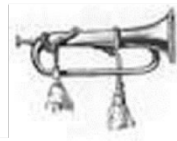




# BORDER



# BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of  
Kansas City  
436 West 88th Terrace  
Kansas City MO 64114

An IRC 501(c)(3)  
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Website- <http://cwrtkc.org/>  
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**HAPPY NEW YEAR!**

Due to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, the CWRT meeting that was scheduled for January 26, 2021 has been cancelled. The meeting scheduled for February 23, 2021 may be cancelled as well. We will keep you informed.

Hopefully, vaccines will be available soon and we will be able to meet again at our new venue, the Milburn Country Club. In the meantime, please stay safe.



## January Program

**Dr. Harry S. Laver** with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth was scheduled to be our speaker. He was planning to give a program about the relationship between General Ulysses S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee. Dr. Laver informed us that he is not able to fulfill his commitment to speak in January. He cited both personal concerns and U.S. Army guidelines.

## Letter from our Round Table's President

The following letter by **Dan Dooley** was e-mailed to our members on December 21, 2020:

To All Members of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City:

First, I want to thank all of you who have already renewed your membership for 2021. Your loyalty to our organization helps to ensure that we will continue to offer the high quality programs we have grown accustomed to over the years. The Kansas City Round Table is nationally recognized as a strong provider of Civil War information, as well as preservation activities. If you have not sent your renewal to **Susan Keipp**, please consider doing so. With such a long hiatus, we look forward to coming back stronger than ever when the situation allows. Our slate of speakers for 2021 is outstanding, our new venue is exciting, and we have much to offer, not the least of which is simply being able to gather and share community with like-minded individuals.

This brings me to my second reason for writing. Our newsletter for December highlighted our speaker for January, Dr. Harry Laver of the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth. We knew at the time that his presentation would be subject to the progress of the virus. The virus has continued to spread at an alarming rate in the Kansas City area, and, while a vaccine is now on the horizon, that horizon is still far in the distance. With our first obligation to the safety of our members, we have decided to forgo our January meeting. The decision was made somewhat easier when our speaker informed us he would not be able to attend, for both personal reasons and Army guidelines for public appearances in the near future. Even without this, it was becoming apparent that gathering in a group, however careful we were to do all we could to offer a safe environment, was not prudent. As painful as it is to cancel once again, doing so is in the best interest of all concerned. We look forward, cautiously, to meeting in February. In all likelihood, that meeting will again be planned as a program-only affair with no meal or social hour, and seating will be limited and spaced to allow for social distancing. We will keep you informed as we enter the new year.

Until then, I hope you and your loved ones are safe and secure in every sense of those words. These continue to be trying times and we all look forward to getting back some semblance of normalcy to our lives.

Be safe, use good judgment through the holiday season, and put February 23<sup>rd</sup> on your calendars.

Warmest Regards,

*Dan Dooley*

President,  
Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

## Program for January Cancelled



**Dr. Laver spoke about General U. S. Grant at our Round Table Dinner Meeting on January 28, 2020.**

**Dr. Harry S. Laver** was Professor of History and Political Science at Southeastern Louisiana University and is a Fulbright Scholar awardee. He received a BA in zoology from the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill in 1983, an MA in history from the University of North Carolina - Charlotte in 1992, and a PhD in history from the University of Kentucky in 1998. Dr. Laver wrote the books titled: *The Leadership of Ulysses S. Grant: A General Who Will Fight* and *The Art of Command: Military Leadership from George Washington to Colin Powell*.

## Books About Generals Lee and Grant

If you are interested in reading about comparisons of Generals Lee and Grant, the following are some suggestions from the Amazon books website:

- *Lee and Grant: A Dual Biography* by Gene Smith (1984).
- *Grant and Lee: A Study in Personality and Generalship* by J.F.C. Fuller (1957).
- *Crucible of Command: Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, the War They Fought, the Peace They Forged* by William C. Davis (2014).

## Upcoming Speaker Schedule for 2021

- **February 23, 2021: Dr. James S. Martin**, Dean of Academics at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth is scheduled to be our speaker and was planning to give program titled: "Black Military Heroes of the Civil War." Dan Dooley contacted Dr. Martin about his willingness to come to our February meeting. Dr. Martin said unless he receives both doses of the COVID-19 vaccine prior to then, he would have to decline. It is unlikely, given the current guidelines, that he will be able to get both doses by then.
- **March 23, 2021: Dr. Jeff Gentsch**, Professor of Military History at the University of West Alabama is scheduled to give a program titled: "The Battle of Shiloh and the Evolution of Artillery, 1861-1870."
- **April 27, 2021: Dr. Chris Phillips** is scheduled to give a program about Missouri in the Civil War.
- **May 25, 2021: Jeffery D. Wert** from Centerville PA is scheduled to speak about his new book titled: *Civil War Barons*.
- **June 22, 2021: Teresa Roane**, archivist for the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Richmond VA, will be our speaker. She will address the role of minorities in the logistical operations of the Confederate Army.
- **July 27, 2021: Ron Coddington**, publisher of *Military Images*, a full color magazine published quarterly, will be our speaker. He will present photographic images of the Civil War.
- **August 24, 2021: Dr. Ginette Aley**, Professor of History at Kansas State University, will give a program about the Civil War on the home front. She has co-edited a book titled: *Union Heartland: The Midwestern Home Front during the Civil War*.

- **September 28, 2021: Dr. Joseph M. Beilein Jr.**, assistant professor of history at Penn State University, Erie PA will be our speaker. He will be speaking about bushwhackers in Missouri. Dr. Beilein is the author of the book titled: *Bushwhackers: Guerrilla Warfare, Manhood, and the Household in Civil War Missouri*.
- **October 26, 2021: Dr. Paul Kahan** will give a program about his book titled: *The Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant*.
- **November 16, 2021:** Round Table member **Tom Rafiner** of Columbia MO has written a book on R.L.Y. Peyton, an Ohio native, UVA degreed lawyer who practiced in Harrisonville for 10 years before the "Bleeding Kansas" era. He was pro-south and served in the CS legislature until his untimely death from malaria in 1863. The book came out in June but Tom has had scant opportunity to publicize it and has asked to speak in November to fill that slot.
- **December 14, 2021: Arnold Schofield** will be giving a program titled: "Blue and Gray Yuletide - Home and Away."

## Please Renew Your Membership for 2021

If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in the Civil War Round Table for 2021. The membership dues are the same as last year: \$35 per individual or \$55 per couple. Membership dues help pay for the travel costs for our speakers who live out of town and pay for our administrative expenses. We have a great list of speakers lined up for 2021. Please mail your membership dues to **Susan Keipp**, 436 West 88th Terrace, Kansas City MO 64114.

In 2020, we had 109 members in our Round Table. Susan reports that as of January 6th, 61 members have renewed their memberships for 2021. Thank you for supporting our Round Table!

## Thank You Dan Dooley!

We would like to thank **Dan Dooley** for agreeing to serve another year as president of our Round Table. Dan has done an outstanding job of leading our organization over the past two years and especially during the current pandemic. Dan does a great job of communicating with the Round Table's executive committee and membership. Dan seeks input from others prior to making important decisions and is respectful of others' opinions. We also appreciate Dan and **Don Bates** negotiating a new catering contract with the Milburn Country Club. We look forward meeting there this year.



## Member News

**Susan Keipp** went to the hospital to have surgery on one of her heart valves on December 24th, in order to install a watchman device. However, she ended up spending three days in the hospital, because her aorta was "dinged" during the surgery and needed to heal before she could go home. On January 11th, Susan met with her cardio-physiologist and structural cardiologist to discuss how they are going to proceed. Restricted access to the valve makes surgery very challenging. Susan is waiting on more research by her medical team before they can schedule her next surgery.

Susan said she is doing well and is in good spirits. She greatly appreciates all of the flowers, cards, food, and phone calls. She considers the Civil War Round Table to be like her family. Susan said: "Thank you and hugs for everybody!" Please continue to keep Susan in your prayers.

**George Leff** recently had some surgery and is doing well.

**Dennis Garstang** had knee replacement surgery on December 8th. Five weeks after his surgery, Dennis reported that the new knee can bend 111 degrees.

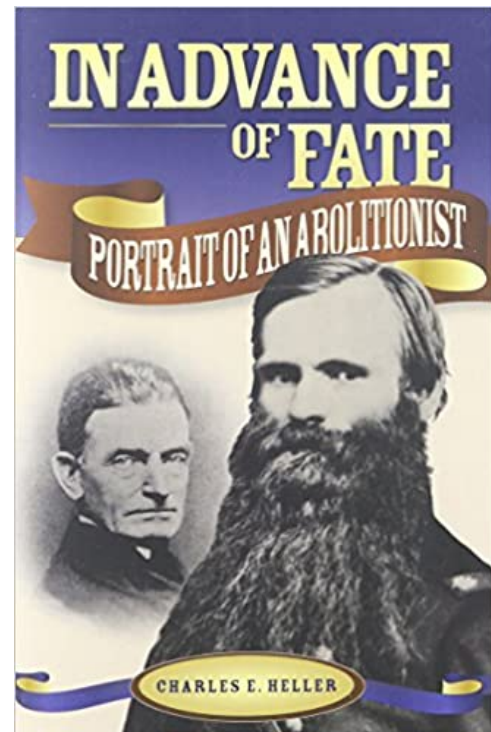
**Father Dave Holloway** said he is participating in a vaccine trial. He doesn't know if he received the vaccine or the placebo. Dave said he had some real sore muscles after the second shot. He hopes his efforts bear fruit.

We would like to welcome new member **Nathaniel A. Peters**. Nathaniel is retired and lives in Kansas City MO and Colorado Springs CO. He is primarily interested in the Border Wars, Shelby's Brigade, and Order No. 11. Nathaniel has several ancestors that fought in the Civil War:

- Paternal great-grandfather, Monroe Polk Crisp, served in Smith's Regiment, Shelby's Brigade. He went to Mexico with Shelby and never surrendered.
- Maternal great-great-grandfather, John (Johan) Ottman, was a private in B Company, 19th Iowa Infantry. He died of disease as a prisoner of war at Fort Brown TX.
- A great-great uncle, Lt. John Summer, the brother of Nathaniel's great-great grandmother, Matilda Summers Peters, served with the 2nd Missouri Infantry and participated in the Battles of Atlanta, Franklin, and Fort Blakely among others.

**Susan Keipp** made a donation of \$100 to the American Battlefield Trust on behalf of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. The purpose of the donation was to help preserve the battlefields at Gaines' Mill VA and Cold Harbor VA.

## Book: *In Advance of Fate, Portrait of an Abolitionist*



Civil War Round Table member **Dr. Charles E. Heller** has written a book about George Luther Stearns titled: *In Advance of Fate: Portrait of an Abolitionist*. Stearns was the major financial backer for John Brown. Stearns was a wealthy manufacturer, who lived in Medford, Massachusetts. Stearns and his wife were close to the Emersons and other Concord Literati. Stearns was also very involved in Kansas Relief and even visited Lawrence, Kansas. Brown sought him out and Stearns led the "Secret Six" backers and kept Brown and his family financially afloat. The 200 Sharps rifles Brown took to Harpers Ferry were owned by Stearns. He fled to Canada when Brown was captured and testified at the Harpers Ferry Senate committee. It is doubtful if Brown could have made the raid possible if it were not for Stearns. He even tried to organize a rescue attempt for Brown.

Later he went on to recruit the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, the first northern Black regiment (movie "Glory") and went on to recruit the 55th as well. Fred Douglass was one of his recruiters. Secretary of War Stanton commissioned him an Assistant Adjutant General for the Recruitment of Colored Troops. He was active in the Emancipation struggle and the 13th and 14th Amendments. Unfortunately, Stearns died soon after the war and so is one of those unsung heroes.

Dr. Heller's book was published in 2014 by Star Cloud Press (StarCloudPress.com) and is available on Amazon. General Richard B. Myers, President of Kansas State University is one of the reviewers.

## Upcoming Program by the National Archives

On Wednesday, January 27 at 11:00 a.m. CST, the National Archives will host professor **Deborah Willis** for a discussion of her book *The Black Civil War Soldier, A Visual History of Conflict and Citizenship*. Willis offers a kaleidoscopic, yet intimate, portrait of the African American experience from the beginning of the Civil War to 1900. Willis pinpoints the importance of African American communities in the development and prosecution of the war and shows how photography helped construct a national vision of blackness, war, and bondage while unearthing the hidden histories of black Civil War soldiers. This free program is available via live stream on the National Archives YouTube Channel.

## Civil War Trivia Questions

**Blair Tarr** e-mailed the following correction regarding the answer to one of the Civil War trivia questions in the December *Border Bugle*:

*Hello Dave, Happy New Year!*

*One of the trivia questions in the December newsletter was true at one time, but since 2001, no longer. Arthur and Douglas MacArthur are no longer the only father and son to be awarded the Medal of Honor.*

*In 2001 Theodore Roosevelt was posthumously awarded the Medal for his service at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War. His son, Theodore, Jr., was awarded the Medal posthumously in 1944 for his action on D-Day (he died of a heart attack a month after the invasion started.)*

*Always happy to be a pain in the neck about these things!*

*Blair*

The following trivia questions are based on the book titled: *2,000 Questions and Answers About the Civil War* and the chapter titled: "Places: Small and Large, Obscure and Famous." The answers to the trivia questions are shown at the bottom of page 7.

1. What place was termed "the most corrupt and licentious city south of the Potomac River?"
2. The British-built Confederate cruiser Alabama never entered an American port but refueled in far-flung places, including what Far-Eastern port?
3. In 1862, when Henry Halleck, U.S.A., identified "the chief depot of rebels in the West," where was it?

4. What state was invaded by Braxton Bragg in expectation that multitudes would flock to join the Confederate forces?
5. In April 1861, what city was first on the list of targets considered important by Lincoln?
6. What city was the scene of purported plots to kill Lincoln as he journeyed to his inauguration?
7. In what city was the provisional government of the Confederate States of America formed?
8. With the Federal blockade continually tightening, what C.S.A. state had only unoccupied coastline in October 1862?
9. What river, flooded by spring rains, slowed Sherman's advance upon Atlanta?
10. Where did Abraham Lincoln and U.S. Grant first meet face to face?
11. During the Civil War, what was the westernmost region represented by a delegate to the C.S.A. Congress?
12. What Confederate capital was twice burned by the Federals, in May and July 1863?
13. What U.S. territories stretched to the Pacific Ocean during much of the war?
14. What three cities did Lincoln call "the brain, heart, and bowels of the rebellion"?
15. In what northern city did Confederates under Jubal Early burn an estimated four hundred buildings on July 30-31, 1864?

## Sergeant Major's Roar

### Battlefield Dispatches #639

#### The Steamboat Emilie

During the Civil War, the Missouri River continued to be a major transportation artery, especially from Saint Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Saint Joseph. It was a perilous journey with many hazards, especially at low water such as nags of timber and sandbars. Also, steamboats were used by both the Union and Confederate forces to transport troops, horses, mules, and the articles of war. Many steamboats were owned by companies, while others were individually owned. One thing the boats had in common is that they depended on coal or wood as their fuel. If wood was a necessity, then periodic stops at wood stations were necessary to replenish their supply of timber. These stops made the steamboat vulnerable to being captured by the enemy, which happened to the "Steamboat Emilie" and is described on Pages 319 - 320 in Series I, Vol. 13 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

"Headquarters,  
Fulton, Mo., October 17, 1862.  
General Loan,  
Commanding, Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir: Although I suppose you have already received information in regard to the crossing of the [Missouri] river by Porter's rebel Gang at Portland by the officers on board the steamboat Emilie, I think it is my duty to notify you myself of it directly. As I had been trusted with the command of that portion of our battalion (120 men), which succeeded at least in preventing him [Porter] from making his second trip across.

We had started here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in search of a camp on the Auxvasse, but after four hours of diligent traveling and brushing, I was convinced that no gang of any size was on this creek anymore, but that they had all gone in the direction of Portland. Their tracks became so thick on every road and by-road, that I had no doubt in my mind that they had passed in the direction of Portland in very large numbers.

I therefore followed them as fast as possible, examining as I went along every [bit of] brush very carefully. People living along the road had all seen them or heard them going on down constantly, for the last eighteen hours, and the closer we got to Portland the larger they would estimate their number. About seven miles this side of Portland, near Jackson's Mill, on the Fulton and Portland Road, we first met their Pickets [guards], watching the road. They had seen us before we saw them, but we shot one of them from his horse, while the balance went at full speed in several directions, one part of them going toward Portland, the others fleeing to the left.

I divided my men, following both parties. Those on the left were chased by me for at least two miles, when I lost them in a thicket. Those going toward the [Missouri] river were pursued by 75 of our men, but got to town far ahead of us. The officer in command did not know if I was still willing to follow them up and waited for my arrival one mile this side of town. I only caught up with them after the lapse of half an hour and pushed right off. A loyal farmer, living near, had seen them all pass by and warned me not to go on, as I had too small a force to accomplish anything, they being, as he said, 400 to 500 strong. I hurried on, however, but unfortunately arrived just soon enough to see the [Emilie] boat on the other side [of the river]. In town, I met 35 or 40 [Rebels], whom I attacked and drove up this side of the river, killing four of them; the rest escaped.

Later reports by my men increase the dead to seven. I only saw three myself; the rest were reported to me. I could not follow them up very far and would not do it,

because I wanted to make sure of the [steam] boat [Emilie]. After she got through unloading, which was about half an hour after our arrival, I saw her go down the channel. I went after her right off, because she had been on her way up the river. And I therefore distrusted her and hoped to stop her in the bend below. Just as I reached the lower edge of town I met ten Bushwhackers coming leisurely toward me and one of them told me that they wanted to give themselves up. I was intending to take them, when all at once they turned toward the brush, only one of them falling into our hands. I pursued them, but very soon lost their tracks in the brush, as I could not trace them, on account of the abundance of foot-prints [hoof prints] in every direction.

On reaching the river, I saw the boat on the opposite side again just trying to come toward town.

I therefore returned to town, waiting for her to come up. Captain Labarge addressed me, asking me not to shoot, as there were no armed men aboard. On examining into case, I found that he had been forced to stop by a squad of Rebels lying in ambush behind a wood pile, having landed to set two passengers out. They made him unload his deck freight and put 160 or 175 horses on and then he had to go across with an equal number of men.

From the testimony given by the passengers, among whom is the Adjutant of the eighteenth Wisconsin volunteers, I had no reason to suppose that the Captain had a previous understanding with Porter, but only blame him [the Captain] for crossing these last ten back again, as he had force enough in deck hands on his boat to resist them even with their arms. After he had come to this side he could have come to us, for he must have known that we were Federals and would protect him if he was innocent. From what I have heard those on the boat say, these ten whom we met were sent across to reconnoiter and to try to find their own men, so as to bring them down to the boat, in order to cross below.

They, [the ten Bushwhackers] even mistook us for their friends and did not see their mistake until they had come within gun-shot range; but just where we saw them, the road makes a turn around a house, whereby they were protected from our guns and made good their escape.

If the Captain did not know of Porter's intentions before, he certainly cannot have had very great objections to helping them over [crossing the river]. I therefore ordered him to report to you forthwith on his arrival at Jefferson City and charged said Adjutant also to give a minute statement of the occurrence. I did not make any arrests on the boat because I thought that you would do so if you saw proper and the boat herself is bond [security] enough that he will obey my orders, which I suppose he has already done by this time.

Porter himself has probably not crossed yet. The force that he left on this side at Portland scattered for the time being, but has since probably collected again, for the Mexico mail carrier reports a force of about 200 going northward, whom he met near Concord. We did not get through about Portland until near dark and could therefore do nothing more. I had strict orders to be back the same evening and therefore marched back here, which made nearly 55 miles traveled during the day, without taking the time to feed. I had to give the horses rest today and as the Colonel is sick and being unable to ride for a day or two yet, on account of a fall from my horse, I cannot tell how soon we will be able to go after them again.

I judge that Porter had about 300 or 350 men in Portland ready to cross. One hundred and sixty or 175 did cross; the rest are on this side yet. Those who went over, I am told, intended to TEAR UP THE RAILROAD TRACK AND CUT THE TELEGRAPH WIRES, so as to keep you from getting on to them quick.

Hoping that you will be able yet to follow those who have crossed, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN E. BRUERE,

Surgeon, First Battalion of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia."

\*\*\*\*\*

Now then, normally after the Confederate guerrillas captured a commercial steamboat and used it for a specific purpose, like the Emilie was used to cross the Missouri River, the boat was released to go on its way and, of course, the war went on.

## Answers to Civil War Trivia Questions

1. Richmond, Virginia.
2. Singapore.
3. Atlanta, Georgia.
4. Kentucky, in the fall of 1862.
5. Charleston, South Carolina.
6. Baltimore, Maryland.
7. Montgomery, Alabama.
8. Alabama.
9. The Chattahoochee.
10. In the White House, at 9:30 p.m. on March 8, 1864.
11. The Territory of Arizona.
12. Jackson, Mississippi.
13. The Territory of Utah and the Territory of New Mexico.
14. Richmond, Virginia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi.
15. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

## Alabama Claims



**Plaque in Geneva, Switzerland regarding settlement of the CSS *Alabama* Claims.**

The *Alabama* Claims were settled in Geneva, Switzerland. The following is from Wikipedia:

The *Alabama* Claims were a series of demands for damages sought by the government of the United States from the United Kingdom in 1869, for the attacks upon Union merchant ships by Confederate Navy commerce raiders built in British shipyards during the American Civil War. The claims focused chiefly on the most famous of these raiders, the CSS *Alabama*, which took more than sixty prizes before she was sunk off the French coast in 1864.

After international arbitration endorsed the American position in 1872, Britain settled the matter by paying the United States \$15.5 million, ending the dispute and leading to a treaty that restored friendly relations between Britain and the United States. That international arbitration established a precedent, and the case aroused interest in codifying public international law.

## First National Flag of the CSA



**The First National Flag of the CSA, November 28, 1861 to May 1, 1863.**



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