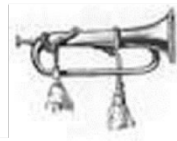




# BORDER



# BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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### Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

P.O. Box 6202

Shawnee Mission, KS

66206

### An IRC 501(c)(3)

### Charitable Organization

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

Join us on Facebook!

## 513th Regular Meeting

**Tuesday, February 26, 2019**

**Sunset Ballroom, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Holiday Inn & Suites**

8787 Reeder Rd., Overland Park, KS 66214

Social Hour - Cash Bar – 5:30p.m.

Dinner - 6:30p.m.



## February Speaker

To commemorate Black History Month, **Mr. Jim Ogle**, Executive Director of Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area will give a presentation about the historic town of Quindaro, which is located in Kansas City KS.

The title of Mr. Ogle's talk is "Quindaro: Remembering Our Past As Lessons For Our Future." We would like to thank Gary Nevius for scheduling this speaker.

### Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

Please be sure that **Susan Keipp** receives all reservations by **12:00 noon on Thursday, February 21, 2019** along with payment of **\$29.00 per person**. Mail to:

**Susan Keipp, 436 West 88th Terrace, Kansas City, MO 64114**

Report any necessary adjustments by calling Susan at 816-333-0025 or by e-mailing her at [mailto:skeipp@kc.rr.com](mailto:mailto:skeipp@kc.rr.com) by 12:00 noon on the Thursday before the dinner meeting.

Due to problems with PayPal, Susan would prefer that members pay for their meals either at the dinner meeting or by mailing her a check prior to the dinner meeting.

**Reservation Deadline: 12:00 noon, Feb. 21st**

## Important Dinner Reservation Information

Please note that the price of the dinners has increased to \$29.00 per person for 2019. Dinner reservations are due to Susan Keipp by 12:00 noon on Thursday, February 21st. Late reservations will not be accepted. By contract, we must turn in our headcount three business days prior to the dinner meeting. The Holiday Inn has to order and prepare enough food and set the tables based on our headcount.

The Holiday Inn has advised that they will always remain open. Therefore, our dinner meetings will not be cancelled due to inclement weather. Payment for a dinner reservation is required regardless of whether or not you attend, unless the reservation is cancelled prior to the reservation deadline. Advance payment for a missed meeting will not carry over, but will be applied with the other payments to the meeting for which it was intended, since we have to pay the hotel for that meal, whether or not the person attends. A missed reservation made with payment that was to be made at the door will still require payment.

## Dinner Menu

**Homemade Lasagna** – Italian meat sauce layered with pasta, ricotta cheese and mozzarella cheese. Served with garlic bread sticks and steamed broccoli, salad, bread, chef's choice of dessert, coffee, iced tea, and water.

The Holiday Inn has advised they can provide the following three options for dinner:

- The main entree meal as selected by the Civil War Round Table.
- A vegetarian meal as determined by the chef.
- A gluten-free meal as determined by the chef.

The Holiday Inn indicated they cannot provide a low-carb meal.

## Meet Our Speaker

**Mr. Jim Ogle** has served as Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area's Executive Director since December 2015. He began that role after working as a broadcast journalist throughout most of his life. As befits his organization, Mr. Ogle is a child of both sides of the border with family calling both Kansas and Missouri home at one time or another. He is graduated from the University of Missouri's School of Journalism. As a journalist, Mr. Ogle has won numerous national awards. The title of Mr. Ogle's talk is: "Quindaro: Remembering Our Past As Lessons For Our Future."



**Mr. Jim Ogle, Executive Director of  
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area**

## Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (FFNHA) is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to building awareness of the struggles for freedom in western Missouri and eastern Kansas. These diverse, interwoven, and nationally important stories grew from a unique physical and cultural landscape. FFNHA inspires respect for multiple perspectives and empowers residents to preserve and share these stories. The FFNHA achieves their goals through interpretation, preservation, conservation, and education for all residents and visitors. Freedom's Frontier was signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 12, 2006.

Partners in Freedom's Frontier include museums and historical societies, libraries and archives, forts and battlefields, parks and trails, living history re-enactors and educators, tourism professionals and businesses, history buffs and vacation travelers, donors and friends. They are a collaborative community of history-aware people and organizations working together toward common goals: making our shared stories more accessible, teaching local history, and creating economic stability for FFNHA's partners.

## Quindaro Townsite

The following text is from Wikipedia: Quindaro Townsite is an archaeological district in the vicinity of North 27th Street and the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks in Kansas City KS. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 2002.

The settlement was established by abolitionists in late 1856, with construction starting in 1857. The town was rapidly settled by migrants aided by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, who were trying to help secure Kansas as a free territory. One of a number of villages hugging the narrow bank of the Missouri River under the bluffs, the town was a free state port-of-entry for abolitionist forces of Kansas. It was established as part of the resistance to stop the westward spread of slavery. Quindaro's people also aided escaped slaves from Missouri and linked them to the Underground Railroad.

After Kansas was established as a free state, there was less unique need for the port and the growth slowed in the commercial district. At the same time the economy in Kansas suffered from over-speculation.

In 1862 classes were started for children of former slaves, and in 1865 a group of men chartered Quindaro Freedman's School (later Western University), the first black school west of the Mississippi River. Former slaves continued to gather in the residential community, which became mostly African American by the late 19th century. The area was incorporated into Kansas City in the early 20th century.

Gradually the lower commercial townsite was abandoned and became overgrown. The townsite was rediscovered during archaeological study in the late 1980s, which revealed many aspects of the 1850s town.

## The Sergeant Major's Book Sales and Auction

We would like to thank **Arnold Schofield** for doing an outstanding job of raising money for the Round Table through his live auction and silent auction book sales. At the January dinner meeting, the live auction book sales totaled \$130. Arnold will auction the following Civil War books at the February dinner meeting:

- *Seventy Years on the Frontier: Alexander Major's Memoirs*; 1950 Edition (the only reprint of the 1893 original edition); Long's College Book Publishers, Columbus OH; with dust jacket and in excellent condition.
- *Story of the Confederate States* by Joseph T. Derry; Reprint of 1895 Edition, Arno Press, New York, 1979; in excellent condition with dust jacket.
- VERY RARE: *Alphabetical List of Battles 1794 to 1900* by Newton A. Strait, Washington, D. C., 1900; Autographed by Eugene T. Ware, former

Commissioner of Pensions; in excellent condition.

- *How the North Won: Military Hist. of the Civil War* by Herman Hattaway & Archer Jones; University of Illinois Press, Urbana IL, 1983. Signed First Edition; in excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume 7*. Includes Mill Springs, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson. Published by the National Historical Society, Harrisburg PA; in mint condition.



**Don Bates assisting Arnold Schofield during the book auction in January.**

## Last Month's Program

At our dinner meeting held on January 22, 2019, Arnold Schofield gave a very interesting presentation titled: "Legacies of the Civil War."



**Arnold Schofield speaking at the January meeting.**



The following are the key points of Arnold's presentation:

- John Brown foresaw the coming of the Civil War. Before going to the gallows in Charlestown VA on December 2, 1859, Brown handed one of his attendants a note which read: *"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land can never be purged away but with blood...."*
- In 1861, neither the United States nor the Confederate States were prepared for war. Both sides underestimated the other side. The belief was the south could have won a short war, whereas the north had an industrial complex that could support a long war.
- During the war, the south had no way to mass-produce horse shoes or even shoes for their soldiers.
- The battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack began the age of iron-clad ships.
- Fire arms evolved from smooth bore muskets to rifled weapons, which could kill at a greater distance. The Henry rifle and the Spencer rifle are repeating rifles that were used during the Civil War. The U.S. Army adopted the Spencer rifle from 1865-1872.
- The Gatling gun was invented and used during the Civil War and was a precursor to the machine guns used during World War I.
- In 1862, the Homestead Act was passed. This opened up settlement in the western U.S. and allowed any American, including freed slaves, to put in a claim for up to 160 acres of federal land.
- Cyrus McCormick patented the McCormick Reaper in 1834. This was a horse-drawn implement primarily used to harvest small grain crops. There was also competition for the best steel-bottomed plow to better clear the prairie.
- Before the Civil War, cattle from Texas were sold to western meat markets. During the Civil War, Kansas became the center of the cattle industry and the cattle were sold to eastern meat markets.
- During the Civil War, thousands of miles of track were laid in the north and the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia was kept extremely busy. The south had different gage railroads and couldn't produce their own rails. Therefore, short railway lines were destroyed, in order to maintain the main railway lines.
- After the Civil War there were 2 million Union veterans. The U.S. government started a pension bureau, which evolved into the Veterans

Administration. The southern states had their own pension system. Southern soldiers were treated as heroes after the war. The Union veterans were not treated the same. The Union soldiers had a hard time finding work and alcoholism was a problem.

- The National Cemeteries Act was passed in 1862 and 14 military cemeteries were established. Approximately 750,000 soldiers died during the Civil War. About half are buried in graves marked as unknown.
- In the north there was public education. However, in the south there were no public schools. In 1865, there were 4 million former slaves that could not read or write. Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau, in order to help former slaves and poor whites in the south after the Civil War. African-American colleges such as Storer College in Harper's Ferry and Tuskegee University in Alabama were started.
- The Reconstruction Era took place from 1865-1877. The purpose of reconstruction was to help rebuild the southern states and return them to the Union. During this period there was a second war in the south. The southern states wanted to preserve their culture and way of life with white supremacy on top and the former slaves on the bottom. The south won this war.
- In 1866 the first Civil Rights Act was passed by Congress. This act made citizens of all former slaves. This also gave them the right to vote. However, this infuriated the south and led to intimidation of the former slaves and the establishment of terrorist organizations such as the KKK and the Night Riders.
- From 1866-1868 many African-Americans were elected to state legislatures. However, after 1869, they didn't run again due to intimidation.
- The 13th Amendment was passed in 1865, which abolished slavery. The 14th Amendment was passed in 1868, which guaranteed U.S. citizenship to all persons born or naturalized, granting civil rights. The 15th Amendment was passed in 1870, which guaranteed the right to vote.
- The Civil War was not over in 1865. It took five years for the all of the Confederate States to rejoin the Union. Tennessee was the first state readmitted to Congress in 1866. Six states were readmitted in 1868 and the last four states were readmitted in 1870.
- President Rutherford B. Hayes ended Reconstruction in 1877 by withdrawing all military from the southern states.

- After the war, the north called it the "Civil War" or the "War of Rebellion." The south called it the "War of Northern Aggression", the "War Between the States", or the "War of Southern Independence."
- The "Lost Cause of the Confederacy" is an ideology that holds that despite losing the war, the Confederacy was a just and heroic cause. The Civil War was a struggle for the southern way of life or states' rights, in the face of overwhelming northern aggression. The "Lost Cause" denies the central role of slavery in the outbreak of the war.
- Many southerners deny that slavery was ever a cause of the Civil War. They claim that the south fought the war because of states' rights. However, states' rights was not claimed prior to 1865. In the U.S. Constitution there is nothing mentioned about states having the right to secede from the Union.
- In 1876, slavery had another name: "sharecropping." Former slaves could never get out of debt. This led to the Exoduster Movement of 1879. Former slaves left the south and traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis before heading west to Kansas.
- Following the Civil War, a number of organizations were established including the Grand Army of the Republic (1866), the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (1881), the United Confederate Veterans (1889), the Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), the United Daughters of the Confederacy (1894). The veterans used to talk about courage and honor on both sides. However, nobody ever reconciled. It was always: "We were right and they were wrong."
- Mildred Lewis Rutherford (1851-1928) was a prominent educator and a prolific non-fiction writer from Athens GA. She was a tireless advocate of the "Lost Cause" version of southern history and she rewrote the history of the Civil War from the southern perspective. The history books that she wrote were used in the south until the 1960's.
- General Robert E. Lee wanted to restore his citizenship in the U.S. and signed an amnesty oath on October 2, 1865. He filed an application through U. S. Grant's office. Secretary Seward gave the paper to an aid and it then disappeared. In 1970, an archivist found the record at the National Archives. The U.S. House of Representatives restored Lee to citizenship of

the U.S. on July 22, 1975 and President Gerald Ford signed the resolution on July 24, 1975.

- The December issue of the *Smithsonian Magazine* has an article titled: "The Costs of the Confederacy." The article states that in the last ten years, the American taxpayers have spent at least \$40 million on Confederate monuments and groups that perpetuate racist ideology. The article condemns many Confederate museums in the south, including Jefferson Davis' home. Money is being spent, but it is state money. In the south the Civil War is being taught of Confederate honor and courage. However, they do not address disenfranchisement of African-Americans.

### Upcoming Speaker Schedule for 2019

- **March 26, 2019: Larry Wood** from Joplin MO will be speaking about his book titled: *Bushwhacker Belles: The Sisters, Wives, and Girlfriends of the Missouri Guerillas*.
- **April 23, 2019: Bill Piston** will be giving a program about General Robert E. Lee and the "Lost Cause."
- **May 28, 2019: Jeff Patrick** will present a narrative based on the diary of a Union hospital steward.
- **June 25, 2019:** Round Table member **Gary Nevius** will provide a discussion of Civil War long guns, rifles, muskets, and carbines, using examples from his own collection.
- **July 23, 2019: Dr. Tim Smith** will be giving a program titled: "The Golden Age of Battlefield Preservation."
- **August 27, 2019:** Round Table member **Chris Edwards** will speak about Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence KS.
- **September 24, 2019: Bjorn Skaptason**, from the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop in Chicago IL, will be our speaker. The topic is to be determined.
- **October 22, 2019: Eric Wittenburg** will speak about the Battle of Brandy Station.
- **November 26, 2019: Connie Langum** will speak about the two Battles of Newtonia.

### Next Executive Committee Meeting

There will be a meeting of the CWRT Executive Committee at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 16, 2019 at Don Bates' office located at 7600 State Line, Prairie Village KS 66208. All members of the CWRT are welcome to attend.

## Please Renew Your CWRT Membership

Please renew your membership in the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City for 2019. Membership dues go to pay for our speaker travel costs, as well as our administrative costs, which include website fees, bank charges, office expenses, post office box rental, etc. Membership dues for 2019 are \$35.00 per individual or \$55.00 per couple. You can either mail or give your check to **Susan Keipp** at the dinner meeting on February 26th. To date, 77 people have renewed their memberships in the Round Table for 2019.

## Member News

We would like to thank our assistant treasurer, **Dennis Garstang**, for doing an outstanding job of filling in for our treasurer, **Susan Keipp**, at the December and January dinner meetings. This has been a rough couple of months for Susan. She had to go to the emergency room twice between January 30th and February 5th. Susan said she is doing better now. We pray that she returns to good health as soon as possible.

We would also like to thank all of our members that have purchased books during the live auctions. At the January dinner meeting, **Roger Stanton**, **Rick Manfredi**, and **Debbi Roy** were some of the successful bidders. Thank you for supporting our Round Table!

**Don Bates** gave an interesting presentation titled: "Daniel Boone's Life with His family in Missouri, His Final Chapter and Most Eventful One." Don's family on his mother's side is related to Daniel Boone. The presentation was held at the Trail Side Center, 99th and Holmes, Kansas City MO, on January 31st. We would like to thank Don for putting in a good word for the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City during his presentation.

## The Sergeant Major's Roar

### Battlefield Dispatches #547

### Swarming with Guerrillas

"Swarming with Guerrillas" was an accurate phrase that described Confederate guerrilla operations throughout Missouri during the Civil War. Normal guerrilla operations included a small or large group of guerrillas (bushwhackers) that would attack an enemy supply train, patrol or small garrison like a swarm of bees and often their sting had fatal results with the killing of Union soldiers or civilians.

The following after action report describes an area near and about Pineville, Missouri that was swarming

with Confederate Guerrillas in December of 1863 and is located in the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Volume 22* on Pages 784 and 785.

"Headquarters, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry,  
Pilot Knob, Mo.,  
December 30, 1863.

"Sir: In compliance with your orders of the 23<sup>rd</sup> instant, I left Pilot Knob, in command of 200 men about 10 a.m. arriving at Paterson at 9 p.m. Left there at daylight on the 24<sup>th</sup> and encamped at Long's at 9 p.m., having traveled 35 miles. Marched again at 3 a.m. 25<sup>th</sup> instant; passed through Doniphan, taking a southwesterly direction toward the Arkansas line. Eight miles from Doniphan, I captured two pickets; two miles farther I captured one other Post and still two miles farther on came upon a rolling picket or patrol and run them off of the road and capturing one and compelling him to lead us to the camp of Reves. Arriving at the camp, I divided my men into two columns and charged upon them with my whole force. The enemy fired, turned and threw down their firearms and fled, with the exception of 30 or 35 and they were riddled with bullets or pierced through with the saber almost instantly. The enemy lost in KILLED about 30; wounded mortally, three; slightly two; total KILLED and Wounded 35. Prisoners captured 112; horses besides those of company C, 75; also all their arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

"On the morning of the 26<sup>th</sup>, I started for Pilot Knob, arriving here about 4 p.m. on the 29<sup>th</sup> of December 1863.

"I cannot speak too high terms of praise of the officers and men under my command. There was no loss on our side in killed or wounded.

"JAMES WILSON,  
Commanding Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry."

\*\*\*\*\*

"Headquarters Post,  
Cassville, Mo.,  
January 4, 1864

"General: I forward the report of two scouts [patrols] one under the command of Lieutenant A.A. Irwin, the other in charge of Lieutenant A.J. Garner, Second Arkansas Cavalry.

"On the 24<sup>th</sup> of December, I gave orders to Lieutenant Garner to proceed in the direction and beyond Pineville and reconnoiter with 50 men and ascertain if possible the

movements of Stand Watie, who was said to be in that neighborhood with 500 or 600 men.

"Lieutenant Garner arrived on Cowskin Creek and found that Stand Watie had been there, but left the day before. He followed his trail to the line, but the enemy being too far ahead, the pursuit was fruitless and abandoned. At the headwaters of Butler's Creek, where he had turned out, Lieutenant Garner found and took possession of a CAVE with a BLACKSMITH SHOP and about 100 BUSHELS of CORN in it. He destroyed all. Ten miles below, on the same stream, in another CAVE, of three guerrillas found there, one was killed, one wounded and the other escaped. In this CAVE Lieutenant Garner found a small parcel of dry goods, about two pounds of gunpowder, one bushel of salt, one shotgun and one rifle. These, but the dry goods he ordered destroyed. From a point 12 miles further downstream, he scouted in various directions and found himself in a section of the county "SWARMING with GUERRILLAS". He BURNED FOUR HOUSES on Butler's Creek and seized three yokes of oxen and as many wagons. On his return, on the 29<sup>th</sup> ultimo, he turned over the captured property to the Quartermaster at this Post. He had marched while scouting and reconnoitering about 150 miles.

"In the mean time, information was received by one of my men under the command of Lieutenant J. Brown had been wounded by guerrillas near Cross Hollow. I dispatched Lieutenant Irwin to that vicinity with 26 men. There he joined Lieutenant Brown. With his party augmented by four of Lieutenant Brown's men, the balance of whom were ordered to return to Cassville to escort the wounded man. Lieutenant Irwin, hearing of the noted GUERRILLA GLOVER, of that neighborhood, proceeded to his house and set FIRE to it. Glover was not there. From that place he advanced in a northeasterly direction and at a distance of about one mile from the burning house, made out three BUSHWHACKERS lurking in his front. He gave chase about two miles in vain as the guerrillas had taken refuge in the brush.

"At night on the 27 of December 1863, Lieutenant Irwin camped at Black's Mill. Next morning his Pickets [Guards] were fired into, but the enemy fled on the approach of Irwin's party. From Black's Mill, Lieutenant Irwin descended in a southeasterly direction on the White river. At the ford saw, but failed to capture or kill a mounted guerrilla. Then he crossed over the river to the northeast among the hills bordering the river and in a ravine, at the residence of Coon Baker, the most NOTORIOUS GUERRILLA of that region, surprised John Roller, another bandit. In attempting to escape, this Roller was SHOT DEAD and his horse, firearms and accouterments were captured. Lieutenant Irwin thence proceeded northwest toward Indian Creek. Here another

GUERRILLA and ROBBER (Hairbright) was shot [dead]. The hills known as Roller's Ridge were next searched. They are a well known rendezvous for BANDITS, MURDERERS & HIGHWAYMEN. Nothing was found and Lieutenant Irwin, after four days of meandering march through a very rugged country, his horses tired, almost exhausted, returned to this Post on the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, without injury or loss. He marched about 125 miles.

"I am, Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,  
JOHN E. PHELPS,  
Lieutenant, Third U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post".

\*\*\*\*\*

Now then, as much as the Union troops hope to exterminate the Confederate guerrillas in Missouri, they never succeeded in doing so. This simply could not be done, because there were never enough Union troops in Missouri throughout the war to successfully eradicate the guerrillas. Yes, Missouri was consistently occupied by Union troops from 1861-1865, but the Confederate guerrillas continued to swarm like bees and successfully sting and kill their Union foe and, of course, the War Went On!

## Events Around Town

### Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri

The February 2019 Membership Meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 13, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Heights Community of Christ fellowship hall, located at 1009 Farview Drive, Independence MO. This will be the annual Show & Tell, when members can tell us a little about their Civil War ancestor, share a book or topic they have been researching, or bring a physical artifact to share. Check in with Mike Calvert before the meeting starts so that he can schedule the presentations. If you have any questions, please call **Beverly Shaw** at 816-225-7944.

### Kansas City Posse of the Westerners

There will be a meeting of the Westerners group on Tuesday, February 12, 2019. Matthew Reeves will be speaking about "Dr. A T. Hill, Western Medicine." The meeting will be held at the Golden Corral restaurant (located near the Home Depot), 8800 NW Skyview Avenue, Kansas City MO 64154. Dinner is at 6:00 p.m. from the buffet menu. Cost is \$12.00 or less and non-members are welcome. For more information, call **Deb Buckner** at 913-338-5689 or **Dennis Garstang** at 816-569-1180.



## Bleeding Kansas Program Series 2019

The following programs will be held at the Constitution Hall State Historic Site located at 319 Elmore, LeCompton KS 66050. The programs will begin at 2:00 p.m. on the following Sundays:

- February 10: "War on the Border 1854-1865: Kansas & Missouri" by Ralph A. Monaco, II, Esq., author, historian, living historian, and past president and current treasurer of the Jackson County Missouri Historical Society. Books signing follows presentation.
- February 17: "Do Not Hurt: The Early Animal-Rights Movement and 1856 Kansas Free State Vegetarian Settlement" by Diane Eickhoff and Aaron Barnhart, authors and historians. Books signing follows presentation.
- February 24: "The Battle of Mine Creek: Border War Brutality" by Dr. Carl Graves, historian and educator.
- March 3: "They Put Up More Than Hay: Joel and Emily Grover, their Barn, and the Underground Railroad" by Judy Sweets, historical researcher and genealogist and Kerry Altenbernd historian and living historian.

For more information, contact **Tim Rues**, Site Administrator, Constitution Hall State Historic Site at 785-887-6520.



**John Brown Monument at Quindaro Townsite**

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

