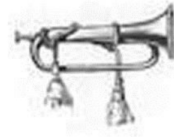




BORDER BUGLE



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)

Charitable Organization

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

Join us on Facebook!

537th Regular Meeting

Wednesday, March 16, 2022

Milburn Golf and Country Club

7501 West 69th Street, Overland Park, KS 66204

Social hour begins at 5:30 p.m. and dinner is at 6:30 p.m.

This meeting will include a plated dinner at a cost of \$32.00 per person. Reservations are required in order to attend the dinner meeting. Please note that wearing a mask at our dinner meetings is optional.

Reservation Deadline: 12:00 noon on Wednesday, March 9th.

To make a reservation, please contact Susan Keipp:

skeipp@kc.rr.com

Phone: 816-333-0025

March Program



Dr. James B. Martin, former Dean of Academics at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth will give program titled: "African-American Military Heroes of the Civil War."

Important Reservation Information

The following is our Civil War Round Table's reservation policy:

- A reservation is required in order to attend the dinner meeting. Anyone who attends without a dinner reservation may not be seated, depending on the number of possible no-shows.
- Reservations are required by 12:00 noon on the Wednesday prior to the dinner meeting, in order to ensure that Milburn Country Club has an accurate count for meal preparation and staffing. To make a reservation, please contact our treasurer **Susan Keipp** at 816-333-0025 or by e-mail at skeipp@kc.rr.com
- The cost of a dinner is \$32.00 per person. If you make a reservation, but are not able to attend the dinner meeting for any reason, you *must* contact Susan Keipp by either phone or e-mail prior to the reservation deadline to cancel. Meals are prepared based on reservations and the Round Table must pay for meals whether or not they are served. You could be responsible for your meal if you made a reservation, did not attend, and did not cancel before the deadline.

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the March dinner meeting: Sherry chicken with boursin mashed potatoes and vegetable medley. Dessert will be apple pie a la mode. All dinners are served with house salad with Milburn house dressing, sliced bread, iced tea, water, and coffee.

Gluten free and vegetarian meals are available with advance notice. Please advise **Susan Keipp** if you require a gluten free or vegetarian meal when making your reservation.

Meet Our Speaker

Dr. James B. Martin served as Dean of Academics and Professor at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) at Ft. Leavenworth KS. After 16 years at the CGSC, Dr. Martin retired in 2021 and is living in Shawnee KS.

Dr. Martin holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in American History from The University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Kentucky. He is a member of the academic honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi. Between his time at the CGSC and civilian universities, he participated in well over 100 master's-level committees and six doctoral dissertation committees.



Dr. James B. Martin

Dr. Martin was one of the main logistics planners for VII Corps during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and returned to CGSC to teach corps level logistics after the war. He served as the Operations Officers of the Regimental Support Squadron of the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment in Germany and the Deputy Commander of the 501st Corps Support Group in the Republic of Korea.

After retirement from the Army in 1997, he served Baker University as the Director of Instruction and Friends University as Associate Dean and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs. He was the Associate Dean of Academics at CGSC for 10 years.

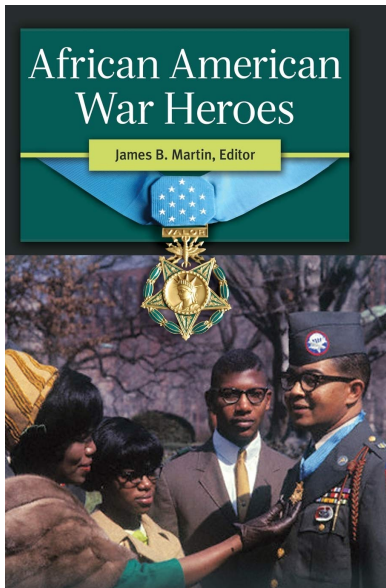
Dr. Martin spent time researching and writing in two different areas of academic endeavor. As an historian, he focused largely on the 19th Century and the study of irregular warfare in the Civil War and the American Indian Wars. As an adult educator, he focused on the administration of adult and accelerated education programs to include faculty development, curriculum development, and academic assessment. In recent years he spent considerable time working with foreign militaries to foster improvement in the professional military education. His engagements included militaries from Italy, Saudi Arabia, Mozambique, Botswana, South Africa, Rwanda, Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam, New Zealand, and Brunei. He worked with the African Military Education Program (AMEP) and Partnership for Peace (PfP) in creating and presenting professional military education opportunities for a variety of countries.

Dr. Martin's latest books are *The Third War: Irregular Warfare on the Western Border, 1861- 1865* and *African American War Heroes*. He has also written numerous book chapters on adult education and articles in both the fields of History and Adult Education.

African-American War Heroes

The following summary of Dr. Martin's book is from the Amazon website:

"Detailed profiles bring stories of African American heroism in the U.S. armed forces to life, from the American Revolution through the conflict in Afghanistan. Shares 80 detailed biographies of African Americans who earned their nation's highest medals for valor. Covers both well-known and more obscure individuals throughout U.S. military history. Offers 10 sidebars on important African American segregated units and critical events pertaining to African American participation in the military. Includes an introductory essay to provide a conceptual framework for students. Features a fact box at the top of each entry to provide at-a-glance information about the recipient and his/her award(s)."



Live Auction Book Sales

We would like to thank Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** for managing the book sales each month. In honor of Women's History Month, Arnold will auction the following Civil War books this month:

- *Faces of Civil War Nurses* by Ron Coddington; John Hopkins University Press, 2020. In mint condition, with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *First Lady of the Confederacy: Varina Davis's Civil War* by Joan E. Cashin; Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, 2006. In mint condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *A Diary from Dixie: Mary Chestnut*. 1997 Reprint of 1905 Edition; Gramercy Books

Publishing Company. In excellent condition with dust jacket.

- *The Civil War Letters of Elizabeth Blair Lee*. Edited by Virginia L. Laas; University of Illinois Press, 1991. In excellent condition with dust jacket.
- *With Courage and Delicacy: Women of the U.S. Sanitary Commission* by Nancy C. Gattison; 1999, Savas Publishing Company. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *Fanny Kemble's Civil Wars* by Catherine Clinton; Simon & Schuster Publishing Company, 2000. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *The Monitor Chronicles: One Sailor's Account*. Edited by William Marvel; Simon & Schuster Publishing Company, 2000. Forward written by William C. Davis. In excellent condition with dust jacket.

Last Month's Program



February Speaker - Arnold W. Schofield

In honor of Black History Month, Round Table member, **Arnold W. Schofield** gave a program about the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

The First Kansas Colored was the first Black regiment organized in a northern state, the fourth Black regiment to be mustered into federal service, and the first such unit to enter combat in the Civil War. Composed primarily of former slaves, the First Kansas Colored regiment saw major combat in Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

Arnold handed out copies of brochures about the Fort Scott National Historic Site and the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The following is a summary of Arnold's presentation:

- Arnold said he authored the brochure titled: "First to Serve" about the First Kansas Colored. He was also asked to review the movie "Glory" for Southwest Missouri State University in Joplin MO. Arnold said "Glory" is one of the best Civil War movies he has seen.
- The First Kansas Colored was the first Black regiment from a northern state. 180,000 African-Americans served in the Civil War. Recruiting started in the spring and summer of 1862. General David Hunter commanded troops off of the coast of North Carolina. He recruited and armed Black troops. However, Hunter was not authorized to raise this regiment.
- General Benjamin Butler recruited three regiments of Louisiana Native Home Guards and an artillery unit in May of 1862.
- Brigadier General James H. Lane ("The Grim Reaper") raised the first Black regiment in the north. The second Confiscation Act, passed July 17, 1862, allowed African-Americans to serve in the Union Army. The governor of Kansas, Charles Robinson, did not like Lane and made him recruiting commander. Lane raised three regiments: two white regiments and the First Kansas Colored. There were two recruiting depots: Mound City and Fort Leavenworth. Any noncommissioned officer (NCO) had to pass a written and an oral test. The governor of Kansas signed the commissions.
- General James Blunt said to go ahead and recruit Blacks. At night, Union Army recruiters would contact Black churches in Missouri and ask if they knew of anyone that was interested in joining the Union Army.
- Arnold told us stories about several members of the First Kansas Colored including Colonel James M. Williams, Captain Luther Thrasher, Captain William D. Matthews, Captain Ethan Earle, First Sergeant Clement Johnson, and Private Moses Holt.
- Some of the soldiers were arrested in Leavenworth City for disturbing the peace. Colonel Williams went to the town and got the soldiers back. In October of 1862, the troops left Fort Leavenworth and went to Fort Lincoln, located near Fort Scott. Major Henning in command at Fort Scott had the First Kansas Colored conduct a search and destroy mission involving a Confederate guerrilla camp near Butler MO. The Battle of Island Mound was fought on October 28, 1862. This was the first time African-American troops saw combat in the Civil War and they defeated the Confederate guerrillas.
- The First Kansas went into winter quarters at Fort Scott from November 1861 to May of 1862. Colonel Williams established schools and an education fund. He also constructed a telegraph line to Fort Leavenworth. On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. The First Kansas was mustered into the U.S. Army at Fort Scott on January 13, 1863. Company D had Black officers. Captain William D. Matthews was given command of that Company.
- On May 18, 1863, a foraging party of the First Kansas Colored from Baxter Springs KS stopped to forage for corn near Sherwood MO. The First Kansas Colored troops were attacked by Confederate guerrillas at the Reeder Farm. Eight African-American and three white soldiers were killed. The soldiers were massacred and their bodies were mutilated.
- On July 17, 1863 at Honey Springs, Indian Territory, the First Kansas had a rainbow coalition of whites, Blacks, and Indians. This was a Union victory. The Texas cavalry was mauled.
- On April 18, 1864 the Battle of Poison Spring, Arkansas took place. The rear guard of a supply train was attacked by a Texas regiment. Again, the First Kansas Colored bodies were mutilated. At the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, the 2nd Kansas Colored regiment was there. They remembered what had happened at Poison Spring.
- The First Kansas Colored was mustered out in October of 1865. They incurred the most casualties of any Kansas regiment: Five officers and 173 enlisted men killed in action; one officer and 165 enlisted men died from disease. They suffered 360 casualties out of a total of 1,500 who served.
- The First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment achieved an excellent combat record during the Civil War, as well as performing garrison, engineer, and escort duties. Colonel James Williams said on April 24, 1864: "The officers and men all evinced the most heroic spirit, and those that fell died the death of a true soldier."
- At Fort Scott National Cemetery, there is a monument to the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry.

Upcoming Speaker Schedule

In 2022, our monthly dinner meetings will be held on the third Wednesday of each month, except for the December dinner meeting, which will be held on the second Wednesday of the month (December 14th).

- **Wednesday, April 20, 2022:** Round Table member **Todd Stettner** will be giving a program titled: "Soldiers, Sailors & Spies: Jews in the Civil War." Todd will discuss stories of the 6,000-7,000 Jewish soldiers who served with the Union and the 2,000-3,000 who served with the Confederacy. There are many interesting facets about this including the first Jewish chaplains, Grant's expulsion of the Jews in the Western Theatre, six Jews who won the Medal of Honor, and some prominent Confederate Jewish ladies who were spies.
- **Wednesday, May 18, 2022:** **Dr. Christian McWhirter**, Lincoln Scholar, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, will be our speaker. Dr. McWhirter has edited the Lincoln papers and will be speaking most likely on the Gettysburg address.
- **Wednesday, June 15, 2022:** **Mr. Jeffry D. Wert** from Centerville PA will be speaking about his new book titled: *Civil War Barons*.
- **Wednesday, July 20, 2022:** **Mr. A. Wilson Greene** will be speaking about the Petersburg Campaign. He served most recently as the director of the Pamplin Historical Park Museum at Petersburg. He is currently writing a three-volume treatise on the Petersburg Campaign for the University of North Carolina Press.
- **Wednesday, August 17, 2022:** **Mr. Jeff Patrick** will give a program about the Battle of Wilson's Creek.
- **Wednesday, September 21, 2022:** **Mr. Dennis E. Frye** will give a program about Harper's Ferry WV. Due to other schedule commitments, Mr. Frye's program will be conducted via Zoom during the September dinner meeting.
- **Wednesday, October 19, 2022:** **Ms. Judy Cook** will give a program titled: "War on the Home Front."
- **Wednesday, November 16, 2022:** Round Table member **Dr. Daniel Cudnik** will give a program titled: "A Forensic Study of the Lincoln Assassination."
- **Wednesday, December 14th:** The program will either be a speaker from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or we will

have a holiday program featuring Christmas music from the Civil War era.

Programs at the Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum

The Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum is pleased to announce a 2022 series of Civil War related presentations as part of Civil War Wednesdays at the Harris-Kearney House (4000 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City MO). Starting on March 2, 2022, the Harris-Kearney House will be open from 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. for Civil War Wednesdays. The following programs are scheduled to begin at 1:00 p.m. The cost to attend is \$6.00 per person, per program.

- **March 16, 2022:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program titled: "1861 Struggle for Missouri."
- **April 13, 2022:** **Jeremiah Thalheimer** will give a program titled: "Debunking the Lost Cause."
- **May 18, 2022:** **Alisha Cole** will give a program titled: "Women in the Civil War."
- **June 15, 2022:** **Jeremiah Thalheimer** will give a program titled: "Civil War in the American West."
- **July 13, 2022:** Round Table member **Dan Smith** will give a program titled: "Blacks in Blue at the Battle of Westport."
- **August 17, 2022:** **Dick Titterington** will be speaking about Order Number 11.
- **September 14, 2022:** **Alisha Cole and Jennie Thalheimer** will give a program about Civil War Medicine.
- **October 19, 2022:** **Dick Titterington** will give a program titled: "Civilian Life in Jackson County during the Civil War."
- **November 9, 2022:** **Jeremiah Thalheimer** will be speaking about Marines in the Civil War (tie in with The United States Marine Corps birthday on November 10th).

Executive Committee Meeting

The Executive Committee of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City met on Saturday morning, February 5th. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss programs and speakers for the remainder of 2022 and 2023.

The next Executive Committee meeting will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, June 11, 2022. The meeting will be held at the Overland Park Chamber of Commerce building located at 9001 West 110th Street, Overland Park KS.

Member News

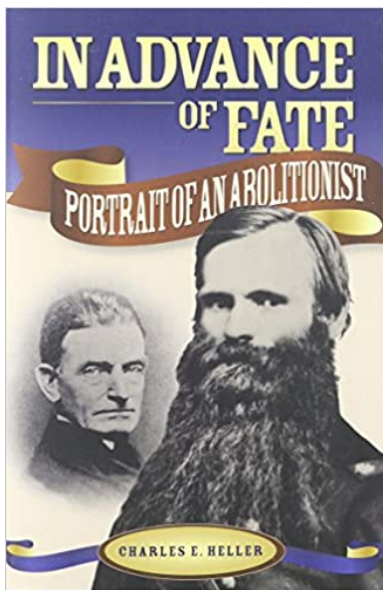
Susan Keipp had surgery on both eyes on February 24th. Susan said: "I'm working with one hand and it isn't my dominant hand, and have had surgery on both eyes. So, I am a little incapacitated." We pray that Susan mends well and is able to return some normalcy.

Jim Voelker said he had two stents installed, in order to address some of his heart-related issues.

Arnold Schofield said he had a bad fall on February 11th. Arnold fell on some steps at his house, while carrying groceries and trying to use his cane. Arnold injured his ribs and cut his head. Arnold's wife Clara had to call 911! Fortunately, Arnold was able to attend the February dinner meeting.

In Advance of Fate, Portrait of an Abolitionist

Round Table member, **Dr. Charles E. Heller** has written a book about George L. Stearns, one of John Brown's supporters known as the "Secret Six." The soft cover book is titled: *In Advance of Fate, Portrait of an Abolitionist* and is available for \$19.95 from Star Cloud Press: StarCloudPress.com or from Amazon.com



Abolitionist George L. Stearns

Stearns was a wealthy Lead pipe manufacturer near Boston. Friend of the Concord Literati and well-known politicians. He slowly became an abolitionist and the leader of the "Secret Six." Stearns rescued a runaway slave and decided to help Free-Soilers by making loans and sending agents to distribute clothes and food to Kansas. John Brown was introduced to Stearns, who donated money and purchased weapons for Brown. He denied that he knew of the raid at Harpers

Ferry and that the 200 sharps rifles were for the defense of Free-Soilers in Kansas.

Stearns lobbied for emancipation and when the Civil War broke out and Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Stearns was asked by Massachusetts Governor Andrew Johnson to recruit a black regiment, the 54th Massachusetts and afterwards the 55th Massachusetts. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton asked Stearns to recruit black regiments as a Major, Assistant Adjutant General for the recruitment of Colored troops. Stearns raised over 13 Black regiments of mostly escaped slaves. Stearns ran afoul of Governor Johnson and resigned. He then lobbied for the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, publishing a newspaper, which he sent south, titled: "The Right Way."

Dr. Charles E. Heller Bio

Dr. Charles E. Heller (Colonel USA) retired as a Professor of Command and Leadership, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (USACGSC). Prior to this he was recalled to active duty and assigned to the Joint History Office, Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Pentagon, Washington, DC.

Heller holds a BA in US History from Hofstra University, possesses Master and Doctorate degrees in US History, Civil War and Reconstruction from the University of Massachusetts/Amherst. Military schools include, among others, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College. He also served on the faculty at both institutions. At the former he, in conjunction with the Auschwitz Institute in New York, developed a "Genocide and Mass Atrocity Course" for military officers held at the Auschwitz Death Camp in Poland.

In addition to his military career Heller was Director of the Evening College and Summer Sessions at the University of Massachusetts/ Amherst, a Corning Glass Works Production Supervisor and Assistant Professor at Washburn University, Topeka, KS where he developed a Military and Strategic Studies Program and assisted in the development of a Master of Liberal Studies degree.

Publications include *In Advance of Fate*, A Biography of Abolitionist George L. Stearns, 1809-1867 who was John Brown's "Banker" and recruited the famous Black regiment the 54th Massachusetts (film *Glory*). *America's First Battles* (Kansas University Press); *Between Two Fires: The 54th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteer Regiment; The U.S. Army, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Leadership for World War II, 1933-1942, Armed Forces and Society* and numerous professional articles and book chapters on a variety of National Defense subjects and U.S. History. Currently he is working on a history of the 6th Maryland

Volunteer Infantry Regiment one of the "fighting regiments" of the Civil War (fought in 10 or more major engagements and had a high casualty rate to prove it).

USACGSC writing awards: Two Silver Pens and two Bronze Pens.

Among Dr. Heller's Military decorations are the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Army Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and the Basic Airborne Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Badge.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #687 White Band Deception

During the Civil War, "deception" was used by both the Union and Confederate forces to deceive the enemy. This was especially true in Missouri, where there was a constant guerrilla war between the occupying "Union" forces and the Confederate partisan rangers or "bushwhackers. This was compounded by the problem that many of the Union Missouri troops, such as the Enrolled Missouri State militia, did not wear regular uniforms, but instead wore their own civilian clothes. This made it extremely difficult to determine who the enemy was, because the enemy guerrillas also wore civilian clothes. Therefore, in late 1862 the Union command decided that a WHITE CLOTH BAND was to be attached to the headgear or hats of the soldiers to identify them from the enemy. It didn't take long for the guerrillas to be aware of this, so they carried white bands in their pockets to be put on when necessary, to deceive their enemy into thinking that they were friendly or loyal troops. The following two after-action reports of the same skirmish describe a "White Band deception" that allowed the guerrilla survivors of a small battle to escape and fight another day. Both reports are located in Volume 13 of the official Records of the War of the Rebellion on Pages 321 -323.

"Headquarters Enrolled Missouri Militia,
In the field, near Lancaster, Mo., October 19, 1862.

[To] General Lewis Merrill,
Commanding District of Northeast Missouri.

General: A portion of my command came up with Bill Dunn and his band of guerrillas, about 100 strong, 3 miles south of Uniontown [Mo.] on the east line of Schuyler County, on Saturday the 18th.

About a mile south of their encampment, my force fell in with a portion of the Lancaster Enrolled Missouri Militia. After moving half a mile they drove in Dunn's pickets [guards], which was their first notice of the locality of his camp. Captain Marquess, with part of the command, followed the pickets, being in the center. Captain B. W. Bell moved on a road leading to the right and the Lancaster men moved to the left.

Captain Bell moved to a position on the edge of a brush, with an old field in his front. Marquess divided his force and moved on to the brush after the enemy, directing Lieutenant Hamlin to take a position still farther to the left. The accidental discharge of a gun aroused the enemy and starting to return, came in contact with Captain Marquess's squad, when he opened fire on them. They then fell back and endeavored to retreat on Lieutenant Hamlin's line and received his fire. They again fell back and moved upon Captain Bell's position and received his fire. Being on the open ground, Captain Bell secured 10 prisoners. They [the guerrillas] again fell into the brush and put on the "WHITE BAND" and approached Lieutenant Hamlin's line, and he, taking them to be our men, permitted them to pass to his left and they hereby ESCAPED! About this time the Lancaster men came up. The "WHITE BAND" deceived them until the balance of the guerrillas escaped.

Four men are known to have been killed. The enemy being in an almost impenetrable brush, my men did not examine the field until morning, when the balance of the dead and wounded had been removed by the enemy.

We captured 10 prisoners, 25 horses, 25 guns, and all of their camp equipage. No casualties on our part. It appears that they have scattered in very small squads, as we cannot hear of them or find their trail.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

S. M. WITT,
Colonel Commanding."

"[To:] Brigadier General Merrill,
Macon City, Missouri
Lancaster, Missouri, October 21, 1862

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report to you the skirmish that took place 12 miles northeast of Lancaster on the 18th instant, between a portion of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, under my command and a detachment of the Second Missouri Cavalry and about 150 guerrillas under the command of the notorious Captain William Dunn.

On the morning of the 17th instant I sent out Captain David G. Maize in the direction of Uniontown, in Scotland County, with a small force of the Enrolled Missouri Militia from this Post to look for the Rebels.

At daylight next morning, Captain Maize discovered that he was in the neighborhood of a large force of guerrillas and sent back for re-enforcements to me at Lancaster. I sent what men I could spare, under command of Second Lieutenant Thomas Law of the Second Missouri Cavalry and first Lieutenant W. W. Bruce of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of this place, making a force, all told of 57 men and officers.

They came up with the Rebels posted [camped] in a thicket about 154 miles south of the village of Uniontown in Scotland County. Captain Maize, assisted by Lieutenants Law and Bruce opened fire on them. Captain Bell, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of Adair County, came up about the same time with a considerable force under his command and aided us in the fight, which lasted one and a half hours and resulted in the total rout of the Rebel forces.

Seven of the Rebels are reported killed and a number of them were wounded. Ten were taken prisoners and among them was the noted guerrilla Tom Palmer. The number of horses captured by my men was 12, arms saddles and blankets unknown, as they were gathered up by the various companies engaged and carried off. Captain Bell of Kirksville, took charge of the prisoners and most of the horses and took them with him.

The Rebels wore "WHITE BANDS" on their "HATS" and this saved them from utter destruction, as our men mistook them at first for our own men. We had none of our men killed or wounded in this skirmish.

On the morning of the 18th, let me add, Captain N. Williams and Lieutenant Grimshaw, with 17 men, were marching into the village of Uniontown. When near the village they were fired on by some 20 men, who they thought were the Enrolled Missouri Militia (as they all had on WHITE HAT-BANDS), but before they found out their mistake, the guerrillas fled out of the village. One man of the Enrolled Missouri Militia was wounded, also 3 horses.

The skirmish first mentioned in this report took place late in the evening and the Rebels made good their retreat under the cover of night.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN BAKER,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Post at Lancaster Mo."

Now then, once the use of a "White Cloth Band" to identify loyal soldiers in civilian clothes was compromised, known and used by the enemy guerrillas, the color of the band was changed to a different color until it became compromised, or another method of identification was used as the War Went On!