



# BORDER



## 2013

# BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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

An IRC 501(c)(3)  
Charitable Organization

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

**Time to Renew  
your  
Membership for  
2013!**



**444th REGULAR MEETING  
TUESDAY, January 22, 2013  
Homestead Country Club  
6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas  
Social Hour-Cash Bar-6:00p.m.  
Dinner-6:30p.m.**

### JANUARY SPEAKERS

**TODD MILDFELT AND DAVE SCHAFER  
“JOURNEY OF A JAYHAWKER  
THE ANTI SLAVERY CAREER OF JAMES  
MONTGOMERY”**

This month marks the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. In January of 1863 the war was marching into its third bloody year and President Lincoln, with the stroke of a pen, expanded the war's scope to include "a new birth of freedom." Ending the enslavement of four million Americans would become one of Lincoln's war aims. For a radical abolitionist like James Montgomery, the proclamation justified a course of action he had pursued for years. Montgomery had actively fought the spread of slavery during the critical decade of the 1850s and he actively sought the death of slavery during the Civil War.

Todd Mildfelt and Dave Schafer are writing a biography of James Montgomery. Both men grew up in Richmond, Kansas, and have been friends for many years. While earning history degrees from Pittsburg State University, both were students of Dr. Dudley T. Cornish, author of *The Sable Arm: Black Troops in the Union Army, 1861 – 1865.*

Continued on Page 2

**NOTE: DINNERS ARE NOW \$26.00 PER PERSON. THANK YOU!**

**Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.**

*Please be sure our Treasurer receives all reservations by Friday, Jan. 18, 2013  
along with payment of \$26.00 per person. Mail to:*

***Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., Kansas City, MO 64152***

*Homestead's deadline for reservation changes is the following Monday afternoon, so promptly report any necessary adjustments to Paul at 816-741-2962 or 816-522-8021.*

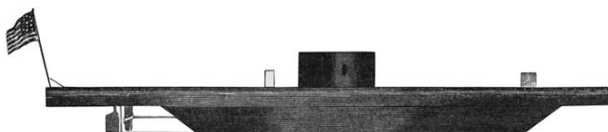
*If unable to reach him, call Assistant Treasurer Howard Mann at 816-932-5663.*

January Speakers continued.. Leading his family to Kansas shortly after the territory opened for settlement in 1854, James Montgomery emerged as the most important free state leader in southern Kansas. He settled on a farm five miles west of current-day Mound City. After Montgomery stood up to the pro-slavery majority in Linn County, a group of pro-slavery men burned his cabin in retaliation. In response, Montgomery organized a guerilla force (the original “Jayhawkers”) to fight back. Montgomery evolved into a self-reliant—and sometimes vengeful—anti-slavery warrior. His home became a stop on the Underground Railroad. A controversial figure, Montgomery was hailed as a hero by some, but labeled a villain by others. He combined an unusual blend of self-confidence, a serene demeanor, and purposeful aggression to become a formidable personality. Inspired by a deep belief in God and the righteousness of his cause, Montgomery believed that violence in the service of justice was his right. In 1863, Montgomery fulfilled his dream—and the dream of fellow abolitionist John Brown—when the Kansas Jayhawker recruited and commanded one of the war’s first black regiments.

Todd Mildfelt is a schoolteacher for Greenbush USD 609 and has taught 29 years—28 of those years have been in special education. He began researching a man named Charles Leonhardt in 2001 that resulted in his first book, *The Secret Danites: Kansas’ First Jayhawkers*. This book was about a secret anti-slave society that operated during territorial Kansas.

Building on that topic, Todd continued researching the Underground Railroad on the frontier and published his first book for young readers in 2011 titled *Wagon Train To Freedom*. The story is based on an Underground Railroad trip from Lawrence, Kansas during the summer of 1860 led by Rev. John Stewart. This trip traveled as far west as Wabaunsee County. Todd plans to follow this book with two more, also based on actual episodes of the Underground Railroad in Kansas.

In 1987, Dave Schafer began his National Park Service career at Fort Scott National Historic Site (NHS). Since then he has worked at other historic sites in Hawaii, Missouri, Texas, Puerto Rico, and Oklahoma. For the last five months, he has been serving as acting superintendent of Nicodemus NHS. In late January he will return to his position as chief of interpretation at Brown v. Board of Education NHS in Topeka. Dave was a member of the Civil War Roundtable of Kansas City from 1992 to 1999 while he was working at Harry S Truman NHS. He rejoined the roundtable after he moved back to Kansas in 2009.



## MESSAGE FROM THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT

As the outgoing President I want to first of all thank the Officers for their attendance and active involvement. We accomplished the following: Steve Treaster Preservation Awards for Jack Brooks, Orvis Fitts and Arnold Schofield. Betty Ergovich was presented the Valiant Service Award. New By-laws were put in place and if you have not already pulled it up, our new Civil War Round Table of Kansas City website is up and running with Mike Epstein's; photos taken at the December meeting and showing past activities.

DVB, Sr.

## SPEAKERS 2013

**February 26:** James Speicher – Robert E. Lee

**March 26:** Frank O’Reilly – Chancellorsville

**April 23:** Harold Holzer – T.B.A.

**May 28:** Matt Spruill – Gettysburg

### Summer Sessions

**June 25:** Lane Smith – Vicksburg

**July 23:** Arnold Schofield, Battle of Honey Springs

**August 27:** Dr. Diane Mutti Burke, Order #11 & Civil War Refugees

**September 24:** Glen Roberts – Chickamauga

**October 22:** Arnold Schofield - Baxter Springs, KS

**November 19:** Kevin Knapp – Civil War Balloon Corps

**December 17:** Dr. Michael E. Monaco, Civil War Medicine

## MENU FOR JANUARY 2013

Salad Greens with Goat Cheese, Pecans, Tomatoes, Pork Piccata, Parsley, Buttered Potatoes, Seasonal Vegetables and Chocolate Mousse! Yum!

## “The Sergeant Major’s Roar”

*Battlefield Dispatches #353*

## “Kansas Forgotten Warriors”

In January of 1863, before being deployed into the northeast Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) the “Union” Indian Brigade” from Kansas comprised of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, & 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiments of Indian Home Guards was stationed at Camp Curtis in northeast Arkansas near the town of Maysville.

As the result of a change in command, Colonel William A. Phillips, the commander of the Indian Brigade submitted the following status report of his brigade to his new commanding officer, Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis. This report is located on Pages 56 -58 in Series I, Vol. 22, Part II Correspondence in the official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

“Headquarters, 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Div.,  
Army of the Frontier, Camp Curtis,  
January 19, 1863.

Major General Curtis,

Commanding Department of the Missouri;

Sir: I desire to report the peculiar features, character and present condition of the three Indian regiments. My close connection with them in active service during the past nine months has given me opportunities to judge and I submit a report as brief as it can be made, believing it is necessary to give the Government a clear idea of the nature and wants of this branch of the service.

1<sup>st</sup>. The first Indian Regiment is of Creeks, mustered at Leroy, [Kansas]. The only white officers at first were field officers. The regiment did some service in June and July [1862]; it became badly demoralized for want of sufficient and competent officers; partially broke up in August; was collected in October and had white First Lieutenants mustered, under General Blunts’ order. Some 300 or 400 of the regiment, who had gone to Leroy in August and who had refused to leave it, got down with the train just at the same time the Army of the Frontier was re-brigaded. The regiment has drilled very little; are indifferently informed as to their duties.

These Creeks are about equal in scale of intelligence to the Delawares of Kansas; they are inferior to the Cherokees. They are now in bad shape, get out their details slowly, sometimes desert a post or a party when sent on duty; yet I would be lacking in my duty to them or the Government if I failed to say that, with one or two good field officers, military men, and two or even three, company officers, they could be made very effective. No party of them should be sent without a competent officer. Their own officers are, with few exceptions useless, but there are one or two men of influence amongst the Captains, BRAVE FIGHTERS in the field and of influence not to be

overlooked. This Creek regiment gives me much more concern than either of the others

2<sup>nd</sup>. The Second Regiment originally consisted of Osages, Quapaws, etc and when it got into the Cherokee Nation, finally of Cherokees. The Osages, who were neither more or less than savages and thieves, who brought the whole Indian command into disgrace, were finally mustered out [discharged] during one of their periodic desertions, which fortunately happened at pay time. So too of Quapaws and other broken fragments of tribes that were little better. Under General Blunts’ orders, I recruited for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian Regiment and its numbers have been brought up to its present status from Cherokee, half-breeds and whites. Last summer the regiment drilled but little; lately it has improved in that respect. It still lacks necessary officers, but is in a fair way to make a useful force.

3<sup>rd</sup>.The Third Indian Regiment, which was my own, rejoined after its organization, was literally taken from the enemy and was the heaviest blow dealt in the Southwest last summer. Profiting by the experience of the first two regiments, it was organized by General Blunts’ orders, at my suggestion, with 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenants and Orderly Sergeants picked out of the white regiments in the field. I endeavored to secure active, intelligent men, conversant with their duties as soldiers or non-commissioned officers and just so far as I succeeded in this the result has been favorable. Unless when on the actual march, the regiment had dress parade every evening and drill and officer’s school every day. The result is that it is as well drilled as many white regiments that have a longer time in the service.

The regiment has done a great deal of active service, besides innumerable scouts and skirmishes. They were for two hours and forty minutes under hot musketry and finally artillery fire at Newtonia. They participated at Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Dutch Mills, Prairie Grove and other engagements. This is the only Indian regiment that really is a success so far, although the Second will undoubtedly will be, but there are several errors in its organization and some few of the command and also the Third absent themselves without leave, which is a chronic Indian weakness.

The error in all of the Indian regiments has been in not mustering the Captains or white officers to be fully responsible for property and to see that orders are carried out. I take the liberty of

suggesting that the necessary officers for an Indian company are, the Captain (1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant might be an Indian) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant white man or better yet, the Captain a white man, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant a white man, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant an Indian and Orderly Sergeant a white man. The white men to be selected from the volunteer army or from men who thoroughly understand military duties and who will work hard. It is a blunder to put men of poor ability in an Indian regiment. It requires character so that the Indians will respect him and a thorough knowledge of military duties. In a white company, if a Captain and Lieutenants are ignorant, perhaps some privates in the company can run it, but an Indian company improperly officered is a frightful mess.

The officers in an Indian regiment have to work very hard to get things in shape. The besetting sin of Indians is laziness. **THEY ARE BRAVE AS DEATH, ACTIVE TO FIGHT, but lazy.** They ought invariably to be mounted; they make poor infantry, but **FIRST CLASS MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.**

The third Regiment, most of the Second and half of the First entered the service with their own horses; were paid as infantry, but foraged and shod by department order of General Blunt. Their horses have nearly all been used up in the service. At this time the stock is very poor.

The Third Indian Regiment is of twelve companies of mounted riflemen and has two howitzers attached. They are only paid as infantry, but used as mounted men. About 100 of them are on foot, as their horses have died in service. To be efficient they ought to be mounted on Government horses in the spring. The third is armed with Mississippi and Prussian rifles. The Second, Prussian rifles and muskets and the First with hunting rifles and they have to mold their bullets.

Nothing but active steps to supply necessary orders can save the First Indian Regiment from utter demoralization. My orders to drill are disregarded. As I compel the regiments to draw on consolidated provision returns, I have difficulty in getting reports from them. I am much embarrassed. As arresting all the officers of a regiment is not to be thought of and permitting it to run loose has a bad effect on the rest. I earnestly desire instructions and the necessary authority to myself or some others. In the mean time, I shall do the best I can.

With Great Respect,

WM. A. PHILLIPS  
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.”

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Now then, Colonel Phillips report was brutally honest and eventually he received the “instructions and necessary authority” to correct all of the identified deficiencies and as result of this all three Regiments of Indian Home Guards compiled an excellent service record for the balance of the war and of course the War Went On!

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### NEW MEMBERS.....

**David Pitts**, 630 Avondale Lane, Raymore, Mo. 64083, 816-388-3199, historyman630@att.net  
**Scott Richart**, 14534 S. Cody St., Olathe, KS 66062, 913-897-1669, sdrichart@gmail.com

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### CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL SERIES 2013

All program at the Central Library, 14 W 10<sup>th</sup> St, Kansas City, Mo and begin at 6:30 p.m.

- 1) “Fighting Joe Hooker and the Challenge of Command in 1863, Thursday, January 24, 2013
- 2) Grant’s Masterpiece The campaign for Vicksburg, Thursday, April 18, 2013
- 3) African American Troops in the Civil War, Thursday, July 18, 2013
- 4) Quantrill’s Lawrence Raid and The Guerrilla War, Wednesday, August 21, 2013
- 5) Gettysburg: The Most Important Event of 1863? A Roundtable Discussion, Tuesday, November 19, 2013.

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### KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY – A PIECE OF HISTORY: THE LINCOLN CONSPIRATOR GALLOWS

Discover how science led to proof that a crossbeam of the gallows on which the conspirators were executed in 1865 that is in the collection of the Kansas Museum of History. It is the only confirmed piece of the gallows in existence.



Barry Cauchon of Toronto, Canada, and author of the upcoming book *Inside the Walls: The Final Days of the Lincoln Conspirators* will present his research and findings related to this rare piece of U.S. history. Dr. Rachel Goossen, assistant professor of history, Washburn University, will provide a background on the sequence of events that led to Lincoln's assassination.

Admission to the program is free

On Saturday, February 2, the Kansas Museum of History will be open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. the museum is open 1 – 5 p.m. on Sunday. Other items will be featured in connection with Lincoln: an umbrella used at Ford's Theater and a flag carried by the Second Kansas Colored infantry, which was highlighted in the new motion picture, *Lincoln*.

7 - 9 p.m. Saturday, February 2, 2013

2 - 4 p.m. Sunday, February 3, 2013

#### Public Preview of Bent-Ward House

Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 19-20, 2013. 10 am-5 pm Sat., Noon to 5 pm Sun. The Symphony Designers' Showhouse is the historic Bent-Ward House at 1032 W. 55<sup>th</sup> St., Kansas City, MO. Structure built in 1871 from a design by Asa Beebe Cross. Farm owned by William W. Bent from 1858 to 1871 and then sold to Mrs. Seth Ward. \$5 for pre-decorated tour.

#### Civil War Soldiers Write Home

Thursday, January 24, 2013—6:30 pm Grandview Library, 12930 Booth Ln. Grandview, MO. Program based on the letters of 3 members of the 9<sup>th</sup> Kansas Volunteer Cavalry during the Civil War. Also includes photographs, family genealogy, and unbelievable coincidences. RSVP to 816 763-0550.

#### Bleeding Kansas 2013

Sunday, January 27, 2013—2 pm Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton, KS. "Kansas' First Territorial Elections & the Lecompton Constitution" by Kris Kobach, Secretary of State. Suggested donation of \$3 for adults.

#### Anna Mary Kersallen: Colonial Indentured Servant

Wednesday, January 30, 2013—11 am North Independence Library, 317 W. US Hwy. 24, Independence, MO. Barbara Hughes portrays Anna Mary through music, historic replicas, and Power Point. RSVP to 816 252-0950

Bleeding Kansas 2013 Sunday, February 3, 2013—  
2 pm Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton, KS. "A Few Words in Figures: Breaking John Brown Jr.'s Civil War Cipher" by Bill Hoyt. \$3 donation.

Underground Railroad: The Who, What, Where Did It Go? Friday, February 8, 2013—10 am Grandview Library, 12930 Booth Ln., Grandview, MO. Brother John shares secret codes, symbols, agents, and songs. RSVP to 816 763-0550.

#### 1855 Lexington Pro-Slavery Convention

Saturday, February 9, 2013—2 pm Westport Library, 118 Westport Road, Kansas City, MO. Dr. Timothy Westcott will speak about representatives from 25 Missouri counties who met at Lexington, MO in July 1855 to discuss actions and resolutions about the Fugitive Slave Law, reaction against eastern state colonization companies, and interference with slavery. RSVP to 816 701-3488.

Bleeding Kansas 2013 Sunday, February 10, 2013—2 pm Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton, KS. "James Henry Lane: Popular Sovereignty Advocate for Territorial Kansas" by Donna Devlin, educator and historian. \$3 suggested donation.

Presidential Birthday Bash Saturday, February 16, 2013—2-4 pm Harris-Kearney House, 4000 Baltimore, Kansas City, MO. Special guests are President Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln as well as Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Food and Drinks. \$5 for adults and \$3 for children 12 and under.

Bleeding Kansas 2013 Sunday, February 17, 2013—2 pm Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton, KS. "The Big Divide: A Complete Guide to Historic and Civil War Sites in the Missouri-Kansas Border Region" by Diane Eickhoff & Aaron Barnhart. Book signing to follow talk. \$3 suggested donation.

## BATTLE OF WESTPORT 150 COMMEMORATION

Plans are underway for the Commemoration of the Battle of Westport in October, 2014. There will be a series of lead-up events beginning in early 2014, creating excitement, building anticipation,

and educating our community about this important event in our shared past. A website is being finalized and will be launched soon along with a Facebook page.

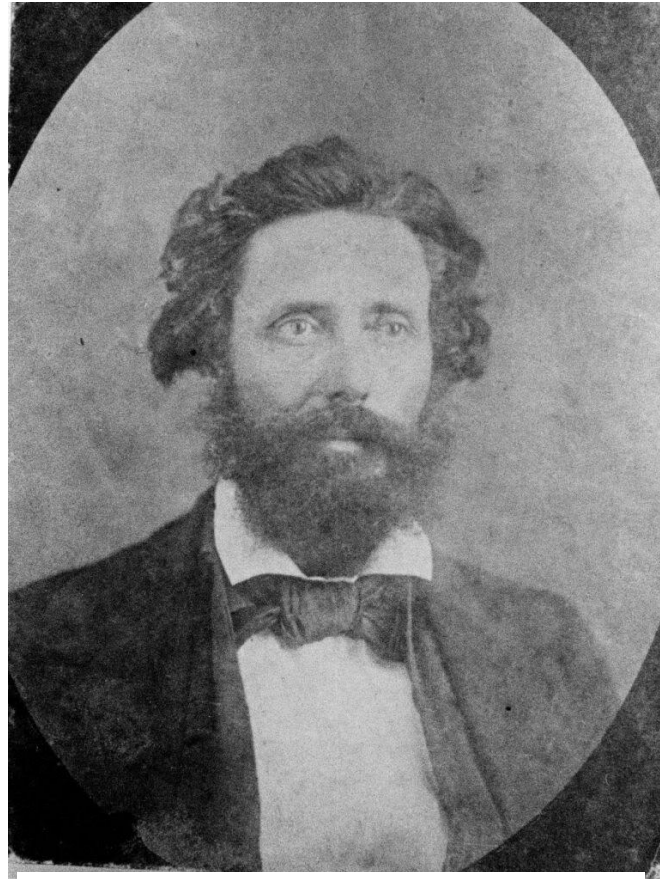
A committee has been formed, chaired by George Vesel, to plan the Commemoration. The committee is meeting monthly at the Harris-Kearney House in Westport. If you would like to become involved, contact George Vesel at 816-797-9452 or [BattleofWestport150@gmail.com](mailto:BattleofWestport150@gmail.com).

Look for monthly updates in the Border Bugle and be sure to "Like" us on Facebook.

### **Battle of Westport Visitors Center and Museum**

Alisha Cole has volunteered to manage the Battle of Westport Visitors Center and Museum. The site will be opening for the 2013 season in April. Plans are underway to host a monthly program on topics related to the Civil War. More information will be made available as they become available.

If you are interested in participating in the programming and/or being a docent at the Visitors Center and Museum, please contact Alisha Cole at [amcole2@mac.com](mailto:amcole2@mac.com).



James Montgomery

## **2013 MEMBERSHIP DUES 2013**

The Membership Dues for 2013 remain the same as last year. As you are aware, it is our annual dues that cover expenses associated with obtaining quality speakers, principally for transportation and lodging, as well as for costs of the Border Bugle and Annual Directory. Please complete the form below to insure that we have the correct information for the membership directory.

### **2013 CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF KANSAS CITY DUES**

Dues deadline is December 31, 2012

\$30 per year (individual)\* \$45 per year (couple)

Payable to the Civil War Round Table

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Individual Name*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*spouse (if Couple Membership)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Address*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*City, State, ZIP*

(\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

*Phone*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**IMPORTANT** *email*

\* Non-resident memberships are \$10, which covers receiving the Border Bugle.

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

***By the President of the United States of  
America:  
A PROCLAMATION***

Whereas on the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: "That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-In-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemes, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as

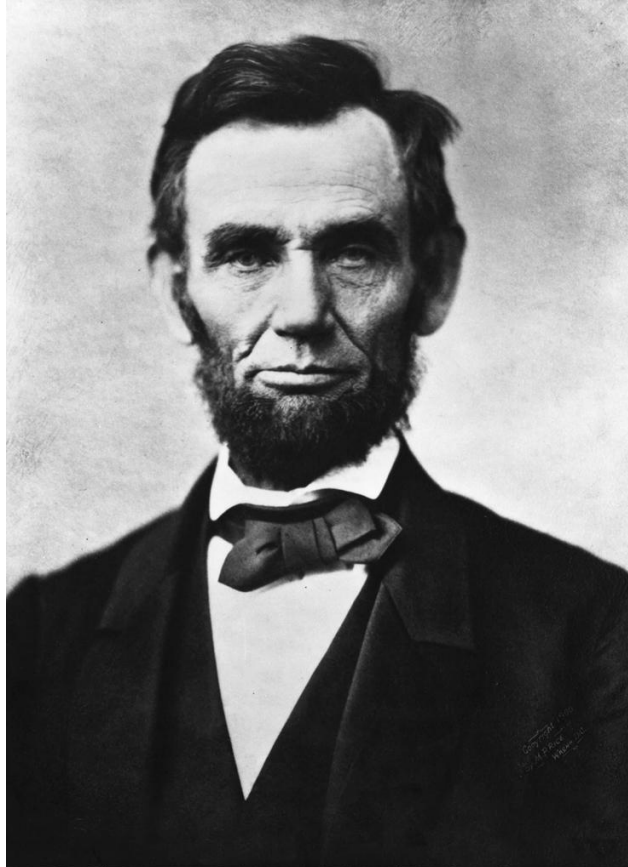
West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northhampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all case when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.



Tony Kushner's Real Source For "Lincoln"?

- Timothy Noah
- January 10, 2013 | 2:07 pm



DreamWorks Pictures

Tony Kushner today [received an Oscar nomination](#) in the category of Best Adapted Screenplay for *Lincoln*. *Lincoln* is a superb film, and Kushner's script is (along with Daniel Day-Lewis's performance in the title role) the very best thing about it. He richly deserves the Oscar he will almost certainly win. But the nomination for "Best Adapted Screenplay" raises the question, "adapted from what"?

As has been widely noted, *Lincoln* isn't adapted in any meaningful way from its nominal source, Doris Kearns Goodwin's book, [Team of Rivals](#), which despite its many virtues dedicates only a few pages to the film's central narrative--the passage of the 13th amendment to the Constitution. The claim that the film is based ("[in part](#)") on *Team of Rivals* mainly attests to the fact that Steven Spielberg purchased the rights to Goodwin's book [before it was even, um, written](#). (This was in 1999. Goodwin was at the time a historical consultant to a multimedia event called [The Unfinished Journey](#) that Spielberg was preparing as part of [Washington's millennium celebration](#). The deal was finally "inked," as they say in Hollywood, in 2001, four years before *Team of Rivals* was published.)