, and was selected as the 2001 History Book of the Year by the Missouri State Historical Society.

Plus, he has written the entries on Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the *H. L. Hunley* for the upcoming University of South Carolina Press book, The South Carolina Encyclopedia. In late 2003, Rick and his co-

author competed work a driving tour book of Wilson's Creek for the University of Nebraska Press.

Rick has been married since 1979 to Mary Godburn Hatcher. A graduate of Mary Washington College, she is a former Staff Historian at Fredericksburg National Military Park. She currently operates her own business making mid-19th era women's clothing.





Civil War Letters, Diaries, And Stories:

(Addressed to: Miss Emeline D. Marshall, Fallsburgh,
Sullivan County, New York)

56th, N.Y. 77 in the field
Coast Division
Beveaux Neck S.C.
December 17, 1864

Miss Marshall

Expedition in progress since Nov. 26. the 29th landed at Eoyds Neck S.C. marched & countermarched until after 12 oc'k Midnight where we bivouacked at a church at the forks of a road that leads to Graham Ville S.C. Nov. 30. 8 a.m. Column commenced moving in the direction of the Ville a little before 9 a.m. Mr. Rebules opened on the Head of the Column with a small Piece of Artillery which was soon silenced with our Artillery. The enemy kept retreating from place to place until they got to their entrenchments at Honey Hill about three miles east of Grahams Ville where a terrific battle ensued. The most fearful musketry I ever heard It kept up peal on peal for hours without intermission, continuing until the shadow of night closed the contest during the night our Forces were withdrawn and marched to the rear to within about two miles of the landing where we fortified ourselves. The first Shot or Shell that took effect in our rank 1st took effect in Co "K" as has been the case in nearly every battle in which the Regt has ever been engaged. This shell bounded (after sinking in Co "K" and killing two men and wounding the third one) and bursted in Co's "I" and "F" killing Sergt Robuison of Co "I" & wounding Lieut Auchmoody same co. John Bloomer Co "P" The loss of 36th (Captain) N.Y. 77 Regt in the above Battle was Thirty killed and wounded The aggregate of all our Forces about Eight Hundred Sergt Charles Johnson of Co "K" had his foot so badly shot to pieces that amputation was necessary He is a noble young officer, his loss is very much regreted throughout The Regt especially in his own company He is in the hospital at Hilton Head and doing well. Alex Hugo and Sylvester Jones were killed with the same shell same shell killed those mentioned in Co's "I" "F".

Remained at Boyds Neck till Dec 6th during our stay at this place our duties were as follows Pickeling. Skirmishing. Forageing. Reconnoitiring and Fatiguing. Which was rather amusing at times occasionally losing a man. The Country abounded in cattle, sheep, Hogs, Rebels & occasionally a Negroe Forageing was the most interesting for the reason the it afforded ----best living The Country looks as though it had been abandoned for some years though the land is rich and fertile.

man. The Country abounded in cattle, sheep, Hogs, Rebels & occasionally a Negroe Forageing was the most interesting for the reason the it afforded ----best living The Country looks as though it had been abandoned for some years though the land is rich and fertile.

Dec 5th Mail arrived in Camp about 11 oc'k PM We were preparing to march a 12 Midnight consequently everything was commotion Every man assumed a position by a camp fire to read his letter which was' evidently very amusing to those that reed good news especially from their sweethearts The scene was really interesting to the observer at that hour of the night. I received yours of the 13 20 & 23d--- which I am now trying to answer ---- effort at the hour of its reception with a final by a camp fire but had to fall in and start somewhere but did not know where, went to landing laid on the cold damp ground till morning the 6th then embarked proceeded up the River debarked at Lilifilly landing could not run Steam Boat up to the landing consequently were limited to Surf Boat which we had to row about two miles which rendered our progress slow could only land by detachments Found only the Pickets of the enemy at the landing who skedaddled at the approach of our Troops As fast as our troops got landed they pursued the enemy by Detachments who skirmished with them about four miles finally made a. stand a brisk fight followed which resulted in victory to our arms. Our Regt Captured a Battle Flag of the 5th GA C.S.A. Our loss was light in this engagement Co s G & H suffired the most the loss of our Regt however was considerable for a little fight.

Dec 7 -----made an attack but was repelled giving us another Victory Artillery again killed and mortally wounded 5 or 4 of our company A musket Ball hit George Puff in the head knocking a part of his brains out, he is yet he's living yet He is from Woodbourne Dec 9. another Sharp fight lasting from 9 a.m. till dark at night ----- Rebs severely whipped Thus endeth our fighting as yet.

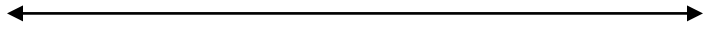
I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the casualties as they will be printed in the Sull Co paper Our Regt's loss all together foots up to (111 one Hundred & Eleven killed and wounded We are now settled down to a daily routine of duty dont know how long we will be here Shermans Success will determine I presume We are strongly Fortified but can not develope anything of importance in consequence of our weekness. havnt troops enough to advance Genl. Sherman is in the Department The Capture of Fort McAlister was reported here last Wednesday which commemorated with great shouting throughout several Camps.

Thursday reported the Rail Road cut by Shermans men near Savannah We are within a mile & a half or two miles of the RailRoad Our Batteries keep up a continual fire on it, particularly when the cars are passing. Yours was favorably recieved I not the least desire to discontinue our corrispondence Thought I was burdening



you with to much nonsense consequently slacked up a little Dont think I am much

behind yet Since Ive been on this expedition my facilities for writing have been very much complicated It is now 12 oc'k Midnight & I am writing out in the open air The Dew is falling very fast paper damp which makes my writing look worse than it is if possible Major Smith was along here tonight he said if I should spill some ink on the table and drive an old --- through it and over the paper it look better (the bottom, therefore I will not sign this sheet).



GENERAL JO SHELBY: The 1863 Missouri Raid

For Glory & Southern Retribution

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Part 5 of 9



After nearly two hours of sporadic, but hotly contested combat Lazear attempted to end the stalemate. He noted the Iron Brigade, “made a number of charges on different parts of our line but our riflemen would lay flat on the ground until they would get good range when they would rise up and let them have it.” Concerned of a breakthrough by the aggressive Confederate attacks, he shifted his reserve, led by Kelly’s troopers, to his left. From that position they launched an attack through the center of the field, slicing the Iron Brigade into two pieces. The Union cavalymen caused a good deal of confusion and some casualties, but were finally driven away from the Southerner’s position as the Iron Brigade pieced itself back together. At this point Shelby recognized his vulnerability, and thinking himself vastly outnumbered and outgunned, he became, “determined to retreat, knowing it was madness to continue the unequal contest.”(42)

Kelly’s charge forced Shelby to change his thinking from winning the contest to finding a way out of the trap, however, the battlefield’s terrain made Shelby’s traditional ambush tactics ineffective. One Confederate soldier noted, “The battlefield, rent with huge gullies and covered with a thick growth of hazel bushes, was peculiarly unfitted for the desperate charge Colonel Shelby intended to make.” With few options remaining Shelby decided to cut his way through and make a run for it and make a frontal assault on a weak position in the Union line. The leader of the Iron Brigade ascertained that the Union left was the most disorganized and vulnerable section of the line and pointed his breakout attempt in that direction. (43)

Fearful of losing his artillery, the two guns were spiked and abandoned. Shelby spied an opening in the Federal position at the northern end of town. “As soon as my command was mounted and straightened out,” Shelby reported, “I saw the Federals were almost entirely around me, only on the right was there an opening for escape and it was getting narrower and narrower.” He detached six men to each ammunition wagon to help whip it through the small gap to safety. With a shout and a wave of his plumed hat Shelby led the Iron Brigade toward freedom.(44)

A deep ravine and “heavy matted underbrush” appeared in Shelby’s front and he led his command on a charge out of the trap. He quickly feinted to his left, while the wagons clattered and escaped to the right. The dense undergrowth hindered the Iron Brigade’s progress, and they were forced to use their ambushing tactics at every turn to keep the Federals at bay. Shelby noted, “hard blows were given and received,” by both sides. The main portion of Shelby’s line managed to clear the Federal position, but Shanks’ and Captain Hunter’s men were cut off before they could follow the main column to safety. The Southern Captains, recognizing the dilemma, tugged hard on their reins and led their 400 men through Federal lines at the northeast corner of the battlefield. At the height of the breakout attempt smoke obscured everyone’s vision and total confusion dominated the battlefield. Remarkably, Shelby’s raiders escaped with minor casualties considering their predicament. For eight miles Shelby was “hard pressed by the Federals,” but the raiders avoided the roads and galloped across the countryside to place as much distance as possible between themselves and the Federals. One of the main problems facing the Union was the fact, “they had gone three days without rations” and their mounts were totally jaded. The Federals reported 53 dead and 98 wounded left behind by Shelby at Marshall while Brown simply listed his combined losses at 42. Brown had outfoxed Shelby, but failed to catch his prey.(45)

Shelby turned his column northwest toward his former home of Waverly, using his familiarity with the geography to gain an advantage over his pursuers. With limited ammunition and worn out mounts the troopers arrived in Waverly the next morning. The stunned column discovered the town’s buildings burned, inhabitants scattered, and no food or forage. His ammunition nearly depleted, Shelby sank his wagons in the Missouri River to avoid their capture. Shocked by the condition of the town he must have realized Missouri no longer held anything for him. The column wheeled south toward the safety of Arkansas.(46)

 <p style="text-align: center;">Don't forget the Book Fair....May 27, CWRTKC Meeting. Bring your check books or good old greenbacks, heck, we'll even take your Confederate money at a 5 to 1 ratio of course!</p> 
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Shelby's troopers were continuously in the saddle from October 14 through the 16, except as he noted, "halting only long enough to feed and take a few hours repose." On October 17, near Carthage, in southwest Missouri, Shelby allowed his men their first complete night's sleep since Boonville. The rest nearly proved fatal. The next morning, rifle shots from General Ewing's command startled Shelby's troopers from their slumber. His pickets were driven in and captured, while his men rallied to the sound of battle. Although surprised, the leader of the Iron Brigade proved too elusive. After a sharp skirmish, Shelby's troopers once again slipped away on their mounts toward the Arkansas-Missouri border.(47)

On October 18, Shanks' and Hunter's men, who were separated from Shelby at Marshall, rejoined the column while it camped along the Missouri-Arkansas border. A joyous reunion marked their arrival. Crossing the border into Arkansas the united Rebel cavalymen advanced at a more leisurely pace with only a token attempt by Colonel John B. McNeil to hound the raiders. They were almost clear of danger when Colonel Cloud's command discovered and harassed Shelby one final time from Fayetteville to Clarksville, Arkansas. Shelby finally eluded the Federal pursuers by fording the Arkansas River on October 26. Tired, hunger and, "completely used up," the Iron Brigade arrived in Washington, Arkansas during a "severe rain and snow storm."(48)

What had Shelby's Raid accomplished? Shelby claimed 600 Federals killed and wounded, with an additional 500 captured and paroled. He declared the capture and destruction of \$120,000 of Federal property, along with \$800,000 of railroad equipment damaged or destroyed. He noted losing only 150 men while increasing his numbers by 600 troopers. Finally, Shelby boasted he kept 10,000 Union soldiers focused on his command and therefore they failed to join General Rosecrans in Chattanooga, Tennessee.(49)

Some of these numbers were inflated, but they capture the essence of his raid. When you examine the effectiveness of his foray you can draw the following conclusions.

Shelby successfully invaded the state and worked his men back to safety. The raid lasted 45 days and covered 1,500 miles at a rate of 33.3 miles per day. He occupied the attention of at least 12,000 Federals, and confused and alarmed many more throughout the state. It was remarkable he was not surrounded and defeated in detail by the superior numbers.(50)

Shelby did not know that two days prior to his departure the Confederates defeated the Federals at the Battle of Chicamauga. One of Shelby's goals was to keep reinforcements from being transferred to Chattanooga. When General Halleck wired Schofield in St. Louis for more troops Schofield replied he had none to

spare. To be sure the Federals were desperate for manpower. With no men moving from Missouri Halleck transferred 20,000 soldiers from the Army of the Potomac to Chattanooga. The only Confederate activity in the state to cause Schofield so much worry was Shelby raiders

His ability to move swiftly proved to be his main asset. The Iron Brigade slept only two complete nights during 45 days of hard riding. Another reason for his success at evading the Federals was Shelby knew the avoided the main roads and rode cross-country whenever possible roads. He was quick to use local partisans for guides whenever possible. The tenacity and durability of his men was exceptional and they demonstrated their ability to cover long distances in a short period of time. Following his escape at Marshall the rugged troopers covered 116 miles in 18 hours.(51) *Unti l next month....*

SERGEANT MAJOR'S ROAR

"A Time of Remembrance"

In the study of the "War of the Rebellion" or the "War Between the States" the months of April and May can be considered as "A Time of Remembrance" because of the traditional Memorial Days of April 26th and May 30th. Because of this, I thought it would be most appropriate to include our May newsletter an observation of a former Union soldier who visited many battlefields. In 1869, Mr. Russell H. Conwell, formerly an Infantry & Artillery Captain from Massachusetts, toured many Civil War battlefields and recorded his observations in a series of newspaper columns that were published in the Boston Daily Evening Traveller. The entire collection of Conwell's columns were published by the University of Alabama Press in 1974 and were entitled, "Magnolia Journey: A Union Veteran Revisits The Former Confederate States" by Joseph C. Carter. The following text on pages 59 & 60 describes a very unusual situation that I suggest is an excellent example of the romanticism of the mid - 19th Century and is indeed a perpetual "Time of Remembrance".

"Newbern, [North Carolina]

On the spot where were encamped the 46th and 8th Massachusetts [Regiments] in '63' the National cemetery now stands, a sad memento of battles and disease. [It has 3,276 graves, 1,091 of unknown soldiers.] The National cemetery, with its array of white headboards bearing the names of many an old friend and fellow labored, is the surest and saddest prompter of memory which the place affords. Drummer boys who beat the reveille in time of quiet, and the long roll in the hour of danger, and who went safely through the Virginia campaigns, were conquered by yellow fever here. A sergeant, honored for



his integrity and praised for his bravery [in battles] at Plymouth and Roanoke [both in eastern North Carolina] lies here almost forgotten. Private soldiers – our schoolmates and old acquaintances – fallen in battle or sickness, are placed here, as their headboards tell us until the Resurrection Day. At one end of a row are two graves, of which uncommon care has been taken, and to which our attention was called by the keeper. One bears the following touching inscription:

No. 1744
21st Massachusetts
Betrothed to C.E.C.

[The name is not given on the board, but we learned that it was a member of Company E, of this regiment. Massachusetts Adjutant General's Reports for Co. E show a Lieutenant Charles Coolidge of Sterling, died of disease at New Bern on March 30, 1862.]

The other reads as follows:

Miss Carrie E. Cutter
Betrothed to No. 1744
Buried at his side at Her Own Request

Probably many in the old 21st will know the circumstances and tell the story of these two lovers; but the inscription on their headboards is all we know of their life of love or devotion at death."

Our National and Confederate Cemeteries are "Gardens of Stone" that Conwell believes were "the surest and saddest prompter of memory" which they provide. Our perception of the Civil War is also based on our memory from what we have learned from those who have gone before. A Time of Remembrance often is incurably romantic or sentimental for that is what we usually remember when visiting a "Garden of Stone".

Conwell did not ignore the harsh realities of the Civil War and it's aftermath. Many of his descriptions are horrific and will be included in future newsletters, but not now for April & May are months that should be and are "A Time of Remembrance"!



MINE CREEK PAINTING TO UNVEIL

Unveiling of Mine Creek Painting - May 24th -- 3:00 PM. The long-awaited Andy Thomas painting of the "Charge at Mine Creek" is nearing completion. An unveiling ceremony is planned for Saturday, May 24th at the Mine Creek Battlefield visitor's center, just south of

Pleasanton, Kansas. The painting depicts perhaps the largest cavalry charge in the Trans-Mississippi Theater and certainly one of the most decisive. A numerically smaller Union force of two brigades attacked two divisions of Price's Army of Missouri, drawn up in front of Mine Creek. The Confederates, armed mostly with infantry rifles, had only one shot, while many Union soldiers had either breech-loading or repeating carbines and pistols. The Confederate line broke and chaos ensued.

The painting captures the moment the Union forces reach the center of the Confederate line, where a four-gun battery is deployed. Kip Lindberg, author of several articles on Mine Creek, has viewed the painting and feels it is historically accurate and is one of Andy's best works. The 60"X40" painting will be displayed at the Mine Creek Visitors center. Prints will be available by the middle of the summer and can be acquired at the battlefield or through the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation.

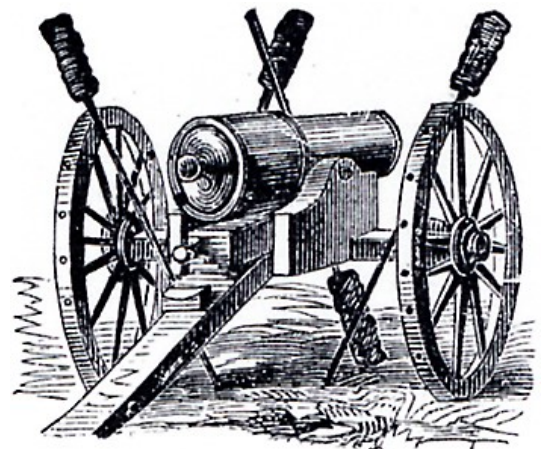
The public is invited to the unveiling.

Also --

Mine Creek is the site for Confederate Memorial Day events. On April 26th, the Thomas Key Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans held a Confederate Memorial Day at the Mine Creek Battlefield.

A small camp was set up and artillery and small arms demonstrations were held throughout the day.

A groundbreaking ceremony was then held to begin construction of a memorial plaza – where monuments to the Confederate and Union soldiers who fought and the many who died at Mine Creek will be placed. The idea of a memorial was begun by the Sons of Confederate Veterans about a year ago. They rapidly raised the needed funds to erect their granite monument. The Kansas State Historical Society, which administers the Mine Creek Battlefield, asked that the idea be expanded to include a Union monument and a tablet between them describing the events of October 25th, 1864. Dedication of the Memorial Garden is scheduled for the 139th anniversary of the battle, this coming October.





This Month in Civil War History:

May 1846 At the request of President Polk, Congress approves a declaration stating that 'By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States.' But in the debate leading up to this declaration, and in the months to follow, it is clear that this war with Mexico is yet another divisive issue between the North and the South: Southerners tend to support the war as they see it leading to more territory to be worked by slaves, while Northerners oppose the war for that very reason. **May 1854** The Kansas-Nebraska Act, creating the two new territories, is adopted by Congress with a clear majority, and President Pierce signs it. But many Northerners, even those who had previously advocated moderation, denounce this new development. In particular, Northerners threaten to stop obeying the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. **May 1856** Charles Sumner, the senator from Massachusetts and an outspoken anti-slavery man, gives a vituperative speech against the pro-slavery elements in the Senate. Three days later, as Sumner is sitting at his Senate desk, a South Carolina representative, Preston Brooks, beats Sumner with a stick. It will be three years before Sumner fully recovers, but he is regarded as a martyr by Northern abolitionists - while many Southerners praise Congressman Brooks. In Kansas, late in May, pro-slavery-men attack Lawrence, center of the anti-slavery settlers, and kill one man. In retaliation, a band of anti-slavery men, led by the fiery abolitionist John Brown, kill five pro-slavery men at Pottawotamie Creek. **May 1860** In Chicago, the Republican Party, on its third ballot, nominates Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate. To gain the nomination, Lincoln has had to present himself as fairly moderate on the question of slavery, and the party's platform declares that it is for prohibiting it in the territories but against interfering with slavery in the states. **26 May 1861 Washington** Lincoln's Postmaster General Blair announces the cutting of postal connections with the Confederate States as of 31 May 1861. **Naval** Additional blockades are established: one at Mobile, Alabama, and one at New Orleans, Louisiana. **27 May 1861 Washington** In a case concerning the legality of Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Roger B Taney decrees 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 order to preserve public safety. **29 May 1861 Washington** Dorothea Dix is received by Secretary of War Cameron, who accepts her offer of help in setting up hospitals for the Union Army. **Washington** Communications between the

president and General McClellan continue as Lincoln presses his general in chief to 'either attack Richmond or give up the job and come to the defense of Washington.' **The Union** Secretary of War Edwin Stanton puts out a call for additional men to be supplied by any state that can spare more troops. Orders go out to give military transport top priority on railroad lines in the North. **Eastern Theater** In the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Virginia, General Stonewall Jackson attacks Federal positions. While the Federals maintain their stance for a time, the offensive on the right, by troops under the command of Jackson, and on the left by Ewell's troops, eventually compel General Nathaniel Banks' forces to pull back in a retreat toward Harper's Ferry, Virginia. This encounter at Winchester claims 400 Confederate casualties - 68 dead, 329 wounded, three missing. General Banks' troops had totaled nearly 8000 at the start of this clash; he lost 62 men, with 243 wounded and 1714 either missing or captured. **26 May 1862 Washington** The discussion over allocation of troop strength and movement continues as President Lincoln asks General McClellan, 'Can you get near enough to throw shells into the city?' **Eastern Theater** There is little that Union General Nathaniel Banks can do but continue to move back away from Jackson's Confederates after the defeat at Winchester, Virginia. Banks moves the following day across the Potomac River into Federal territory near Williamsport. **27 May 1863 Western Theater, 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. **Eastern Theater** Early in the day, Federals, led by Sheridan's cavalry, put two pontoon bridges across the Pamunkey River and occupied Hanover town. Cavalry skirmishes erupt in several locations as the rest of the Army of the Potomac moves into Hanover town during the day. To the south, Lee begins moving to head off the Federals. **Western Theater,**



Atlanta Campaign Heavy fighting is seen around the

New Hope-Dallas line as the opposing forces jockey for position. Sherman loses 1400 casualties in an unsuccessful attempt to turn the rebel right. Confederate losses are light. In the evening Johnston directs Hood to attack the end of the Federal left flank the next morning. **Trans-Mississippi** Confederate raider Jo Shelby, campaigning in Arkansas, is named commander of Confederate troops north of the Arkansas River.

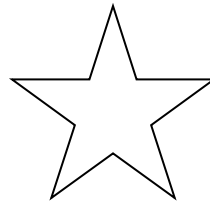
NEW MEMBERS:

John M Shaw , 4143 Oak St, Kansas City Mo. 64111-1666
Brian Lawson, 6715 Earnshaw St. Shawnee KS 66216-2833.

FORMER MEMBER DIES AT 56:

Robert "Bob" Ziegler, 56, Overland Park, KS (formerly of Topeka, KS), died April 26, 2003, at his residence. Mr. Ziegler was born December 9, 1946, in Lancaster, PA. He had lived in Overland Park since 1975. Mr. Ziegler earned his MA in Anthropology from the University of Kansas in 1979; and his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Kansas in 1985. From 1989 until his death, he was an archaeologist with the US Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Kansas City, MO. From 1999 to 2001, he was also an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology at Washburn University, Topeka, KS. Mr. Ziegler was a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and Kansas Anthropological Association.

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



Civil War Round Table of Kansas City Book Fair at the meeting May 27th. Any person wishing to donate one or more books or Civil War artifacts for the benefit of the CWRT of KC and The

Monnett Battle of Westport Fund is encouraged to do so at the May meeting so the books can be displayed for a silent auction. Any questions, please call Arnold Schofield at 620-223-6995. Thank you. P.S. We also need volunteers at the Book Sale Table.

SUMMER SESSIONS

Just because you're not getting the newsletter doesn't mean we not around. Come to the summer sessions, speakers, casual dress, coffee, tea and water served. P.S. They start at 7:00pm.

"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays.

Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger, to consecrate the ground...."

Union Gen. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, 20th Maine

Went to Carthage this weekend with Mary, her very first, I got sick and sat in the car, I really wanted her to see it even if I couldn't and she really liked it. Looks like we may have hooked another!

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER!!!!!!

