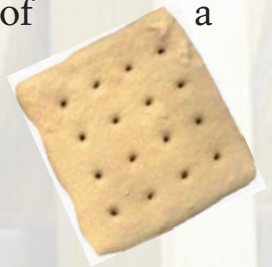


11. Quartermaster Storehouse

After the Civil War began, the army came back to Fort Scott. Many buildings in town, including this one, stored food and equipment for the soldiers. Supplies are very important because they keep soldiers fed and ready to fight.

Examine the barrels in the storeroom and look at some of the boxes in the quartermaster office. Write down two types of food that were stored here and two types of supplies that were not food that were here.

Soldiers today eat much better than they did in the Civil War. Today, soldiers eat “Meals Ready to Eat” or MREs. These meals are complete and only need water to heat up. The Civil War soldier ate mostly hardtack and salt pork. Here are pictures of a MRE and a piece of hardtack. Remove the piece of hardtack from your haversack and look at the recipe. Would you prefer to eat a MRE or the hardtack? Why?



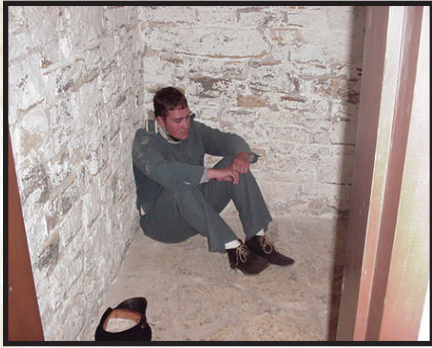
During the Civil War, the opposing army often attacked supply wagons. Can you explain why they would do this? How would attacking a supply wagon hurt the army you were fighting?



Red Letter

12. Guardhouse

Life on the border during the Civil War was adventurous. Kansans and Missourians raided each other up and down the border. Fort Scott was closely guarded. Spies, Confederate prisoners, and Union soldiers who got in trouble were jailed in Fort Scott. This building housed many of the troublemakers until a new prison was built later in the war.



Locked in Cell



Standing on Barrel



Tied on Sawbuck

Here are some typical punishments of the time. Which one of these punishments would you like the least? Tell why.

A soldier who deserted the Army was badly punished. During wartime, the army shot deserters. Look at the “Strict Rules” exhibit in the guardhouse. Write below what the punishment was for desertion during peacetime. How do you feel about the army shooting deserters?



Red Letters

13. African American Soldiers



In 1863, on this parade ground, I saw former slaves become soldiers in the U.S. Army. My friend, Moses, was born into slavery in 1844. At 18 years old, he ran away from the Holt plantation and joined the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry. He was one of many to serve this nation proudly.

From your haversack, retrieve the "Emancipation Proclamation." Use this as a guide to fill in the letters missing from the following sentence.

"That on the __irst day of January, in the year __four Lord one tho__sand ei__ht __undred and six __y-__hree, all persons held as slaves w__thin any State or desi__nated part of a state, th__ people whe__eof shall then be in rebellion against the United __tates, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

The missing letters of the sentence combine to spell a phrase that describes how the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry performed in combat.

Fill them in to find out what the phrase is!

Be sure to keep the letters in order.

" _____ like _____ "

As you stand looking at the parade ground, imagine yourself as one of the first African Americans to become a soldier in the U.S. Army. What are your thoughts and feelings?



Red Letter

14. Hospital

By 1864, the war was still being fought. I was 18 by then, so I joined the army. I fought at the battle of Mine Creek, got shot, and was treated here in the hospital. I was lucky that I survived. Do the activities on this page to discover more about medicine at the time.

Below are items that were used in the hospital. All are on display today. Can you guess what each one was used for? Write your answer below each item.



Chamber Pots



Apothecary



Pitcher and Wash Basin

Read the exhibit panels in the hospital and then answer the following.

Where did one doctor wipe his scalpel prior to surgery? _____

How did doctors wet thread? _____

What didn't they know about? _____

As a surgeon in the Civil War, you often had to make choices. For example, you sometimes had to choose between working hours to save a soldier's leg or saving another soldier's life. What would you choose and why?



Red Letter
