



The Border Star

Official Monthly Publication of the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri

• Founded 1992

• Incorporated 1994

"Studying the Border War and Beyond"

May 2010

The Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri

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The Border Star Editor

Dennis Myers
12800 E. 48th Street S.
Independence, MO 64055
(816) 769-6490

Meetings

2nd Wednesday of each month
7:00 p.m.

Villages of Jackson Creek
3980-A S. Jackson Drive
(lower level)

Independence, Missouri

Visitors Always Welcome!

Annual Dues

Individual ----- 15.00
Family ----- 25.00
Student (under 21) ----- 5.00
Newsletter Only (no meetings) 10.00

For Information

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The bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 was the opening engagement of the American Civil War. The countdown to the 150th Anniversary on April 12, 2011 is just 335 days away, as of the date of our next Round Table meeting on May 12, 2010.

President's Letter

At the centennial exercises of the Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C. Theodore Roosevelt thanked the congregation for preserving the church and especially keeping unchanged, the pew in which he was sitting. He said:

"I hope it will remain unchanged in this church as long as our country endures. A man would be a poor citizen of this country if he could sit in Abraham Lincoln's pew and not feel the solemn sense of the associations borne in upon him." Further on in his remarks, "We have not too many monuments of the past; let us keep every little bit of association with that which is highest and best of the past as a reminder to us, equally of what we owe to those who have gone before and of how we should show our appreciation."

My purpose for writing this month is not to promote National Historic Preservation Month, although I should. My purpose for writing this month is to address an issue that I think is more important than Preservation Month. Did I write that out loud?

I had the good fortune in April to attend the 50th Anniversary of The Civil War Roundtable of the Ozarks and during the banquet the Roundtable presented an 8 year old gentleman an honorary membership to their group. It was announced that he had already read at least 50 books related to the Civil War and not just juvenile books. I thought to myself does this young man have any relatives in Independence. At 8 years old he has started what will most likely be a lifetime pursuit for knowledge.

As I talk to people from other history groups the conversation usually turns to the question "How do we attract and retain young members?" No one seems to have an answer and it doesn't bode well for us if we don't find an answer to the question. No 50th anniversary here.

What happens if no one comes after us to remember our collective history let alone raise a monument of remembrance? What a lonely feeling to think that our history won't be remembered by our grandchildren. That is what we risk if we do not find the answer to engaging our youth.

I guess as it turns out this missive is about historic preservation, just not about saving a battlefield or a house. It is about HISTORY preservation. If we can engage our youth in history studies we won't have to worry about saving our history. Our history will already be saved. ~Mike Calvert, President, The Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri

Door Person Needed for the Villages of Jackson Creek

When we leave our meeting, the sliding front door is locked for the security of the residents. There is information to the left of the door about using a code to activate the door but sometimes we have exited by knocking the door off its grid which causes a problem. From now on we will ask for a volunteer to help people exit safely. If you have a problem with the door, please ask for help.

CWRTWMO Calendar

May 2010 Meeting

Wednesday, May 12, 2010 – 7:00 p.m.
Villages of Jackson Creek (lover level),
3980-A S. Jackson Drive, Independence, MO
Terryl W. Elliott - *Dammit, Holler 'em Across!*
(a brief history of the Rebel Yell).

May, 2010 Board Meeting

Wednesday, May 19, 2010 – 7:00 p.m.
Home of Beverly Shaw, 17313 E. 51 Terr. Ct.,
Independence, Missouri.

Battlefield Tour to Mine Creek (Kansas)

Saturday, May 15, 2010 – 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Meet at the Blue & Grey Book Shoppe,
106 E. Walnut, Independence, MO. Cost is \$30 per
person and space is still available. Call Beverly
Shaw at (816) 225-7944 for reservation info.

Civil War Battle of Rock Creek-Independence, MO

Wednesday, May 26, 2010 – Noon – 1:00 p.m.
Truman Memorial Building, 416 N. Pleasant,
Independence, MO. Mike Calvert will speak
about this battle of June 13, 1861. Bring a brown
bag lunch. Refreshments and dessert will be
provided.

Weekend Trip to Jefferson Barracks-St. Louis, MO

Saturday & Sunday, Sept. 18-19, 2010 – 7:00 a.m.
Guided bus tour to Jefferson Barracks, the U.S.
Grant Home and State Historical Society of
Missouri. More information to follow.

Other Events

Cass County Civil War Round Table Meeting

Tuesday, May 4, 2010 – 7:00 p.m. Pearson Hall,
400 E. Mechanic, Harrisonville, MO. The Missouri-
Kansas Border War Network will present Civil War
skits.

Historical Women of Kansas City

Saturday, May 8, 2010 – 2:00 p.m. Westport
Library, 118 Westport Road, Kansas City, MO.
Caren Hall portrays Madame Chouteau, Eliza
Wornall and Annie Chambers. Free and open to the
Public. Upstairs meeting room (stairs or elevator).

Cole Younger and Frank James' Wild West Show

Tuesday, May 11, 2010 – 7:00 p.m. Antioch
Library, 6060 N. Chestnut, Gladstone, MO.
Presented by Dave Bears and Gregg Higginbotham.
In 1905 Younger & James talk about their exploits.
Registration at (816) 454-1306.

Trailside Center Civil War Series

Thursday, May 13, 2010 – 7:00 p.m. Trailside
Center, 9901 Holmes Road, Kansas City, MO. Jim
Howk will be presenting his 7-part Civil War series.
The first on May 13th will be "The Long and
Winding Road to War" with Powerpoint.

George Sibley and Breach of Promise

Sunday, May 16, 2010 – 2:00 p.m. Central Library,
14 W. 10th St., Kansas City, MO, Kenneth H. Winn:
*George Sibley and Breach of Promise on the
American Frontier*. It's the story of Indian agent
George Sibley and Ellen Lorr whose failure to
marry touched off a legal and political battle in
early 1800s Missouri. RSVP to (816) 701-3407 or
www.kclibrary.org.

The Battle of Black Jack, 1856 (Kansas)

Thursday, May 20, 2010 – 7:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Frontier Army Museum, 100 Reynolds Ave.,
Fort Leavenworth, KS. Arrive 15 minutes early
and bring picture ID to get on post. Mr. Kerry
Altenbernd will discuss the battle of June 2, 1856,
when abolitionist John Brown's men attacked a pro-
slavery force. Admission is free.

Tour of Black Jack Battlefield (Kansas)

Saturday, May 22, 2010 – 8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Frontier Army Museum, 100 Reynolds Ave.,
Fort Leavenworth, KS. Arrive 15 minutes early
and bring picture ID to get on post. Carpool to
battlefield near Baldwin City, KS.

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

Tuesday, May 25, 2010 – Dinner at 6:30 p.m.
Homestead Country Club, 6510 Mission Road,
Prairie Village, KS, \$25. For reservations call
Paul Gault at (816) 741-2962. Author Greg
Clemmer presents *Old Allegheny Johnson*. Silent
book auction.

Memorial Day Service at Union Cemetery

Monday, May 31, 2010 – 11:30 a.m. Union
Cemetery, 227 E. 28th Terrace, Kansas City, MO.

Dawn at Black Jack Battlefield (Kansas)

Wednesday, June 2, 2010 – 5:00 a.m. – 7:00 a.m.
Black Jack Battlefield, 3 miles east of Baldwin City, KS; ¼ mile south of Highway 56 on E. 200th Road.
Suggested donation of \$5. Just before dawn be guided by lantern to the battlefield as you look through the eyes of John Brown and Henry Clay Pate as they would have experienced it on this date in 1856.

Confederate Memorial Day Service

Saturday, June 5, 2010 – 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Confederate Memorial State Site, Higginsville, MO. Barbecue and drinks for sale or bring your own. Respects will be paid to the 800 Confederates and their families buried there.

Trails Breakfast at Bingham-Waggoner Estate

Saturday, June 5, 2010 – 7:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
313 W. Pacific Ave., Independence, MO. Tickets must be purchased in advance. \$8 for Adults and \$5 for Children 10 and under. Deadline is May 24th by calling Shireen at (816) 461-3491. Musical entertainment under the black walnut trees.

Blood on the Border

KU student excavates sites in Missouri where towns were burned and residents deported in 1863 in retaliation for William Quantrill's raid on Lawrence

WESTON, MO – Missouri guerrilla William Quantrill and hundreds of other men on horseback converged at the summit of Mount Oread in Lawrence in the early-morning darkness of Aug. 21, 1863. What would happen next would become one of the bloodiest events in Kansas' history.

As the sun rose, Quantrill and his raiders descended on Lawrence, burning one-fourth of its buildings, looting businesses and leaving more than 150 men and boys dead before riding out of the abolitionist settlement four hours later.

While the Lawrence massacre is well-known to Kansans, lesser known is General Order No. 11, the reaction by Union forces to Quantrill's raid.

The order, issued by Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr. four days after the massacre, resulted in the deportation of citizens and the burning of towns in several Missouri counties bordering Kansas.

"It was a war zone on both sides," Ann Raab, 42, a doctoral student in archaeology at The University of Kansas, said.

With the help of volunteers and other KU students, Raab is excavating sites in Bates County, MO, the region most decimated by General Order No. 11. She hopes her research, which was featured in the March-April issue of Archaeology magazine, will shed light on the Civil War hostility between Kansas and Missouri.

"I'm trying to figure out the impact on the civilian population of this endemic warfare that was going on for almost a decade," she said. "With people just trying to live their life with this constant fighting, it would have an impact on their social structures, economic status and cultural traditions."

Ongoing Violence

Raab said a string of events led up to Quantrill's raid and the issuance of General Order No. 11.

Prior to the Lawrence massacre, Ewing ordered the arrest of anyone giving aid or comfort to Quantrill and his men. Women and their children were arrested and held in a makeshift jail in Kansas City, MO. The jail collapsed on Aug. 13, 1863, killing five women.

Also fueling the Missouri guerrillas was resentment over a Union attack led by James Lane, Kansas senator and leader of the Jayhawkers abolitionist movement, in September 1861 on Osceola, MO. The town was burned and nine Missouri men were executed.

"Most people don't understand the trajectory of violence on both sides that led to the raid and the aftermath on the Missouri side," Raab said.

Union Army leaders believed Quantrill was supported by people living in Bates, Cass, Jackson and Vernon counties in Missouri, all of which border Kansas. General Order No. 11 called for the burning of homes and businesses in those counties and the expulsion of all residents not backing the Union, except those living within a mile of the Independence, Hickman Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville encampments.

"Everybody in the entire border district had to go regardless of which side you were on. Bates County was completely depopulated. The Unionists came in and burned down nearly everything in Bates County," Raab said, adding all that was left was "blackened chimneys on the landscape."

A number of Missourians were killed as the order was carried out, she said. Because most of the men in those counties were fighting or in hiding, the women and children had to gather their belongings and set out on the prairie.

"If they were still there after Sept. 9, they were shot on sight because they were considered the enemy," she said.

General Order No. 11 was rescinded in 1864, but residents didn't return until two years later because they didn't believe the Union Army could keep the area safe during the Civil War.

When the residents returned, they learned they owed two years' worth of back taxes on their burned property.

"There was no reparation from the government for their damaged property," Raab said, explaining that many of the residents couldn't pay the taxes. "So the property was sold in auction."

Discovering Remnants

Raab knew she wanted to focus her research and excavation efforts on hardest hit Bates County. So she called Nita Thompson, curator at the Bates County Museum in Butler, MO, and asked if she could give a presentation at the museum on General Order No. 11. She hoped attendees would be able to lead her to possible dig sites.

"I knew most would be on private property," she said.

The plan paid off. After her presentation in June 2007, two people told Raab about hand-dug, stone-lined wells on their property near Amsterdam, MO. Hand-dug wells typically are near homes.

Using maps, tax records, survey notes and other documents, Raab said she was able to verify who lived on both sites during the time of General Order

No. 11. One site was a farmstead owned by John Greene and his wife, Jane. Greene died during the time the family was exiled, but his widow and daughter returned to the home after the war. The second site was a grocery with a stone floor that was built about 1838. In the 1850's, J.J. Clark, a Confederate sympathizer, bought the property and used it as a farmstead. Today, both sites are pastures.

Raab began excavating at the sites in October 2007. She used an auger and a probe to determine where structures were buried under the soil. Once she found the home or structure, she and her helpers set up a grid and started digging. They would excavate over a weekend or a three-week period in the summer – always covering up the dig site when they left so the owners could use the property again. Raab said she found what she was expecting to uncover at the sites.

"Every structure in two sites that we found had significant evidence of very intense burning," she said. "The rock itself breaks and changes color in a specific way when it's heated to a certain point. We found burned wood; we found burned and melted glass and burned ceramics. So these places went down in a fire."

Raab believes future excavations will uncover more structures at the sites, such as livestock pens, that could unravel more details about the people who lived there.

"It's about learning about the people and how they were living, not about finding cool objects," she said.

Raab said the impact of General Order No. 11 is still felt in Bates County today. A mural on a building in downtown Butler depicts the fiery demise of the city. West Point, the economic center of the county in the 1860's, was burned by the Union Army and never rebuilt.

"The county has never recovered from it," she said. "The population in the county is now around 17,000, which is what it was right before the war."

By Jan Biles, April 10, 2010, The Topeka-Capital Journal, (785) 295-1292 or jan.biles@cjonline.com.

Women in the Wakarusa War

Harold Dellinger, Special Projects Editor
WindingRiver.com

Women were very active in the abolitionist movement and, despite the dangers, among the earliest New England Emigrant Aid Company settlers to Kansas Territory. Females were also an important part of the defense of Lawrence during the Wakarusa War. Many spent hours making cartridges and some even took up revolver practice alongside their husband.

A blockade of Lawrence, during the Wakarusa War, by troops from Missouri resulted in a shortage of supplies and ammunition. There were several unsuccessful attempts to “run the blockade,” which resulted in the deaths of several male would-be blockade runners. Almost nobody was successful until, December 6, 1855, when Mrs. George Brown (wife of the editor of the “Herald of Freedom”) and Mrs. Sam Wood set out from Lawrence in a horse and buggy to retrieve the needed supplies that were hidden on a land claim some 10 miles south of town. The supplies they were seeking included powder kegs, cartridges, bullet molds, gun wipes and bars of lead.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Wood encountered no trouble on their way to the land claim. When the supplies were located, they poured the contents of the powder kegs into pillow slips and tied them around their waists and elsewhere on their person. The caps, cartridges, bullet molds and gun wipes were placed into their pockets, sleeves and dress waists and some were sewed into their quilted petticoats. The bars of lead were stood up in their stockings. The women then had to be lifted back into their buggy for the return trip to Lawrence.

The women were stopped by the Missouri troops on their way back to Lawrence but were not searched or even detained. The polite Missourians even apologized for disturbing the ladies.

The women arrived back at Lawrence about nightfall and, of course, had to be lifted back out of their buggy. One of their fellow defenders observed that the ladies “were swelled out awful” and wondered if bustles had returned to fashion.

One writer, Issac Goodnow, characterized the women’s successful mission as a “most determined Heroism,” as it was.

The Morgan Walker Affair

Harold Dellinger, Special Projects Editor
WindingRiver.com

Early in December 1860, six heavily armed residents of Lawrence, Kansas Territory walked and rode into Jackson County, Missouri on a mission to free the 30 slaves of Morgan Walker. Walker was a wealthy landowner of 2,000 acres just north of the tiny hamlet of Blue Springs, Missouri. The Kansans also planned to relieve Walker of a considerable supply of gold and his 100 horses and mules.

This Kansas expedition was led by William Clarke Quantrill (an ex-school teacher originally from Canal Dover, Ohio) and John Dean (an experienced slave stealer). They were joined by four young Quakers only recently relocated to Kansas from the abolitionist stronghold of Springdale, Iowa. They were Charles Ball, Edwin Morrison, C. T. Lipsey and Albert Southwick. Unbeknownst to the others, Quantrill had, recently and secretly, been indicted for arson and kidnapping after a barn was accidentally burned down as an escaped slave was recaptured for the purpose of selling him back into slavery in Missouri.

The Kansas party hid in the woods near the Walker plantation. Quantrill secretly made arrangements with members of the Walker family to lead his traveling companions into an ambush if he was not harmed.

The Morgan Walker homestead was attacked by the Kansas raiders on the evening of December 10, 1860. The Walker family was reinforced by several of their neighbors armed with double-barreled shotguns and concealed in outbuildings and around the porch. Morgan Walker felt compelled to argue with the Kansans that any of his slaves who did not wish to be liberated should not be forced to go along, but his arguments were brushed aside.

Quantrill stayed with the Walker family to “guard” them and, as the other Kansas raiders stepped off the porch, they were fired upon by the neighbors. Morrison was killed in the front yard with some 19 wounds to his body. Dean and Southwick escaped

in the wagon in which they had planned to carry the liberated slaves. Lipsey was badly shot in the thigh and drug off into the woods by Ball.

The next morning local residents gathered at the Walker house to view the dead Morrison and to discuss the situation. Quantrill was vigorously questioned about his role in the affair and there was considerable sentiment that he should be shot or hung. Quantrill was finally lodged in the Jackson County Jail for his own safety. He was released the same evening after intervention by the Walker family.

Two days after the attack, a slave noticed Ball and the seriously injured Lipsey in a thicket on a neighboring farm. Ball begged the slave not to reveal their whereabouts, but the slave did. A posse of neighbors was summoned. Ball took off running as he heard the posse approaching and was felled at long range by a rifle shot fired by Morgan Walker. Quantrill rushed in and silenced the prostrate and delirious Lipsey forever by placing his revolver in Lipsey's mouth and firing.

The actions at and near the Morgan Walker farm had several long-standing legacies. Slave stealing in the counties along the Missouri-Kansas border became much less popular and any such transgression was treated much more harshly. Most improbably, William Clarke Quantrill evolves eventually into the very effective leader of the Jackson County, Missouri guerrillas and at least the nominal head of the western Missouri guerrillas.

Library Project Connects Web Patrons With Past

History becomes real when you explore the library's online site, Community & Conflict, the Impact of the Civil War on the Ozarks.

It's at www.ozarkscivilwar.org and opens with a stirring video that will pull you in and reveal the trials of soldiers and civilians struggling to survive:

"I fear some of our men are suffering from that terrible disease, home sickness," L.G. Bennett recorded in his diary at Camp Hammond, IL, on Sept. 17, 1861.

"The condition of the people of Southwest Missouri is positively alarming, they being so destitute as to be in danger of starvation. Robbed repeatedly by the soldiers of both armies, their farms laid waste, their houses and fences burned..." a reporter wrote in 1863.

Since 2009, Community & Conflict has made available free and online some 3,878 pages of historical records.

It's part of the Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative, funded by a Federal Library Services and Technology Act grant administered by the Missouri State Library.

Later this year, American Civil War scholars and hobbyists will have first-ever access to thousands more historical journals and letters, thanks to two new grants.

A \$94,269 grant from the Missouri State Library will allow project partners to digitize and host online an additional 2,300 pages of historical documents, diaries, letters, photographs and court records from across the Midwest and South.

A \$23,000 grant from the National Park Service will also allow the library district and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield to develop a Trans-Mississippi Theater Photograph Album and a virtual museum. Staff will scan 500 photographs from the Wilson's Creek Collection for the online photo album and 150 3-D objects for the virtual museum.

"Our mission is to grant access to rare documents scattered throughout the Midwest and make them engaging to all audiences," says Brian Grubbs, project director based at the Springfield-Greene County Library District. "The Civil War, in some areas of the Trans-Mississippi Theater, has been relatively unnoticed by scholars and little digitized materials are available from the region," he says. "As a result, the larger community does not fully understand the role the Ozarks played in the war."

"We have the opportunity to expand the understanding of the Civil War as it occurred in this region, not only by including primary source documents, but by combining those with multimedia experiences and

lesson plans for educators - all of which will be developed in the coming year."

Above article from the March 7, 2010 News-Leader, Springfield, Missouri, by Kathleen O'Dell, community relations director of the Springfield-Greene County Library District.

Under the Black Flag

An under-21 nightclub that is trying to open in Odessa, Missouri, is using the name "Black Flag." In the April 27, 2010 issue of the *Kansas City Star*, reporter Donald Bradley writes that the owner, Charles Juba, is a former national director of Aryan Nations. He says he has changed but the town is not so sure and have, so far, blocked the opening of the nightclub.

The club's website says the club takes its name from the Civil War guerrilla William Quantrill, who it says rode under the black flag. "This flag represented the total opposite of what a white flag meant, to surrender. These brave young men refused to surrender to unjust laws being forced upon them (by Federal authorities and military)." The website concludes: "So, why surrender to another boring night...raise The Black Flag and have some fun for a change!"

"Ride with the Devil" Issued on DVD

Kansas City Star movie columnist Robert Butler says on April 27, 2010, that "Ride with the Devil" is Ang Lee's lost movie. Filmed around Kansas City in the spring and summer of 1998, this unconventional Civil War drama was not marketed properly and earned only \$670,000 at the box office. However, on home video, "Devil" found an audience. It has now been released on Blu-ray and DVD by the Criterion Collection, the gold standard for home video packages. The Blu-ray version has visual detail and vivid colors that make the vernal greens of Missouri's woodlands seem to leap off the screen, according to Butler.

The new cut is 20 minutes longer than the theatrical release and helps advance the story of Quantrill's raid on Lawrence and contains never-before-seen visual anecdotes drawn from the memoirs of participants.

The new package also offers commentaries by Ang Lee who speaks eloquently about the cultural battle the film represents – one pitting Yankee ideas of universal education, upward mobility and can-do capitalism against Southern concepts of caste and chivalry. Far beyond ending slavery, he maintains, the Civil War resulted in a new civil order.

The mental and emotional progress of the war widow played by Jewel presages the rise of women's rights, Lee says. Both he and James Schamus, the producer and screenwriter, talk about the film's flowery, vaguely archaic dialogue born of a widespread admiration in the early 19th century of Shakespeare and the romantic novels of Sir Walter Scott.

Lee also praises the re-enactors who made the film possible. Other artistic directors of the film also speak of the extensive research into the period and the use of real historic buildings such as Watkins Mill State Park and the make-believe movie set at the abandoned town of Pattonsburg dressed to look like Lawrence and actually set on fire. The sound director says that the use of blasts of dozens of period firearms not only captures their distinctive "voices" but also the sound of bullets whizzing by and thunking into trees and buildings. Maybe this terrific repackaging will give "Ride with the Devil" the attention it deserves.

Ex-slaves in Arlington Cemetery's Past

Associated Press journalist Jesse J. Holland writes in the April 25, 2010 issue of the *Kansas City Star* that visitors to Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia often miss the site of the once thriving black town of Freedman's Village, built on land confiscated from Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1861 when he was given his Confederate command. More than 1,100 former slaves lived in 50 duplexes and created their own town with churches, stores, a hospital, a mess hall, a school, an "old people's home" and a laundry. It was not torn down until 1900, but there is a model of the town inside Arlington House, Lee's former home. The only trace of Freedman's Village left on the grounds are the graves in Section 27 near the Iwo Jima Memorial. There you will find rows of small, white tombstones engraved with names such as Toby or Rose.

Quantrill Collection at Gentry (Arkansas) Public Library

Richard Stewart keeps us informed of the progress made on establishing a collection of books, videos, and research materials in Arkansas to draw attention to Quantrill's men who ended up there. He tells us that the Gentry Public Library is housed in the old Carl Hardware Store that was founded by the Carl family over 100 years ago. Jesse J. Carl was a Quantrill man who is buried in Gentry. When Hollywood set out to make the film "Jesse James" starring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda, they searched areas of southern Missouri and northwest Arkansas for props and supplies, and some came from Carl Hardware Company.

Collection of Missouri County Books For Sale

Frank Miles would like to sell a collection of some 45 hardbound, Missouri history books that include the county histories that have been commissioned from time to time and other Missouri titles. In addition, there are some 16 spiral or softbound books. He is offering an original 1872 engraving of General Lee and a 14 piece set of Roseland Heaviland China in addition to the books for \$3,500. For a complete listing of the books, you can reach Mr. Miles at Santiago_gram@yahoo.com. (there is an underline between Santiago and gram).

News of Members and Friends

We send our condolences to Terry Chronister for the death of his wife Earlene on April 10, 2010. We would like to welcome as a new member Terry's neighbor Linda Stevenson from Independence, Missouri.

We were happy to welcome visitors at the April meeting from the Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas City who came to support our speaker Phil Lainhart who portrayed Alexander Majors. Our guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gary Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis. We noted that the Winter issue of *The Epitaph* from the Union Cemetery Historical Society listed John Mark Lambertson and Phil Lainhart as new directors and Jeff Davis as liaison with the Native Sons and Daughters. John Mark is director and archivist of the National Frontier Trails Museum in Independence and was shown on the front of the February 26, 2010 issue of *The*

Examiner holding a letter from a settler in the Idaho territory to his sister in Kentucky in 1864 which he had just finished transcribing.

Another visitor at the April meeting was Beth Cooper, owner of Ghost Tours of Missouri. She also participates in Paranormal Adventure Radio at 8:00 p.m. on Sundays live and on-line at www.paranormaladventureradio.com.

She has just announced that the most haunted locations in Missouri in 2010 are the Lemp Mansion in St. Louis, the Elms Resort in Excelsior Springs, the Ray County Museum in Richmond, the Prosperity School Bed and Breakfast in Joplin, and Union Station in Kansas City.

Beth says that "because of the dramatic history of Missouri, it is no surprise that there are many haunted locations. People are fascinated by ghosts and enjoy the thrill of the paranormal." In the April 14, 2010 issue of *The Examiner* Jason Offutt wrote about ghosts at the Ray County Museum.

The William Clarke Quantrill Society

This non-profit corporation is dedicated to the study of the Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas border with emphasis on the lives of Quantrill, his men, his supporters, his adversaries and the resulting historical record. For more information, please visit; www.geocities.com/quantrillsoc or send an E-mail to wcqsociety@aol.com.

Save the Little BLUE Buttons

Just \$1.00 each

