

**VOLUME 45, No. 9**

**DECEMBER 2002**

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**Menu for Dec. 17, 2002**

Spinach Greens Topped With  
Sliced Mushroom, Warm  
Panchetta Dressing, Carved  
London Broil, Garlic Mashed  
Potatoes, Stewed Green Beans  
W/Mushroom Demi-Glace,  
Chocolate Mousse Parfait In  
Stemmed Glass Topped W/Fresh  
Berries

361<sup>st</sup> Regular Meeting

Tuesday, December 17, 2002

Social: 6:00pm Dinner: 6:30pm

Homestead Country Club, 65<sup>th</sup> and Mission Rd.

Prairie Village, KS

Cash bar – dinner \$20.00

**DECEMBER'S SPECIAL GUESTS  
And "Book Fair"**

Roll out the year with your Civil War Round Table and join us for a meal and special guests Cathy Barton and Dave Para from Booneville, Mo., and enjoy the Civil War music they perform. I must say, I have heard them and they are great, so don't miss it, your meeting reservation check must reach Paul by Friday, December 13. Meal and holiday music is the usual \$20.00 per member. Be sure to bring a friend, this is a very special meeting.

Also that same evening is a book fair with proceeds going to the Civil War Round Table and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, so don't miss out and bring that check book. Civil War Round Table member Bob Macoubrie was generous enough to donate a very large book collection to the round table for this purpose, so be sure to look Bob up and thank him for his generosity.



*Left, My little brother and me, 1960.*



*Right, Mary and I, 2002.*

*I guess I've always been into the Civil War.*

**Coat and Tie Suggested, "Business" Casual Accepted,  
Attendance Requires Dinner Reservation, Thank You.**

## Upcoming Speakers for 2002/2003

### RESERVATIONS

Reservations must be received by  
**FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 2002**

Mail to: Paul Gault  
7118 N. Congress Ave.  
Kansas City, MO 64152-2948

The price of the dinner is \$20.00. Make checks payable to: *The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City (CWRTKC)*. Please note any special dietary needs with your reservation.

#### EMERGENCY ONLY

Call: Paul Gault at 816-741-2962 or as an alternative number ONLY, call Steve Harris, 816-444-1747. **DO NOT** leave duplicate reservations at both numbers. The Round Table is billed for all meals prepared. Members will be charged for reservations not cancelled by the Friday before the meeting.

**December 17, 2002: Cathy Barton and Dave Para** from Boonville, MO will play period music for our entertainment

**January 28, 2003: Mrs. Carol Dark Ayres:** Leavenworth, Kansas. "Lincoln in Kansas"

**February 25, 2003: Mr. Steve Allie:** Director, U.S. Army Frontier Museum." Fort Leavenworth: 1861 –1865"

**March 25, 2003: Mr. Bill McHale:** U.S. Cavalry Museum."Fort Riley: 1854 – 1865; Bleeding Kansas & The War.

**April 22, 2003: Mr. Ralph Jones;** Director, Honey Springs Battlefield Park; "Battle of Honey Springs: Indian Territory" & Honey Springs Battlefield Oklahoma State Park.

**May 27, 2003: Mr. Richard Hatcher III;** Historian, Fort Sumter, National Monument; "The CSS Hunley: The Rest of the Story".

**September 23, 2003: Dr. Doug Scott:** Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska; "Archeology at Sand Creek & Forensic Archeology."

**October 28, 2003: Dr. William Shea:** Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; "Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis".

**November 25, 2003: Cathy Barton & Dave Para,** Booneville, Missouri & Guest readers from KCCWRT; " Musicology & Poetry of the Civil War." (Nov/Dec meeting).

*All speakers for 2003 are tentative but most have a verbal agreement so far.*

**December 6-7;** Fort Scott, KS: Candlelight Tour. Experience 30 years of history by candlelight. Nearly 100 reenactors bring Fort Scott to life. Guided tours by Reservation only. Call 620-223-0310 as early as October 26 at 8:00am in person or by phone, 620-223-0310. Non-refundable tickets \$6.00 each.

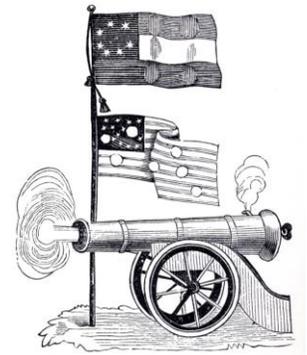
**December 6-7;** John Wornall House Museum: Candlelight Tours. Experience a John Wornall House Christmas. This year's tour is set in the year 1862. Watch the Wornall family prepare for their Christmas celebration amidst the uncertainty of the Civil War. 6115 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, MO 64113.

**December 7-8;** Prairie Grove, AR: Possible night battle. Contact Jim Beck e-mail ironclad61@aol.com

**May 3-4<sup>th</sup> 2003;** Battle of Carthage, MO.: Maximum. (Benefit). Contact Gordon Billheimer, [Gbillheimer@alumni.w/u.edu](mailto:Gbillheimer@alumni.w/u.edu), 417-359-5422

**September 20-21, 2003;** Lone Jack, MO.: Sanctioned. Contact Todd Conner, 660-563-3472

**October 25-26, 2004;** Mine Creek, KS; Contact John Spencer, 620-223-2302



2003

MEMBERSHIP DUES TIME

2003

**Dues are due!** It's your annual dues that bring our speakers to our round table and pay other expenses, i.e. mailing costs for the Border Bugle and printing of it and the annual Roster. You may remit you dues with your November or December dinner meeting check. Our annual dues are;

Member and Spouse--\$37.50

Member only--\$25.00 \*Non-Resident Member--\$10.00Covers mailing and printing of Border Bugle for those living too far a way to attend meetings. Thank you!



## True Tales of the Tenth Kansas Infantry

Henry Miles Moore: Lawyer and Soldier

Written by Howard Mann

Part 4 of 4

What Lieutenant Moore did not realize was he was not the only one keeping a diary. In the back of the Tenth Kansas Regimental Letter Books, a Third Kansas Sergeant, Luther Thrasher, had run out of paper for his own diary. He used the blank pages at the back of the letter book to document two months of his observations and thoughts, from December 1861 through January 1862. Thrasher remarked on the new Lieutenant. *"The important incident of today was the advent of a gentleman amongst us, calling himself H. Miles Moore and claiming to be our 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant. Had a Bomb Shell from Secessia landed in our midst it would not have more utterly astounded us than did this information. Made us a speech saying that he had been not only a Brigadier General, Col., Lt. Col., Major, Capt. Lieutenant, but also was the father of the State of Kansas. Did not expect to assume command of the Company but if did would show us perfect prodigies in the military art. We took him thro a catechizing which gave him a hint that Co. C couldn't be humbugged with impunity. We held an indignation meeting and appointed a committee to wait on the Col in regard to the matter. Result of the Conference went satisfactory. Our Pseudo Lieut. thinks we are very presumptive in questioning his authority. Think he'll yield up the ghost... Pseudo Slept with us. Damned hound snores. O H. Miles Moore, thou art a horse."*

Moore may not have been as concerned about his rebellious command. The same day he writes, *"A Gen Court Martial is ordered for the 23<sup>rd</sup> to convene at our camp. I am appointed Judge Advocate."* Henry Miles Moore was about to resume his old position. He also tried to maneuver his way into the position as Major of his old command, the Fifth Kansas Cavalry without success. As the weather turned to snow, Judge Advocate Moore assembled his Court Martial. He gave copies of his charges and specifications to two of the accused, Captain Stewart and Lieutenant John E. Bowles. The new camp, Camp Defiance, was muddy and low. Moore presented charges against Captain Eli Snyder. Christmas provided a break for the busy Judge Advocate. He attended a ball at Mound City. Moore felt a little homesick. *"I only wished I was at Leavenworth to enjoy the same pleasure with my Dear Wife."* The court-martials continued. On December 30<sup>th</sup>, Moore remarked, *"Our boys that went to Mo. returned with a rich lot of rebel Prisoners, one a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. E. J. Coe, Capt Wm Marchbanks Co., Rains Command."*

Moore's last day of the year was eventful. He reported that two of his horses had been stolen at Lawrence. He learned that soldiers of his regiment were responsible. *"I learned this from Mr. Jno. Stevens of Ohio City, who was here to get his pony back which was traded by him to Sergeant Kensdell of Capt. Stewart's Co. of this 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. I found the young man & after a private interview I quietly got all the facts out of him. I put him in the guard house & preferred charges vs. him for stealing. Also found out that Thos. Riley in Capt. Bickerton's Co., Artillery, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. took the Black Stallion or at least traded him off at Ohio City with a Mr. Jacob Bollman. He, Riley, is at Lawrence now. I preferred charges vs. him & sent them together with some others to Gen. Denver for approval by a special messenger to West Point & then to be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth."*

The last entry is for January 1, 1862. *"New Year's Day. A mighty change since one year ago today. In camp all day writing etc. Sent Sergeant M. Kenedy with two men to Lawrence after Thos. Riley, who stole my Black Horse."*

The remaining diaries should be microfilmed. However, Luther Thrasher's diary reveals a little more information. On January 9, 1862, Thrasher noted, *"Friend Frank Weaver is still employed as clerk at the Court Martial."* Then on January 11<sup>th</sup>, *"Court Martial in session today. Capt. Snyder arraigned before it. Rec'd word that Capt. Allen had arrived safely in Ohio."*

Moore's legal efforts came to an end on January 20, 1862.

*Head Qr., Camp Defiance,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Kan. Vols, General Court Martial  
20<sup>th</sup> Jany, 1862*

*There being no further business ready for disposition before the Court and it appearing from the Report of the Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial, that a large number of cases in which charges & specifications have been preferred against both Officers and Privates still remain undisposed of on account of said charges not having been returned to the Board by the Authority convening said Court with his approval or disapproval. And further that a majority of the original detail of the Court Martial have been necessarily excused from further service on the Board by reason of sickness, death & other disabilities among the members. They would therefore respectfully represent to the Court Officer that it is of the most vital importance to the future welfare of this portion of the Army that those cases above referred to be disposed of as soon as the circumstances of the case will permit. In view of this state of facts they most respectfully suggest to the Board Officer the propriety & necessity of convening another General Court Martial to be held at Fort Leavenworth or Fort Scott as may be most expedient for the Public Service.*

Therefore Resolved that the Judge Advocate as soon as practicable after the adjournment of this Board proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth and present the above facts to Brigd General J. W. Denver, Comdg the troops in Kansas (or in his absence) to Maj General Hunter & request his kind consideration of the same.

On motion, the above Preamble & Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The General Court Martial then adjourned subject to the call of the Authority convening the same.

Approved H. Miles Moore, Lieut, & Judge  
H. H. Williams Advocate of the Gen Court Martial  
Maj. 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt K. V.  
President

The fifteen cases tried were against fifteen soldiers. Among them were five captains and one Lieutenant. Several of the officers eventually resigned. By the end of the winter, other changes would take place. Governor Charles Robinson won a victory over his political opponent, Senator Jams Henry Lane, when Lane was forced to abandon his title of Brigadier General or lose his seat in congress. Robinson followed up on his advantage by mandating the consolidation of the infantry companies of Lane's Brigade into one regiment, the Tenth Kansas Infantry. The cavalry companies were formed into batteries. By April 1862, Lane's Kansas Brigade was no more.

1. Goodrich, Thomas, *Black Flag: Guerilla Warfare on the Border, 1861-1865*, 1995, Page 16.
2. Cutler's *History of Kansas*, 1888. Leavenworth County Biographies.
3. *Kansas Historical Collections, Volume X, 1907-1908*. Page 134.
4. Fry, Alice L. *Following the Fifth Kansas Cavalry*. The Roster. 1998. Page 104
5. Thrasher, Luther. Unpublished Diary, Tenth Kansas Regimental Letter Book. National Archives, December 16, 1861.

## SENATE ADOPTS BIPARTISAN LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

Historic legislation to save Civil War battlefields now heads to the President for his signature. (Washington, D.C.) - The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) today praised the U.S. Senate for adopting the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (H.R. 5125). The bipartisan bill authorizes a \$10 million a year program to preserve endangered Civil War battlefields. It passed the Senate by unanimous consent in the final days of the 107th Congress.

"This bill underscores Capitol Hill's commitment to saving America's Civil War battlefields," remarked

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CWPT President James Lighthizer. "Without this legislation, many of our nation's most hallowed battlegrounds would be lost to development during the next few years."

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act officially authorizes a matching grant program funded by Congress in the fiscal 1999 and 2002 Interior Appropriations bills. Since its creation, the program has helped protect nearly 8,000 acres of historic battlefield land in 12 states. In the past year alone, the program has helped save historic property at Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Antietam, Maryland; Chancellorsville, Virginia; and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The Senate bill was introduced by Sens. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), Jeff Sessions (R-Ala.) and James Jeffords (I-Vt.) in mid-September. Sarbanes regards the bill as "an important opportunity to maintain and preserve tangible links to our past so that future generations may experience firsthand this most critical moment in our nation's history."

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act formally establishes a program that targets priority Civil War battlefields outside National Park Service (NPS) boundaries. Grants from the program are competitively awarded by the American Battlefield Protection Program (an arm of NPS). By requiring matching funds, the program gets both the public and private sector actively involved in saving battlefield land.

Companion legislation introduced by Reps. Gary Miller (R-Calif.) and George Radanovich (R-Calif.) passed the U.S. House of Representatives on October 1. According to Miller, "these battlefields are living classrooms to remind future generations of our national history." Since the House and Senate bills are identical, no conference agreement is necessary and the non-controversial bill now heads to the President for his expected signature.

With 43,000 members, CWPT is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation's endangered Civil War battlefields and to promote appreciation of these hallowed grounds.

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Not enough good things can be said about the Civil War Preservation Trust who led the lobbying effort to get this bill passed.

This funding will help save hundreds, if not thousands, of battlefield acres, and just intensifies the importance of our companion effort to maintain the integrity of the interpretation of those battlefields.

Jerry L. Russell  
Civil War Round Table Associates (est. 1969)  
HERITAGEPAC (est. 1989) <[www.heritage.org](http://www.heritage.org)>

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## This Day or Two in Civil War History:

**14 December 1861** International Britain falls into mourning at the unexpected death of Queen Victoria's husband and consort. His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Two weeks previously the prince had prepared correspondence relevant to the Trent affair and the seizure of Confederate diplomats Mason and Slidell; he had recommended a moderate course of action and the avoidance of outright hostilities with the United States over the affair. Despite this, there remains great apprehension over possible war between the United States and Britain. **17 December 1861** Eastern Theater Various military operations of a minor nature occur on this day. At Chisolm Island, South Carolina, there is skirmishing, and at Rockville in that state confrontations between Union soldiers and rebels take place. The Union garrison at Hilton Head poses such a threat to Confederates at Rockville that the Southerners leave the vicinity. Near Harper's Ferry, General 'Stonewall' Jackson carries out maneuvers along the Potomac River with his Confederate troops. Naval Savannah Harbor is the scene of efforts by Federals to prevent shipping access: seven stone-laden vessels are sunk in the harbor entrance. On Green River in Kentucky, there is a battle which leaves 10 Union soldiers dead and 17 wounded. Confederate losses in this exchange total 33 killed and 55 wounded. **18 December 1861** Washington President Lincoln and his cabinet meet to discuss the Trent affair. Meanwhile, Lord Lyons, the British minister in Washington, receives his orders from London concerning Britain's demands for Slidell and Mason's immediate release. General McClellan and the president confer at the general's house about upcoming military strategy concerning the Union army. **16 December 1862** Washington The execution of Sioux Indians, slated for 19 December 1862, has been delayed by President Lincoln. A new date of 26 December 1862 has been set. Eastern Theater West Virginia witnesses an outbreak of skirmishing at Wardensville. General Burnside and the Army of the Potomac occupy Falmouth, Virginia. The general has made a statement concerning his part in the failure at Fredericksburg, a failure for which he assumes total responsibility. Western Theater After General Butler's departure from New Orleans, Louisiana, General Nathaniel Banks takes command there, assuming responsibility for the Federal Department of the Gulf. Tennessee is the site of Confederate General N B Forrest's march against Grant. North Carolina sees skirmishing in various places, among them White Hall and Goshen Swamp. **17 December 1862** Washington President Lincoln experiences difficulties with the Federal cabinet. Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Chase is in conflict with Secretary of State Seward and also with Seward's son who

is the latter's assistant. The result is that both Swards submit their resignations to the chief executive although Lincoln will not accept them. Western Theater General Grant makes public General Order Number Eleven concerning speculation but specifically singling out Jews as the object of the declaration against illegal trade: 'The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order.' While the order is rescinded several weeks later, on 4 January 1863, Grant's reputation is damaged by the adverse publicity. **18 December 1862** Western Theater Lexington, Tennessee, is the site of a skirmish between cavalry under the command of Confederate Nathan Bedford Forrest and Union cavalry troops. The Confederates report 35 casualties compared to 17 listed by the Federals as killed or wounded. New Berne, North Carolina, sees the return of Northern expeditionary forces after eight days of minor skirmishing. **16 December 1863** The Confederacy In spite of past differences between them regarding promotion, President Davis names General J E Johnston, formerly in Mississippi, as permanent successor to Bragg as commander of the Department of Tennessee. Bragg's former subordinate, General Leonidas Polk, is given charge of the Army of Mississippi. **25 December 1863** Winter Quarters Although minor hostilities continue in various theaters, all the military celebrate Christmas as best they can. Western Theater In one of a continuing series of raids on Confederate saltworks, Federal troops destroy a factory at Bear Inlet, North Carolina. Skirmishes break out at Fort Brooke, Florida. Trans-Mississippi Near Fort Gaston, California, Federal troops engage in skirmishes with Indians. Naval Federal vessels see action at John's Island and Stone River, South Carolina, with the USS Marblehead being badly damaged by Confederate shore batteries. Western Theater, March to the Sea In Savannah, Hardee refuses Sherman's demand for a surrender of the Southern troops in the city. Naval A fleet of ships commanded by Rear Admiral David Porter joins General Benjamin F Butler's force of 6500 men and together they sail toward Wilmington, North Carolina, where they hope either to capture or destroy Fort Fisher and thus close the port to Confederate blockade-runners. **16 December 1864** Western Theater, Franklin and Nashville Campaign Morning finds the Confederate army still drawn up southeast of Nashville. After some initial probing, the Union army follows up its successes of yesterday by basic-ally repeating the same battle plan. With Steedman's troops again holding the Confederate right, the bulk of the Northern army is thrown against the enemy's left. As Union soldiers finally succeed in turning the left flank, the Confederate center also collapses and Hood's shattered army flees in disorganized retreat. The right flank fights off the Federals with a desperate rearguard action as the Southern army plunges south



toward Franklin. Close to 50,000 Federal troops see action in the two days of

fighting while the Confederates have only slightly more than 23,000 in the field. Casualties are surprisingly light (387 killed, 2562 wounded and 112 missing for the Federals; probably not more than 1500 killed and wounded for the South). However, General Thomas reports capturing 4462 enemy soldiers. What is more, the battle effectively destroys the fighting capacity of the Confederacy's Army of Tennessee and it will be the last major battle it will fight during the war. Western Theater, March to the Sea In Georgia, Sherman's troops skirmish at Hinesville. To the east, Stoneman's cavalry capture Wytheville, Virginia, during the day and also fight the enemy at Marion. Trans-Mississippi Fighting is reported during the day at Dudley Lake in Arkansas. **17 December 1864** Western Theater, Franklin and Nashville Campaign In Tennessee, Union cavalry under General James H Wilson pursue the fleeing Army of Tennessee, skirmishing with its rearguard at Hollow Tree Gap, the West Harpeth River and Franklin. The Confederates are still without most of their cavalry as Forrest's men have

not yet rejoined the army. General James Chalmer's cavalry units, which were badly cut up at Nashville, are the only horsemen available to help fend off the Federals. Western Theater, March to the Sea In Savannah, General William J Hardee receives word from Jefferson Davis that Lee cannot spare troops from the trenches around Petersburg to reinforce him against Sherman. Sherman, meanwhile, sends the Confederate commander at Savannah a message demanding the surrender of his troops. **18 December 1864** Washington President Lincoln issues a call for 300,000 additional troops to help put down the rebellion. Western Theater, Franklin and Nashville Campaign At Spring Hill, Federal cavalry again skirmish with Hood's retreating army. **19 December 1864** Eastern Theater, Valley Campaign In response to Grant's orders. General Sheridan sends General Alfred Thomas A Torbert with 8000 men to operate against the Virginia Central Railroad. They will meet strong resistance from Southern troops along the line and will withdraw on 23 December. Although Early and Sheridan remain in the Shenandoah, their armies are considerably reduced as troops on both sides have been sent off to reinforce the armies in Petersburg.

*For those who won't be able to join us for the holiday meetings, the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City would like to wish everyone a warm and happy holiday season and hope to see each of you next year.*

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City  
P. O. Box 6202  
Leawood, Kansas 66206

