

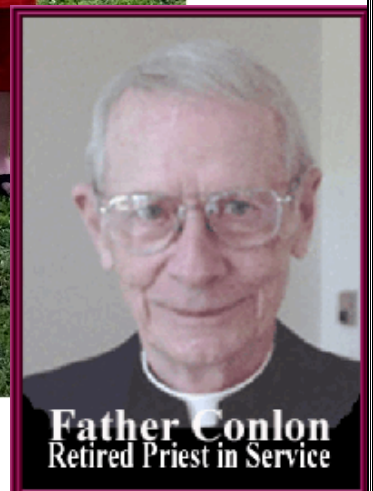
THE MISSOURI UNIONIST



Volume 2016 No. 4 December 31, 2016
The Official Newsletter of the Department of Missouri -
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

MEGA  **CHRISTMAS**

 **SUPER ISSUE** 



Father Conlon
Retired Priest in Service

Passing of Rev. E. John Pool, Real Son & Brig-Gen / Father Philip Conlon;

**Ste. Genevieve Living History Day September 24;
2017 Department Encampment in Branson Info**

ARTICLES: MSM Cavalry History, GAR Memorabilia, Indians as Soldiers, and More!

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Events on the Horizon

Feb 12, 2017	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb 15, 2016	Camp Form 22 to be into Dept Secretary
Feb 26, 2017	Sherman's Birthday Ceremony at Cavalry Cemetery
Mar 11, 2017	Dept of Mo SUVCW Meeting in Jefferson City
Apr 15, 2017	Lincoln Tomb Remembrance
April 15, 2017	Camp Form 27 due to Dept Secretary & Deadline for ROTC & MO SUV Awards Programs
May 27, 2017	Memorial Day- Saturday – Missouri Monument Rededication Planned at Vicksburg
May 29, 2017	Memorial Day – Jefferson Barracks and other locations
June 3, 2017	Department Encampment – Branson, MO

Editor's Comments

Repetition is part of our lives. The holiday season brings that home to me more than any other. Just how many times can we hear songs like "Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer" in a day without going ballistic? Think about it. At 11 am you hear "Santa Claus is coming to Town" by Bruce Springsteen, at noon by the Beach Boys, at 1pm by Alvin and the Chipmunks. By the end of the day you've heard the more than 50+ POPULAR versions of it and that is just that song. Throw in all the other popular Christmas songs sung twenty different ways every day, the absence of long summer days and you can get the most depressing time of the year. Of course, it can also be the most uplifting because of the true meaning of Christmas -- and I don't mean being nice to people. I mean that Christ was born to die for us to give us an eternal gift.

We repeat ourselves also in our efforts as Sons of Union Veterans on Memorial Days, various Remembrance Days and more. Often our effort is merely a repeat of previous years. If that gets boring to us members after a while, think about how it appeals to our audiences that we hope will show up? Maybe instead of speeches at Memorial Day we mix it up with a lot of singing? A short play? Even a little change can make a difference. That's why we get dozens of renditions of "Santa Claus is Coming to Town." Listening to Bing Crosby singing "Silent Night" is good, listening to Frank Sinatra's version, well...not so good. Listening to every version of "Silent Night" in a twenty-four hour period...well, at least that song has the meaning of Christmas in it.

Changing our tune for young people does not negate our message. Our message is the remembrance of our Civil War veterans and GAR members. The message of Christmas is Christ. For all the rest of the stuff at Christmas is the reason God invented earplugs. Let's vary our tunes but stay on message so the public does not tune us out. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Collector's Corner

By

Douglas Roussin

We Drank from the Same Canteen

(Part 4, Whiskey Flask)

The motto, We Drank from the Same Canteen, had real meaning for the Civil War Veteran. As a result, another souvenir canteen was produced and sold to the veteran at encampments. Unlike the miniature canteen, these were designed to hold a liquid. The type of liquid depended on the veteran's preference. We refer to these canteens as whiskey flasks. They are generally 4 1/2 inches in diameter. Some were as large as 6 1/2 inches while others as small as 3 1/2 inches. The center of these canteens have a copper disk with some type of information. The size of the copper disk varies. Many of these canteens were generic and were sold at encampments as souvenirs. These generally had the intertwined G.A.R. letters. Other canteens were made for specific annual or national encampments and some were made to commemorate monument dedications. One companies produced glass canteens. These had a picture of the membership badge along with advertisement pressed between the canteen and a glass cover. This glass canteen was made for the 33rd National



Encampment, 1899. The encampment was held in Philadelphia, Pa. It has the membership badge over a background of flags. The above canteen was used as advertisement. A small tag at the bottom has, "H. Byer, S.W.Cor., 2nd and Walnut Sts.". It is very likely that H.



Byer was the name of a saloon or bar. These canteens have been observed with several different tags advertising other locations. The glass canteens were very popular during the Spanish American War. Admiral Dewey's picture appears on many along with other portraits. The polished canteen on the left has a large copper disk. It is inscribed, "Celebrated Montezuma Rye Whiskey". The canteen on the right was made for Post #2 in Philadelphia. It is smaller at 3 1/2 inches. No maker's name appears on these canteens. They were probably made by A. Ledig & Son, Philadelphia.

26th Grand Annual, 1892

In 1892, the National Encampment of the Grand Army was held in Washington, D.C. This canteen was produced for that event. The canteen features two large disks. On one side is the portrait of three generals with script G.A.R. letters and date, 1892. On the reverse is the Capitol Building. The inscription reads, Souvenir-Twenty Sixth Grand Annual

Encampment--
Washington,
D.C.-Sept. 20th-
23rd, 1892. There
were a lot of these
canteens
produced as the
1892 canteens are
most often
encountered.

This canteen has a
hat cord for a
strap. Others have
been observed
with blue, red and
yellow cords and
straps with Corp



badges. The three generals and Capitol design was reused with other dates. These designs were put on the 1893, 1902, and 1915 canteens. It is not known if these canteens were produced after 1915, because none have been found by me.



In 1895, a newly designed canteen was sold to the veterans. This canteen was larger and had an enameled finish. A stylized eagle with shield was stamped

on the canteen. "We Drank from the Same Canteen", appears in an arched fashion. Louisville, 1861-1895, was painted below. There were no designs on the back. The maker of this canteen must have had stock left over from the Louisville Encampment because five years later this canteen reappears at the Chicago, 1900, Encampment. It

appears the maker recycled this canteen by painting over Louisville in a brownish gold paint and then adding the word Chicago, 1900. The interesting thing about these recycled canteens is the fact that the word "Louisville" has bled through some and can be seen under the word Chicago.

This concludes our study of Grand Army canteens. I hope you found it as interesting as I have. If you would like more information on this subject, please contact me. Email 2roussins@att.net or call 636-586-4263.

OBITUARIES

Rev. Earnest John Pool

Memorial • Nov. 10, 1918 - Sept. 24, 2016

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. Now there is in store for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will award me on that day." 2 Tim. 4:7-8

John Pool was born Nov. 10, 1918, in Fayetteville, Ark., to the union of Charles Parker Pool and Clara Belle Straw Pool and departed from this life at Parkview Healthcare Facility Saturday, Sept. 24, 2016, at the age of 97 years and 10 months.

He was the sixth of nine children, and is survived by one brother, Bill Pool and wife Shirley of Bolivar and one sister, Florence Pool Wilson of Wishart. His sister's husband, Harry, preceded him in death. John married Allie Peterson on June 9, 1940, and together they shared 76 wonderful years of marriage. Five children were born to this marriage.

During World War II, he served in the United States Navy from April 11, 1944, to Nov. 2, 1945. He accepted Christ as his Savior at the age of 21 and diligently raised his family for the Lord. After receiving a call of God on his life to enter the ministry, he attended Southwestern Assemblies of God College in Hot Springs, Ark. He was in the first graduating class and was ordained as an Assemblies of God minister on Feb. 7, 1952. The remainder of his life was spent in pastoring churches and doing evangelistic work for the Lord. He also loved to hunt and fish. He retired from pastoring his last church, Silex Assembly of God, Silex, at the age of 83. After they moved back to their home in Bolivar, they attended Pleasant Hope Assembly of God Church.

Over the years, he led many to Christ and was loved and respected by many. He had a great heart for missions, he was a giver, and he always paid his tithes. He loved people and was genuine. If there was a need, he would try his best to help, no matter what. He leaves a great legacy and will be deeply missed by all who knew and loved him.

He leaves to cherish his memory and legacy his devoted wife, Allie; five children, Geneva Moore and husband Dick of Jefferson City, Earnest Pool and wife Patsy of Silex, Loreta Middlebrooks and husband Wayne of Lee's Summit, Kathleen Sears and husband Charles of Belton and Kay Sears and husband John of Flemington. He has 15 grandchildren, Darrell Moore and wife Chris, Darla Moore Porter and husband Trent, Debra Moore Patterson and husband Nelson, Trecia Pool Groshong (Scott), Tom Middlebrooks and wife Lisa, Wesley Middlebrooks, Kenny Sears, David Sears and wife Pam, Vicki Sears, Todd Sears and wife Georgia, Waylon Sears and wife Dana, Kim Stratton Crowell and husband Scott, John Sears and wife Jamie, Aaron Sears and wife Karen and Ben Sears. He is also survived by 26 great-grandchildren and 16 great-great-grandchildren; and a multitude of nephews, nieces, cousins, other relatives and friends.

Preceding him in death were his parents; four brothers, Raymond Booth, James Booth, Charlie Pool and Garland Pool; two sisters, Golda Casey and Viola Hudson Turney; and two grandsons, Kenny Sears and John Sears. Pallbearers will be Darrell Moore, David Sears, Tom Middlebrooks, Wesley Middlebrooks, Austin Groshong, and Trent Porter.

Interment was at 2 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 1, at the Flemington Cemetery in Flemington.

Brigadier General Father Philip J. Conlon

Brigadier General Father Philip J. Conlon passed away peacefully on Sunday, August 21 at his home in Hollister. Funeral mass will be 10:00 A.M. on Saturday, September 10, 2016 at Our Lady of the Ozarks Catholic Church in Forsyth and on September 14, 2016 at 2:30 P.M. at St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church in Cuba City, Wisconsin. Burial will be in St. Rose of Lima Cemetery in Cuba City, WI.

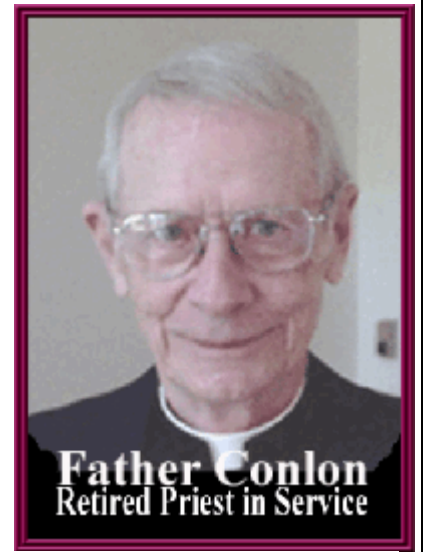
Father Phil Conlon was born in Cuba City, Wisconsin to Elizabeth and Cletus Conlon on December 29, 1927. He studied at St. Nazianz, Wisconsin, St. Paul Seminary in Minnesota and Aquinas Institute in Dubuque, Iowa. He was ordained on February 7, 1955 for the Madison, Wisconsin Diocese, where he served in several parishes until 1963.

In 1963, Father Conlon enlisted in the Air Force and served as Chaplain on bases in Taiwan and Thailand until 1967. He then returned to the Madison Diocese until 1994, serving as pastor of four different parishes. During this time, he also continued to serve his country as a member of the Wisconsin Air National Guard. He earned the rank of Brigadier General and in 1990 was honored with induction into the Wisconsin Air National Guard Hall of Fame.

Father Phil retired from the Diocese in 1994 and moved to Hollister where he relished being a “retired” priest, serving the people of both Our Lady of the Ozarks Church in Forsyth and Our Lady of the Lake Church in Branson until his death. He was a member of Abraham Lincoln Camp #2, Branson, MO.

Father Conlon was preceded in death by his parents, Elizabeth and Cletus Conlon; his brothers, James and Francis Conlon and his sister, Darlene Kisting.

He is survived by his brother, Harold “Bud” Hovind of Dubuque, Iowa and two sisters, Lillian Aurit of Janesville, Wisconsin and Sherry Tesmer of Janesville, Wisconsin.



Mule Deer, Yes! In Colorado! Mule Reindeer in Georgia? : Christmas with Sherman's Troops

The 13 Dec 2016 *Richmond County Daily* had an article “*Christmastime during the Civil War*” by J.A. Bolton from which this part was excerpted:

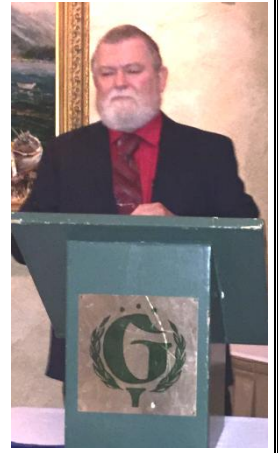
Perhaps the best Christmas gift President Lincoln received during the war was the news he received on Dec. 22, 1864 — that General William Tecumseh Sherman had captured Savannah, Georgia the previous day... Sometimes, however, Santa Claus worked behind the wartime scenes. Seems after General Sherman captured Savannah, about 90 Michigan soldiers and their captain loaded up several wagons full of food and supplies and distributed the items around the Georgia countryside. The destitute Southerners thanked the jolly Union “Santa Clauses” as the wagons pulled away under the power of mules that had tree branches as antlers strapped to their heads to turn them into makeshift reindeer.

The times truly are a-changin’ if a North Carolinian, the home state of J.A. Bolton, had written this story 50 years ago there would have been a comment that while these 90 men were handing out presents, the rest of Sherman’s army was burning crops (in December) and burned all the ante-bellum homes within a 500 mile radius of Savannah. But worst of all, the rest would have been telling all the children of slave owners that there is no such thing as Santa Claus!

Indians as Soldiers

by Michael E. Banasik

Used with permission



The employment of Indian troops constituted probably the most singular aspect of the Army of the Frontier. At the beginning of the Civil War, native Americans were initially excluded from the Federal armies, which contained only whites. On March 19, 1862 the Secretary of War, at the urging of Senator Jim Lane, directed General Halleck to arm 5,000 Indians to help reclaim the Indian Territory—modern day Oklahoma. Halleck in turn directed General S. O. Sturgis, commander in Kansas, to begin receiving recruits and organizing Indian regiments.

Sturgis resisted the plan, issuing General Orders No. 8, which directed the arrest of any individual attempting to raise Indian units. He felt that “it was not the policy of our government to fight high-toned southern gentlemen, with Indians.” Sturgis’ replacement, General Blunt, revoked General Orders No. 8 and actively recruited Indian troops for his Kansas command—the First Division, Army of the Frontier.

The First Indian Home Guard Regiment was organized at Le Roy, Kansas on May 22, 1862, from Creek and Seminole tribes which formed part of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. The Creeks provide eight companies the Seminoles two. The Second regiment completed its organization in August 1862, when it received three companies of disaffected Cherokees who deserted the Confederate cause. Overall, the Second Indian Home Guard contained a mixture of tribes, including Cherokee, Delaware, Osage, Keckee, Ironeye, Cadoe, and Kickapoo; the Osage being the “wildest and most naked” of all the tribes enlisted. The last of the Indian units, the Third, consisted solely of Confederate Cherokees, who deserted John Drews Regiment. The Third contained twelve companies, making it the largest Indian command. It organized on September 16, 1862, one month prior to the organization of the Army of the Frontier and period observers considered it the best of the Indian units.

The public reaction to the use of Indian troops was mixed with many doubting the utility of their employment. One newspaper correspondent wrote that the United States employed Indians “for purposes of yelling.” Another called the employment of Indians “unchristian and barbarous.” He further stated:

The plan of arming these savages originated here in the vagaries of a diseased brain, or in the imagination of a wholly corrupt mind. It is shocking to contemplate the fearful moral obliquity which must entirely possess the mind that originated this most barbarous scheme. We are for war....But we are not for overturning every established principle of civilization, or for uprooting the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, by this infernal barbarism.

The initial feeling on the use of Indian troops to put down the rebellion were highly negative. One soldier wrote there was “no excuse to offer for our employment of Indians as soldiers.... Neither side should have enlisted them. The only good Indians I ever saw were dead,” In one instance the Twentieth Iowa shot down a few rebel Indians, who were surrendering, because they didn’t understand the Indian’s “intentions.” The Thirty—seventh Illinois boasted that they never took an Indian prisoner. Another recorded that when Indian troops encountered a line of rebel infantry the Indians “melted away like frost before the sun. They proved to be utterly useless.” Iowans saw Indians as “fantastical” and “hideous specters” and generally avoided contact with them. A hospital steward in the Third Indian found them “provokingly” slow in their movements and blamed it on their feeble constitutions. White troops did not trust the Indian soldier and felt they were lazy.

Time would show that many of the white fears would prove to be false. Indian troops were as industrious as any other soldier, leading one astonished Kansan to record, “In spite of the reputation of the Indian for a dislike of manual labor, the Indian soldiers worked on the fortifications with picks and shovels with commendable industry

without a murmur.” They also, according to another, committed less destruction of private property than did the same white troops, who did not trust them.

Despite the soldiers’ feelings, the Indians remained, but adjustments were needed to ensure they fit into the army, Stephen H. Wattles, commander of the First Indian, reported that it was difficult to control the Indians because of interference from the old chiefs. Training camps were moved away from the old leaders. Colonel William Weer recommended that white soldiers command the regiments. Subsequently, white officers were appointed to lead the regiments, serve as first lieutenant in the companies, keep the records, facilitate as chaplains, and provide medical support.

Indian troops also had an extraordinarily high rate of desertion, particularly when the regiments operated outside the Indian Territory. They enlisted to reclaim the Indian Territory, not to save the Union. Those of the First Indian Regiment wanted to “be used as soldiers against none but Indians.” Indian soldiers felt the government had broken their promises about their employment by using them at Newtonia, Missouri and throughout the fall campaign of 1862 in Northwest Arkansas. On December 31, 1862 the First Indian Regiment had 169 deserters. Likewise the Second Indian had high desertion rates whenever they felt that white troops were failing to support them, like during the Indian Expedition of 1862; food ran out, the white troops retreated from Indian Territory, and the Second Indian went home to hunt for food, feeling they had been “left to the mercy of the enemy.” Even the well-disciplined Third Indian experienced absent without leave problems, but the leave takers always seemed to come back; at their own speed.

Despite the changes instituted to better accommodate the use of Indian soldiers, a glaring fault still remained that never was corrected; Indians had a tendency to revert to their former ways following a battle. At Spring River, Missouri on September 19, 1862 the Second Indian, according to a correspondent to the Leavenworth Daily Times, resorted to “their barbarous mode of warfare, such as scalping;” the main offender being the Osage Indians. To many they were “scalpers,” who never should have been allowed into the army.

Others looked upon Indians not as “scalpers,” but a valuable asset to the Union effort. General Blunt called them “efficient soldiers.” One Kansas citizen noted in the Daily Missouri Democrat that “these Indians dress like whites and are mostly well educated. The nonsense about their being ‘scalpers and tomahawkers’ is absurd. I think they will make a very serviceable force and are familiar with their country and acclimated.” Colonel Weer believed the Indians were “anxious to learn and full of fight.”

Indian troops were unique in every sense. The weapons, uniform, looks, and practices of the Indian recruit fascinated the soldier on the frontier. The First Indian was armed with “sporting rifles” which led one member of the regiment to remark that the guns served “but little purpose.” The Second had the old style Kentucky Rifle, with flint and powder pan--good for the Eighteenth Century but questionable for the Civil War. The Third, the best armed of the Indian units, had smoothbore French, Austrian, and Prussian muskets, with a smattering of U.S. Springfield Rifles. Many Indians, regardless of regiment, carried knives and tomahawks for use in close combat. The soldier of the frontier, despite misgivings about arming Indians with antiquated “Indian Rifles,” accepted the arrangement.

The uniform of the Indian units was mixed. Some wore traditional Indian dress--naked from waist up, wearing only a breach cloth. Others wore ill-fitting blue uniforms, crown or kepi hats, with painted bodies, trinkets of all descriptions and feathers in their braided hair. A Sixth Kansas Cavalry member described a “fully equipped” warrior, dressed as above, “wearing a high-crowned stiff wool hat, with long black hair falling over his soldiers, and riding an Indian pony so small that his feet appeared to almost touch the ground.t’ He carried “a long squirrel rifle thrown across the pommel of his saddle.tt In another description an Iowan noted: “I observed one fine athletic fellow whose only clothing consisted of a huge spur, fastened on his heel by a piece of rope, and a small bell hanging to his nose.”

NOT FOR THE WEAK OF HEART! – Soldier, Cure Thyself!

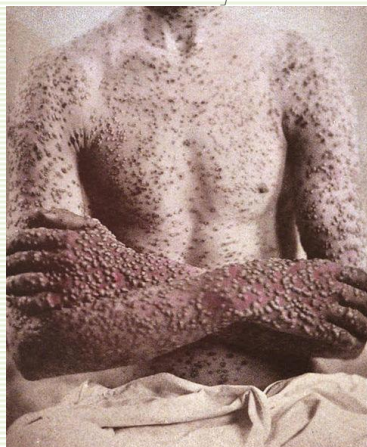
***Ok, this is just gross. But it does teach
history, so here we go...***

During the war, and probably also at other times of 19th century, it was known that the cure for smallpox was an injection of a small amount of the cowpox virus, which was less fatal than smallpox. Often physicians would infect a child with cowpox so that they could use them to gather the active virus to inject it into others. Why children? Because there was less chance of spreading syphilis along with the injection.

Well, soldiers know how to take care of themselves. So, to avoid the smallpox virus, they would scrape what they thought was an active cowpox pustule with their rusty pocket knife and they cut themselves with the knife to infect themselves. It could work. It could also give you a hefty case of lockjaw and maybe something else? Similar to cowpox pustules are smallpox and syphilis ones. Just what are you infecting yourself with? You could be getting an active case of smallpox or an active venereal disease.

This was obviously not the main reason syphilis spread during the war, but it could account for some of it.

[Photo of smallpox victim and info for the smallpox article and the 'Did you Know' come from an article "How Civil War Soldiers Gave Themselves Syphilis While Trying to Avoid Smallpox" by Mariana Zapata. Nov 30, 2016. from the Atlas Obscura website.]



Indian troops practiced many native customs in the army that some white soldiers considered inappropriate: war paint decorated their bodies, families accompanied them on campaign trail, and some even carried the traditional “coup stick” with attached scalp to mark their prowess in previous battles. Additionally, before going into battle or starting a campaign, Indians would dance the night away into a state of physical exhaustion and then jump into a river to make themselves “bulletproof”

In combat Indian troops were best suited to a broken attack and did not adapt well to maneuvers like a line formation. Indians scattered in open attacks and sought cover from which to fire, having an “instinctive dread of a fair and open field” of battle. They disliked engaging artillery, being prone to run from a battle in which artillery was firing upon them. In a rare exception, the Third Indian at Newtonia “held its position under hot fire from the enemy for nearly three hours until ordered to withdraw.” The Indian regiments “did efficient service in pursuing and capturing the routed enemy” following the Old Fort Wayne engagement in October 22, 1862. Major A. C. Ellithorpe found the First Indian “willing and eager” to engage the enemy at Cane Hill, Arkansas on November 28, 1862, At Prairie Grove the white hospital steward of an Indian regiment credited Indians with saving the Tenth Kansas from destruction.

Indians were good scouts, having the ability according to a Sixth Kansas trooper “to scent a secret foe.” They also excelled, according to one source “in ridding the country of bushwhackers,” Another wrote that Indians “are as good at hunting rebels as they are at hunting muskrat,” But most importantly, use of Indian troops freed other Union troops from the frontier for duty in the east.

Though not conforming to standard military practices, Indian troops assimilated into the Federal Army and gradually improved in quality. The First Indian, initially “ungovernable and undisciplined” became “drilled and systematized” under its mixed officer corps of white and Indian leaders, The Second Indian, comprised mostly of wilder natives, eventually dismissed many of the uncontrollable braves and restaffed the command with Cherokees. William Phillips’ Third Indian became the best of the Indian commands, Indeed, one supporter noted of the Third, “The greater part of the regiment can read and write and can scarcely be called an Indian regiment.” Though representing only eleven percent of the Army of the Frontier, the Indian home guard regiments were the most distinctive units in the entire Federal Army.

Did you know? – President Lincoln contracted smallpox during the Civil War and almost died from it?

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
2017 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT
JUNE 3, 2017 at 9:00am
CAMDEN HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER



275 Tanger Blvd.
Branson, MO 65616
Reservations call (417) 334-8404 or 800-335-2555
Tell them you are with
The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Rooms are \$70.00/Nt. for 2 Queens or \$75.00/Nt. for a King
Cut-off reservation date is May 1, 2017

Come a few days early or stay a few days after and take in some shows and see the sights we have to offer.

We will have a catered lunch available in a private room next to our meeting room which will cost \$15.00/person tax incl. due at time of Encampment registration with menu as follows.

Ham, turkey and cheese croissants
Chicken salad Croissants
Pasta salad
Smoked BBQ meatballs
Chicken wings
Buffalo sauce and ranch dressing
Veggie tray with dip
Iced Tea and Ice water

If you have questions contact Ed Krieser, PCinC at edjk77@gmail.com or (417)239-7275

Send Encampment registration to:
Walt Busch, 1240 Konert Valley Dr., Fenton MO 63026-7173
Make payable to: Missouri Department, SUVCW

Name: _____ # of lunch meals _____ @\$15.00 ea. Total \$ _____

Number of registrants _____ @7.00 ea. Total \$ _____

List registrants on the back

Total enclosed \$ _____

DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH



Attendees at the October Department Business Meeting.

L-R : Dale Crandell, Walt Busch, Bryan Bradford, PCinC Ed Krieser, Sumner Hunnewell, DC Randal Burd Jr, Bob Hammack, Bob Petrovic, Oliver Pechmann, and Glen Alsop.

Shortest meeting I've ever been to, but a lot was covered. Comradery at a Mexican restaurant afterwards, who could want more?

[UNAPPROVED MINUTES TO THE OCTOBER BUSINESS MEETING --- The 61 Page Version containing all department reports is available at this website page -- <http://www.suvcwmo.org/department-orders.html>]

**Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Department of Missouri
Business Meeting
Hearing Room 3, State Capitol
October 15, 2016**

Present: Commander Randal Burd, Jr, PCC; Sec Walt Busch, PDC; Camp Organizer Bob Petrovic, PDC; SVC Dale Crandell, PCC; PcinC Ed Krieser; Graves Reg/Eagle Scout Officer/Chaplain Bob Hammack; Council Bryan Bradford, PCC; Council Glen Alsop, PCC; JVC Sumner Hunnewell; Oliver Pechmann; Warren Love

Westport Camp paid \$75.00 check #1126 for 15 Eagle Scout Coins.

Congratulations to Glen Alsop for recent marriage. October 1, 2016

JVC Hands out "Honor Their Memory" Brochures to camps.

**Opening: 1004 hrs
Prayer by Chaplain Bob Hammack
Pledge led by Sumner Hunnewell**

Walt made motion that officers who have not made a written report have only five minutes. Second Sumner Hunnewell. Passes

Walt made motion to pass reading of minutes last meeting he forgot to bring to March meeting. Second Bob Petrovic passes

Motion to have councils review treasurer report via e-mail and report back at March meeting. Motion Bob Hammack, Second Glen Alsop, passes

Commander's Report: As printed

Dale mentioned that there is a term limit of 5 terms for camp commanders, and this is presenting a potential problem in a couple camps.

SVC Report: See report. Recommendation to get forms on website. Seconded by Glen. Passes.

JVC Report: See report. 3 new members – 2 Westport Camp. JVC is promoting life member option – referring it to marketing committee to increase our life memberships in the dept. Councils to add in policy and procedure manual about life member fees waived at state level.

Secretary Report: adds that Vern Stottlemire sent letter about Oct 29th Ceremony at Moberly Cemetery for GAR and Lincoln Monuments held by McNeil Camp. See Rest of Report.

Camp Coordinator Bob Petrovic: No Report, but never have received info about Jeff City Camp. They are dragging their feet according to Commander.

Chaplain: No Report

Assorted Records Officer Report Walt Busch: See Report.

Eagle Scout Coordinator: Coins are big hit. Presentation folders good thing. We receive requests even from other states. Bob Hammack received Silver Beaver award. Bob Petrovic - Al Peterson, Las Vegas, NV, made up challenge coins based on our model – Hands out about 400 a year.

ROTC Coordinator: See Report. Recommendation: New goals being developed for March Meeting

Graves Registration Officer: Stagnating a little. Walt said he still has 300 to process if Bob wants to do them. Bob didn't take him up on the offer.

Glen brought up a issue with the new GRO form that now requires a password entered each time you want to enter item, thus slowing the entry process. Bob Hammack suggested talking to Gary Scheel about it as he is on the committee that works on that.

Unionist: Next deadline Dec 31.

Signals Officer: No report.

Assistant Signals Officer: Needs www.sucwmo.org site opened up to me a little more so I can edit more pages. Emails are up to date.

Awards Committee: No Report. Suggested that forms get posted on the website [walt – posted after meeting].

By-Laws Committee: No Report

Encampment Committee: 2017 Dept Encampment at Branson as shown in Sep 2016 Unionist. Chief of Staff sent info for their encampment.

Membership Committee: No Report

National Encampment 2019: Ed Krieser: Can't get hotel in Branson, can only get Springfield, MO. Working with Phelps Camp. Grant Camp members, among some of the others, are not happy with Springfield, want Branson. Committee is Ed Krieser, Bob Petrovic and Jeff Patrick. Referred back to committee til March.

Vicksburg Monument Committee: Walt Busch says Don Palmer plans on Sat of Memorial Day weekend. And talked about challenge coins for the event. Glen Alsop motion for Bob Petrovic to get back to council with pricing of 100 or 200 challenge coins for the event. Second Bryan Bradford. Passes.

Old Business:

Dale on Policy & Procedures manual turned over to council. It is on-line. Dale writes updates and sends to councils.

Dale motions to move Osage Co to Wilhelmi Camp and Montgomery Co to Tiger Camp.
Approved.

New Business:

Mark Coplin sent out info on Mo History Award Program to give award for essay. Dale thinks this is a good idea to show our charity work. Referred to Awards Committee.

Representative Warren Love spoke about issues recently with monuments and name changes of streets, etc across the nation. Missouri Heritage Protection Act, no House Bill # yet.

Dale makes motion for officers of the department to review the bill once introduced and for all elected officers, councils and pdcs to vote on our support of act, if supportive, then a letter of support will be issued by dept commander. Ed Krieser seconds. Passes with Walt abstaining.

1126 meeting closes

13th Amendment Ratification.

Missouri freed its slaves in January, 1865 with a Manumission Act. On January 11, 1865, a state convention approved an ordinance abolishing slavery in Missouri by a vote of 60-4 and later the same day, Governor Thomas C. Fletcher followed up with his own "Proclamation of Freedom"; thus, ending slavery in Missouri. The 13th Amendment freed slaves throughout the United States legally in December 1865, after having been ratified by 3/4ths of the states. Some interesting ratification dates are:

1st State – Illinois – February 1, 1865

8th State – Missouri – February 6, 1865

27th State – Georgia – December 6, 1865 (making 3/4th Mark)

Three states that rejected it in 1865 (although there were more), decided after the turn of the 20th century to ratify it. One waited to almost the 21st century. They are

Delaware – February 12, 1901

Kentucky – March 18, 1976

Mississippi – March 16, 1995 – Certified – February 7, 2013.

Commander's Message

30 Dec 2016

Brothers of the Department of Missouri,



I hope this letter finds you safe and warm and having shared a happy holiday season with the ones you love. It is the time of year for officer installations, and I have installed the officers of Fletcher, St. James, and Wilhemi camps and assigned designees to some others as requested. It is my hope we get installations completed in January as required by the C&R. While attending the meetings of other camps, I have been impressed with the dedication to our mission which is evident not only in each and every gathering I have witnessed, but in the accounts of activities individual camps have submitted which are published in the Missouri Unionist.

As I submitted the Department of Missouri's report to the Commander-in-Chief's chief of staff for the November 19th Council of Administration meeting in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, I was again reminded of how essential camp quarterly reports and camp Unionist submissions are to ensuring the many camp activities which take place throughout the year are acknowledged on a state and national level. Please make certain that your camp submits a timely quarterly report to the Department, as well as an article on your activities for the quarter to the Unionist by the appropriate deadline. Without these reports and articles, many worthy activities of the dedicated camps of this department do not get the attention they deserve.

It is worth mentioning that a contentious political campaign season is over, and I want to thank the brothers of this department, especially those who have a presence on social media, for adhering to our Order's values of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. While Article IV of the Constitution of the Order prohibits discussion of partisan topics within the Order, it is inevitable (especially this past campaign season) that those who carry their friendships in the Order to their social media pages will encounter the passionate political views of their brothers there. It is my personal observation that those views range across the entire political spectrum. This is why I am all the more

pleased to see that conversations have remained respectful, and our bonds of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty continue to be cherished above our most passionate political leanings.

I have been fortunate to be able to travel this year to some of the sites especially sacred to our Order. This past summer I was able to again visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln as well as his early homes and his presidential library. Over the holiday break, I was able to visit the battlefields at Corinth, Mississippi, and Shiloh, Tennessee. The exhibits and videos at sites such as these are always educational. From general historical background to how soldiers and civilians worked, ate, and slept, these museums and interpretive centers offer interactive insights into "how it was." The reenactors among us add to these understandings opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and smells of battle, bringing us even closer to an understanding of the important events of this time.

There is a third important option for our immersion into the subject of our passionate interests. As Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, we have a personal connection to the American Civil War. We have an opportunity to maybe learn the motivations of OUR soldier ancestors and the price paid by them and their families. While there are ample opportunities to observe first-hand the uniforms soldiers wore, the plates they ate from, the blankets which kept them warm, etc., we



have a unique opportunity as descendants to discover a far more personal story and connection. These personal connections really cut through the romantic preconceptions of the period and help us learn lessons of honor, conviction, and sacrifice, which provide new perspective to the other names, places, and events we study with such tenacity.

I continue to be humbled by the opportunity to lead this department, reflective on the mission put before us and appreciative of your support for me and for each other as we preserve the memory of the boys in blue for future generations.

God bless this Union, our ancestors who fought for it, and those who must continue to work together to keep it.

In Fraternity, Charity, & Loyalty,
Randal A. Burd, Jr., DC
Commander, Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil
War



*Mark Your Calendars -
The Vicksburg Missouri
Monument – Now restored-
Missouri SUVCW
Rededication Ceremony on
Saturday, May 27, 2017 –
The Department is also
issuing challenge coins in
honor of the occasion.*

Dues for all members are now due to your camp secretary, unless you are a life member.

Department Orders



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
OFFICE OF THE
Commander, Department of Missouri *(includes Arkansas)*

Randal A. Burd, Jr., P.C.C.
328 Buckey Ct.
Ironton, MO 63650

Email raburdjr@gmail.com / Cell 573-356-8481
Department Website: <http://www.suvcwmo.org>

Department Order No. 8, Series 2016-2017

2 Oct 2016

Passing of Real Son Earnest John Pool

The Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, has been informed today of the 24 Sep 2016 passing of Real Son Earnest John Pool, who resided in Bolivar, Missouri. Brother Earnest John Pool, along with his brothers, Garland and William, were initiated into Col. John C. Bryner Camp #67 of the Department of Illinois in January 2004. In accordance with Past Commander-in-Chief Eugene Mortorff's General Order #3, Series 2015-2016, of 14 Sep 2015, the Department of Missouri has maintained "positive and productive contact" with the Pool family and Bryner Camp #67.

Earnest John Pool was born on November 10, 1918, in Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was the son of Pvt. Charles Parker Pool, Co. D, 6th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Pvt. Pool mustered into service on August 20, 1861, and served until August 27, 1864, when his term expired.

In observance of the passing of Real Son Earnest John Pool:

- 1.)** The Department of Missouri Charter, all Camp Charters, Department and Camp Flags, Department and Camp Websites, and all membership badges will be draped in black From 2 Oct 2016 – 1 Nov 2016 in memory of Real Son Earnest John Pool.
- 2.)** The Commander-in-Chief, National Chaplain, and Department Chaplain have been notified of the passing of Real Son Earnest John Pool.

Ordered this 2nd Day of October, 2016

Randal A. Burd, Jr., PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Walter E. Busch, PDC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

OFFICE OF THE

Commander, Department of Missouri *(includes Arkansas)*

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Department Order No. 9, Series 2016-2017

6 Oct 2016

Passing of Brigadier General (Father) Philip J. Conlon

The Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, has been informed today of the 21 Aug 2016 passing of Brigadier General (Father) Philip J. Conlon, Camp Commander of Abraham Lincoln Camp #2 in Branson, Missouri.

In 1963, Father Conlon enlisted in the Air Force and served as Chaplain on bases in Taiwan and Thailand until 1967. He then returned to the Madison Diocese until 1994, serving as pastor of four different parishes. During this time, he also continued to serve his country as a member of the Wisconsin Air National Guard. He earned the rank of Brigadier General and in 1990 was honored with induction into the Wisconsin Air National Guard Hall of Fame. More recently, Father Conlon served as a “retired” priest in the Branson area and was Camp Commander of Abraham Lincoln #2, Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

In observance of the passing of Brigadier General (Father) Philip J. Conlon:

- 1.) The Department of Missouri Charter, all Camp Charters, Department and Camp Flags, Department and Camp Websites, and all membership badges will be draped in black from 6 Oct 2016 – 20 Oct 2016 in memory of Brigadier General (Father) Philip J. Conlon.
- 2.) The Department and National Chaplain have been notified of the passing of Brigadier General (Father) Philip J. Conlon.

Ordered this 6th Day of October, 2016

Attest:

Randal A. Burd, Jr., PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Walter E. Busch, PDC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

OFFICE OF THE

Commander, Department of Missouri *(includes Arkansas)*

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Department Order No. 10, Series 2016-2017

22 Oct 2016

Consolidation of McCormick Camp #215 with Fletcher Camp #47

Chapter I, Article 4, Section 6, of the National Regulations of the Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War states in its entirety:

“Camps may consolidate with one another, provided a two-thirds vote of such Camps shall so decide and provided further that notice of such intended consolidation shall have been sent to the Brothers thereof by mail at least thirty days prior thereto. Such action to be approved by the Department Commander. In such case the books, papers and property shall belong to the consolidated Camp.”

General James R. McCormick Camp #215 of the Department of Missouri and General Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 of the same requested that their two camps be consolidated into one. The arrangement duly agreed upon by both camps and approved by the Department Commander is as follows:

Both camps sent notice via U.S. Postal Service to their entire membership roster with details of a vote regarding this consolidation to be taken in 30 days. Both camps held separate votes for their camps 30 days from the date of their letter and found in excess of the necessary 2/3 super majority of each total camp membership in favor of the consolidation. The terms of such consolidation were mutually decided to be that McCormick Camp #215 will be absorbed into Fletcher Camp #47, which will retain its charter, original name, books, papers, property, meeting place, and current elected officers.

In light of the votes taken by the aforementioned camps and by the power invested in me by Chapter I, Article 4, Section 6, of the National Regulations of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and by my authority as Commander of the Department of Missouri, I hereby approve this consolidation effective 22 Oct 2016 and order the following:

- 1.) Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 and James R. McCormick #215 are hereby consolidated into one camp under the existing name and charter for Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47.
- 2.) James R. McCormick Camp #215 will henceforth be denoted as “consolidated with Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47.”

3.) In accordance with Chapter I, Article 4, Section 6, of the National Regulations, all books, papers, and properties previously belonging to James R. McCormick Camp #215 shall be transferred to Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47, except for a Camp Commander badge bearing the inscription "U.S. Grant Camp #68," which will be surrendered to the Department Quartermaster.

4.) Officers of James R. McCormick Camp #215 will complete the administrative tasks necessary for this consolidation, including issuing Form 3 transfers for all camp members to Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47*, closing any bank accounts belonging to James R. McCormick Camp #215 and presenting all camp funds, papers, and property to Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47.

* Any McCormick Camp #215 member may transfer to another camp or receive an Honorable Discharge in lieu of transferring to Fletcher Camp #47 if they so choose; however, no member can remain a member of James R. McCormick Camp #215.

5.) No further camp business outside of tasks necessary to complete this consolidation will be conducted by the officers of James R. McCormick Camp #215. James R. McCormick Camp #215 will no longer meet or vote as an independent camp of the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

6.) The geographical territory previously recognized as the domain of James R. McCormick Camp #215 will now be consolidated with the territory previously recognized as the domain of Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47, and all such territory will now be recognized as the domain of Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47. The Department Junior Vice-Commander is directed to forward any applications from the National Organization for potential members from either territory to Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 for consideration.

7.) Inasmuch as cooperative relationships can be transferred, the Department of Missouri hereby recognizes any relationships between James R. McCormick Camp #215 and SVR units, Allied Orders, and other community groups to be relationships between Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 and these groups.

8.) Past Camp Commander voting status for applicable McCormick Camp #215 members must be reinstated via the procedure described in the Constitution and Regulations of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. McCormick Camp #215 members seeking to have their Past Camp Commander voting status restored must first apply for such in writing to Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47. Past Camp Commander voting status of those whose primary membership was in Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 is not affected by this consolidation.

Ordered this 22nd Day of October, 2016

Attest:

Randal A. Burd, Jr., DC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Walter E. Busch, PDC
Secretary
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Mark Twain reviled the chauvinist attitude held by many Southerners as originated and perpetuated by the popular novels of Sir Walter Scott.

In *Life on the Mississippi*, Twain says, "Then comes Sir Walter Scott with his enchantments... It was Sir Walter that made every gentleman in the South a Major or a Colonel, or a General or a Judge, before the war; and it was he, also, that made these gentlemen value these bogus decorations. ... Sir Walter had so large a hand in making Southern character, as it existed before the war, that he is in great measure responsible for the war."

These bogus values continued after the war with United Confederate Veterans calling their commanders Colonels (state level) and Generals (national level) and is a reason why almost every Confederate got a Confederate southern cross of honor given them by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

More Stuff to Look for in Antique Malls!

When researching the Grand Army of the Republic or browsing online or in stores for antiques, you may want to broaden your consideration of what the G.A.R. was. They obviously had national, department and posts meetings, but in Missouri we are finding more evidence of regional or divisional meetings of the group. The first to come to our attention was the Ozark Battalion. This was a grouping of posts in the Salem – Cuba area and we found out about that organization because they left a monument in a Salem, MO, cemetery. Now we find there was a *Southwest Missouri Veterans' Association*. Coming across this name on a ribbon in an antique store, you may think it is American Legion or VFW memorabilia, but it is not. Well, if there was a southwest association, was there a northwest one, a northeast one? Quite probably, although we don't know what names they used to identify themselves. Many were likely along the lines of division into which Missouri's G.A.R. divided them.

Here are a couple articles proving the southwest organization met at least a few times around the turn of the 20th century.

From the August 20, 1896 Abilene Daily Reflector from Abilene, Kansas · Page 4

Southwest Missouri Veterans, El Dorado Springs, Mo., Aug. 20. In spite of a heavy rainfall yesterday the streets were crowded with enthusiastic old soldiers, who came to attend the Southwest Missouri Veterans' association, which commenced the 17th and closes the 22d. William Warner, of Kansas City, and William J. M. Hancock, of Clinton, addressed 5,000 persons yesterday afternoon at the large tent erected at the encampment grounds.

From the April 23, 1897, The McPherson Daily Republican from McPherson, Kansas · Page 4

Southwest Missouri Veterans, Nevada, Mo., April 21. Commander Henry Speer, of the Southwest Missouri Veterans' Association, today called a meeting of the association, to be held in Nevada on May 11, for the purpose of selecting a permanent place for the annual meetings. The Grand Army posts of seven counties are included in the association.

From the May 11, 1897 Nevada Daily Mail page 1

GRAND ARMY VETERANS OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Delegates From Various Posts Meet in Nevada. To Select a Place for their Annual Meetings. Nevada and Eldorado are Strong Bidders. Nevada Wins on the First Ballot.

The delegate convention of the Grand Army Posts of the Southwest Missouri Veterans Association met in the hall of Gen. Joe Bailey Post, in this city this afternoon.

The convention was held for the purpose of selecting a permanent location for the annual encampments of the association and a time for holding the same.

Delegates were present from the following G.A.R. Post

Bates County – Adrian one delegate, Rockville 1, Rich Hill 1, Butler 4.

Vernon County – Joe Bailey Post 4, Moundville 1, Harwood 1, McGregor 2.

St. Clair County – Appleton City, J.B. Steadman Post, 2 delegates.

Cedar County – Col. Leonard Post No. 25, Eldorado Springs, 3 delegates.

Commander Henry Spears, of Butler, presided over the convention and H.L. Richardson of Eldorado Springs was secretary. Some discussion was had as to the advisability of receiving bids, it being finally decided to receive same. An invitation was accepted to visit White Sulphur Lake in a body.

It was determined to call the roll of the counties embraced in the bounds of the Association in order to bear any propositions to be made.

Only two propositions were submitted, one by Nevada of \$700 in cash and the Artesian Lake grounds and one by Eldorado Springs of \$1,000 in cash and all the grounds needed. Speeches were made by Congressman Burton, Major Harry Mitchell, John T. Byrdseye and H.C. Moore, favoring Nevada, and by the mayor of Eldorado Springs for that place and other members of the Eldorado delegation.

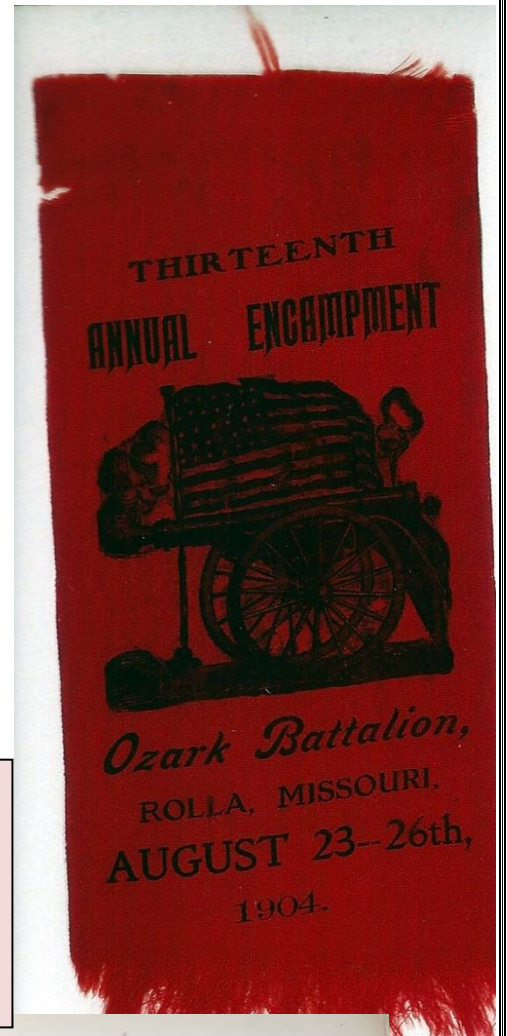
The discussion was warm for both towns, and it was urged by one gentleman from Appleton City that the matter of permanent location should be postponed till the regular annual meeting when there would be representatives present from every G.A. R. post in the district.

NEVADA WINS.

Nevada was selected on the first ballot, the vote being as follows Nevada, 16; Eldorado 3. Four votes were cast against locating at this time.

Several months back I saw an e-mail posted showing the attached ribbon (right). So it would seem that memorabilia for these organizations is out there, it is up to us to find them. If you find examples of these, please send photos to the Unionist Editor.

Below: The January 2, 1864 *Harper's Weekly* illustration by Thomas Nast comparing a northern New Years of relatively good times to the harshness of a southern one, as he tried to remind people that the war was accomplishing its goals. With the Democratic Party wanting compromise with the south, Nast was trying to remind people that that end was nearing if they would simply stay the course.





OTC Outstanding Cadet Competition

Deadline for Camps to Submit Their Candidates

April 15, 2017

The Department of Missouri extended the Outstanding JROTC Cadet program for second year. This competition is only open to high school JROTC cadets. Under the program, the Outstanding Cadet will be selected by a committee appointed by the Department Commander and receive a \$200 prize.

The steps for a high school JROTC cadet to participate in the competition are simple:

1. The JROTC cadet must be a 2017 recipient of a SUVCW ROTC medal for his/her high school JROTC unit.
2. The JROTC unit must provide a 100- to 300-word summary of the cadet's accomplishments. No form, just a simple write-up or email.
3. Each Camp may nominate one cadet for the competition from among the JROTC high school units they sponsor.
4. Submit the Camp's nominee with the JROTC unit's 100- to 300-word summary to the Department's ROTC coordinator dcrandell@suvcmo.org. Deadline to receive Camp nominations: April 15, 2017.

Camp's may want to consider a local prize for their camp's nominee to encourage participation, such as one-year associate membership in the SUVCW. For assistance or questions contact Dale Crandell at dcrandell@suvcmo.org.

ROTC Medals Now Free

The 2015 National Encampment approved the National Patriotic Instructor's recommendation to provide the ROTC medal free to any Camp or ROTC/JROTC unit making an award presentation. Camps may order ROTC medals from the National Quartermaster using the revised Form 7 ROTC Award Application: <http://www.suvcw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Form-7-ROTC-Award-FI-May16.pdf>. Missouri and Arkansas Camps presented 41 ROTC medals in 2016, but there are still 4 college ROTC units and 76 high school JROTC units needing a camp sponsor.

The steps are much simpler under the new process:

1. Confirm with your college ROTC or high school JROTC unit your Camp's sponsorship of the ROTC medal award.
2. Complete the revised Form 7 including the date of the awards ceremony (if known).
3. Submit the revised Form 7 to the National Quartermaster.
4. After the award is presented, notify the Department's ROTC coordinator dcrandell@suvcmo.org of the cadet's name and school.

For assistance or questions contact Dale Crandell at dcrandell@suvcmo.org.



Riding in Style – PCC Doug Roussin

of Fletcher Camp in the Park Hills, MO, Christmas Parade. This may be Doug's and Kathy's retirement recreational trailer. They had a nice one with air conditioning, bed room, kitchen, etc in the past, but Doug may have decided to live the life of a soldier.

Department Awards Program Submittal Deadline is April 15

The Department's Awards Program provides recognition for both member and non-member contributions to the SUVCW and Civil War history. Any member or camp can make a nomination using the updated application forms posted at: <http://www.suvcwmo.org/awards.html>. Deadline to submit a nomination is **April 15, 2017**. Completed applications forms can be sent to any Department Annual Awards Committee member or directly to the Department's Senior Vice Commander at svc@suvcwmo.org.

The **Francis P. Blair, Jr. Award** is presented annually to the most outstanding member of the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It is for the member who has made the greatest collective contribution during a specific year to the Department and his Camp through its programs and activities. The member must have been in good standing and exemplify the virtues of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty for the entire year. An award recipient is not eligible for repeat consideration.

The **Meritorious Service Award** is presented to a member of the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. It is for the member who has made a significant contribution or collective contributions over a period of time to the Department and his Camp through its programs and activities. The member must have been in good standing for five or more years, and exemplify the virtues of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. An award recipient is not eligible for repeat consideration.

The **Grand Army of the Republic Award** is presented to an Allied Order member or group. It is for members or groups who have made a significant contribution or collective contributions over a period of time to promote fraternal relationships between the Allied Orders in perpetuating the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and our ancestors who fought to preserve the Union. An award recipient is not eligible for repeat consideration for three years.

The **Wayne Sampson Show Me Spirit Award** is presented to an individual who has made a significant contribution or collective contributions over a period of time to promote the SUVCW, Allied Orders, or Civil War history, and who demonstrates a shared interest in the SUVCW mission. An award recipient is not eligible for repeat consideration for three years.

The 2016-17 Annual Awards Committee members are: SVC Dale Crandell (chair), PDC Martin Aubuchon, PDC Glen Alsop, and PDC Larry Dietzel.

The following article was in the *Cavalry Journal*, a publication of the US Cavalry Association. We have been given permission by both the author and association to reproduce it in total.

A Brief History of the Missouri State Militia Cavalry in the Civil War

By Trooper M. George Eichenberg, Ph.D.

Introduction

As the United States divided along ideological lines during the spring of 1861, so did the state of Missouri. The economies of the counties on either side of the Missouri River were dependent on hemp cultivation and hemp rope manufacturing based on slave labor. Thus, residents of those counties tended to be outspoken regarding their deep southern roots. A few southern Missouri counties were actually cotton counties with those same deep roots in southern culture and ideology, and like their hemp growing brothers were willing to go to war to defend those roots. The two main cities, St Louis, and the state capital, Jefferson City, were heavily populated by German immigrants, many of whom had fled their native Germanic states after the series of failed European revolutions of the late 1840s. These people were uniformly anti-slavery, pro-union, very outspoken about both, and equally willing to fight.

Along with those at the ends of the spectrum, there were many, perhaps a majority, whose ideologies and backgrounds placed them in the broad middle ground. Although many of these people too had southern roots, they were not slave owners and had no desire to fight for the "peculiar institution" nor did they see states' rights as trumping the Union. Many of these people were quite willing to fight for the Union as an ideal while many more, perhaps the majority of the majority, wished only to be left alone to work their farms, trades, or professions. With the extremists at either end pushing towards war, those in the middle were forced to choose sides.

When a convention called by the pro-secession governor Claiborne Jackson failed to return the expected ordinance of secession, Jackson fled Jefferson City with the state seal and much of the state treasury, created a "rump" secession government, and declared Missouri's neutrality in any impending hostilities between north and south. However, it was clear to anyone who cared to look that Jackson was interested, if not determined to join Missouri to the Confederacy. Others were just as determined to keep Missouri in the Union, including the powerful and influential Blair family and the Regular Army's Nathaniel Lyon, who were supported by the German émigrés. When forced to choose, a majority of the state's residents chose the Union. After a series of riots and foiled conspiracies in St. Louis and Governor Jackson's unique performance in leadership, a pro-union state convention declared the governorship vacant and selected Hamilton Gamble, a former Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, to serve as provisional governor.

Gamble and the Union men who now comprised the state government gave their unequivocal support to the declaration of martial law. They, working with General Lyon and other authorities, took steps to suppress the rebellion in Missouri. The majority of 1861 was spent with both Unionists and Secessionists skirmishing over Missouri's future status in the Union and fighting notable battles at Wilson's Creek and Lexington. By October 1861, the Federal government deemed Missouri largely secure for the Union. Both sides knew by then the War would be won elsewhere. Placing strategy over sentimentality, they began moving units from Missouri to other theaters.

As history suggests, a vacuum will be quickly filled, and Unionists anticipated the withdrawal of these first line units would create a vacuum likely to be filled by guerilla bands of pro-Confederates. That is exactly what happened. During the fall of 1861, as regiments of Missouri Confederate Volunteer units left the state, companies of Confederate irregulars began to form and operate, as did groups of bandits with no clear allegiance except to plunder. With so large a number of young men gone with the volunteer regiments, both Union and Confederate, these irregular units and bandits quickly created a climate of anarchy in several rural areas of the state. The Confederacy also saw rural Missouri as a ready source of replacement units or units sent out of state, and Confederate recruiting details began to operate state wide. The need was clear to the unionist state government that something had to be done lest Missouri be lost to the Union after all, or perhaps worse, slip into complete anarchy.

In November 1861, state and federal officials agreed the most viable solution was to create a military group specifically for full time service within the state, whose main purpose was to suppress Confederate guerillas, preempt Confederate recruiting efforts, and most simply put, to enforce martial law for the remainder of the

War. From this need and the dearth of first class man power, the Missouri State Militia (MSM) regiments were born. These regiments were filled with somewhat older men than in the line volunteer regiments. The average age of the MSM soldiers was mid-30s as compared to the average age of the line volunteer regiments of mid-20s. Many of the MSM volunteers had families and desired to serve their country, but were less willing to march so very far away from home as the Army might have them do.



9th MSM Cavalry Flag

The MSM regiments were never intended to be the sole means for keeping Missouri securely in the Union. Rather, they were intended to pursue the mission of securing the state along with state volunteer units in federal service from Missouri and other states, as well as regular army units. The idea was that the MSM would serve as a permanent, experienced cadre for these other units as they were rotated

in and out of the state based on the need for such units to be deployed elsewhere.

Organization

These regiments began to form from volunteer companies in late 1861 and early 1862, although some regiments formed around volunteer companies enlisted earlier in 1861. These companies were state units raised for state service rather than the more familiar, more common volunteer regiments raised by the states for federal service. As companies were formed into battalions and regiments during the spring of 1862, these men were given the status of state units in federal service. Roughly speaking, they could be compared to federalized National Guard units assigned to full time service within their own states for the duration of an emergency. These men were indeed full time soldiers and enlisted for three years' service. They could be, and were assigned to any location within the state, but were not supposed to leave the state—although that occasionally did happen. During the spring of 1862, fourteen MSM cavalry regiments, one infantry regiment (actually more of a mounted infantry regiment), and two artillery batteries were formed, along with a few independent companies. The artillery batteries usually were dispersed by sections or half sections operating with one or more regiments of cavalry.

These regiments were uniformed, armed, equipped, and paid by the federal government rather than the State of Missouri. Many men in these regiments supplied their own horses, tack, and saddles—for which they were compensated. Actual compensation for horse and equipment was often more than the men themselves were paid for their service. Officers were appointed by the governor, although these appointments, at least at company grade, typically secured the position of officers previously elected by the rank and file. Once organized and after receiving what can only be called minimal training (and that may be an exaggeration), the MSM cavalry regiments began their service in their home counties, mostly operating as companies and battalions. In terms of training, it can be said these men already could ride, something more than can be said for many other cavalry regiments in United States service early in the War!

Battalions and regiments being formed from independent companies within a geographic region, usually four or five adjoining counties, gave regiments a very local perception of the War, which sometimes caused problems when operating within their home counties. A record of mounting atrocities and retaliatory atrocities often based on pre-war enmities led to the reassignment of some units well outside their home counties. The 13th MSM, for example, was transferred several counties away from home in central Missouri to south central Missouri in mid-1862 and remained there for most of the War.

In any history of Civil War Missouri, atrocity stories and war crimes are so numerous as to become unwieldy to recite. In one example, a field grade officer of the 13th MSM Cavalry is supposed to have shot a pro-Confederate preacher in front of that clergyman's congregation one Sunday morning for statements from the pulpit supporting the Confederacy. Numerous similar stories follow most MSM regiments. In terms of chronic misbehavior, perhaps the 5th MSM Cavalry (first organization) set the benchmark. The regiment became known as the "Thievin' 5th" for its record of depredation on citizens of all allegiances, a record so bad the regiment was disbanded early in 1863, its number and some of its soldiers being given to the 13th MSM

Cavalry. It must be noted that this dissolution of the 5th and re-designation of the 13th was also part of a reduction in force occurring in early 1863. The ensuing reorganization of regiments was done to save costs for the Federal government, with other units being broken up and/or consolidated as well. This reorganization left the state with nine regiments of MSM cavalry, one of infantry, and apparently one artillery battery. As stated, the MSM was not the *only* Union soldiers in the state.

Uniforms, Arms, and Equipment

Based on surviving photographs, it appears the soldiers were issued the standard cavalry shell jacket with yellow facings and kepis complete with crossed saber cap ornaments. Trousers and boots appear to be standard issue as well. Accouterments seem to have varied with the issue of weapons, but followed standard U.S. issue. Although a majority of soldiers in most cavalry regiments were initially armed with Austrian Lorenz rifled muskets, there was often a great deal of variation in long arms within regiments—if not companies. Although the Lorenz muskets were not the best arms for cavalrymen fighting a counter guerilla war, they were at least considered first class arms. Those examined by the author, although not up to the fit and finish of the Springfield or Enfield rifles of the period were well made arms with a reputation for reliability, if not accuracy. They were certainly better than many long arms issued to infantry and cavalry in other, supposedly more important, theaters of the War. That said, some regiments had a literal hodge-podge of long arms. Notably, as late as the fall of 1864, the 1st MSM Cavalry was armed with “...sixteen patterns of breach loaders, nine...types of muzzleloaders, and a few double barrel shotguns.” Some of these arms may have been privately purchased, as this occurred in other regiments. For example, during the same time period, late 1864, the Colonel of the 5th (2d organization) noted that about half the regiment had obtained, likely through private purchase, “Smith and Wesson Rifles,” likely Frank Wesson carbines firing the .44 Henry cartridges. Again, it should be noted that at least some regiments of the Army of the Potomac’s cavalry were no better armed even at this late phase of the War.

Handguns were generally issued to MSM regiments to supplement rifles and carbines. Since the record shows these units were in numerous running fights with guerilla bands, these arms likely proved of more value than long arms—certainly more so than a muzzle loading infantry rifle. Records indicate the Savage navy revolver and the Starr were common issue, especially the former, as were French made LeFauchaux pin fire revolvers, an arm seemingly more common in the trans-Mississippi than elsewhere. The popular Colt and Remington products were in common use as well. Issue seems based on availability rather than any goal of uniformity. In terms of the *arme blanche* of the cavalry, one general stated the saber was absolutely useless for operations conducted by the MSM cavalry, yet, “...everybody wants one.” And records suggest rather more than half of them had one, with the U.S. model 1840 saber being common, as were German and French imports.

Tack and saddles were in many cases civilian patterns brought from home along with the soldier’s personally owned horse. A saddle once in the author’s possession, and purported to have been used by his great-great grandfather who served in company E of the 13/5th Cavalry, closely resembled a modern English saddle, although heavier and more solidly constructed of what appeared to be very high quality leather. Many soldiers doubtless utilized government issued McClellan saddles and tack as well as older Grimsely saddles.

Operations

As several generations of American soldiers have discovered, counter-guerilla operations lack glamour and romance, and allow for very little glory. The MSM was not fighting a Mosby or even a Forrest, but rather such sociopaths as Quantrill, “Bloody Bill” Anderson, and the up and coming James and Younger brothers—and were able to fight them on their own terms. Neither side in the conflict was much on taking prisoners, the Union forces in fact being under orders not to do so under some circumstance. Civilians suspected of aiding one side or the other could expect to be rather

Sgt James S. Blake, 4th MSM
Cavalry



roughly handled as well. Much of this, particularly in the northwestern counties of Missouri, was merely a continuation of the Kansas-Missouri Border Wars of the 1850s. Conflict was based on a general, bitterly partisan enmity left over from the earlier conflict, although extreme action based on a purely partisan enmity extended to other parts of the state as well.

Some of the blatantly criminal acts committed by guerillas and MSM soldiers appear to have been purely or mostly personal. Outside the city of St. Louis, Missouri was the frontier during 1861-65, and was populated by independent folk, largely migrants from Virginia and Kentucky, who had rather ingrained ideas regarding personal honor and the resolution of interpersonal conflict. It would seem that on occasion such personal matters were wrapped in ideals such as states' rights, slavery, and preservation of the Union, but the discussion was nevertheless personal. A gloss of War-inspired idealism, regardless of genesis, made otherwise unacceptable acts more palatable if not commendable.

Regiments rarely operated as regiments or even companies, but mostly as detachments, the strength of which was determined by manpower availability and the task at hand. Soldiers were assigned to patrol the state's few rail lines to prevent sabotage, and many others were utilized to patrol roads used for military purposes. For example, Union military operations in western and central Arkansas were supplied from St. Louis over a rail line extending only to Rolla (little over 100 miles), with supplies continuing by wagon train to depots at Springfield and then by wagon to points south. Providing escorts for these wagon trains was a major drain on manpower, but the trains were a tempting and otherwise soft target to Confederate guerrillas.

Aside from such routine guard and escort duties, MSM regiments also acted as a quick reaction force countering reports of guerilla activity and the presence of Confederate recruiting agents. Units in northwest and central Missouri spent many hours in the saddle trying to run down raiding parties harassing and preying on pro-Union families. In many cases the MSM became heavily involved in a cycle of raid and retaliation with the civilian populace caught in the middle. County histories document both guerillas and MSM soldiers burning barns, homes, and churches because owners or congregants had declared for or were under suspicion of supporting the "wrong" side. For a civilian to declare allegiance to one side or another or to act as an informant (or merely being suspected as one) was a death sentence in many parts of the state for much of the War. But this was not the whole war for these men. Larger events did occur. Two of actions of note were Poindexter's Raid during August 1862 and most importantly, Price's invasion of Missouri during the fall of 1864.



Col. Odin Guitar Cdr, 9th MSM Cavalry

Confederate Colonel J.A. Poindexter arrived in central Missouri during the summer of 1862 on a recruiting mission. A recent resident and pillar of Randolph County, Missouri, he recruited between 1,000 and 1,500 men for operations in Arkansas and Mississippi. He and his recruits were tracked by MSM soldiers led by Colonel Odin Guitar commanding the 9th MSM Cavalry and other units. In a series of running fights, Poindexter was repeatedly defeated with the majority of his men being taken prisoner, although some simply faded into wooded hills and went home. In any event, none reached the manpower hungry Confederacy.

In late August 1864, Confederate General Sterling Price began to form a force to invade Missouri. Although by this stage of the War, the probability that Price could take and hold the state was slim, it was a time for gambling with long odds possibly giving a large pay out. Price may have shared the motivation of Lee when that general raided into Maryland in September of 1862. Like Lee in 1862, he could obtain recruits and subsistence for the winter, and if hope against hope he could actually hold the state, so much the better. It was the recruits and the subsistence trains which led to Price's failure, as both proved more encumbrance than asset, and in the end he accomplished little other than adding to the causality lists for the War.

Several books have been written on Price's campaign, and a discussion of the battles of Westport, Missouri, and Mine Creek, Kansas, would make articles in themselves, with Mine Creek being one of the largest cavalry battles of the War. In the interest of brevity, Price invaded Missouri heading for St. Louis and

stopped to reduce Ft. Davidson, some 90 miles south of St. Louis (September 27). This delay allowed organization of a large force of MSM Cavalry and volunteer cavalry from several states organized into provisional brigades. Price avoided St. Louis which was well defended and turned west towards Jefferson City, intent on capturing the capital city of the state, but was turned away by well entrenched soldiers from several commands. What followed was a running 150 mile fight to Westport, near what is now downtown Kansas City, Missouri, with units engaged daily for the better part of October. Price made a stand at Byram's Ford (October 22-23) and at Westport (October 23). Westport was fought in a series of mounted charges by both sides as well as dismounted actions. Although they fought well, Price's men could not hold their positions, and Price, turning south the next day and trying to protect his wagon trains, watched his recruits as well as many veterans become casualties as he retreated towards Arkansas. Major actions were fought at Marais de Cygnes, Mine Creek, and Marmiton River (all on October 25) and Newtonia (October 28), each featuring mounted charges by Union soldiers.

With Price's withdrawal into Indian Territory, the MSM returned to the routine of guard and escort duty and tracking what was left of the guerillas after Price used them up during his invasion. Although the routine continued for some MSM soldiers to mid-1865, the War was largely over by November, 1864 with few guerillas left to fight and fewer still recruits available to make the very long journey to more active theaters of war. Most MSM regiments officially mustered into service March-April 1862 and began mustering men out as their three year enlistments expired during March-April 1865.

Conclusion

The MSM was a controversial group. Officers and men—and occasionally entire units—were accused of war crimes such as shooting prisoners and non-combatants as well as robbery, theft, and arson; all too often the accusations were well founded. Major General Alfred Pleasonton, who commanded operations during Price's raid, made numerous accusations of cowardice and incompetence towards ranking MSM officers and bewailed the inefficiency and ill-discipline of the soldiers. Brigadier General John M. Schofield, who commanded in Missouri for much of the War (and eventually became commanding general of the Army), stated the MSM were comparable to any volunteer regiments he had seen, and exceeded many in terms of efficiency and discipline. As is usually the case in such sharply divergent views, reality is probably somewhere in the middle. These soldiers were men bordering on or well into middle age for the time—men with families, mostly farmers or small tradesmen who entered a vicious guerilla war with virtually no training or any idea what they were getting into. They were officered mostly by men who knew little more about soldiering than the men they led, and certainly no more about counter-guerilla operations. In the end, it must be acknowledged that they did in fact accomplish their mission. They were responsible in large part for keeping Missouri, a key border state, secured for the Union. Their contribution was recognized by Congress when honorably discharged MSM soldiers were given the same pension rights as all other Unions soldiers who served in the Civil War, a recognition not given to other militia in the Union service.

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CAMP DISPATCHES

Grant Camp



Grant Camp Walt Busch and PC-in-C Don Palmer assisted by Department JVC Sumner Hunnewell set up a display in the Missouri History Museum, St. Louis, on Oct 18 while a talk was being given on *Tracing your Civil War Heritage*. The speaker credited our organization repeatedly and G.A.R. information was covered thoroughly.



Right: Civil War Arthur Michael Banasik speaking at the Grant Camp Christmas Dinner at Greenbriar County Club on a Soldiers Life in the Trans-Mississippi. Mike gave all attendees a copy of one of his ten books! Wow!
Left: PC-in-C Don Palmer (again!) swearing in Officers at the same dinner. To his left is CC Mark Coplin, PCC.



U.S. Grant Camp #68 2016 Officers

Commander –	Mark Coplin
Senior Vice Commander –	Mike Hudson
Junior Vice Commander –	Bob Aubuchon
Secretary/Treasurer –	Walter Busch
Council -	John Palmer
Council -	John Avery
Council -	Bob Petrovic
Patriotic Instructor -	Martin Aubuchon
Chaplain -	Fr. Vincent Heier

The Two Cent Piece

(pictured right) is the first coin minted by the US Treasury Department using the words *In God We Trust*. The date – April 22, 1864.





St. Louis Veteran's Day Parade Highlights

The 32nd Annual St. Louis Veteran's Day Parade was held on Saturday, November 5. The ceremony was held between 13th and 14th Streets and the parade itself stepped off at Tucker and Market, proceeded west on Market to 20th Street and disbanded at Union Station. The event also featured music and military displays. This year's observance recognized the 25th anniversary of Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Grant Camp PCC and current Junior Vice Commander Bob Aubuchon participated in the parade and associated events.



PCC Bob Aubuchon (R) with Members of the Turner Brigade

Articles in blue are from Grant Camp Newsletter edited by John Palmer.

Phelps Camp

VETERANS DAY EVENTS ON NOVEMBER 12

Phelps Camp participated in two important activities at Wilson's Creek Battlefield on Saturday, November 12. First, at 10 a.m., the camp will help welcome home three "veterans" of the Civil War.

Earlier this year, three U.S. flags from the park's museum collection were sent to New York for



conservation treatment and museum mounting.

These rare flags are the 29th Missouri Infantry's battleflag; the flag of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 319 (the Captain Mack Post from Greene County, Missouri), and a 34-star flag that was flown during the war in Connecticut, General Nathaniel Lyon's home state.

Also on November 12, members of Phelps Camp will be presenting the "Parade of the American Soldier" time-line program at Wilson's Creek from 10:30 a.m.– 4 p.m. Members of the camp will display the uniforms, weapons and equipment of American soldiers from 1775-2016. Here was the living history "lineup":
Revolutionary War: Jeff Patrick War of 1812: Todd Wilkinson Mexican War: Larry Toll Civil War: TBD Spanish-American War: Steve Weldon World War I: Kip Lindberg World War II: Bob/Harry Clanton Korean War: Michael Price Vietnam War: Herb Jackson Gulf War/Global War on Terror: Kirk Singleton 30-minute presentations covering each time period will be held in the Visitor Center every half hour from 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., starting with



the Revolutionary War (10:30-11 Rev War, 11-11:30 War of 1812,11:30-12 Mex. War, 12-12:30 Civil War, 12:30-1 Span. Am., 1-1:30 WWI, 1:30-2 WWII, 2-2:30 Korean War, 2:30-3 Vietnam, 3-3:30 Gulf War).

Any camp member who has served in our armed forces but does not have living history uniform and equipment is welcome to be a part of the formal programs as well. Just attend the talk that matches your time of service, and we will recognize you and have you tell our audience about your service to our country.

Wilhelmi Camp

Finding our legacies by Tom Jett

When I was a young boy, I remember listening to my parents and grandparents telling stories about their growing years and their relatives. They would talk about their grand parents and great-grandparents and the good times and the trying times. They would talk about the hardships of living during the great depression and the different wars their forefathers were involved in.

I only wish I had been smart enough to have taken notes of the names, times, and the places. I reached my teen years and like most teenagers, found new and more important things to be interested in such as having fun and girls. When I got older, I started to remember those early times but I had regretfully lost all the important details that my relatives had talked about.

In the past fifteen years, I have spent numerous hours tracing my family's lineage and have managed to dig up most if not all the facts of those times. The internet is a very good tool for this; however, having a few aunts and uncles who wrote down a lot of this history has made it possible to cross reference a lot of the details. The National Archives Form 80 is another source as long as you have names, place of birth.

I guess what I'm trying to say in short is that if you still have any of these precious people living, you should sit down and talk to them [and record their stories by recorder, movie cam, etc.- ed]. Ask them questions while they are still with you for I promise you, they won't be here forever and you may not get to talk with them later. I would prefer to have gotten those stories and history from those that lived and loved back so many years ago.

McPherson Camp

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War laid wreaths at the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery in Sulphur Springs on December 17th. The wreaths honored all veterans, especially those who were away from their families during Christmas serving their country. The G,A,R Cemetery in Sulphur Springs is located on Skyline Drive. The G.A.R Cemetery holds the graves of Civil War, WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, and the First Gulf War. The only grave of a Medal of Honor recipient buried in Benton County is buried here.

Tiger Camp

The December 2016 Camp meeting was held at Dickey's BBQ on December 4, 2016. This was our holiday meeting, awards presentation and election of 2017 officers.

The camp awards presented were:

Meritorious Service Award was presented to Brother James S. Cunningham. This award was given for his long time service to Tiger Camp. James was a charter member and served our Chaplin for a number of years.

Community Recognition Award was presented to State Senator Kurt Shaefer for work in getting funding for restoration of the Missouri Monument at Vicksburg Military Park.

The election of officers was held, Brother Thomas M. Ballard was elected Camp Commander. The remainder of the officers were retained from the 2016 roster.

The roster of officers will be installed at our January 7, 2017 meeting.

In September the Camp was represented at a service to dedicate a monument to honor the members of US Colored Troops that were interred at Columbia City Cemetery. This monument and service was possible thru the efforts of the local Tent of Daughters of Union Veterans.

St. James Camp



December 1st the Fletcher Camp #47 invited our camp to participate with them in the parade in Park Hills. Clarence Warfield and Gary Scheel participated. This was the first time either of them were in a night-time parade. It was very cold, in the lower 30 degree range, by the time the parade was finished. The Fletcher Camp had a really neat float and their entry won first place in the parade. Congratulations to the Fletcher Camp for a job well done.

December 3rd was a cool day, we participated in the parade. Camp Commander Joe Williams, Ed Millinger and Clarence Warfield participated in the parade. Glen Alsop of the Wilhelmi

Camp #17 and Duncan Noack, Colton Noack, Don Lillicrap, Seth Krista, Alan Trodus, Chris Warren, Twyla Warren, Abbie Warren, Kelly Noack and Hannah Harper of Fletcher Camp #47 and it Auxiliary participated also. We want to express our deep appreciation for taking time out of their weekend to help us out. After the parade the Milice de Sainte Genevieve provided dinner for all French Colonial era participants and Civil War war participants. Most of the Civil War group who ate were from the other camps. There was Jambalaya, Beef & Vegetable soup, ham and beans, beans served with cornbread and various deserts.



Present Dec 3rd: Joe Williams, Clarence Warfield and Ed Millinger. Glen Alsop, Chris Warren, Don Lillicrap, Alan Trodus, Abbie and Twyla Warren.



Dwayne Boyer and Alan Trodus

Eagle Scout Courts of Honor

Garrett Kassen and Colten Kassen

December 4th

Tom Greminger and Gary Scheel participated in the Eagle Scout Court of Honor for Garrett Kassen. He was presented with a SUVCW Eagle Scout Certificate and Challenge coin by Eagle Scout Tom Greminger. He was presented his membership badge and name plate by Gary Scheel.

Colten Kassen, who received his Eagle Scout Award in May 2016 was also presented his SUVCW Eagle Scout Certificate and Challenge coin, membership badge and name plate.

Their Grandfather had received his Eagle Scout Award in 1959 same year as Tom.

Jackson David Henderson

December 27, we were privileged to attend the Eagle Scout Court of Honor for. He was presented with a SUVCW Eagle Scout Certificate and Challenge coin by our Department Eagle Scout Coordinator Bob Hammack and his SUVCW membership badge and Camp name plate by Camp Commander Gary Scheel. We were privileged to also present to Eagle Scout Samuel James Henderson his SUVCW Eagle Scout Certificate and his Camp membership badge and Camp name plate.

Samuel Henderson is in basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C. and he is home on Christmas break. Tom Greminger and Bob Hammack are also Eagle Scouts.



Photo L-R, Gary Scheel, Bob Hammack, Jackson David Henderson, Saumel James Henderson and Tom Greminger.

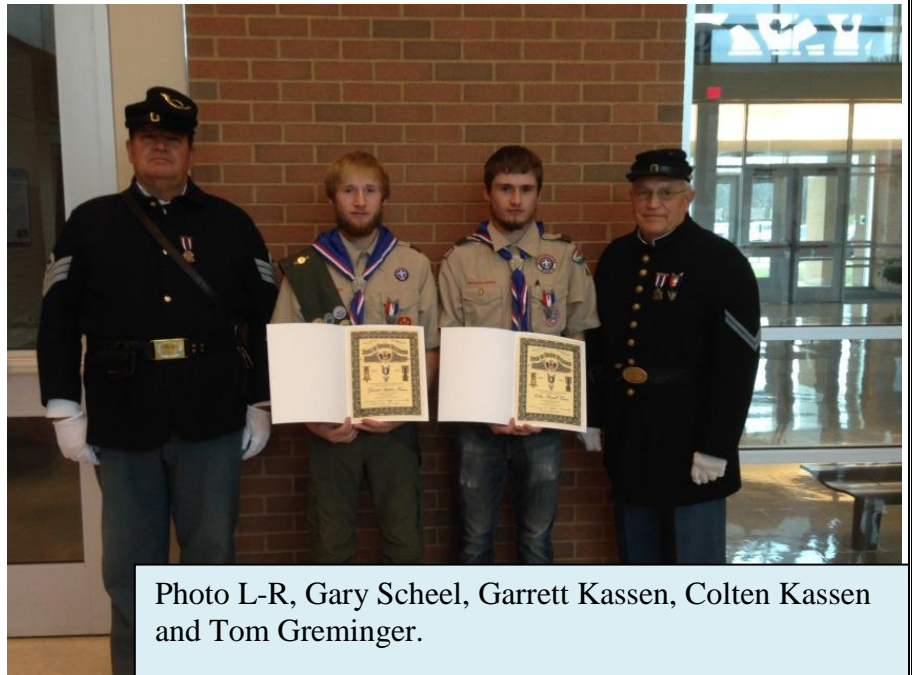


Photo L-R, Gary Scheel, Garrett Kassen, Colten Kassen and Tom Greminger.

New Camp Officers

On December 13, 2016 we met at the Orris Theater in Ste. Genevieve for our Installation of Officers. We were honored to have our Department of Missouri Commander Randal Burd as our Installation Officer. Our officers for 2017 are.

Camp Commander Gary Scheel
Sr. Vice Commander Ed Millinger
Jr. Vice Commander Joe Williams
Secretary Bob Mueller
Treasurer Tom Farlow
Council Member Tom Greminger
Council Member Clarence Warfield
Council Member Jerry Kasten (not present)



1st Row L-R, Tom Farlow, Gary Scheel, Tom Greminger & Bob Mueller

2nd Row L-R, Clarence Warfield, Ed Millinger, DC Randal Burd Jr & Joe Williams

Westport Camp

Annual Christmas Dinner

Westport Camp closed 2016 joined by DUVCW Macklin Tent #24 held its traditional Christmas dinner at the Islamorada Fish Company Restaurant on Wednesday evening, December 7, 2016. 25 members, family, and guests attended the festivities. Guest speakers were Rodney Terry who spoke on the 75th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor; and Michael Lundeen who spoke on his two Civil War ancestors.

Past Department Commander Brian Smarker installed the camp officers for 2017. Elected camp officers are:

Commander: Rodney Terry

Senior Vice Commander: Kenneth Bailey

Junior Vice Commander: James Martin

Secretary-Treasurer: Dale Crandell

Camp Council: James Beckner, Brian Smarker, and Dirk Stapleton

Our appointed camp officers are:

Chaplain: James Beckner

Historian: John Martin

Grave Registration Officer: David Short

Signals Officer: Dirk Stapleton

Patriotic Instructor: Robert Grover

Counselor: Brian Smarker

Civil War Memorials Officer: Brian Smarker

ROTC Coordinator: Dale Crandell

Gravesite of a Missouri General: Egbert Benson Brown (18-16-1902)

Most of our Civil War generals buried in Missouri get some of our recognition because they are buried in the big cities and in the more famous local cemeteries (Calvary and Bellefontaine in St. Louis ; Forest Hill and Union Cemeteries in Kansas City). Brigadier-General Egbert Brown is buried off of Historic Route 66 (now Hwy ZZ) in Kinder Cemetery, Cuba, MO. The gravesite is well maintained. Brown was the general who successfully defended Springfield, MO against one of General Marmaduke's Raids. He was severely wounded in the battle. He can also be credited with having turned back General JO Shelby at Marshall, MO in 1863. Not many people can claim a victory against that guy!

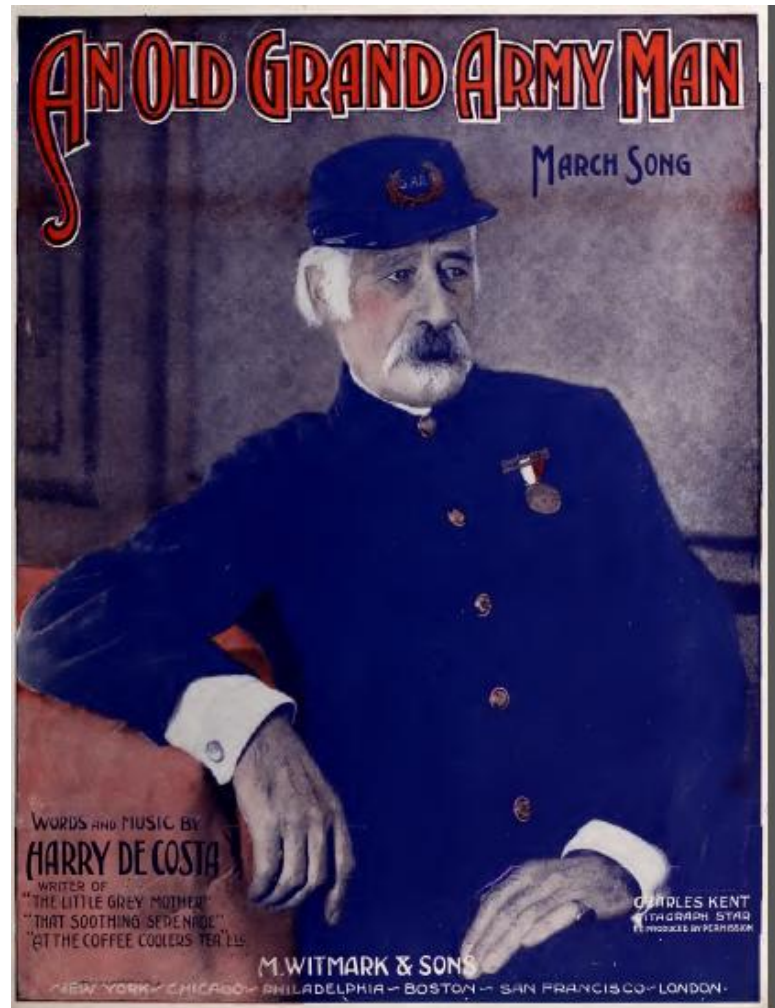
Maj. General Alfred Pleasanton relieved him and Gen. John McNeil from duty for slowness to act during the battle of Westport. After a read of some of Pleasanton's reports, it seems he was constantly looking for scapegoats and promoting his actions. At war's end, Brown was commander of the Rolla District of which Cuba was most likely a part. Stop by and pay your respects when you are in the area.



New Member

J Purkapile was enrolled in the SUVCW on October 5, 2016 during Westport Camp's regular meeting and took his membership oath on December 7, 2016 during the camp's Christmas Dinner. He is a professional actor and joined to honor his ancestor, Corporal John Purkapile (1844-1928), who served in Company F, 51st Illinois Infantry Volunteers Regiment. John Purkapile (pictured right)

was a member of the GAR's Benjamin Stephenson Post #30 in Springfield, Illinois.



ALLIED ORDERS/SVR/Other Groups



Panorama of October Meeting of the Central Region Allied Orders Association. Franklin, TN.

PC-in-C Don Palmer of Grant Camp is seated giving his talk about the getting young people involved in associations. Three PC-in-Cs are in this photo and all have membership in Missouri.

Rest of this section courtesy of the US Grant Camp #68 newsletter, *Hardscrabble*, vol. 2016 #3 edited by John Palmer



Nashville Brings Mix of History and Fellowship to Central Region

The 77th annual Allied Orders of the GAR Central Region Association conference was held on October 1 in Nashville, TN. The Central Region is one of two regional associations in the Allied Orders organizations, with the other being the New England Regional Association. The Central Region was founded with the purpose of "bringing the Departments closer together in the true spirit for which they were organized, and to receive information and inspiration for renewed efforts."

held at historic Fort Negley in Nashville. Some meeting highlights include:

- Approved development of permanent wreath for Central Region participation at various ceremonies
- Discussed Central Region branding and approved proposed strategy of "Strengthening the Allied Orders through Education, Collaboration, Charity & Fellowship"
- Reported that since 2000, Central Region has donated over \$2000 for various projects.
- 2017 Central Region Conference to be held in Cleveland, OH. 2018 Conference likely in Indiana.
- Training program on generational attitudes and growth strategies for fraternal organizations



The weekend began with an informal dinner at the Chop House restaurant in Franklin, TN for those that arrived early. On Saturday, the conference began with an informative presentation on preservation efforts at the Franklin battlefield by Sam Gant from the Department of Tennessee. This was followed by self-guided tours of the Franklin battlefield sites. The business meeting was



The Carter House, Franklin, TN



Fort Negley Visitors Center

PCinC and Grant Camp member Don Palmer, who served as Central Region Commander during the 2015-2016 administrative year, presided over the meeting. Walt Busch was elected Central Region Secretary/Treasurer



News from the Auxiliary

Julia Dent Grant Auxiliary #68, St. Louis, MO



Auxiliary #68 members Cher Petrovic and Sarah Palmer attended the 2016 National Encampment in Springfield, IL from August 11-13. The following is a summary of key actions at the Encampment:

- The resolution to amend the Constitution to remove the U.S. citizenship requirement failed. In accordance with the current Constitution, Rules & Regulations (CR&R), only Auxiliary Departments, and not Auxiliaries at Large, may vote. Of the 16 Departments, 6 returned "no" votes and 10 did not return any vote. Thus, the resolution failed.
- An Auxiliary Department-at-Large will be established, to which all Auxiliaries at Large will be attached. This is an effort to give Auxiliaries at Large, like the Julia

Dent Grant Auxiliary, better representation and more support from the National organization.

- The incoming National President will issue a general order regarding filing IRS form 8976. Departments and Auxiliaries are to contact National Treasurer Mary Flynn for assistance in complying with these requirements.
- Sarah Palmer received a Certificate of Appreciation from National President Linda Kronberg for serving as a National Page at the Encampment.

Finally, elections for 2016 Auxiliary officers are coming up. If any Sister is interested in serving in an elected or appointed office, please contact either Auxiliary President Deb Aubuchon or Secretary/Treasurer Cher Petrovic.



Sons of Veterans Reserve Activities

Remembrance Day



Sons of Veterans Reserve National Chief of Staff (and Grant Camp member) Col. Bob Petrovic attended the Remembrance Day programs at Gettysburg National Military Park on November 19. The SVR-organized event included the SVR Breakfast at the Wyndham-Gettysburg Hotel, the Woolson Monument ceremony on the battlefield, the Remembrance Day parade through the town of Gettysburg, and the annual Civil War Ball at the Wyndham Hotel. The proceeds from the ball are donated to the National Park Service for battlefield preservation efforts at Gettysburg. Over \$80,000 has been donated since the inception of this program.



This is a rare example of an original Sons of Veterans member's metal from Colonel H. J. Kline, Camp 183, that was base in Fairport, DeKalb Co.

The camp was created in 1890 and named after the 1890 SV Missouri Commander. This metal looks to be made of German silver and measures 2 and 1/2" tall and 1 and 3/4" wide. It is

nice engraved with the original owner's name, "Wm. Wolf" along with the camps' name and number. The back is marked with the maker's name "Trebus & Steiner, St. Louis". This is an excellent example but the pin is missing from the back.

Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

All are invited to participate in the 61th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 152nd Anniversary of President Lincoln's death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 15, 2017.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$98.00 for single/quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay's Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention "**Sons of Union Veterans**". **Reserve your room by March 25, 2017.** After this, the remaining blocked rooms will be released.

Wreaths may be ordered from local Springfield florists. Instruct the florist to have the wreath delivered c/o the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, by 9 AM on Saturday, April 16th.

Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30PM. The luncheon program is yet to be determined. Luncheon cost is \$30 per person.

For event info, go to the SUVCW web site (suvchw.org) or contact Robert Petrovic at: rpetro7776@aol.com or 636-274-4567.

OBSERVANCE WREATH PRESENTATION
(please print clearly)

Organization name in full: _____
Name & title of wreath bearer: _____
e-mail address: _____
if no e-mail, home address: _____
City, State, & Zip code: _____

To insure being recognized in the program, this notice MUST be received no later than April 1st at the address shown below.

OBSERVANCE LUNCHEON

Please accept ____ luncheon reservation(s). Please list name, e-mail address, home address & phone number of person responsible for picking up tickets at the door. **PLEASE PRINT.**

Name: _____ E-mail: _____
Address: _____ Phone: _____
City, State & Zip Code: _____

Abe's Ale Braised Short Rib _____ Signature Chicken Pizzalotte _____ Vegetarian _____

Include remittance of \$30.00 per person for each lunch reservation payable to **National Organization SUVCW.**

Reservations must be made by April 1st and cancellations by the same date in order to receive refund. There will be no extra tickets sold at the door. Make a copy of this form for your records and send original with remittance to:

SEND TO:

ROBERT M. PETROVIC
6519 CHEROKEE LANE
CEDAR HILL, MO 63016
P# 636-274-4567

For Military Parade Information, please contact:

Edward Krieser, Commander 4th Military Dist. SVR

597 Round Mountain Rd.

Walnut Shade, MO 65771

edjk@gmail.com

ADS / SWAP SECTION

All camps are entitled to up to one page of advertising per issue. No Raffles!

[NONE OF THE ITEMS ARE ACTUAL SIZE ON THIS PAGE]

FROM THE DEPT. OF MISSOURI

If interested e-mail wbusch@suvcwmo.org and he will forward to the Quartermaster.

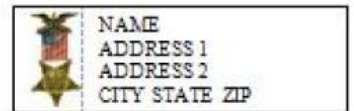


Less than 25 Logan Medals left from the 2007 National Encampment. \$7.50 each ---- shipping \$5 ea. Up to 10 ordered at one time? Shipping only \$10! WE WILL NOT SELL THIS BELOW THIS PRICE EVER!

FROM U.S. GRANT CAMP

SUV or GAR Address Labels

- 90 Count \$4.00 shipping \$1.00



Official SUV Name Badge - 2"x3" Plastic – Laser Engraved (Red -Dept, Blue-Camp, Gold-National) \$10.00 (shipping up to 3 badges \$2.50)

US Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coins(set of 5/numbered)

Only 200 Numbered Sets Made **REDUCED!** \$50.00 plus \$5 shipping Set Covers Grant for Each Year 1861-1865

Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coin Series



ORDERS: Mark Coplin macnac4856@gmail.com

4856 Hursley Dr., St. Louis, MO 63128

Rules about the ad/swap section: There are not many. If your camp wants to have a page, you make a mock-up of the page 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. The reason it says "No Raffles!" above is because they are technically illegal in the state of Missouri.