



Part I - Northbound

Tour Stop 152

You are at the site of the RADER FARM. A dwelling here was owned by the Rev. Andrew Rader, a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church - South. Rader fought with the Missouri State Guard, and then transferred to the Confederate army and obtained an appointment as chaplain. He was in Arkansas in May, 1863. Rader's oldest child was Capt. William Rader, also in the Confederate service. William was riding with the command of Maj. Thomas R. Livingston, a native of Jasper County who had raised a cavalry unit called the 1st Missouri Cavalry Battalion. In these parts, however, Union sympathizers considered Livingston and his men to be "bushwhackers." In May, 1863, Livingston entered this area with his battalion and a detachment of Cherokee cavalry.

Major Livingston had a strong connection to mining, the primary industry in Jasper County. Before the Civil War, around the time of a major discovery in Granby, Missouri, lead and zinc were found lying near the surface in many places in Jasper County. One of the first lead smelters in the county was built and operated by Thomas Livingston at French Point, on Center Creek about 2 ½ miles north of here. Livingston happened to be camping in the area of French Point when he was attacked by Union cavalry on May 14, 1863. The Confederates were dispersed that day, but remained in the neighborhood.

Enter the First Kansas Colored Infantry. Since the first week of May, this unit had been stationed at Baxter Springs, Kansas, a dozen or so miles southwest of here. The men of the First Kansas were armed and trained under the authority of Kansas Senator James Lane, who began recruiting African-American soldiers in August, 1862. He did this despite contrary orders of the War Department. The First Kansas was one of several African-American regiments that traced their origin to a time before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, 1863. The First Kansas was the only one to engage in battle before that date. Several companies of this unit fought and defeated a superior force of Southern partisan cavalry at the Battle of Island Mound, in Bates County, Missouri, October 29, 1862. Island Mound was one of the signs of turbulent times that would change the character of the Civil War, although there the First Kansas fought only under the authority of the State of Kansas.

The Emancipation Proclamation represented the Lincoln Administration's change of heart regarding the enlistment of African Americans in the federal service, and it provided the

To reach Tour Stop 152:

Exit 6 on Interstate 44 is just inside the Missouri border in the southwest corner of the state. Go north from Exit 6 on Business Route 44 (Main Street in Joplin) for 4.2 miles, to West "E" Street. Turn left. This road turns to the north, and becomes Lone Elm Road, and also jogs left then right, but stay on the road for a total of 2.9 miles until you reach Fountain Road. Tour Stop 152 is at this intersection, and the site of interest is on the land to the north and east.



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James H. Lane
1814 – 1866

The man who would be known as the “Grim Chieftan of Kansas” was born in Indiana, and rose to prominence there. He had a distinguished record as a Colonel in the Mexican War. He moved to Lawrence, Kansas Territory, in 1855, soon after (as a congressman from Indiana) he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He became a fierce “Free Soil” spokesman, and warrior, in the border wars with Missouri, and he became a Republican, as well. Lane was one of Kansas’ first U. S. Senators when Kansas became a state in 1861.



Lane was in Washington when the Civil War broke out. A contingent of veterans of the Missouri-Kansas war was in Washington as well, and Lane organized them into a Company that defended the White House in the first days of the Lincoln Administration. Then he returned to Kansas. His actions as commander of “Lane’s Brigade” in western Missouri brought him a great deal of criticism from South and North alike, most notably for the September, 1861 sack of Osceola, Missouri. His brigade was disbanded, and Lane returned for the most part to politics. In 1864, he took to the field again, as an aide to Gen. Samuel Curtis during Price’s Expedition.

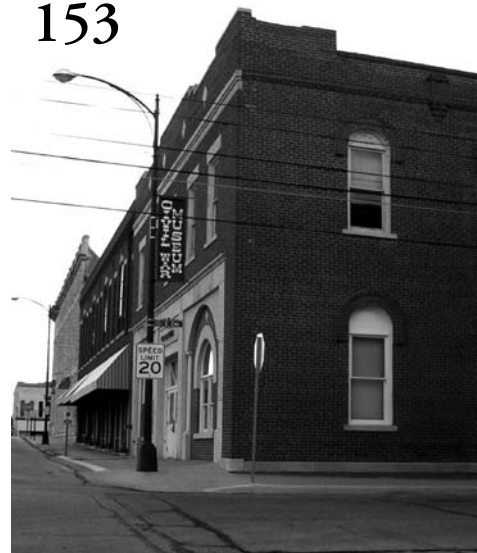
Lane shot himself in 1866. He is buried in Lawrence, Kansas.

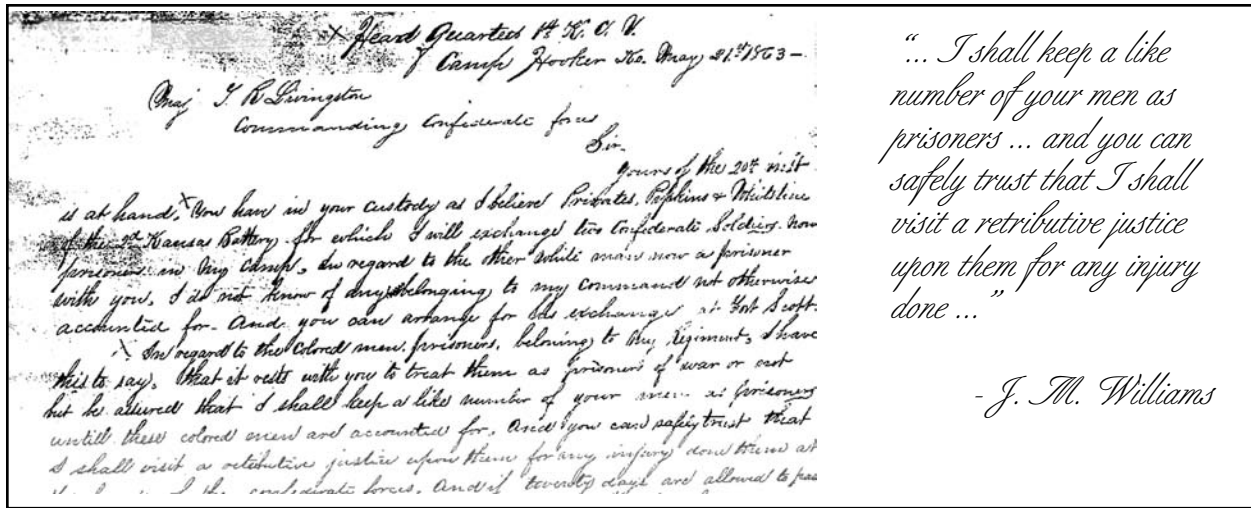
legal basis for their enrollment. On January 13, 1863, while in camp at Fort Scott, Kansas, the men of the First Kansas officially became soldiers in the U. S. Army. At about the same time, African American regiments in South Carolina and Louisiana also received this distinction. Three engagements occurred before May, 1863 involving these other units. The Rader Farm was the site of the fourth such engagement of the Civil War.

In the Spring of 1863, Union authorities selected Baxter Springs (later the site of an infamous incident involving Quantrill’s partisans) as a point of consolidation for various troops in the Union District of Kansas. The action at Rader Farm resulted from the need for subsistence for the troops assembled at Baxter Springs. A detachment of the First Kansas Colored Infantry, which had grown considerably since its baptism in October, 1862 and was near full strength, left Baxter Springs on the morning of May 18, 1863 to forage in Jasper County. The detachment consisted of 25 men of the First Kansas, and a smaller force drawn from a white artillery regiment. According to the best available evidence, their first stop was the Rader house. The federals were looting it when 200 men from Livingston’s command came crashing in from the north. At least 15 men of the First Kansas died here, and two others were taken prisoner. Livingston also held three of the white artillerymen.

Col. James M. Williams, commanding the First Kansas Colored Infantry, arrived at the Rader Farm on the morning of May 19, 1863, with another 300 troops of the regiment. He found the regiment’s dead still lying on the field, some in his words with “their brains beaten out.” Williams detained a neighbor of the Raders living just to the north, and finding that the man had previously been paroled, had him shot. Inexplicably, Williams’ men carried

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the Union dead, and the dead neighbor, into the Rader house, then burned it to the ground. Williams' troops next moved north about a mile to the town of Sherwood, and wiped it off the map. The town site lay uninhabited until the recent development of a subdivision there.

On May 20, Major Livingston corresponded with Williams on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but pointedly noted that the African American captives would not be exchanged. His position conformed to official Confederate policy, proclaimed by Jefferson Davis in December, 1862. The first test of this policy rested in the hands of Major Livingston. Williams responded the next day by threatening to retaliate in kind if Livingston's captives were harmed or killed. The story that survives, though not confirmed, is that Livingston executed one of his African American prisoners, Williams killed a Confederate in return, and Livingston's second prisoner was released. If the story is true, we can take grim satisfaction that one principle of racial equality – the value of a life – was first illustrated in the wake of the action at the Rader Farm.

On July 11, 1863, Tom Livingston was killed leading an attack on Stockton, Missouri, in Cedar County. One week after that, the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, an African-American unit, stormed Battery Wagner near Charleston, South Carolina.

Tour Stop 153

This is the CARTHAGE CIVIL WAR MUSEUM. The perfect place to get an overview of Carthage's Civil War history, and the battle of July 5, 1861. The Museum is also worth a visit just to see local artist Andy Thomas' heroic-size mural depicting the Battle as it raged in the courthouse square. The museum has a diorama depicting the battlefield that you are about to see, and a display devoted to Carthage native Belle Starr.

"... I shall keep a like number of your men as prisoners ... and you can safely trust that I shall visit a retributive justice upon them for any injury done ..."

- J. M. Williams

To reach Tour Stop 153:

Turn right on Fountain Road, and drive east for .9 mile to Main Street, Missouri Route 43, and turn left. In about a mile, at the Joplin Airport, turn right (east) on Missouri Highway 171. Drive east on this road, which will become Business Route 71, for 11.8 miles, to Garrison Avenue in Carthage. You will drive straight ahead for another four blocks to Grant Street. Turn right, and drive south one block. The next Stop is on your right before the square.

To reach Tour Stop 154:

Proceed north on Grant Street for another block, and turn left on Central Avenue. Go west on Central (which is the historic Route 66) for four blocks to N. Garrison Avenue, where you turn right. Drive north for approximately 1.2 miles, to the intersection of Highway "V", where you will see a brick home on your right, just after the intersection. Pull into the gravel drive for Tour Stop 154.

Tour Stop 154

Tour Stop 154 is the historic KENDRICK HOUSE. The house, built in 1849, is owned by Victorian Carthage, Inc., which has restored it to its Civil War-era condition and has opened it for tours and special events. Like many towns on Missouri's western border, Carthage was virtually destroyed during the Civil War - in this case, the greatest damage was done in 1863 by Southern partisans - so that few buildings remain from the pre-War period. The Kendrick House is one of the survivors. The house was not a factor in the 1861 battle, but did figure prominently in the other events and military activities that swirled around Carthage during the balance of the War.

Most notably, the Kendrick house served as headquarters for Confederate Colonel JO Shelby when his raiders visited a ravaged Carthage on their return trip, during the great raid of 1863. A skirmish, known as the Second Battle of Carthage, was fought between here and the town of Carthage on October 18, 1863. Previously, Carthage served as a major garrison point for Union troops, and the federals occupied the Kendrick House. The northern troops quartered their horses in the house, and hoof prints are very visible, still, on the parlor floor.

To reach Tour Stop 155:

Continue north on Garrison Avenue for about 1/2 mile, where a ramp lets you enter U. S. 71, northbound. Proceed north on 71 for 6.5 miles and turn left at Route M. Drive west 1.1 miles to the intersection of M and Civil War Avenue. Turn left and pull to the side of the road. Stop 155 is on the ridge behind you, to your north.

Tour Stop 155

Stop 155 is the STATE GUARD LINE OF BATTLE. A small memorial on the hillside includes a carved stone marker, replicated at some of the Tour Stops you will visit as you head south on Civil War Avenue.

You are near the line formed by the Missouri State Guard when it arrived from the north at about 8 a.m. on July 5, 1861, and stretched out along this slight ridge. Probably, the line of battle lay 1/2 mile to the north near the crest of this ridge, although the





OLD SACRAMENTO

During the Mexican War, the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers entered Mexico as part of what was known as the Doniphan Expedition. On February 28, 1847 the Missourians fought the Battle of Sacramento outside of the city of Chihuahua. Instrumental in the American victory, which opened the way to the occupation of Chihuahua, was a battery of artillery commanded by Capt. Richard Weightman. Doniphan's men captured at least two Mexican cannon at Sacramento, and brought them back to Missouri after the war. What is thought to be "Old Kickapoo" is in the Kansas State Historical Society Museum in Topeka, having been captured by the Kansans during Bleeding Kansas days.

A second captured cannon, "Old Sacramento," was in Lexington, Missouri when the Civil War began. Captain Hiram Bledsoe of the Missouri State Guard took possession of the piece, and after some refurbishment it became the centerpiece of his battery. Old Sacramento fought with Bledsoe on both sides of the Mississippi River, until it was, purportedly, melted down and recast in Alabama late in the war. Kansans claim to have "Old Sacramento" in the basement of a museum in Lawrence, Kansas. Not true.

State Guard infantry may have advanced to this point during the first phase of the battle.

Col. Richard Weightman of the State Guard, commanding a brigade, arrived here first. From his vantage point on this ridge he watched as Sigel's Union troops crossed the small stream $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in your front. Sigel placed 7 or 8 guns on the near side of this creek. Weightman had Hiram Bledsoe's battery of 3 guns, including "Old Sacramento." Soon, the rest of the State Guard's 4,000 troops came up, joining the line to the left of Weightman's position (your right). Weightman stationed Guibor's battery of four guns up the hill from you, giving the State Guard parity with Sigel's artillery. At about 11:00 a.m., the Civil War's first artillery duel commenced across this field.

Excellent cannonading on both sides took a toll during a 40 minute exchange, while State Guard cavalry probed both of Sigel's flanks. Sigel then commenced his first retrograde movement of the day.

