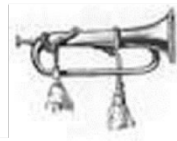




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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525th Regular Meeting

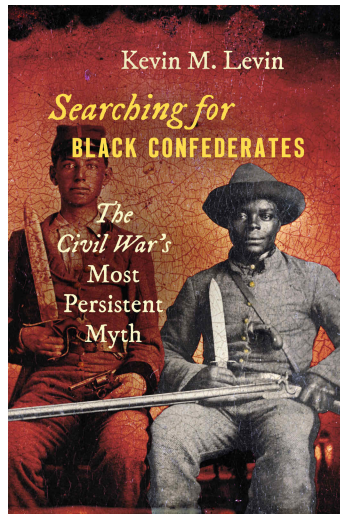
Tuesday, February 25, 2020

Sunset Ballroom, 8th Floor, Holiday Inn & Suites

8787 Reeder Rd., Overland Park, KS 66214

Social Hour - Cash Bar – 5:30 p.m.

Dinner - 6:30 p.m.



February Speaker

February is Black History Month. In honor of Black History Month, Civil War Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** will be giving a program about the book titled: *Searching for Black Confederates, The Civil War's Most Persistent Myth*. This book was written by Mr. Kevin M. Levin and published in 2019 by the University of North Carolina Press. This promises to be a very interesting program.

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation of \$29.00 per person.

Please be sure that Susan Keipp receives all dinner reservations by 12:00 noon on Thursday, February 20, 2020. You can make a dinner reservation by calling Susan at 816-333-0025 or by e-mailing her at: <mailto:skeipp@kc.rr.com>

Due to problems with PayPal, Susan prefers that members pay for their meals either at the dinner meeting or by mailing her a check prior to the dinner meeting. If you choose to mail Susan a check, send to:

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

Reservation Deadline: 12:00 noon, Feb. 20th

Important Dinner Reservation Information

Please note that the price for a dinner is \$29.00 per person. Dinner reservations are due to Susan Keipp by 12:00 noon on Thursday, February 20th. 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. Please do not show up at the dinner meeting without having made a dinner reservation. That causes problems for our treasurer and the Holiday Inn's staff.

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.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Dinner Menu

Homemade Lasagna – Italian meat sauce layered with pasta, ricotta cheese and mozzarella cheese. Served with garlic bread sticks and steamed broccoli, salad, chef's choice of dessert, coffee, iced tea, and water. The Holiday Inn has advised they can provide the following three options for dinner:

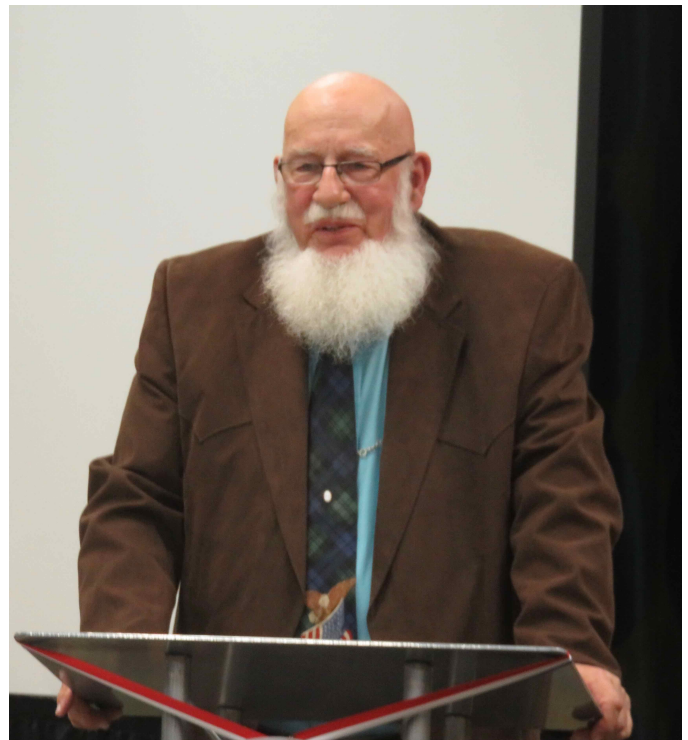
- The main entree meal as selected by the Civil War Round Table.
- A vegetarian meal as determined by the chef.
- A gluten-free meal as determined by the chef.

Please let Susan know if you want a vegetarian meal or a gluten-free meal when you make your reservation

Meet Our Speaker

Sergeant Major Arnold W. Schofield is a retired Public Historian with 50 years of public service. He was born and raised in the small village of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, attended college on the GI Bill, and received a degree in United States History. His Public Service includes:

- 6 years in the US Army.
- 10 years as a civilian with the Department of Defense.
- 33 years with the National Park Service.
- 7 years with the Kansas Historical Society, as Superintendent of the Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site.



February Speaker Arnold Schofield

His National Park Service career included tours of duty at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and Fort Scott National Historic Site. While at Fort Scott he was the Site Historian and Cultural Resource Specialist.

Arnold is a recognized lecturer throughout the Midwest on Westward Expansion, the Permanent Indian Frontier, and Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War. Two of his special interests include the roles of the American Indians and African Americans in the Civil War.

Arnold has been involved with Civil War Battlefield Preservation for more than 40 years and is co-founder of the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, which has raised more than one million dollars, purchased 326 acres of prime battlefield land, reprinted the only book on the Battle of Mine Creek, assisted in the production of a video on the battle by Curtis Productions, and produced a brochure on Price's 1864 Campaign in Missouri and Kansas.

Arnold served as president of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City in 2003. He received the Steve Treaster Civil War Preservation Award in 2012 and the Valiant Service Award in 2009 and again in 2016. Arnold currently serves as Director of Preservation for the Round Table.

Arnold and his wife Clara have one son, named Austin. They live in Fort Scott KS. Arnold also writes a column for the *Fort Scott Tribune*.

Overview of the Book: *Searching for Black Confederates*

The following is a summary of **Mr. Kevin M. Levin's** book, from the Barnes and Noble website:

"More than 150 years after the end of the Civil War, scores of websites, articles, and organizations repeat claims that anywhere between 500 and 100,000 free and enslaved African Americans fought willingly as soldiers in the Confederate army. But as Kevin M. Levin argues in this carefully researched book, such claims would have shocked anyone who served in the army during the war itself. Levin explains that imprecise contemporary accounts, poorly understood primary-source material, and other misrepresentations helped fuel the rise of the black Confederate myth. Moreover, Levin shows that belief in the existence of black Confederate soldiers largely originated in the 1970s, a period that witnessed both a significant shift in how Americans remembered the Civil War and a rising backlash against African Americans' gains in civil rights and other realms.

"Levin also investigates the roles that African Americans actually performed in the Confederate army, including personal body servants and forced laborers. He demonstrates that regardless of the dangers these men faced in camp, on the march, and on the battlefield, their legal status remained unchanged. Even long after the guns fell silent, Confederate veterans and other writers remembered these men as former slaves and not as soldiers, an important reminder that how the war is remembered often runs counter to history."

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. The books sales brought in a total of \$214 at the January dinner meeting. Arnold will auction the following Civil War books at the February dinner meeting:

- *Forged in Battle: Black Soldiers and White Officers* by Joseph Glatthaar. Published by the Free Press, 1990. First Edition, with dust jacket, and in mint condition.
- *James M. Williams: Civil War General and Indian Fighter*; Commanding the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry. Published by the University of North Texas Press, 2013. First Edition, with dust jacket, and in mint condition.
- *Firebrand of Liberty, The Story of Two Black Regiments* by Stephen V. Nash. Published by Norton & Company, 2008. First Edition, with dust jacket, and in mint condition.
- *The Gallant Dead: Generals Killed in the Civil War* by Derek Smith. Published by Stackpole

Books, 2005. First Edition, with dust jacket, and in mint condition.

- *Guns smoke over the Atlantic: First Naval Actions of the Civil War* by Jack D. Coombe. Published by Bantam Books, 2002. First Edition, with dust jacket and mylar cover, and in mint condition.

Last Month's Program



January Speaker Dr. Harry S. Laver

At our dinner meeting on January 28th, **Dr. Harry S. Laver** of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth gave an excellent program about Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The title of his presentation was: "Genesis of Command: The Leadership Origins of Ulysses S. Grant." Total attendance at the January dinner meeting was 53. The following is a summary of Dr. Laver's presentation:

- Grant was the greatest Union general of the Civil War. Under his command, the Union Army captured three Confederate armies.
- None of the great commanders of the Civil War were born great commanders. They became great commanders by learning through study and experience. Nothing about Grant would indicate greatness.

- Grant received an appointment to West Point, but he did not want to go. His father made him go. As a student, Grant was mediocre. He was good at math and excelled at horsemanship. Grant graduated in 1843, 21st out of 39 cadets.
- During the Mexican War, Grant won citations while serving under General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott. Grant watched how General Taylor performed during battle.
- After the Mexican War, Grant was stationed on the west coast. He was isolated, bored, and missed his wife and children, who were back in Illinois. Grant began drinking and then resigned from the army in 1854. His rank at that time was captain.
- Grant headed back east but failed as a businessman, an investor, and a farmer. In 1860, he hit rock bottom and went to work at his father's leather business in Galena IL. Grant's father was a relentless critic of Grant.
- When the Civil War began in 1861, Grant made his presence known. He was made a Brigadier General and assigned command of the 21st Illinois Volunteer Regiment.
- In July of 1861, Grant was ordered to move into Missouri. On July 17th, his regiment camped at Florida MO. Grant couldn't sleep because he was going into combat for the first time as the commander in the field. Grant led his men against the Confederate camps, but found out the Confederates had already retreated the night before. Grant realized the Confederates were as afraid of him as he was afraid of them.
- In November of 1861, Grant was ordered to cross the Mississippi River and attack the Confederate force at Belmont MO. Grant's men achieved initial success, but the Confederates reorganized and caught Grant's men by surprise. Grant reasserted control over his men and led them back to the steamboats. Grant had been tested but was not paralyzed by combat.
- In early 1862, Grant proposed to General H. W. Halleck to take Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Halleck was initially opposed to the idea, but Grant and Rear Admiral Andrew Foote convinced Halleck to agree. Foote's gunboats destroyed Fort Henry and Grant's army captured Fort Donelson. Union General Charles F. Smith had advised Grant to accept no terms but unconditional surrender.
- Grant was lucky to have General Smith on his staff. Smith's approach to warfare was: (1) An officer must get his men ready for battle and (2) He must be willing to fight. Grant's philosophy was: (1) Find out where the enemy is, (2) Get at him as soon as possible, and (3) Hit him as hard as you can.
- Grant had shattered Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston's defensive line across northern Tennessee. Grant decided that the rail junction at Corinth MS was the next point to attack. Grant intended to link up with Buell's Army of the Ohio before attacking the Confederate forces at Corinth. However, Johnston's army of 40,000 men attacked Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) on April 6, 1862.
- When the Battle of Shiloh began, Grant was having breakfast at the Cherry Mansion in Savannah TN. Grant traveled by steamboat to the battlefield and arrived at 9:00 a.m. He saw that the Union Army was disorganized and large numbers of men were retreating toward the landing.
- Grant went to meet with General Sherman at Shiloh Church and found that Sherman was doing the best he could. Grant then met with General Prentiss and told him to hold his defensive position at the Hornets Nest at all costs. Grant then rode back to the landing and organized a strong defensive line on high ground near the landing.
- By early evening, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard believed that the Union Army was defeated and called off his attack. Grant's men were completely disorganized and had no sense of casualties.
- Later that evening, rain was falling and it was quite chilly. Sherman went to go find Grant. Sherman gets to the landing and finds Grant sitting under a tree. Sherman says: "Well, Grant, we've had the devil's own day, haven't we?" A determined Grant responded: "Yes, lick 'em tomorrow, though." Some Union officers had recommended retreat, but Grant chose to stay and fight at Shiloh.
- Grant's decision to stay and fight was made based on his life experiences: (1) His education and training at West Point, (2) What he had learned from his superior officers such as Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, and C.F. Smith, and (3) What he had learned about command and control during the chaos at Belmont and Fort Donelson. Dr. Laver said at that point, that is the Grant that we came to know as Grant.

Upcoming Speaker Schedule for 2020

- **March 24, 2020: Dr. Jeff Gentsch**, professor of history at West Alabama University, will be giving a program about the use of artillery at the battle of Shiloh.
- **April 28, 2020: Dr. Chris Phillips** will be giving a program about Missouri in the Civil War.
- **May 26, 2020: Dr. Paul Kahan** will be giving a program about his latest book: *The Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant*.
- **June 23, 2020: Jeffry D. Wert** from Centerville PA will be speaking about his new book titled: *Civil War Barons*.
- **July 28, 2020: Matt Spruill** will give a program about the battle of Chickamauga GA.
- **August 25, 2020: David T. Dixon** will be speaking about his new book titled: *The Lost Gettysburg Address*.
- **September 22, 2020: Dennis E. Frye** will be giving a program about Harpers Ferry.
- **October 27, 2020: Judy Cook** will be giving a program dressed in period attire titled: "Life on the Home Front."
- **November 17, 2020: Wayne Motts**, CEO of the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg PA will be our speaker. Wayne's father is Warren Motts, who is the founder and director of the Motts Military Museum in Groveport OH.
- **December 15, 2020: Round Table member Deb Buckner** will be giving a program about Libby Custer, wife of George Armstrong Custer.

We Are Looking for a New Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer

Susan Keipp and **Dennis Garstang** have faithfully served as treasurer and assistant treasurer of our Round Table since taking over for **Paul Gault** in April of 2015. Susan and Dennis would like to retire from their current positions. If you would be interested in serving the Round Table in one of these two capacities, please let Susan, Dennis, or **Dan Dooley** know. Susan said she is willing to stay on until her replacement is trained. You do not have to be a CPA in order to do this job. Some experience with bookkeeping software or Excel spreadsheets would be beneficial, but is not required. This is a great opportunity to get to know our members and help the Round Table. **Sam Rabicoff** has volunteered to help Susan by collecting money from the book sales, so that Susan can enjoy eating her dinner at the monthly meetings.

Member News

We would like to welcome new member **Nancy Overacker**, who joined the Round Table at our January dinner meeting. Nancy lives in Shawnee KS.

Ford Maurer had to have hip surgery on February 7th. We pray that Ford's surgery was a success and that his rehab goes well.

Lane Smith pointed out an error in the January edition of the *Border Bugle*. Stonewall Jackson was killed by "friendly fire" from the 18th North Carolina Infantry and not the 8th North Carolina Infantry.

Please Renew Your Membership for 2020

If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in the Civil War Round Table for 2020. The membership dues go to pay for our speaker travel costs as well as our administrative expenses (office supplies, printing, postage, bank charges, website fees, corporate reports, plaques, name tags, etc.). Membership dues for this year are \$35 per individual or \$55 per couple. You can pay **Susan Keipp** at the February dinner meeting or else you can mail her a check. Thank you for being a member of the Round Table! The 2020 CWRT-KC Member Directory will be issued in March.

Remembering Colonel Jack Brooks

At our January dinner meeting, **Don Bates** spoke about former member of the Civil War Round Table, **Colonel Jack Brooks** who died recently at the age of 99. Don said the memorial service will be held at 11:00 a.m. on March 9, 2020 at St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, located at 6630 Nall Avenue, Mission KS 66202.



Colonel Jack Brooks (photo courtesy of the Shawnee Mission Post)

Colonel Brooks served as president of our Round Table in 1987 and 1990. He received the Steve Treaster Civil War Preservation Award in 2012 and the Valiant Service Award in 1989. Colonel Brooks was also a World War II hero. The following article was published in the Johnson County magazine *The Best Times* in June of 2014:

D-Day Veterans Recall Landing at Omaha Beach

By Gerald Hay

Most of them were teenagers. They were drafted into the military or joined to help turn the tide of World War II. Seventy years ago, on June 6, 1944, now known as D-Day, many of them had their first taste of combat.

Retired Colonel Jack Brooks, 94, Leawood, was landing on Normandy from the sea. He was in the first wave to storm Omaha Beach. The assault had the most casualties on D-Day.

Back then, he was a 24-year-old captain of an Army company with the 1st Infantry "Big Red One" Division. Before Normandy, he had fought in Northern Africa and Sicily. "I could think of a thousand other places I would rather be than Omaha Beach," Brooks said with a smile.

D-Day seemed like mass confusion. The noise was deafening. Big guns fired, men shouted, and geysers of water erupted around scores of landing craft as they reached the beaches. The Germans had every inch of the beach pre-sighted for accurate firing of mortars, machine guns, and 88 mm cannons.

His advice to his troops was simple: When the ramp of the landing craft drops, go out, and don't stop for anything in trying to reach a protective berm. Wire and a minefield stalled their advancement to the bluffs until holes were blown in the wire and a pathway cleared among the mines.

By nightfall, about 175,000 Allied military personnel were ashore in France. But the cost had been very high - some 4,900 died on the beaches and in the battle further inland that day. "We lost 48 men," Brooks said, referring to his company of 140 soldiers. "Our regiment of 3,200 troops lost 35 officers and 950 men on the first day."

Following D-Day, he said the campaign across France was easier than getting off the beaches, as Allied forces headed to the Netherlands before crossing into Germany. He was awarded four Bronze Stars and two Purple Hearts in WWII.

Brooks entered the Army six months before Pearl Harbor and made it a career after the war, serving a tour in the Korean War and two tours in the Vietnam War before retiring in 1966. His medals also include a Legion of Merit and French Legion of Honor.

Aside from serving in three wars, Brooks didn't come away empty handed when the fighting ended in Europe in 1945. While stationed at Bamberg, Germany, he met Ingeborg, his future wife, but wasn't allowed to marry her while he was overseas.

After returning stateside, he had to post a \$500 bond with a stipulation that the wedding would occur within 60 days or she would have to return to her homeland. He has been married to his war bride for 66 years.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #601 Still Burning

During the Civil War, when the town an occupying force controlled was faced with a serious attack and was to be evacuated, the occupiers would normally burn the supplies it could not transport, to prevent them from falling into the hands of and being used by the attacking enemy. This often included the destruction of the buildings in which the supplies were stored. Such was the case when the Confederates evacuated Fayetteville, Arkansas in February of 1862. When the "Union" forces entered Fayetteville, they found some of the former supply warehouses "STILL BURNING". The following correspondence describes this situation and is located on Pages 68-71 in Vol. 8 of the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*:

"Headquarters at Colonel Tibbetts, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas,

February 23, 1862-11:20 o'clock.

[To: General Samuel R. Curtis, Commanding; Southwestern District, Department of the Missouri.]

General: I am now in Fayetteville. The STARS and STRIPES float from its Courthouse. The enemy's picket, driven in by my men, retreated from the town and joined by some others, are drawn up at a short distance from it. The buildings in the town square are "STILL BURNING". We have already several prisoners taken in arms, among them are two officers. Your instructions as to the occupation of the town will be fully complied with. The Third Iowa Cavalry I now order to charge upon the enemy.

ASBOTH,

Brigadier General, Commanding Second Division."

"Headquarters at Colonel Tibbetts, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas, February 23, 1862.

To: General Samuel R. Curtis, Commanding: Southwestern District, Department of the Missouri.)

General: Two companies of Cavalry, the retreating rear guard of the enemy, were followed by our cavalry, leaving behind one killed and two wounded, mortally. We have one wounded. A dying private of McIntosh's Regiment disclosed to our Surgeon that three regiments of McCulloch's Command are posted ten miles from here, but the town, as well as the surrounding country, is well guarded by our cavalry and artillery. The enemy having been seen in the forenoon seven miles from here, on the West fork of the White River, I sent a Company of Fremont Hussars to that point, but they came too late; the enemy had flown. It was Brooks' Battalion from 400 - 500 strong - the same that we had met towards Mud town the day before yesterday.

All the troops were in the best spirits and the Third Illinois Cavalry, forming the advance guard, behaved very well, dismounting at command to act as infantry in the bushes. Of the activity, zeal and energy of Colonel Phelps I cannot speak to highly.

The people having full confidence in your command and looking to you for protection, while the Rebels are disheartened by the defeat in Tennessee and by the rapid advance of your troops, I would consider it advisable to hold Fayetteville. The "Union" men implore it and promise provisions for our men and forage for the animals. Re-enforced by two regiments of Infantry, I will hold the place and surrounding country against all the troops now before us. If ordered to leave, all the loyal people will have to leave with us, just as the Missourians did a few months ago. Some of the leading citizens of the town will see you tomorrow at your Headquarters and submit their request to such effect.

The topographical sketch showing our position and disposition of troops will follow and will sustain my suggestion as to the holding that place. I therefore ask you General, to grant me and my command permission to remain here. It will improve the spirit of our men and will break down more and more that of the enemy.

The printing office was destroyed, but we found a portable printing press in the courthouse and I have issued an order to collect printers in our command to put it in operation.

The Hospital here is in good condition, well provided with mattresses and couches for from 50 to 60 men.

We discovered and secured from 30 to 40 wagon loads of lead for which it would be well to send for teams [of mules to haul same].

Requesting your Orders, I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ASBOTH,

Brigadier General, Commanding Second Division.

P. S. We have also secured six wagon loads of tools for the Pioneers [Engineers], Sappers and Miners left behind by the Confederate forces."

[To: Captain N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri at Saint Louis.]

Headquarters, Southwest District of Missouri, Camp Halleck, Arkansas, February 24, 1862.

Captain: Our FLAG was raised on the courthouse of Fayetteville yesterday at 11 o'clock. The picket of the Rebels fled, losing several who were taken prisoners, among them were two officers. Principal BUILDINGS around the SQUARE were "STILL BURNING", having been FIRED BY THE REBELS to destroy those stores which they had no time to carry away.

The main force of the enemy has fled beyond the mountain ranges that divide the waters of the White River and the Arkansas River. I am now master of all their strongholds and larger cities in western Arkansas and hold a check on the Rebels in the Indian Country [present Oklahoma], being south of the Cherokee and east of the Choctaws. I am told that the enemy is blocking blockading the mountain passes by felling trees and otherwise obstructing the way, as McCulloch did at Cross timber Valley last summer.

Forty two of the men of the Benton Hussars were POISONED at Mud Town on arriving at that place Thursday last by eating Rebel food or drinking Rebel liquor. One gallant officer, Captain Dulfer, died. Lieutenant Colonel Von Deutsch and Captain Lehmann suffered very much but have recovered. For the sake of humanity, I hope it was not intended, but evidence of the animus is almost irresistible.

The MURDER of one of our soldiers in Bentonville was resented by BURNING of part of the town by our troops; but the perpetrators of the BURNING will be summarily punished by me.

Two days rations of flour arrived last evening. I have started mills at every place on my way, but some deficient or awkward arrangement of transportation prevents it from coming up as it should.

Have the Rebel Mills at Cross Hollow and two mills on my right wing grinding, but I am not certain that wheat in sufficient quantities can be secured.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS,

Brigadier General, Commanding."

"Headquarters Department of Missouri
Saint Louis, Missouri, February 27, 1862.
[To: Major General McClellan]

General Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, and etc. The enemy burned a part of the town before they left. They crossed the Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all of their strongholds. Forty-two Officers and men of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Mud Town by eating poisoned food, which the Rebels left behind them. The gallant Captain Dulfer died and Lieutenant Colonel Von Deutsch and Captain Lehmann have suffered much, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General, Commanding the Department of Missouri"

Now, then, during the occupation of Fayetteville by the Union troops, a number of supplies such as lead and important engineering tools were discovered undamaged by the fires and added to their own supplies. This salvaging of the enemy's supplies, where practical, was commonly done by both the Union and Confederate forces throughout the war. If the supplies could not be used, they were subsequently destroyed and, of Course, the War Went On.

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

Events Around Town and Nearby

Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri

The February Membership Meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 12, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Heights Community of Christ Fellowship Hall, 1009 Farview Drive, Independence, MO. Round Table member **Dan Smith** will be giving a program titled: "Secret Orders and Spies of the Battle of Westport." If you have any questions, please call **Beverly Shaw** at 816-225-7944.

Bleeding Kansas Program Series 2020

The following programs will take place at the Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton KS, at 2:00 p.m. on the following Sundays:

- February 16 - "Rake, Rambler, and Father to a U.S. Vice-President: O. A. 'Captain Jack' Curtis" by Deb Goodrich Host of "Around Kansas" TV Show and Garvey Foundation Historian in Residence, Fort Wallace Museum.
- February 23 - "The Hidden History That Is Quindaro (And Why It Should Be Hidden No More!)" by Jim Ogle, Executive Director, Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area.
- March 1 - "A Shield Against the World: Opothleyahola and the Civil War in Indian Territory and Kansas" by Michelle M. Martin, Doctoral Candidate- Department of History, University of New Mexico

Suggested donation is \$3.00. For more information, please contact **Tim Rues** at 785-887-6520.

