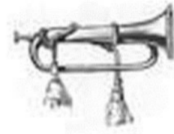




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City
4125 NW Willow Drive
Kansas City MO 64116

An IRC 501(c)(3)

Charitable Organization

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

Join us on Facebook!

553rd Regular Meeting Wednesday, July 19, 2023

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 **\$34.00** per person. Reservations are required in order to attend the dinner meeting.

Reservation Deadline: Tuesday, July 11th.

To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

July Program



Civil War Round Table member **Rick Manfredi** will give a presentation on the question: "Did Missouri Secede from the Union?"

Missouri was a border state during the war but did it actually secede? There are some historians who claimed that it did and others who say that it did not. Rick will present his opinions based on facts regarding this question.

To answer this question, we must first place ourselves in the geography, time, and conditions that Missouri had to offer. We must research the people who

immigrated to Missouri, where they came from, their social economic standards, and their beliefs they brought with them to Missouri. They were very different than the population of Missouri 163 years later.

Dinner Meeting Reservations and Payments

- All reservations must be submitted to **Marlene Natoli** on the Tuesday, one week before the CWRT dinner meeting. This will ensure that an accurate count can be submitted to the Milburn Country Club on Wednesday, one week ahead of the dinner meeting, as specified in our contract with the Country Club.
- The “standing reservation list” will no longer be used for member dinner reservations. This will ensure that a monthly accurate reservation number can be submitted to Milburn Country Club, as specified in our contract. Please e-mail or call **Marlene Natoli** each month if you are planning on attending. To make a reservation, please contact Marlene at 913-764-1336 or by e-mail at <mailto:marnatoli@att.net>
- 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.
- **Please note that the cost of a dinner is \$34.00 per person.** If you make a reservation, but are not able to attend the dinner meeting for any reason, you *must* contact **Marlene Natoli** by either phone or e-mail prior to the reservation deadline to cancel. You could be responsible for your meal if you made a reservation, did not attend, and did not cancel before the deadline.
- You can pay for your meal at the dinner meeting or by mailing a check to **Dick Titterington**. Make check payable to the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. Dick’s mailing address is: 4125 NW Willow Drive, Kansas City MO 64116.
- You can also pay for your dinner using a credit or debit card. The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City is now accepting digital payments. This process is simple to use and secure. The Round Table uses the Square Digital Payment Processing System. Square charges the Round Table a fee for this service. The Round Table passes this fee on to its members who choose to use this service. The fees are slightly more if you pay online than paying in person at our dinner meetings. For more information or to see a schedule of the processing fees charged, visit our website https://cwrtkc.org/digital_payments/

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the July dinner meeting: Caprese Chicken, roasted potatoes, and roasted carrots. Dessert will be Lemon Italian Cake. All dinners are served with house salad and Milburn house dressing, sliced bread, iced tea, water, and coffee.

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

This Month’s Speaker



Round Table Member Rick Manfredi

Rick Manfredi developed an interest in the American Civil War and especially the war in Missouri at a very early age. At about age twelve Rick found out that his second great grandfather was shot in 1864, but he could not determine why. Only with extensive research and the coming of the digital age, could Rick discover why. He wrote a book on this event and the history of Missouri in the Civil War in 2018 titled “The Story, Retribution of Arrow Rock.” This research enabled him to determine how unique the Civil War in Missouri was compared to any other state.

Rick presented for the Friends of Arrow Rock at their “First Saturday Presentation Series” Titled: “The Four Reasons why Marshall Durrett Piper was shot by the First Missouri State Militia Calvary.” His book is being sold by the State of Missouri at the Arrow Rock State Park and by the Friends of Arrow Rock. That presentation does not regurgitate the information in the book but explains why his Great, Great Grandfather was shot by a Union firing squad without trial.

Rick served on active duty in the US Army and then the Missouri National Guard for 27 years as a combat engineer. During that time, he was deployed out of country seven times: four to Japan and then one each to Korea, Panama, and Honduras. He retired in 1999 as Lieutenant Colonel. He was a claim manager with several local insurance companies before retiring in 2008.

Rick has a BS in Marketing and Business Management from Missouri State University and a Master of Business Management (MBA) from Baker University. He is a Charter Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU). Rick is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and twice was asked to provide input for the Strategic Crisis Exercise at the U.S. Army War College.

Besides the American Civil War Rick's interests are training and running bird dogs in field trials and gardening. He is the past Treasurer of the National Shoot to Retrieve Association which is a \$600,000 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation in Plainfield, Indiana. He is currently on the board of the Water Garden Society of Kansas City.

Rick and his wife Suzanne have been married for over 50 years and have a son and daughter living in the Kansas City area. Rick joined the Round Table in 2018.

Live Auction Book Sales

We would like to thank Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** for managing the book sales each month. The money raised during the book sales helps the Round Table bring in nationally known speakers. Arnold will auction off the following Civil War books in July:

- General A. P. Hill, The Story of a Confederate Warrior by Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. (1987). Signed by the author. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- Field Surgeon at Gettysburg by Morgan E. Baldwin, M.D. (1993). In excellent condition.
- Gettysburg Campaign, A Study in Command by Edwin B. Coddington (1988). First Edition. In very good condition with dust jacket.

Arnold will also auction off the following Civil War artifact:

- Union 6 lb. solid shot cannon ball from the Battle of the Little Osage River. The cannon ball was fired at approximately 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 25, 1864. This was the first battle after the Battle of Mine Creek. The cannon ball was fired at the retreating Confederates by Union artillery, before the

Union crossed the river. Some local fishermen found the cannon ball embedded in the south bank of the river after the south bank had eroded away and gave it to Sergeant Major Arnold Schofield.

Last Month's Program



June Speaker Dr. Isaias J. McCaffery

At the June dinner meeting, **Dr. Isaias J. McCaffery** gave a very interesting program titled: "Last Stand at Rebel Creek: The Civil War from an Osage/Wah-Zha'-Zhi Perspective." A total of 67 people attended the June dinner meeting, which was an excellent turnout.

As conflicts between states increased during the Civil War, both Union and Confederate leaders tried to recruit the Osage to further their own agendas. Initially divided over how their people should respond in the face of escalating struggles, the Osage eventually emerged as important allies of the Union, thwarting an 1863 Confederate expedition tasked with reviving Southern resistance in Colorado and New Mexico territories. Dr. McCaffery's presentation explored the Osage contributions to the Union cause in Kansas during the Civil War, and the impacts of the war for the Wah-Zha'-Zhi people. Main points made during the presentation:

- The Osage were caught between both sides during the Civil War. Which side to align with was a perilous decision. By 1861, the Osage leaders tried to understand the reasons for the Civil War.
- The Osage people maintained their traditions. They would go buffalo hunting twice a year on

the Great Plains. The Osage did not assimilate with Americans of European descent. They got along with the French and preferred the French over Americans.

- The Osage were Dhegiha Siowan Peoples comparable to the Ponca, Omaha, Kaw, etc. The Osage were very powerful and were dominant in southeast Kansas, northeast Oklahoma Territory, northern Arkansas, and southwest and central Missouri. The traditional Osage lands were along the southern border of Kansas. There is an Osage Indian reservation in northern Oklahoma.
- By the time of the Civil War, the Osage had declined from the peak of their power. The Osage saw themselves as a sovereign, independent people. By the Civil War, the Osage were living along the southern border of Kansas.
- Decline of the Osage Population:

Year	Population
1790	20,000
1800	18,000
1815	14,000
1850	8,000
1860	4,500
1871	3,956
1906	2,229

During the Civil War, outbreaks of disease cut down on the population. Villages in southwest Kansas were abandoned when the Civil War broke out.

- Confederate General Albert Pike was an Indian commissioner. He met with the Tahlequah Grand Council on October 21, 1862 and tried to convince the Osage to join the Confederacy.
- Confederate Cherokee General Stand Watie claimed to have the support of the Osage chiefs. However, three of the Osage Band chiefs were pro Union: Hard Rope, Chetopa, and Strike Axe.
- The Cherokees understood white culture better than the Osage. The Cherokee were more sophisticated. They got paid in gold. The Osage did not.
- In May of 1863, Confederate authorities sent a group of officers to New Mexico and Colorado to drum up support for the Confederacy. General Edmund Kirby Smith sent up to 20 officers on a secret scouting and recruiting mission. Their assignment was to head west,

evade Union cavalry and authorities, and challenge the Union in the Rocky Mountain Territory.

- The leader of the group of Confederate officers was Colonel Charles Harrison, who was a comrade of William Quantrill. Harrison was a rough character and a gambler. The Mormons were pursuing him for stealing horses. Harrison operated a saloon and brothel in Denver. He was a gun slinger who had shot several people dead. The local militia expelled Harrison from Colorado.
- Harrison's group strikes out across Kansas on the way to Colorado. However, they ran into the Osage, who by 1863 were more closely aligned with the Union. Harrison and his men wore blue coats.
- The chief of the Osage Band was We-He-Sa-Ki, also known as "Hard Rope." A Confederate horseman shot an Osage warrior on May 15, 1863. Two hundred Osage warriors deployed. The Confederate soldiers were pursued for 5 to 6 miles with the Osage driving the Confederates toward the Verdigris River, near Drum Creek (south of present day Independence KS). Two of Harrison's men were killed during the pursuit. A gun battle occurs along the river. The Confederates run low on ammunition. The Osage pick them off. Only two Confederates survived by hiding along the river. They walked 90 miles back to Missouri. Local residents called this battle the "Rebel Creek Massacre." Two Osage warriors were killed in the battle.
- Following the battle, the Osage decapitated the Confederate dead. They bearded scalped Harrison who was bald. It took 1 to 1 ½ days for a Union patrol to show up. Chief Joseph arrived and confirmed that the dead were Confederates, based on the papers in their pockets. The Osage took gold from the dead soldiers.
- The 9th Kansas Cavalry Regiment under Major Willoughby Doudna was stationed in Fort Scott KS to fight Confederate guerrillas along the border. They recruited an entire brigade of Osage Indians, but it didn't last long. Osage Indians were not cut out to be soldiers. However, they made excellent scouts. The Federal government did not value the Osage. The Osage sided with the Union as useful allies.
- The Federal government then began taking Osage land in a constant push to remove the Osage from Kansas:

Year	Treaty
1863	Lane Removal Bill
1865	Canville Treaty
1868	Sturges Treaty (not ratified)
1870	Indian Appropriation Bill (7-15-1870)
1870	Drum Creek Treaty (ratified 9-10-1870)

About 10% of the Osage died during the removal process.

- Following the Civil War, Osage scouts served with Lt. Col. George A. Custer during the Indian Wars. The Osage got horses, rifles, and clothes.
- Dr. McCaffery said the history of the Osage Indians is one of declining population. He recommended reading the book: *Killers of the Flower Moon: The Osage Murders and the Birth of the FBI* by David Grann. There were a lot of bad things that happened to the Osage. They suffered a lot of tragedy and loss.
- Today there are over 20,000 descendants of the Osage today. If you have ancestry, the Osage will accept you as part of their tribe.

Upcoming Civil War Round Table Programs

Our monthly dinner meetings are typically held on the third Wednesday of each month. However, the meeting in December of 2023 will be held on the second Wednesday of the month.

- **August 16, 2023:** **Wayne Motts**, President and CEO of the Gettysburg Foundation, will be giving a program about the George Spangler farm and Gettysburg field hospital.
- **September 20, 2023:** Civil War Round Table member **Dan Smith** will be our speaker. The presentation topic will be provided later.
- **October 18, 2023:** **Dr. Ethan S. Rafuse** will be speaking about Robert E. Lee and the fall of the Confederacy. Dr. Rafuse has written a book on this subject.
- **November 15, 2023:** The speaker will be **Dr. Kristen Epps**, professor of history at Kansas State University. The title of her program will be "Slavery on the Periphery."
- **December 13, 2023:** **Dr. Diane Mutti-Burke**, professor of history at UMKC, will be giving a program about refugees in the Civil War.
- **January 17, 2024:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program titled:

“Sterling Price Returns: His Counter-offensive to Retake Missouri in the fall of 1861.”

- **February 21, 2024:** Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** will be speaking about Kansas regiments that fought in the Eastern Theatre of the Civil War.

Upcoming Programs at the Harris-Kearney House in Westport

Civil War programs sponsored by the Westport Historical Society and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, will be held from 1–2 p.m. at the Harris-Kearney House, located at 4000 Baltimore, Kansas City MO.

- **July 12, 2023:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program about “The Battle of Lone Jack MO.”
- **August 16, 2023:** **Chris Edwards**, author and musician, will speak about “Quantrill’s 1863 Raid on Lawrence, Kansas.”
- **September 13, 2023:** Round Table member **Lane Smith** will give a program titled: “An Afternoon with Robert E. Lee.”
- **October 18, 2023:** **Dan Smith** will be speaking about “Women at the Battle of Westport.”
- **November 15, 2023:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give program titled: “The Paw Paw Rebellion.”

Disorder on the Border Symposium

There will be a Civil War symposium titled "**Disorder on the Border**" on Saturday, August 12th from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at the Harrisonville Community Center in Harrisonville MO. The symposium will focus on the events and effects of the Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas Border.

Advance registration is required. Tickets for the program are \$35 which includes a catered lunch. For more information and to register for the symposium, please click on the link below. Tickets for the symposium are expected to sell out fast.

<https://secure.givelively.org/event/freedom-s-frontier-national-heritage-area/disorder-on-the-border>

Revised Round Table’s By-Laws

On June 3, 2023, the Executive Committee approved an update to the By-Laws of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. [Click on this link to review what has changed in the bylaws.](#)

Member News

We would like to welcome new member **Dr. Ethan S. Rafuse**, with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Dr. Rafuse has been a speaker at several of our Round Table dinner meetings. He was given the Round Table's highest honor, the Harry S. Truman Award, in 2019.

Judy Stanton, the wife of former member **Roger Stanton**, has generously donated 237 Civil War books to the Round Table. Roger was a big supporter of our Round Table by being the highest bidder during the live book auctions at our dinner meetings. Roger passed away on March 4, 2022.

Remembering Colonel Jack Brooks on D Day



Colonel Jack Brooks

The following writeup is from Round Table member **Don Bates** regarding **Colonel Jack Brooks**, who served as president of our Round Table in 1987 and again in 1990.

"On June 6, 1944 Captain Jack Brooks took an Infantry company onto Normandy Beach. He was in the first wave to storm Omaha Beach. The assault had the most casualties on D-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." His Division was the Big Red One out of Ft. Riley, Kansas. He was promoted to Colonel and served a tour of duty in Korea and two tours in the Vietnam War, before retiring in 1966.

"Colonel Brooks received a multitude of decorations. Most notably, in 2011, he was awarded the Knight of the French Foreign Legion of Honor for his service to the people of France by the French government in a ceremony at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth. This was for heroics on D-Day, landing in the first wave on Omaha Beach with the Big Red One on June 6, 1944.

"It was my absolute pleasure to pick Jack up and bring him to our Round Table meetings after he stopped driving. We always had meaningful conversations. Jack passed away January 13, 2020, at almost 100 years of age."

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches # 578

Thieving and Robbing

During the Civil War, the punishment for "Thieving and Robbing" or "Jayhawking" was often fatal to the perpetrator. Today, depending on the severity of the crime, the thief could be sentenced to some hard time in prison. But during the Civil War, the thief was often executed, especially if he was a Missouri BUSHWHACKER and the second letter below describes the conditions in the Central District of Missouri, a portion of which was adjacent to Kansas City MO. Both letters are located on Pages 32 and 91 in Vol. 34, Part III, Correspondence in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

"Headquarters, Central District of Missouri;
Warrensburg, April 3, 1864.

[To] Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant- General,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Major: I had the honor to refer today, for the information of the Commanding General, the report of Captain Little of the summary TRIAL of three BUSHWHACKERS and the EXECUTION of two of them. The testimony as to the character of these men and of their being disguised in OUR UNIFORM was clear. Their general character has been bad since the war began.

I appreciate fully the responsibility assumed in the EXECUTION of a PRISONER GUERRILLA, but these men have forfeited their lives by law, human and divine and the state of the country demands summary punishment. There are not 50 guerrillas in this District, nor has there been that number in it in the six months, yet they are keeping the population of twenty counties, 150,000 people, in a state of constant apprehension.

They have taken more lives than they number, while "THIEVING and ROBBING" has been practiced daily and employing 4,000 troops to protect and guard the country. I hope most sincerely that the necessity for such acts, such a responsibility, maybe removed and that

but few examples will be required. The parties who suffered in this case were the same who wounded General Hamilton, Fourth Missouri State Militia, one of them the son of Olive Gano, of whom I wrote yesterday.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.”

“Headquarters, district of Central Missouri;
Warrensburg, April 5, 1864.
[To} Honorable R. T. Van Horn, Kansas City, Mo.,

My dear Van: I see the “peeps” are again to honor you and it will gratify me much to pay my respects to his honor the mayor when next I visit your goodly city. I do not hear from your people, at least I do not hear any complaints, so I hope and believe all is going smoothly for the border, but I would like to be assured of it over your sign manual.

My letters from General Curtis are very satisfactory. He assures me that he will do all that he can to protect your trade. Some changes of troops were made at my suggestion and I hope that your business has felt the effect of renewed confidence in being secure from interruption. This part of the country is growing daily more quiet. A citizens’ guard organization is being made all over the country and is attended with the best results in the growing confidence of the people to protect themselves. The number of acres of ground planted this spring will double that of last. The guerrillas have been handled roughly by our troops. Blunt’s Band of 20 that made their appearance about the 22nd of February, ten are under the sod, except the fellow Blunt, who has been left to rot, not being considered worthy of burial.

I am informed that Blunt’s real name was Henry Starr, son of Judge Starr, who lives across the line in Kansas, about eight miles southwest of Westport. Do you know if this is so?

The railroad is moving very slowly. The want of labor is the principal difficulty. The soldiers are doing some of the work by day, when not required in camp. I am cutting about 1,000 ties per day by volunteers. The contractors pay them by the piece and they earn from \$2 to \$3 per day. My effort to obtain African descents to work on the railroad has not been as yet successful, though it has been sent to Washington, approved by General Rosecrans. We shall be connected with Kansas

through your city, with a military telegraph in a short time. It is completed to Pleasant Hill.

I am very anxious to remove the restrictions on immigration into the border and hope to do so soon after I remove my Headquarters into it, which I expect to do next week and have them at Pleasant Hill for the present. That will be the center of railroad operations by the 1st of May. Will you take time to write to me occasionally? Give me your views freely about matters referred to and any others.

I am very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier General of Volunteers, Commanding.”

Now then, “Thieving and Robbing” in Missouri during the Civil War was often a lucrative occupation, but then when caught, the end result was often terminal and fatal to the thief or robber. However, the killing of these individuals did not stop their fellow guerrillas from committing similar crimes and, of course, the War Went On!

Photos from the June Dinner Meeting



New Member Jill Jaworski. Jill was selected as Superintendent of the Fort Scott National Historic Site on September 15, 2022. She joined the Round Table in April of this year.



Lila Knott joined the Round Table in 2022. She is a former member of the Fort Worth TX Civil War Round Table.



David Perky joined the Round Table in 2021.



Karl Schletzbaum joined the Round Table in 2022.



Visitors Sharon Wellman, Suzy Camren, and Diana Camren. They are sisters. Suzy is a member of the St. Louis Civil War Round Table.

We hope you have a safe and enjoyable 4th of July holiday!