



BORDER BUGLE



Newsletter of the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City



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Civil War Round Table of
Kansas City
P.O. Box 2602
Shawnee Mission, KS
66206
An IRC 501(c)(3)
Charitable Organization

411th REGULAR MEETING

TUESDAY, April 28, 2009

Homestead Country Club

6510 Mission Road, Prairie Village, Kansas

Social Hour-Cash Bar-6:00p.m.

Dinner-6:30p.m.

APRIL 2009 SPEAKER ARNOLD SCHOFIELD

Kansas Confederate Cherokees

Schofield served 25 years at Fort Scott as senior historian, cultural resource specialist, and interpreter. Before coming to Kansas in 1980, he was stationed as a cultural historian with the National Park Service on the Blue Ridge Parkway and at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia, completing 42 years of federal service.

He is responsible for investigating the period of American History from 1842-1873. This includes "Westward Expansion" (1842-1854), the "Bleeding Kansas Years" (1854-1861), the "Civil War" (1861-1865) and the "Railroad Years" (1865-1873). As a result his investigations, historian Schofield has become very knowledgeable of the campaigns and battles in the Trans-Mississippi Theater of Operations and has developed a special interest in the role of the African American and American Indian's participation in the Civil War.

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**Please be sure that we have your reservation by Friday April.24. Return reservation
In the enclosed envelope with required payment of \$22.00 per person to;
Paul Gault, 7118 N. Congress Ave., K.C. Mo. 64152.**

If you have questions or your payment is unavoidably tardy, please contact either Treasurer Paul Gault at 816-741-2962 or Assistant Treasurer Betty Ergovich at 913 441-6462.

Attendance requires a paid dinner reservation.

Historian Schofield is a "Blue Belly Billy Yank." He was born and raised in the small river village of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, served proudly in the U.S. Army from 1960- 1966. After being discharged from the Army, he worked for the Department of Defense for ten years, attended college on the G.I.Bill & received a degree in History and is a career public servant. He is married to Clara Martens Schofield who is the Director of Social Services at mercy Hospital in Fort Scott. Their son, "Austin", wants to be a "Fighter Pilot", Archeologist, Paleontologist or of all things a "Historian".

Currently, Arnold is the site administrator for Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site in Mound City, Kansas. He started on March 8, 2005 and is still currently running the show.

SPEAKERS FOR 2009

April 28, Arnold Scholfield, "Kansas Confederate Cherokees."

May 28, (Thursday, at Homestead CC), Lauren Cook Wike: "They Fought Like Demons.", Silent Book Fair, and wear your period clothing.

SUMMER MEETINGS

No Meal, Just Water, Coffee, and Tea, & No Cost!

June 23, Jean Warren, (from James Country Mercantile in liberty, MO.), "Women on the Kansas-Missouri Border."

July 28, Joe Louis Mattox, "African American Troops in the Civil War."

August 25, Panel From The Missouri-Kansas Border War Network, "The Continuing Conflict."

September 22, Howard Mann: "Tragedy on the St. Joseph & Hannibal RR."

October 27, Dave Metheneys: "John Brown."

November 17, Orvis Fitts: "Arlington National Cemetery"

December 15, Silent Auction, Book sale and Vignettes with Dinner.

MENU FOR APRIL, 2009;

Cole Slaw, BBQ Platter with Brisket, Chicken and Ribs, Cheesy Potato Casserole, Baked Beans Brownie Sundae with Vanilla Ice Cream,

Chocolate Sauce and Whipped Cream.

COMING EVENTS.....

Museum of History, Topeka

This special exhibit runs January 29 -July 26, 2009, and commemorates the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth and the sesquicentennial of his visit to Kansas. Artifacts and images tell the story of his political career, from the Lincoln-Douglas debates through his assassination. Items in the exhibit include Lincoln presidential campaign medals and pins, an "Admit Me Free" flag used in the 1860 campaign, and a blood-stained piece of a theatre program from the night Lincoln was shot, kshs.org/exhibits/current/upcoming.htm.

Through April 19, 2009

Alexander II and Abraham Lincoln Exhibit at Union Station. Tickets are \$9.50 each or \$6.00 for groups of 15 or more. Call 816-460-2020 or go to www.unionstation.org.



NEW MEMBERS.....

Vincent Anch, 7419 Sycamore Ave., Kansas City, MO 64158, (816) 407-1109

Cade Smith, 7522 Eby, Overland Park, KS 66204, (913) 530-5165

A CALL TO ARMS MURPHREESBORO— STONE'S RIVER SITE HIT BY TORNADO.....

Fellow CWRTs,

You have no doubt heard of the tornadoes that hit Middle Tennessee yesterday in the mid-afternoon. What we thought was a single twister turned out to be two of them, one going through the town and the other crossing I-24 right into the core of the Stones River National Battlefield.

I just got off the phone with Park Ranger Jim Lewis who is a good friend of mine and he told

me that the twister hit Tour Stop Three, moved through the Round Forest and then hit Tour Stop One and the Hazen Monument and cemetery. He said the trees now look like they would have during the battle - thousands of them shattered and blown down. Other than massive tree damage, the Hazen Monument (the second oldest CW monument in the country, erected during the war, and the oldest still on its original site) and the cemetery stones came through just fine. No cannons of the park were damaged but a caisson was moved and needs to be replaced. Thankfully, none of the park staff was hurt.

Subdivisions around the park have been smashed quite badly. I am told that one tornado was an F2 and it grew to F3 by the time it hit the park itself. A number of reports and pictures came in on the news showing a very large funnel cloud.

Stones River Park will be closed for quite some time as the staff assesses the tree damage and what ones need clearing away. I will keep this list apprised as the Spring and Summer go onward as to the park's condition. There will be a call for volunteers to help with cleanup at some point.

I think it would be terrific if each of the CWRTs that gets this email would pass the hat at your next meeting to take up a donation for the park to help with its cleanup. The Clarksville CWRT certainly will be doing so. If you are interested in doing so please let me know and I will secure the address to send such donations for you.

Another Middle Tennessee Civil War area also affected by tornadoes was the Tullahoma Campaign. Twisters were reported between Wartrace and Bell Buckle as well as near Tullahoma itself along with near Estill Springs (formerly Allisonia where the railroad and road bridges crossed the Elk River at the time as they still do). I have not heard of damage down there as yet. I led a tour of that area just a couple weeks ago for the CWRT in Columbus, OH and it is one of the most beautiful parts of Tennessee.

A lot of people lost homes and businesses yesterday - and a few lost their lives. Please keep them and their families in your prayers. Please also pass this around to all of your CWRT members so they know of the damage and recovery efforts.

Greg Biggs
Clarksville TN CWRT

News Release

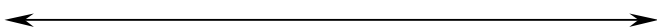
Missouri Border Site Included in CWPT History Under Siege

Lone Jack, Missouri- The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) recently issued its annual History Under Siege report of the 10 most endangered battlefields and 15 most at risk sites. These represent 25 battlefields CWPT and historians believe have significant military importance and need the most immediate preservation attention. The Lone Jack Battlefield is included in the 15 most at risk sites -the only site in Missouri. The 3-1/2 acre battlefield site of the museum and cemetery is owned by Jackson County and operated by the Lone Jack Historical Society. It is surrounded on three sides by residential and commercial property and on the fourth side by commercially zoned property for sale.

The acknowledgement by the CWPT of a site as having military importance and in immediate need of preservation assistance west of the Mississippi River is a tremendous achievement in the national Civil War preservation picture. In the current list, 5 of the 25 are in the western theater. To be acknowledged and ranked in this listing of sites is a significant honor, albeit a dubious one.

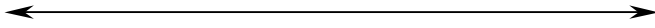
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area in western Missouri and eastern Kansas has drawn international recognition to this border area where residents with diverse definitions of freedom collided, thus inciting and fueling the Civil War. In 1854 the Missouri-Kansas Border War ushered in the Civil War, consumed the region in bloody conflict before and through war's end and devastated communities on both sides of the border. The August 16, 1862 battle at Lone Jack, MO is increasingly being acknowledged as an important military point in the war by historians. Lone Jack provides opportunities for visitors to explore a unique physical and cultural landscape and inspire tolerance and respect for multiple perspectives.

As a member of the Missouri-Kansas Border War Network, Lone Jack provides resources for the study of the area's unique story of civil strife that took place during the extended war years. This Border War rivalry continues into the 21st century in the college sports venue between the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas.



The impact of these border events continues to be woven into the nation's fabric. Appreciating and preserving such unique historical landscapes for future generations to interpret multiple views of freedom offers an understanding of the region's importance by sharing and respecting diverse perspectives.

For additional information on the Lone Jack Battlefield, please contact Alinda Miller at 816-805-1815; president@historiclonejack.org.



The Gathering Storm

The Missouri Compromise Exposed the Raw Nerve of Slavery

By Parke Pierson

America's Civil War, Jan. 2009

When President Thomas Jefferson purchased 828,000 acres of heartland from Napoleon of France for a little more than \$11 million in 1803, he was overjoyed with the prospect of securing the vital Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans for America's interests. But with all the good that the Louisiana Purchase brought to the United States, it also presented the growing country with a difficult and painful question: Should the states created out of that land be slave or free?

Louisiana had been carved out and accepted as a slave state in 1812, but no other territory had petitioned Congress for statehood out of the purchase lands until Missouri did so in 1818, also wanting to enter the Union as a slave state. That request threatened to unsettle a delicate balance of 11 slave and 11 free states, a balance both sides found necessary for maintaining equal representation in the Senate.

The fledgling abolitionist movement saw a chance to bring its cause to the foreground, and the issue of slavery in Missouri was thrown before the House of Representatives in February 1819 when James Tallmadge of New York proposed an amendment to ban slavery within the boundaries of the new state. Tallmadge also advocated gradual emancipation for the thousands of chattels already living there.

That amendment set off contentious debates within the House and brought the issue of slavery into the national spotlight once again, after the topic had been comparatively quiet since the late 18th century.

Southerners adamantly fought the Tallmadge Amendment, protesting the imbalance of representation that having one more free than slave state would cause, as well as the unveiled threat on the institution so critical to the plantation economy.

On the other side of the aisle, most Northern representatives were not abolitionists and cared little for slaves as people, but supported Tallmadge because they believed slavery posed a threat to the farm-and-industry economic model just beginning to take hold above the Mason-Dixon line. In short, they didn't want large plantations taking all the land from free husbandmen and their families.

In mid-February 1819, the Tallmadge Amendment passed the House by a vote of 82 to 78, but both the slavery ban and the emancipation proposals were defeated in the Senate.

The issue remained at an impasse until December when Maine and Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House from Kentucky who owned slaves but had famously proclaimed that he was an American first and a Southerner second, entered the debate. Maine, up to that time a part of Massachusetts, wanted to enter as a free state, and Clay decreed that could not occur unless Missouri came in with slavery.

In February 1820, Illinois Senator Jesse B. Thomas suggested a proposal that would eventually be called the Missouri Compromise: Maine would enter as a free state, Missouri would come in with slaves, but no slavery would be permitted in other states developed out of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36 degrees 30 minutes latitude, Missouri's southern boundary. The Thomas proposal was accepted in the Senate but defeated in the House, and ardent debate along sectional lines resumed in Congress.

Clay stepped into the fray again and used his considerable influence and power as House speaker to work with both his Northern and Southern colleagues and have them accept Thomas' compromise as a resolution to the situation. In early March, Congress finally agreed on what they called the Missouri Compromise.

Many congressmen remained shaken by the controversy. Slavery had once again proved to be an issue that divided the nation along sectional lines. Southerners had been thrown on the defensive to justify their "peculiar institution," Northerners had fumed that "slave power" was trying to take up all the land, and abolitionists such as Congressman Arthur Livermore of New Hampshire wondered "how long will the desire for wealth render us blind to the sin of holding...our fellow men in chains?"

The Missouri Compromise would prove to be only a temporary solution to the growing slavery crisis. For 25 years the situation regarding territorial settlement remained relatively calm. But when the Mexican War in 1846-48 brought more land under the United States' control, the nettlesome issue flared up again. Once more, Henry Clay had to step in to hammer out a compromise—and once more it would be only

temporary, as more and more crises over slavery erupted.

As the early debates over Missouri's admission raged, perhaps no one was more unsettled than the man who had purchased all that cheap land west of the Mississippi River. In 1820 Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend that the fight over slavery in Missouri "like a fire bell in the night, awakened me and filled me with terror." Jefferson would die in 1826, but the fire bells over slavery had just begun to toll.

**The following story told by Henry E. Palmer from
"True Tales of the Tenth Kansas Infantry"**

By Howard Mann

*"After Osceola we camped at West Point, Mo., on the Kansas line. I was on duty as sergeant of the guard on picket nearly a mile from the main camp. It had been raining all night - a cold, drizzly October rain. At ten A.M. we saw a woman approaching from down the * dreary, uninhabited roadway. She was on foot and was carrying a baby hugged to her breast, with four little children also walking - two boys and two girls, the oldest a girl of seven years. All were in their nightclothes and all wet to the skin; children crying and suffering with cold and hunger. We soldiers quickly shed our coats to shelter them from the storm and gave them our dog-tent by the rail camp fire. The babe was dead. I sent for a wagon and soon we had them in camp. The mother died from this exposure within 36 hours. The four children were sent to four different homes by friendly officers and soldiers. "*

The story told by the woman before her death revealed the fact that her husband had, as a member of the Missouri legislature of '60 and '61, bitterly fought the secession scheme. He was a rich man— owned 500 acres of improved land, fine house, barn and other outbuildings, and owned several slaves, yet he loved the flag and was for the Union. In January, 1861, he freed his slaves, and then his neighbors damned him as a "black abolitionist." They finally, in July, 1861, drove him from his home. The Union army was the only safe resort; so he joined Montgomery's Kansas regiment, and was, on this October day, 110 miles south of West Point. Bushwhackers had at divers times robbed his home until every head of stock had been driven away save a yoke of old worn-out oxen. His wife with one old, black aunty had remained at the persecuted home, and during her confinement, in August, no friends came to see her, only the old slave woman, who would not accept her freedom, being left to help her. On this cold, dreary October night the bushwhackers came for their last damnable raid, burst in the doors suddenly, drove her and her children out into the storm, and set fire to the house, barn and other outbuildings. The next morning they yoked the oxen to a wagon and were within 4 miles of the Union camp when the "bushwhacking fiends" shot the oxen and

left a helpless mother and five children to walk in the rain and mud.

Ancestor of the Month

WILLIAM WESLEY ANDERSON

Union

Ancestor of Jo Anna Dale

Pvt./Corp./Sgt./Pvt., Company F, 18th Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers (Union). Enlisted June 30, 1861 - Mustered out December 16, 1865.

William Wesley Anderson was born December 12, 1837, at or near Chester, Randolph County, Illinois. His parents were Jesse Anderson and Mary Ann Smith. He had a brother, John M. Anderson, who died near Coffeerville, Mississippi, in 1877 or 1878. John was in the 30th Illinois Infantry. William also had four sisters, Sarah, Matilda Ann, Charlotte, and Cornelia.

William was left an orphan at the age of three and was taken in the home of Governor Bond's widow. She died when he was only six years old and he lived for a number of years with renters on the farm. The Bonds lived in Old Kaskaskia. The Mississippi River finally washed the old town away.

Mr. Anderson's school advantages were meager, as he lived in the days when boys and girls went to school only two or three months in mid-winter. He studied and recited in a one room schoolhouse, sitting on plank seats. He had to walk two miles to school, often through the snow. He fed and attended to 50 head of stock morning and night in payment for his board. He managed to go through the eighth grade in school.

When he enlisted, he gave his age as 23. He was five feet, six inches tall, with fair complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair. He was a farmer. He was engaged in the Battle of Fort Donelson and lost his clothing. His pay was stopped \$7.20 for this. He lost a cartridge box belt, which cost him 55 cents. He also had to pay two cents for a tompon.

He suffered a gunshot wound in the right thigh on the first day of the Battle of Shiloh after he had seized the regimental flag as it fell from the hands of a mortally wounded color bearer. He had been promoted to sergeant, but in the Spring of 1865, he was reduced to the ranks for a breach of military etiquette. As he said, "I had a leave of absence for a week from the Quartermaster. On my return from leave, my captain felt aggrieved that I had not obtained his permission or approval of my leave, and he gave me the choice of reduction to ranks or Court Martial. I chose the former." His regiment was mustered out at Pine Bluff, and he decided to stay hi the south.

William had three wives, all named Martha. He outlived all three of them. His first marriage was to "Marta Jane Garrison in July 1858 who married without divorce in Carlisle Clinton Co. Dls. Dec 25, 1864. I was divorced in Mt. Veraon Ills, in March 1865." There were no children of this marriage.

William Wesley Anderson of Randolph County, State of Illinois, married Martha Jane Alexander of the County of Searcy, State of Arkansas, age 18 years, on the 30th day of August 1865 in the County of Pulaski in the State of Arkansas, "by Rev. Mr. Brady. I do not remember his initials. He was a Methodist minister. I do not know (if there is an official or church record of the marriage) Mr. Brady told there was but where I could not tell. Affairs were unsettled there." Martha Jane Alexander Anderson died on December 23, 1891. Their daughter, Diana Eldora (Dora) married Joseph Toliver Shumate, Sr., son of James Berriman Shumate. They were my grandparents.

For his third marriage, W. W. Anderson, of White County, age 54, married Martha (Mattie) Whitfield Higgs of Tupelo in Jackson County, age 29 years, on February 25, 1892. She died September 18, 1912.

He professed religion while in the army near Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was baptized hi the old Second Street Methodist Church, Little Rock. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1865 and joined the Arkansas Conference. He later became a circuit rider and in 1886 was assigned to bis first pastorate serving Jonesboro and Paragould jointly. He served Jonesboro and Paragould and other important charges in the White River Conference until compelled to retire on account of the infirmities of age. He was a deeply religious man and a truly great preacher; his eloquence at times was phenomenal.

In 1902 he was superannuated, and remained out of the active service until 1906, when he went back into the regular ministry serving one year, when he was made a superannuate again.

He continued preaching after retirement in 1902. He preached to a congregation of over 1000 persons on July 30, 1934. He preached a sermon celebrating his 97th birthday on Sunday, December 9, 1934, in Search; his actual birthday was on the following Wednesday. He showed the physical and mental ability in delivering this sermon of a minister of many years his junior. This was his last sermon, again to an audience of a thousand persons. The remarkable vigor and clarity of his mind was commented on at the time.

Until the last four months of his life, Rev. Mr. Anderson's mental and physical condition were fine. His faculties, with the exception of his hearing and eyesight, remained normal. He was a regular attendant at preaching every Sunday morning. As a means of keeping active, he worked his own garden and walked to town, more than half a mile, to chat with his friends and get his mail. He took great interest in young people and enjoyed sports, often attending the local games. He took a keen interest in current happenings, and he enjoyed discussing questions of the day and comparing them with conditions in his younger days.

He died at 1:55 a.m. on August 15, 1934, at the age of 97 years, 8 months, and 3 days. He was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at Searcy.

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

