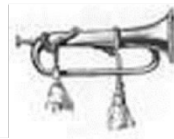




BORDER



BUGLE

Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City

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P.O. Box 6202

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66206

An IRC 501(c)(3)

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

Join us on Facebook!

526th Regular Meeting

Tuesday, March 24, 2020

Sunset Ballroom, 8th Floor, Holiday Inn & Suites

8787 Reeder Rd., Overland Park, KS 66214

Social Hour - Cash Bar – 5:30 p.m.

Dinner - 6:30 p.m.



March Speaker

Dr. Jeff Gentsch, Professor of Military History at the University of West Alabama, will be speaking about the use of artillery during the Battle of Shiloh and how artillery evolved from the Civil War through the Franco-Prussian War. The title of his presentation is: "The Battle of Shiloh and the Evolution of Artillery, 1861-1871."

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation of \$29.00 per person.

Please be sure that Susan Keipp receives all dinner reservations by 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 18, 2020. You can make a dinner reservation by calling Susan at 816-333-0025 or by e-mailing her at: <mailto:skeipp@kc.rr.com>

Due to problems with PayPal, Susan prefers that members pay for their meals either at the dinner meeting or by mailing her a check prior to the dinner meeting. If you choose to mail Susan a check, send to:

Susan Keipp, 436 West 88th Terrace, Kansas City, MO 64114

New Reservation Deadline: 8:00 p.m. Mar. 18

Important Dinner Reservation Information

Please note that the price for a dinner is \$29.00 per person. Due to problems with people making late dinner reservations, the new reservation deadline is 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 18th. By contract, we must turn in our headcount three business days prior to the dinner meeting. The Holiday Inn has to order and prepare enough food and set the tables based on our headcount. Please do not show up at the dinner meeting without having made a dinner reservation. That causes problems for our treasurer and the Holiday Inn's staff.

Payment for a dinner reservation is required regardless of whether or not you attend, unless the reservation is cancelled prior to the reservation deadline. Advance payment for a missed meeting will not carry over, but will be applied with the other payments to the meeting for which it was intended, since we have to pay the hotel for that meal, whether or not the person attends. A missed reservation made with payment that was to be made at the door will still require payment.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Dinner Menu

Chicken Marsala – Sautéed chicken breast in a marsala wine and mushroom sauce, served over pasta with chef's choice of vegetable, salad, chef's choice of dessert, coffee, iced tea, and water. The Holiday Inn has advised they can provide the following three options for dinner:

- The main entree meal as selected by the Civil War Round Table.
- A vegetarian meal as determined by the chef.
- A gluten-free meal as determined by the chef.

Please let Susan know if you want a vegetarian meal or a gluten-free meal when you make your reservation

Meet Our Speaker

Dr. Jeff Gentsch has been Professor of Military History at the University of West Alabama since 2000.

Jeff received a BA degree in history from Memphis State University. His senior thesis was titled: "Defending Hitler's Strategic and Operational Decisions on the Eastern Front, 1943." Jeff also received an MS degree in geography from the University of Memphis. His master's thesis was titled: "A Geographic Analysis of the Battle of Shiloh." Jeff earned a PhD in war studies from King's College, University of London. His dissertation was titled: "Italy, Geography and the First World War."

Jeff grew up in Liberal KS, located in the southwest corner of the state. He has presented at the following venues:

- Institute of Historical Research, London 1999.
- Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst 2014.
- Volunteer, Shiloh National Military Park. Led battlefield hikes on the anniversary of the battle.
- Organized and presented for the University of West Alabama's WWI symposium, fall 2018.

Jeff collects military memorabilia from the German Wars of Unification, WWI and WWII, as well as firearms. He was the rib-eating champion at the Big Easy restaurant, King's Road, London in 1997. Jeff says he is "an indolence enthusiast." He loves lobster, shrimp, and other foods he can't afford and is the boyfriend of Ms. Dixie Grey Norwood.



Dr. Jeff Gentsch conducting battlefield tour at Shiloh

March Program: "The Battle of Shiloh and the Evolution of Artillery, 1861-1871"

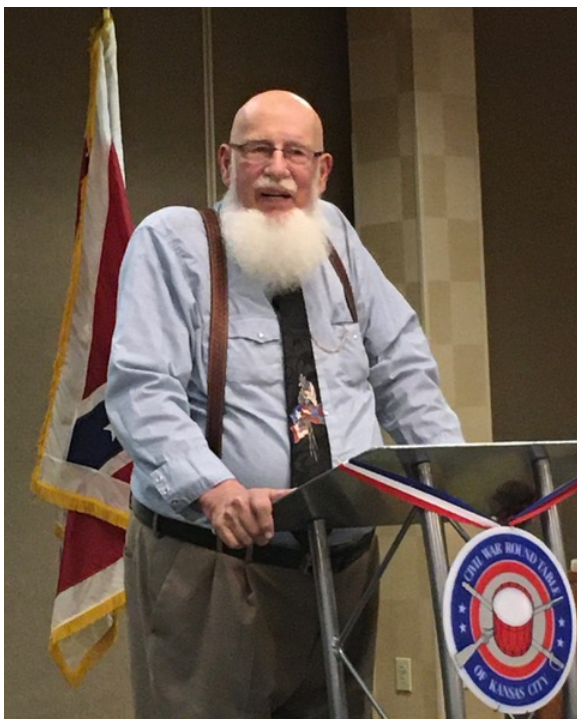
The employment of artillery at the Battle of Shiloh illuminated the fundamental problems in American military history – lack of resources and preparedness – by providing a case study of what not to do with cannon during a major engagement. Concentrating tubes at decisive points was a major European concept hard to replicate in the United States due to a lack of industry and money. Masses of artillery were hallmarks of European battles throughout the Napoleonic era, and as many commanders on both sides during the War Between the States were disciples of the great Corsican, it stands to reason that they pursued, with varying degrees of success, to deploy their cannon *en masse* for great effect.

The Sergeant Major's Book Sales and Auction

We would like to thank **Arnold Schofield** for doing an outstanding job of raising money for the Round Table. The book sales during the February dinner meeting totaled \$170. Because March is Women's History Month, Arnold will auction the following Civil War books at the March dinner meeting:

- *Women of the Blue & Gray* by Marianne Monson. Shadow Mountain Publisher, Salt Lake City UT, 2018. In excellent condition, with dust jacket.
- *Fanny Kemble's Civil Wars* by Catherine Clinton. Simon & Schuster Publishing Company, New York, 2000. In excellent condition, with dust jacket.
- *First Lady of the Confederacy: Varina Davis' Civil War* by Joan E. Cashion. Belknap Press, Harvard University Press, 2006. First Edition, in excellent condition, with dust jacket.
- *Benjamin F. Butler: The Damnedest Yankee* by Dick Nolan. Published by Presidio Press, 1991. First Edition, in mint condition, with dust jacket and mylar cover.
- *Lincoln's Greatest Journey: 16 Days that Changed a Presidency, March 24-April 8, 1865* by N. A. Trudeau. Savas Beatie Publishing Company, 2016. In mint condition, with dust jacket.

Last Month's Program



February Speaker - Arnold Schofield

At our dinner meeting on February 25th, **Arnold Schofield** gave a very interesting presentation about the myth of African-American soldiers fighting for the Confederacy. Arnold's program was based on the book titled: *Searching for Black Confederates, The Civil War's Most Persistent Myth*. This book was written by Mr. Kevin M. Levin and published in 2019 by the University of North Carolina Press. Attendance at the February dinner meeting totaled 55. Arnold made the following points during his presentation:

- Arnold said he got interested in black military history 40 years ago. Based on his research, the existence of black Confederate soldiers is a myth. A myth is interesting, but for the most part, a myth is fictional. A myth that is carried on year after year eventually becomes a legend.
- In 1861, there were 4 million slaves in the Confederate states. The majority of the slaves worked in the agricultural force, as field hands on Southern plantations. The balance worked in the industrial/commercial labor force of the Confederacy. If not for their involvement, the industrial/commercial labor force would not have been adequate to support the Confederacy.
- During the Civil War, 200,000 African-Americans served in the military forces of the United States. 180,000 served in the army and 20,000 served in the navy. These men were former slaves, escaped slaves, and free blacks.
- There was a social caste system regarding slaves in the South. Field hands were the lowest level. Next were the tradesmen: blacksmiths, stonemasons, coopers, and wheelwrights. Above them were the domestic servants: butlers and servants that worked in the home. At the highest level were the personal servants.
- The industrial/commercial workforce consisted of ironworkers, foundry workers, teamsters, section gangs on the railroads, crews on waterways and steamboats, etc. Ninety percent of the industrial/commercial labor force in the South was African-Americans.
- The Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond VA bought slaves to work in the ironworks and the iron furnaces in the Shenandoah Valley. Tredegar's labor force consisted of 4,000 African-Americans and 500 whites.
- At the iron furnaces, all men were well-trained. Typically, there would be 300 to 500 slaves and less than 50 managers. The majority of the slaves were hired out or rented by their owners. This was especially true of the tradespeople. Blacksmiths could earn \$50 per month. The slaves' owners got to keep the money. The

logistical support given to the Confederate war machine was 90 percent African-American.

- At the beginning of the Civil War, the Confederacy needed earthwork for fortifications. Owners donated slaves in 1861, when patriotic fever was spreading. However, as the war went on, the patriotic fever declined and slaves were rented out and were paid for. The states had quotas. Each state had to supply so many slaves. Owners were reluctant to supply slaves, because they didn't always get paid what they were supposed to get paid for their slaves.
- In 1861, there was a tariff on cotton. No cotton could be exported. The Confederate war machine needed food, so the plantations had to switch from growing cotton to growing corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, yams, etc. Asking the same labor force to switch crops was a big problem. All of a sudden, slaves were not coming from plantations or farms. That created problems in the production of war materials.
- The perception of black Confederate soldiers comes from Union officers. In 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland during the Antietam campaign. Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission reported that African-Americans seen in Frederick MD were clad in all kinds of different uniforms, Union and Confederate. Steiner noticed that these blacks carried rifles, muskets, sabers, and other weapons. That description is a classic description used to describe African-Americans serving in the Confederate army. However, these men were not soldiers, they were camp slaves or body servants. The African-Americans marching behind the Confederate army were carrying weapons, cook pots, etc. They made their owner's job easier. The slaves carried the weapons of their owners. Muskets were not light.
- At the beginning of the Civil War there was a lot of sickness (dysentery, diarrhea, etc.) because food was not cooked properly or long enough. Regulations were issued and each company was authorized to carry two cooks to cook the food. The cooks were typically African-American slaves. They were recorded as civilian cooks and as slaves. They performed a number of duties such as brushing uniforms, polishing swords and buttons, cooking, grooming or caring for horses, etc.
- The camp slaves did not desert for several reasons. One reason is because they were loyal to the officers that bought the slaves. Also, they were loyal to their families back home. If a

slave deserted, they might not ever see their family again.

- After the Civil War and up to the 1890's there were no accounts written about black soldiers or black veterans. They were camp slaves and not soldiers. In 1890, veteran organizations such as the United Confederate Veterans started having reunions. African-Americans started attending these reunions. These men were camp slaves that were loyal to the Southern cause. They attended these reunions up until the 1920's.
- In 1890, former slaves started applying for slave pensions of \$10-\$13 per month. They submitted different application forms than soldiers did. If the pension application was approved, they were denoted as a camp slave or personal slave.
- There is an iconic photograph of Confederate sergeant Andrew M. Chandler of the 44th Mississippi, Company F and his camp slave Silas Chandler, who are dressed in Confederate uniforms. After Andrew was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863, Silas brought him back home. Silas died in 1919 at the age of 82. In 1994, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed an iron cross on Silas' grave in recognition of his Civil War service. Silas' great-granddaughter removed the iron cross later because she thought it was used to perpetuate a myth.
- The Louisiana Native Home Guards was a black unit that was organized in 1862, in order to protect New Orleans. However, the governor of Louisiana refused to accept them. When Union forces under General Benjamin Butler occupied New Orleans, he took three regiments of the Louisiana Native Home Guards and used them to defend New Orleans against the Confederates.
- Based on his 40 years of research, Arnold said there is a definite lack of documentation and evidence of black soldiers fighting for the Confederacy, either individually or as a unit. It is a myth that there were 6,000 to 10,000 African-American soldiers in the Confederate forces. Arnold said the myth will continue as long as people believe that they did.
- Thousands of blacks served in the Confederacy, but they were cooks, teamsters, etc. There is no documentation that they were soldiers. They were not awarded pensions as soldiers. In the North, African-Americans enlisted as black soldiers and fought in combat.
- Headstones on Confederate graves in North and South Carolina may show the names of camp slaves. However, the regiment and company designations are those of the slaves' owners.

Upcoming Speaker Schedule for 2020

- **April 28, 2020:** **Dr. Chris Phillips** will be giving a program about Missouri in the Civil War.
- **May 26, 2020:** **Dr. Paul Kahan** will be giving a program about his latest book: *The Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant*.
- **June 23, 2020:** **Jeffrey D. Wert** from Centerville PA will be speaking about his new book titled: *Civil War Barons*.
- **July 28, 2020:** **Matt Spruill** will give a program about the battle of Chickamauga GA.
- **August 25, 2020:** **David T. Dixon** will be speaking about his new book titled: *The Lost Gettysburg Address*.
- **September 22, 2020:** **Dennis E. Frye** will be giving a program about Harpers Ferry.
- **October 27, 2020:** **Judy Cook** will be giving a program dressed in period attire titled: "Life on the Home Front."
- **November 17, 2020:** **Wayne Motts**, CEO of the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg PA will be our speaker. Wayne's father is Warren Motts, who is the founder and director of the Motts Military Museum in Groveport OH.
- **December 15, 2020:** Round Table member **Deb Buckner** will be giving a program about Libby Custer, wife of George Armstrong Custer.

Member News

We would like to welcome the following new members:

- **Randy Durbin** lives in Overbrook KS and is a returning member. Randy originally joined the Round Table in 2017. Randy portrayed General Grant at our dinner meeting in March of 2015.
- **Chip Langman** lives in Lexington MO and is a member of the Lexington Battlefield Preservation group. He is interested in artillery and has ancestors that served in the 31st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and the 2nd District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.
- **Nancy Overacker** lives in Shawnee KS and is a friend of **Monet Kietzman**.
- **Cheryl Steinbrecher** lives in Lenexa KS and is also a friend of **Monet Kietzman**. Cheryl joined at the February dinner meeting.

Father Dave Holloway recently went on a trip to the Holy Lands. Dave visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, and the Jordan River.

Ron Basel was injured in an automobile accident on his way to work on February 13th. A tractor-trailer truck smashed the right side of Ron's car. Ron suffered a concussion and two broken ribs. Fortunately, Ron has returned to work. We understand that Ron is engaged to **Liz Hackworth**, who attended our Round Table dinner meeting in November.

Dave Pattison received a very nice e-mail from **Dr. Harry S. Laver**, the speaker at our January dinner meeting:

"Dave,

Thanks for sending along the newsletter. I had a great time meeting and visiting with everyone there. It's great to see a Round Table thriving, as is yours!

Best wishes,

Harry"

Memorial Service for Colonel Jack Brooks

Former member of the Civil War Round Table, **Colonel Jack Brooks** died recently at the age of 99. The memorial service will be held at 11:00 a.m. on March 9, 2020 at St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, located at 6630 Nall Avenue, Mission KS 66202.

Executive Committee Meeting March 21st

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil War Round Table at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, March 21st. The meeting will be held at the Overland Park Historical Society Museum located at 7319 West 79th Street, Overland Park KS. All current members of the Round Table are invited to attend. One of the main topics of discussion will be speakers for next year.

We Are Still Looking for Another Treasurer

Susan Keipp has done an excellent job as treasurer of our Round Table, since taking over for **Paul Gault** in April of 2015. However, due to other commitments, Susan plans to retire as treasurer of our Round Table. We are looking for two people to fill the position of treasurer. **Sam Rabicoff** has volunteered to be one of the treasurers. He is currently helping Susan by collecting money from the book sales.

If you would be interested in serving with Sam as co-treasurer, please let Susan, Sam, or **Dan Dooley** know. Susan said she is willing to help train her replacements. You do not have to be a CPA in order to do this job. Some experience with bookkeeping and spreadsheets would be beneficial, but is not required. This is a great opportunity to get to know our members and help the Round Table. Please give this your consideration.

Donation to the American Battlefield Trust

The Executive Committee of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City has voted to make a donation of \$560 to the American Battlefield Trust. The purpose of the donation is to help save four acres of land at the following four battlefields: Cedar Creek, Cedar Mountain, Sailor's Creek, and West Bottom Church. Members wanting to make an additional contribution to the American Battlefield Trust should give a check to **Susan Keipp** with the purpose of your check noted on the memo line of the check.

New Book on the Second Colorado Cavalry

Bjorn Skaptason, the speaker at our September 2019 dinner meeting, reports that there is a new book about the Second Colorado Cavalry. The book is titled: *The Second Colorado Cavalry - A Civil War Regiment on the Great Plains*. The book was written by Christopher M. Rein and was published in 2020 by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Sergeant Major's Roar

Battlefield Dispatches #606

Shot Down and Fired

During the Civil War if you were either a "Union" or "Southern" sympathizing citizen of Missouri, especially western Missouri, yours was not a safe place to be and any attempt to continue living there could and often proved fatal. The following "Union" after action report describes a successful search and destroy mission that had fatal results for some southern sympathizers and Confederate guerrillas. The report can be found in Volume 8 of the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* on Pages 346 -347.

"To: Major W. E. Blair Commanding, Ft. Leavenworth.
Headquarters, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteers,
Camp Blair, March 24, 1862.

Major: I have the honor to report on the night of the 22nd, in accordance with a request from Major Banzhaf, Commanding First Battalion, Missouri Cavalry and also in pursuance of a plan that I had been maturing for some time, I left camp with a detachment detailed from all Companies in this command, the detachment being about 300 in number, with Majors Fisk and Pomeroy.

Quantrill, with a part of his gang, had burned the bridge between Kansas City and Independence and it was contemplated by Major Banzhaf to march from

Kansas City and in conjunction with Colonel Weer, fourth Kansas, to surround and entrap Quantrill.

I left camp about 6:30 p.m. on the 22nd instant, reached Little Santa Fe about 10 o'clock that night and sent Major Pomeroy about 3 miles from the town with the instructions to arrest one David Tate, whom I had reason to believe was connected with Quantrill. Major Pomeroy had with him a detachment of Companies D and E under the command of Captain Moore and Lieutenant Stover. When major Pomeroy reached the house, he demanded entrance and a gun was immediately fired through the door. He then called upon them to surrender and to send out their women and children if they had any in the house.

After waiting some time, while shots were fired from the house, he ordered a volley to be fired into the house. The cries of women and children were then heard, when he ordered his men to cease firing. The women and children then came out and the firing was resumed on both sides. Two of the men came out of one of the windows and surrendered. They state to Major Pomeroy that Quantrill was in the house with 26 men. Major Pomeroy threatened to fire [burn] the house and upon their continued refusal to surrender he ordered the house to be "FIRED" and an attempt was made to fire it, but without success.

Major Pomeroy and Private Wills of company D, were at this time shot (wounded). Major Pomeroy becoming disabled, Captain Moore took command and sent back to me requesting reinforcements, so as not to let any of the men escape. Captain Moore having threatened in case of the enemy not surrendering, to set fire to the house and they still refusing to do so, he ordered the house to be again "SET ON FIRE" and this time the flames rapidly enveloped the house. The men in the house who were not wounded then burst out the weatherboarding at the back of the house and ran for the timber immediately in the rear. Two were "SHOT DOWN" as they ran - one killed instantly and one mortally wounded, who died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The others escaped and though the woods were carefully scoured, no traces of them were found. While the firing was taking place several men were seen to fall in the house and the prisoners stated when they were first taken that there were four to five wounded. Five bodies could be distinctly seen in the flames at the time I reached the spot with that part of the command, which was left behind. I caused all the horses and horse equipments of the enemy to be gathered together and guarded and remained at the house until 6:30 o'clock in the morning, when I started for the house of one Wyatt. As we neared the house six or seven men were seen to break from it into the brush immediately adjoining the premises. I immediately dismounted some of my men

and sent them into the brush, but succeeded in capturing only two.

The command being without provisions and being satisfied that Quantrill and those of his gang who had been in the locality had undoubtedly fled, I returned to the Tate House and started back to camp, leaving Captain Moore's command with one wounded. We reached camp about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. I had previously sent Lieutenant Aduddell with 15 men to camp to procure conveyance for the wounded and to take the stock and other property found at Tate's. He passed me on the way to Tate's and arrived with Captain Moore's Command and the wounded last night at 8 o'clock.

Our loss was as follows: Major Pomeroy, severely wounded with a Minie Ball in the right thigh near the femoral artery; Private William Willis of Company D, since died with a Minie Ball to the right arm near the shoulder and also with buck-shot to the groin and abdomen. We also lost two horses in the fight. The JAYHAWKERS' [outlaws] loss was five killed or wounded and burned up in the house, two killed outside and six prisoners. We took 25 horses, some of which have already been identified as belonging to parties in this State, from whom they were stolen and about 20 sets of horse equipments. The two men killed outside of the house were named Rollen (brothers). The names of those killed and burned up in the house I am unable to ascertain.

I send to the fort the following named (8) prisoners.

I desire to express my gratitude to Major Pomeroy, who after he was wounded still cheered on his men; to Captain Moore, Lieutenant Stover, and the men of their immediate command, for their gallantry and good behavior.

I have the honor to be, Major, Your Very Obedient Servant,

ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Colonel Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry."

Now then, setting houses on fire or to be "FIRED" or burned to ashes and driving the inhabitants out of the house only to be SHOT DOWN and killed was a common tactic of both sides in the brutal, barbaric guerrilla war in Missouri from 1861 -1865. As indicated in this column, the Civil War was not a year old, having started in April of 1861, and being "SHOT DOWN" and houses "FIRED" were both common practices and, of course, the War Went On!

Civil War Trivia Questions

The following trivia questions are based on the book titled: 2,000 Questions and Answers About the Civil War and pertain to the Civil War in the South and West:

1. Who was the highest-ranking officer of the war treated as having been absent without official leave?
2. At Franklin TN, what open-field distance had to be crossed for the attack ordered by John B. Hood, C.S.A.?
3. What Confederate commander who wore a French-made cork leg always carried a spare on his saddle?
4. What Pennsylvania native, renowned as the "defender of Vicksburg" surrendered the city to Grant on July 4, 1863?
5. What Confederate commander kept his army in the field for six weeks after the surrender at Appomattox?
6. Although Stone's River Tennessee was a military stalemate, why did General Rosecrans, U.S.A. report it as a victory?
7. The capture of what rail center is widely credited with bringing about Lincoln's re-election in 1864?
8. What was the last significant Confederate fortification on the Atlantic coast to hold out against Union forces?
9. What sole Federal victory was so smashing that the opposing C.S.A. army was virtually destroyed?
10. At what place were men under Nathan B. Forrest, C.S.A., widely accused of murdering about one hundred black soldiers?

The answers to the trivia questions are shown on page 8.

Events Around Town and Nearby

Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri

The March Membership Meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 11, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Heights Community of Christ Fellowship Hall, 1009 Farview Drive, Independence, MO. **John Moloski** will be speaking about Confederate General Jo Shelby. If you have any questions, please call **Beverly Shaw** at 816-225-7944.

Kansas City Posse of the Westerners

The Westerners group will meet on Tuesday, March 10, 2020. The meeting will be held at the Golden Corral restaurant (located near the Home Depot), 8800 NW Skyview Avenue, Kansas City MO 64154. Dinner is at 6:00 p.m. from the buffet menu. Cost is \$12.00 or less.

Round Table member **Fannie Wrobel** will be speaking about her 3rd great-grandmother, Mary Kavanaugh, a commonplace woman of the west in her 74th year of life—an early immigrant to Missouri, a resident of Lexington MO, and a survivor of Civil War chaos. But there's nothing ordinary about Mary. She's plainspoken, somewhat crotchety, and makes no apologies for her strong opinions.

For more information, call **Deb Buckner** at 913-338-5689 or **Dennis Garstang** at 816-569-1180.

Bleeding Kansas Program Series 2020

On Sunday, March 1, 2020, 2:00 p.m. at the Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton KS there will be a program titled: "A Shield Against the World: Opothleyahola and the Civil War in Indian Territory and Kansas" by Michelle M. Martin, Doctoral Candidate - Department of History, University of New Mexico. Suggested donation is \$3.00.

Battle of Shiloh 158th Anniversary Events

The National Park Service at Shiloh National Military Park has scheduled battlefield hikes and other events commemorating the 158th anniversary of the battle. The following is a summary of the events planned:

Civil War Round Table of Kansas City
P.O. Box 6202
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66206-0202

- April 4 - Civil War era base ball double-header played by teams from the Tennessee Association of Vintage Base Ball.
- April 4 and 5: Artillery demonstrations and Union Naval history displays.
- April 6, 7, and 8 - Battle of Shiloh Anniversary hikes and car caravan tours.

The events are free to the public. For more information contact Shiloh National Military Park at 731-689-5275 or visit their website.

Answers to Civil War Trivia Questions

1. P.G.T. Beauregard (hampered by illness).
2. Approximately two miles.
3. Major General John B. Hood.
4. Lt. General John Clifford Pemberton.
5. Lt. General Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department.
6. Retreating Confederates left him holding the site.
7. Atlanta.
8. Fort Fisher NC captured December 17, 1864.
9. Nashville TN on December 15-16, 1864.
10. At Fort Pillow TN, April 12, 1864.

