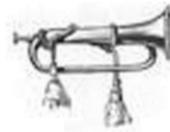




# BORDER



# BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

### President

Gary Nevius

### First Vice-President

Deb Buckner

### Second Vice-President

Blair Hosford

### Treasurer

Dick Titterington

### Dinner Mtg. Coordinator

Marlene Natoli

### Secretary

Judy Smith

### Director of Preservation

Arnold Schofield

### Sergeant at Arms

Lane Smith

### Chaplain

Father Dave Holloway

### Historian

Don Bates, Sr.

### Border Bugle Editor

Dave Pattison

[depattis@gmail.com](mailto:depattis@gmail.com)

### Website Administrator

Dick Titterington

### Board of Directors

John Kussman

Blair Tarr

Les Thierolf

### Chairman of the Board, Monnett Battle of Westport Fund (Ex-Officio)

Daniel L. Smith

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!

## 559th Regular Meeting Wednesday, January 17, 2024

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. (note new time)

The meeting will include a plated dinner at a cost of \$34.00 per person.

Reservations are required in order to attend the dinner meeting.

**Reservation Deadline: Tuesday, January 9th.**

**To make a dinner reservation, please contact Marlene Natoli:**

<mailto:marnatoli@att.net>

Phone: 913-764-1336

## January Program



Civil War Round Table member **Dick Titterington** will be giving a program titled: "Sterling Price Returns: The Southern Counter-offensive to Retake Missouri in 1861."

Following the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Confederate Major General Sterling Price breaks away from his alliance with Brigadier General Ben McCulloch, to head north for the Missouri River. What follows is the siege and capture of Lexington, Missouri and the Federal response by Missouri's commander, Major General John Charles Fremont.

## Happy New Year!

### Dinner Meeting Reservations and Payments

- All reservations must be submitted to **Marlene Natoli** by Tuesday, one week before the CWRT dinner meeting. 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 Natoli** each month if you are planning on attending. To make a reservation, contact Marlene at 913-764-1336 or e-mail her at <mailto:marnatoli@att.net> **Marlene said if you send her an e-mail and do not get confirmation back, then you do not have a reservation.**
- A reservation is required in order to attend the dinner meeting. Last month we had six people who showed up without making a dinner reservation!! This caused a major problem because there were not enough tables, chairs, and places set up ahead of time. Milburn's dining room staff had to scramble at the last minute in order to seat everyone.
- The cost of a dinner is **\$34.00 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://cwrk.org/digital\\_payments/](https://cwrk.org/digital_payments/)

### Dinner Menu

Milburn Golf and Country Club will serve the following meal at the January dinner meeting: Mediterranean Chicken Roulade, lemon basil sauce, asparagus, and roasted potatoes. Dessert will be Chocolate Gateau. 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



**Round Table Member Dick Titterington**

**Dick Titterington**, also known as “The Civil War Muse”, is an amateur historian with a particular interest in the American Civil War. Dick maintains a website, (<http://www.thecivilwarmuse.com/>) that provides virtual tours of Civil War battlefields with interesting facts about the battle and biographies of key individuals. The virtual tours allow you to travel back in time and personally take walking and auto tours of various battlefields and expeditions. Area maps, waypoints and pictures are provided to orient and guide you through your visit.

Dick also has a blog “Trans-Mississippi Musings” (<http://www.transmississippimusings.com/>) writing about interesting stories that took place in the Trans-Mississippi Theater during the American Civil War, including the Reconstruction Era following the war.

Dick is currently retired and living in the greater Kansas City metropolitan area, after a 26-year career as an Information Technology professional.

Dick is the website admin for the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City (<http://www.cwrtkc.org/>) and the Battle of Westport (<http://www.battleofwestport.org/>).

Dick has volunteered for SPARK (Senior Peers Actively Renewing Knowledge) teaching classes on the Civil War in Missouri. SPARK is an Elderhostel Lifelong Learning Institute (LLI) and a member of the Elderhostel Institute Network (EIN). SPARK partners with the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

## Live Auction Book Sales

We would like to thank Round Table member **Arnold Schofield** for managing the book sales each month. The money raised during the book sales helps the Round Table bring in nationally known speakers. Arnold said the book sales in 2023 raised approximately \$2,000. Arnold will auction off the following Civil War books in January:

- *The Centennial History of the Civil War (3 volume set: The Coming Fury, Terrible Swift Sword and Never Call Retreat)* by Bruce Catton. Published in 1965. Each volume is in excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover. Bruce Catton was the first recipient of our Round Table's Harry S. Truman Award in 1959.
- *Man of Douglas, Man of Lincoln: The Political Odyssey of James Henry Lane* by Ian Spurgeon. Published in 2008. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *The Real Custer: From Boy General to Tragic Hero* by James S. Robbins. Published in 2014. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *Reading the Man: A Portrait of R. E. Lee Through His Private Letters* by Elizabeth Brown Pryor. Published in 2007. In excellent condition with dust jacket and mylar cover. January is Robert E. Lee's birth month. He was born on January 19, 1807 and died on October 12, 1870.

## Last Month's Program

At the dinner meeting on December 13<sup>th</sup>, **Dr. Diane Mutti Burke**, Professor of History at the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC), gave a very interesting presentation titled: "Scattered to the Four Winds of the Earth", The Civilian Refugee Crisis in the American Civil War. Total attendance at the meeting was 59.



**December Speaker – Dr. Diane Mutti Burke**

The following is a detailed summary of Dr. Mutti Burke's presentation:

Dr. Mutti Burke said she plans to write a book about the Civilian Refugee Crisis in the American Civil War. She has been doing preliminary research for ten years. However, she got sidetracked when she was made Chair of the History Department at UMKC.



**Martial Law: George Caleb Bingham's depiction of the execution of Union Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11.**

On August 25, 1863, Union General Thomas Ewing issued General Order No. 11. This resulted in the eviction of citizens from four Missouri counties: Jackson, Cass, Bates, and Vernon counties. All citizens were removed, except for those who were loyal to the Union. Those who could prove their loyalty had to move within a mile of Union camps. The forced exit of civilians was one of the

most dramatic and egregious actions of the Civil War. Dr. Mutti Burke said a lot of people in the U.S. don't know what happened here.

Dr. Mutti Burke wanted to look at refugees as a whole, including those who lived outside of Missouri. Order No. 11 was a small piece of what took place during the Civil War. She is not focused as much on refugees due to the war (campaigns, battles, etc.) In general, she found that poor, white, and indigenous peoples were displaced.

Refugees throughout the south were where there was a high concentration of troops, divided loyalties, and political violence. People were displaced in the border states and throughout the south. The refugee crisis resulted from displaced civilian populations in the south and the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

For those people who were forced out of their homes, what happened to them? People left. White women, children, and the elderly were left to tend to their households and farms. Indigenous people and enslaved people faced other hardships. They were not accepted or welcomed.

Factors affecting refugees:

- Movement of the armies.
- Death and destruction.
- Occupation of territory.
- Confiscation of properties,
- Political loyalties (guerrilla bands vs. Union troops).

Many slaves fled to the Union troops. However, for many slaves, escaping was fraught with danger.

Where were the refugees relocated? How did they get there? Who assisted them? Some headed west. Some got aid from family members or the kindness of strangers. People were afraid to help people of different political persuasion. Refugees moved to Texas, Indiana, and Illinois. Many went to cities for safety and employment. Many moved away for the duration of the war.

Indigenous people were not welcome. Soldiers helped some indigenous people. The crisis was so acute that the Federal Government ended up helping displaced people. Displaced whites were treated better than slaves or indigenous people.

When refugees went back home, they found their houses destroyed and their enslaved workers gone. They had to rebuild or move on. Free people had to find work in nearby cities or go west for settlement. They had to deal with violence and the taking of their land.

Dr. Mutti Burke said she did research at the National Archives in New York City on seven former slave states (MO, AR, KY, WV, VA, MD, SC) and the District of Columbia. She found a lot of reports made by the U.S. Sanitary Commission regarding refugees. Dr. Mutti Burke said she just scratched the surface in her research.

The refugee situation in Missouri was one of the most acute. Refugees reached Missouri before other areas of the south. People were displaced from the border area. The Civil War became a "hard war" due to the Kansas-Missouri border conflict.

The state of Missouri was conflicted in 1861. People could maintain their lifestyle if Missouri stayed in the Union. Claiborne Fox Jackson was elected as the 15th governor of Missouri and served from January 3, 1861 until July 31, 1861, when he was forced out by the Unionist majority in the legislature, after planning to force secession of the state. In the fall of 1861, Jackson started a pro-Confederate secessionist government and was pushed into northern Arkansas. Missouri remained under the control of Union troops.

Hostilities continued from Bleeding Kansas between Kansas troops and Missouri guerrillas. Many Missouri men joined the Confederate, militia, and guerrilla forces. They stole from people they didn't agree with.

Refugees consisting of whites, indigenous, and enslaved people began being displaced in the spring and summer of 1861. Hundreds of Missouri Unionists were pushed into Kansas. In southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas, they headed to St. Louis. In the spring and summer of 1861, Unionists were pushed out of Missouri, especially after the Battle of Wilson's Creek, which was a Confederate victory.

Once Union forces took control of Missouri, they had to maintain control. The Missouri countryside belonged to the Missouri guerrillas. Local secessionists provided aid to the guerrillas. The Union Army established Martial Law in 1861. Missourians had to take an oath of loyalty. They had to provide aid to the Union. If they owned slaves, they were considered to be disloyal to the Union.

It was not unheard of for secessionists to be shot or hung without the right of a fair trial. Irregular Jayhawk units held resentments against Missouri guerrillas. Jennison's Jayhawkers served during the fall and winter of 1861-1862 in western Missouri, during which time they made frequent raids and stole livestock, freed slaves, etc.

Missouri Confederate bushwhackers pointed to the Union units as the reason they joined the guerrillas. They hit the Union forces and then went back into the brush. Their attacks were just as brutal as the Jayhawkers'. The guerrillas were ruthless. They hung men and burned their homes.

The conflict decimated farms in Missouri. Fields were barren, homes burned, livestock run off, and slaves gone. No one escaped the destruction. Farmers had so little to give. Men and boys hid in the woods to preserve their livestock. It was difficult to farm under those circumstances. Men left women and children at home. Many fled under cover of night and joined the guerrilla

fighters or headed to cities like St. Louis. They headed to Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, and Kentucky. They also headed west due to the 1862 Homestead Act and the prospect of mining in Colorado. Many headed west to avoid the Union Draft. Many men and women headed west during the Civil War. They were left with no other option and they suffered grave economic loss by abandoning their property.

Starting in the summer of 1861, enslaved people saw an opportunity to escape slavery. Free slaves escaped to Kansas or to Union troops. A lot of Missouri Unionists owned slaves. A few Missourians reclaimed their slaves. They could refugee their slaves by moving them to the deep south in Texas.

Once refugees made the decision to leave, they had little time to prepare. They moved to be with family and friends or wherever they could get aide. It was very risky and dangerous. Women and children traveled overland. It was difficult for secessionists who had to get through the Union lines. It was safer to travel in numbers. But it was difficult to get help. If someone helped the wrong people, they could be retaliated against.

It was difficult for slave owners to maintain the slaves on their farms. The slaves had to be locked up at night. Bushwhackers were particularly brutal. In the fall of 1863, enslaved people traveled at night to get to Union lines. Unionists and contraband could get assistance from Union troops. Union officers asked for resources to help the refugees (women, children, and the elderly). The refugees overwhelmed the Union camps. There was a lack of food and shelter. One solution was to put people to work in the Union camps.

In 1862, Kansas Senator James Lane recruited colored troops. However, African-American recruitment made it more difficult to help enslaved people.

Most refugees made it to safety, but others found that problems were still following them. They were not welcome due to political disagreements. Few Missourians were willing to help women. They stole their possessions. However, the guerrilla forces couldn't be effective without help from Missouri women.

General Ewing made the decision to evict citizens from the border. The District of the Border was established. Ewing had a list of guerrilla women and by mid-summer of 1863 the Union began arresting women. On August 13, 1863 a makeshift prison in Kansas City, which held some guerrilla women, collapsed. Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence KS took place on August 21, 1863. A total of 160-180 men were killed and the town was torched. Ewing issued Order No. 11 on August 25, 1863. Ewing thought the best chance to eliminate violence was to evacuate Jackson, Cass, Bates, and Vernon counties.

Union soldiers burned farms and homes and confiscated livestock. Martial Law was established. The

summer of 1863 was very hot for women, children, and the elderly heading south. Confederate sympathizers fled to Texas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and California.

General Ewing's Order No. 11 was rescinded in January 1864. However, vast stretches of western Missouri were desolated. This area became known as the "Burnt District." There is a monument to the "Burnt District" in Harrisonville MO. The population of western Missouri dwindled to those that could get protection from the Union army. General Order No. 11 resulted in the unprecedented eviction of civilians. It resulted from a decade of bad blood. August of 1863 was the culmination of years of displacement.

On March 3, 1865, Congress passed "An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees" to provide food, shelter, clothing, medical services, and land to displaced Southerners, including newly freed African Americans.

## Upcoming Civil War Round Table Programs

Our monthly dinner meetings are typically held on the third Wednesday of each month. However, the December 2024 meeting will be held on the second Wednesday of the month.

- **February 21, 2024:** In honor of Black History Month, **George Pettigrew** will be giving a program about the Buffalo Soldiers.
- **March 20, 2024:** **Kendall D. Gott**, Army veteran of Desert Storm and the Senior Historian at the U.S. Army Combat Studies Institute will give a program titled: "Sitting on the Fence: Living in Bleeding Kansas Between the Factions."
- **April 17, 2024:** Former Round Table member **Dr. Dave Schafer** will give a program about Jayhawker and Abolitionist James Montgomery.
- **May 15, 2024:** **Michael Lang** will present a program about Lee's Maryland Campaign in 1862.
- **June 19, 2024:** **Dr. Rebecca Jo Plant**, associate professor in History at the University of California, San Diego, will give a program about her book titled: *Of Age: Boy Soldiers and Military Power in the Civil War Era*.
- **July 17, 2024:** **David N. Duncan**, President of the American Battlefield Trust, will be speaking about Battlefield Preservation.
- **August 21, 2024:** **Dr. Tai Edwards**, associate professor of history and director of the Kansas Studies Institute at Johnson County Community College will give a program titled: "The Civil War and Colonization of Indigenous Peoples."

- **September 18, 2024: Dr. Megan Bever**, associate professor of history and chair of the Social Sciences Department at Missouri Southern State University, will give a program titled: “At War with King Alcohol.”
- **October 16, 2024: Dr. Thomas Curran** will be giving a program titled: “Women at War: Female Confederate Prisoners & Union Military Justice.
- **November 20, 2024: Dr. Mitchell Klingenberg** with the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, will give a program about Union General John Reynolds.
- **December 11, 2024:** This will be a musical program to celebrate the holidays.

### Change in Dinner Meeting Start Time in 2024

The following change will take effect starting this month: Social hour will be from 5:00-6:00 p.m. and dinner will begin at 6:00 p.m. This will allow Milburn’s staff and our members to get home at an earlier time.

### Please Renew Your Membership for 2024

If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in the Round Table for 2024. Membership dues for individuals are \$40 and membership dues for couples or families are \$60. Non-resident membership dues are \$20.

Our membership dues are used to pay for our speakers’ travel expenses, our administrative expenses, and our contributions to battlefield preservation, including the American Battlefield Trust and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund.

Thank you for supporting the Round Table!

### Member News:

We would like to welcome new member **Dr. Donna Devlin**, who lives in Lyons KS. Dr. Devlin is Assistant Professor of American History and Government at Sterling College, located in Sterling KS. She is interested in the Bleeding Kansas territorial period, James Lane, the Kansas-Missouri cross border violence, the land claims process and settlement conflicts. Dr. Devlin said she heard about our Round Table when she was a presenter for the Bleeding Kansas Lecture Series in 2013.

**Dr. Daniel Cudnik** said he welcomed his fifth great-grandchild into his family: Vincent York was born on October 23, 2023. Congratulations Dan!

### Upcoming KU Osher Course

**Dr. Cudnik** will be giving a program at the University of Kansas’ Osher Institute from 2-4 p.m. on Tuesday, February 6, 2024 (one day only). The Osher Institute is located at 1515 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence Kansas. The title of his presentation is: “Andersonville Prison, A Critique of Major Henry Wirz, C.S.A.”

Andersonville is claimed to be the worst Civil War prison and its commandant was the only officer in the Civil War executed for war crimes. Dr. Cudnik will discuss the history of POWs from the time of the Greeks to 1863, the conditions at Andersonville, and the culpability of Major Henry Wirz.

Dr. Cudnik’s course is available in person and on line. To register for this course, go to: <http://www.osher.ku.edu/>

### Next Meeting of the Round Table’s Executive Committee

The next meeting of the Round Table’s Executive Committee will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 10, 2024. The location will be the Johnson County Library in Lenexa KS. The main item on the agenda is speakers for 2025. Current members of the Round Table are welcome to attend.

### Sergeant Major’s Roar

#### Battlefield Dispatches #658

#### Hanging, Whiskey, & Scouts

The following correspondence describes three problems that the Union forces in Missouri were constantly plagued with throughout the Civil War. The first deals with the questionable hanging of two citizens that were associated with a robbery. The second problem was the “Union” order to seize or confiscate all Whiskey and Brandy that was being sold by merchants, which of course decreased the profit of said merchants. The last problem describes the difficulty with the deployment of civilian “SCOUTS or SPIES” in southwest Missouri. All of this correspondence is located on Pages 788-789 and 800 -801 in Vol. 34 Part I of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

#### Hanging

“Headquarters, District of Central Missouri  
Warrensburg, Missouri,  
March 30, 1864.  
Col. John F. Philips, Commanding Second Sub-District:

Colonel:

I am directed by the General Commanding to state that information has been received at these Headquarters to the effect that on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant a detachment of Captain Wilson's Company, under the command of a Sergeant, entered Cambridge, Mo., and at the instigation of one or more citizens took prisoners two citizens of that place, whom they afterward "HUNG", for the purpose, as stated by the soldiers, of eliciting a confession as to their connection with a robbery that had been perpetrated a day or two previous.

The General Commanding directs that you cause the matter to be thoroughly investigated and if the facts are as stated, the Sergeant will be ARRESTED and held for TRIAL by a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

I am Colonel, Very Respectfully,

JAMES H. STEGER, Assistant Adjutant General."

### **Seizing Whiskey and Brandy**

"Lexington, Missouri;  
March 31, 1864.

Major General Rosecrans, Saint Louis, Missouri:

Is the order of the War Department removing restrictions on trade in Missouri in force? Is Brigadier General Brown authorized to SEIZE ALL WHISKEY and BRANDY that belongs to merchants, as he has done this day and turn it over to the Quartermaster? Your attention is called to a petition of the merchants of Saint Louis concerning General Brown's Order No. 1, dated January 23, 1864.

CHARLES B. SCOTT,  
JOHN T. ENCHBURG."

"Headquarters Department of the Missouri,  
Saint Louis, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Charles B. Scott and John T. Enchburg,  
Lexington, Missouri.

The State of Missouri is under MARTIAL LAW and the orders of military commanders are LAW! General Brown's order PROHIBITING TRADE in LIQUOR within the limits of his District is SUPREME LAW until revoked by higher military authority. This whole matter has received the careful attention of the Commanding General and he is reluctantly forced to the opinion that the best interests of the Department require the enforcement of General Brown's order in his district. Many of the most respectable merchants in all parts of Missouri have

united in petitioning the revocation of orders on this subject, but for the present it cannot be done.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General."

### **Scouts and Scouting**

"Chief of Scouts,

Rolla, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Colonel Albert Sigel, Commanding District of Rolla,

Colonel:

I have the honor to report herewith the persons who are employed as SCOUTS in the District during the present month of March, 1864.

First: On the 4<sup>th</sup> day of March, T. L. Hand and B. R. Moore were ordered out on a scout and to report to Major Fischer, Commanding at Waynesville, Mo., from time to time. These men have made several scouts during the month, a report of which has been handed to the Colonel Commanding on the 30<sup>th</sup> instant. One important fact in the report which has been handed in, is the established fact of there being at the present time some 60-70 Recruiting Officers scattered through the State of Missouri, recruiting men for the REBEL service.

Second: On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of March, James C. Madden, a scout, was sent out and ordered to report to Captain Murphy, Commanding the Post of Houston and to operate through Texas, Douglas, Ozark, and the northwestern portion of Shannon Counties and to report to Captain Murphy at Houston from time to time. I have not received any report from him yet.

Third: On the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, George W. Johnson, a scout, was ordered out with instructions to report to Captain Whybark, Commanding the Post of Salem, in Dent County, Mo. He was instructed to feel his way carefully through Dent County and to go into Shannon County and endeavor to find out the movements of the REBEL Colonel Freeman, who is encamped on the Current River and to report the result to Captain Whybark from time to time. No report from him yet.

During the month I have collected several important facts communicated by loyal and reliable citizens and have handed the information thus received to you from time to time, all of which is worthy of your consideration.

In closing my report, I would respectfully suggest that the present system of permitting persons to sell goods within the military lines and of having persons to vouch for their loyalty is not sound. One instance, a man came here in December, 1863, with one bale of cotton; he found two young men who were acquainted and vouched to the Provost Marshal for his being a loyal man and at the same time they knew that this man was a REBEL and in the

REBEL Service under General Price. Suffice it to say that he sold his cotton and received permission to purchase other goods from the merchants in Rolla, Mo., which he took with him and after he arrived at his home in Arkansas, he boasted of his having FOOLED the FEDERAL AUTHORITIES at Rolla in the State of Missouri. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be Colonel, your Obedient Servant,

THOMAS MAXWELL,  
Chief of Scouts, District of Rolla.”

\*\*\*\*\*

Now then, it is not known if the Sergeant who was responsible for the hanging of the two civilians was ever tried before a General Court-Martial. He was probably not tried because of the existence of the witnesses, who would have testified as to the guilt of the robbers. Also, the confiscation of the “Whiskey and Brandy” was probably a never-ending task, because of their popularity and the merchants were willing to take the risk of being caught.

The issue of civilians being deployed as Scouts or Spies was also very profitable in acquiring information as to the enemy’s movements. However, reports of this nature are very rare in the Official Records and the Scouts very often operated and reported by using their initials or were known by a false name, to protect their real identity as the War Went On!

### Photographs from the December Meeting



**Incoming Round Table President Gary Nevius thanking outgoing President Father Dave Holloway for his two years of service.**



**Mary Wiggins, Christine Maurer, and Marilyn Pattison**



**Judy and Gerald Smith**



**New Members Larry Goldsmith and Jan Pringle**



**Member Colin Woods was attending  
his first meeting**

\*\*\*\*\*