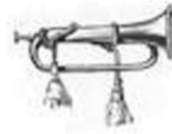




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

4125 NW Willow Drive

Kansas City MO 64116

An IRC 501(c)(3)

Charitable Organization

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

Join us on Facebook!

585th Regular Meeting

Wednesday, April 8, 2026

Milburn Golf and Country Club

7501 West 69th Street, Overland Park, KS 66204

Social hour begins at 5:00 p.m. and dinner is at 6:00 p.m.

The meeting will include a plated dinner at a cost of \$35.00 per person.

Reservations are required in order to attend the dinner meeting.

Reservation Deadline: Tuesday, March 31st.

To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

April Program

At our dinner meeting on April 8th Round Table member **Arnold W. Schofield** will give a program titled: "Remembering Women Warriors."

One of the least known and almost forgotten aspects of the Civil War is that individual women served as combat soldiers. Contemporary research indicates that 250 women soldiers served in the Union and Confederate armies.

At left is a photograph of Frances L. Clatin, who disguised herself as "Jack Williams" in order to fight for the Union. She claimed to have enlisted in a Missouri regiment along with her husband and fought in several battles. Photo is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Dinner Meeting Reservations and Payments

- **A reservation is required in order to attend the dinner meeting. All reservations must be submitted to Marlene Natoli by Tuesday, March 31st.** This will ensure that an accurate count can be submitted to the Milburn Country Club on Wednesday, one week ahead of the dinner meeting, as specified in our contract with the Country Club.
- Please e-mail or call Marlene if you are planning on attending. To make a reservation, call Marlene at 913-764-1336 or e-mail her at <mailto:marnatoli@att.net> If you send Marlene an e-mail and do not get confirmation back, then you do not have a reservation.
- **Please note that the cost of a dinner is \$35.00 per person.** If you make a reservation, but are not able to attend the dinner meeting for any reason, you *must* contact Marlene Natoli by either phone or e-mail prior to the reservation deadline to cancel. You are responsible for the cost of your meal if you made a reservation, did not attend, and did not cancel before the deadline.
- You can pay for your meal at the dinner meeting or by mailing a check to **Dick Titterington**. Make check payable to the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City. Dick's mailing address is: 4125 NW Willow Drive, Kansas City MO 64116.
- You can also pay for your dinner using a credit or debit card. The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City is now accepting digital payments. This process is simple to use and secure. The Round Table uses the Square Digital Payment Processing System. Square charges the Round Table a fee for this service. The Round Table passes this fee on to its members who choose to use this service. The fees are slightly more if you pay online than paying in person at our dinner meetings. For more information or to see a schedule of the processing fees charged, visit our website https://cwrtkc.org/digital_payments/

Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the April dinner meeting: Sherry chicken with boursin mashed potatoes and vegetable medley. Dessert will be the Chef's choice. All dinners are served with house salad and Milburn house dressing, sliced bread, iced tea, water, and coffee.

Gluten free and vegetarian meals are available with advance notice. Please advise **Marlene Natoli** if you require a gluten free or vegetarian meal when making

your reservation. Also, if you have a food allergy, Marlene requests that you please be very specific on what items you can't eat on that month's menu when making your dinner reservation.

This Month's Speaker



Arnold W. Schofield

Arnold W. Schofield was born and raised in the village of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts. After graduating from High School in 1960, he joined the U.S. Army and began a civil service career of more than 50 years. Arnold completed Basic Training at Fort Dix, New Jersey and was transferred for Medical Training at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. There he was trained as a combat Medic and Medical Laboratory Technician. His active-duty tour of duty was as a Biological Warfare Technician at Fort Detrick, Maryland, where he was promoted to Specialist 5th Class, and at the Tropical Research Medical Lab in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

While attending college on the GI Bill, Arnold worked as a part-time Deputy Sheriff in Frederick County, Maryland. In 1972 he began a 33-year career with the National Park Service. He was stationed at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and Fort Scott National Historic Site. During those years, Arnold also completed Temporary Duty Assignments at Antietam and Gettysburg National Battlefields and at Delaware National Recreational Area. He retired from the Park Service in 2005. Arnold served as the Superintendent of Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site in Linn County, Kansas for five years.

Arnold has over 50 years of experience in Civil War Battlefield Preservation. He has been a member of the American Battlefield Trust for more than 20 years. Arnold is a co-founder of the Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation. This organization has raised 1.25 million dollars, which was used to purchase 320 acres of land, produced a Mine Creek brochure, republished a book on the Mine Creek battle, and assisted in the production of a TV special on the Battle of Mine Creek. He has been a member of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City since 1987.

In 1986 Arnold and Clara Martens married and raised their son Austin in Fort Scott. Clara also retired as a Licensed Social Worker after having a 40-year career at Fort Scott Mercy Hospital. Austin is married to Riley Phfoul. They train horses, raise Angus cattle, and have four beautiful daughters.

Arnold served as president of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City in 2003. He received the Steve Treaster Civil War Preservation Award in 2012 and the Valiant Service Award in 2009 and again in 2016. Arnold currently serves as Director of Preservation for the Round Table.

Program: Remembering Women Warriors

One of the least known and almost forgotten aspects of the Civil War is that individual women served as combat soldiers. Contemporary research indicates that 250 women soldiers served in the Union and Confederate armies. There were probably more, but since all the women disguised themselves as men and used a masculine alias or name, the total number of women warriors will probably never be known.

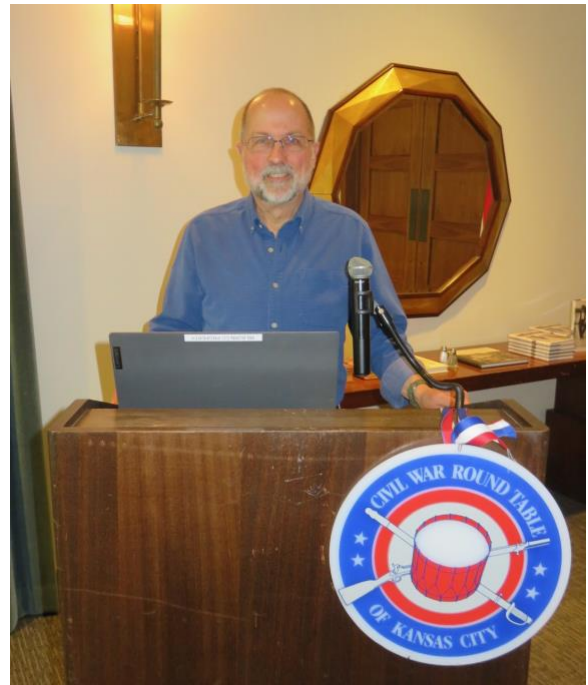
This program is an overview or outline of these women warriors and will focus on the who, why, when, and where they served. It will also include a description of primary resources and will mention several known female soldiers from Kansas and Missouri. There will be special emphasis on one who lived in Kansas for eight or so years after the Civil War.

Last Month's Program

At our dinner meeting on March 18th, **Mr. John L. Hopkins** gave an excellent program about his book titled: *The World Will Never See the Like: The Gettysburg Reunion of 1913*. Attendance at the meeting was 52.

The following summary is from the Amazon Books website:

“The 1913 Gettysburg reunion is a story of 53,000 old comrades and former foes reunited, and of the tension, even half a century later, between competing narratives of reconciliation and remembrance.

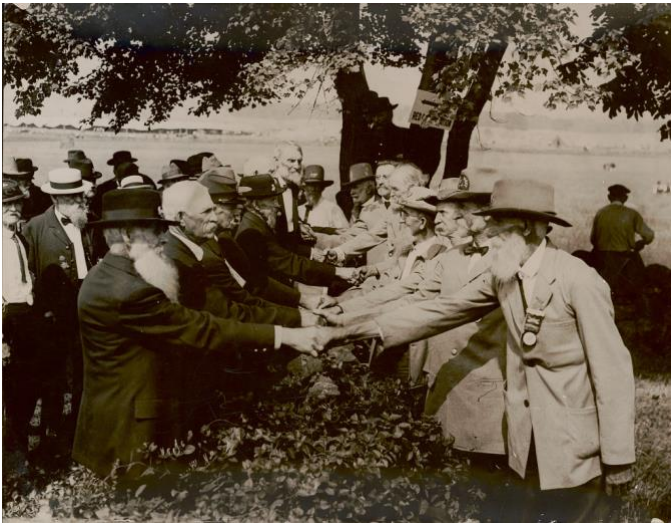


March Speaker Mr. John L. Hopkins

“For seven days the old soldiers lived under canvas tents, in stifling heat, on a 280-acre encampment run by the U.S. Army. They swapped stories, debated still-simmering controversies about the battle, and fed tall tales to gullible reporters. On July 3, the aging survivors of Pickett's Division and the Philadelphia Brigade shook hands across the wall on Cemetery Ridge, in the reunion's climactic photo op [see photo on Page 4].

“Some of the battle's leading personalities attended, including Union III Corps commander Dan Sickles, who at age 92 was still eager to explain to anyone who would listen the indispensable role he claimed to have played in the Union victory. Also present was Helen Dortch Longstreet, the widow of Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, who devoted her life and considerable energies to defending the reputation of her general. Both wrote articles from the reunion that were syndicated in newspapers across the country. There was even a cameo appearance by a young and as-yet unknown cavalry officer named George S. Patton Jr.”

Mr. Hopkins said for men on both sides, the reunion was unlike anything they had ever experienced. It blotted out whatever hatred they had. It changed their thinking about their enemies. The secret to the success of the reunion was that everyone ignored the differences that began the war. Each side took up their cause and fought for what they believed in. For the Confederate soldiers, they fought for states' rights, not slavery. For the Union soldiers, they fought to restore the Union. Mr. Hopkins said the “Lost Cause” narrative was deeply engrained by then. Most people subscribed to that narrative.



Old soldiers of the North and South shaking hands over the wall at the Angle at Gettysburg

How the 1913 Gettysburg Reunion Got Started

The following text is from the book: *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, Report of the Pennsylvania Commission, December 31, 1913.*

“In his Biennial Message to the General Assembly, on January 5, 1909, then Governor of Pennsylvania, Honorable Edwin S. Stuart stated:

“We are approaching the fiftieth anniversary of the most decisive battle of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, fought on Pennsylvania soil, at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. The commanding General of the Union forces was a distinguished Pennsylvanian and on that memorable field thousands of Pennsylvania’s sons won imperishable fame.

“Many of the men of these commands are still living, and many will be living on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, and it would be entirely in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the people of the Commonwealth to properly recognize and fittingly observe this anniversary. Other States, both north and south, whose sons fought at Gettysburg, will surely co-operate in making the occasion one that will stand foremost in the martial history of the world.”

“Governor Stuart recommended “that a commission be created, with authority to invite the co-operation of the other States, and to make report to the next Session of the General Assembly.”

“Such statements and recommendations meeting the unanimous approval of both Houses, resulting in the Act of May 1909, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission for such purposes and appropriating \$5,000 for its preliminary expenses. He appointed General Louis Wagner [Senior Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic] as chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission.”

Mr. Hopkins, said the reunion was originally scheduled for July 1-4, 1913. Union General Dan Sickles proposed an Eternal Peace Memorial and the veterans supported this idea. Pennsylvania budgeted \$300,000 for the camp and \$500,000 for the Peace Memorial. This was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in June 1911. Congress appropriated only \$150,000. However, the total cost of the 1913 Reunion was \$1,175,000.

In May 1912, 14 months before the encampment, they finally had the first meeting to plan the event. “Do nothing” General Wagner had to be replaced by Col. James M. Schoonmaker. There was a mad dash to the finish line. The reunion was scheduled to open June 29 and close July 4, 1913.

Upcoming Civil War Round Table Programs

Our monthly dinner meetings are typically held on the third Wednesday of each month. However, the dinner meetings in April and May had to be rescheduled due to scheduling conflicts at Milburn Country Club.

- **May 27, 2026: Dr. Brian M. Jordan** will be our speaker. His topics are: “Final Resting Places: Reflections on the Meaning of Civil War Graves” and “More Than an Eagle on the Button: Black Lives Beyond the Battlefield.”
- **June 17, 2026:** Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will give a program titled: “Gunpowder Girls.”
- **July 15, 2026: Dr. Chris Mackowski**, Editor-in-chief and co-founder of Emerging Civil War will give a program titled: “The Last Days of Stonewall Jackson.”
- **August 19, 2026: James Hessler** will give a program about the dispute between Union Generals George Meade and Daniel Sickles over command of the Union troops at the Peach Orchard during the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg.
- **September 16, 2026: Robert J. Amsler, Jr.** will give a program about railroads during the Civil War and their use as both strategic and tactical assets.
- **October 21, 2026: David Jackson** will give a program titled: “Lockdown: Outlaws, Lawmen, and Frontier Justice in Jackson County MO.”
- **November 18, 2026: Jeff Kluever** will give a program about U.S. Colored Troops at the Battle of New Market VA.
- **December 9, 2026: Mr. Ron Coddington** will be speaking about Civil War photography. He is a Civil War historian, author, and editor.

Membership Update

Our treasurer, **Dick Titterington**, indicated that as of March 19th, a total of 91 members had paid their membership dues for 2026. Thank you for supporting our Round Table. Your membership dues pay for our speakers' travel expenses, which enables us to attract high quality speakers.

Member News and Announcements

- **Don Bates** said he is moving into Village on Mission, an assisted living facility located at 71st Street and Mission Road in Prairie Village.
- **Liz Edmundson** sent a very nice e-mail in support of **Dick Titterington** on March 16th:

"Hi Dave,

"I thought I would share this picture [see below] that I took a few weeks ago when Dick Titterington was giving us a tour of Byrams Ford/Bloody Hill.

"This was the last week of our four semester UMKC Missouri Civil War class that Dick taught.

"He was an excellent teacher. As someone new to Civil War history it provided me with so much knowledge. He told a wonderful story with excellent maps and pictures.

"You will notice the two CWRTKC members towards Dicks right arm.

"I am hopeful that you might include this in an upcoming newsletter. He really deserves some recognition for his hard work!

Liz Edmundson"



Dick Titterington leading a tour of the Byrams Ford/Bloody Hill area on February 25th

Thank you, Liz and thank you, Dick!

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #721

Disguised as Rebels

During the civil War, especially in Missouri, Union and Confederate troops often disguised themselves as their enemy by wearing the uniform of their enemy. This was very easy for Union troops to do because the Confederate guerrillas or Bushwhackers wore civilian clothes and not a regulation uniform. The conclusion of the following after-action report includes such a successful incident of disguise. This type of action was extremely hazardous, because if a soldier was captured wearing the uniform of the enemy he could and was often "Shot or Hung on the Spot" as a spy. This after-action report is located in Vol. 34, Part I of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion on Pages 957 -958.

Skirmishes on Mill and Honey Creeks, Mo.

May 30-31, 1864

To: "Captain H. D. Moore,
Commanding Post. Neosho, Missouri;
June 2, 1864.

Sir:

On the 29th of May 1864, by your order, I took command of 30 men, composed of detachments of Companies H, L, and M of the Eighth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia and accompanied by Lieutenant Hunter, marched in the direction of Huff's Mill in Arkansas. As we proceeded down Indian Creek, we learned that two Bushwhackers had passed down a few hours in advance, robbing several poor families as they went. We followed their trail till night, then ambuscaded [set up an ambush on] the road and rested until 2 o'clock in the morning.

We then proceeded through Rutledge and having learned that several Bushwhackers, besides those we were trailing, had passed up Mill Creek, we found their trail and followed it. We arrived at last at the house of a Bushwhacker by the name of Waitman. We there discovered a considerable quantity of provisions and some Federal clothing. Believing that this was a Bushwhacker Rendezvous, I sent Lieutenant Hunter with the main body of my command with instructions to move slowly up the valley, while I with the remainder searched the thickets and ravines on our flanks.

The keen crack of rifles and revolvers soon rang out on both sides of me, accompanied by the hearty yells of my brave boys. The fight soon over, I found my boys all

unhurt and two Bushwhackers dead on the ground. I presented the horses of the dead Bushwhackers to the brave lads who had killed them and then proceeded over the hills to Butler’s Creek. We found a hidden tan yard, which we destroyed. We reached Butler’s Creek in the evening, ambuscaded the road, and rested till 2 o’clock of the 31st, when we proceeded in a southwesterly direction, in order to strike Honey Creek, where we learned a “Dancing Party” was going on, attended by the NOTORIOUS THIEF, Lieutenant McGee and seven of their men. As we proceeded, however, we were discovered, as signal guns were fired by the Bushwhackers on the hills. We accomplished nothing more than the capture of a few good quilts and blankets left in their deserted camps.

I burned the houses, or rather hovels, where they harbored [camped] and proceeded to the party. We arrived too late to dance any ourselves, but we made Lieutenant McGee and his men dance in the following manner. As we were at the house consulting, we discovered a man, whom we supposed to be McGee himself, approaching us. When he discovered us he got up and dusted, followed by Lieutenant Hunter and three others. They followed until they were a full mile from the command, when they ran upon McGee’s whole party (seven besides himself), charged them like madmen, killed two on the spot, wounded another, and chased the balance more than a mile. They then gathered up as many horses as they could and came back, expressing themselves highly pleased with their “fun.”

I immediately presented the captured horses and arms to these noble boys, and while our horses were grazing, I took one man and having laid aside our coats and made OURSELVES LOOK MUCH AS BUSHWHAQCKERS as possible, we ran to a REBEL HOUSE half a mile distant and rushing in, covered with sweat, hastily informed the lady that 200 Federals had broken in upon us and killed two of our men and that Lieutenant McGee had sent us to get every horse that would do to ride. She soon furnished us with three horses belonging to McGee’s party, which we gladly received and went on our way rejoicing. Being now encumbered with a number of lead horses and having obtained the information for which you sent me out, I marched for camp, arriving on the evening of the 1st of June, 1864.

In conclusion, I will say that I am proud to command such men as formed my detachment on this occasion. Lieutenant Hunter, of company H, is an officer after my own heart. Every man also did his duty well. Hunger, fatigue, loss of sleep, and every privation was borne without one word of complaint. With such officers and men under my command, I feel sure of success in almost any enterprise.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN R. KELSO,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.”

Now then, being disguised as the enemy, Captain Kelso also added to the success of his mission by acquiring three more enemy horses and most important, identifying a Bushwhacker Home for future observation, possible attack, and destruction, as the War Went On!

The Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee

The Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing was fought on April 6-7, 1862. The following text and data is from the Shiloh National Military Park visitor center:

“What is the Price of War? The number of casualties at Shiloh – more than America had sustained in all its previous wars combined – shocked a divided nation. Contrary to what many had believed when war broke out in 1861, it was now evident a long, brutal bloodbath lay ahead.

“It was also clear that while nearly 3,500 soldiers had been killed outright, and hundreds more of the mortally wounded would perish in coming weeks, Shiloh’s cost could not be measured by deaths alone. Thousands had been wounded, lost limbs, would die or be disabled by sickness or disease, or would waste away in enemy prisons. Others were forever haunted by the horrors they’d experienced. On the home front, communities grieved the loss of countless brothers, sons, fathers, uncles, friends, and neighbors.”

The total casualties at Shiloh were 23,746.

Table 1 – Combat Losses at Shiloh

	Union	Confederate
Total troops	66,812	44,699
Total casualties	13,047	10,699
Reported killed	1,754	1,728
Reported wounded	8,408	8,012
Reported missing or captured	2,885	959

Photographs of Shiloh National Military Park



Shiloh National Military Park Visitor Center



Mississippi Monument



Iowa Monument



Tennessee Monument



Union General W.H.L. Wallace's Headquarters



Confederate General Daniel Ruggles' Battery



General W.H.L. Wallace Mortuary Monument



Cherry Mansion in Savannah TN.

This is the house of Unionist William H. Cherry and his wife Ann Irwin Cherry. On March 17, at Cherry's request, General Grant established his headquarters here.



Stone's Battery on Grant's Last Line of defense



Front side of Cherry Mansion faces Tennessee River.



U.S. Grant's Headquarters, Savannah TN



Back side of Cherry Mansion. Union Generals C. F. Smith and W.H.L. Wallace both died in this house.