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THE BORDER STAR

A Publication of the CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE of
WESTERN MISSOURI 1209 Skyline Dr. Liberty, MO 64068

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF WESTERN MISSOURI, INC.

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MAILING ADDRESS

C.W.R.T.W.Mo.
1209 Skyline Drive
Liberty, Mo. 64068

TELEPHONE

Sonny (816) 781-7322
Tim (816) 836-9051
Beverly (816) 478-7648
Ed (913) 345-1853

ANNUAL DUES

Individual 15.00
Family 22.50
Student (Under 21) 5.00

Meetings held the second Wednesday
at 7 pm in the Library at Truman
High School, 3301 So. Noland Rd,
except July, August and December.

BLACKWATER TOUR

*Response to the Blackwater Trail
Tour has been very positive. So much
so that I now anticipate the need of a
bus to accommodate everyone.*

*A school bus, max capacity 45, has
been chartered for this purpose.*

*Cost will be \$9.00 per person. You
may make your reservations now.*

*A FIVE DOLLAR REFUNDABLE
DEPOSIT will guarantee your seat on
the bus. Balance due by May 15.*

*Or you may add your name to the list
and pay when you see fit to do so.*

*Seats will be assigned on a first pay-
first serve basis.*

ANSWERS TO TRIVIA

(NOT NECESSARILY IN ORDER)

Louisa May Alcott
Gen. Benjamin Butler
Col. John Gibbon
John Nicolay
Ulysses
Stroudsburg
Groveton
Rienzi
Pvt. Barton Mitchell
John Hay
Virginia
Walt Whitman
Hiram
Lt. Col.
John Singleton Staples
England
Sgt. John M. Bloss
The Black Hat Brigade
1st Missouri Infantry
19th Indiana Inft.
27th Indiana Inft.
2nd Wisconsin Inft.
6th Wisconsin Inft.
7th Wisconsin Inft.
Nov. 16, 1865

7,892
29

FROM THE PRES.....

AS WE BEGIN OUR THIRD YEAR TIM
AND I ARE WORKING TO GET SPEAKERS
ON VARYING TOPICS AND HOPE TO HAVE
ANOTHER BUNCH OF GOOD PROGRAMS.

WITH RE-ENACTMENTS SCHEDULED FOR
LONE JACK, CENTRALIA AND PILOT KNOB
IT SEEMS KIND OF FITTING TO GET INTO
THOSE AREAS.

OUR FEBRUARY PROGRAM WILL BE BY
CHRIS EDWARDS. CHRIS IS A FORMER
PRESIDENT OF THE FRIENDS OF THE
JAMES FARM, A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF MID-
MISSOURI, A MEMBER OF THE SONS OF
CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND WAS THE
BALLADIER FOR SEVERAL YEARS AT THE
LIFE AND TIMES OF JESSE JAMES PLAY.

CHRIS HAS SPENT MANY HOURS RE-
SEARCHING THE TRUE FACTS OF THE
ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING THE
CENTRALIA INCIDENT AND HAS EVEN
ORGANIZED A METAL DETECTING GROUP
TO GO OUT AND COMB THE AREA IN AN
EFFORT TO PINPOINT THE CONFEDERATE
PARTISANS CAMPSITE.

CHRIS MUST RETURN TO COLUMBIA SO
PLAN ON STARTING PROMPTLY AT 7:00.
OTHER NEWS...FRED GEORGE HAS
RETURNED FROM A TRAINING SESSION IN
SOUTH DAKOTA. TURNS OUT HIS CAT
HAD STEPPED ON THE POWER SUPPLY TO
HIS ANSWERING MACHINE, THUS NO
MESSAGES. IT WAS SOMEWHAT OF A
RELIEF TO FIND THE MACHINE SHUT OFF
BECAUSE FRED FEARED HE HAD BEEN
BROKEN INTO. NICE KITTY-KITTY!

CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE WITH THE
ANCESTORS OF THE BUILDER OF THE
STONE BARN ON KENTUCKY ROAD.

THEY LIVE IN FLORIDA AND WERE IN
TOWN DOING RESEARCH ON THEIR KIN.

1995 Dues due

IN SEARCH OF HISTORY

This past week I had the opportunity to meet and tour with two groups of historically minded people.

On Tuesday I met some Latter Day Saint missionaries and took them on a 6 hr drive around the area.

Starting with the cemetery in the apartment complex, then on to the Little Blue Battle sites, Sibley Landing and Lexington.

After lunch it was on to Richmond, the Pioneer Cemetery, the "Man who shot Jesse James" marker, the James Farm, Jesse's grave, the Bank he didn't rob and a few other sites along the way.

They took pictures and commented on how the family and friends back in Idaho and Utah would be simply amazed at the sites they had just visited.

One commented on how this little tour had put History in a new light to him, "kind of tied it all together," he said.

On Thursday it was a typical school program at the East Magnet School and on Saturday it was a 3 hour tour for some administrators of a local school district.

This group made me a little nervous as they were not only well educated but very much historically inclined.

First stop was the cemetery in the apartment complex, as per usual. This totally blew their minds.

"I suppose you're going to tell me there is something historically significant in here;" one of them said as we entered the complex.

Don Ross and I just smiled to each other.

The comments we heard as we left the site were ones of disbelief and astonishment.

I was feeling better by this time.

We visited the Little Blue sites, the Stone Barn site, the Dickinson Slave Cemetery site, drove past the Turner Music Building, on to the Battle(s) of Independence sites including the Railroad Cut Marker which drew such commonly heard comments as "I've been by here hundreds of times and did not know this here" (Gee, where have we heard that before?)

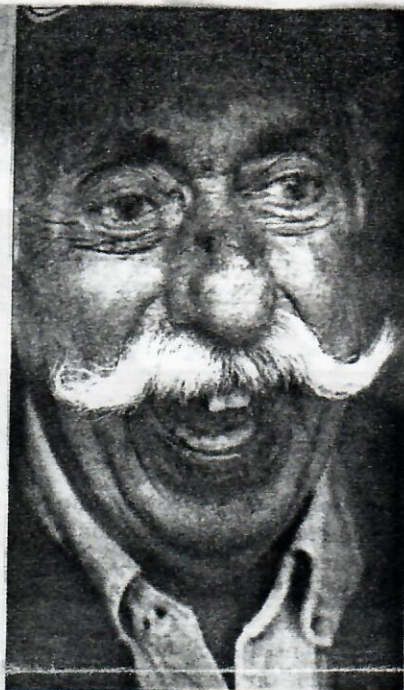
After a short break it was on to Woodlawn Cemetery. The large marker for the only Confederate General killed in action in Missouri and the Colorado Cavalry Memorial drew lots of comments.

After a short tour of the three cemetery sites in the 39th and Lee's Summit Road area, we preceded South to the Grinter Farm site.

The final site on the tour was a drive across the Hwy 291 bridge to see how the 1993 Flood has changed the course of the river, something the local news media has not found out yet.

We saw gravestones with birthdates in the late 1700's and reminders of the 1990's, but it was all History and none of it was boring!

Curled at the ends



George Weinhold

Photo by David Pulliam

Growing a mustache is about the best thing George Weinhold has done in his 76 years. And he did it only 18 months ago.

"Oh, just to be different," says Weinhold in explaining why he doesn't shave above his upper lip anymore. A little wax keeps the snow-white handlebar in place.

But the retired newspaper advertising executive acknowledges that the facial hair also gives him a realistic look when he takes to the battlefield for Civil War re-enactments.

Charge!

— Melanie Gray

CHRISTMAS PARTY RECIPE

OUTLAW PUDDING from the kitchen of Kathleen Tuohey

2 eggs, beaten	1/4 teaspoon of salt
1 and 1/2 cups of sugar	1 cup apples-coarsly chopped
1/2 cup of flour	1 cup chopped nuts
2 and 1/2 teaspoons of baking powder	

Preheat oven to 325;

Grease a 9 x 9 x 2 pan.

In mixing bowl beat eggs and sugar together until light and fluffy.

Sift together flour, baking powder & salt; stir into egg mixture.

Add apples & nuts and stir until smooth.

Pour into pan and bake for approx. 25 minutes...let cool & enjoy.

(Reliable sources indicate the name for this old family recipe comes from the fact that all the ingredients were stolen.

...from Civil War Veterans of Cass County, Mo.

BURY HOW MANY?

Rev. James Mullen was the Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Catholic Church in New Orleans during the War. A veteran of the War of 1812, he had a temper as hot as his bright red hair.

General Benjamin F. Butler, a politically appointed officer, was the Federal Administrator of the City.

On one occasion Butler summoned Father Mullen, an ardent southerner, to his headquarters at the St. Francis Hotel.

"Spoons" Butler, a nickname he acquired because of his habit of "liberating" silverware from wherever he dined, addressed the fiery Irishman, "I hear you have refused to conduct services for one of my soldiers".

"What," fired back the Priest, "Me?, refuse to bury a Yankee? Sir, I'll have ye ta know that I stand ready to bury the entire Northern Army!"

General Joe Shelby A Civil War legend

PART 2 of 2

"Do not decide on a place of burial until you see me: (signed) Stephen Ragan".

These words in a telegram delivered to Elizabeth Nancy Shelby the afternoon of Feb. 14, 1897, may have cost Bates County a piece of history.

Her husband, Joseph Orville Shelby had passed on the previous day and it was generally conceded that he would be buried in Butler's Oak Hill Cemetery.

The headline of the Kansas City Star that day bore a simple message "My war-fare o'er."

Deputy Marshall Stephen Ragan, Captain in the 14th Texas Cavalry during the war and son of a veteran of the War of 1812, brought that paper to the office with him and after a conference with several other ex-Confederates in the office had decided to talk to the family about the possibility of burying the general in the Confederate Cemetery in Kansas City with several other of his wartime friends.

Ragan arrived in Adrian that afternoon and was driven to the Shelby home. Shortly thereafter the family announced the funeral plans...the general's body would be transported to Kansas City for burial along side the men he had led and loved so dearly and who in turn had admired him so deeply.

For one hour the body laid in rest in the Methodist Church in Adrian. The sanctuary was overflowing.

The hearse followed by a carriage with Capt. Ragan, Ben and Joe Shelby, left the church promptly at noon. The lone rider beside the hearse was Uncle Billy Hunter - Shelby's personal servant since his boyhood days in Waverly, Mo. Uncle Billy had to the general's bedside from his home in Lexington. It was hard to believe the general would be laid to rest somewhere else, especially since Sam Shelby had told W.H. Draffen, Assistant U.S. Attorney, only the day before burial would be in Butler.

The letter which Captain Ragan carried with him was signed by nine ex-veterans, including two Union officers and read in part "...by burying him at this place (Confederate Cemetery in Kansas City) an opportunity would be offered to the people at large to visit his grave...that would not be if he should be buried at Butler..." The signers included Major Jacob Stonestreet and the Shelby's family physician, Dr. F.G. Henry.

The train pulled out of Adrian at 1:20 p.m. as scheduled. The day was Monday, Feb. 15, 1897 and Bates County had said good bye to it's famous General Jo.

At the Kansas City station, an honor guard of 10 old Confederates and 10 Missouri National Guardsmen met the train. The hearse went down Main Street to 11th, then east to Walnut and north to the Federal Building. The casket lay in state in a courtroom for 36 hours. The long line of mourners did not end until well after darkness had set in. All day Tuesday the 16th the mourners filed past the casket.

The funeral was moved from the Presbyterian Church to the National Guard Armory, the largest auditorium in town. Services started at 10 a.m. with over 2,000 people packed inside the building and twice that many standing outside.

Dr. Neal, pastor of Second Presbyterian, gave a burning sermon which was interrupted by applause three times despite the fact this was a funeral. His text was "War, the good Warfare." People standing on the front steps were relaying the words to the crowd outside.

Shelby's seven sons set in the first row. Elizabeth and Anna Marie, their only daughter, did not attend the service being too grief stricken at home.

A stand of arms stood at each end of the casket and behind it was draped a fresh new flag - the Stars and Stripes. The service concluded with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee."

Among the over 400 veterans attending was a slightly balding, rather thin, long time war ally and postwar friend, Frank James.

The streets of Kansas City were snow-packed and icy but the 51 block trip to the cemetery was without incident.

The band of Company A, 3rd Regiment, Missouri National Guard, led off followed by the entire Third Regiment in full dress uniform.

Next came the veterans. As one might expect, color guards from the ex-Confederate Association, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the United Confederate Veterans were in the procession. Surrounded by over 200 Confederate veterans, surprisingly the Federals turned out, also. Over 600 Union veterans and at least seven G.A.R. color guards fell in behind the Confederate veterans. An unexpected tribute to a much respected advisory.

Next came the pallbearers, all members of Shelby's old unit, the Iron Brigade, followed by the hearse.

Behind the hearse came the general's horse, a sorrel, the general's favorite, in full gear with boots and sabre in place, led by Uncle Billy Hunter.

The family members were in three carriages and the Kansas City High School Cadets in uniform brought up the rear.

This was the largest turnout for a Confederate Veteran's funeral outside the South, and was surpassed only by the turnout for Jeff Davis in Richmond.

Mrs. Henry's multi versed poem was read, the honor squad fired it's volley and taps were sounded. The General was laid to rest.

A simple ammunition box style stone marked the grave. It read simply:

GENERAL J.O. SHELBY
DEC. 12, 1830-FEB 13, 1897

By SONNY WELLS



Brig. Gen.
Joseph O. Shelby
C.S.A.



FOOTNOTES...

Stephen Ragan, who was so instrumental in getting the General's burial site moved to the Confederate Cemetery in Kansas City, is not buried there himself.

Ragan is buried next to his father, a veteran of the War of 1812, in the family plot at Union Cemetery in KC.

By 1903, when the Confederate Monument on Shelby's Hill in Forest Hill Cemetery was dedicated, all 57 of the Confederate Veterans which had been interred at the Confederate Cemetery had been moved to the Confederate Plot at Forest Hill.

Researchers often refer to Shelby's burial at "...the Confederate Cemetery in Forest Hill Cemetery..." not aware these were actually two different sites until 1903.

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Vital Hist Facts of Ja. Co. Mo.
a/k/a SELF CEMETERY and
CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
OF JACKSON COUNTY, (Mo.)

The Medical Aspects Of The Civil War

More Americans died in the Civil War than the combined total of the nation's dead in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II and the Korean War.

Casualties added in the Vietnam War finally brought the grand total above the casualties suffered in the Civil War.

The Civil War losses were borne by a nation with a population of only 35 million people.



MEN IN SERVICE

	UNION 2,900,000	CONFEDERATE 1,350,000	
			DEATHS
	UNION	CONFEDERATE	TOTAL
Battle	110,000	95,000	205,000
Disease	225,000	165,000	390,000
Accidents	25,000	25,000 (est)	50,000

GUNSHOT WOUNDS exceeded saber and bayonet wounds by a ratio of 250 to one.

BATTLEFIELD FIRST AID was left to musicians or special litter corps. Combat troops were ordered to leave their wounded comrades where they fell and continue the battle; to disobey could bring severe punishment.

DEATH RATE in prisoner of war stockades exceeded the death rate in hospitals.

ANESTHETICS -- either chloroform or ether -- were used routinely in surgical procedures, but there was no concept of transmission of disease by germs; instruments were simply wiped off and used again. Most wounds became infected, resulting in death.

MEDICINES sometimes caused more harm than good. Opium was widely used as a pain killer and to control diarrhea. Highly toxic mercury compounds were used to cleanse wounds and were given as purgatives. Opium administration was so prevalent that many patients became addicted. This addiction was so commonplace that for years after the war it was known as the "soldier's disease." Bleeding and cauterization were common practices and undoubtedly contributed to the high death rates.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES were obtained by medical purveyors utilized by both armies. After the Union navy blockaded Southern ports and declared medical supplies to be contraband of war, the South's supply of essential medicines, such as quinine for fighting malaria, was greatly reduced. Medicinal home remedies, often derived from native plants, were relied upon.

WOMEN were active in the creation of hospitals and in the formation of civilian societies to provide funds for medical work. The Catholic Sisters of Charity were the only organized and trained female nurses when the war began. They and other women volunteers delivered some of the most effective treatment that soldiers received in the rear-area hospitals. Field hospitals, set up near the scene of action, were manned by medical officers and soldiers trained as hospital stewards. Women generally did not go onto the field of battle as nurses or hospital attendants.

STATUS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL changed during the Civil War. It was the first war in history in which medical personnel and wounded were treated as non-combatants. This set a precedent later adopted by the League of Nations.

-Courtesy of the Missouri Civil War Reenactors' Association, Inc. and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

