



THE MISSOURI UNIONIST

Volume 2021 Number 2

June 30, 2021

The Official Newsletter of the Department of Missouri -
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



LOTS OF MEMORIAL DAY PHOTOS

THE 140TH NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT IN ST. LOUIS
IS ONLY 1 MONTH & 5 DAYS
AWAY!!!

Collector's Corner –
Memorabilia of the 1887 St
Louis GAR Encampment [IN
3 PARTS! COUNT THEM!]

New Department
Commander Gary Scheel's
Message

Lorenzo Dow Immell: His
Conspicuous Service (MOH
Recipient)

Jordan Coller: Civil War
Veteran and Fayette
Champion

The Aging GAR Veterans
Remembered

FORMS FOR THE NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT

The usual plea for **HELP!**

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Events on the Horizon Scheduled So-Far

- July 17 Train Day in DeSoto
- July 24 10am – Grant Remembrance Day – US Grant NHS, (White Haven) – Affton, MO
- August 4 – National Encampment Setup – Frontenac Hilton **(Volunteers Needed)**
- August 5 – Tours & Nat'l Encampment Registration – Frontenac Hilton
- August 6 – National Encampment – Frontenac Hilton
- August 7 – National Encampment – Frontenac Hilton
- August 8 – National Encampment Closing – Frontenac Hilton Clean-up **(Volunteers Needed)**
- August 29 2pm – 56th USCT Remembrance – Missouri Civil War Museum & Jefferson Barracks
- Sep 18 DeSoto Fall Festival
- Sep 24 - 26 Battle of Pilot Knob, Pilot Knob, MO
- Oct 1 6pm - Central Region Association Allied Orders Conference, Murphysboro, IL
- Oct 2 9am - Central Region Association Allied Orders Conference, Murphysboro, IL
- Oct TBD 10am Department Meeting – Jefferson City or TBD
- Oct 24 2pm - Sherman Remembrance Day – Calvary Cemetery, St Louis
- Nov 11 – Veterans Days Ceremonies
- Nov 12 – 140th Anniversary of the Founding of the SUVCW – Site-TDD
- Nov 20 – Remembrance Day - Gettysburg

Editor's Comments by Walt Busch, PDC

The only two things I got are that we need help at the National Encampment and the following question:

Who is buried in the plot next to General Don Carlos Buell in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, MO? (Answer on back page)

Collector's Corner

National Encampment, St. Louis, 1887

Douglas Roussin

General Thomas C. Fletcher, Camp 47

National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic were always a big celebration for the hosting Department and the city in which the encampment was held. The National Encampment held in St. Louis was no exception. The many activities held that week would be copied by other cities during their encampments in years to come. The 21st National Encampment in St. Louis was held September 26 to October 1, 1887. During the encampment there were many activities. These included guided tours of St. Louis and surrounding areas. There were banquets, also a large parade. The parade schedule for Tuesday, was postponed to Wednesday due to rain. But the rain continued that day. At 11:00 the parade began as thousands of Civil War veterans marched down Franklin Avenue and turned onto Twelfth Street. It appeared to be a sea of mushrooms as thousands of umbrellas fought the rain.

The Grand Banquet was held and what a stir with the arrival of General Fairchild, the National Commander, and General Sherman as they entered the banquet hall.

Officially there were 547 delegates to the Encampment, but many veterans showed up for the parade, banquet and the many other activities or just to get a look at the dignitaries.

The official badge of the encampment has a silver top with the membership star in "Missouri Copper". From the suspension bar is a gold ribbon which attaches to a silver circular disk with the portrait of John Logan, encircled with the inscription: "John A. Logan, Patriot, Statesman, Model Volunteer". On the reverse appears the Missouri state seal and is inscribed, "Delegate 21st Nat'l. Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic". 950 of these badges were struck. The badge came in a small plain box. On the inside of the box, in script, was the following. *This badge of sterling silver is*



presented on behalf of the citizens of St. Louis by the General Executive Committee on the entertainment of the 21st Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at St. Louis, this September 26th to October 1st, 1887. The copper star is Missouri copper. Only 950 official silver badges were struck off”.

These boxes are extremely rare today and only few are known to exist.



Other badges were made and sold as souvenirs of the encampment. One similar to the official badge has a pin bar with the membership logo in the center. Below the pin bar is a gold ribbon which holds a circular drop. A portrait of General Lucius Fairchild is on the drop. Around the edges is inscribed, Commander in Chief, GAR. On the reverse, 21st National Encampment—St. Louis—1887.

There were many other souvenir (unofficial) badges, canteens and items sold to the thousands of veterans and their families who came to St. Louis for the

encampment. Below are a few of these items. To the right is an exceptionally rare encampment badge. It was worn by members of the Committee on Medical Corps. It was their duty to aid the sick during the encampment. The ribbon has been stabilized by being sewn to the cross bar.





This miniature canteen is covered in brown felt on one side and blue on the other. The reverse has intertwined GAR letters. The side is stamped, G.A.R. Encampment, 1887. This canteen is one of the earliest examples of a miniature. This size may have been introduced at this encampment. Next to the canteen is a small badge. It is in the shape of a knapsack with a small canteen stamped, St. Louis, 1887. The top was a stock piece and used many times. The canteen drop could

easily be stamped with information and added to the top pin bar. A similar badge was made for the annual encampment hold in Chicago and also has the date 1887.



This small canteen is only 1 inch across. It was probably the drop of an unknown badge. It is silver plate with intertwined GAR letters. Around this is St. Louis, September, 1887.

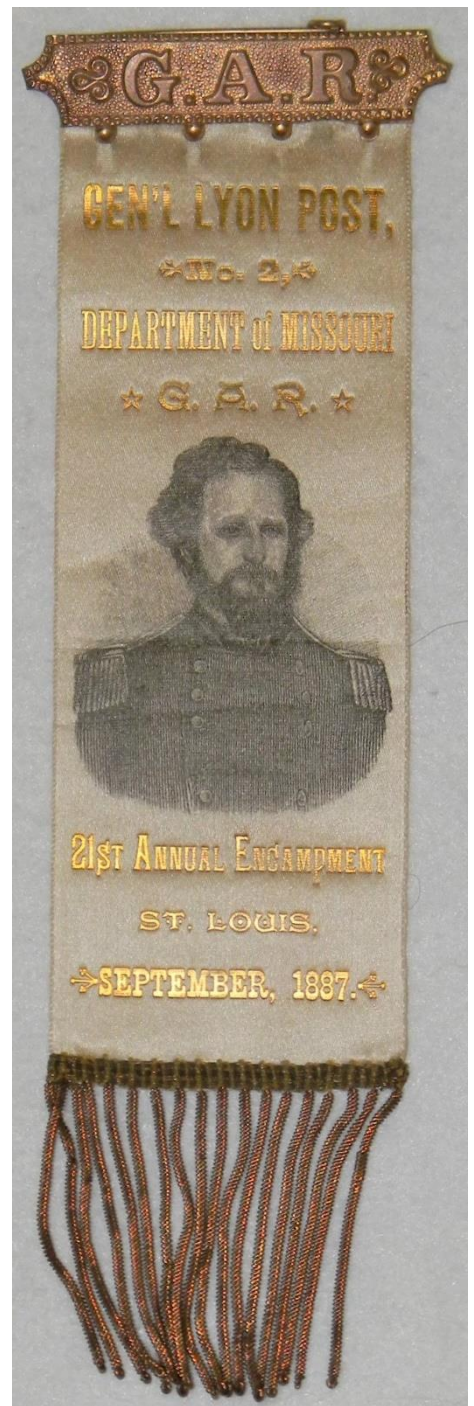
Each Department had a special ribbon made for their delegates to wear at the National Encampment which distinguished them from all others. Here are three of these ribbons, Iowa, Mass., and New Jersey.





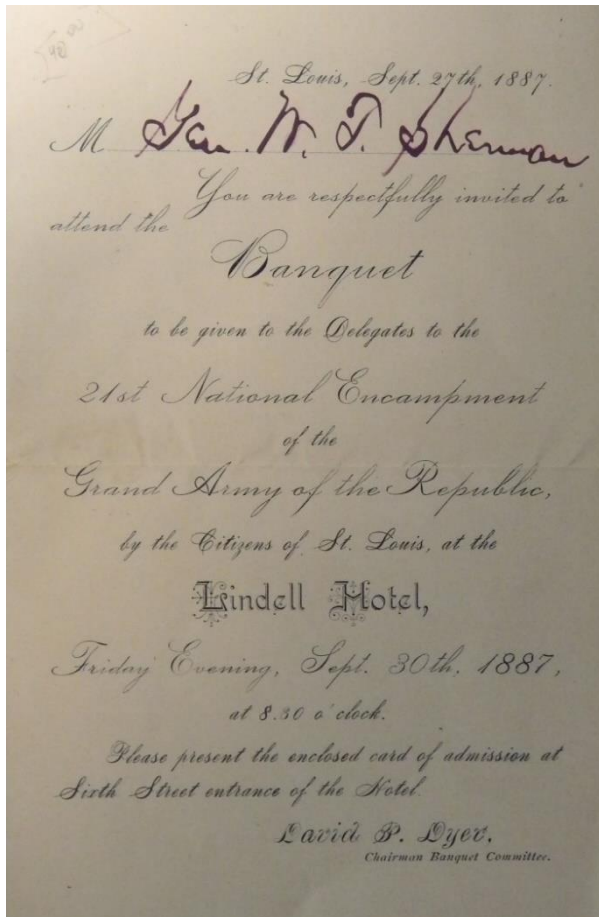
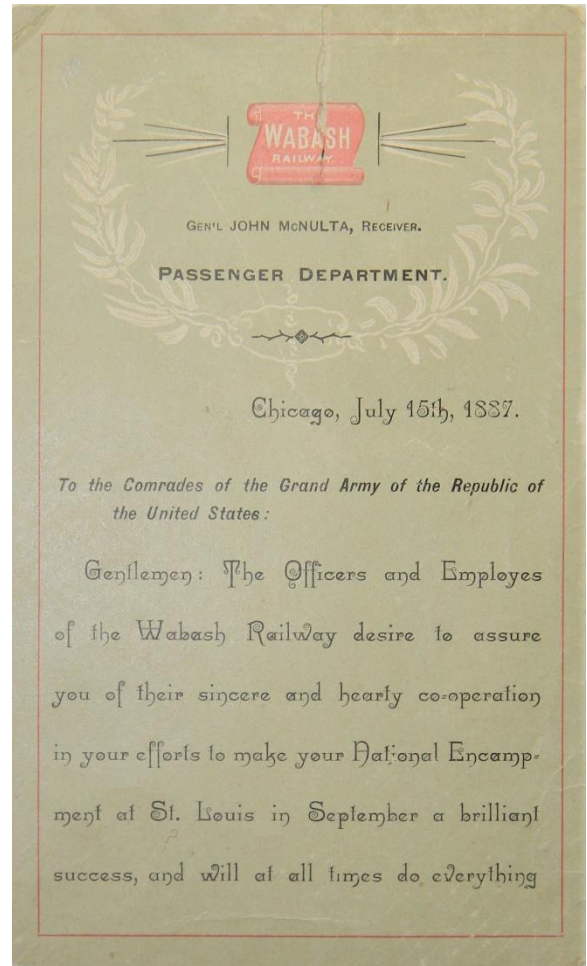
Members of the Department of Missouri had a ribbon of bright blue with gold letters. The pin bar had an eagle sitting on cross rifles, and a cannon with cannon balls. In gold letters, Department of Missouri, G.A.R. 21st National Encampment, St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1887.

Some Missouri Post had badges made for their delegates. The badge on the right is from the General Lyon Post. The ribbon is attached to a GAR pin bar and has a picture of Gen. Lyon. Below his portrait is, 21st Annual Encampment, St. Louis, September, 1887.





Front and back of Wabash card.



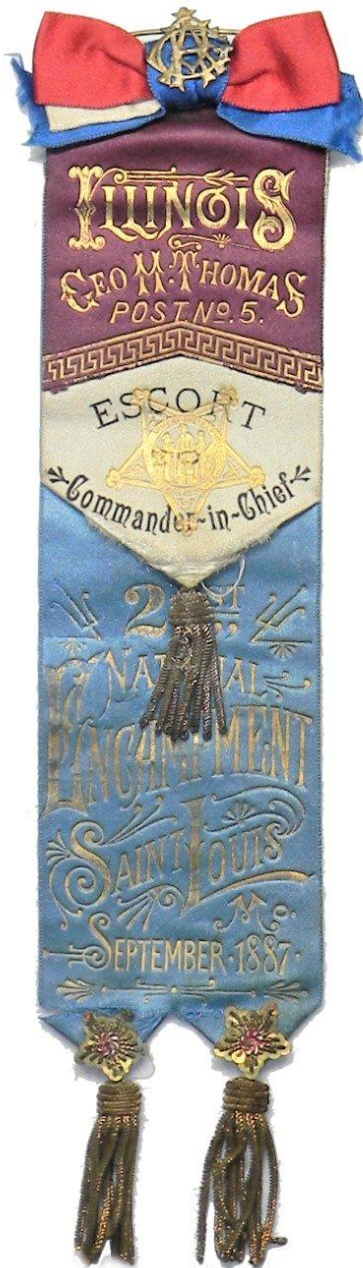
The above card was sent to Chicago Grand Army Posts in July, 1887, from the Wabash line. Part of the card is missing.

This is the personal invitation to General W.T Sherman for the banquet to be held at the Lindell Hotel, September 30, 1887. This invitation is in the collection of my wife, Kathie Roussin. Can you imagine the stir as he entered the building for the banquet.

Collector's Corner—Part 2

21st National Encampment, St. Louis, 1887

There were many badges worn at the 21st National Encampment in St. Louis. But two unusual badges stand out. The first badge which measures 11 inches is stunning in detail. It was made for the Geo. H. Thomas Post 5 from Illinois. What stands out about this badge is the wording. It reads: Illinois/Geo. H. Thomas/Post No. 5/Escort to the Commander-in-Chief/21st National Encampment/St. Louis, Mo./September, 1887.



It is not clear what all their duties were, but they did act as a mounted guard during the Grand Parade and protected the review stand after the parade from the thousands of veterans who came to see the Commander-in-Chief, General Sherman and the other dignitaries.

The Geo. H. Thomas Post was located at Chicago. It was first chartered August 20, 1873, as Post No. 6 but was renamed Post 5 September 1, 1876. General Phil Sheridan was a member of this post until his death in 1888. This may have been why the post was selected to be an escort during the 21st encampment.

The E. K. Wilcox Post was also awarded special honors at the 21st National Encampment. Their ribbon read:

“E. K. Wilcox Post 16/G.A.R./Armed Battalion/Springfield, Mass/Escort to the Commander in Chief/Sept., 1887/St. Louis, Mo.”

What was this Armed Battalion to the Commander-in-Chief? Post 16 is located in Springfield, Mass. They were widely known throughout the Grand Army as a precision drill team. They had marched in many parades and demonstrated their many skills. Because of their fame as a drill team, they were invited to attend the National Encampment and were given a place of honor in the Grand Parade. In order to get train fare from Springfield to St. Louis, they had many fundraisers including a ball and other activities. On the day there left Springfield, they were

given a great sendoff. The local WRC made the boys a great breakfast before escorting them to the train to St. Louis. Arriving on Monday morning, the boys marched to Washington Park where other members from Mass., had already set up a tent

city for the encampment. On that Monday there were many receptions for the boys to attend. These had been set up to welcome the delegates to the encampment. The boys would wake up Tuesday to storms and a constant rain. Because of the weather, the Grand Parade would be canceled until Wednesday. But the rain would continue. Not willing to cancel the parade a second day, it would go on. At 11:00 a squad of local Mounted Police would lead the parade down Franklin Avenue and turn on Twelve Street. Grand Marshall Grier, his staff, and the Logan Post followed on horseback. They were followed by the Wilcox Armed Battalion. Refusing umbrellas, the Armed Battalion did what they came to do. What a show they put on! To the delight of the



crowd, they performed the maneuvers they were famed for. Following the Armed Battalion came the Commander-in-Chief, Lucius Fairchild. He was followed by 20 carriages with war governors and other dignitaries including General Sherman. These dignitaries would take the grandstand. Following the Commander-in-Chief were thousands of veterans marching by Departments. The Department of Missouri marched last as was the custom for the hosting Department. The procession passed under the first triumphant arch which depicted battle scenes, portraits of Lincoln and Grant. For the next hour and half, the veterans passed the reviewing stand as the rain continued to fall. The Missouri Department took almost a half hour to pass the reviewing stand.

The Armed Battalion left St. Louis on Thursday night and arrived at Springfield, Mass. on Sunday morning. The ladies of the WRC welcomed them with hot coffee and sandwiches. The information on the activities of the Armed Battalion can be found in newspaper articles of the Springfield Daily News, Sept./Oct., 1887.



Collector's Corner Part 3

National Encampment, St. Louis, 1887

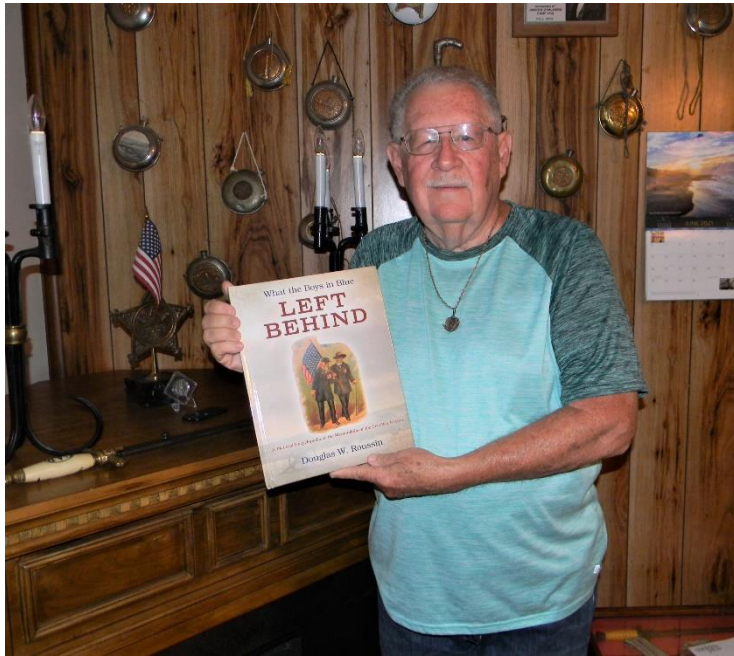
Grant Memorial Badge



While the Grant Memorial badge is common, it is still quite interesting. The medal was sold at the National Encampment in St. Louis, 1887. An eagle with outstretched wings holds a circular drop. On the medal are five figures representing the branches of service, army, navy, cavalry, artillery and engineers. Surrounding these figures is this inscription: 21st National Encampment-G.A.R. Below the

figures is inscribed: Souvenir-St. Louis, Mo. The reverse has a laurel branch wreath pattern and around this is inscribed: "To Commemorate the Greatest Reunion of the G.A.R. Veteran soldiers Since the Civil War". Inside the laurel wreath is another inscription. "The proceeds from the sale of this medal are donated to the Grant Monument Fund by the Executive Committee, St. Louis, 1887". It is interesting that so many words could have been put on this medal. The proceeds of this medal were for the construction of a monument, today called Grant's Tomb. General Grant had selected three sites for his final resting place. The first was St. Louis where he had lived before the war and his wife's family was from there. His second choice was Gallena, Illinois, his boyhood home and the third was New York City where he had lived during the latter part of his life. The City of New York offered a piece of land in Riverside Park to the Grant family after his death and it was accepted. The cost of his tomb would be \$600,000. It would take another 10 years before the final dedication on April 27, 1897. In 1902, Julia, his wife, would join the General.

In most cases the 1887 Grant Memorial badge is found without its original background American Flag ribbon. It is rare to find this badge with this ribbon.



Doug Roussin is holding his new book, "What the Boys in Blue Left Behind". This book is a Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Memorabilia of the Civil War Veterans. The book is a collector's guide with over 600 photos of both common and rare items. The book can be ordered directly from Doug. The cost to SUVCW members is \$30.00 with free shipping.

Mail Check to:

Doug Roussin

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Missouri's Aging GAR Veterans Remembered



The only two surviving naval veterans of the Grand Army attending the 74th national encampment, Dr. Robert B. Tyler, Joplin, Mo., (left), and August Moreau, St. Louis, talk over experiences. Both served in the union's Mississippi squadron.

Tyler, present Missouri department commander, enlisted in 1864 when he was only eight years, after the secretary of the navy issued a special call for 100 boys.

Moreau, who joined the navy at Cairo in 1863, is the only surviving member of the crew of the famous Monitor. He joined the crew after the union boat whipped the confederate Merrimac in the great naval battle of the war off Hampton Roads, Va.

The St. Louis veteran was with the Monitor in 1863 and 1864 while it bombarded Vicksburg

from the Mississippi river. The Monitor later was instrumental in cutting off the retreat from Nashville of General Hood.

"Our decks rose only four feet out of the water and our craft was better suited to river operations than battle on the seas," Moreau said.

"Built onto the deck was a large cylindrical turret—just like a big steel can. It was built that way so the shot of the enemy could strike us only glancing blows. The trouble was a fairly direct hit would knock the rivets out of the steel plates.

On our boat we had only two guns, muzzle-loading eleven-inchers. Things have changed since then. It took a crew of 16 men to handle each gun. I was the youngest of all the men on the Monitor at 17."

Stretching the Truth, Nothing Unusual for a Swabbie (Wink, Wink, Say No More)

August Moreau served from February 11, 1863 to February 10, 1864 aboard Gunboat No. 12 USS Curlew, a vessel that did almost constant convoy duty with the Mississippi River Squadron. Moreau, upon enlistment at age sixteen, was a citizen of Texas. As a native of Paris, France, he is notable for being among the last nine foreign born Civil War survivors. Moreau reenlisted on August 26, 1864, and served on Grampus, Neosho, and Great Western until his final discharge August 20, 1865.

Moreau, as an ancient mariner, enjoyed a wide reputation (perhaps he encouraged it) as the last survivor of the USS Monitor – a myth, for he ever served on the East Coast.

Tells How



—State Journal Photo.

Police Judge W. H. Turner, above, here from Lebanon, Mo., for the annual G.A.R. encampment, doesn't just tell about what he used to do, but shows you how he did it.

Turner, who is 97 years old, followed the circus for more than seventeen years, performing as a sword swallower. Even today he can perform his little stunt. Yesterday, while visiting The State Journal office, Turner pulled out a leather case containing a ten inch knife. He then demonstrated how he used to "eat" the blades. Holding to one end, he pushed the knife, handle first, slowly down his throat.

Judge Turner enlisted with Company E, Second Connecticut heavy artillery, serving for more than three years in the Civil war conflict. He came out of the war without a scratch. Three years later, while working in a plant in Troy, N. Y., he lost his left arm when it became caught in a belt.

The veteran has always been a Republican and cast his first ballot in 1864 for Lincoln for president. He is a strong supporter of Willkie for president, wearing a large button on the lapel of his coat.

He has been a police judge and justice of peace in his town for the last thirty-eight years, being the first Republican to be elected to the office in a strong Democratic district. The Democrats had a majority of 700 votes, but he is elected by that margin now, running on the G.O.P. ticket.

He wants to be elected once more, just so he can retire when he is 100 years old. For many years no Democrat has dared to run against him. In his own words, Turner says "God bless the Democrats—if they vote right."

Judge Turner is junior vice commander of the Missouri department of the Grand Army of the Republic and has the distinction of being the oldest police judge in America.

Official Of G.A.R. Dies In Kentucky

Almost on the eve of the seventy-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, M. H. Davidson, Louisville, Ky., quartermaster-general of the G.A.R., died yesterday at his home. The 93-year-old Civil war veteran had suffered a heart attack a month ago.

Davidson had marched in every national encampment parade for twenty-one years, but last year weakness forced him to watch it from the reviewing stand. He had planned to attend this year's encampment here.

Davidson was a native of Ohio. He had lived in Louisville since 1867 and had taken an active part in G.A.R. affairs for more than twenty years. He is survived by a son.

Thomas Ambrose, Chicago, adjutant-general of the Grand Army, is ill at his home, but sent word to encampment headquarters here yesterday he plans to arrive tomorrow for the annual meeting.

MORE POWERFUL THAN 14 LOCOMOTIVES!

To prove how strong his bridge across the Mississippi was, James Eads, designer of part of the brown water navy during the Civil War, had 14 locomotives chug across it, all supported by the bridge at the same time, on July 4, 1874. The ceremony began with the driving in of the last spike on the bridge. The driver was none other than Lt. General William T. Sherman.

- One of many interesting facts in the book, *Haunted St. Louis* by Troy Taylor.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

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BEST MIDDLESEX FLANNEL, Single Breasted, \$10.00

BEST MIDDLESEX FLANNEL, Double Breasted, \$10.50

Two Sets Full Regulation Buttons with Each Suit.

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Shoers, Hatters, Fur-
nishers, Cloakers and
Milliners,

BROADWAY AND MORGAN.

Vanishing Line Article from old St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Tom Longmire found our website and thought we might like to read these articles he found in his Grandfather's house. R. L. Miller is my great grandfather.

POST-DISPATCH

PAGE 3B

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Robert G. Aitken, director of Clark Observatory, will give an illustrated lecture on "Our Planet Neighbors" under auspices of the Academy of Science of St. Louis at 8:30 p. m., April 11, at Soldan High School, 918 North Union boulevard. The lecture will be open to the public without charge.

Dr. Carroll W. Dodge of Washington University will give an illustrated lecture on "Costa Rica, the Land of Coffee and Bananas," at 8:15 o'clock tonight at Soldan High School, 918 North Union boulevard.

Dr. Willard Bartlett Sr., will show motion pictures he made in Central America during the course of his trips, at 8 o'clock Friday evening in Cabanne Library Auditorium. The exhibition is sponsored by the Soldan Evening Students Association.

Miss Alma Fletcher, of the division of vocational guidance, Board of Education, will address a meeting of the League of Women Voters at Hotel Kings-Way at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

W. C. Meyer, chairman of the Socialist Party in Missouri, will speak on "War—Its Causes and Prevention" at Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, at 8 o'clock tonight. Plans will be discussed for the annual May Day meeting at which Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, will speak.

Funeral of Mrs. Irene Williams.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Mrs. Irene C. Williams, 82 years old, who died of pneumonia Saturday at her home, 5635 Waterman avenue. Burial was in Bellefontaine Cemetery. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crouch. Her father was one of the founders of the Maxwell Crouch Mule Co. at the National Stock Yards. A son, John T. Williams, and a daughter, Irene, survive.

Dr. H. C. Hummel, of the church, will speak on "The Seed of the Hour," Mrs. C. L. Hummel will sing. The women of the church will serve a luncheon.

R. L. MILLER, VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR, DIES

One of Three Surviving Members of Ransom Post, G. A. R., Succumbs at 88.

Richard L. Miller, one of three surviving members of Ransom Post, G. A. R., died last night at Lutheran Hospital of infirmities. He was 88 years old.

Born at Reading, Pa., Sept. 2, 1846, he attended military school at Mason City, Va. He left school shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War and in 1863, at the age of 17, enlisted in the Union army as an infantryman. He saw field service during the latter days of the war and remained on duty in the South for several months after peace was declared.

Coming to St. Louis in 1872, Mr. Miller became engineer for a structural iron manufacturing company and subsequently formed the R. L. Miller Bridge Co. His company built bridges throughout Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri, including several over the Meramec River in the vicinity of St. Louis. He retired from business 12 years ago.

Several years ago Mr. Miller lost his eyesight and the infirmity prevented him from getting out with "the boys" of Ransom Post as much as he formerly did. Two of his comrades died recently—Patrick H. Callahan, drummer boy in the Army of the Ohio, last December, and Edward R. Cone in February. Surviving members of the Post are E. E. Latta, who is 86, and Clark Graves, 88.

Mr. Miller resided at 3806 Arsenal street with his wife, Mrs. Esmeralda S. Miller, and a daughter, Miss May Miller. A son, Richard E. Miller, is a noted artist. Another daughter, Mrs. J. R. Longmire of St. Louis, also survives.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow from Kriegshauser mortuary, 4228 South Kingshighway, with burial in Oak Hill Cemetery, Kirkwood.

The Globe-Democrat is an independent newspaper, printing the news impartially, supporting what it believes to be right and opposing what it believes to be wrong without regard to party politics.

THE VANISHING LINE.

The death Monday night of Richard L. Miller, one of the three surviving members of St. Louis Ransom Post, G. A. R., makes another gap in a line that has been growing thinner and thinner these many years. Ransom Post, which was organized in 1883, with Gen. William T. Sherman its first commander, once numbered 1174 Union veterans of the civil war. It now numbers two—E. E. Latta, 86, and Clark Graves, 88.

The record of Ransom Post, no doubt, fairly represents the record of decline in the national organization, which contained 409,489 members entered on its lists at the membership height in 1890. Since that time the decline has been steady and continuous, thousands dropping out each year and most of them because of the sounding of the last long roll. Five years ago the membership list had dwindled to 26,219 and at the annual national encampment at St. Paul last September it was estimated that the surviving members could hardly number more than 8000.

This, of course, cannot be advanced as an accurate check of surviving soldiers who fought under the national colors in the war between states, for there were and are many veterans who never joined this patriotic society, just as there are many veterans who have never applied for or accepted pensions for their services. Under the pension check of survivors of the war that began seventy-three years ago and ended sixty-nine years ago, there were 745,822 on the rolls at the height in 1898 and only 23,863 on June 30 of last year. The coming June 30 will witness a thinner list, not only of pensioners, but of members of the G. A. R., to say nothing of the many who have never been pensioners or members of the national society. Two of these counts, of course, overlap. The other offers no basis for reckoning.

Possibly the visit of the oldest and youngest member of the G. A. R. in St. Louis last fall, as they returned home from the sixty-seventh annual encampment at St. Paul, will make clear how pitifully thin the ranks must have become. The oldest, Isaac White of Hannibal, Mo., was then past 103; the youngest, Lewis H. Easterly, Gunnison, Colo., but a broth of a boy of 51. Mr. Easterly must have been of no more than Boy Scout entrance age when he took up arms in the civil war by carrying and beating a drum. So his age is hardly representative of the ages of the great majority of veterans who survive at this time. When the Missouri G. A. R. met in annual encampment at Jefferson City a year ago next month less than forty members were in attendance and it was estimated that no more than 200 were living in the state. There are fewer now.

The letter written by William Makepeace Thackeray in praise of the book "Jane Eyre" which...

Easter Clearance

- COATS •
- SUITS •
- DRESSES •

MEMORIAL DAY ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS MEMBERS



Grant Camp Life Member Gregory Wolk attends services at Mound City (Illinois) National Cemetery (which was held downtown as the cemetery was closed to ceremonies. Pictured

with Craig (aka General Grant)

PDC John Avery, Grant Camp, presents a GAR wreath in ceremonies held at Manchester, MO.



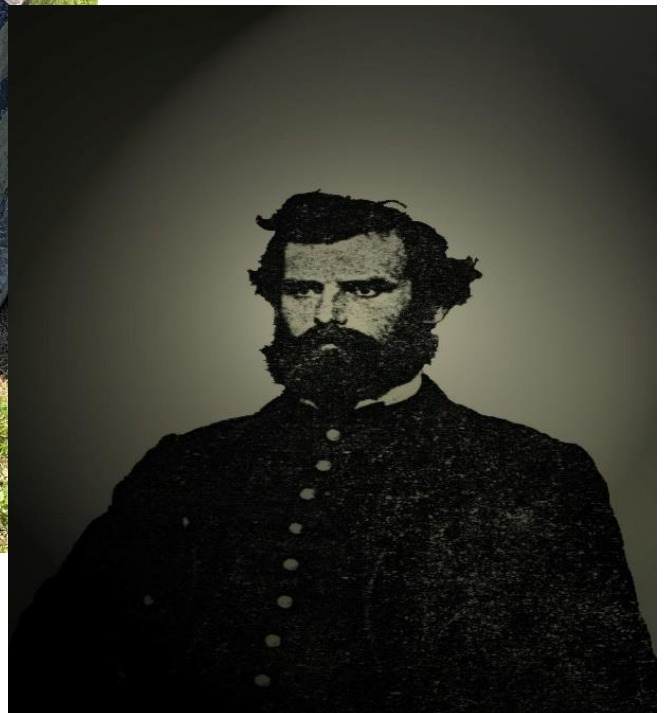
(Now PDC) Sumner Hunnewell gives at keynote address at the St. James Camp ceremonies in St. Mary's, MO, cemetery on 30 May. The St. James Camp ceremonies had members of four camps and 5 PDCs attending. (So

much for I-Phone color filters.



Panorama of the St. Mary's event

PCC Joe Difani of the closed Sherman/Billy Yank Camp 65 of St. Louis. His ancestor, Lt. Bernard Difani, was buried at the St. Mary's Cemetery. GAR Post 273 of nearby Perryville was named for Bernard's brother Lorenz.





**PDC Randal Burd, Jr,
and DC Sumner
Hunnewell at St.
Mary's.**

**Below – PDC Martin
Aubuchon (2nd Lt in
the 2nd Regiment
Missouri Infantry, Co.
A) commands the
honor guard salute.**





Reading the list of honor of those buried in St. Mary's Cemetery

After the ceremonies at St. Mary's the spectators are given a small US flag with a veteran's name on it. That and a map guides them to the soldier's grave where they place the flag.



DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH

Commander's Message



Brothers,

Greetings! At our June 5th Department Encampment at the Missouri Civil War Museum at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, I became the Department of Missouri Commander.

I would like to share a little about myself. I was born in 1952 in St. Louis and have lived in the State of Missouri most of my life except for about five years.

In 1970, I met my future wife Mary and this July, Mary and I will be celebrating 50 years of marriage. We have three children, three grandchildren and one grandchild we inherited when our son married his wife.

In December 1971, I actually won the lottery. I was number 84 in Uncle Sam's lottery. July 1972, I received a nice letter with the first word, "Greetings!" and said something about my friends and neighbors had a task for me. I passed the physical and was told I had about two weeks before I received my orders. On August 4, 1972, I enlisted in the United States Army Reserve and served for twelve years.

I retired from Chrysler in 2002 and in 2007 Mary and I purchased a Bed and Breakfast in Ste. Genevieve and we sold it in 2019.

I joined the SUVCW in March 2002 becoming a member of the U.S. Grant Camp #68 serving in various positions to include Camp Commander. In 2007, Mary and I moved to Ste. Genevieve and in 2008, I started forming the Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326. When I discussed with one of our future members about starting a SUVCW Camp, he shook his head sadly and stated, "No one in Ste. Genevieve is interested in the Civil War, they only care about French Colonial." My response was, "That is the stupidest thing I have ever heard." When the camp was officially formed, as organizer, I could pick the Camp Commander. I chose the one who stated that no one in Ste. Genevieve cares about the Civil War. I am unsure if he ever realized that I chose the one who said it couldn't happen as our first Camp Commander.

I am the author of three books about the Civil War and one of them covered my ancestors regiment the 31st Missouri Infantry Regiment. I had two other ancestors in the Civil War and both of them were in the 34th Enrolled Missouri Militia, like many militia units at the time they were called into service during General Price's Raid into Missouri in 1864.

As Department Commander my goal is to attend a meeting or activity of each Camp in our Department. I can only make this happen if you invite me. So please feel free to invite me. If it is possible, I will be there.

My first camp I had the privilege to be asked to attend was the Installation of Officers to our newest Camp, Isaac Murphy Camp #2 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

I would like to encourage each and every one of you to attend our upcoming National Encampment taking place in St. Louis during the week of August 4th through August 8th. This is your encampment. Become invested in our National Encampment. August 7th is the actual day of the Business meeting. If you have never been, I would venture to say that you will not have the opportunity to attend one that is going to be closer.

We are a good Department, but we are only as good as our individual member. Become involved. I can be reached via the following methods. Phone or text 573-702-4584 or email somewhere1@sbcglobal.net Feel free to contact me.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,
Gary L. Scheel



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

www.suvcwmo.org

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC
Commander
2030 San Pedro Drive
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DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 12

Series 2020-2021

29 May 2021

Memorial Day A. D. 2021

On this Eve of Memorial Day, it is fitting for us to remember those men, who died in their country's service to preserve the Union. Look closely, our SUVCW badges proudly proclaim "Preserved by the Grace of God." As we reflect on those words and the men who have preserved and continue to preserve the Union, we should with solemn duty remember the GAR's C-in-C John A. Logan and his General Order, which started the establishment of our current Memorial Day. We should commemorate the day

"...for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land."

Note how the cry of *Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty* is echoed in Logan's General Order.

"We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, 'of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.' What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foe? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders."

It is also fitting to remember those Brothers of our Order, who are no longer with us.

Larry Leslie Von Behren, Grant Camp #68
Donald Lee Roussin, Sr., Fletcher Camp #47
John Hardin "Jack" Chance, Tiger Camp #432

Let us commend ourselves to our Creator and remember the history of those who went before us, so later generations can say of us that we did not forget those who laid down their lives, who Preserved the Union by the Grace of God.

Ordered this 29th Day of May, A. D. 2021,

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Edward Krieser, PCinC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

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SPECIAL COMMUNIQUÉ NO. 1
Series 2020-2021
17 April 2021

Form 27 and Encampment Reminders

This is a reminder about Form 27 and our upcoming State and National Encampments.

[Camp Annual Report Form 27](#), applicable dues, and camp roster are due to the [Department Secretary](#) at the end of this month. Your Camp Secretary, Treasurer, and Commander are required to sign the form.

Our [State Encampment](#) will be held on June 4 and 5 in St. Louis. Our Order's Commander-in-Chief, Brian Pierson, will be with us for dinner on June 4 as well as during our business meeting the following day at the Civil War Museum. *If you wish to be chosen as a delegate to the 2021 National Encampment, it is important for you to attend this meeting.* Please register and join us in St. Louis! If you are interested in a state office, please let me know.

Our August [National Encampment](#) continues to move forward and will be enthusiastically looking for help in the coming months. *Before you take action, please run any of your involvement activities ahead of time to the National Encampment committee, chaired by [Brother Bob Petrovic](#).* I am hoping that we have a great turnout from Missouri and Arkansas as we invite the ASUVCW, DUV 1861-85, and WRC to join us in what promises to be a stellar encampment. [Please pre-register with National now.](#)

As always, I am more than happy to visit your Camp meetings either in person or virtually. Let me know the date and time and I will try to make it, as my schedule allows.

Delivered this 17th Day of April, A. D. 2021,

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Edward Krieser, PCinC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI WITH ARKANSAS

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573-702-4584 cell

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 1
Series 2021-2022
7 June 2021

2020-2021 Elected and Staff Officers

On 5 June 2020 at the Missouri Civil War Museum in Jefferson Barracks, in St. Louis, Missouri, delegates to the 26th Department Encampment elected its officers.
Delegates to the 140th National Encampment were elected. Following are the elected officers.

Elected Office	Name	Camp
Commander	Gary L. Scheel, PCC	Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James, #326
Senior Vice Commander	Robert J. Amsler, Jr. CC	U.S. Grant #68
Junior Vice Commander	Bryan P. Bradford CC	Columbia Tiger Camp #432
Secretary/Treasurer	Edward J. Krieser PCinC	Phelps Camp #66
Council	Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher Camp #47
Council	Dale E. Crandell, PDC	Westport Camp #64
Council	Robert Aubuchon	U. S. Grant #68
Delegate	John Palmer	U. S. Grant #68
Delegate	Joseph Rainey PCC	Gen. James McPherson Camp #1
Delegate	Douglas Roussin PCC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher Camp #47
Delegate	Robert J. Amsler, Jr. CC	U.S. Grant Camp #68
Delegate	Bryan P. Bradford CC	Columbia Tiger Camp #432
Delegate	Robert Aubuchon	U. S. Grant Camp #68
Delegate	Anthony Shane Lind	Capt. G.N. Spradling Camp #72
Delegate	Randel O. Baehr PCC	Francis J. Wilhelmi Camp #17
Delegate	James Dixon PCC	Columbia Tiger Camp #432

In accordance with Department By-laws and Policies and Procedures, the Commander after his election shall appoint officers for a term of one (1) year. These appointments are:

STAFF OFFICE	NAME	CAMP
Patriotic Instructor	Dale Crandell, PDC	Westport Camp #64
Chaplain	Martin R. Aubuchon PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Graves Registration Officer	Gary L. Scheel PCC	Lt. J. Felix St. James #326
Historian	Walter Busch PDC	U. S. Grant #68
GAR Records Officer	Walter Busch PDC	U. S. Grant #68

Counselor	Robert Amsler, Jr. PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Eagle Scout Coordinator	Sumner Hunnewell PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher #47
Civil War Memorials Officer	Walter Busch PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Assistant Secretary/Treasurer	Walter Busch PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Quartermaster	Douglas Roussin PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher #47
Assistant Signals, Officer		
Social Media, Promotions	James Dixon, PCC	Columbia Tiger #432
Editor, The Unionist (2021)	Walter Busch PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Editor, The Unionist (2022)	Randal A. Burd, Jr. PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher #47
Historical Records Coordinator	Walter Busch, PDC	U. S. Grant #68
GAR Memorials Officer	Walter Busch, PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Civil War Memorials Officer Historian	Walter Busch, PDC	U. S. Grant #68
Eagle Scout Coordinator	Sumner Hunnewell, PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher #47
ROTC Coordinator	Dale Crandell, PDC	Westport #64
Medal of Honor Coordinator	Randal A. Burd, Jr. PDC	Gen. Thomas Fletcher #47

I am excited for the upcoming year and I really appreciate those who served so faithfully under PDC Sumner Hunnewell and are remaining in the offices they served in last year.

A couple of offices above have new officers in them and I am so grateful for your willingness to serve our Department.

I ask that you support our officers listed above in their endeavors to fulfil the tasks set before them in the upcoming year of 2021 – 2022.

I hope to see you all at our National Encampment in St. Louis on August 6th and 7th.

Ordered this 7th Day of June, A. D. 2021

Gary L. Scheel, PCC
Commander

Department of Missouri with Arkansas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Edward Krieser, PCinC
Secretary

Department of Missouri with Arkansas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

www.suvcwmo.org

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279 Academy Street
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DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 2 (Revised)

Series 2021-2022

22 June 2021

Bylaws Committee. In accordance with the Department Bylaws, Article VII, the Department Senior Vice Commander chairs this standing committee and may appoint any brother in good standing to the committee:

Chair: Robert J. Amsler, Jr., PCC

Awards Committee. In accordance with the Department Bylaws, Article VII, the Department Senior Vice Commander chairs this standing committee with our three most recent Past Department Commanders serving as

Chair: Robert J. Amsler Jr., PCC
Member: Sumner Hunnewell, PDC
Member: Dale Crandell, PDC
Member: Randal Burd, Jr. PDC

Encampment Site Committee. In accordance with the Department Bylaws, Article VII, the Department Commander appoints at least two members to this standing committee. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Walter Busch, PDC
Member: Brian Bradford, PCC
Member: Peter Oetting PCC

JROTC Selection Committee. In accordance with the 2017 Department Encampment, this special committee selects the JROTC Outstanding Cadet and administers the Department's money prize. The committee has a 30 October 2021 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Dwain Asbury

History Selection Committee: In accordance with the 2019 Department Encampment, this special committee selects the National History Day in Missouri competition recipient and administer the Department's \$200 prize. The committee has a 30 June 2022 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Randal Burd, Jr., PDC
Member: Matthew Cople

National Encampment in Missouri Host Committee In accordance with the 2019 Department Order #6, Series 2018-2019, this special committee: represent the Department to the National Order to plan and implement all activities associated with a National Encampment and outlined in the *Hosting a National Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic* guidebook; represent the Department to other Allied Orders to plan and implement their activities following their guidelines; act on behalf of the Department for all planning, approval, financial transactions, and purchases, subject to regular review and audit by the Departments Officers and Council; provide regular reports at Department Encampments and Business Meetings; and appoint subcommittees and work teams as needed. The committee has a 30 June 2022 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appoints he chooses.

Chair: Robert Petrovic, PDC
Secretary—Treasurer: Walter Busch, PDC

GAR National Encampment Committee. In accordance with the 2018 Department Encampment this special committee coordinates commemoration of the GAR's 21st National Encampment in St. Louis and 50th National Encampment in Kansas City. The committee has a 30 June 2022 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Martin Aubuchon, PDC
Member: Rodney Terry, PCC

Programs Committee: This special committee coordinates Department-wide programs and activities that advance the principals, mission, and goals of the National Order and Department. The committee has 30 June 2022 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Don Palmer, PCinC
Member: Gary Scheel, PCC
Member: Mark Coplin, PDC
Member: Scott Reed

Honoring Living Veterans Committee. This special committee is chartered to recognize the service of our members who served in the U. S. Armed Forces The committee has a 30 June 2022 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Randal Burd, Jr, PDC

Ordered this 22th Day of June, A.D. 2021

Gary L. Scheel PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Edward Krieser, PCinC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Patriotic Instructor's Message

Dale Crandell, PDC

The preamble of the SUVCW Constitution declares we are a patriotic and fraternal order, pledged to render loyal service to our country and promote American citizenship. The dog days of summer have several opportunities for camps and members to foster patriotism in their local communities.

Independence Day

July 4th is Independence Day and the 245th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The Second Continental Congress voted to separate from Great Britain on July 2, 1776, with the 80-word Resolution of Independence proposed by Virginia's Richard Henry Lee. However, Independence Day is celebrated for the Declaration of Independence adopted days later on July 4, 1776, and known for its famous words:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

The 4th of July was observed during the American Civil War by the Union and Confederacy, both celebrating the founding fathers and independence from Great Britain. However, frustrated southerners ended celebrations during the



Reconstruction era.

For more information visit the U.S. National Park Service website at:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalmall4th/history-of-independence-day.htm>. Picture Above

Left: *Fourth of July, Harper's Weekly (July 27, 1861)*

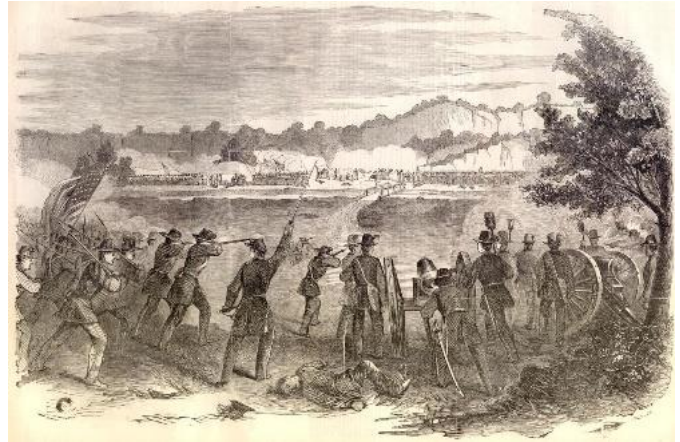
Battle of Carthage

The Battle of Carthage occurred on July 5, 1861, when 1,000 Union infantry, artillery, and militia under Colonel Franz Siegel were defeated by 4,000 from the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard commanded by Governor Claiborne Jackson and General Sterling Price.

Missouri like other boarder states was divided between supporting the Union or Confederacy. General Lyon's Union force moved to secure the state capitol and Missouri River while Colonel Franz Siegel's Union force moved into southwest Missouri. Following their loss at the Battle of Booneville, the Missouri State Guard was retreating south but picking up recruits from Missouri's sympathetic rural population.

Colonel Siegel's well-armed Union infantry and artillery were encamped at Carthage making them a target for Governor Jackson's growing but green Missouri State Guard. The half-mile long battle line was ten miles north of Carthage. Both sides exchanged artillery fire and maneuver within 1,500 feet in the morning, but the Union infantry was forced back to Carthage where General Price attempted to surround and capture the Union force. Colonel Siegel received intelligence reports of an approaching second wave of 2,000 more Missouri State Guard troops and opted to avoid capture by retreating into Kansas under cover of night. Unknown to Colonel Siegel, the 2,000 men were unarmed recruits.

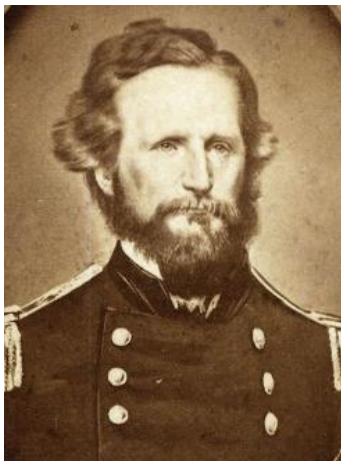
Although defeated at the Battle of Boonville, victory for the pro-Confederates at the Battle of Carthage gave Governor Jackson and the Missouri State Guard confidence, time, and recruits for the coming Battle of Wilson's Creek.



To learn more about the Battle of Carthage read *The Civil War in Missouri: A Military History* by Louis Gerties and *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It* by William Piston, or visit: <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/carthage>. Right: *Battle of Carthage, Harper's Weekly (August 3, 1861)*

Nathaniel Lyon (1818-1861)

July 14th is Nathaniel Lyon's birthday. Nathaniel was born in 1818 in Ashford, Connecticut and is the son of Amasa Lyon and Kezia Knowlton. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1841 and commission an army officer. Lieutenant Lyon served in Florida's Seminole Wars and the Mexican-American War. Captain Lyon was assigned to Fort Riley during the Bleeding Kansas era and became a supporter of antislavery but opposed abolitionist violence. He was re-assigned to St. Louis in 1861 and leveraged a friendship with Missouri's Representative Francis Blair to be appointed commander of the St. Louis arsenal, which he correctly predicted would be the target of pro-south Governor Claiborne Jackson at the outbreak of the American Civil War.



Representative Blair and Captain Lyon for the federal government and Governor Jackson and General Sterling Price for Missouri meet for the Planters House Conference in 1861 to discuss the Price-Harney Truce and Missouri remaining neutral for the American Civil War. Negotiations failed and both sides readied for control of Missouri.

Captain Lyon chased Governor Jackson from the Jefferson City and skirmished with the General Price's Missouri State Guard at the Battle of Boonville. General Lyon was given command of the Army of the West and pursued the Missouri State Guard into southwest Missouri where he was shot and died at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861.

General Lyon has the distinction of being the first Union General who died in the American Civil War

The SUVCW Department of Missouri's recruitment award, the Nathaniel Lyon Award, is presented to the SUVCW Camp with the greatest percentage increase in membership.

For more about Nathaniel Lyon visit: <http://civilwar.org/educators/resources/info-sheets/general-nathaniel-lyon>. Previous Page Bottom Left: *General Nathaniel Lyon*

Coast Guard Birthday

August 4th is the 231st birthday of the U.S. Coast Guard, one of six branches of our Armed Forces. Proposed by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, Congress authorized construction of ten cutter vessels on August 4, 1790, to enforce tariffs and prevent smuggling. Known originally as the Revenue Marine, they were in 1863, and later merged with the the current U.S. Coast Guard.



During the American Civil War, the the Union Navy to blockade throughout the American Civil War services by President Lincoln on by the revenue cutters under your direction with the navy in arresting rebel deceptions on American commerce and transportation and in capturing rebels engaged therein."

Union's Revenue Marine supported Confederate harbors and rivers and were formally ordered into June 14, 1863: "You will co-operate

The service's cutter *USRM Harriet Lane* was part of the federal blockade of Charleston Harbor on April 11, 1861, when the unflagged merchant ship *Nashville* attempted to enter the harbor. The *Harriet Lane* fired a warning shot at the *Nashville*, which is arguably the first shot fired during American Civil War.

The *USRM Stevens* was the service's submersible gunboat that accompanied the *USS Monitor* in its (unsuccessful) attack on the Confederate Capitol at Richmond and battle with the *CSS Virginia*. Although the *Stevens'* role was to bait the Confederacy into battle, the *Monitor-Virginia* engagement was naval history's first battle between ironclads.

For more information visit the U.S. Coast Guard website at: <https://www.history.uscg.mil>.

Battle of Wilson's Creek

The Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, was Missouri's entry into the American Civil War and a Confederate victory. As southern states were seceding and preparing for war, Missouri's Constitutional Convention voted to not secede or support either side. The state adopted an armed but neutral policy. However, local conflicts escalated at the Liberty Arsenal, Camp Jackson, Battle of Booneville, and Battle of Carthage.

Governor Claiborne Jackson and General Sterling Price's Missouri State Guard had been chased from Jefferson City, settling in Springfield with General Ben McCulloch and General Nicholas Pearce's Confederate Army, all total 12,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery. General Nathaniel Lyon's Union Army of 5,000 was maneuvering for control of Missouri and opted for a surprise attack. General Lyon's daybreak charge and Colonel Franz Siegel's attack from the rear broke the Confederate lines on bloody hill with hopes for a quick victory. However, the Confederate's artillery and infantry counterattack began to deplete the two separated Union forces. General Lyon was shot and died by mid-morning leaving Major Sturgis in command, who seeing his demoralized soldiers and exhausted supplies, ordered a retreat by 11:00 am.



The Battle of Wilson's Creek left Missouri, like the nation, divided. The Union controlled St. Louis, the capitol, and Missouri River, while the Confederacy controlled southern Missouri.

To learn more about the Battle of Wilson Creek read *The Civil War in Missouri: A Military History* by Louis Gerties, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It* by William Piston, and *Civil War Springfield* by Larry Wood or visit:

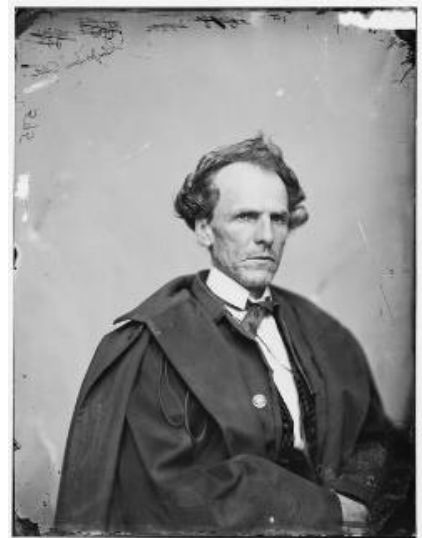
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/battle-wilsons-creek-and-struggle-missouri>. Picture Above Right: *Battle of Wilson's Creek* by Kurz and Allison [showing General Lyon's death]

Battle of Dry Wood Creek

September 2, 1861

The Battle of Dry Wood Creek occurred on September 2, 1861, where General Price's pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard defeated Colonel James Lane's Union Kansas Brigade. Following the Confederacy's victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, the Missouri State Guard moved north to regain control of Missouri.

The Missouri State Guard had swelled to 6,000 and traveled north along the Missouri-Kansas boarder. As they approached Fort Scott, Kansas, Colonel Lane dispatched 600 into Missouri to ambush General Price's advancement along Dry Wood Creek. The ambush initially succeeded, but the Missouri State Guard's numbers overwhelmed the small Kansas Brigade forcing a hasty retreat to Fort Scott. The skirmish is also known as the Battle of Mules in

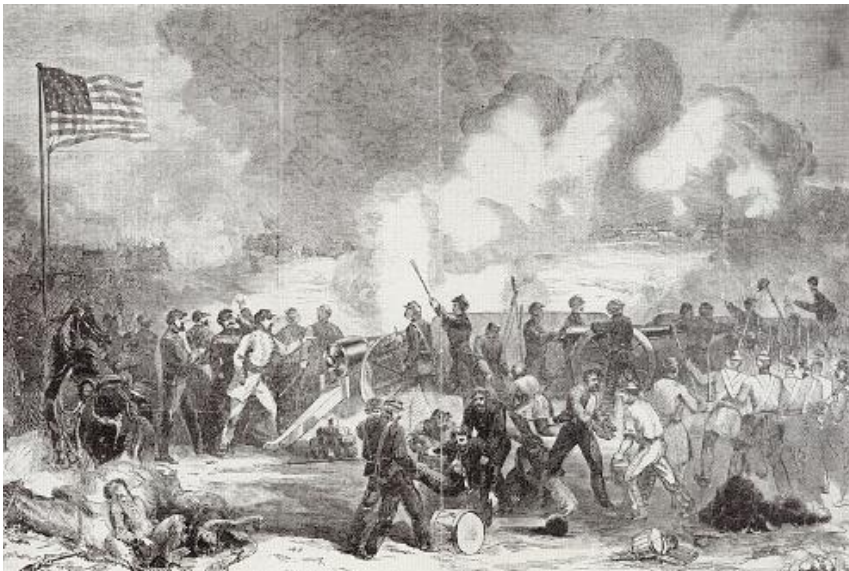


reference to the Kansas Brigade abandoning their supplies and mules, which were captured by the Missouri State Guard.

General Price's Missouri State Guard continued their northern march for control of Missouri.

To learn more about the Battle of Dry Wood Creek read *The Civil War in Missouri: A Military History* by Louis Gerties and *General Sterling Price and the Civil War in the West* by Albert Castel, or visit: <https://civilwaronthewesternborder.org/map/battle-dry-wood-creek>. Previous Page Bottom Right: *Senator & General James Lane* (credit: Library of Congress)

1st Battle of Lexington



The 1st Battle of Lexington occurred September 13 - 20, 1861, which was a siege by General Sterling Price's pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard against Colonel James Mulligan's Union force of Illinois and Missouri infantry for control of Lexington, Missouri. Lexington was a prize for the Confederate cause being the heart of Missouri's little dixie and \$900,000 of confiscated state funds held at the Farmer's Bank of Lexington.

Battle of Lexington engraving (source: Missouri History Museum)

General Price's Missouri State Guard had grown to 15,000 while Lexington was held by 3,500 from the Union's 23rd Illinois Infantry, 13th Missouri Infantry, and 27th Missouri Mounted Infantry. Union forces were well entrenched. General Price quickly encircled Lexington and chose patience to allow his supply lines and artillery to catch up, but on September 18th order the advance, pushing the Union into their garrison at Masonic College. On September 19th, General Price's artillery bombarded the garrison while infantry constructed a line of hemp bales as a rolling fortification to approach the Union garrison. On September 20th, Price's advancing infantry protected by hemp bales breached into the Union garrison forcing Colonel Mulligan to surrender by noon. For the tactical role hemp bales provided the Missouri State Guard, the Battle of Lexington is also referred to as the Battle of the Hemp Bales. Post-battle General Price and Union General John Fremont negotiated an exchange of Colonel Mulligan's Union soldier for parolees from the Camp Jackson Affair.

Even with captured ammunition and funds at Lexington, General Price could not supply his large Missouri State Guard and was forced to return to southwest Missouri setting up the next engagement at the Battle of Pea Ridge.

To learn more about the 1st Battle of Lexington read *The Civil War in Missouri: A Military History* by Louis Gerties, *General Sterling Price and the Civil War in the West* by Albert Castel, and *The Siege of Lexington, Missouri: The Battle of the Hemp Bales* by Larry Wood, or visit: <https://civilwaronthewesternborder.org/map/lexington-missouri>.

Constitution Day

September 17th is Constitution Day, which celebrates signing the U.S. Constitution on September 17, 1787, by delegates to the Constitution Convention in Philadelphia. The celebration has origins in the “I am an American” and Citizenship Day events from the 1930s and was renamed Constitution Day in 2004.



The U.S. Constitution is organized in the seven articles that define the three branches of government, relationships between states, supremacy of the federal government, and process to ratify and amend the Constitution. The first ten amendments, know as the Bill of Rights, represent one of the nation’s first compromises between delegates wanting a strong federal government to correct failures of the Articles of Confederation and others fearing loss of the liberties gained from the Revolutionary War. There have been 27 amendments to the Constitution.

For more information: <https://www.constitutionday.com>. Above: “*Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States*” by Howard Chandler Christy

Air Force Birthday

September 18th is the 74th birthday of the U.S. Air Force, one of six branches of our Armed Forces. Just four years after the Wright brothers took their first flight, the War Department established the Aeronautical Division within the U.S. Army in 1907 to develop a military role for airplanes. Air combat evolved under the names Army Air Service and Army Air Corps until it was established as a separate military branch by the National Security Act of 1947, creating our current U.S. Air Force.

For more information visit the <https://www.afhistory.af.mil>.

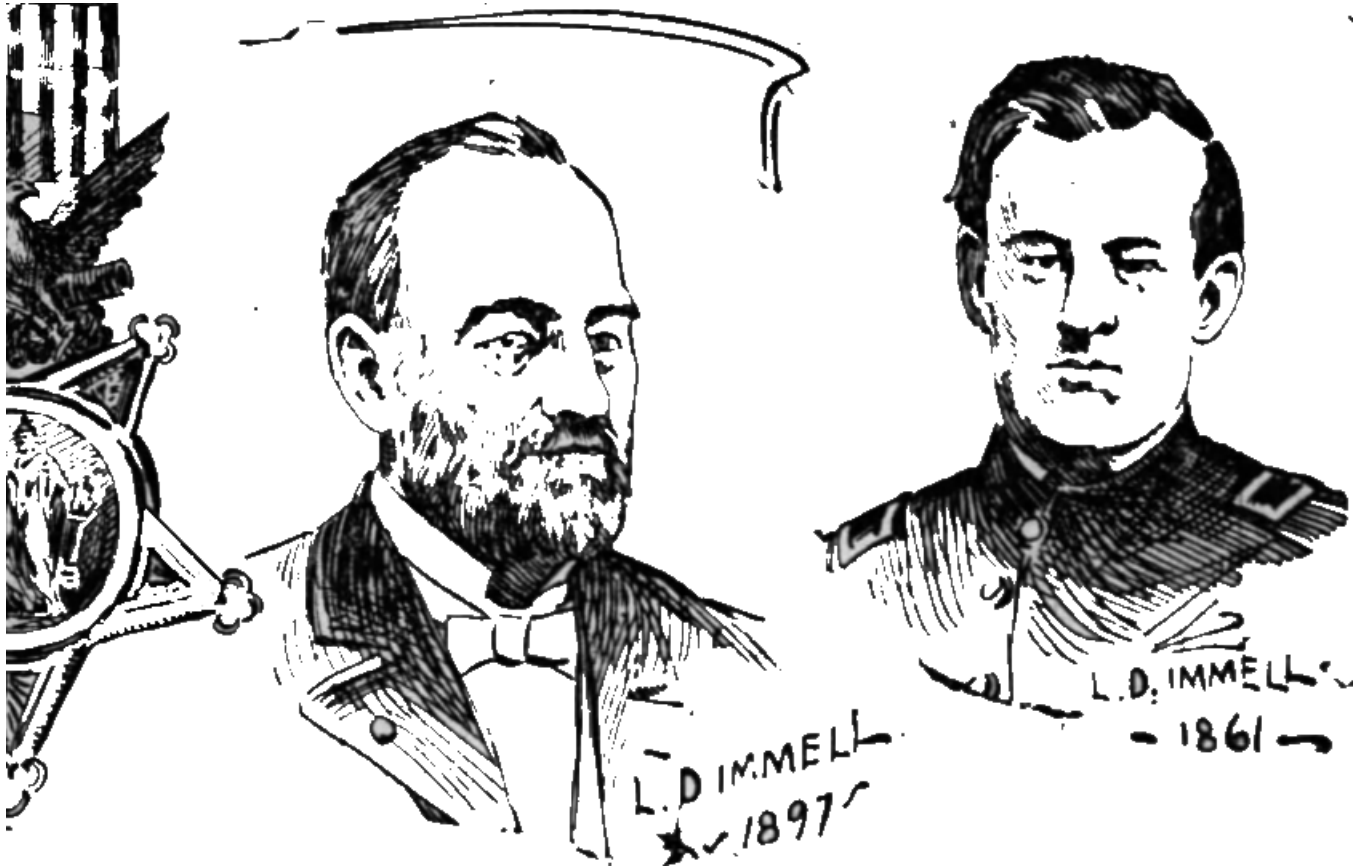


U.S. Air Force website at:

Does your Camp have local Civil **U.S. AIR FORCE** War battles and leaders to feature in the Patriotic Instructor’s Message? Send them to the Department’s Patriotic Instructor (patriot@suvcmo.org).

Lorenzo Dow Immell: His Conspicuous Service

Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC



Lorenzo Dow Immell was a 1st Lieutenant in Company F of the 2nd U.S. Artillery. His bravery in action as a Corporal at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, not only helped him acquire an officer's commission, but earned him the Medal of Honor. I wrote an article in the September 30, 2019, issue of the *Missouri Unionist* focused on the origin of his given name, Lorenzo Dow, but later found much more information on the heroic actions which placed him on our list of Medal of Honor recipients buried in Missouri. This is his story, mostly in the words of those who witnessed it.

Lorenzo Dow Immell was born on June 18, 1837, in Ross County, Ohio, to Jacob Immell, Sr. and Mary Ann Sibrel. As a corporal in Co. F, 2nd U.S. Artillery, during the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Immell gathered cannon from another battery and continued to fire on the Confederate assault. A soldier named John Kelly witnessed his bravery, and his recounting appeared in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* on August 8, 1897.

"At the Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., on the 10th of August 1861, I was witness to an act of bravery performed by the said Corp. Immell, namely, going between the lines at short range and cutting out the dead lead team of Corp. Wittenberry's caisson and cutting a sapling, where it was lodged, and mounting the swing team and taking it out, for which act the line cheered.

At the close of the engagement his off wheel horse fell, fatally wounded, and Corp. Immell received three wounds himself. He put in a mule in place of the off wheel horse, saved his six-pounder gun; otherwise it would have been abandoned, as all the troops, except a company of 1st Iowa Infantry, had withdrawn from that part of the field.”

Another soldier and comrade, William J. Williams, also witnessed Immell’s bravery at Wilson Creek at wrote an affidavit recounting the event:

“I was a private in Capt. James Tottens’ Company F, 2nd United States Artillery, and was acting gunner of the third piece in the battle at Wilson’s Creek, Mo., the 10th of August, ’61, and remember seeing Corporal L.D. Immell advance between the enemy and our lines and cut loose the lead team, which had been killed, then mount the saddle horse of the swing team and save the caisson of Corporal Wittenberry’s piece, which had been abandoned by all the drivers and men, and remember our whole line cheering him; also of seeing him take a mule on the same day and put him in place of one of the wheel-horses which had been shot, take an ax and cut a small tree, which the piece was fast on, and save the gun; also saw him advance and get a horse belonging to the enemy, under a hot fire, which I had killed the rider of with canister shot, he having his horse shot under him in the fore part of the engagement. Also remember Capt. James E. Tottens telling him he was the bravest man he ever saw, and that he would see him rewarded. L.D. Immell was one of the youngest soldiers in the company when the war commenced, and was made a Corporal while yet a recruit, and there was no promotion that he could have received that the company would not have appreciated. He was a good soldier.”

In 1890, Immell was recognized for his bravery at Wilson’s Creek with the Medal of Honor. After the war, he was a member of Ransom Post #131 of the G.A.R in St. Louis, Missouri. His comrades thought highly of him as a soldier as summed up by the previous affidavits and this account, in the same article, of his entire Civil War service:

“The record of L.D. Immell is most remarkable. Perhaps no comrade in Ransom Post saw longer or more arduous service than he. Beginning with the defense of the arsenal in St. Louis in March and April, 1861, he participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, the battle of Boonville, Mo., June 17, 1861, the skirmishes at Syracuse and Dug Springs, followed by the battle of Wilson’s Creek on August 10, 1861, again followed by the capture of Island No. 10, then Fort Pillow, Farmington, Corinth, and Boonville, when Gen. Sheridan thrashed Gen. Chalmers. He participated also at Rienzi, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, Oxford, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rockyface Ridge, Dalton, Buzzard Roost and so on through to Atlanta. Every comrade who was with the army in that section of the country knows it was a continual series of battles until after Atlanta fell. Then came Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Tenn., Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, etc. Mr. Immell was wounded slightly three times at Wilson’s Creek. At Corinth, he was again wounded, also at Resaca, at the siege of Atlanta and at Jonesboro, Ga.”

Immell and his family eventually migrated to Franklin County, Missouri. He died on October 31, 1912, and was buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.

The Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) work tirelessly to keep the memory of soldiers like 1st Lieutenant Lorenzo Dow Immell alive. From newsletter articles to gravesite dedications and memorial ceremonies, the SUVCW recognizes the sacrifices made by Union soldiers who survived as well as the ultimate sacrifice made by those who perished to preserve the United States of America. March 25th marks National Medal of Honor Day, set aside by Congress in 1990 to honor those throughout history who have received this nation's highest honor.

Camp Reports
Grant Camp #68
Sherman Flag Project



After the General William T Sherman/Billy Yank Camp 65 disbanded, their project of maintaining the gravesite flag and area around General Sherman's grave was taken on by our camp. While maintaining it, the camp needed a way to retire the flags without burning them. An idea came when an officer of the US War College requested a flag. The camp decided to create a special honors program for special patriotic Americans and for some special events we deem important.

The Camp will be honoring the General speaking at the US Grant Symposium held in conjunction with our Grant Remembrance Day at the US Grant National Historic Site in Affton this July. We will also be donating the above flag holder with woodburning performed by our past camp commander, Mark Coplin, to raise funds at the national encampment this August. Bid up the price [or buy lots of raffle tickets – we haven't decided yet which it will be] if you want to own this patriotic artifact.

We will not be selling these as fundraisers! This may be your only chance to own one! We will be retiring another flag on Sherman Remembrance Day held by our camp this year to be held at his gravesite in Calvary Cemetery, St Louis, MO – 2pm on October 24, 2021.

Marty's Travels

Globe-trotting Grant Camp Member & Past Commander Marty Aubuchon has been sending me all kinds of pictures of his travels as he represents the US Grant Camp or our local SVR unit. Hence, Marty's Travels. Will this become a series? Probably not, especially since I only have to do 2 more issues.

Pictured right is GAR Founder Benjamin Stephenson's monument in Illinois. And to our right a bunch of empty benches. Exciting so far, right?

Every year after the President Lincoln Remembrance



held at his tomb, the Dept. of Illinois SUCVW holds ceremonies by Stephenson's grave. They have also taken on the responsibilities of gussying [good old fashion word used there] up the area around it.

Photo Left: PDC Marty reading the text on the pavers that are new to the Stephenson monument area.

Right: 2nd Lt Aubuchon with 4th Military District Commander Thomas Brown.

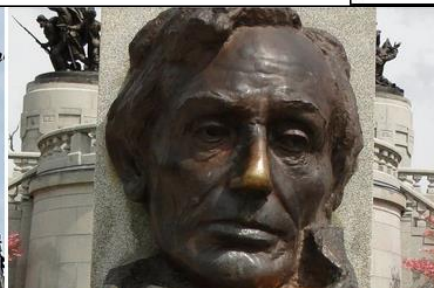
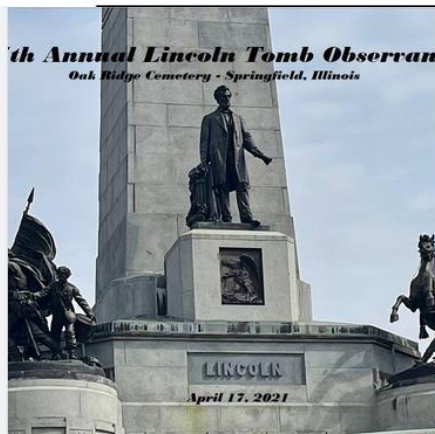
At Lincoln's Tomb



Above, Captain Marty Aubuchon of the 2nd MO Infantry on the left follows Lt. Col. Tom Brown as they led the troops to the Tomb for the ceremony.

Right: 2nd Lt. Kim J. Heltemes (left) was escorted by Captain Marty Aubuchon for the MOLLUS wreath presentation.

Did Marty Get A Field Promotion?
Was it for line dancing with a sabre as show above?



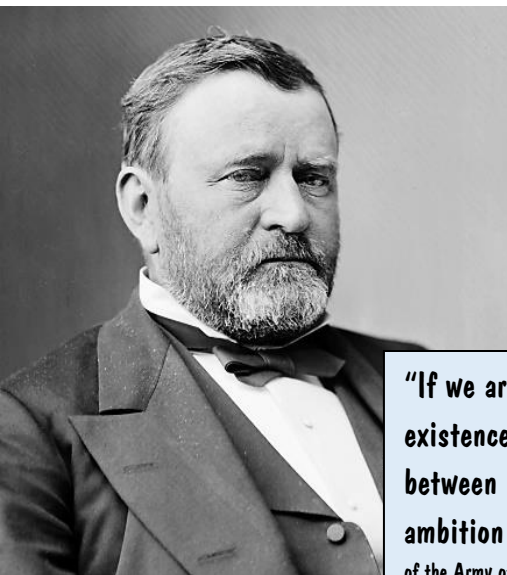
Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies are an important part of the SUVCW and SVR duties that our groups do each year. Our Grant Camp member Bob Petrovic, who somehow avoids being pictured all the time, is the person responsible for organizing it and has done so for [the editor thinks] over ten years. Since we can't show a picture of Colonel Robert Petrovic, SVR, we are just showing a series of shots on the left. Like *Find Waldo*, can you find Marty in the pictures?



Right: Marty is standing with Ulysses Grant Dietz, a great-great-Grandson of General Grant, who is the author of novels about gay vampires. Dietz, a historian, is on the board of the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library. Dietz was giving a talk in the Springfield, MO, area at the time along with a relative of General RE Lee.

April 14 - In Ste Genevieve Cemetery with St James Camp #326

It would be nice if some of our SVR Members other than 2lt. Aubuchon and Robert Aubuchon (not pictured) would take the time to attend some of these events so we could have more group shots.



"If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other." — President US Grant, speech given at the Annual Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 29, 1875.

Lillie Camp #6

Our upcoming meeting will be May 22, 9:45 a.m at the Lohman Landing Building. You will need to enter the building from the Jefferson Street side because of construction work happening. Thank you for your patience on that. There is a parking lot behind the building. For those coming in from Highway 50/63 turn on to Jefferson Street, heading north. The building is opposite the Carnahan Memorial Tea Garden.

Camp Lillie, Sons of Union Veterans, has donated a tree that is now planted on the west side of the Cole County Courthouse. The Redbud tree is situated between trees planted by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

The guest speakers at our meeting this Saturday will be Bob Wieggers, Chuck Thompson, and Charlie Stratman. They will be speaking about Jordan Collier, who served in the Civil War in the 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The guest speaker at our June 19th meeting will be Msgr. Michael Witt. Msgr. Witt will be speaking about Franz Sigel and Father John Bannon. Sigel was a colonel with the 3rd Missouri, where he fought under General Nathaniel Lyon. John Bannon was an Irish Catholic priest who served as a Confederate chaplain during the Civil War.

Wilhelmi Camp #17



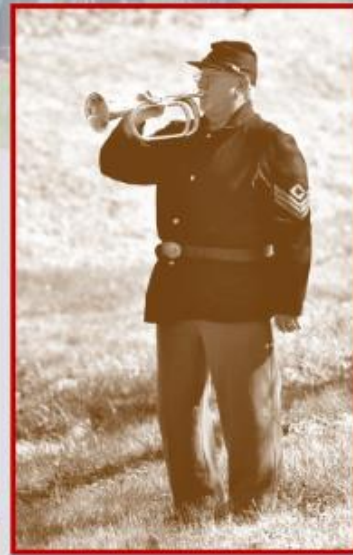
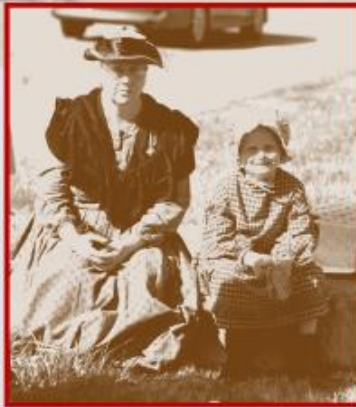
PDC Glen Alsop
at the Washington
MO, American Legion
breakfast on May 2n

Fletcher Camp #47

News from the Fletcher Camp Flag Raising, De Soto, April 10

With news that the pandemic is winding down in our area, the Fletcher Camp has been very busy.

The planned flag raising over the Civil War marker in De Soto on April 10 was deferred a day and followed past member Leonard Wright's memorial service. Both the Camp and Auxiliary took part. Ted Howell took the pictures at the monument.



Top: Don Roussin, Jr., Twyla and Abby Warren, Alan Trodus.

Left: Don Lillcrap, Marty Aubuchon (Grant Camp), Colton Nowak

News from the Fletcher Camp Tractor Parade, De Soto, May 1

Rained out the week before, the members of the Louisa Volker Auxiliary #215 and the General Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War participated in De Soto's Farmers Market Tractor Parade on Saturday, May 1st.



**Auxiliary members
Kelly Noack, Colissa
Alexander, and Abbie
Warren**

**Camp members Steve
Alexander, Bob
AuBuchon (Grant
Camp), Chris Warren,
and Alan Trodus**



Meanwhile, Doug and Kathie Roussin were at a Civil War show in Mansfield, O. One of these cannons is on Doug's Christmas list



Patriotic Duties

PCC Doug Roussin presented the SUVCW JROTC medal to Cadet Randal L. Windsor on April 7 in Fredericktown. Randal has served in various leadership positions in his corps including Flight Commander, Chaplain, and our current Web/Tech Officer. He has an outstanding 3.62 GPA and he has volunteered for the American Legion Flag Retirement Ceremony, Military Honor Flight Ceremony, VFW Buddy Poppy Campaign, United Way Can food Drive, 8th Grade Tours and the SFC to name just a few.

PDC Chris Warren presented the SUVCW JROTC medal to Cadet Austin Slavens on April 16. Chris wore his 1st Lieutenant's uniform, since he is technically still that rank but with "retired" status with the S.V.R. The corps were very pleased as only four organizations had in-person representations. Their Assistant Superintendent was very glad he and Twyla (in period attire, wearing her Auxiliary medal) were there. It was nice to get to visit with the Assistant Superintendent, as she used to be Chris's building principal and they went through elementary school together.

The Fredericktown High School also wants Fletcher camp to come down after school starts back up in August / early September and do an encampment for them.

Department Commander Sumner Hunnewell attended this year's Lincoln Tomb Ceremony in Springfield, Ill., and laid a wreath for the Department.

The event was very well attended by camps and the other Allied Orders.

Everyone should make the effort to participate!



PDC Warren and Cadet Slavens



65th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony 156th Anniversary Commemorating the Death of President Abraham Lincoln



Ceremony conducted by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States with participation by other patriotic, veteran, and historical organizations.

News from the Fletcher Camp
Graveside Ceremony, Springfield, May 23

Your Camp Secretary (and Department Commander), Sumner, was on the road in May. On the 23rd, he traveled to a graveside ceremony for Rhoda Ray Jones. As Rhoda Ray, she was enslaved to the Ray family, whose home was the center of Battle of Wilson's Creek. After the battle, she helped tend to the wounded at the house, which was used as a field hospital.

The Mary Whitney Phelps Tent No. 22 of the DUV sponsored the event and raised money to place a tombstone where there was none before. Phelps Camp No. 66 provided the color guard and the event was attended by various dignitaries of the area. The prayers and music were provided by members of the Pitts Chapel United Methodist Church.



DUV State Pres. Joan Koechig and Sumner



Rhoda Ray Jones
Emancipated

Mary Whitney Phelps Tent No. 22
Daughters of Union Veterans
of the Civil War, 1861-1865

Rhoda Ray Jones
Memorial Service
and
Marker Dedication

Sunday, May 23, 2021
2:00 p.m.
Hazelwood Cemetery
1642 E. Seminole
Springfield, Missouri

Laying Out Flags, De Soto, May 29

In preparation for the May 31st ceremony, the Camp and Auxiliary busied themselves setting out flags on Civil War Veterans at the City Cemetery. Photos courtesy of Ted Howells.



Top to bottom: Camp and Auxiliary, Patti McClelland, Randal Burd, Jr., Steve Alexander, Kathie Roussin

Graveside ceremony, Dripping Spring, May 29

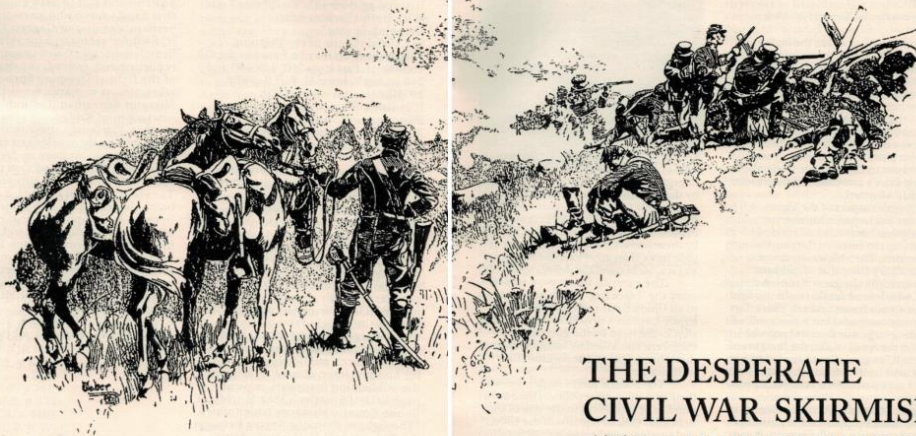
While the Camp and Auxiliary were placing flags, your intrepid Camp Secretary, Sumner, was in Dripping Spring (north of Columbia), attending another gravestone laying ceremony. PCC James Dixon from the Tiger Camp attended with his family.

Dripping Spring was the scene of an attack of bushwhackers on the 17th Illinois Cavalry. The only Union death was by accidental gunshot. The casualty was described in the press as "James Canada." Through research by local historian, Dickson Stauffer, it was determined that the horseman's name was "James Kennedy." He was buried in an unmarked grave behind the church in 1864.

Some church members worked with the Veterans Administration to order and install James Kennedy's tombstone. The Holmes Brigade (reënactors) were the honor guard at the ceremony, marching to the site. The pastor of the Dripping Spring Christian Church welcomed everyone and introduced Dickson Stauffer, who told the story of the event. Plans are to have an interpretive sign placed on the site describing the battle. An old wooden sign on the front of the building describing the events is obscured by an over-grown bush.

A 16-page booklet was created for the event by Mr. Stauffer. Hopefully, it will find its way into *The Unionist*.

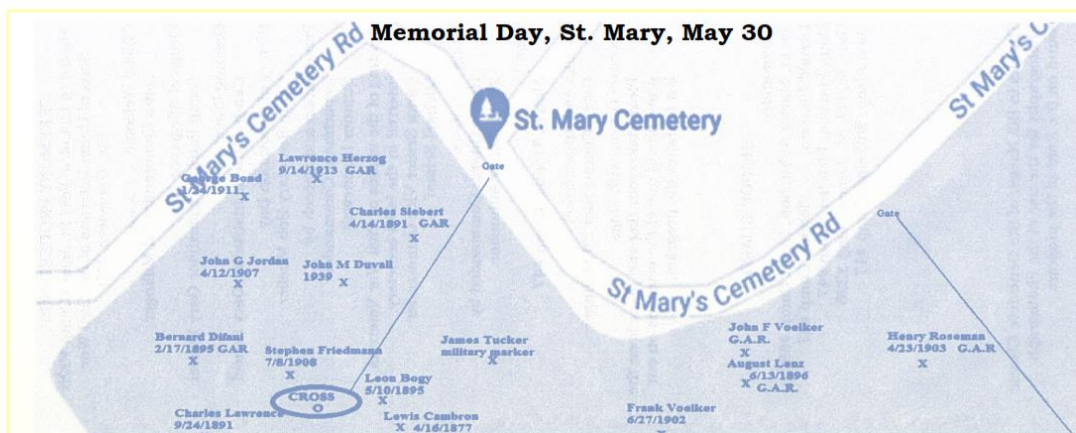
Dripping Spring Christian Church
2701 West Dripping Springs Rd
Columbia, MO 65202



THE DESPERATE CIVIL WAR SKIRMISH AT DRIPPING SPRING CHURCH

Monday and Tuesday
August 15-16, 1864

Cover Art from *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Volume 3, 1883.



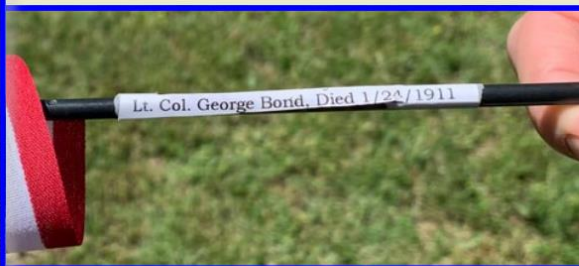
The St. James Camp had their Memorial Day on May 30 at St. Mary's Cemetery. Camps from the area were invited. Camp members PDC Randall Burd, Jr., DC Sumner Hunnewell, Don Roussin, and Commander Doug Roussin, and Alan Trodus participated. Members of the Grant and Wilhelmi Camps took part as well. [The event was recorded here.](#)

The St. James Camp presented a terrific program and about 20 people from the community drove up the narrow road to the cemetery's high ground. The St. James Camp provided a map of Civil War soldier graves (above) and marked flags with the soldier's name (see below). It was then a hunt to find the gravesite of the soldier.

The Roussins and Alan Trodus were in the honor guard. As a part of the program, Sumner gave a talk on Gen. Logan and his General Order #11. Everyone placed flags at gravesites in perfect weather.

Messrs. Aubuchon, AuBuchon, Burd, Busch, and Hunnewell enjoyed post-event fare and libations at Cozy's in Bloomdale.

Photos from PDC Walt Busch.



Above: Flags with soldier names

Left: One of three salutes

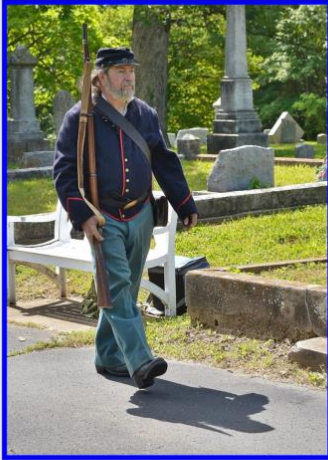
Memorial Day, De Soto, May 31



The Camp and Auxiliary held a Memorial Day ceremony at the De Soto City Cemetery on May 31. The ceremony was adapted from the G. A. R. service. Camp members Steve Alexander, Mark Arbothnot, Sumner Hunnewell, Don Roussin, Jr., Doug Roussin, Alan Troudus, and Chris Warren as well as Grant Camp members Bob AuBuchon and Marty Aubuchon attended. The ladies of the Auxiliary who participated were Colissa Alexander, Susan Breland, Patti McClelland, Kathie Roussin, and Abby & Twyla Warren.

There were about 15 other citizens who were present. Photos courtesy of Ted Howells.







The Warrens on the Move!

The Warren family (Abby, Chris, and Twyla) was busy the week of June 7th.

First, they presented a Civil War program for the Desloge, Missouri Public Library on Monday, June 7.

Later that week, they presented a Civil War history program for incoming 5th graders at North St. Francois County School District's Summer School in Bonne Terre.



Eagle Scout Court of Honor, June 18

Past Department Commander / Eagle Scout Coordinator, Chris Warren, presents a certificate and challenge coin at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor held on Friday, June 18.

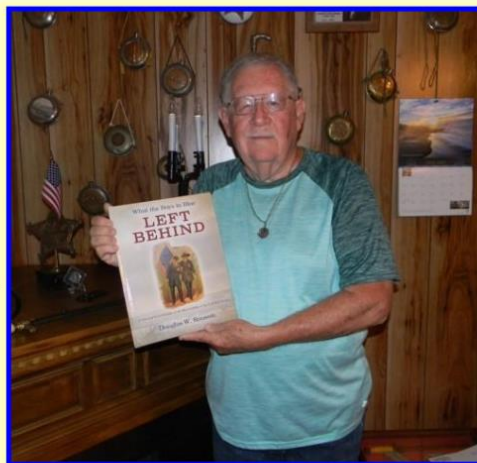


If you know of any scout that has an Eagle Scout Court of Honor planned, please contact Sumner, who is the Department's Eagle Scout Coordinator.

Camp Commander Doug Roussin's New Book!

My new book, *Left Behind*, is a collector's guide to the many facets of collecting items that the Civil War veterans left to us.

This book has many common as well as one-of-a-kind items. Over 600 pictures. The book retails for \$35.95 but to SUVCW members, the cost is \$30.00 and free shipping.

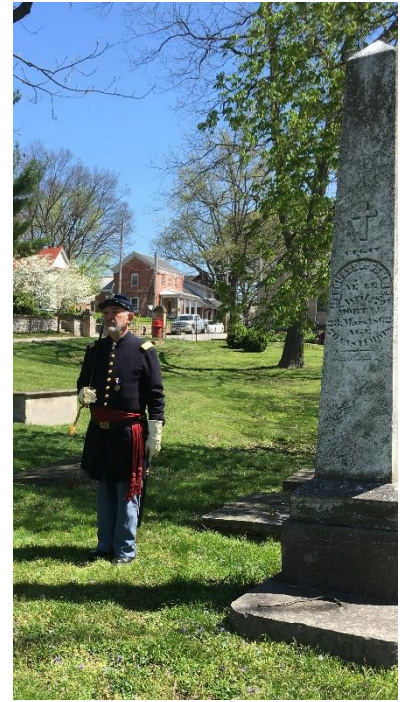


St James Camp #326



Picture Left: Bob Mueller
Aubuchon. Center: L-R. Gary
Michael Schaaf

On April 14th, members of Camp 326 performed an honor guard near the burial of our Camp's namesake, Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James who was wounded on April 6, 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh. He died on April 8th and his body was returned to Ste. Genevieve where he was buried next to his father on April 14th. Annually, the Camp performs honor guard duty in memory of his ultimate sacrifice. Camp members participating included Gary Scheel, Paul Kist, Mike Schaaf, and Bob Mueller. We were pleased that Marty Aubuchon of the Grant Camp #68 participated in our honor guard.



.Above: Marty
Scheel, Paul Kist,



Private John E. Smith Scholarship

**Pictured: Commander Ed Millinger
handing our Scholarship Certificate
and \$200 check to Logan Sellers.**

The St. James Camp of Ste. Genevieve, MO, created its own scholarship, which is named after PCC Gary Scheel's Great-Great-Great Uncle. Private John E. Smith was a Private in Co. F, 31st Missouri Infantry and was 19 years old when

he died on 8 Jan 1863 on a hospital boat of disease. He had no children and his place of burial is unknown. The scholarship program named for Smith was begun 8 years ago by the St. James Camp.

The reason for the scholarship is to create interest in the men who served in the Civil War and at some point, hopefully, to create enough interest that eventually these young men and women to join our Allied Order. Our requirements are fairly easy.

- The student must be a student of one of the two schools in Ste Genevieve or home schooled and living in Ste Genevieve County.
- Must be a senior who is planning on attending college.
- Must have some interest in the Civil War.
- Must be a descendant of a Civil War Soldier, preferably one who was from Ste Genevieve County.

The camp asks that the honoree attend, if possible, their May meeting for the presentation of the certificate and check. This camp program is similar to the National History Day Best Research Paper Award that our Department of Missouri takes part in. The Department lets the National History Day program do most of the work and we only review the potential applicants and award the best one with \$200.

This camp program, however, is supported only by the camp and could be replicated by other camps. To help you consider whether your camp would be interested in this, the form they created is attached on the next two pages.

SUVCW Jr R.O.T.C. Award Recipient



On May 13th, Cadet/1st Lieutenant Payton McKim a student at Poplar Bluff High School, Poplar Bluff, MO received the SUVCW R.O.T.C. Medal and Certificate. Camp member Gary Scheel

presented the award to Payton.

In the photo are his proud Mother and Father.

Congratulations Payton and continued well wishes in all of your endeavors. There are over 150 members of the R.O.T.C. Battalion consisting of six companies.





Lt. J. Felix St. James
Camp #326
Department of Missouri SUVCW



Private John E. Smith Scholarship Application Form

Purpose

The purpose of the Private John E. Smith Scholarship is to provide a college scholarship to a student who has an interest in the history of the American Civil War.

Award

One \$200.00 undergraduate scholarship will be awarded to only one student from the community of Ste. Genevieve who is a Senior in High School who will be attending a university or college.

Eligibility

1. Applicant must be a citizen of Ste. Genevieve County.
2. Applicant must graduate from Ste. Genevieve High School or Valle High School or a home schooled and eligible to attend their first semester in a college/university.

Criteria

1. Applicants must have an interest in the history of the American Civil War.
2. Applicants should have an ancestor who served during the Civil War. May either be a direct descendent or a collateral descendent.

Application Procedure

To be considered for the Private John E. Smith Scholarship, applicants must complete an application and return it to their school guidance office or mail to the Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326 by April 15th.

The scholarship will be paid directly to the recipient. Recipient will receive notification on or before May 1st. The scholarship will be awarded by our Camp Commander at our May meeting held on the Second Tuesday of the month. The scholarship is awarded without regard to race, sex, religion, age or national origin.

If you need determining if you have an ancestor in the Civil War, contact Gary Scheel at somewhere1@sbcglobal.net two of our members did not know they had an ancestor in the Civil War until we helped them find him.

If application is being mailed please send the completed signed application to:

Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326
C/O Gary L. Scheel
279 Academy Street
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

Private John E. Smith Scholarship Application Form (page 2)

Personal Information

First Name: _____	Last Name: _____
Address: _____	Phone: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Educational Information

High School: _____	GPA: _____
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College Information

Where are you hoping/planning to attend _____
If known what are you declaring as a major _____

Civil War Interest

Please circle your response: 1 being none to 10 being the highest	
Civil War Interest Level: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 [1= none to 10 = high]	
Civil War Ancestor: Yes No	His Name _____
	His Unit Identification _____
	[i.e., 47 th Missouri Infantry Regiment or
	78 th Enrolled Missouri Militia]
	Was he from Sainte Genevieve Yes No

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Date returned to Guidance Counselor/SUVCW Camp _____

Decoration Day May 30, 2021

At 2 pm on a warm day we assembled in the St. Mary Cemetery in St. Mary, MO. This is the



first time we have had a ceremony to honor the Civil War veterans buried in this cemetery. There are thirty graves of men who served during the Civil War who are buried in this cemetery and we were able to locate twenty-five. Of this number eight were members of local Grand Army of the Republic Posts. L-R, Michael Schaaf, Robert Mueller, Ed Millinger

Camp member Bob Mueller acted as Master of Ceremonies and gave us an interesting presentation on the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. Camp member Michael Schaaf read the names of the Civil War veterans buried in the cemetery. The ceremony was well attended by the public,

at least one person came from St. Louis area. There were several children there.

Photo of some of the crowd that was present

After the ceremony I was talking to one mother who told me that they were there because of her four-year old son who wanted to be there. Prior to the ceremony, Michael Schaaf and I went through the cemetery to locate as many of the graves of the veterans we eventually found twenty-five of them.

Each person present was handed a brochure which had a map with the approximate location of the graves of the veterans. Each person was also handed a flag with the name of one of the veterans on it. After the ceremony those in attendance were asked to look on the map and go to the grave of the name on their flag and place the flag on his grave. We did this to have more involvement of our guests. We hoped that this would make them think more about the individual sacrifices these men endured. We thought it would mean more to them individually other than just coming to a ceremony. The named flags are something new we tried and we think this part of the ceremony was a great success.

Prior to the date of the ceremony, we asked other SUVCW Camps to please come help us honor these veterans. Like always our fellow Camps showed up. We were honored to have present Department Commander Sumner Hunnewell, who gave us the keynote address. Present from the following Camps who participated in the were Gen. Thomas Fletcher Camp #47, Department Commander Sumner Hunnewell, Doug Roussin, Donald Roussin, Jr., and Alan Trodus. Franz



Wilhelmi Camp #17 was represented by Glen Alsop, and present from the U.S. Grant Camp #68 was Martin Aubuchon.



Past Department Commander Walt Busch of Grant Camp #68 and Past Department Commander Randal Burd of the Fletcher Camp #47 also were present. Also, present was a past member of the SUVCW, Joe Difani whose ancestor Lieutenant Bernard Difani who was buried in the cemetery. We made sure he received the flag with his ancestor's name on it.

*Department Commander Summer Hunnewell and
Camp Commander Ed Millinger*



Firing Honors was performed by Glen Alsop, Doug Roussin, Donald Roussin Jr., and Gary Scheel. The Honors detail was under the command of 2nd Lt. Martin Aubchon. Brother Alan Trodus presented taps. Thank you again to all who participated and made our ceremony successful. Thank you Linda Mueller for the photos.

Private August Siebert Grave Marker

As described in our last newsletter we discovered that the Military grave marker for Private Siebert of Company K, 43rd Illinois Infantry Regiment was broken off. He was a member of the G.A.R. Post #326 in Ste. Genevieve. We made plans to fix this neglected grave marker

We hired Brewer Monument in Perryville to glue it back together. We received notice from Brewer Monument that the job was done and Gary Scheel, of our camp went by to look at it and discovered that the marker was done but that it had not been glued to the base that it sat upon.

That is when a local kids Civil War group, Company J, 78th Enrolled Missouri Militia and their leaders took over the task of finishing the project.

Company J, 78th E.M.M. is an organization of young teenagers who are interested in the Civil War. It has no affiliation with our camp or the SUVCW.



Planning for their monthly meeting, their leaders seeing an opportunity to involve the members in an activity, decided to clean and set, the grave marker. Company J leaders are Ed Millinger and Gary Scheel.

They asked if our Camp would like to help clean and glue the tombstone down and Michael Schaaf of our camp showed up to help. Only the leaders and Private Gavin Zerwig, of Company F, was able to show up to work on the project. Pictured Previous Page Bottom: L-R. Ed Millinger, Michael Schaaf, Gavin Zerwig

The grave marker was cleaned and then was placed and secured to its base and allowed to set for two days before the wooden supports were removed.



Before



During



Finished

A big Thank You, to Company J, 78th Enrolled Missouri Milita for their interest in taking over the project.



NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT FORMS

★ GREEN'S GRAND OPENING ★

OF OVER
1000 TRIMMED HATS
 TAKES PLACE
THIS WEEK.



\$3.95
CAVALIER.

A Dressy Hat of Felt, faced with silk velvet, trimmed with band of silk velvet around crown, finished off with handsome buckle, trimmed with three French tips and silk ribbon; all colors.





\$3.10
LADY GAY.

A Felt Walking Hat, faced with silk velvet, and fancy braid on edge, trimmed with silk velvet, sea-gull wing and handsome slide; all colors.



\$2.95
MISCHIEF.

Felt Turban, is faced with silk velvet, trimmed with natural wings, silk gros-grain ribbon silk velvet and ornament; all colors.

To which the Ladies of St. Louis and Visitors to the G. A. R. Re-union are cordially invited.



NORDICA---\$2.85

A Bound Felt Hat, faced with silk velvet, trimmed with ribbons, silk velvet, two quills and ornaments; all colors.

★ L. E. GREEN & SON, ★

329 N. SIXTH and 604 and 606 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing a full Programme of the Fall Festivities, mailed free to any address.

Forms for the 2021 National Encampment

2020 NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

NAME:

STREET

CITY/STATE/ZIP

E-MAIL

DEPARTMENT CAMP #

Current/Highest Past Office (Check One Only!)

- CinC PCinC Dept Cmdr
 Past Dept Cmdr Delegate Alternate
 National Elected Officer (if no honors listed above)

If under 18 years old, check must be by parent/guardian

Complete with check or money order (no cash) for \$10.00 made out to National Organization, SUVCW and mail to:

**Joseph Hall
98 Mendon St
Blackstone, MA 01504**

This form does NOT replace a completed Credentials Card, which is required to complete your registration at the Encampment. You will not be able to register at the Encampment without a completed Credentials Card from your Department Secretary.

Pre-registration will be acknowledged by e-mail only and not individually. Questions?
jhall46646@aol.com

Pre-Registration deadline is 17 July 2021



Saturday Evening Banquet Registration

Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic

August 7, 2021

NAME:

PHONE # E-MAIL

DEPARTMENT HIGHEST RANK

SPOUSE

OTHER GUEST(S)

MENU

APPETIZER

Pre-tossed Caesar Salad with Romaine, Garlic Croutons & Shaved Parmesan
Warm Rolls & Butter

ENTRÉE CHOICES

All Entrées come with Chef's Selection Potato and Seasonal Vegetable

HUSBAND	SPOUSE	OTHER GUEST(S)	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	# <input type="text"/>	Sautéed Chicken Breast with Picatta Sauce
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	# <input type="text"/>	Beef Brisket with Mushroom Bordelaise
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	# <input type="text"/>	Pasta Primavera with Alfredo Sauce

DESSERT

Chef's Homemade Bread Pudding with Bourbon Glaze

PROVIDED REFRESHMENTS

Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee, Hot Tea, Iced Tea, Water

PRICE \$40.00 PER DINNER ORDERED

DINNERS X \$40.00 =

Mail Checks Payable to "Dept of Missouri SUVCW" to

Robert M. Petrovic 6519 Cherokee Lane Cedar Hill, MO 63016-2527

636-274-4567 rpetro7776@aol.com



2021 National Encampment
SVR Breakfast
Registration Form
Saturday 7 August 2021

Name

Street

City/State/Zip

SVR Unit or Camp

Number of seats required X \$21.00 per person

Amount enclosed

Reservations and Payment MUST be received by 1 August 2021

PLATED Serving of eggs, potatoes, bread, coffee, tea

NO AT THE DOOR SALES

Make Check payable to TAG-SVR

Return this form and payment to
Colonel Donald E. Darby
Adjutant General, SVR
1382 Western Ave.
Chillicothe, Ohio 45601



2021 NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT VENDOR TABLE ORDER FORM

Reservations must be received before July 25, 2021

Please reserve tables @ \$25.00 each.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY: STATE: ZIP:

E-MAIL:

PHONE:

ORGANIZATION:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WHAT YOU WILL BE SELLING/DISPLAYING:

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$

MAIL THIS FORM WITH CHECK PAYABLE TO:
Dept. of Missouri, SUVCW

Mail to:

Walt Busch
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026



2021 National Encampment
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
&
the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Official Program Book

Show your pride in being a Son, Daughter, or Family member of a Union Veteran by buying an ad in the National Encampment Official Program Book. Show pride in your ancestor, your camp, your department, auxiliary, tent, or circle. Advertise your camp's or department's official SUCVW merchandise. Express congratulations to the Commander in-Chief and National Presidents. Send greetings to the attendees at the 2021 National Encampment.

NOTE: ENCAMPMENT BOOK WILL BE 8 1/2" X 11" While this may change we are planning specially bound edition and for that reason we have an earlier deadline.

Name

Street

City/State/Zip

Phone E-mail

Organization

Full Page \$40

Half Page \$25

Quarter Page \$15

Electronic or "soft copy" Microsoft Word, large .jpg or .tif or Adobe PDF of the ad should be emailed

to: Walt Busch wbusch@sucvwm.org

Send this form and the ad copy as a "paper copy" along with check or money order payable to
"Department of Missouri SUCVW" prior to **July 1, 2021** to:

2021 National Encampment Program Book
c/o Walter Busch
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026



TOUR REGISTRATION

Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic

August 5, 2021

NAME:	<input type="text"/>		
PHONE #	<input type="text"/>	E-MAIL	<input type="text"/>
DEPARTMENT	<input type="text"/>	HIGHEST RANK	<input type="text"/>
SPOUSE	<input type="text"/>		
OTHER GUEST(S)	<input type="text"/>		
	<input type="text"/>		

All tours include transportation in a tour bus (not a school bus!) and lunch

**CHECK YOUR CHOICES FOR UP TO 4 PEOPLE.
IF SIGNING UP FOR DIFFERENT TOURS, USE SEPARATE FORMS!**

- TOUR 1: Missouri Civil War Museum at Jefferson Barracks
- TOUR 2: Daniel & Morgan Boone Home and Montelle Winery
(Tasting and purchasing wine is at your own expense).
- TOUR 3: National Museum of Transportation

LUNCHES (CHOOSE FOR EACH PERSON SIGNING UP)

- # Ham Sandwich on French Bread
- # Turkey Sandwich on French Bread
- # Roast Beef Sandwich on French Bread
- # Chicken Salad on French Bread

Also Pick One of the Following for Each Person Signing Up

- # Potato Salad
- # Pasta Salad
- # Coleslaw

Meals also include a bag of Lays
Potato Chips and a Chocolate Chip
Cookie.
Mayo, Mustard and Ketchup packs
provided.
Soda and Water will also be included
with the meal.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

TOUR REGISTRATION CONTINUED

Details of Tour One: The Missouri Civil War Museum began as a thought of several members of the US Grant Camp 68, SUVCW. It has since taken on its own form and is a premier stop in the state with some excellent displays. It is based in historic Jefferson Barracks. During your touring of the site, we will stop for lunch and provide a lunchtime video. Afterwards you will be continue your tour of the museum. Missouri Civil War Museum website <https://mcwm.org/>

Details of Tour Two: The first stop is at Montelle Winery, an award winner. There you can buy additional cheeses, crackers, etc., for lunch &/or sample some of their wines. Wine tasting are \$10 for 5 one ounce pours and you keep the glass. After this you will make a short trip to Nathan Boone's Home, the place were Daniel Boone spent his final days as a judge and military commander for the Spanish government in the area. Groups will be split out, so at some point some will each lunch in the pavillion while others are on tour. You will also be able to tour a recreated historic village on the site. (It has a good level circular walking path around it.) Montelle Winery website <https://www.montelle.com/> Daniel Boone Home website <https://www.sccmo.org/1701/The-Historic-Daniel-Boone-Home>

Details of Tour Three: You will arrival at the National Museum of Transportation (Planes, Trains & Automobiles)! Here you will have a self guided tour and can lunch at your leisure at the pavillion. A great stop for train buffs. Check out the website <https://tnmot.org/>

TOURS **x \$40.00 Each = \$**

MAIL CHECK WRITTEN TO "DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI- SUVCW" TO:

Walter Busch --- 1240 Konert Valley Dr --- Fenton, MO 63026

Ask questions at wbusch@sucwmo.org

ALL TOUR REQUESTS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY JULY 12, 2021.



**The 82nd Conference of the Central Region,
Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic
Murphysboro, Illinois**

**Mark your calendars for October 1-2,
2021**

The Central Region – Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic meets once a year. At the meetings, the group usually has a historical presentation (and tour) along with a presentation designed to improve a member's skills within the Allied Orders, of which the SUV/CW is a part. A very short business meeting follows. This group has been in existence since 1940 and carries on the tradition of regional meetings of all the groups. The Central Region and the Northeast Region are the only two still in existence!

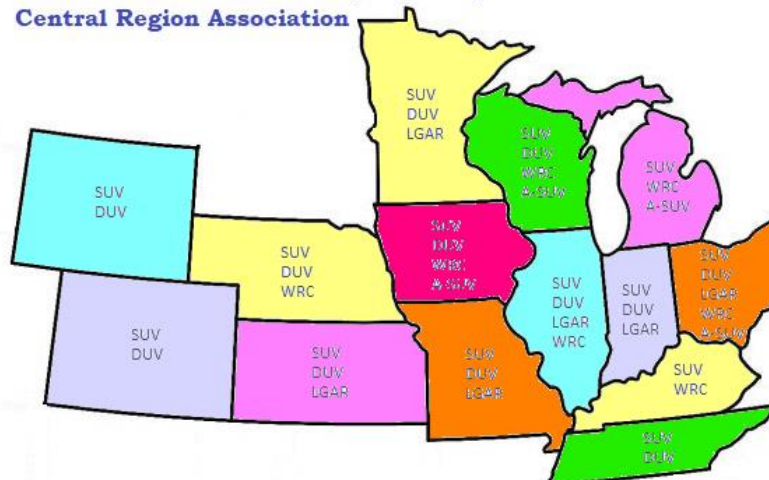
More information is posted on the website <http://www.craalliedorders.org/>.

All SUV/CW, DUV/CW, WRC, LGAR & A-SUV/CW members are entitled to show up at these meetings and learn and make friends in the other organizations. Members of any of these organizations within our recognized boundaries (see map on website) are entitled to vote and hold office at meetings. For more information, contact Walt Busch wbusch@suvcmo.org

Since 1940, there have been 9 Commanders from Missouri (one was a dual member from Michigan, 2 were women and one served for 5 years).

THE APPLICATION IS ON THE NEXT PAGE

**Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic
Central Region Association**





**Central Region Association of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic
82nd Conference Registration Form**

Oct 1-2, 2021 in Murphysboro, Illinois
Please Return by September 28, 2021

NAME:

Address:

City: State: ZIP:

SUVCW DUVCW WRC LGAR A-SUVCW

Highest Rank in your Organization:

I plan to attend Friday Night Dinner CRA Meeting Saturday Night Dinner

SPOUSE (if attending)

SUVCW DUVCW WRC LGAR A-SUVCW Not Affiliated

Highest Rank in his/her Organization:

He/she plans to attend Friday Night Dinner CRA Meeting Saturday Night Dinner

If you are attending any of the dinners and the meeting, the registration cost is \$7.00 prior to September 30 and \$10.00 at the door. *

\$7.00 per attendee X attendees = \$

Mail check payable to "Central Region Allied Orders". Send to Walter Busch (CRA), 1240
Konert Valley Dr Fenton, MO 63026

Phone E-Mail

Each pre-registered person will forever be considered one of the truly blessed & wise.

<http://craalliedorders.org/crameeting.html>

Immigration History Conference at the Lutheran Museum in Perry County



October 28-30, 2021

The Civil War in Perry County, Missouri: From Immigration to Skirmish & Compromise

\$250./Person For the Entire Conference Includes:

All of the conference sessions and materials

Home cooked meals

An Exhibit from Nadine Saylor, renowned glass artist, and from the National Quilt Museum

“Formal Banquet with Informal Attire” on Saturday

Musical Entertainment each day

1:1 Family Research Assistance.

Special Civil War Themed Events

And So Much More

All presenters must be authorized by our Director, but there is a reduced conference fee of \$225./person for presenters. The conference cannot be purchased for one day-it is an all-inclusive package. Dietary needs and restrictions will be accommodated but must be communicated a week before the conference.

Keynote Speaker - Dr. William R. Eddleman

Dr. Eddleman is an Associate Director of the State of Missouri Historical Society over their Cape Girardeau Research Center. He is also the President of the State of Missouri Genealogical Society. Dr. Eddleman served as the president of the Cape Girardeau County Genealogical Society for 14 years, and was editor of their journal for 20 years. He is an 8th generation Missourian. He is a retired biology professor and provost of Southeast Missouri State University.

Conference Artist

Mouth blown glass is an important German and German-American trade and art form. We will have a wonderful new Lutheran Heritage Center blown glass feature that we will unveil at the conference. Our “Artist in Residence” at the Conference will be renowned glass artist, Nadine Saylor.

Conference Registrations are First Come First Served with Paid Fees by Check or Digitally

To Pay Electronically: Click Here and follow these steps: Scroll to the bottom of the payment page, click on “Donation” and enter the total amount of your Conference Fees-\$250./person.

Make Checks Payable to: Perry County Lutheran Historical Society (PCLHS), P.O. Box 53, Altenburg, MO, USA 63732. Place the word “Conference” in the memo section.

AD/ SWAP SECTION

All camps are entitled to advertising pages. Raffles Permitted!

FROM THE DEPT. OF MISSOURI

LOYALTY BONDS

CALLING ALL LOYAL SUVCW MEMBERS!

We still need funds run the 2021 National Encampment.

For every twenty dollars (\$20) you loan us through 2022. You will receive one of these Loyalty Bonds. In 2022, you will receive \$20 for each loyalty bond turned in for cancellation. We unfortunately cannot give interest on these for legal reasons. To receive your loyalty bond(s), send \$20 in check form made out to "Department of Missouri SUVCW" and mail it to [Walt Busch](#) (address on next page).

ALSO – Check these pages out for new items we will be pre-selling for the 2021 National Encampment. We plan on developing them as quickly as possible.

VICKSBURG MONUMENT REDEDICATION

Beautiful challenge coin to add to any collection, or gift for any enthusiast. Hurry while supplies last! Only 200 made and the mold is broken! Also a few attendee

ribbons are still available and we haven't raised our postage rates!

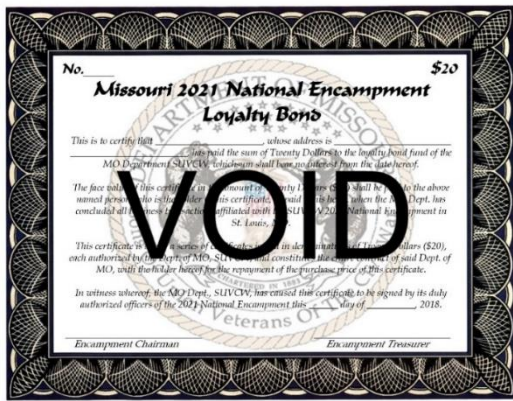
Coins Cost: \$10 ea. (& S/H: \$3.50 1 or 2 Coins)

Ribbon: \$5 ea (\$2 S/H or waived if purchased with coin)

Ordering: Make checks or money orders to - Dept. of Missouri SUVCW"

All Purchases of Department Products, Mail Orders to:

Walt Busch, Ass't Sec.
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026
wbusch@suvchwmo.org



2021 Items for Sale!

The ALLIED ORDERS Medal is now available! Each medal is \$15.00 with shipping for one is \$5. Shipping for more than one (up to 5) is \$8.00. Order Now!



ACCORDING TO SUVCW HISTORIAN BOB WOLZ, THERE HAS NEVER BEEN AN APPROVED MEDAL WITH JOINT ALLIED ORDER SYMBOLS ON IT. GET THIS HISTORIC MEDAL NOW!

Challenge Coin – Some Still Available Separately! Get yours for \$10 plus \$3 shipping (up to two)!

Ordering: Make checks or money orders to - Dept. of Missouri SUVCW”

All Purchases of Department Products, Mail Orders to:
Walt Busch, Ass't Sec.
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026
wbusch@suvcmo.org



2021 National Encampment Medal & Coin set



\$35.00 + s/h

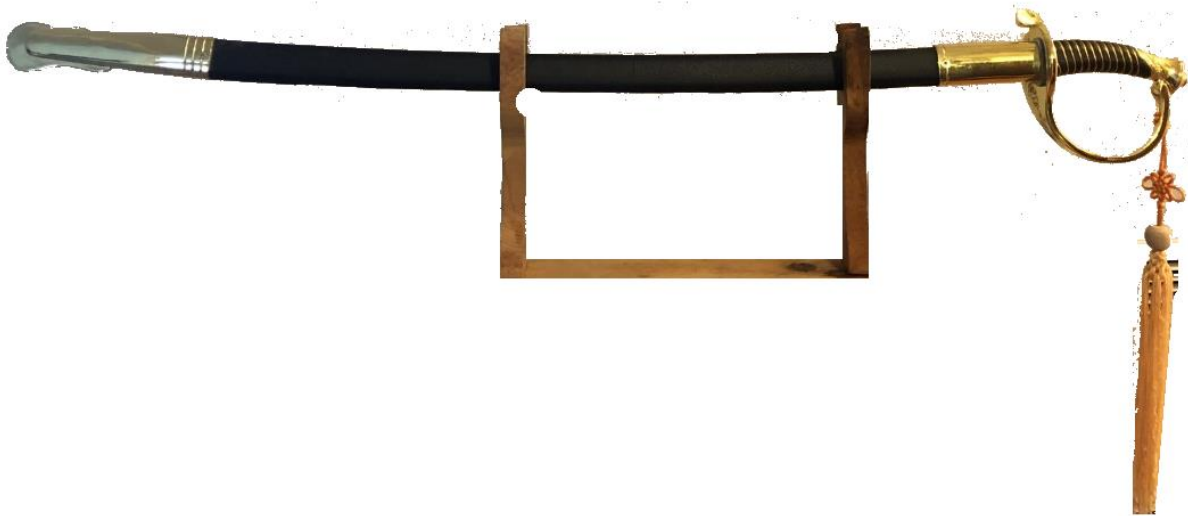
1 - \$5.00

2 - 4 - \$8.00

FROM GEN'L THOMS FLETCHER CAMP 47

Raffle to raise funds for the camp. It's a contemporary Marine Corp sword in excellent shape and includes the scabbard (but not the pictured stand).

To comply with all states gambling laws, this raffle is restricted to people living in Missouri ONLY!



The drawing takes place during the DeSoto Veterans Day parade in 2021 instead of this year, due to Covid 19 concerns.

Donations of \$1 gives you one chance, \$4 gives you 5 chances and \$7 gives you 10 chances.

***Any questions, I can be reached at 3144778807
or email to bigalastro@yahoo.com.***

Rules about the ad/swap section: There are not many. If your camp wants to have some pages, you make a mock-up of them and send it via e-mail to the editor. If the editor has a question regarding the items for sale, he will contact the camp. Raffles are restricted to selling tickets only to people inside our state due to issues with other states' laws.

US GRANT CAMP ORDER FORM

All items, except for US Grant Coin set, are produced under license from Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War National Organization

THE OFFICIAL SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR NAME TAG



2" x 3" Laser Engraved Plastic OR 2" x 3" Polished Brass

Pin Backing OR Magnet Backing

COLOR BADGE Red -Dept Blue -Camp Gold-National Polished Brass

LINE 1 (F NAME)

LINE 2 (L NAME)

LINE 3 (RANK)

LINE 4 & 5 (CAMP OR DEPT)

Plastic Name Tag \$12.00 each
Brass Name Tag (similar to brass pictured below)
\$25.00 each
Shipping up 2 badges in a package \$4.00
OR 6 badges for \$8.00

The Official SUVCW & GAR Address Labels

Walter E. Busch, PDC
Historical Records Officer - MO SUVCW
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026

- 120 Count \$4.00 shipping \$1.00

Made on self-adhesive labels in a style comparable to Avery 5630
(1 inch x 2 5/8 inch) Note: 4th Line may not be possible depending
on need to make rest of information legible

Walter E. Busch, PDC
National CW Monuments Officer
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026

TYPE GAR SUV

Line 1

Line 2

Line 3

Line 4

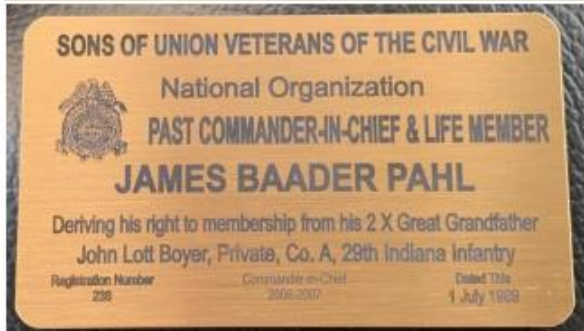
US GRANT CAMP ORDER FORM

The Official SUVCW ID CARDS



OFFICIAL LIFE MEMBERSHIP ID CARD – ACCEPTED BY NATIONAL SUVCW AS PROOF OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP

NOTE: You MUST send us a copy of your SUVCW Life Membership card or certificate to purchase this item. We WILL NOT sell this to anyone without a copy of that document being provided! Your name and all information will be shown as on your certificate (however, we will add PDC or PCC behind your name if you are authorized to use that honor.).



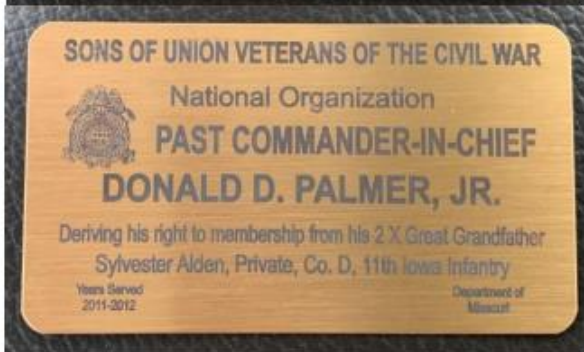
Description: wallet size , polished brass, engraved black lettering

NAME LINE

Deriving his right to membership from his

Registration Number

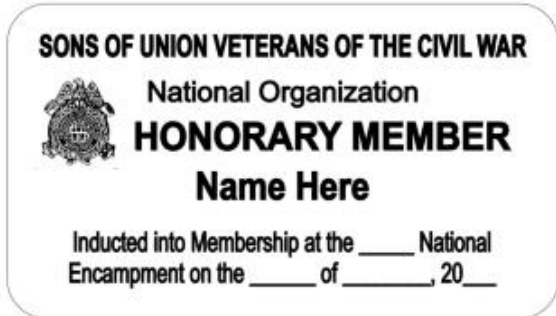
Dated This



FOR PAST C-In-C & Past C-In-C Life Member ID Cards, Please Also Include

Years Served

For PCinC ID Only can include your home department info



Price \$25.00 x

+ \$3.00 Shipping (S&H up to 2 Id Cards) = \$

National SUVCW can also designate Honorary Members – This can be made for such honorary members or as a gift from National to the person so honored.

US GRANT CAMP ORDER FORM

US GRANT COIN SET

(set of 5 identically numbered)

Only 200 Numbered Sets were made! Set Covers Grant for Each Year 1861-1865

\$45.00 shipping included



US GRANT CAMP ORDER FORM

Shipping Information

Date:

Name

Address

City & State

ZIP Code

Phone

E-mail Address

Camp Name & Number

Dept

ITEM	Amount	PRICE EACH	TOTAL (amount x price)
SUV Address Labels (120 ct)		\$4.00 (+\$1 s/h each)	
GAR Address Labels (120 ct)		\$4.00 (+\$1 s/h each)	
Life Member (or PCinC or Honorary Member) Brass ID Card		\$25.00 each (\$3.00 shipping up to 2 cards)	
SUV Name Tag (plastic)		\$13.00 (+\$4 s/h up to 2 name tags)	
SUV Name Tag (brass)		\$25.00 (+\$4 s/h up to 2 name tags)	
General Grant Coin Set (each)		\$45.00 (shipping incl)	
		TOTAL	

We may be able to save you shipping if ordering multiple items. Email us to check and see!

Make Checks or MO payable to "U.S. Grant Camp #68" Check #

Mail to:

Mark Coplin
4856 Hursley Dr
St Louis, MO 63128

(314) 302-4775

E-Mail: macnac4856@gmail.com

Order # _____ Please specify that e-mail is an SUV Order to avoid my junk mail folder.

ORDER TAKEN BY: _____ DATE: _____ AMOUNT REC'D: _____

**Jordan Coller –
Civil War Veteran and Fayette Champion
Charles Thompson, Charles Straatmann, and Robert Wieggers
11 February, 2021**

In 1866 twenty-four year-old Jordan Coller wandered into Fayette on the New Franklin road. He wore odds and ends of his old uniform, a blue forage cap, a backpack with fading letters, “Company E, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry” and his 1862 U. S. Springfield rifled musket, purchased for \$6.00 as army surplus.

For no specific reason Jordan Coller decided to stay. Mid-century Fayette was an attractive destination for a roving Easterner. The town of 1,000 souls was a thriving market and commercial center, and a waystation on the trail west. Unlike towns ravaged by the war, Fayette escaped destruction. Its courthouse, business square, and Central College were coming back to life after the long war years. A thriving commercial center needed a tinsmith like Jordan Coller.

Jordan would spend 49 years in Fayette, but the only evidence of his life is a collection of Civil War artifacts, antique rifles, and a cornerstone on the southeast side of the Fayette Municipal building. In 1914 he donated both collections to the Fayette Libraryⁱ. In 2004 the Coller collection was moved to the Central Museum of History.ⁱⁱ In 2019 museum volunteers, Chuck Thompson and Charlie Straatmann, began investigating the life of tinsmith Jordan Coller. The search drew on records in the National Archive and state and local documents. Coller family information was researched by David Madary, a relation to Jordan Coller in the Reading, Pennsylvania area. Their research uncovered a young man who found contentment in Fayette and became a business owner, developer, firefighter, and philanthropist.

After the Civil War, veterans groups published hundreds of regimental histories. Unfortunately, the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry is not among them. Without a 46th history this study draws on information from other units, memoirs, and newspapers to supplement service records from the National Archives. Weaving all sources together allowed us to reconstruct a partial life story for Fayette’s adopted son.

Family History

Jordan was the oldest of six children, (brothers Milton, Jenkins, Paris Coller, and sisters Alwilda, Clara I., and Sallie).ⁱⁱⁱ Much has been recently determined about Jordan’s biological parents through genealogical research and DNA testing: Jordan was born in 1841, in Reading, Pennsylvania to an unwed couple, Henry William Beidler, then 21-years old and Sarah Ann Coller (often spelled Koller), who was 18 years old at the time of his birth.^{iv} The couple never married, and Jordan took his mother’s maiden name of Coller. Jordan’s biological paternal ancestor was a Pennsylvania German immigrant by the name of Conrad Beidler. The stone Beidler homestead still stands in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Jordan’s maternal ancestors were the Koller/Coller family of Reading, Pennsylvania, who were German immigrants and were residents of the town since Colonial days. In later records and accounts, other names are listed as Jordan’s father. Jordan may have not known who his biological father was, or if he knew, he may never have felt compelled to tell anyone. Jordan’s boyhood home still stands, though much altered from its original state, at 421 Spruce Street in Reading.

Jordan’s mother had a sister named Susannah. Susannah married James Swartz, and they owned a fulling mill in Cumru Township, Berks County just outside of the City of Reading known then as the “Schwartz Mill”. James and Jordan’s aunt Susannah may have functioned as guardians for Sarah’s children at various times. In the 1860 census, Jordan was still living at his mother’s house, but was listed as a “miller’s apprentice”. No doubt he was an apprentice at his Uncle’s mill.

In the 1870 Census, Paris Coller, Jordan's youngest brother, was living at the Schwartz household and mill where he was listed as a "miller". Their brother Milton was listed in 1870 as a tinsmith.

Some of Jordan's siblings listed James and Suannah (Schwartz) as their parents later in life. Jordan's biological father, Henry William Beidler, resided in Cumru Township where he likely struck up a romance with Jordan's mother.^v

Military Service



In 1857, at age 16 young Jordan was apprenticed to a tinsmith. The Civil War terminated his apprenticeship when Jordan was 19 years old.^{vi} According to his Muster-in Roll, Jordan enrolled on August 14, 1861 in Company E, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (PVI) Regiment for three years and became Private Coller.^{vii}

Figure 1 - Jordan Coller ca. 1862

Between August and October, 1861 Jordan trained at Camp Curtin in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In October the trainees received a Regular Army dark blue blouse and trousers, shoes, two pair woolen stockings, underclothes, canteen, knapsack, a blanket and outdated Harper's Ferry muskets.^{viii} Shortly afterward, each company of the 46th divided into "messes"; semiformal groups of soldiers who marched, shared cooking and KP duties, and tented together.^{ix} In February, 1862 the 46th were issued the modern 1862 .58 caliber Springfield, a percussion cap rifled musket capable of three aimed shots per

minute.^x

Camp routine for Jordan and the 46th started and ended with a bugle call. Reveille announced dawn followed by the First Sergeant's roll call. This was followed by an hour of company drill or a double-quick march with full packs. Then a breakfast meal of coffee, with sugar, baked bread, and gravy. The remainder of the morning was filled with drill for the men and paperwork for officers. After the noon meal of pork or beef, with beans or boiled rice, the regiment assembled at 3 o'clock for battalion drill and a dress parade. Supper began at six with the same general menu as breakfast. At dusk, the company and regimental bands played until Taps ended the day.^{xi}

In March, 1862 the regiment occupied the town of Winchester, Virginia. Jordan joined the regiment in Winchester in May 1862, and while at Winchester Jordan made a tin cup he will carry for the rest of the war.



Figure 2- Tin Cup

First Winchester

On May 25, 1862, he participated in his first military engagement when Company E, and the whole 46th PVI had a leading role in the First Battle of Winchester.^{xii} The battle began in a thick fog on the Millwood Pike south of Winchester. The 46th and Confederate 21st North Carolina were on a parallel track with less than fifty yards between them when their mutual presence was

discovered. Company E, led by Captain Cornelius Wise, along with Jordan, and the rest of the 46th, took the brunt of the first North Carolina volleys and then returned fire.^{xiii} After a charge by the 46th and the 5th Connecticut the rebels retreated only to return again in greater strength. Eventually the Union forces were forced to abandon Winchester and retreat all the way to the Potomac River at Williamsport.^{xiv}

In the retreat Jordan, 20-years-old escaped unscathed. According to the Quartermaster for the 46th they lost two horses, a mule, two wagons and an ambulance plus all the regiment's knapsacks and their contents.^{xv} The regiment stayed at Warrenton until ordered along with the 28th New York to move 15 miles south to Culpeper Court House, Virginia. Just south of Culpeper Jordan took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain and in the confusion of smoke and noise was captured.

Cedar Mountain

On August 9, 1862, the 46th engaged Confederate forces south of Culpeper. Union forces under Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks attacked Confederates under Maj. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. The Confederate forces were marching on Culpeper to stall a Union advance into central Virginia. The battle was the first combat of Jackson's famous Valley Campaign.

General Banks was ordered to maintain a position above Cedar Run, seven miles south of Culpeper. The 46th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Joseph Knipe, was part of Brig. Gen. Samuel Crawford's Brigade in Banks Division. Just before 5 p.m. the Federal attack began. Gen. Crawford's troops charged through a wheat field and smashed into Confederate regiments of the "Stonewall Brigade."^{xvi} Crawford's advance gained momentum and was about to break the Confederate line when Jackson arrived with General A.P. Hill's Division. Hill's counter attack smashed Crawford's advanced position, wreaking havoc among the Union regiments. The 3rd Wisconsin and the 46th Pennsylvania bore the worst of it. By 7:45 p.m. the Union line was in full retreat. Confederate infantry hotly pursued the retreating Federals, nearly capturing Generals Banks and Pope.^{xvii}

The 46th Pennsylvania suffered 48% casualties. Of the 504 men engaged, 31 were killed, 102 wounded, and 111 were taken prisoner, including Private Jordan Coller of Co. E. For Jordan it was the beginning of a long, dangerous march to a POW camp; but for the 46th it was the beginning of an agonizing 25 day retreat to the outskirts of Washington, D.C.^{xviii}

Prisoner

Jordan and over a hundred men were captured when the company was flanked by the division of A. P. Hill. After the battle Jordan was listed as "Missing in action at Cedar Mountain."^{xix} Captives from the 46th and other unlucky soldiers were herded together for a march to Richmond,

Virginia. At Libby Prison enlisted men are sorted out and transferred to a nearby prison in the middle of the James River called Belle Island. Early confederate prisons, such as Libby and Belle Island were converted commercial buildings or simple holding pens.

Libby Prison

Prior to the war, Captain Luther Libby leased a warehouse on Canal Street, Richmond for a business, "L. Libby & Son, Ship Chandlers and Grocers." When the war started he closed the business and leased it to the Confederate government. Divided into large rooms for prisoners, it was designed for 1,000 but held up to 4,221.^{xx} Libby Prison was merely a stopover for Jordan on his way to Belle Island.

Belle Island Prison

Belle Island is an 80-acre island near the fall line of the James River outside Richmond, Virginia. The river around the island is swift and deep. A bridge linked the island to the mainland and the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The actual camp was less than six acres surrounded by a ditch and earthen wall three feet high. Jordan was sent to this makeshift prison consisting of a few structures from a previous iron works but was inadequate shelter for the thousands of captives. Built to hold 3,000 the prison at one time held 10,500.^{xxi} Jordan was held captive for three months in 1862, and to fight boredom he carved the details of his capture on the bill of his forage cap. The top of the bill reads,

"Jordan Collier

Co. E 46 Reg Pv

Taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug."



Figure 3 - Forage Cap (Central Museum of History: Photo by Joseph Waner)---The underside of the bill reads, "Jordan Collier, Co. E 46 Regiment PV Prisoner on Belle Island Richmond Va"

Second Manassas

While a prisoner Jordan will miss several notable actions in the Valley Campaign. After the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9, the 46th was caught up in the chaotic Battle of Second Manassas, August 25 through 30.

The 46th was not involved in the actual battle but was part of the general withdrawal of Union forces to the Washington fortifications.^{xxii}

Antietam

Jordan also missed the Battle of Antietam fought in Maryland. It began and ended on September 17, 1862; the bloodiest one day in U.S. history. The 46th was present but Jordan was still a prisoner on Belle Island. When he was exchanged he learned the regiment was in the thick of the fight as part of Crawford's Brigade in the Twelfth Corps fighting against the divisions of Ewell and Jackson. The 46th was part of the right wing attack of Major General McClellan on General Lee's

left flank. Battling toward the Dunker Church, the focal point of the battle, the Regiment engaged enemy forces in the hotly contested “Cornfield.” The survivors of the 46th left the field when relieved by regiments of Sumner’s Corps.^{xxiii} It was a hard day for the regiment.

Parole

The next month, Jordan along with many other prisoners, was paroled in the first Civil War prisoner swap.^{xxiv} Another parolee, Charles N. Emich describes the October, 1862 day when he, Jordan, and hundreds of other Union prisoners were released:

“It was on the first Sunday in October, 1862, a beautiful, crisp day, bright and sunny, that 1,500 or 2,000 Union soldiers who, captured on the several battlefields of Virginia, and paroled from the rebel prisons, Libby and Belle Island, were ordered to march to Aiken’s Landing, on the James River, 15 miles below Richmond, there to take the U. S. Government transports for Annapolis, Md.”

“It was a motley column. Some had hats and no shoes, others shoes but no hats; some were coatless and their trousers and shirts objects for ragmen to sneer at. Some poor fellows were lame, suffering from wounds; some tortured by rheumatism; some on crutches, some had canes, some were sick; and all were reduced by starvation.”

“We left Belle Island in the early morning and proceeded to Richmond, which place we left between 8 and 9 o’clock a.m., and took up our march without any breakfast—not even a hardtack. We jogged along the road with our rebel cavalry guards on each side of the line, making numerous halts, to rest and close up, on account of the cripples and sick.”

“While 15 miles does not seem a long march, the men on this march were weak, none having been fed very regularly and always insufficiently and many being sick. However we tried to keep up our spirits by sometimes singing: “John Brown’s body lies moldering in the grave,” or, “We will hang Jeff. Davis on a sour-apple tree.” Thus we trudged along. About 4 o’clock p.m. when we rounded a large tract of woodland, we looked toward the river and behold there, waving in the glorious sunlight, Old Glory. The sick forgot their pains and sickness, the lame forgot his lameness, and with continuous cheers flung up their caps, crutches and canes, and we fell to hugging each other in our excessive joy.”

“That was an occasion I never shall forget. We knew we would soon be under the protecting folds of our glorious Stars and Stripes; we knew that under that Flag there would be plenty to eat—and we were not disappointed, for, as we walked up the gangplanks to the transport we were each given a tin cup, a plate, knife, fork and spoon; and a little further on we received hot coffee, bread, meat, etc. After we had eaten our allowance—I say allowance, for the Surgeons thought best not to overfeed us—as many were too weak to safely take much food. We were given clean clothes and a good warm bath, then more hot coffee and bread, after which we curled up on good, comfortable U.S. blankets for a good all-night sleep.”

“We passed down and out of the James River, past Fortress Monroe, and landed at Annapolis the next afternoon, where we went into camp at Camp Parole, being among the first Union prisoners paroled.—Charles N. Emich, Co. B, Pudnell (Md.) Legion, Barlimore, Md.”^{xxv}

Return

After a short period at Camp Parole, Jordan rejoined the 46th PVI at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia.^{xxvi} Although he missed the Second Battle of Manassas and the 46th in action at Antietam he was “promoted from private to corporal.”^{xxvii} Promotion to the prestigious status of NCO (Noncommissioned Officer) may have been for his actions at Cedar Mountain or the 46th Regiment’s losses at Antietam, or for his soldierly bearing. Either way, Jordan was now recognized as a combat experienced soldier.

Chancellorsville

Jordan was with the 46th in the May 2-6, 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville, a surprise flank movement by General Joseph Hooker against General Lee's army at Fredericksburg. The 46th and 70,000 men under General Slocum marched thirty-five miles in four days to get into the rear of Lee's army. A brilliant plan that was wasted when General Hooker mismanaged the coming battle. Company E saw a great deal of action and Corporal Jordan was in the midst of it.^{xxviii}

As part of Williams' division of 4 regiments, the 46th was almost into open terrain, south of Chancellorsville Court House, when they were ordered by Hooker back into the forest to dig in. When the surprise attack on the Union right began on May 2, the 46th was safely behind breastworks facing south when the enemy appeared late in the day from the west. A general panic hit the Eleventh Corps, on the far west of the Union line, which collapsed eastward into the rear of the Twelfth Corps and the 46th. Ordered to leave their breastworks, the 46th marched north toward Chancellorsville. In the waning light unit cohesion was lost and part of the 46th became enmeshed with a bevy of other units fighting scattered rebel units. During the night a Union defense stopped the attack but not until regiments like the 46th lost most of their company commanders. The next day a lone captain from Company D led the regiment out of the woods back across the Rappahannock River. Slowly men lost in the night fight returned to the unit while others marched off into captivity. Of the four hundred and five men of the 46th Pennsylvania who marched to Chancellorsville only two hundred and ninety-one rejoined Hooker in the withdrawal.^{xxix}

Gettysburg

The 46th had a supporting role in the longest Battle of the Civil War in July of 1863.^{xxx} According to a Berks County, Pennsylvania newspaper account of the action:

"The 46th Regiment arrived at Gettysburg on the morning of July 2, 1863, after the terrific fighting of the first day, when the Union line had been broken and its defenders driven back. The regiment was in position on Culp's Hill, near the famous Spangler's Spring, which at this day is pointed out by the guides [battlefield tour guides] as the spot where some of the hardest struggles of the Gettysburg campaign occurred, because of the desire for water. It was not long before the clear, crystal fluid of the spring was changed to the color of blood, owing to the wounds of the dead and dying, the sanguine flow of which polluted it."

"The 46th Regiment, however, held its position, until rushed in the afternoon to reinforce Gen. Daniel E. Stickles, who was being hard-pressed on the left. Meanwhile the Confederates took possession of the breastworks which the regiment had just left. But the next day the tables were turned. The 12th Corps (in which the 46th Regiment was) united with the Sixth Corps and together drove the Confederates back from Culp's Hill, and the 46th recaptured its works."

"After the Battle of Gettysburg the 46th Regiment followed Lee's army into Virginia as far as the Rapidan River. A consolidation of the 11th with the 12th Corps was then affected thus forming the 20th Army Corps which, in charge of General Hooker was rushed to the support of General Rosecrans in the West."^{xxxi}

Recruiting Duty

After the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863 followed less than two months later by the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863, the 46th was in need of new recruits. To replenish the ranks Jordan, now a corporal with battle experience was sent "on recruiting service" during July and August, 1863. At the time, only the most trustworthy soldiers were sent home on such important duty.^{xxxii}

Transfer West

After Gettysburg the 46th was refitted and replenished. As operations in the Eastern Theater slowed, the 46th was separated from Crawford's Brigade and sent west as part of General Alpheus Williams's Division, General Knipe now commanded the First Brigade including the 46th. This division was joined to the newly created Army of the Cumberland under General Ulysses S. Grant.

Beginning on 26 September the 46th began a train ride via Washington, Baltimore, Indianapolis, and Nashville, to their destination at Stephenson, Alabama on October 3. Jordan returned from recruiting duty, and the 46th was assigned guard duty along the rail line to Nashville near Bridgeport, Alabama.^{xxxiii} General Grant won the Battle of Chattanooga on November 24 and 25, 1863 and the armies settled in for the winter. The 46th was detailed to guard the rail junction at Decherd, Tennessee north of Chattanooga.

Reenlistment

During the winter hiatus, the Union Army had to deal with a manpower problem looming on the horizon. In the summer of 1863, the original three-year volunteers, who enlisted in the summer of 1861, were a year away from the termination of their service contract, in the middle of the 1864 campaign season. The army might lose the bulk of the NCO Corps; the corporals and sergeants who trained the recruits and provided the *esprit de corps*. If the old timers in the 956 volunteer infantry regiments left the army it would slow the campaigns in Georgia and the East.^{xxxiv}

Averting this catastrophe called for a rigorous reenlistment campaign bolstered with incentives to remain in the ranks. The government offered a bounty of \$402 to any veteran who reenlisted. A further carrot was a promised thirty-day furlough if three-quarters of the veteran soldiers in a unit reenlisted. The 46th achieved the reenlistment goal in January 1864 and enjoyed a return home in February.^{xxxv}

The Atlanta Campaign

In March, 1864 Grant was promoted and left for Washington and the final drive on Richmond. Major General William Tecumseh Sherman was Grant's successor in the West and his 100,000 man army was tasked to defeat Confederate General Joseph Johnston and seize the rail hub at Atlanta. The 46th was now in the Twentieth Corps under Major General Hooker (of Chancellorsville ill-fame), in Major General George Thomas's Army of the Cumberland for the Atlanta Campaign, and later the March to the Sea, and the Carolinas Campaign.^{xxxvi} To get there Sherman battled through the mountains of North Georgia. This required hard fighting and fast flanking movements to bypass Confederate roadblocks.

Battle of Resaca

Initial battles on Sherman's march south did not involve the 46th until the army met Johnston at the Battle of Resaca on May 14-15, 1864. The division of General Williams, with General Knipe and the First Brigade, were in reserve until the second day of the battle. On the 15th the rebels were trying to flank the Union left and Williams Division was sent to extend the blue line. Knipe's men had to march "double quick" to the Union far left where the 46th formed a battle line and charged the enemy. Later the 46th had to fight off three attacks before nightfall ended the action. In the morning Johnston's army left the field.

The 46th paid for its part in the action losing forty-six men, four dead, five dying, and other wounds from severe to minor.^{xxxvii} Without a history of the 46th, the part played by Jordan and Company E is unknown. According to available records he and Company E were present and in the line trading volleys with the opposition. He survived to fight another day.

Battle of Dallas, Georgia

Sherman was deep into Georgia by May 19 when he decided to bypass Confederate defenses at Allatoona Pass by moving from Kingston to Dallas to Marietta. On May 23 General Thomas and the Army of the Cumberland, of which Jordan was a part, was ordered to Dallas, Georgia via Stilesboro. The Army of the Ohio was on their left and the Army of the Tennessee on the right. On May 25, the 46th and other units of General Hooker's Twentieth Corps fought a "brisk fight at a bridge across Pumpkin Vine Creek."^{xxxviii} The brisk fight, christened the "Hell Hole" by Union troops, was a delaying action by Confederate General Randall Gibson to delay Hooker's drive at the crossroads of New Hope Church. The 46th came under fire when ordered to extend the Union line

of General Alpheus Williams. This action was the opening move in the Battle of New Hope Church, a multi-day battle, but Jordan will not participate in the Battle of New Hope Church.

On May 25, Jordan and the 46th were engaged in the Battle at Dallas, Georgia. The Reading, Pennsylvania newspaper, the *Moravian*, reported the 46th was “in the thickest of the fight for three hours.”^{xxxix} Sometime during the three hours fight Jordan was hit by a Minnie Ball below the knee and taken out of the action according to the Company Muster Roll.^{xl}

Injury Treatment

It took 12 days for Jordan to reach a field hospital on June 7. Several reasons may account for the delay, including the growing chaos around the Battle of New Hope Church. Perhaps his injury was not severe and he remained in the line; possibly Jordan’s wounded calf began to fester the next day and the decision was made to remove him to a hospital. Or he was immediately removed from the fight, but it took days to work his way from the battle line, to a regimental aid station, to a field dressing Station, immediately behind the battle, to a division hospital in the rear, and eventually to a convalescent hospital if needed.^{xli} In either case, Jordan is admitted on June 7, 1864 to Hospital 275 (a field hospital). His hospital admittance form noted “wounded 25th May, 1864, left leg, Wounded on left-leg below the knee joint.”^{xlii}

Company records indicate Jordan was in hospital from July through August of 1864.^{xliii} Jordan may have been reluctant to enter the hospital for good reasons. Some have described medical practice in 1860 as more akin to the Middle Ages than the 19th century.^{xliv} Mortality for hospital patients was high, almost all wounds festered due to the use of unwashed hands, infected sponges, and probing wounds with bare fingers. If a patient survived three days their chance of living improved greatly.^{xlv}

However severe his injury, records indicate by September, 1864 he is in a “convalescent” hospital at McLean Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio.^{xlvi} McLean Barracks was a hospital and prison in a former girl’s orphanage in downtown Cincinnati. Mending was slow as he was noted in November as “On duty at McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio Up to Nov 2/64.”^{xlvii} As with so many veterans released directly from a hospital, Jordan left the hospital and cleared the army with little fanfare, according to a November 16, 1864 Individual Muster-Out Roll.^{xlviii}

Mustering out of the service for Jordan was different from the average enlisted man because he left from a hospital not his unit. Under ordinary circumstances mustering out meant a unit went to two locations in a two part process. The first location was a Field Rendezvous Point where pay rolls were adjusted and mustering out papers prepared. From this location the unit was sent to their home State Rendezvous Point bearing arms and regimental colors. Here is where the unit retired their colors to state officials, received final pay, and discharge papers. Men had the option to keep their knapsacks, haversacks and canteens and buy their rifled musket for \$6.00.^{xlix} Aside from a clean uniform and final pay Jordan was a civilian once again.

The Civil War ended for Jordan but the war continued for the 46th, with Sherman taking Atlanta. Then the 46th followed Sherman in the March through Georgia, and finally ended the war during the Carolina Campaign. When it was over few of the original members were still in the ranks to savor it. Figures for Company E are not available but neighboring Company D reported on July, 1865 at the mustering out. “Sixty-three percent of them [Company D] were wounded at least once, and thirty-three percent were prisoners of war at least once. Eleven percent of them were killed or died of their wounds. Another ten percent died of disease, accidents, or were missing in action. Eight percent were discharged for their wounds [like Jordan Collier]. Forty-five of the original volunteers [stood] in the rank.”¹

After three years in the army Jordan gravitated to Reading where he resumed civilian life and tinsmithing. In 1865 he was the subject of a local newspaper article about an accident at a local tan yard fire. As a member of the “Junior Fire Company,” Jordan was riding on the fire company

engine when he lost his grip and fell under the vehicle wheels.^{li} One wheel passed over his chest and he was not expected to survive. But he did and after his recovery he decided to leave Reading and head west to St. Louis. Ultimately he arrived in Fayette and began living as a tinsmith. Unlike a blacksmith, making heavy metal tools from iron, a tinsmith makes smaller tools and household items from sheet tin, copper and brass.

Jordan never severed ties with Reading and visited often to attend GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) reunions. In 1873, Jordan struck up a romance with Sarah Ellen Schultz on a trip to Reading. He returned to Fayette perhaps unaware he would have a son with Sarah. Unfortunately she is unable to support the child and gave up William Jordan Coller for adoption.^{lii}

In 1877, Jordan was praised in the Howard County Advertiser for his heroic actions fighting a fire on the south side of the square. A smoldering fire in the “drug house” of J. C. Withers in the Shafroth building burst into flames at day break. The newspaper marveled that with all the combustibles including “powder, coal oil, nitroglycerine” cached in the store it did not consume the whole building. Jordan was the only experienced firefighter to reach the center of the inferno and douse it with buckets of water saving the structure and possibly the whole block.^{liii} This was not the last time Jordan will be mentioned in the newspapers fighting a fire. Perhaps as a business person he had a vested interest in preserving property from all too frequent fires that plagued small towns.

Since his arrival in Fayette, Jordan was employed in various businesses as a tinsmith and possibly a salesman. In 1865 Fayette had one tinner, John Zimmerman, and as the economy recovered from the war new stores open up like the George Tatum hardware in 1866 and the Samuel Miller Hardware in 1868. The first mention of Jordan Coller in the hardware business was in 1877 when a new business was opened by W. C. Ritchie who bought the business of J. D. Tolson. The large advertisement in the *Howard County Advertiser* for July 19 was one part opening announcement and one part humor based on the Civil War experiences of W. C. Ritchie and Jordan Collar (misspelled). One section of the advertisement began, with a humorous paragraph introducing Jordan Collar (sic) as his business partner:

“Being a veteran in the service—never knowing what it is to surrender, and having selected as my chief-of-staff, Brigadier General JORDAN COLLAR you may lookout for heavy skirmishing all ‘long the line, and if there is no dead and wounded found on the field, it will not be our fault.”^{liv}

C., AT L. S. PROSSER & CO'S
 JULY 19, 1877.

**IN THE FIELD!
 AND AT THE FRONT!**

Having purchased the stock of Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware belonging to Mr. J. D. Tolson, and

**MADE LARGE ADDITIONS OF
 FRESH GOODS
 TO THE STOCK,**

WILL CONTINUE BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

Being a veteran in the service—never knowing what it is to surrender, and having selected as my chief-of-staff, Brigadier General JORDAN COLLAR, you may lookout for heavy skirmishing all long the line, and if there is no dead and wounded found on the field, it will not be our fault. Intending to do a

Strictly Cash, or Barter Business,

It will enable us to sell goods away down at the

VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

TRY US AND BE CONVINCED.

W. C. RITCHIE & CO.

ALL KINDS PRODUCE AND MARKETING TAKEN AT BEST MARKET PRICES—W. C. R. & Co.
 FAYETTE, MO., July 19th, 1877. #45-37.

A Pleasant Social Banquet.
 Young ladies, young widows, ladies, boys and widowers throughout the

FAST TIME

Figure 4 - Fayette Advertiser Advertisement for July 19, 1877 (Missouri State Historical Society)

In 1880, the census noted Jordan was a “boarder” and “hardware dealer” living on 2nd Main Street (now Morrison street). His neighbor was Daniel P. Kelley (variously spelled), also noted as a boarder and tinsmith from Pennsylvania.^{lv} In 1881 Jordan placed an ad in the Fayette paper for “The Hardware and Stove Emporium” dealing in stoves, hardware, tin ware, table and pocket cutlery. The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory noted Jordan was in the hardware business.^{lvi}

In 1882, during a major fire on the south side of the square Jordan again played a prominent role at great risk to his own life. The fire began in the rear of Norris and Knaus’ furniture business, midway in the block in the early hours of Thursday morning, July 13. About half of the buildings on the street were frame construction. Someone organizes a “bucket brigade,” perhaps Jordan who reached the roof of the Tolson Hall building and fought the fire from that vantage point. Jordan was praised for his bravery and leadership in fighting the fire:

“J. M. Collier sustained his reputation as a hero in cases of emergency, and to him, perhaps, more than any other man, are we indebted for the saving of the remainder of the block, and much more valuable property. By almost superhuman effort, and at imminent risk to his life, he ascended to the roof of the Tolson’s building, where by the aid of brave and willing hands water was brought, and the further spread of the fire prevented.”

A total of eight businesses were totally destroyed and many others affected. Jordan lost a two-story frame house, valued at \$3,000 and Dan Kelly, his neighbor, lost a frame house.^{lvii}

In 1882, a new hardware business of Collier and Kelly was advertised in the Fayette Advertiser as the “Red Front,” possibly a store painted red, dealing in builders’ hardware, carpentry tools, wire, stoves, and tinware and cutlery.^{lviii} Jordan was also busy in land development, according to one article Jordan was the builder of three, two-story business buildings on the square and five private houses “on vacant lots near the square.”^{lix} In the 1880s, Jordan formed the first fire company in Fayette called the “Juniors” possibly after the Reading fire company. He also donated \$2,000 for a firehouse.^{lx}

In the 1893-94 census, a business was noted as “Collier and Kelley, Tinsmiths.”^{lxi} In the 1900 census certain details of Jordan’s life are confirmed. He was noted as 58 years old, a resident of Fayette, not married but still making a living as a tinsmith. The census states he can read, write, and speak English. He is an urban dweller, not living on a farm, and his house is not mortgaged. His next door neighbor is long-time associate D. P. Kelly.^{lxii} In the 1910 census Jordan, now 68, resides on Monroe Street. He is not married, still a tinsmith and self-employed. He lives in a house he owns with no mortgage. Oddly, both Daniel P. Kelley and Jordan M. Collier are heads of households, both are from Pennsylvania, both speak and write English and both are tinsmiths owning shops.^{lxiii}

Figure 5 - Jordan Collier in 1915 (Kansas City Star)

By the turn of the century Southern Florida was a winter haven for retirees. St. Cloud, Florida was founded in 1909 roughly 26-miles southeast of Orlando as a retirement



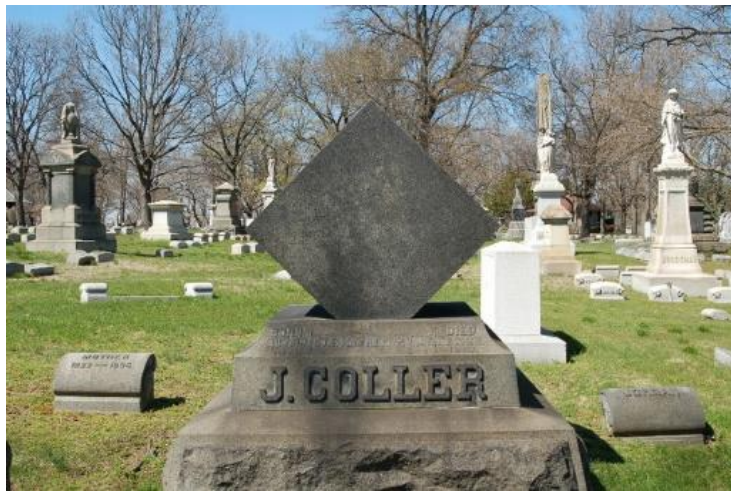
community for Union Civil War veterans. The town became home to the largest concentration of Union veterans in the south. The first streets in the community were named after Union states. The town's nickname was "Soldier City".^{lxiv} Veterans were given the opportunity to purchase a 5-acre lot for \$50. In 1909, Jordan Collier purchased a second home at 719 Maryland Avenue in St. Cloud.

In the winter of 1915, Jordan died in St. Cloud on December 26 age 71. He was buried in his hometown of Reading, Pennsylvania, at the Charles Evan Cemetery. His stone memorial is not ornate, but simple and dramatic, a large, black diamond on a curving stone base with details of his Civil War service.



*Figure 6 - Jordan Collier Memorial Stone
(Courtesy Dave Madary)*

Although Jordan is buried in Reading, history buffs can view a reflection of his black diamond memorial stone in the Fayette Cemetery dedicated to a neighbor lady - Harriet Boggs.



*Figure 7- Harriet Boggs Memorial Stone
(Central Museum of History: Photo by R. Wiegers)*

Harriet, a single, Black woman was born in 1858 in Fayette. Her father was Jim (?) Boggs of Fayette but her mother's name is unknown.^{lxv} In the 1910 census she was 50 years old and a restaurant cook. Jordan, a bachelor, may have been a loyal patron of the restaurant where Harriet was a cook.

The extent of their relationship is unknown but the identical stones suggest a special bond between them. Harriet died in St. Louis on May 2, 1913, age 53, and was buried in Fayette.

Jordan Collier's Will

Jordan's will was a reflection of his success as a business man and dedicated citizen of his adopted City of Fayette.^{lxvi} On his death he bequeathed the sum of \$18,000 to several causes. The bulk of the money went to the City of Fayette as land for the future city hall, fire department, and Public Library.^{lxvii} A sizeable cash sum went to the local Black Methodist church in Fayette. His house and all furnishings were conveyed to a black female, Evalena Boggs. Evalena was his housekeeper and adopted daughter of close friend Harriet Boggs.

Post Script

Although well known in Fayette and local business circles, Jordan is surrounded by many mini-mysteries. He never married, although he did father a child, William Jordan Coller, in 1873 in hometown Reading.^{lxviii} It is not known what, if any, relationship existed between son and his biological father. The son did take his father's name and Jordan was listed as William's father on William's marriage application in 1897.

Figure 8 - William Jordan Coller (Courtesy Dave Madary)

Other mysteries include how did Jordan find Fayette? What induced him to stay? How did he succeed in business as tinsmith and developer? Why was he an avid firefighter? Why did he befriend the Black community in Fayette or did they befriend him? Who was his long time business partner and neighbor Daniel P. Kelley? Why did he feel compelled to make Fayette his beneficiary yet was buried in his home town of Reading?

The average reader loves a history mystery. The Jordan Coller story has several mysteries without answers. For instance, the mystery of Jordan's long time business partner Dan Kelley. Kelley was born in 1851 and appears in Fayette in 1879.^{lxix} Coincidentally, he was also a tinsmith like Jordan, never married, runs in the same company as Jordan, and both were known as eccentric buddies. Both had an interest in firefighting and responded to any fire emergency.^{lxx} When Jordan dies in 1915, he

bequeaths a sizeable sum to the City of Fayette. For unknown reasons Dan P. Kelley, long time partner, breaks his silence and announces to the Fayette Probate Court he is the brother of Jordan Coller, a.k.a. Paris Coller, ten years junior. Dan Kelley or Paris Coller does not contest his brother's will; instead Kelley/Coller blesses the gift and continues his daily routine. A mystery solved but another rises to replace it—if the brotherhood was a clever secret for 43 years why divulge it to the public in 1916?

For a number of reasons this mystery confession strikes a vein of curiosity in papers across the state. The *St. Joseph Observer* and *Kansas City Star* run articles on The Mystery Brothers of Fayette.^{lxxi} News print descriptions give us a glimpse of the brother/partner/neighbor Dan P. Kelley. We learn that Kelley/Coller is a fashionable dresser, if 50 years behind the times is fashionable. Kelley not only dresses well he travels widely to New York, London, and Paris. His habit is to save a bundle of money, then visit friends and places most people in Fayette only hear about. What he does on these trips is unknown; does he gamble, womanize, or play tourist?

Dan Kelley/Coller also leaves a few clues to a complex personality. For one, Dan Kelley/Coller is known as a bachelor in Fayette. But there is evidence that Dan Kelley/Coller did marry in Missouri and had one son. The U.S. census for 1900 in Sedalia, Pettis County lists a Daniel P. Kelly, from Pennsylvania, a tinsmith of the correct age as the Fayette Dan Kelley. He is listed as being married to Allie (Mae "Allie" Jefferies). They had a 7-year old son at the time named Daniel



Sylvester Kelly, born in Fayette, in 1893. The odd thing is that on the same 1900 census, Daniel P. Kelley is still listed adjoining his brother Jordan in Fayette and noted himself as single. It seems that the marriage was short-lived. By 1910, there does not appear to be a Daniel and family in Sedalia, and in the U.S. census for that year Daniel is again listed as single in Fayette.

Dan Kelly/Collier lives in Fayette until he moved back to Reading six months prior to his death on November 27, 1918. The Berks County death certificate states his full name as Parris Collier. His father is stated as John Collier – again as described above with Jordan, this name is not correct: Parris' father is not known but is likely not Jordan's biological father. It is correct that his mother is Sarah Collier of Reading.^{lxxii}

About the Collier brothers, it is best to conclude their story is one of many that make up the folk culture of Fayette. In a larger city their contributions to the economy and institutions, and secrets, of Fayette might be overlooked or even lost; but in the smaller, tighter universe of Fayette, their lives should be remembered and possibly even admired for adding to the success of Fayette in so many ways.

All of Jordan Collier's artifacts mentioned above are on display at the Central Methodist University's Central Museum of History, Fayette, Mo.

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The Soldiers' Home in St. James, MO, which is still in operation was the result of fundraising and lobbying by the Missouri Woman's Relief Corps. The WRC still exists as a patriotic organization and the only requirement for the women is that they are patriotic. No Civil War ancestry is needed. It is a shame we do not have that organization's circles operating in Missouri.



‘NUFF SAID!