

THE MISSOURI UNIONIST



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

In Memory of
Department
Council Ollie
Pechmann
*
Michelle
Brooks' *Stories*
of the 62nd
USCT
*
Collector's
Corner
*
More Books
by Missouri
Sons
&
2021 National
Encampment
in St. Louis
*
The Next
Great
Department
Project
&
So Much
More
(Consider it a
Christmas
Gift)



Table of Contents

<i>Events on the Horizon & Editor's Comments</i>	Page 2
<i>Collector's Corner "Iron in the Arcadia Valley" – by Doug Roussin</i>	Page 3
<i>In Memory of Department Council Ollie Pechman</i>	Page 7
<i>The Next Great Department Project</i>	Page 7
<i>Department Telegraph – JVC Joseph Rainey and Recruiting Members</i>	Page 8
<i>Calling All Loyal Brothers - 2021 National Encampment in St Louis</i>	Page 9
<i>Cmdr Crandell's Message, Orders & Communiqués</i>	Page 10
<i>Stories of the 62nd USCT Buried at Woodland Cemetery, Jefferson City</i>	Page 14
<i>Civil War Authors in the Department of Missouri Continued</i>	Page 23
<i>Oldest Living Twins in the U.S.</i>	Page 25
<i>Corporal Henry Platt Pearsall and the "Forlorn Hope" By Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC</i>	Page 26
<i>Camp Dispatches</i>	Page 28
<i>Upcoming Events</i>	Page 39
<i>Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony & The 78th Conference of the Central Region, Allied Orders</i>	Page 40
<i>Ads/Swap Section</i>	Page 43

Events on the Horizon

April 12 & 13 Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony & The 78th Conference of the Central Region, Allied Orders, Springfield, IL

NOTE: Sherman Day has not been set yet, but most likely will be after March. See next newsletter and websites for updates. Please send your camp's schedule of events so we can post them here.

Editor's Comments by Walt Busch, PDC Books Reviewed

I'm generally not very good at writing book reviews; however, I recently read a book that I think is beneficial for those who are extremely interested in the war in the Trans-Mississippi. Dennis Boman's *Lincoln and Citizens' Rights in Civil War Missouri: Balancing Freedom and Security* covers the entire war and deals with how Lincoln kept the peace between his commanders and civilians. While the book deals more with the policy than with specific stories of how it affected individuals, I found it interesting enough and found the individual stories descriptive and well researched. As a person who wrote about General Thomas Ewing's Order No. 11, I knew of other similar orders in the state. It seems that while Ewing takes the heat for all the supposedly bad evacuations in the state, they occurred everywhere. I also was not aware of all the abuses the Provost Marshals committed, each having their own fiefdom and many excising their personal and political enemies from their areas for their own personal reasons. I purchased this book on Kindle and believe that if you want a full picture of the war in Missouri, more than just the battles and skirmishes, this is a good book to read.

Speaking of books, we have more SUVCW authors in this issue (those who didn't give me info for the last issue). Walt Larsen and Doug Roussin have both written some worthwhile books for your libraries. We also have a long article over several members of the US Colored Troops by Michelle Brooks. Michelle is researching all the founding fathers of Lincoln University in Jefferson City. Michelle and I have been in off and on contact since I was director of Battle of Pilot Knob SHS and she hopes that articles such as this, ones in local newspapers, and national archives, she will eventually develop full biographies on all the founders. If you have information for her, just contact the editor, wbusch@hotmail.com, and I'll send your e-mail to her.

Collector's Corner

By

Douglas Roussin (2018)

Iron in the Arcadia Valley

In the fall of 1864, General Sterling Price's army entered the Arcadia Valley and attack Fort Davidson. After several attempts to capture the fort, the attack was called off. The area around Fort Davidson was littered with dead and wounded. On Pilot Knob and Shepherd's Mountain, the Confederates had suffered terrible losses. In the fight, the big guns of Fort Davidson which included 24 and 32 pound cannon along with ordinance rifles had extracted a terrible toll. When the Confederates put two guns on top of Shepherd's Mountain, they were quickly disabled. The rebel soldiers tried to take cover in the gullies, but to no avail. As Price's army crossed the top of the mountains, the federal guns opened with long range exploding "shells". Some artillery shells were full of .69 cal. lead balls and a few had round iron balls. These rounds are called "case shot". As the soldiers started down the mountains, the gunners in Fort Davidson began firing grape and canister. A stand of grape has an upper and lower plate and two rings which held nine iron balls. This is held together by a long bolt going through the center. A canister shot is a tin can which is filled with 49 one inch iron balls. It resembled a giant shot gun when fired. A cannon might be called a six, twelve or thirty-two pound gun, and had the capacity to fire a variety of artillery shells depending on their diameter. This has lead to some confusion as to what was actually fired from the ordinance rifles. Over the years, many people have searched for cannon balls on the mountains and throughout the valley. This Collector's Corner displays some of the items that have been recovered. The bolt (solid shot) on the right is called a Britten. This artillery round was manufactured in England. It has an iron nose with a lead base. The Britten was found where the Confederate army first entered the valley. This area is called the "Gap". It was probably fired by the rebels.



This is a 32 pound ground burst (left). A ground burst is where a shell hits and buries itself into the ground and explodes. Most of the pieces were retrieved, cleaned and glued together. About 80 percent of the shell has been recovered. This shell had a Bormann fuse. Two other 32 pound shells have been recovered. They used a wood plug fuse.

Here is an intact 12 pound Bormann shell (next page) Some of these were fired as shells and some as case shot. They had a high explosion rate and only a few have been found intact. Many fragments have been found and here are two examples.





A number of Hotchkiss shell fragments have been found on the battlefield (right). The Hotchkiss is a three piece shell plus the fuse. It consists of a nose, which held the powder and a base cup. The two pieces were held together by a lead band. The Hotchkiss was highly accurate over long distances. As the cannon exploded the powder, it forced the cup to push against the lead band. This expanded into the cannon grooves and gave the shell the spin. The earliest Hotchkiss design had a smooth side.



Later flame grooves were added making it easier to ignite the fuse. Hotchkiss shells are found with brass impact and time fuses. The nose in the middle is believed to have been a battlefield pick up. It was probably kept as a souvenir and was later lost or thrown away. A square nail has been driven through the brass fuse. It was found about a mile from the fort. The two base cups were found on Shepherds Mountain in the 1970's.



These are various sizes of round balls used in the battle. The first ball has the same diameter as the Hotchkiss. This also could have been fired by the ordinance rifle. These could not be grape shot, as they are never found in clusters. They were always found by themselves. The second and third balls are grape shot. These were usually found in clusters of nine. In the early days, clusters of nine balls were found about every fifty feet as we moved from gully to gully. Therefore, it was easy to follow the movement of soldiers as they were coming down the sides of the mountains. The small ball on the right came from a canister. There were forty nine of these one inch balls fired in a tin can.



Here are reproductions of a canister and a stand of grape (above). The inside of the canister is filled with 49 balls bedded in saw dust. The stand of grape has a top and bottom plate. The nine balls are held together by two rings. A large bolt holds the entire canister together.

One of the rarest items found in the valley were these Woodruff Gun, lead-bodied projectiles. Woodruff cannons were manufactured in St. Louis [Quincy, IL for cannon, possibly St. Louis Arsenal for the shells -editor]. At some point at least one was brought to Pilot Knob for examination and test firing. The diameter of the Woodruff gun is just over two inches. Two different projectile designs were tested. The first was a round ball and the other looked like a giant Minié. The elongated versions had nine rings and a hollow base. This made its nose heavy for better accuracy. A report stated that the long version did not fit the ammo boxes and therefore, the lids could not be closed. The small caliber made the Woodruff gun not very efficient. Yet these rounds have been found in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. These lead projectiles are the largest lead cannon shot known. They are quite rare but a few have been found on the mountain sides. This round ball can be viewed at Fort Davidson Museum.



Author's note: Photo of elongated Woodruff taken for "Field Artillery Projectiles of the American Civil War" by Thomas S. Dickey and Peter C. George. I was present when Mr. Dickey purchased this specimen from a local hunter. It was found on Shepherd's Mountain. This concludes the series on the metals found in the Arcadia Valley.

Author of our
continuing series:
PCC Doug Roussin
of
Gen. Thomas
Fletcher Camp 47



In Memory of Department Council Ollie Pechman

Pechman, Ollie, of Catawissa, Missouri was born April 2, 1947, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Oliver and Shirley (nee Eccardt) Pechman, Jr. and entered into rest, Saturday, November 17, 2018 at the age of 71 years, 7 months and 15 days.

He is preceded in death by, his parents, two children, Phillip and Oliver Michael Pechman.

He is survived by, one (1) child, Robert (LeAnn) Pechman, of Robertsville, Missouri, five (5) grandchildren, Zachary, Chase, Colin, Alyssa and Ashley, companion, Diana Potter, of Catawissa, Missouri, and many other family and friends.

Ollie served in the United States Air Force. Ollie served 25 years as a Fire Fighter with the Fenton Fire District and volunteered for Cedar Hill Fire District. He was a camp officer of the Gen. Thomas Fletcher Camp #47 in DeSoto, MO, and recently elected Department Council. He enjoyed hunting, fishing, camping and the outdoors. He was a Civil War re-enactor, raised beagles, an avid reader and historian. He will be fondly remembered and dearly missed by all who knew and loved him.



The next great department project

The department is looking for the next great project. We successfully got events moving so that the Missouri Monument in Vicksburg was restored. We need to keep the ball rolling! So what can the next department project be? Some suggestions so far include:

- A Missouri Day at Shiloh.
- Civil War Monument or Marker to soldiers or to the GAR in Jefferson City
- Arkansas Monument to Union Soldiers. This could be an actual monument or possibly some plaques inside the Arkansas State Capitol. A quick internet check did not show any GAR, WRC, or SUVCW plaques inside the Arkansas Capitol. Missouri has such plaques. Arkansas does have a Daughters of Confederate Veterans monument on site.
- Price's Raid Events. Perhaps getting permission to put SUVCW markers at several of the national historic sites along. The *Unionist* editor knows of 11 such national register sites along the trail of Price's Raid.
-SOMETHING YOU SUGGEST?

Please think about this and if you have some idea that seems like it would cover all of Missouri or Arkansas (or both) and is too big a project for just one camp, jot it down and send your thoughts to PCinC Don Palmer at pondook@aol.com If you like one of the suggestions already mentioned, then please let him know that also. Don is the head of the committee to organize such a project and if you are interested in working on such an event (probably mostly through e-mail exchanges) please let him know that also.



HISTORICAL NOTES FROM PHELPS CAMP'S DEC 2018 UNION DEFENDER

SHORTEST MAN IN THE ARMY—John Brown, of Lake City, Ia., who claims the distinction of being the shortest United States soldier living today, is a Scotchman who was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1836, and who came to New Orleans in 1850. He enlisted in the Union Army at Bloomington, Il., in August 1862, joining the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. He remained in the service until 1865, when he was mustered out with an honorable discharge in Galveston, Tex. Mr. Brown, whose height is four feet six inches, has in his possession an affidavit which proves that he is two and one-half inches shorter than any other United States soldier who served in the Civil War, this affidavit being substantiated by records in the War Department in Washington.

Laporte (IN) *Daily Herald*, 1904

DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH

Here are some ideas for camps to increase our membership. More are needed to honor those brave men who fought to save the Union.



1. Get the local newspaper involved. Announce your monthly meetings each month. Also let them know of your activities. (last son, grave marker dedication, etc.) Many local radio stations make local club news announcements.
2. State and national battlefield parks have special events each year. Set up recruitment booths at these events.
3. Set up recruitment booths at local county and city historical events. (If you have Civil War artifacts show them on the table, they draw people, and serve to educate the young.)
4. Have business cards made up. Each

member should carry some. Also carry an application in your vehicle.

5. Take an active part in Memorial Day and Wreaths across America at the National Cemeteries.
6. Have a Facebook page.

Do you have more ideas? Send them to Joe Rainey, Dept. Junior Vice Commander. jrainey1947@gmail.com



Past Department Commanders - We keep track of our past

department commanders on our website and honor them on the plaque to the left. Unfortunately, we don't have a place to permanently display such a plaque (Hint: If someone hits the lotto, it would be nice if you gave us such a building and stipend to maintain it!)

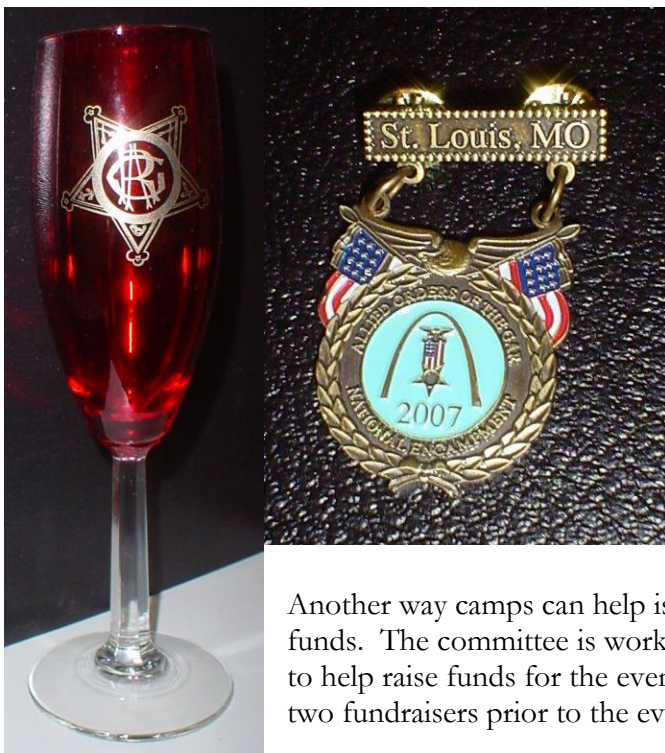
We try to get bios and photos on all of them and are missing only a few names from the organization prior to 1955. If you are a past commander, the website would really like to display your photo and bio. If you are not a past department commander, wouldn't your name look good on this plaque? A benefit of being a past department commander is always receiving the right to vote at department and national encampments.



CALLING ALL LOYAL BROTHERS – THE 2021 NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT IS COMING TO ST. LOUIS!!

While some of the information is still being formed up, Commander Dale Crandell has issued department order no. 6 establishing the committee for the 2021 National Encampment. A lot of work needs to be done, especially in trying to collect funds to run the event.

Generally a gift bag is handed out with small trinkets in it. Last time we held it the gift bag was sponsored by Emerson with a donation of \$5,000. In the bag we handed out the encampment booklet, medals, pens, and other items. One give-a-way all attendees received was a red fluted champagne glass (pictured) with the GAR emblem on it. The 2007 encampment set a high standard for encampments that only a few in the following ten years even came close to matching. We want to raise the bar this year.



All camps are encouraged to appoint a member as a contact for the committee and if there are large corporations in your area (like Bass Pro Shop), it would be great if you can get a monetary donation so that we can spend as needed. Another way for donations is to gift items. Bass Pro Shop, for example, could gift 400 lures for our goody bags. Any donors will be given due credit for their donations.

Individual members and camps can also support the encampment by sending in \$20 for a loyalty bond. The issued bond entitles the named bond holder to claim twenty dollars back in 2022. In the meantime, the money has allowed the encampment committee to quickly buy items and enter contracts and hopefully collect more money so that we can continue to complete our task.

Another way camps can help is to run events prior to the 2021 Encampment to help us raise funds. The committee is working on trying to hold a Trivia Night in the Arnold-Fenton area to help raise funds for the event. If the first is successful, it is possible that we would hold two fundraisers prior to the event.

We are also trying to tie this Encampment to the 200th Anniversary of the State of Missouri. We may have speakers from the Missouri Humanities Council to help in this. Another thought is that one of our tours be up to Missouri 1st State Capitol in St. Charles and perhaps the new Lewis & Clark Museum near there. Another tour we are planning is to the new Missouri Civil War Museum in Jefferson Barracks. All of this is fluid, of course

So, if you have any ideas, contacts to share with us, etc. Please contact Bob Petrovic, chairman of the committee, at rpetro7776@aol.com or Walt Busch, sec-treasurer of the committee at wbusch@suvcmo.org. We will be having a major organizational meeting in the next few months and will be sending out an invite to all camps to send one member to the meeting. We hope all can participate and make this a truly department function.

Commander Crandell's Department Message

It is a busy time in the Department with several activities that need you time and talents. I challenge our Brothers in Missouri and Arkansas to find a Department-level activity that interests you and volunteer.

Brother Robert Petrovic chairs our 2021 National Encampment Host Committee that is planning the Allied Order's National Encampment in St. Louis. The efforts to bring the National Encampment back to Missouri has been a struggle for several years and stained our Department's leadership. 2021 will be a special time for Missouri as it is also the bicentennial of Missouri statehood. If you can help with the 2021 National Encampment in St. Louis, contact Brother Bob.

Brothers Marty Aubuchon (Grant) and Rodney Terry (Westport) are leading our efforts to place historical markers for the two times the Grand Army of the Republic met in Missouri. Both National Encampments were at pivotal times in the GAR's history with the 1887 National Encampment in St. Louis when their membership and influence was peaking, and the 1916 National Encampment in Kansas City considered their last large gathering for their Golden Jubilee. Planning and fund raising for the Kansas City marker is near complete but our efforts for the St. Louis marker are just starting. If you can help with the planning and fund raising for these two historical markers, contact Brothers Marty and Rodney. For more about the GAR in Missouri, visit the Department website at: <http://www.suvcwmo.org/missouri-gar-records.html>.

Brother Randal Burd, Jr. (Fletcher) is our Department's Medal of Honor Coordinator and heading our efforts to commemorate the 34 Medal of Honor recipients buried in Missouri and 3 buried in Arkansas. The Medal of Honor, often called the Congressional Medal of Honor was established at the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 for the U.S. Navy and in 1862 for the U.S. Army. It was presented to 1,523 Civil War veterans. If you can help with this program, contact Brother Randal. For more about the Medal of Honor recipients associated with Missouri and Arkansas, visit the Department's website at: <http://www.suvcwmo.org/union-medal-of-honor-recipients.html>.

Brother John Avery is our ROTC Coordinator. The SUVCW offers an ROTC Medal for college ROTC and high school JROTC cadet that "shows a high degree of patriotism to his/her Nation and has demonstrated a high degree of academic performance and leadership." There are 17 college ROTC programs and 105 high school JROTC programs in Missouri and Arkansas. The Department has an active ROTC awards program, but it only reaches 47% of the units. If you can help by sponsoring or presenting at a local ROTC-JROTC unit, contact Brother John. For more information on the ROTC awards program, visit the Department's website at: <http://www.suvcwmo.org/eagle-scouts--jrotc.html> or the National website at: http://www.suvcw.org/?page_id=2076.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Dale Crandell





SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

www.suvcwmo.org

Dale Crandell, PCC
Commander

commander@suvcwmo.org | dcrandell@swbell.net

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 4
Series 2018-2019
18 November 2018

Passing of Brother Oliver Pechmann

With sorrow, the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War reports the passing of Brother Oliver "Ollie" Pechmann on 17 November 2018. Brother Ollie was a member of the General Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 where he served as Camp Secretary and a member of the Department Council. Private Pechmann was also a member of the 47th Missouri Infantry, Company E with the Sons of Veteran Reserve.

Brother Ollie self-published *The Hero from Jefferson County, Missouri: Thomas Clement Fletcher*. He had two great-grandfathers at Camp Jackson during the massacre there on 10 May 1861. One was a soldier and the other a businessman bystander, who was killed by a stray bullet.

In memory of Brother Oliver Pechmann, the Department's Charter and website shall be draped, all Camp Charters and websites shall be draped, and all brothers shall attach a black mourning ribbon to their membership badge. Following the Department's mourning policy, this Order shall remain in effect for fourteen days from this date.

Ordered this 18th Day of November, 2018,

Attest:

Dale Crandell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

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

The Education of African-Americans Prior to the Civil War in AR & MO

"ARKANSAS, so far as her laws appear, did not prohibit the education of Negroes; but a study of her laws leaves the impression that the Negroes there were practically denied the right of instruction."

"MISSOURI ordered all free persons of color to move out of the State in 1845. In 1847 an act was passed providing that "no person shall keep or teach any school for the instruction of negroes or mulattoes in reading or writing in this State."

From: *History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880. Vol. 2 Negroes as Slaves, as Soldiers, and as Citizens* by George Washington Williams



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DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

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DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 5
Series 2018-2019
29 November 2018

Suspension of Motion Concerning the 2021 National Encampment

At the request of SUVCW Commander-in-Chief Donald Shaw and after consultation with our Department Officers, the following motion approved at the Department Business Meeting on October 13, 2018 is suspended:

We support the national encampment for 2021 with Robert Petrovic running it for us. If the contract for the hotel is not signed by November 15, 2018 by the site committee or they give us permission in writing to sign the hotel contract for them, we withdraw from the running for the 2021 national encampment.

The National Encampment Site Committee and the Department of Missouri met the intention of the motion; however, the November 15, 2018 deadline was unattainable due to an unexpected requirement for another Allied Order to approve the hotel contract. The attendees at the Department Business Meeting were unaware of this requirement. The National Order and the Department of Missouri are committed to holding the 2021 National Encampment in St. Louis, Missouri, so suspension of the motion by Department Order is needed to remove a technicality with the deadline date restriction.

Ordered this 29th Day of November, 2018,

Attest:

Dale Crandell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

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

"South Carolina, Missouri, and Kentucky sent a rope to hang John Brown, but, the first two lacking strength, Kentucky had the everlasting disgrace of furnishing the rope to strangle the noblest man that ever lived in any age. "

From: *History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880. Vol. 2 Negroes as Slaves, as Soldiers, and as Citizens* by George Washington Williams



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

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DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 6
Series 2018-2019
3 December 2018

2021 National Encampment in Missouri Host Committee

The National Encampment in Missouri Host Committee (Host Committee) was established as a special committee by Department Order #5, Series 2017-2018 and extended by Department Order #2, Series 2018-2019 with the mission to submit a proposal to host a National Encampment in St. Louis. With the selection of the Department of Missouri by the National Order's National Encampment Site Committee to host the 2021 National Encampment in St. Louis, this special committee's mission is expanded to:

- Represent the Department to the National Order to plan and implement all activities associated with a National Encampment and outlined in the "Hosting a National Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic" guidebook.
- Represent the Department to other Allied Orders to plan and implement their activities following their guidelines.
- Act on behalf of the Department for all planning, approval, financial transactions, and purchases, subject to regular review and audit by the Department's Officers and Council.
- Provide regular reports at Department Encampments and Business Meetings.
- Appoint subcommittees and work teams as needed.

The Host Committee has a 1 July 2022 sunset. The Host Committee Chair may make any additional appointments he chooses. The Host Committee is encouraged to include other Allied Orders in their activities:

Chair: Robert Petrovic, PDC

Secretary-Treasurer: Walter Busch, PDC

Ordered this 3rd Day of December, 2018,

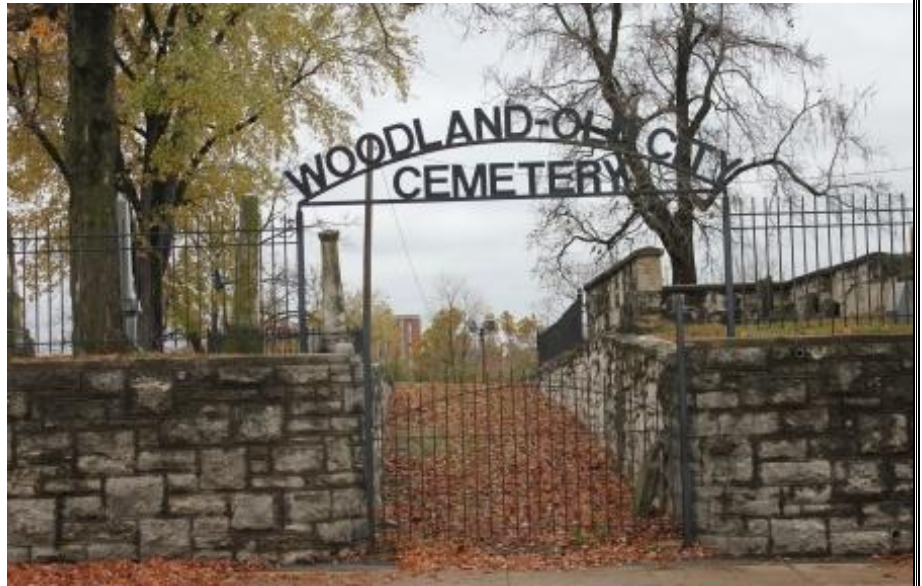
Attest:

Dale Crandell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

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

Stories of the 62nd USCT Buried at Woodland Cemetery, Jefferson City

Crooked, moss-covered and aged, a handful of veterans markers stood in the furthest corner just over a rise in Old City/Woodland Cemetery. They were the few in the segregated, public cemetery to honor African-American soldiers, who not only served in the Civil War but were part of the regiments which founded Lincoln University, Jefferson City. That was until the city's Cemetery Resources Board began drawing attention to the thousands of unmarked graves in the oldest public cemetery, the majority being African-Americans. Three years later, four new government markers have been installed for U.S. Colored Troops there and one for an officer. Another eight Civil War



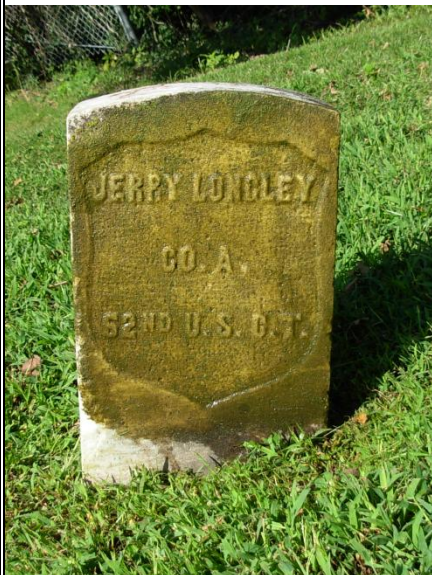
veterans – four USCT -- have been identified and work is underway to permanently mark their burials, as well.

While the cemetery board chairman, Nancy Thompson, was busy identifying those buried there without markers through death certificates, I was researching the lives of soldiers in the 62nd U.S. Colored Troops, founders of Lincoln along with the 65th USCT. By comparing her list of 750 burial names with my list of 1,250 soldiers' names, we were able to confirm nine 62nd USCT soldiers were buried there. Eight of the 13 veterans in this VA marker effort are from the 62nd – **Henry Carroll, Tillman Morse, Julius Caesar Jordan, Sylvester Gordon Emerson, Horace Alexander, Henry Bolton, John Holmes** and **James Nelson**. The other five Civil War veterans in this project are Lt. **Charles Warren Thomas**, 2nd Massachusetts Infantry; **James Monroe Jobe**, 10th Kansas Infantry; **Andreas Gundelfinger** and Cpl. **Adam Hirsch**, both with the 42nd EMM Regiment; and John **Roesen**, 1st Regiment USR Corps, Missouri Home Guards. The Jefferson City Cemetery Board plans to hold an event in the spring, once all 13 markers have been installed.

Thompson has identified 119 veterans, in total, associated with Woodland-Old City Cemetery, ranging from the Revolutionary War era through World War II. Of those, 104 are from the Civil War. Previous recognition efforts by community groups, including the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, have set stones for other known veterans buried there, such as patriot Christopher Casey, the local SAR chapter's namesake, or Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons, the SCV namesake. This current project is based entirely on new discovery of identities previously lost to history, requiring genealogical research and acquiring necessary paperwork to meet Veterans Administration requirements, including proof of burial, which was not that common until after 1910.

Seven of the soldiers in this marker project would have continued to go without markers. But, Thompson has rallied community support from the local Sons of Union Veterans Camp, the Jefferson City Veterans Council and the Jane Randolph Daughters of the American Revolution to purchase replica markers from a local business.

The only member of the 62nd USCT who had a marker at the cemetery was **Jerry Longley**. Born in Callaway County, he enlisted at age 20 in Jefferson City. He suffered pneumonia, small pox, diarrhea, "rec fever" and "int. fever" in the service. He traveled back to Jefferson City after the war with **James Henry** and **Henry Bolton**, both also buried at Old City/Woodland. But he was in "very poor health" at discharge. Longley claimed his stomach trouble was the result of wearing the cartridge belt. Before the war, he was a "stout and healthy man," said



65th USCT soldier **Logan Bennett**, who is buried at the adjacent Jefferson City National Cemetery. By the spring of 1867, Longley had to quit work all together.

Longley married America Branham, also buried at Old City-Woodland, in September 1866. Four of America's sons by first husband, John Ransom, served in the Union Army, including **Robert Branham** and **George Branham**, who served in the 68th USCT and also are buried at the Old City/Woodland Cemetery. Longley died in October 1867 of "misery of the head," which he had blamed on artillery fire. He left the house one morning to buy meat for breakfast at the market, where he was "taken with the blind staggers and fell in the street." He was brought home and died the next morning.

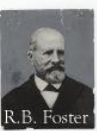
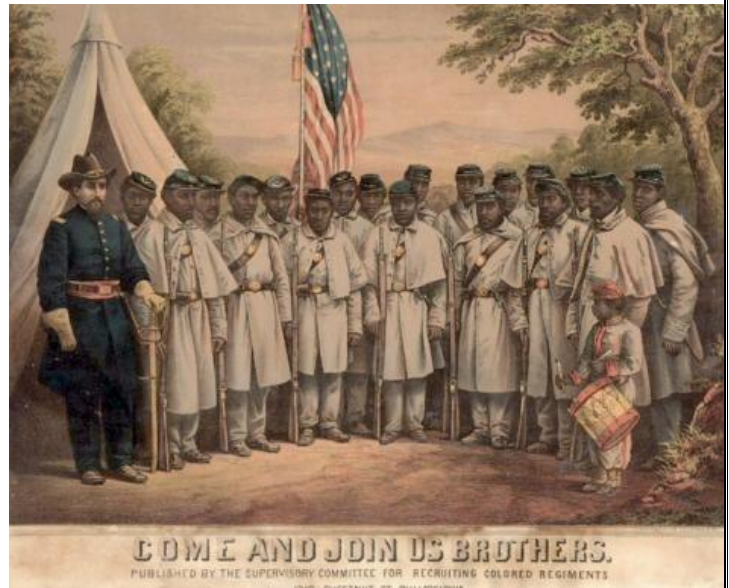
Other USCT soldiers with markers at Old City/Woodland Cemetery include **Frank Bolton**, who served in the 65th USCT; **Joseph Vaughn**, who enlisted with the 18th USCT, and **James Spencer**, who was with the 68th USCT. And several more USCT soldiers are buried in the adjacent Jefferson City National Cemetery. It is likely Lincoln University was part of their lives, if not through support or as students, at least part of their conversations for the future.

Lincoln University celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2016. Thompson and I coordinated with the school's ROTC program and its academics to enlist volunteers and support for the ongoing discovery of information about the old cemetery. The ROTC students spent several days clearing brush and cleaning stones in the African-American burial area. And the school's GIS program plotted marker locations in the same section. During the last few cemetery tours, Lincoln art professor Essex Garner has portrayed a USCT soldier, dressed in period Union uniform and carrying an Enfield musket borrowed from the Missouri Museum of Military History.

Uniquely positioned in Missouri, where teaching anyone of African descent was a crime in the years leading up to the Civil War, Lincoln University is the only remaining school founded by black soldiers. Fighting in the final official battle of the Civil War was the 62nd USCT's greatest military achievement. But the soldiers of that regiment received far more than a soldier's pay and military training. They were taught to read and write by their white officers, who felt it a duty to prepare them for citizenship, and gained a sense of dignity they wanted to share with their fellow freed slaves.



Being the first regiment of black soldiers mustered into service in Missouri, originally the 1st Missouri Regiment of African Descent, they were the only USCT regiment made up almost exclusively of Missourians, mostly from the Little Dixie region. So, they were well aware that teaching someone of color to read and write had been illegal and so had been denied to their family and friends they left behind in this state to serve in Louisiana and Texas for more than two years.



When it came time to muster out, the black soldiers and their white officers joined their money, along with those from the 65th USCT, to form a school for black students, young and old, to learn. **Lt. Richard Baxter Foster** and other officers carried the nearly \$6,000 in seed money first to St. Louis, where they found no hope for such an undertaking, and then to Jefferson City, which had been a safe haven for freed slaves under Union occupation. The idea was not welcome in the Capital City either, but Foster persevered to see the soldiers' dream through. In the fall of 1866, the first day of instruction saw two pupils, one being **Sgt. Henry Brown**. In January, when the idea emerged from a campfire meeting, Brown donated \$75, a great sum for an enlisted man. And he was a member of the initial committee sent by the regiment to establish the

school, even serving on the board of trustees while a student. By 1868, under the alias Henry Green, Sgt. Brown was teaching at a large school and preaching in the Marshall area.

Lincoln Institute became a school to prepare teachers. And before desegregation, Lincoln University housed the state journalism school and state law school for African Americans. The school today still stands for opportunity for all, as it is an open enrollment school. The soldiers' dream not only was fulfilled by meeting the contemporary need of their day, but continues to adapt to bring education into the 21st century. The school's founders, buried just blocks away from the campus, should be remembered for the legacy they began. The cemetery marker project will be a great gift. And, I intend to write a book telling the stories of this regiment, their dream and their individual lives after the war.

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The 62nd USCT was mustered in at Benton Barracks in St. Louis and then deployed in January 1864 to Port Hudson, Louisiana, and then Brazos Santiago, Texas. From there in May 1865, 250 soldiers and 13 officers of the 62nd were part of an expedition resulting in the Battles of Palmito Ranch and White's Ranch, which were the last actions of the Civil War. They served another 10 months before mustering out in March 1866.

Although the 62nd USCT has the distinction of being the only regiment composed nearly entirely of soldiers from Missouri, only about half of them were born there. More than a third were brought there by their owners from Virginia and Kentucky and a handful from Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maryland, Alabama

and South Carolina. One soldier each came from Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington D.C.

The owners lived primarily in the Little Dixie region. Cooper County sent 20 percent of the recruits followed by Boone County with 16 percent. Howard and Lincoln counties followed with less than 10 percent each. From Mid-Missouri counties, 33 were from Callaway, 20 from Cole, 17 from Moniteau, 2 from Miller and 2 from Osage. Most soldiers were the only slave of their master. Because Missouri remained loyal to the Union, the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply. Therefore, in 1867 hundreds of former Missouri slave owners were compensated \$300 for loss of "property" at voluntary enlistment.

The first enlistments for the 62nd were made Nov. 18, 1863, at the Troy and Boonville recruiting stations. The Boonville and Jefferson City stations had the highest number of recruits at 226 and 213, respectively. Troy, Lexington, Tipton, Macon and Chillicothe all saw more than 50. Sedalia, Pilot Knob, Mexico, Benton Barracks, Hermann, Warrensburg and Laclede received more than 10. And a few enlisted at St. Joseph, Rolla, Marshall and Fulton. The last Missouri enlistments were made Jan. 18, 1864, at Laclede, Marshall, Hermann and Benton Barracks. From March 1864 to January 1865, the 62nd USCT added 44 more soldiers in Louisiana at Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Morganza and New Orleans.

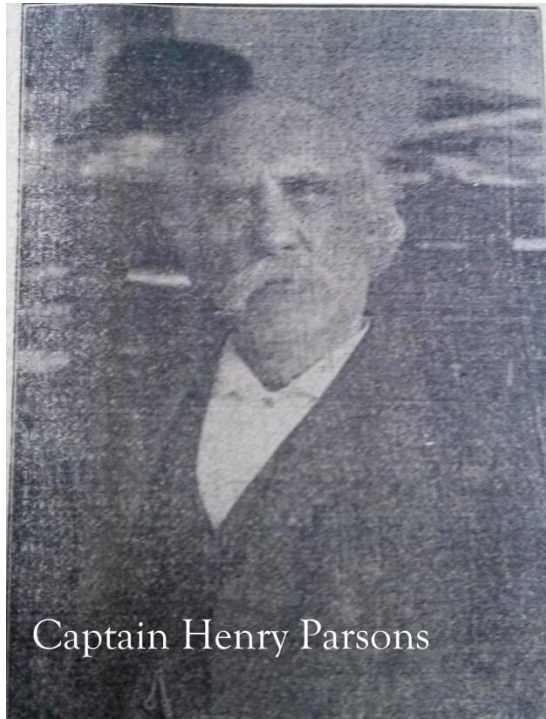
The most common age among recruits of the 62nd USCT, no surprisingly, was 18. But their ages ranged from 15 to 62. Many of the 187 soldiers discharged later were reported to have been much older than their recruitment papers said. A high majority of the 62nd soldiers were farmers at enlistment. However, 17 were

blacksmiths, 6 carpenters, 4 engineers, 4 cooks and others had been factory servants, a bricklayer, a shoemaker and a cooper.

Once enlisted, the former slaves gained their freedom. So, for more than 60 soldiers, who were enlisted and transported to Benton Barracks, but never mustered in, they still had their freedom. And there were 11 recruits who already were free at enlistment.

The 62nd USCT originally mustered in as the 1st Missouri Infantry of African Descent at Benton Barracks, where seven total regiments of black soldiers were mustered in. More than 8,000 black Missourians served in the Union Army, many leaving the state prior to the fall of 1863 to do so. The enlistment site for black soldiers was still being developed when the 62nd recruits arrived. They remained for about seven weeks, when hundreds of them spent some time at the post hospital. Just days before they left, the St. Louis Missouri Democrat reported that 11 soldiers, one black, and an officer were riding on a streetcar with civilians. When the conductor objected to the black soldier riding inside, the fellow soldiers all left the car rather than abandon their comrade.

During its service, the 62nd USCT had 36 white officers. All of the officers for the regiment were white. But not all of the enlisted men were black. A few white soldiers were enlisted from other regiments to serve in original non-commissioned officer roles and were eventually promoted to officers, when the black soldiers were promoted into the leadership roles, including commissary sergeant and sergeant major. Most of the lieutenants were enlisted



Captain Henry Parsons

men in white regiments, taking advantage of a chance for promotion. Many of the higher-ranking officers sought the opportunity to further their abolitionist views. Capt. Henry Parson, born in New York, joined the Union Home Guards in Knox County, Missouri, and later the 50th EMM. In October 1863, he was in command of the post at Palmyra, where the local sheriff had arrested federal officers for recruiting black Missourians to enlist across the river in Illinois. Parson was ordered to guard the jail, however, the officer was released by a pro-Union mob. Gov. Hamilton Gamble dismissed Parson without investigation or trial, despite militia testimony that he did his duty. He was appointed to the 62nd the next month.

The regiment left for New Orleans Jan. 22, 1864, marching across an ice-covered Mississippi River to travel by railroad to Cairo, Illinois, where they boarded the Steamboat Planet. Nine days after leaving Benton Barracks, at 6 a.m. the steamer entered a fog, ran into the river bank at St. James Parish, Louisiana, where a stove broke sinking the hurricane deck. The steamer sank in the icy river. But, no lives were lost and most of the equipage and ordnance was recovered. However, only 50 miles north of its destination, the regiment was ordered to travel back up river to Port Hudson.

They officially were organized into federal service as the 62nd USCT at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in March 1864. The conditions at Port Hudson were terrible, working and resting in the swamps, and drinking water from the same. When the regiment left for Morganza, Louisiana, they left 200 soldiers sick there and 171 died. Another 89 soldiers left behind at Benton Barracks also died. The regiment saw another 137 deaths at Louisiana hospitals in Morganza, Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The recorded cause of death for about half of the about 430 total from the regiment was simply “disease.” As was common, diarrhea or dysentery was the cause of death for about 20 percent. Fevers claimed another 15 percent. And another 15 percent died of anemia, dropsy, meningitis, jaundice or epilepsy. Two soldiers died of accidental gunshot wounds and one died of wounds received at the Battle of Palmito Ranch. And, one officer died at the Battle of Glasgow while home on leave.

Jefferson City’s **Henry Bolton** was among the soldiers who suffered the effects of scurvy and other diseases from service the rest of his life. In July 1864 at Fort Hutchison, Louisiana, his company had been assigned “excessive labor and exposure in trenches, standing waist deep in swamp water, under a hot sun or through storms of rain,” Capt. Fred Miller said. The only drinking water they had was swamp water or from the low-stage Mississippi River. Miller reported that all but a few in the company’s command were “attacked with diarrhea, malarial fever and other maladies.”

Bolton was born a slave to one of the best-known pioneer families in Cole County, Colonel Lewis Bolton, who owned a large property overlooking the Osage River, about 10 miles from the Capitol. He was promoted corporal at age 19 and served in the color guard. He was “a good, willing and efficient soldier and always ready to do his duty while I remained in command,” Capt. Miller said. After returning to Cole County, he was a farmhand for Frank Crandall, who said “he looked weak and emaciated and ... (was) in very delicate condition.” Bolton sometimes would be confined to his house for several weeks, particularly when the weather was hot. He and wife, Sara, had a daughter, Nellie. Secondly, he married Safronia in 1876 and by 1899 could only assist her with the washing somewhat. He died of kidney disease in 1905.

Other duties beyond soldiering included musicians, teamsters, carpenters, blacksmiths, butcher, baker, guide, tailor and servants to officers. Jefferson City’s **John Holmes**, originally a shoemaker, was the regiment’s butcher and **Tillman Morse**, who lived in the Capital City after the war, was a musician.

John Holmes arrived in Cole County before 1845 from Virginia. He was owned by James Minor, whose mansion stood on a hill now occupied by the Missouri State Penitentiary, at his enlistment in Jefferson City. He was an original corporal of Company F. But was reduced to ranks within nine months, mostly due to illness as the result of poisoning. He served at the Battle of Palmito Ranch and was the regimental butcher for a time. Holmes’ first wife, Polly, died without children in 1884. He married Emily Turner Estes in November 1886. He received a disability pension for varicose veins and later rheumatism. He died Oct. 6, 1894, of liver cancer.

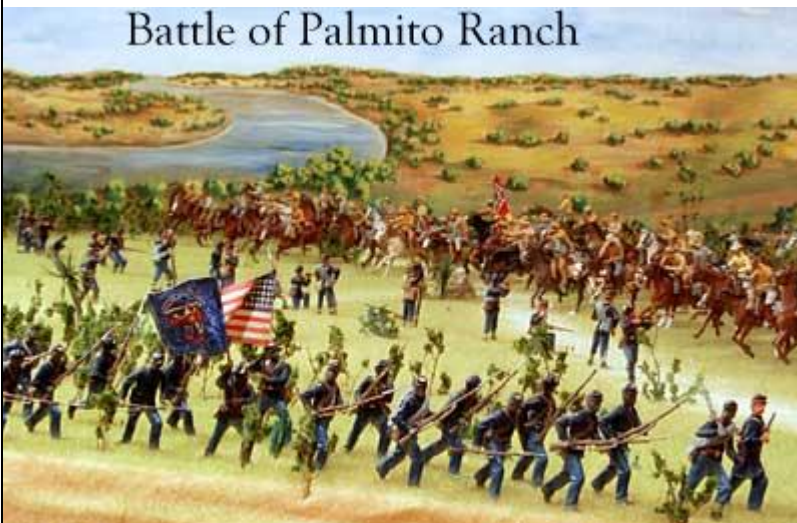
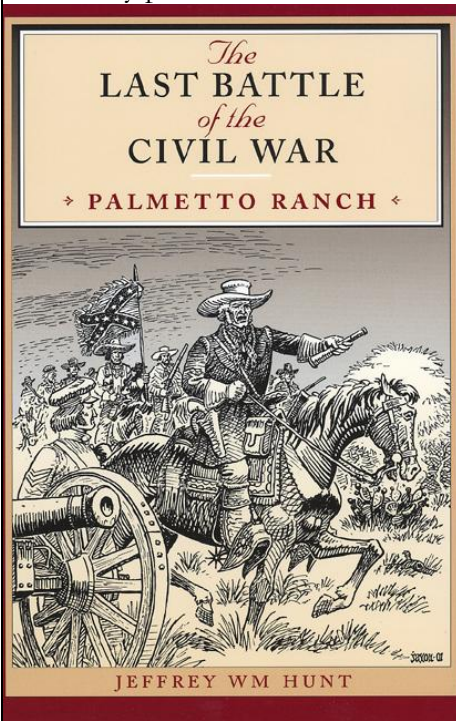
About 30 of the 62nd soldiers served as musicians, including **Tillman Morse**, who enlisted from Columbia in Jefferson City at the age of 15. He was sick much of 1864, including three months at the general hospital with typhoid fever and rheumatism, a result of “exposure and various hardships incident to army life.” He became a drummer in March 1865 and was such at the Battle of Palmito Ranch. He traveled back to Jefferson City with James Henry and Julius Caesar Jordan. He married Caroline Lewis in 1871 and they had at least eight children. He lived in the 400 block of Adams Street, where in 1910 he earned his “own income” to support his wife, mother-in-law and granddaughter. Every year for about three months, an attack of rheumatism would confine him to bed. He died of pneumonia July 9, 1916.

The 62nd soldiers mostly dug trenches and built or rebuilt fortifications in Louisiana and in Texas, where they were relocated in late 1865. They set up camp at Brazos Island, from which 250 soldiers and 13 officers were ordered to cross the Rio Grande at Boca Chica Pass May 12, 1865. The Civil War in the east had ended in

April, but in Texas war was not yet settled. Col. Theodore Barrett dispatched his soldiers along with other union regiments to take White’s Ranch, the railroad

terminus, which they heard was held by about 65

confederates. When the 62nd arrived, it had been abandoned. But the next morning, a rebel cavalry patrol brushed up against one of the 62nd’s skirmish lines. The 62nd took three southerners prisoner and headed on May 13 to Palmito Ranch, believed to be the base of operation for nearly 200 confederate cavalry. After a day of skirmishes back and forth, the 62nd and its



fellow union regiments were ordered to retreat back across the river.

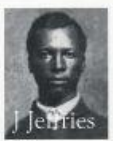
James Nelson, who moved to Jefferson City late in life, was promoted to corporal following his service at the Battle of Palmito Ranch. He was born in Louisa County, Virginia, about 1820 and relocated to Cooper County about 1843 with the Ragland family, one of the holders of the largest slave populations in Missouri at the start of the war. At age 43, he enlisted at Boonville. After the war, he was a farmer in Willow Fork, Moniteau County, where he lived with his wife, Hannah, and children, Belle and Ellen. By 1897, he lived on East McCarty Street in Jefferson City, working as a laborer and later as a cook at the Madison Hotel. He died in 1915.

Private Bill Redman, the regiment's only battle casualty, was wounded in the hip fighting off the pursuing rebels so his regiment could cross the narrow levy. The Kentucky-born 20-year-old who had enlisted from Pilot Grove died of his wounds three weeks later. Sgt. Lafayette Shields, described as a sound and hearty man of extraordinary shrewdness and intelligence, reliable and truthful, had been in charge of a skirmish line at White's Ranch when a musketball struck him in the middle of the left shoulder. The round was removed that night. The next day, he was struck in his right hip during the 62nd's retreat from Palmito Ranch. Yet, he kept fighting until he was wounded a third time in his right knee. Without an ambulance, two comrades assisted him walking the six miles back to Brazos Island. At least three others were wounded. Even more were recognized for their gallantry in battle, like Sgt. Isham Boggs who was promoted to first sergeant for his "gallantry in action" and later was transferred to the NCO staff as commissary sergeant. Two enlisted men were taken as POWs. Although prisoner exchanges had broken down the year before, because the confederates did not want to treat black soldiers as POWs, the 62nd's David Clark and Allen Stale were treated legitimately and exchanged 10 days later.

By July 1865, the 62nd had been relocated to Fort McIntosh, near Brownsville, Texas, where they stayed until mustering out. Of the 1,290 soldiers in the 62nd, 430 died, 187 were discharged, 90 lack additional information, 61 were not mustered in, 12 deserted and 64 were mustered out at consolidation in January 1866; leaving only 324 who mustered out March 31, 1866. The army provided transportation back to St. Louis, where they had mustered in. Most returned, if only briefly, to the counties where they had lived before the war.

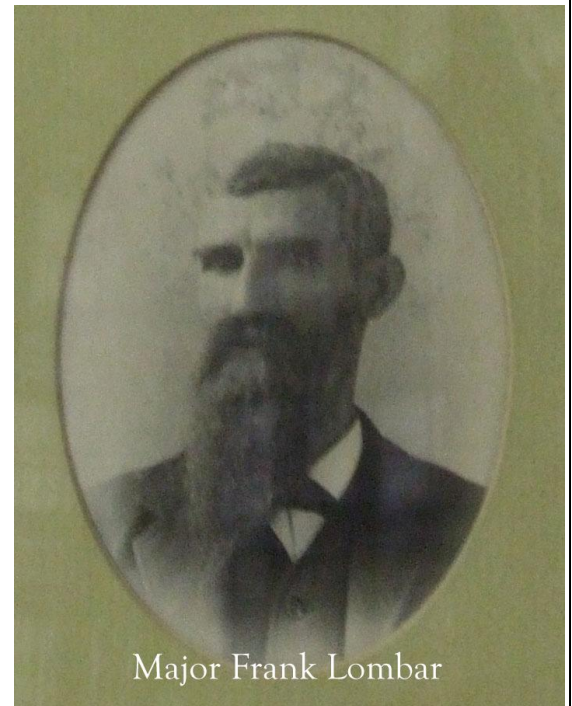
For several, one stop would be Lincoln Institute. The task of first principal-teacher and establishment of the institution fell to Lt. Richard Baxter Foster, who had been a teacher before war, as well as an abolitionist riding with John Brown at Fort Titus in Kansas. He stayed six years seeing Lincoln Institute through to its first permanent building, later called "Founders Hall." Then, he pursued his own dream of missions, starting dozens of Congregationalist churches in Kansas and Oklahoma, even preaching the first sermon after the Oklahoma territory was open for settlement.

Within weeks of the school opening in a dilapidated shack, hundreds of learners were finding their way to Lincoln Institute. Several 62nd soldiers attended the school in its early days, including



John Jeffries, who was sergeant major when the regiment mustered out. He was student and teacher at Lincoln until 1872, then moved to Rolla where he taught at Lincoln School for 15 years, before opening his own laundry business.

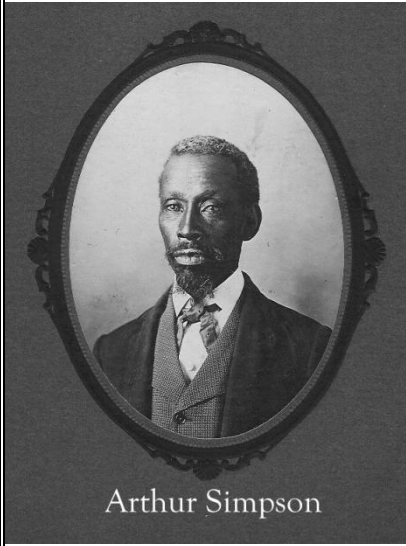
Officers also remained committed to Lincoln's success. **Major Frank Lombar** was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives for the 1870 session from Miller County, allowing him to vote for the bill instituting state aid to Lincoln Institute for teacher training. As a soldier, he commanded his company with the 33rd Missouri Volunteer Infantry at the Battle of Helena, Arkansas. As a citizen, he built one of the county's most majestic homes and was its first druggist. And, Capt. John Gott, after establishing himself as a tobacco manufacturer in Boonville, served on the school's board of trustees. Also serving with the 33rd Missouri Volunteers at the Battle of Helena, Gott was noted for "conspicuous bravery in the face of enemy fire," for rolling barrels of water and whiskey to men engaged in battle.



Major Frank Lombar

Not only did 62nd soldiers spend time in the Lincoln classroom, but many had descendants who attended in later generations. Private Buck Shelby was discharged early due to disability, but his granddaughter and great-granddaughters attended Lincoln from Sedalia and spent their careers as teachers.

A few 62nd soldiers went on to be Buffalo soldiers in the west. George Adams joined the 9th US Cavalry after serving as a fifer in the Battle of Palmito Ranch. Robert Price served in the 38th US Infantry, stationed in the New Mexico territory guarding the transcontinental railroad construction.



Arthur Simpson

From among 340 known post-war occupations, 15 entered the ministry, like **Arthur Simpson** who organized Simpson Chapel AME Church in rural Callaway County in 1881, serving as its first pastor and donating the land for the church and cemetery, where he was buried. Mostly they were farmers and laborers, but they also took jobs as teamsters, miners, porter, janitors, blacksmiths, carpenters, boatmen, barbers, factory workers, stonemasons, teachers and gardeners.

Dozens were part of the Exoduster movement into Kansas. And others ended in Kansas, as residents at Leavenworth veterans hospital. Granville Lewis moved from Ray County to Graham County, Kansas by 1880. From Nicodemus, he was nominated for county sheriff in 1880 and before the town fully organized, he served as an “informal justice of the peace, presiding over the first legal dispute. William Mason worked 40 years for the railroad at Lawrence, Kansas, promoting from laborer to brakeman to porter. And Sgt. Monroe Wilcoxson, who was the first black soldier to be promoted commissary sergeant and the first to be promoted acting quartermaster sergeant, was a coal laborer in Emporia, Kansas.

Last-known addresses, so far, have revealed 47 who lived in Cooper County, 38 in St. Louis County, 26 in Boone County, 21 in Pettis County, 19 in Jackson County, 15 in Illinois, 14 in Johnson County, 13 in Lafayette County, 13 Lincoln County, 10 in Pike County and 10 in Ray County.

Many were respected members of their community; they joined Grand Army of the Republic camps, Masons and other civic groups, churches and their local Republican party. And a few saw sad days after their service. Only about 200 burials have been identified among the about 680 who were mustered out.

The Rev. Richard Rush was the first commander of the Negro Soldiers of the Civil War of Missouri, helping organize early reunions at Pertle Springs, Warrensburg. Lafayette Shields was a charter member of the Lexington masonic lodge and was the first black man there to run for public office, serving as deputy constable in 1872.

Flavius Brooks became a successful barber and entrepreneur in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joseph Higginson was interviewed in 1937 for the Library of Congress’ “US interviews with former slaves.” Elijah Vaughan’s estate at his widow’s death became part of a notable state legal case establishing that children born in slavery had the right to inherit. George Calvin Wyatt Martin was the longest-living Union veteran in Warren County, dying at age 106 in 1937. Harrison Diggs returned to Columbia, where he had been owned by the third University of Missouri president, to work several more decades as a janitor on campus.

Not all of the 62nd soldiers saw success in life after the war. Sgt. Nelson Burgamire, an original first sergeant who served most of his time as a duty clerk at regimental headquarters, “was hung to a tree a few miles away (from Boonville), for being too intimate with a white woman” in 1868. Christopher Fulkerson drowned in the Missouri River before 1870. Jefferson City’s **Horace Alexander** hung himself with a rope inside his Jefferson City shanty in 1873, after being implicated in the murder of a railroad boss. Wyatt Rowlett eventually went insane, the result of the bullet

left in his spine following the Battle of Palmito Ranch. And Richard Yancy confessed to murdering an old black man near Moberly and was hung by a mob of 50 heavily armed men.

As for the remaining 62nd veterans buried at Old City-Woodland Cemetery, **James Henry** was “an aged and respected negro and civil war veteran. He was born in



Henry Carroll and wife's Graves



Franklin County and was a farmer in Moniteau County at his enlistment. After the war, he used the alias **Henry Carroll** and worked as a laborer, carpenter and janitor. He and wife Catharine had personal property valued at more than \$3,500 in 1870. He died July 25, 1916, of valvular heart lesions.

Henry Harrington likely is buried in Old City/Woodland Cemetery, too. He was born in Louisiana then lived in Alabama before Boone County. He enlisted in Jefferson City and served as a guard at the post quartermaster's office for a few months. After the war, he returned to Jefferson City and provided affidavits in pension claims for Julius Caesar Jordan and Tillman Morse. He filed his own pension claim in 1885. He did some street work with Jordan. And he was still living in Jefferson City in 1896.

Dozens of 62nd soldiers were discharged early due to disability, including **Sylvester Gordon Emerson**. He enlisted at age 27 from Boone County in Jefferson City. He was sick during most of 1864 and was discharged in December. He married Ellen Ridgeway in 1860, "in the custom of slaves," and legally in 1867. They had at least five children. They lived in the 400 block of Main Street, later 400 block of Alley, the 400 block of McCarty Street and finally the 400 block of Miller. He died of lobar pneumonia April 24, 1915.

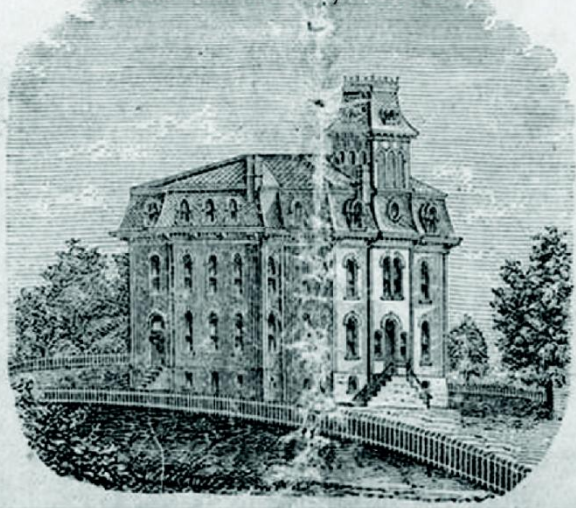
And, **Julius Caesar Jordan** was born in North Carolina and then worked on Charles Bolton's farm along the Moreau River, 6 miles southwest of Jefferson City. At age 13, he began working the Callaway County farm of William Jordan, who married Bolton's daughter, Martha. He was "active and stout" when he enlisted at Jefferson City, remembering "several applicants were refused as not being physically qualified." Hundreds of 62nd soldiers died of disease, diarrhea and fevers while at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in the spring of 1864. Caesar survived. But that fall, they camped in swamps that were "quite unhealthy," according to Tillman Morse, a fellow 62nd soldier also buried at Old City/Woodland Cemetery. After that experience, Jordan was sick with chills and fever for several days, which would recur.

Nevertheless, he was promoted corporal and served at the Battle of Palmito Ranch, while suffering the chills and fever. He was promoted sergeant following the battle "for gallantry on the battlefield." He also developed a swollen jaw and pain in the right side of his heart. Yet, he left the hospital July 4, 1865, to help hoist the American flag on Independence Day. Although his name was put in for discharge due to disability. "They did not want me discharged, as he stated I am a good soldier," he said. But he did little work as a result of his misery of the head. "He was an active man, always ready for duty," said Henry Harrington, another 62nd soldier likely buried at Old City/Woodland Cemetery. And Nat Douglass, a 62nd soldier buried at Columbia Cemetery, described him as "wiry as a cat."

Jordan returned to Jefferson City with Tillman Morse, who knew him to suffer with back pain, rheumatism and head pain. For a couple of year, he was a porter at the Tennessee Hotel and then worked odd jobs around town. He married Ellen Allen in 1870 at what became Second Baptist Church. For about five years in the early 1870s, he worked riverboats in East St. Louis, Illinois. But each fall he succumbed to the chills and fever, working in



Lincoln University Memorial Hall



the Mississippi River bottoms. About 1881, he became a watchman for Jefferson City Tribune editor Henry W. Ewing and later a gardener and carriage driver. He also worked for the railroad and on Osage River improvements for a time. "He was an able-bodied man up to about (1889), since then his health is run down so he can't do more than one half an able-bodied man's work," Morse said. He married Emily Baker in 1890, living in the 600 block of West Main, then in the 600 block of Lafayette, when he worked for the Central Broom Company, and finally in the 1000-block of Dunklin Street. He died Jan. 25, 1913, of a cerebral hemorrhage and chronic Bright's disease.



Photo credit: Michelle Brooks – Jefferson City Cemetery Board Chairman Nancy Thompson discusses the African American burials at Old City-Woodland Cemetery with Lincoln University administration and ROTC leaders.

Michelle Brooks is editor of the California Democrat, California, Mo. She is available to speak to local groups about her findings and may be reached at showmereporter@yahoo.com. A GoFundMe account, "Researching the 62nd USCT" has been set up to help in the research costs at <https://www.gofundme.com/researching-the-62nd-usct?r01-154500095938->

[132b1dec5f34420c&pc=ot_co_campmgmt_w.](https://www.gofundme.com/researching-the-62nd-usct?r01-154500095938-)

Photo Credits for the above article.

- ARTHUR VIVION SIMPSON – Photo credit: Lincoln University Archive – After the war, 62nd USCT soldier Arthur Vivian used the alias Arthur Simpson and organized, provide the land for and served as the first pastor of the Simpson Chapel AME Church and Cemetery in rural Callaway County.
- BENTON BARRACKS DRAWING – Photo credit: Library of Congress – The 62nd USCT mustered in as the 1st Missouri Infantry of African Descent at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, the first of seven total regiments of black soldiers mustered in there.
- BOOK COVER PALMITO RANCH – “The Last Battle of the Civil War: Palmetto Ranch” by Jeffrey William Hunt
- CAPT HENRY R PARSONS – Photo credit: Findagrave – Capt. Henry Parson put his abolitionist views into action when he was appointed an officer with the 62nd USCT.
- CARROLL ANGELINE HENRY – Photo credit: Nancy Thompson – Thanks to the Jefferson City Cemetery Board’s efforts to install grave markers for soldiers with unmarked graves at Old City-Woodland Cemetery, Henry Carroll now has a stone next to his wife.
- CARROLL HENRY – Photo credit: Nancy Thompson – Henry Carroll is one of the eight 62nd USCT soldiers who will have a grave marker, thanks to the Jefferson City Cemetery Board’s efforts.
- FRANK E LOMBAR – Photo credit: Miller County Historical Society – Major Frank Lombar was an officer with the 62nd USCT and then was able as a state representative to support the soldiers’ dream with a vote for state aid to Lincoln Institute for teacher training.
- JOHN JEFFRIES 1860s – Photo credit: Lincoln University archive – Sgt. Maj. John Jeffries was a student and teacher at Lincoln Institute after mustering out of the 62nd USCT.
- JORDAN JULIUS C - Photo credit: Nancy Thompson – (Julius) Caesar Jordan is one of the eight 62nd USCT soldiers who will have a grave marker, thanks to the Jefferson City Cemetery Board’s efforts.
- LITTLE DIXIE – Photo credit: The Civil War Museum – Nearly all of the 62nd USCT soldiers were recruited from the Little Dixie region of Missouri.
- MEMORIAL HALL – Photo credit: Lincoln University Archive – The first permanent building for Lincoln Institute was completed in 1872 and dedicated by several members of the 62nd USCT.
- MORSE TILLMAN - Photo credit: Nancy Thompson – Tillman Morse is one of the eight 62nd USCT soldiers who will have a grave marker, thanks to the Jefferson City Cemetery Board’s efforts.
- OLD CITY LU OVERALL – Photo credit: Michelle Brooks – Jefferson City Cemetery Board Chairman Nancy Thompson discusses the African American burials at Old City-Woodland Cemetery with Lincoln University administration and ROTC leaders.
- PALMITO RANCH TEXAS – Photo credit: Texas State Historical Association – The 62nd USCT sent 13 officers and 250 enlisted men on a foraging mission that resulted in the last battles of the civil war at White’s Ranch and Palmito Ranch.
- RECRUITING POSTER – Photo credit: Library of Congress – More than 8,000 Missourians served in the Union Army, many leaving the state prior to the fall of 1863 to do so.
- RICHARD BAXTER FOSTER 1860s – Photo credit: Lincoln University Archive – Formally trained as a teacher in the east, Richard Baxter Foster road with John Brown at Fort Titus, Kansas, before joining the Union army and eventually volunteering as an officer with the 62nd USCT. He invested six years following the war to see the soldiers’ dream of a school for freed slaves as the first principal of Lincoln Institute. Afterward, he pursued his own dream as a Congregationalist missionary to Kansas and Oklahoma.
- STONE JERRY LONGLEY – Photo credit: Michelle Brooks – Jerry Longley was the only 62nd USCT soldier to have a VA marker at Old City-Woodland Cemetery, prior to the Jefferson City Cemetery Board’s efforts to install 13 additional veterans markers.
- WOODLAND OLD CITY CEMETERY – Photo credit: Michelle Brooks – The Jefferson City Cemetery Board will install 13 markers for Union veterans, whose burial had been unmarked, at Old City-Woodland Cemetery. A dedication even is planned for the spring.

BENTON BARRACKS

From the editor

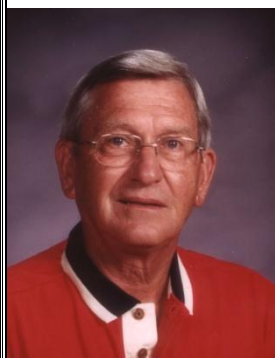
Benton Barracks is mentioned in the previous article and many mustering reports in the Trans-Mississippi. Nowadays the site is known as Fairgrounds Park located at the corner of Grand and Natural Bridge in St. Louis, where I watched a drug transaction go down about 5 years ago. But what did it look like during the war. Here is one soldier's description.

From "*The Story of a Common Soldier of Army Life in the Civil War, 1861-1865*" by Leander Stillwell:

The shape of Benton Barracks, as I now remember, was a big oblong square. The barracks themselves consisted of a continuous connected row of low frame buildings, the quarters of each company being separated from the others by frame partitions, and provided with two rows of bunks around the sides and ends. At the rear of the quarters of each company was the company kitchen. It was a detached, separate frame structure, and amply provided with accommodations for cooking, including a brick furnace with openings for camp kettles, pots, boilers and the like. Both barracks and kitchen were comfortable and convenient, and greatly superior to our home-made shacks at Carrollton. The barracks inclosed a good sized tract of land, but its extent I do not now remember. This space was used for drilling and parades, and was almost entirely destitute of trees. The commander of the post, at that time, was Colonel Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, an old regular army officer, and who had been a noted western explorer in his younger days. I frequently saw him riding about the grounds. He was a little dried-up old Frenchman, and had no military look about him whatever. All the same, he was a man who had, as a soldier, done long and faithful service for his adopted country. Should you ever want to post up on him (if you have not already done so), read "*Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West,*" by Washington Irving. You will find it deeply interesting."

AUTHORS OF THE MISSOURI SUVCW Continued

Walt Larson, Wilhelmi Camp #17



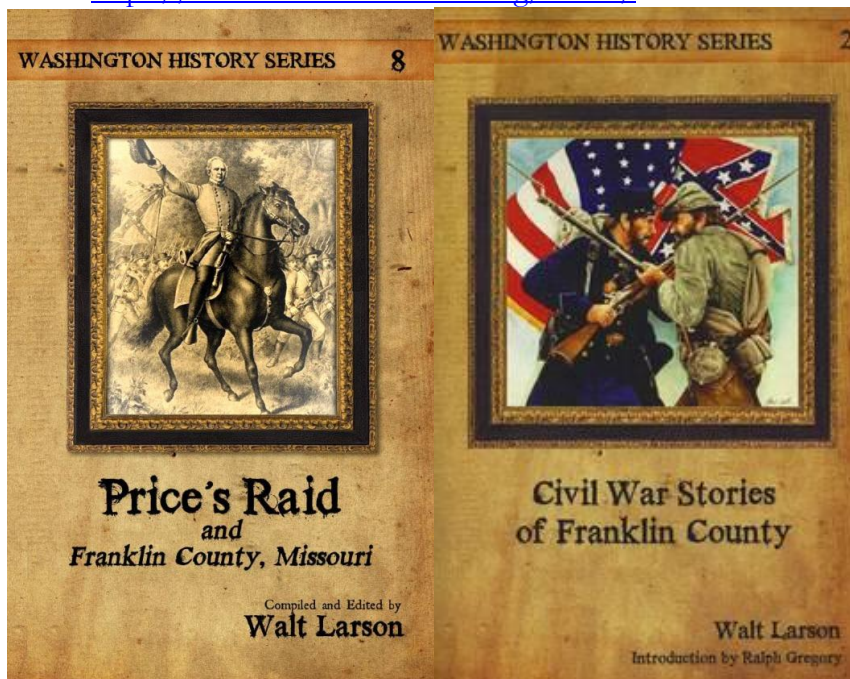
Walt has several books available at <https://www.washmohistorical.org/books/>.

Here is information on the two Civil War he wrote. Two non-Civil War books include one is on Franz Schwarzer, King of the Zither Manufacturing and the other a history of the

Owens family of Washington, MO. If you go to this site, there are other Civil War books and histories about Franklin County.

Civil War Stories of Franklin County

\$15.00 This volume is a unique compilation of Civil War stories that happened in Franklin County, bordering the southernmost section of the Missouri River, just outside St. Louis. Many



accounts are first-hand and vividly depict the fear and brutality soldiers experienced, as well as the bravery they showed, risking their lives to save their loved ones and communities. Whether or not you are a Civil War history devotee, this book is a compelling read.

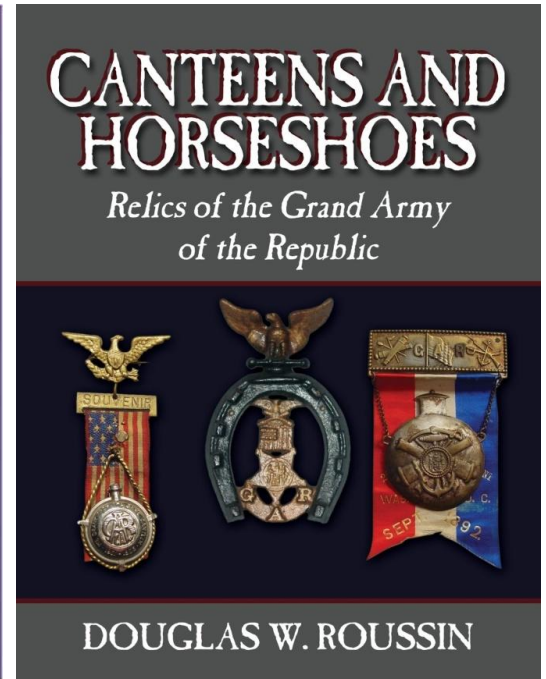
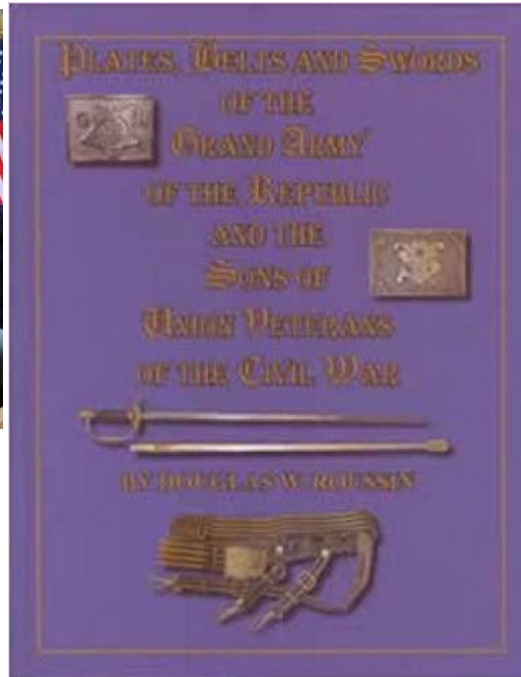
Price's Raid and Franklin County, Missouri

\$15.00 From early summer through September of 1864, the citizens of Franklin County, Missouri, believed, or hoped, the Confederates would go to western Missouri or east to St. Louis. October 1, 1864, showed that to be a forlorn hope as the Confederates entered the county all along its southern border," according to the cover text. The Civil War came to the county with startling impact. For four days, the county was overrun with ill-dressed Confederate soldiers who felt it was their right to take whatever they desired. Sixty persons were killed during those four days. Every horse or mule that could be found was taken and stores and homes were emptied of needed supplies and items of value. Many Franklin County men were conscripted, against their will, into the army of General Sterling Price.

Doug Roussin, PCC, Fletcher Camp #47



Doug has two books currently out. Both concern artifacts of the Grand Army of the Republic and other Allied Orders. Both have tons of illustrations and for the



person seeking artifacts in antique stores and auctions give a general idea of what the worth of items. What's rare, what is common? Check them out and see. For the most part, gone are the days of getting a complete good condition GAR medal for \$5.00, but deals are still out there. Doug's books give you the understanding to better haggle over price. Many of you read his *Collector's Corner* articles in the *Unionist*. They give you a good feel for artifacts found in the field. These books definitely help you as you browse the stores. *Canteens* is paperback and sells for under \$21 on Amazon, while the book on buckles, plates and swords of the GAR costs just under \$30.00 in hardback. His books can be ordered at

https://www.amazon.com/s/ref=dp_byline_sr_book_1?ie=UTF8&text=Douglas+W.+Roussin&search-alias=books&field-author=Douglas+W.+Roussin&sort=relevancerank



According to the *Southeast Missourian*, the Cape Girardeau newspaper, a statue honoring the US Colored Troops will be placed on the grounds of the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas sometime probably this next year. Fundraising has already covered the costs of casting the statue, but some more is needed to post this sentry at its post.

From the January 10, 1904, *Denver Post*:

Oldest Living Twins in the U.S.



Boulder, Colo., Jan. 9 – Boulder enjoys the unique distinction of being the home of one of the oldest twin brothers in the United States, or perhaps the world. He is Col. James M. Neville and his exact counterpart in name, age, appearance and circumstances of life is Col. Henry O. Neville of Ridgway.

HENRY O. AND JAMES NEVILLE, AGED 88 YEARS.

The oldest twins in the United States, and perhaps in the world. James M.

Neville lives at Boulder and Henry O. at Ridgway, Colo.

They were born in Barron county, Kentucky, June 25, 1815. Their lives have run in almost the same channel and at the ripe old age of 88, each is hale and hearty, prosperous landmarks of their respective communities.

Never in the family histories of the world have two men borne a more close resemblance to each other and never have two men's life histories been so nearly identical.

At the age of 18, they moved to Hart county, Kentucky, where they resided until 1859. Henry O. Neville was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and First regiment, Twentieth brigade of the Kentucky militia in 1845, and was also given a commission from the governor of Kentucky as first lieutenant of Company H, Fourth Kentucky volunteers and served in the Mexican war.

They moved to Harrison county, Missouri, later in this year, and continued to reside there until they removed to Colorado in recent years. At this time they were both handsome, distinguished looking men and as much alike that each was being constantly mistaken for the other.

The course of their lives has been strangely identical. They married sisters, Rhoda and Lilly Ann Brooks, both of whom are deceased. Each raised a family of ten children and each family furnished soldiers for the Union army in the Civil War. Both served as judges of the Harrison county court and both served in the Missouri state legislature. Henry O. from 1854 to 1856 and James M. from 1858 to 1860 and from 1880 to 1882.

During the Civil War Henry O. was a colonel in the Missouri state militia and James M. was a colonel in the Missouri enlisted militia. In religion both are and always have been Baptists. In their early days both were Henry Clay Whigs. At the breaking out of the Civil War both identified themselves with the Republicans, to whom both remain faithful.

Their grandfather was James Neville, a Virginian. He served as a private in the Revolutionary War. While still a young man he removed to Kentucky and was a close friend of Daniel Boone. He afterwards followed the tide of civilization westward and settled in Barron county in the Green river country. He lived to be 99 years and eight months of age.

Their father, William Neville, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and lived in Kentucky until his death, which occurred at the age of 88.

Henry O. Neville of Boulder has five living generations residing in the city.

Corporal Henry Platt Pearsall and the “Forlorn Hope”

By Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC



Among the many brothers in blue with connections to Missouri who received the Medal of Honor in the American Civil War, several received their award for conspicuous service during the Vicksburg campaign in the late spring and summer of 1863. A majority of these were recognized for their deeds in a single charge; in fact, no single military action in U.S. military history has precipitated more such recognitions of courageous acts than the pre-siege attack on Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 22nd of May 1863. The citation on these awards: “gallantry in the charge of the volunteer storming party,” understates the precarious situation in which these men volunteered to place themselves to achieve victory for Union forces.

Corporal Henry Platt Pearsall of Company C, 30th Ohio Infantry, was one of seventy-eight volunteers who received the Medal of Honor for gallantry as part of an advance force charged with placing boards and logs across an eight-foot-wide, water-filled ditch and ladders on 17-foot-high earthen walls to prepare the way for a Union attack on the “Stockade Redan,” a particularly troublesome section of the Confederate defensive line. This “storming party,” as it was officially designated, later became unofficially nicknamed the “Forlorn Hope.”

In three detachments of 50 unmarried men each, the 150 chosen men of 300 volunteers from Tennessee’s 15th Army Corps, 2nd Division, began their fateful mission. With two men to a log under intense enemy fire, the first detachment crossed 1,000 yards of open ground to lay the groundwork across the ditch for plank bridges. Their casualties were so heavy that the storming party was unable to complete the bridges as too few log bearers survived to deliver their essential cargo. In his article on *Ohio’s “Forlorn Hope” Medal of Honor Heroes*, brother Frederic C. Lynch of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War notes that 85% of the 150-volunteer storming party were killed or seriously wounded in the charge of May 22, 1863.

Brigadier General Hugh Ewing, under whose colors the storming party attempted their unsuccessful task,

Aged Civil War Veteran Dies

Farmington and vicinity sustained the loss of one of its best-known and most highly respected old citizens in the passing of “Grandpa” Pearsall at his home near Farmington at 8 o’clock on Thursday evening, following an illness of several months. Aged 89 years, 5 months and 18 days. Funeral services were conducted at the Pendleton Baptist Church at two o’clock Saturday afternoon by his pastor, Rev. Joel Lewis. Interment was at the Pendleton Cemetery.

Henry Platt Pearsall was born in Wilkesville, Ohio, on December 27, 1841, son of the late Ira and Margaret Smith Pearsall. In January 1867 he was united in marriage to Martha Ann Parks who preceded him in death on June 2, 1913. A daughter, Maggie passed away at the age of 13 months. He is survived by one son, Ira L. Pearsall and one daughter, Ruth Jane (Mrs. R. L. Welker) of Farmington, also seven grand children.

In the spring of 1861 when the first call for three year volunteers came he enlisted with Company “C” 30th regiment of Ohio. His company was sent to Wheeling, West Virginia. The first skirmish in which he took part was at Corning-Fox-Fair. After this followed the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain and Vicksburg.

At Vicksburg, Miss., in 1863 in the battle of Vicksburg the call was made for volunteers to attack the fortifications. He was one of the one-hundred sixty-two to volunteer. After hard fighting, under the leadership of General Grant, the victory was theirs. He was among those wounded. During this battle his cap was shot from his head. For bravery shown here Congress awarded him a medal for gallantry and he received the rank of Corporal on May 22, 1863.

His Company was then placed under command of General Sherman and they began the famous 2,000 mile march thru Kentucky and Tennessee. During this March they fought 100 days to gain 100 miles. They next fought at Corinth, Chattanooga and Rocky Face Ridge. Immediately after crossing the Elk River in Tennessee the bridge over which they crossed collapsed.

He had re-enlisted for 3 years and the last battle in which he took part was at Bentonville, N. C. He had served his country for 4 1-2 years, being discharged in September 1865 at Little Rock.

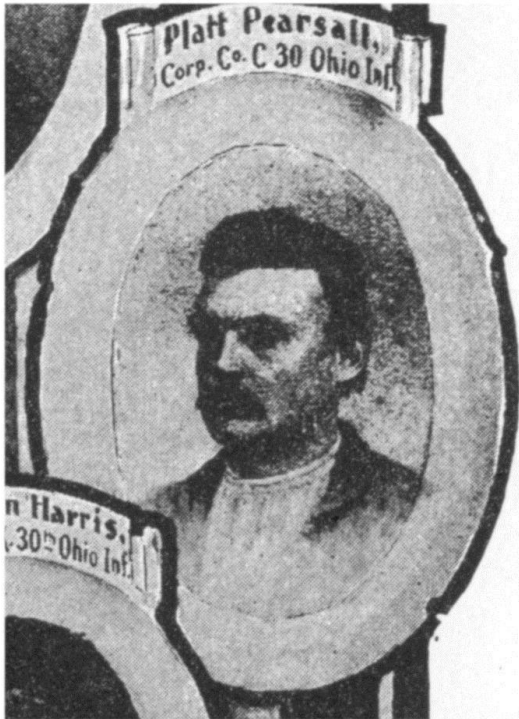
After the close of the Civil War in the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri to make his home. He was the last member of his father’s family, his last brother having died about 3 years ago.

In 1874 he united with the Pendleton Baptist Church and remained a faithful member until death.

The farm on which he died had been purchased in 1866 and had remained his home when first coming to Missouri from that time. He was very alert to things pertaining to his country and much concerned about his family. Truly a good man has passed out from the community, but the influence of his life remains as a benediction to his family and to all who came in contact with it.



had nothing but praise for these brave volunteers under his command: "The troops bore themselves throughout with gallantry and spirit. Their general commanding believes nothing but the broken and entangled nature of the ground over which they charged, with a want of previous knowledge of its condition, prevented them from successfully entering the enemy's works."



Doe Run, Missouri, is a small rural community in southeast Missouri which formed in the 1880s as a lead-mining town. In 1931, it became the final resting place of Corporal Pearsall following his death at age 89. Unlike so many of his comrades, Corporal Pearsall survived the bloodshed of the American Civil War and returned to civilian life. His U.S. Veterans Administration pension payment card lists him as an invalid, having suffered a gunshot wound to his right arm. A newspaper obituary fills in some of the more mundane details of his life: he married Martha Ann Parks, who preceded him in death on June 2, 1913; he had three children, two of which survived him; he died on the same farm in Missouri he had made his home since 1866.

The Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) work tirelessly to keep the memory of soldiers like Corporal Henry Platt Pearsall alive. From articles such as the aforementioned piece written by brother Lynch to gravesite dedications and memorial ceremonies, the SUVCW recognizes the sacrifices made by Union soldiers who

survived as well as the ultimate sacrifice made by those who perished to preserve the United States of America. March 25th marks National Medal of Honor Day, set aside by Congress in 1990 to honor those throughout history who have received this nation's highest honor. To observe 2019's National Medal of Honor Day with the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, contact Past Department Commander Randal A. Burd, Jr. at raburdjr@gmail.com.

NAME: <u>Pearsall, Platt</u>				ACT OF MAY 11, 1912 (3-P. A. 1.)			
Certificate No. <u>157820</u>		ARMY INVALID.		Law: GENERAL LAW		ACT OF MAY 1, 1920	
Service: <u>Co. C 30 Ohio Inf.</u>							
Disability: <u>Gun shot arm</u>							
ISSUES.							
CLASS.	RATE.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE.	CLASS.	RATE.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE.
		14 <u>30</u>	Dec. 1889 <u>3 Oct. 1890</u>	Inc.	30	<u>Dec 27, 1916</u>	<u>Jan 8, 1917</u>
		ACT OF MAY 11, 1912			40	JUN 10 1918	
		14 <u>30</u>	<u>11 Dec 1912</u>	Inc.	50	May 1, 1920	
Fees:							
Transferred from: <u>TOPEKA, KANSAS.</u>				Transferred to:			
Died:				Bureau notified:			
Remarks:							
Former Roll No. <u>1107</u>				Home:			

CAMP DISPATCHES

Grant Camp

Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher Marker Dedication

Bellefontaine Cemetery was the site of the Governor's Marker Dedication for Missouri's 20th Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, 1865-1869. Fletcher was born in Herculaneum, MO, January 21, 1827 and died in Washington, D.C., March 25, 1899. He was a Union Brevet General of the Civil War, survivor of Libby Prison, the emancipator of Missouri's slaves, and a very significant figure in Missouri politics. Bellefontaine Cemetery is the final resting place for eight Missouri Governors. Dr. Stephen Huss, Thomas C. Fletcher historian and author, spoke at the dedication.

Grant Camp sponsored a grave marker dedication for Francis Xavier Hildebrand, private Co. B 21st Illinois Infantry, ancestor of our Greg Wolk. The event was held on 11/18/18 at St. Monica's Catholic Cemetery, Creve Coeur, MO. The event MC was PDC John Avery. Lt. Martin Aubuchon of our SVR unit lead the SVR members. Members of the Wilhelmi and Fletcher Camps also participated in the event. The Wolk Family is pictured below right.



On 11 Dec, PDC John Avery attended an Eagle Scout Court of Honor in Troop 21, Clayton, MO. Awards were presented to (pictured l-r) Chandler Donaldson, Brian Cheng, and William Grace. John is the Eagle Scout and ROTC Programs Coordinator for the Grant Camp.

On Dec. 12, the Grant Camp met at Lorusso's Restaurant near the Hill and swore in their officers. The officers are pretty much staying the same as last year with Robert Amsler, Jr. as Commander. Sumner Hunnewell, a dual member with Fletcher camp presented our member, PCC Bob Aubuchon, with a sword he won in their annual raffle.

Below are pictures of PCinC Don Palmer swearing in the officers and Bob with his new re-enacting sword.



Phelps Camp

HEADSTONE INSTALLED FOR EMERY JACKSON

Last fall, Phelps Camp members and Wilson's Creek volunteers rediscov-ered the site of the grave of Private Emery Jackson, a veteran of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, who died near Marionville in 1891. His headstone was shattered a few years ago. Phelps Camp members recently in-stalled Jackson's new headstone and a fence to

protect the gravesite. Our thanks to Kirk Singleton and the Clanton Family for their hard work. We will hold a ceremony to dedicate the stone next year.



CATT-CRAWFORD CEMETERY AND BAXTER SPRINGS PROGRAMS

Phelps Camp members were busy on October 6. Camp members Kirk Singleton, Ron McCall and Jeff Patrick represented the SUVCW at the rededication of the Catts-Crawford family cemetery outside Mount Vernon, along with the Sons of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and other heritage organizations. A large crowd turned out to honor the Union and Confederate veterans of both families, buried on private property.

Other camp members traveled to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and presented living history demonstrations to mark the anniversary of William Quantrill's attack on Fort Blair and the massacre of General Blunt's command.

The Springfield Art Museum, 1111 E. Brookside, Springfield, Mo., is currently displaying items from its 90 years of operation.

One of the items is the sword and scabbard given to Colonel John E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, U.S., by the ladies of Springfield, Missouri, in 1864. The sword will be on display at the Springfield Art Museum through February 17, 2019.

St. James Camp



On October 17th four members went to Festus Middle School in Festus, MO. Every year they have what is called Missouri Days. Lieutenant Tom Farlow, Corporal Tom Greminger, Private Ed Millinger and Private Jerry Kasten went to the school for Missouri Days. There were two hundred and



fifty, 4th, 5th and 6th graders who went through the different stations.

Above: Private Jerry Kastens mans the cannon station. Left: Private Ed Millinger gave instructions on the soldier during the Civil War. He demonstrated loading and firing his musket



Left: Lt. Tom Farlow ran the students through company drill and marching movements. Below: Corporal Tom Greminger explained to the students his display and explained the different equipment, weapons and uniforms used by the Civil War soldier.



At the end of the day the men of the Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326 Camp Guard demonstrated firing the cannon much to the enjoyment of all of the students and teachers who were looking on.

This cannon was made by Private Jerry Kasten and he has taken it to many schools and demonstrations of the camp. He acts as commander of the cannon and runs a great demonstration. In almost every demonstration he fires the cannon. He will then ask the students if they would like to see it again. They always answer with a hearty and loud yes. And several more shots are fired.

The Camden Expedition was perhaps the greatest Federal military disaster of the American Civil War in Arkansas. Union forces suffered over 2,500 casualties, lost hundreds of wagons and failed to take Shreveport or Texas. In the battle at Marks' Mill alone, over 2,000 federal soldiers and their equipment were captured. Confederate forces freely roamed rural Arkansas, while the Federals stayed in their fortifications at Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Helena, and Little Rock. Confederate success in Arkansas did not come without a cost. Their resources might have been used more effectively against Porter and Banks while delayed due to low water on the Red River. Instead, Porter's fleet was able to escape nearly intact.



On October 27th our Camp participated in the Rural Heritage Day Celebration in Ste. Genevieve. We had a rain fly set up where Tom Greminger had his display up where he explained the equipment and firearms used by the soldiers during the Civil War. There was a board with a list names of around 700 men who served in the Civil War from Ste. Genevieve County.

Many people who come through this display stop to see if their last name is on this list. We also had two tents set up and children who came by were drilled and taught manual of arms and loading and firing a weapon. Camp Guard members participating were Tom Farlow, Tom Greminger, Ed Millinger and Gary Scheel. In the photo above you can see the new recruits practice firing. I apologize that there are no more photos than this for this event.

←November 4th. Mary and Gary Scheel went to the Eagle Scout Court of Honor where Isaiah Joseph Knotts received his Eagle Scout Award. He was presented the SUVCW Eagle Scout Certificate and a Eagle Scout Challenge Coin. We were fortunate to have this opportunity to attend his ceremony on behalf of the Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326, SUVCW.

Below: On November 11th at 11 AM at the American Legion Hall in Ste. Genevieve, MO to commemorate Veterans Day and the 100th Anniversary of the 11th Hour,



11th Day and 11th Month, 1918.
The end of World War I.
To the left of the U.S. Flag is Lt. Tom Farlow presenting a bouquet during the ceremony in the name of Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326 SUVCW
Also in attendance were Gary Scheel, Paul Kist, and Bill Tlappek.





On a cold winter day, December 8th during the Holiday Christmas Festival members of the Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326, Company J, 78th Enrolled Missouri Militia, the General Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 and the Louisa Volker Auxiliary #215 participated in the parade. We cannot thank enough all the members who showed up to participate. I believe that this was the 8th parade participated in by the Fletcher Camp and the Louisa Volker Auxiliary this season. Without your help we would have been a small group indeed.

This was taken during Rural Heritage Days in Ste. Genevieve on October 27th. Lt. Farlow had duties to perform elsewhere and left 1st Sergeant Scheel in charge. 1st Sgt. Scheel ordered Corporal Millinger to watch the camp as 1st Sgt. Scheel contemplated the upcoming campaign.



Lillie Camp

Their Dec 8 meeting had John Macki speaking on little known aspects of the Battle of Lexington, Missouri. He also touched on the 1864 battle of Lexington. He has spent over 20 years working at the battlefield in Lexington.

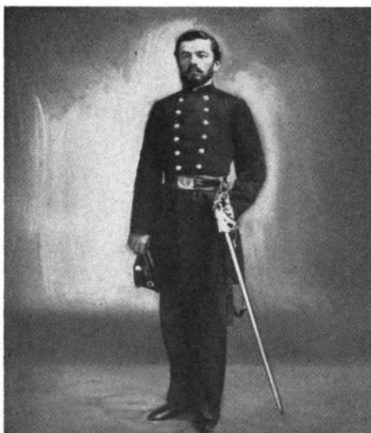
REMINDER & A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

Now is the time to send in your dues to your camp secretary. Failing to do so by March 31 will result in you being dropped from our roles. To be reinstated, a \$10 penalty charge is then applied, so don't be late!

While renewing your membership, think about signing up a son, father, uncle or friend. Even if they have no Civil War ancestor they can be an associate member.

Fletcher Camp

Jeffco 200 Expo, October 6th 2018



Colonel Charles Zágonyi

Phelps Camp also reported that the monument for Major Zágonyi's charge in Springfield was moved from an industrial area to a nearby park. Zágonyi's charge was a last attempt for General Frémont to prove himself in the Trans-Mississippi. Frémont hoped Zágonyi's actions might save his command, but his reassignment paperwork was already on its way when the charge occurred.



Caledonia Pumpkin Festival October 12th, 13th 2018



Veteran's Parade, Farmington, MO. November 3RD





Veteran's Parade, Farmington, MO. November 10TH





McPherson Camp

Joe Rainey, Camp Commander of McPherson Camp #1 Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War places a wreath at the grave of Medal of Honor recipient, M. Waldo Hatler. The wreaths were donated to the NW Arkansas Camp by Wreaths Across America. Joe and Chuck Pribbernow placed approximately 40 wreaths on the graves of all veterans interred at the GAR Cemetery in Sulphur Springs on Christmas Eve Day. The veterans are from the Civil War up to the Gulf War.

Chuck Pribbernow, a member of the SUVCW, places a wreath donated by Wreaths Across America at the base of the Civil War Memorial at the Veterans Wall of Honor in Bella Vista. Pribbernow along with Camp Commander, Joe Rainey, also placed wreaths at the graves of veterans in the GAR Cemetery in Sulphur Springs on Christmas Eve Day.

Additional information:

MOH recipient M. Waldo Hatler is the only MOH recipient buried in Benton County. Wreaths Across America started distributing wreaths to veterans at Arlington in 1992. Due to popular internet demand, it has become a national program for national

cemeteries.

The wreaths that we received were remaining after the national cemetery was completed.

Remember. Honor. Teach



Westport Camp

Christmas Dinner

Westport Camp closed 2018 with its traditional Christmas dinner with the DUVCW Macklin Tent #24, held at the Islamorada Fish Company Restaurant on Wednesday evening, December 5, 2017. 21 members, family, and guests attended the festivities. Guest speaker was James Beckner on the history of Santa Claus in the Civil War era.

Supplemental

Brother Kevin Miller supplemented his membership and honored his great-grandfather Charles Washington McCoy. Private McCoy served in Company A, 61st Mississippi Mounted Rifles, although he was initially designated a bugler since he when only 15 years of old. Organized in Memphis in March 1864 for the defense of Memphis but later was part of the Union forces that suppressed the crumbling Confederate hold-outs in western Tennessee and norther Mississippi. To learn more about this Union Battalion read Beau Johnson's honors thesis "1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles: Mississippi's Union Battalion in the Civil War" at:

https://aquila.usm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1040&context=honors_theses.

UPCOMING EVENTS:

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL TOUR SPONSORED BY ST LOUIS CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

The Civil War Roundtable of St. Louis is sponsoring a tour of the newly-renovated Soldiers Memorial Museum, 1315 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, on Saturday, January 26, 2019, from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. A brief description of the tour is below:

FULL MUSEUM EXPERIENCE GUIDED TOUR (2 HOURS)

This immersive, facilitated tour will incorporate Soldiers Memorial's special exhibit, [WWI: St. Louis and the Great War](#); ongoing exhibit, [St. Louis in Service](#); and an interactive theater performance. Visitors will discover what courage, loyalty, sacrifice, and vision have meant to St. Louisans, past and present. There will be time at the end of the program for questions and additional exploration.

The cost of the tour is \$5.00 per person. Please pay at the January 23 meeting.

If you did not sign up for this tour at the December meeting, please send an email to stlcwrt@gmail.com with your name, number attending, a phone number and email, and any special needs. All members, their families, and friends are invited.



General Alexander Asboth with his staff in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6th and 8th, 1862.
First from the left is the Hungarian Colonel Anzelm Albert.

If you want to read (or print out an entire book) called Lincoln's Hungarian Heroes, follow this link.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t0wq14z0p;view=1up;seq=8>

INFORMATION PACKET FOR THE

Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

&

The 78th Conference of the Central Region, Allied Orders

Springfield, IL. April 12 & 13, 2019.

All are invited to participate in the 63th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 154nd 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 13, 2019.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$102.00 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 22, 2019.** 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 13th.

Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30PM. The luncheon program will feature a talk by Mary Todd Lincoln on "My Side of the Story". Luncheon cost is \$35.00 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 Braised Short Ribs _____ Roasted Turkey _____ Vegetarian _____

Include remittance of \$35.00 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:

Thomas Brown
Commander 4th Military Dist. SVR
5025 N. 105th St. Milwaukee, WI 53225
tjbcarver@sbcglobal.net
414-429-8979



Allied Orders & Coming Events

Section

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

In 2019 the group is trying something different and holding their event along with the Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies in April at Springfield, IL.

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

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

Central Region, Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic Conference

Held in conjunction with the Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies

All are invited to participate in the 78th Central Region, Allied Orders Conference and the 63th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, commemorating the 154th Anniversary of President Lincoln's death. Events will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel and at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 13, 2019.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$102.00 for single - quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay's Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention "Central Region Association". Reserve your room by March 22, 2019. After this, the remaining blocked rooms will be released. We have 20 rooms on hold for Friday and Saturday.

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 13th. One florist used for many such orders is **5th Street Florist**.

Luncheon will be held at the President Abraham Lincoln Hotel at 12:30PM, and is sponsored through the SUVCW Tomb Ceremonies Program. The luncheon program will feature a talk by Mary Todd Lincoln on "My Side of the Story". Luncheon cost is \$35.00 per person. For event info, go to the SUVCW web site (suvcw.org) or contact Robert Petrovic at: rpetro7776@aol.com or 636-274-4567

Allied Orders Agenda

Friday

Arrive 3pm – 6pm Arrive at President Abraham Lincoln Hotel
5:30 pm- Mario’s Dinner <http://www.eatatmarios.com/menus.html>
Speaker: Jim Gallen – Abe the Eagle and the 8th Wisconsin
Dinner is from menu and billed individually

Saturday

10 am - Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL
12:30 PM – Luncheon - Mary Todd Lincoln on "My Side of the Story" or lunch on own
SEE LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONY INFORMATION AND USE THAT FORM TO REGISTER FOR LUNCH
3:00 PM – Speaker: Walt Busch – Using Form 62 and Stupid Monuments
3:30 PM - CRA Business Meeting – All registered attendee permitted to attend and vote
6:30 PM – Those wishing to meet one more time for dinner, we will be collecting votes to see Who wants to do so, and we will arrange a pay your own meal at some locale.

CENTRAL REGION OF THE ALLIED ORDERS 78TH CONFERENCE

REGISTRATION FORM --- PLEASE USE THIS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FORM FOR THE LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONIES, SUBMIT NO LATER THAN APRIL 1, 2019

NAME: _____

() SUVCW () DUCW () WRC () LGAR () A-SUVCW () MOLLUS

Highest Rank in your Organization _____

SPOUSE (IF ATTENDING) _____

() SUVCW () DUCW () WRC () LGAR () A-SUVCW () MOLLUS () NOT AFFILIATED

Highest Rank in their Organization: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

I plan on attending _____ Friday Evening Dinner _____ Lincoln Tomb Ceremonies

_____ Lincoln Tomb Luncheon _____ CRA Meeting _____ Final Dinner

If you are attending the CRA Friday evening dinner, meeting and perhaps final dinner, the registration costs are \$7.00 prior to April 1 and \$10.00 at the door.

\$7.00 per attendee X _____ attendees = \$ _____

Mail check to:

Payable to: **Central Region Allied Orders**
c/o Walter Busch
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026

Be sure to put Walt’s name on the envelope. His Post Office doesn’t necessarily deliver without it

AD / SWAP SECTION

All camps are entitled to up to one page of advertising per issue. Raffles Permitted!

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

FROM THE DEPT. OF MISSOURI

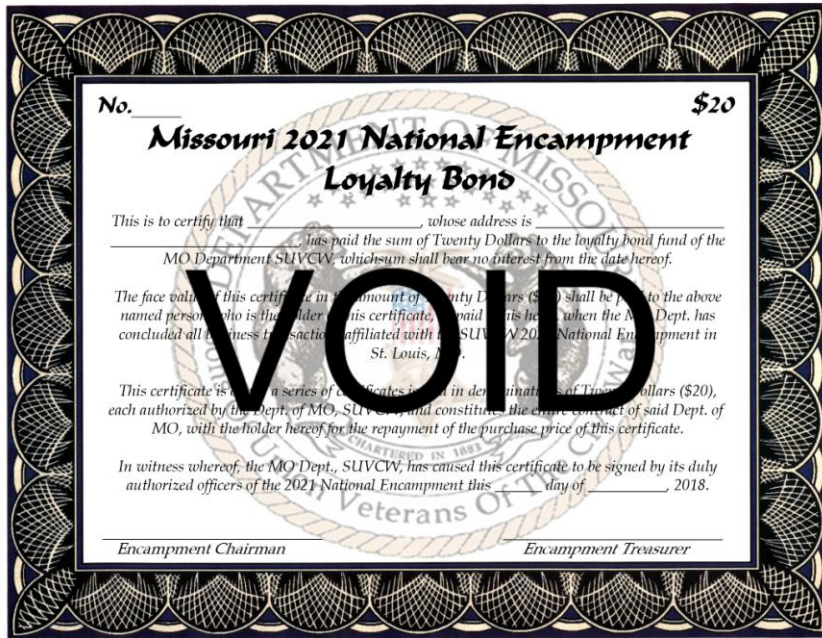
LOYALTY BONDS

We need funds to help support the upcoming 2021 National Encampment.

For every twenty dollars (\$20) you loan us through 2022. You will receive one of these

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

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



VICKSBURG MONUMENT REDEDICATION

Beautiful challenge coin to add to any collection, or gift for any enthusiast. Hurry while supplies last! Only 200 made and the mold is broken! Also a few attendee ribbons are still available and we haven't raised our postage rates!

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

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

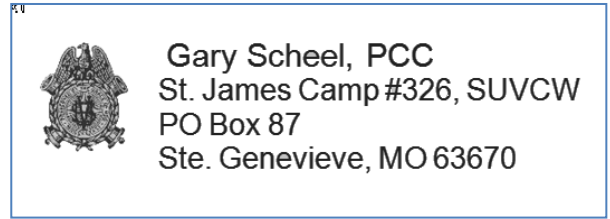
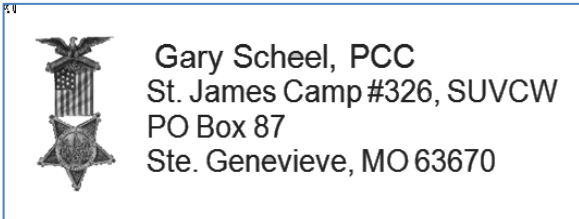
Ordering: Make checks or money orders to - Dept. of Missouri

Mail Orders to:
Walt Busch, Ass't Sec.
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026
wbusch@suvcwmo.org



FROM U.S. GRANT CAMP

SUV or GAR Address Labels - 90 Count \$4.00 shipping \$1.00 (approx size below)



Official SUV

Name Badge - 2"x3" Plastic - Laser Engraved (Red -Dept, Blue-Camp, Gold-National) \$12.00 (shipping up to 3 badges \$4.00)

US Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coins

(set of 5/numbered)

Only 200 Numbered Sets Made **NOW REDUCED!** Each coin has a unique picture of US Grant as he looked during the war years of 1861 to 1865 and a battle he was involved in during that time period. Each coin is shown below, but not quite to scale.

Battles shown: 1861 Battle of Belmont, 1862 Shiloh, 1863 Vicksburg, 1864 The Wilderness, 1865 Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

We've reduced the price to only \$45.00 per set. Plus \$5.00 shipping. An even \$50.00 total price.

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.