



THE MISSOURI UNIONIST

Volume 2020 No. 3 September 30, 2020
The Official Newsletter of the Department of Missouri -
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

68 Pages of Stories! WOW!

One Member Remembers
Historian Ed Bearss

Ray Family Marker
Dedicated by Phelps Camp



Julia Dent Grant Tent and US Grant Camp Remember President Grant
& Dept of Missouri Wins WRC Wall Hanger



Buckle Up!



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Events on the Horizon in The Next Quarter

- Oct 2-3 Central Region – Allied Orders Conference, Vincennes, IN. (Info this newsletter)
- Oct 10 Department Meeting – Cole Co Historical Society (Info this issue in Dept Order)
- Oct 24 Noon – Virtual National Encampment
- Oct 25 1pm – Sherman Remembrance Day – Sherman's Grave, Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, MO
- Nov 8 2pm – Veteran's Day Ceremony – Daughters of the American Revolution, US Grant Camp SUVCW & Julia Dent Grant Tent DUVCW – Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, MO
- Nov 11 - Traditional Veteran's Day

Editor's Comments by Walt Busch, PDC

We haven't had the opportunity to do much. So, I guess that is why this is the largest newsletter to date (except for ones that included the department minutes)! I called on all officers in a panic. Since we hadn't done much these past months, I was worried that we wouldn't have much of a newsletter. I like to deliver at least a 26 page one. Well, suddenly I got stuff from officers, but somehow several non-members also sent me stories. This forced me to think a little about this issue.

The more I thought, the more I decided to include everything I've been sent this quarter, including all the pages of the camp newsletters I receive. Usually, Fletcher, St. James and Phelps camp send me these so I thought it would be great to show you how each camp designs their newsletter as well as what they put in them.

Some outside people sent me several articles too. Initially I thought that maybe I ought to print only one or two and save the rest for other issues. But then, again, I decided, "What the heck!" So, you get everything that has been submitted to me. [Ok, I did edit several articles sent to better conform with the style I use in the rest of the newsletter.] Enjoy! There is a lot of info in this issue.

Collector's Corner

by

Douglas Roussin, Fall 2020
2nd Lt. Co. E, 47th Mo. Infantry, SVR

In the many years that I have collected G.A.R. and S.U.V. belts and buckles, I have seen different buckles on many types of belts. These include brown and black leather belts, leather belts covered in gold and silver braid and white web belts in various patterns. A G.A.R. buckle was even used on a shotgun hunting belt.



(This 12 ga. Shotgun belt has the large nickel plate G.A.R. buckle with the G.A.R. letters surrounded by 20 stars. This was the official buckle for the Department of Massachusetts. It was to be worn on a white web belt.)

While Grand Army belts seem to be plentiful, Sons of Veterans belts are not often seen. But when found, they show a variety of styles, just like the G.A.R. belts. They are found on leather, web and sometimes on military canvas.

In the late 1870's, various G.A.R. posts across the country started organizing their sons into Cadet Corps and Sons of Veteran units. Departments, including Missouri, wanted to consolidate these units and this was accomplished in 1881 with the birth of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America.

The young men who formed the S.O.V.U.S.A. would swear to defend the nation with the following oath.

“Wherever an enemy of liberty shall appear in our front, may the touch of elbow to elbow assure each comrade that he is supported on either side by sworn friends.”

This vow was taken very seriously. They quickly formed military units of cavalry, artillery and infantry. The infantry became the largest group. In some cases, the state or federal government would supply the Sons with army equipment which included uniforms and firearms. Some states viewed the SV as state militia or part of its National Guard.

These units formed companies and regiments. By 1888, over 400 camps were armed and equipped. Both armed and unarmed camps drilled on a regular schedule. In the 1880's and 1890's, the S.O.V. were armed with the 45/70 Springfield rifle and ammo belts.



(The back of the belt plate is marked, Anson Mills, Pat. Feb. 1, 1881, T. Corndorff Sole Manf., Worcester, Mass, U.S.A. The belt has 45 loops for cartridges.)

Some Sons of Veterans units volunteered and fought in the Spanish American War. They were regarded by the regular army as state militia. The Sons were outfitted in uniforms that reflected that they were a “Sons of Veteran” unit. Their jackets had SV buttons and their hats and collar insignia reflected the same.

Around 1900, the Sons of Veterans Reserve was formed and equipped with the newer 30/40 Krag rifle and ammo belt.



(This Sons of Veterans Reserve buckle has nicked on brass SVR letters which have been attached to a plain plate with small wires going through.)

The 45 loops were made to hold cartridges for the 30/40 Krag. This and the other Sons of Veterans’ military belt are quite rare.)

Today, the SVR is a ceremonial organization with the group armed with Civil War muskets and equipment. They no longer use the 45/70 Springfield or 30/40 Krag military belts of the past.



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



“True, Brave and Faithful”: A Missouri Blacksmith in the Civil War

by Larry Crawford

As the American Civil War began, in May 1861 President Abraham Lincoln issued a call for volunteers for three years of military service.

On 8 June 1861, a twenty-seven-year-old blacksmith, William Theodore Ogle, volunteered for the Union in Hannibal, Missouri. He joined the 10th Missouri Volunteer Infantry regiment, Company I, commanded by Capt. Joel W. Strong. There was also a 10th Missouri regiment organized on the Confederate side. Despite many of his neighbors being Confederate sympathizers, Ogle joined the Union 10th. Over the next three years, Private Ogle witnessed the most decisive campaigns and battles in the western theater of the Civil War.

Missouri, as a border state, was particularly split in loyalties to the Union and Confederate causes, as also was the state of Maryland – where William Ogle was born on 7 May, 1834 in Frederick Co. The National Archives show dozens of Ogles from Missouri in service on both sides of the conflict.

After training, garrison, and patrol duty around Missouri, Ogle and his regiment moved to the battlefield in Tennessee and Mississippi. At the end of April 1862, they joined General Ulysses Grant’s army at Pittsburgh Landing in Tennessee, on the grounds of the bloody battle of Shiloh earlier that month. Under the unskillful command of Henry Halleck, who took over from Grant, the 10th Missouri slowly advanced towards the Confederate stronghold of Corinth in Mississippi. Private Ogle probably saw his first experience under fire during skirmishes at Farmington and Booneville Crossroads at the end of May, just before the Confederates abandoned Corinth to the Union army.

Many Missourians in the 10th regiment wrote fond accounts about trying to get a meal or relax off duty at the large Tishomingo Hotel and its shady porches, near the Corinth railroad depot, and William Ogle may have joined in this respite from the war.

More desperate fighting soon lay ahead for Private Ogle and the 10th in fall 1862. In September, the regiment was part of General William Rosecrans’ Union army, who devised a risky double-sided attack on the Confederate forces at Iuka, Mississippi. Ogle and the 10th Missouri were positioned on the right flank as the armies collided, and held this exposed position for several hours under rifle and cannon fire, without being able to maneuver. The fighting was fierce, but it only counted as a partial Union victory. Afterwards, Rosecrans moved his troops back to Corinth.

The following month brought another desperate battle. Because Corinth was a key road and rail crossroads in northern Mississippi, Confederate forces made a heavy assault attempting to regain the town on 3-4 October 1862. Although the Union army occupying Corinth knew that a strong Confederate force was approaching, they were still nearly overwhelmed by the ferocious assault on Corinth’s fortifications. As nearby Union units reeled back in disarray, Ogle’s regiment was in the thick of the fighting on the north side of the town. At a critical moment, the 10th Missouri distinguished itself by charging ahead to retake a Union artillery battery. The Missourians then turned the guns back around, and directed cannon fire against the Confederates, shifting the balance in the struggle. During the charge, the commander of the 10th Missouri was wounded, and Francis C. Deimling took command. By reestablishing and holding the line, Ogle and his regiment helped the Union army win a narrow victory and hold the town. During the fighting around the artillery fortification, Ogle and his fellow 10th Missouri infantrymen were battling against fellow Missouri troops on the Confederate side, a tragic note in the Civil War.

After Corinth, Ogle’s regiment did quieter garrison protection of rail lines during the winter. During this time Leonidas Horney became the regiment commander. In March 1863,

the 10th Missouri moved to participate in Grant's famous campaign to capture the key Mississippi river city of Vicksburg from the Confederacy. The campaign began with a series of miserable failures, but Grant kept trying. The 10th and other Union troops embarked onto transport ships to try to approach Vicksburg from the north, through the narrow Yazoo Pass waterway. Outside Greenwood, Mississippi, a Confederate fort with its artillery forced the Union flotilla to turn back ignominiously. The 10th Missouri then joined Grant's main force on the west bank of the Mississippi opposite the fortified city of Vicksburg. In April, Grant set aside standard military procedure and made a bold gamble. After the Union fleet slipped downstream past Vicksburg at night, it ferried the 10th Missouri and other Federal troops over to the Confederate-held east bank. On May 1 came the first contest of Grant's move, near Port Gibson. On rough ground outside the town, a small Confederate force held off Grant's troops. In the afternoon, Union troops supported by the 10th Missouri attacked and broke through the right side of Confederate line for a victory.

The door to Vicksburg was now swinging open to Grant, and Union soldiers like Ogle felt jubilation after a long stalemate. Without quartermaster supplies being woefully inadequate, Ogle and his fellow 10th Missouri soldiers foraged the countryside for provisions as they pushed eastward towards Jackson, the capitol of Mississippi. Colonel Horney wrote home that his Missouri regiment soldiers were well supplied with foraged provisions such as bacon and molasses from farms, but were going without coffee. On May 12, the 10th Missouri helped roll up the left flank of the Confederate line at the battle of Raymond, only 27 miles from Jackson. Then on May 14, the 10th Missouri regiment led an exposed quarter-mile charge across an open field against a stubborn Confederate line of resistance, at the Wright farmstead outside Jackson. By day's end, the Confederate troops gave way, abandoning the city to the oncoming Union forces. The 10th Missouri suffered heavy casualties in this fierce fighting to capture Jackson, and more were to come soon.

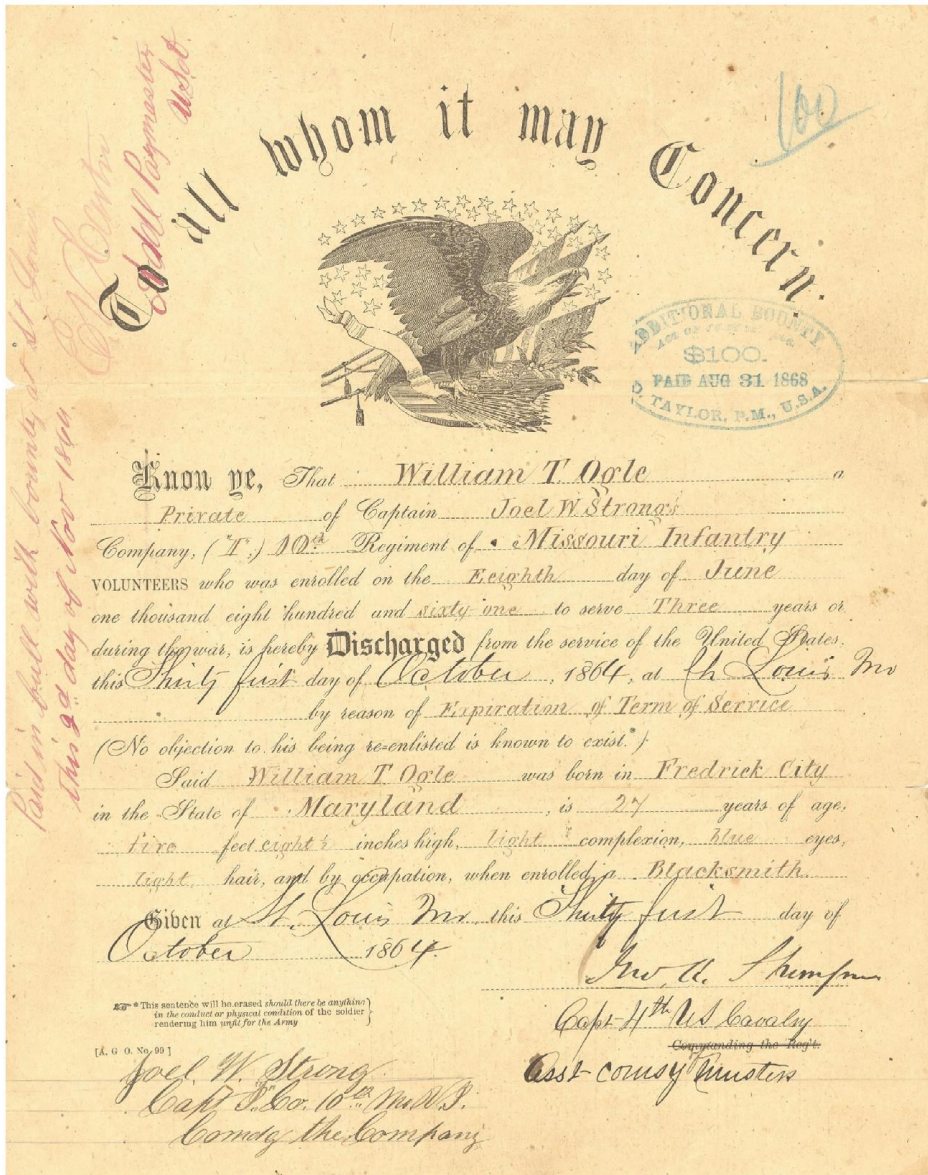
With Vicksburg isolated from outside aid, along with Grant's army the 10th Missouri turned and marched quickly west to now attack Vicksburg directly. On May 16 the Confederate army was positioned for defense and counterattacked along Champion's Hill, midway on the road to Vicksburg. The armies engaged. A Confederate surge in the midafternoon nearly broke the Union line. The approaching 10th Missouri troops, parched, footsore and exhausted from their march, hurried forward to counterattack up the hill. The regiment pushed the Confederates back up the slope and over the crest of Champion's Hill. By the end of the day, Grant had a solid victory, and the Confederate army had been broken – but at a cost to the 10th Missouri.

During the afternoon Colonel Horney had been killed, and William Ogle suffered a wound to his hand. Another 46 regimental casualties resulted from the day's conflict. A battlefield wound to the hand was serious and simple illnesses sometimes more so. At this time medical science was so limited so that even small battle wounds, or other infectious sickness were easily fatal. In its course of wartime service, the 10th Missouri lost about 100 men to battlefield injuries, but suffered well over 200 deaths from illness.

The regiment's surgeon, Oliver Payne, cared for Ogle and the other wounded. William Ogle did survive his wound, and continued his service with his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign. After the battle, Grant ordered the 10th Missouri to gather and tend to all the wounded and dead on the battlefield, a task occupying several days. By this time, the 10th Missouri had been reduced to about 325 soldiers in size. The regiment had marched 180 miles in 15 days, and fought four battles. Private Ogle must have certainly pondered the sacrifices being made in the war during these days.

With Vicksburg surrounded and with his army once again well supplied by Mississippi river transports, Grant settled into position, facing the prospect of a siege, a miserable waiting game. The 10th Missouri took up a position on the northeast corner of the siege line, which is now marked by a large regimental monument and a plaque marking the regiment's advance line of sharpshooters. Grant, impatient, made a decision he must have regretted later. On May 22, the Union troops made a general assault on the Confederate fortifications at the Great Redoubt

and Louisiana Redan forts. The 10th Missouri participated in this deadly but futile attack on the Confederate line. After this failure to take the positions, Grant patiently held the Vicksburg siege trenches lines until the Confederates made their surrender on 4 July 1863. The 10th Missouri was selected to be part of the ceremonial march into the city that day, so Private Ogle was among the first Union soldiers to enter Vicksburg peaceably on a joyous Independence Day. President Lincoln famously celebrated this turning point of reestablished Union control of the Mississippi River, saying "The Father



of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." Along with the Union victory at Gettysburg, PA, the month of July 1863 was a turning point in the conflict.

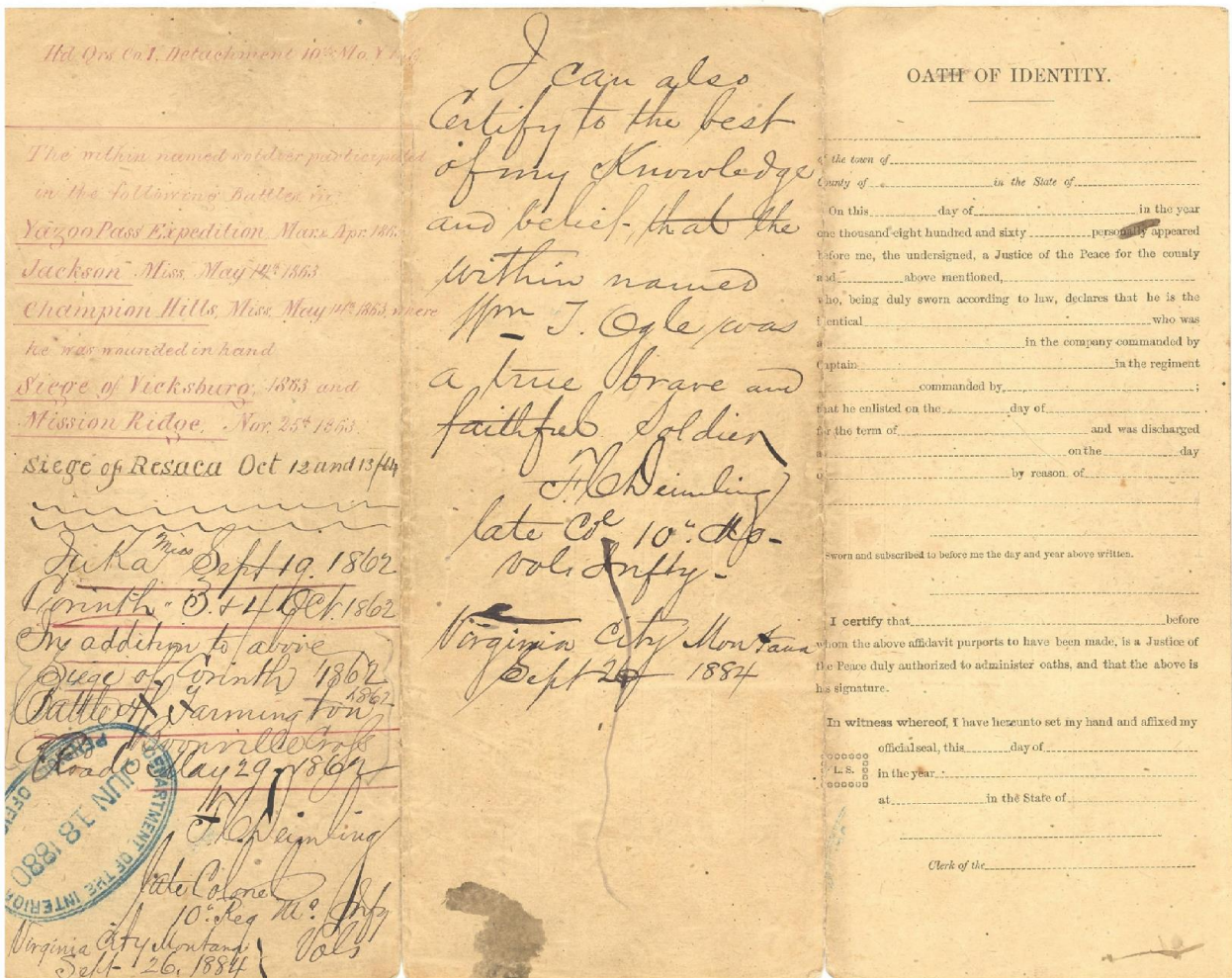
However, a long road still lay ahead. William Ogle was to witness another closing chapter of the war in Tennessee and Georgia. After a brief assignment to Helena, Arkansas, in November 1863 Ogle and his regiment hurried by foot and rail east to Chattanooga, TN. The army of General Rosecrans was in deep trouble, defeated and bottled up without supplies in that city. As Ogle and the 10th Missouri boated across the Tennessee River and moved into attack position on 24 November 1863, they and thousands more in the river valley were observers of the famous spectacle high over them on Lookout Mountain known as "The Battle Above the Clouds." This initial Union success was an omen. The 10th Missouri was in the battle line for the next morning's attack on Tunnel Hill, the Confederate stronghold on the

north end of Missionary Ridge, which stalled in the face of fierce Confederate resistance. In the afternoon, Grant's troops attacked the center of Missionary Ridge and broke through for a decisive victory by day's end. This opened the door for General Sherman to advance to Atlanta and across Georgia in spring of 1864.

During the winter of 1863-64, the 10th Missouri did railroad guard duty, and bridge construction. Since William Ogle had been a blacksmith before volunteering, his expertise surely made him very useful in this kind of duty. As Sherman's army moved south towards Atlanta during spring and summer 1864, his railroad supply line coming from Chattanooga needed protection, and Ogle's company received this rear area assignment, probably in part because the unit's three-year enlistment term was coming close to its end. This duty was tedious, yet perhaps rather welcome. But danger was still close.

Ogle and his fellow Company I soldiers were stationed at Resaca, GA, along with their own Company K and about 700 other Union troops, guarding the railroad line and its river bridge. In September, Confederate General Hood abandoned Atlanta to Sherman's army, then swung his troops around behind Sherman to strike at the rail line.

On 12 October 1864, Private Ogle and the other Union soldiers found themselves surrounded in full view by thousands of Confederates, with artillery in place on the nearby hills. Under cannon and rifle fire, the Union commander Clark Weaver received a written demand for surrender from Hood, who threatened that a Confederate attack that would kill every Union soldier, and no prisoners would be taken. Weaver bravely replied to the Confederates that, "In



my opinion I can hold this post. If you want it, come and take it." Union troops raised as many flags as they could, and posted many men forward as skirmishers, to try to give the appearance of

a larger force. The standoff with shelling and firing continued to the next day, and Ogle and his fellow soldiers waited for the main assault as the hours passed by. From Atlanta, General Sherman telegraphed to hold Resaca “to the death,” and began rushing troops toward it to try a rescue of the beleaguered Union garrison. At the end of day on 13 October, Hood decided that Resaca was too strongly defended to risk an attack, and he moved north towards the battle of Nashville in December, which resulted in the final destruction of his army. The little Union force guarding Resaca was safe, and had done their duty fending off Hood’s offensive.

This siege at Resaca was the last battle for William Ogle. Two weeks later, his Company I along with Company K returned to St. Louis, where they were the final soldiers mustered out of service from the 10th on 31 October 1864.

Ogle’s 1864 discharge form is among the family’s heirloom possessions. It features a notable testimonial added after the war by Francis Deimling, Ogle’s regimental commander. Deimling attests that “Wm. T. Ogle was a true, brave and faithful soldier,” and adds five more battles to Ogle’s combat service list. The officer’s warm testimonial adds to the human interest of this document about an Ogle family member in one of America’s most significant historic events.

The welcome end of the Civil War came the following spring. Ogle returned to his family, and the Ogles continued their lives as farmers and small town business people in Iowa and Minnesota into the twentieth century. William Theodore Ogle died on 9 October, 1898 at Bancroft, Kossuth County, Iowa.

(An earlier version of this article appeared in “The Ogle Genealogist.”)

Sources:

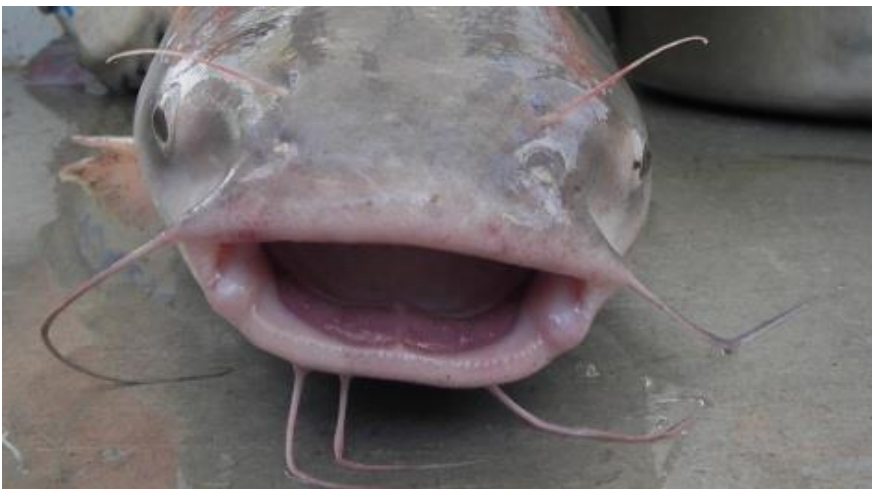
Adjutant General’s Office Discharge Form 89 for William Theodore Ogle, 31 October 1864, with additional handwritten testimony.

“Regimental History of the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry” on digital.shsmo.org/digital/collection/amcw/id/20888/ An 1892 regimental history.

“The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies” on books.google.com. Contains several reports about the 10th Missouri regiment by associated Union officers such as Deimling, Horney, Holmes and others.

Frederick H. Dyer, “Compendium of the War of the Rebellion: Regimental Histories: 10th Missouri Regiment Infantry,” on www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2001.05.0146%3Achapter%3D22%3Aregiment%3DMO10 A service history timeline of the 10th Missouri.

“Lieut. Col. Leonidas Horney” on battleofchampionhill.org. Anecdotes and letters about the 10th Missouri.



With A Side of Tartar Sauce, Please!

An injured Pennsylvania soldier after the battle of Antietam wrote his family that a piece of catfish fat he had in his knapsack did better on the wound than anything else.

From Pvt. Willis' Catfish Balm

by James M. Schmidt

"Medical Department" - April 2013 - *Civil War News*

THE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH

Commander Hunnewell's Message

Brothers,

This certainly has been an unusual year. The hopes of normalcy that most of us had hoped and prayed for All-Of-This-To-Be-Done-By-Summer has long passed. It is a good time for reflection.

Fraternity is especially important in these times where we are forced to live without it or desire to withdraw for our own safety. Our camp newsletters, *The Unionist*, and *The Banner* help us stay connected. Reach out to fellow members. Much of this was discussed by Past Commander Crandell in the March issue of *The Unionist*. It's worth re-reviewing. Also remember, if someone falls ill, your Camp and Department Chaplains are available to send get well or cheer notes.

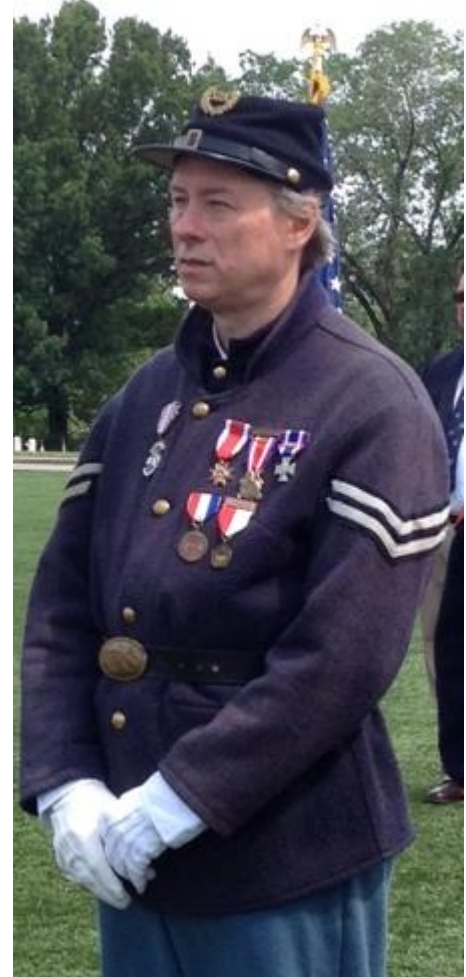
Since becoming Commander, I have had the pleasure to attend in-person meetings with the Fletcher Camp and Volker Auxiliary (Festus), Grant Camp (St. Louis County), and McPherson Camp (Rogers, Ark.). On-line, I've attended meetings with the Westport Camp (Kansas City) and with the DUV's Dent Tent (St. Louis) and Gentry Tent (Columbia). *Camp Commanders, let me know your schedules, so I can visit with you as well.* Travelling or on-line, it has been an enjoyable experience all around.

It is particularly important we foster good relationships with the other Allied Orders in the state. When in Republic earlier this summer, I was pleased to see the Phelps Camp participate with the DUV's Phelps Tent's marker dedication. I know for Sherman Day (October 25) at Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis, the Grant Camp will be working with the ASUVCW's Volker Auxiliary and DUV's Julia Dent Grant Tent to participate in the ceremony. Whenever an event is planned, the local allied orders should be front and center rather than an afterthought.

Our 2021 National Encampment Committee continues to ramp up for August next year. News is that the Women's Relief Corps will be joining us as well. This is quite a feather in the Department's cap. There are ways you can help:

- Buy loyalty bonds. They help provide seed money. After the encampment, your money can be returned.
- Approach your employer for donations. We need about 400 of the same items to distribute in attendee goodie bags.
- Plan to attend! The Department should make a good showing, especially during Missouri's bicentennial year.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,
Sumner G. Hunnewell
Commander, Dept. of Missouri, SUVCW





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

www.suvcwmo.org

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC

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DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 3
Series 2020-2021
2 July 2020

2020-2021 Standing and Special Committees

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

Chair: Joe Rainey, PCC

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

Chair: Joe Rainey, PCC

Member: Dale Crandell, PDC

Member: Randal Burd, Jr., PDC

Member: Martin Aubuchon, PDC

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

Chair: Walter Busch, PDC

Member: Matt Mzahrada

JROTC Selection Committee. In accordance with the 2017 Department Encampment, this special committee selects the JROTC Outstanding Cadet and administers the Department's \$200 prize. The committee has a 30 October 2021 sunset. The committee chair may make any additional appointments he chooses:

Chair: Dwain Asbury

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

Chair: Randal Burd, Jr., PDC

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

Chair: Robert Petrovic, PDC
Secretary-Treasurer: Walter Busch, PDC
Member: Sumner Hunnewell, DC

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

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

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

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

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

Chair: Randal Burd, Jr., PDC

Ordered this 2nd Day of July, A. D. 2020,
Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC
Commander
Department of Missouri with Arkansas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:
Edward Krieser, PCinC
Secretary
Department of Missouri with Arkansas
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

www.suvcwmo.org

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC

Commander

commander@suvcwmo.org | HildifonsTook@prodigy.net

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 4
Series 2020-2021
25 August 2020

2020-2021 Department Business Meetings

In accordance with the Department Bylaws, Article II, the Department Commander shall schedule business meetings in October and March and give notice of the date, time, and location.

Date: Saturday, 10 October 2020

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Location: "The Civil War Room," Cole County Historical Society and Museum, 109 Madison Street, Jefferson City, Missouri

Date: Saturday, 13 March 2021

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Location: "The Civil War Room," Cole County Historical Society and Museum, 109 Madison Street, Jefferson City, Missouri

Per Department Policy 402, all elected officers, staff officers, and committee chairs should attend and shall submit written reports to the Department Commander and Department Secretary at least one week prior to the date of the business meeting (3 October 2020 and 6 March 2021). Per Department Policy 100, all elected and appointed officers and Past Department Commanders must wear their membership badge.

All camps are encouraged to send representatives to business meetings, and all members in good standing may vote. Per Department Policy 401, all members must present their membership card when requested. All members are encouraged to wear their membership badge.

Ordered this 25th Day of August, A. D. 2020,

Sumner Gary Hunnewell, PCC

Commander

Department of Missouri

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Attest:

Edward Krieser, PCinC

Secretary

Department of Missouri

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Department of Missouri Grave Registrations by Gary Scheel, PCC St James Camp

We have had several grave registrations presented to me for recording in the national database. This is a great way for us, as members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, to pay honor to those who served in the Civil War.

This is an ongoing program of the SUVCW and one that every member of the Department of Missouri should participate in. Just take time out of your busy schedule to go through the cemeteries that are in and around your communities.



The easiest way to identify a Civil War veteran buried in the cemetery that you are visiting is by the name and the unit being inside of a shield on a tombstone about 4 inches thick. An example is one to the left. This shield, name and unit was also used for veterans of the Spanish-American War. But for these veterans the words Span Am War or something to that effect will usually be under the unit the veteran served in.

The more difficult way to identify a Civil War veteran is to take a photo of the tombstone or write down the name, date of birth and death and cemetery location.

It is almost impossible to find the soldier on any list with the last name of Smith, Brown, White, Jackson, Johnson or other names like this.

In Missouri the best web site to use is from the Missouri Secretary of State website for Soldiers' Records: War of 1812-World War I. On this site you will find men who served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, also all other Missouri Union and Confederate units. There are some who argue that the Enrolled Missouri Militia should not be entered in the SUVCW database because most of these units did not serve in the Federal service and are not listed in the National Archives. There are some of the Enrolled Missouri Militia units that were. If you examine

the units that the GAR Posts have for members you will find members who were in the non Federalized Enrolled Missouri Militia. So my theory is if they were accepted by GAR Posts then they should be included in our database.

<https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/archives/archivesdb/soldiers/Default.aspx#soldierSearch>

When you go to this site you can enter to much information. Sometimes you may have found their first name and you include that and the name on the tombstone will not show up. There are several reasons for this.

1. Name may be misspelled in the records. Because many during the Civil War could not read or write the recruiter or mustering officer would write it down as it was pronounced.
2. Instead of having the full first name written down in official records it may only have his initials.

One example that I have had recently is the last name Verschelden. When I typed the name in nothing showed up. So I went back and typed in "versch" and then several names showed up including the veteran I was looking for. This was a case of spelling of the last name in the records. On this site you really need only three letters to enter. But if you do this sometimes you may have ten to over twenty pages of names to look through.

Also don't forget to use the resources on our department's own webpage <https://www.suvcwmo.org/grave-registration.html>. We have several resources listed there to help you research the soldiers including the books called the *Roll of Honor*. The two books we list are the alphabetical listings of soldiers dug up after the war and reinterred in Missouri National Cemeteries.

When doing research on soldiers in national cemeteries, this is a great place to start to find out info on the death date of the soldier.

Since our 2020 Department Encampment we have had the following Grave Registrations sent to me to process.

St. James Camp # 326 - 49 Grave Registrations

Fletcher Camp # 217 – 10 Grave Registrations

Grant Camp # 68 – 26 Grave Registrations

One of my policies of counting Grave Registrations is, if I go onto the SUVCW Database and find the grave registration already registered then I don't count it. I have had 8 grave registrations that I had done that were already in the database so the St. James Camp could have had 57 instead of 49. I do check the grave registration that is already registered. If I find that there is essential information, which includes date of service and cemetery then I will count it.

If you do not see the grave registrations that you have done as an individual or as a camp and you enter them into the SUVCW database directly, then I have no way of knowing what you have done unless you let me know.

You can contact me through my e-mail somewhere1@sbcglobal.net

Searching for Names: Understanding Soundex

By DC Sumner Hunnewell

As Brother Scheel points out in his article, there are different ways search engines approach searches. The Soundex system, invented in 1918, is used by various search engines (like Ancestry.com) to find similar names in their databases.

The underlying methodology is to take a name and divide it into groups of recognized sounds. So, how does it work?

You start with the first letter of the name. Then you assign a number value for each group up to three letters. The numbers used are:

- 1 for B, F, P, V
- 2 for C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z
- 3 for D, T
- 4 for L
- 5 for M, N
- 6 for R

Rules:

- Unless they are the initial letter, consonants H and W and vowels A, E, I, O, U, Y are ignored.
- Double letters or letters in the same group are ignored all but the first.
- To fill out all three numbers on short names, you would put in zeros for the missing numbers. The more distinct values you have the better off you are narrowing down your results.

Some examples:

SCHEEL - S for first letter; C is in the same group as "S" - ignore; H - ignore H/W; E and E - ignore vowels; L is 4; zeroes to fill out three numbers: **S400**. Names like Shell, Scully, Seal, etc. would be similar.

HUNNEWELL - H for first letter; U - ignore; N is 5; N - ignore double letter; E - ignore; W - ignore H/W; E - ignore; L is 4; L - ignore double letter): **H540**. Names like Hanley, Honeywell, Himmel would be similar.

RICHARDSON - R for first letter; I - ignore; C is 2; H - ignore H/W; A - ignore; R is 6; D is 3; SON - ignore because we already have three numbers: **R263**. Names like Richards and Richardo would be similar.

What about names with prefixes, for example, L'Enfant and von Berens? Sometimes they are ignored, other times they are not. So, you will want to try both ways.

[Editor's Note: States formerly used this system for driver's license. However, not all Soundex is created equal. Taking my last name, Busch, my former Illinois DL was figured, as above, as B200. In Missouri, it was figured as B217.]

THE 2021 NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT NEWS!

4 ALLIED ORDERS TO HAVE ST LOUIS ENCAMPMENTS

By Walt Busch, PDC

4 in 1

The big news is that the SUVCW, the Women's Relief Corps, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865, and the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War will ALL be having their encampments in St. Louis at the same hotel in 2021. Only the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic will not be here (because they were previously committed elsewhere). In 2007 St. Louis had all five Allied Orders here. The Department of Missouri is the ONLY department to have accomplished either of these goals in recent times! We also are the first to ever receive permission from three organizations to produce an Allied Orders Medal (according to SUVCW Historian Bob Wolz). Get yours using the information below.

We have the Missouri Civil War Museum locked in for one of our tours and looking at Daniel Boone Home (with a visit to Montelle Winery) and also the Museum of Transportation for others.

Donations Needed!

We need items we can raffle off either before or during the encampment to raise funds. Schlafly Brewery & Pub has given us several items from their gift shop (pictured right). We need members to check with local businesses that might be able to give us items for raffle. Many businesses have old items that they just haven't been able to sell. Think big – not only for money, but also for items. One Western Auto Store (remember them?) that I was in one night investigating a burglary in 1981 had a 1953 gas stove/oven still in the box that they would have sold for the original \$50 if I needed one. Big or small, any item could be raffled off ahead of the encampment to our members for that little extra money.



One member was able to obtain 400 posters of Missouri Civil War Flags. These originally sold for \$5.00 each, but were taken out of stock due to having "Confederate style flags" printed on them. They are being given away to everyone showing up at the encampment.

Besides the Schlafly donation through the efforts of Brother Jim Morrison of Grant Camp and the flag poster donation, other donations at \$100 or more include:

1. Reenacting Items by Mary Soucy – in memory of her husband Dr. John Soucy, US Grant Camp.
2. Reenacting Items by Jon Luer (moving to Germany and downsizing)
3. Edward Jones, Agent Harsh Patel - \$100

Just these three listed above helped us raise about another \$1000.00.

Do you have small original artifacts, reenacting items or other things you can donate? Like I did, can you get your financial agent or local store to donate even \$100? Check our webpage listed below to see the list of donors so far. Can't donate \$100, but Christmas is coming up and your mother-in-law always gives you an ugly sweater. We accept re-gifting!

2021 Encampment Now on Facebook!

We now have a Facebook site in addition to the 2021 Encampment Webpages. We can thank Cher Petrovic for all her work on creating this site. We also have her to thank for designing medals and challenge coins. She always does a lot of work for our organization and while she sometimes gets paid for it, she does a lot gratis. The Facebook site is

https://www.facebook.com/2021-Allied-Orders-National-Encampment-111777744001541/?ref=page_internal

and our website is

<https://www.suvcwmo.org/2021-national-encampment.html>

Loyalty Bonds Still Needed – Medals and Challenge Coins For Sale!

We still need people to **buy loyalty bonds**, but for those who want something tangible for their money right now, we are selling the below pictured items.

This is the official encampment medallion & challenge coin. A souvenir one is also going to be made and is initially available only to those attending the encampment. With 4 organizations attending can we expect a truly unique souvenir medal?

All 2021 items can be ordered by sending a check written out to **“Department of Missouri SUVCW”** and mailing it to:

Walt Busch
1240 Konert Valley Dr
Fenton, MO 63026

2021 National Encampment Medal & Coin set



\$35.00 + s/h
1 - \$5.00
2 - 4 - \$8.00

The Allied Orders Medal (pictured below) is now available! Each medal is \$15.00 with shipping for one is \$5. Shipping for more than one (up to 5) is \$8.00.



The Department Commander Goes West (well, Southwest) July 4, Republic, Missouri

Brother Sumner Hunnewell headed down to Republic (outside of Springfield) to attend a marker ceremony.

On that hot Sunday afternoon, the Phelps Camp No. 66 participated as an honor guard for a Mary Whitney Phelps Tent No. 22 (DUVCW 1861-1865) marker dedication. The marker was placed between the gravestones of John A. and Roxanna Ray at the Lindsey Cemetery, Republic, Missouri, on August 9, 2020. The Ray's property became part of the ground on which the Battle of Wilson's Creek was fought (August 10, 1861). Their house was used as a field hospital.



RAY

<p>John A. Born TN Oct. 16, 1816 Died June 22, 1875</p>	<p>Roxanna Born GA Dec. 1, 1819 Died Mar. 30, 1876</p>
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JOHN RAY MARRIED WIDOW ROXANNA STEELE ABOUT 1849. BOTH RESIDENTS OF WILSON CREEK, MO. THEY BUILT THEIR HOME ALONG THE OLD WIRE ROAD WHERE JOHN A. UPHOLST SERVED AS POSTMASTER FOR 10 YEARS. THEY HAD A THRIVING 420-ACRE FARM WITH CROPS, ORCHARDS, AND LIVESTOCK.

RAY

ON AUGUST 10, 1861, THE RAY'S CORNFIELD BECAME PART OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK. WHILE JOHN WATCHED FROM HIS PORCH, ROXANNA, RHODA (THE RAY'S SLAVE), THE CHILDREN, AND HIRSH HARRIS, JULIUS SHORT TOOK SHELTER IN THE CELLAR. WHEN THE BATTLE ENDED, THEY EMERGED TO FIND THEIR HOME HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO A FIELD HOSPITAL. WHILE THEY ASSISTED THE WOUNDED AND DYING, THEIR CROPS AND LIVESTOCK WERE CONFISCATED. AFTERWARD, THE RAYS RESTORED THE FARM, WHERE THEY LIVED UNTIL THEIR DEATHS.

Placed in 2020 by the Mary Whitney Phelps Tent No. 22 Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861 - 1865

Patriotic Instructor's Message

By PDC Dale Crandell

Our SUVCW Constitution and Regulations defines Patriotic Instructor's duties to "educate and provide Brothers and the general public with information that will help to foster patriotism among the membership and the populace in general." Fourth quarter has several opportunities for camps and members to foster patriotism in their local communities.

Navy Birthday – 13 October 1775

Tuesday, October 13th is the 245th birthday of the U.S. Navy. The Continental Congress authorized the procurement and manning of two ships on 13 October 1775 for service against the British navy. From this simple beginning the Continental Navy grew to 20 ships by the end of the Revolutionary War including the *Ranger* and her famous commander, John Paul Jones, but this fleet was sold-off in 1783 at the end of the war. A standing naval warfare fleet was re-established in 1794 and has remained in service to our current U.S. Navy.



The Union Navy's primary mission during the American Civil War was blockade of Confederate ports, a form of economic warfare to starve the Confederacy from selling their cash crop –cotton. They also assisted the Union Army with their invasion of coastal cities in the Carolinas and capture of New Orleans. Important to naval history was the Battle of Hampton where the *USS Monitor* and *CSS Virginia*, the first two ironclads battled.

Election Day – 3 November 2020

Tuesday, November 3rd is election day throughout the United States. For some the election season

has already started with both mail-in and in-person absentee voting in Missouri and Arkansas. The practice of voting by mail has roots in the American Civil War. Most northern states authorized Union camps to form special election boards and voter registration for soldiers to vote in the 1864 Presidential election between incumbent Republican Abraham Lincoln and Democrat George McClellan.



Whatever your politics or party affiliation, vote; it is one of the greatest rights in the United States.



Marine Corps Birthday – 10 November 1775

Tuesday, November 10th is the 245th birthday of the U.S. Marine Corps. The Continental Congress authorized raising two battalions of Marines on 10 November 1775 of "good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve for and during the present war with Great Britain and the Colonies." Philadelphia's Tun Tavern is regarded as the Corps birthplace, where the first Marines were recruited by Captain Samuel Nicholas. The Continental Marines were disbanded at the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and re-established in 1798 by an Act of Congress and has remained in continuous service to our current U.S. Marine Corps.

The Union Marine Corps strength did not exceed 2,000 officer and soldiers for the duration of the war. Being the infantry for the Union Navy, they were in combat at Fort Sumter, Battle of Honey Hill, Battle of Drewry's Bluff, and 2nd Battle of Fort Fisher.

Veterans Day – 11 November 2020

Veterans Day is Wednesday, November 11th. This national holiday, originally Armistice Day commemorating the end of the First World War honors the 24.9 million who served in our military, from the Revolutionary War to today's United States Armed Forces. An important, core activity of our parent organization, the GAR, was the care and welfare of veterans. As the heirs of the GAR, the SUVCW by extension has a responsibility for the care and welfare of our modern veterans.



SUVCW brothers who served honorably in the Armed Forces are authorized to wear the Military Service Medal. Brothers who received a

Campaign Ribbon-Medal are authorized to wear the War Medal.



Wreaths Across American – 19 December 2020

Wreaths Across America is Saturday, December 19th. What started in 1992 with the donation of 5,000 surplus wreaths placed at Arlington National Cemetery has grown into a national holiday season tradition. Each December volunteers in all 50 states place wreaths at veteran gravesites. Although not a requirement, camps and brothers are asked to register with the National Wreaths Across American Day at: <https://www.wreathscrossamerica.org>.

In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Dale Crandell, PDC
Department Patriotic
Instructor



ROTC / JROTC

Volunteers Wanted

**Camp
Commanders
&
SVCs**



**ROTC
Coordinators
&
Alumni**

SUVCW sponsors a ROTC/JROTC award program that honors a cadet selected by the local ROTC/JROTC unit commander who “shows a high degree of patriotism to his/her Nation and has demonstrated a high degree of academic performance and leadership.” The award includes a certificate and medal. This nationwide ROTC/JROTC award program is one of our best community outreach programs and a rare opportunity for a camp to connect to area colleges and high schools. The Department’s ROTC/JROTC award program is well established and demonstrated grown in the recent two years.

We need camps to sponsor their local college ROTC units for presentations during the Spring 2020 ROTC award season.

Lincoln University

Missouri Western State University

Truman State University

Missouri

Washington University

Arkansas State University

University of Arkansas - Pine Bluff

Missouri University of Science & Technology

Missouri State University

St. Louis University

University of Central

University of Missouri

Wentworth Military Academy

University of Arkansas

University of Central Arkansas

For more information or to volunteer, contact the
Department’s ROTC Coordinator Dale Crandell at dcrandell@swbell.net.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

My Civil War Ancestor

By Scott Williams, New Grant Camp Member

In 2017 I retired from the Dept. of Defense where I worked as either a Cartographer, Geospatial Analyst, or a Geographer for over thirty years. Besides my normal work for the agency, I periodically taught a two-day “staff ride” class at Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. The class centered around military, logistical and geospatial intelligence concerns before and during the battle.



My personal interest includes collecting fossils, arrowheads, antique postcards, postage stamps besides history and genealogy. Regarding my family during the Civil War, most of my mother’s side were Confederates, although on my father’s side they were mostly Unionists. Since retiring I have had time to trace my father’s lineage back to the same English immigrant ancestors as Pres. Ulysses S. Grant (John Porter and Anna White of Windsor, Connecticut.) and Gen. William T. Sherman (Edmund Sherman and Grace Makin of New Haven, Connecticut). I also enjoy researching the biographies of little-known civil war veterans, especially during the cold winter months when I am stuck in the house.

I had one relative, Joseph “Mack” Williams (1823-1905), who was a private in Co. B, 72nd Infantry, Enrolled Missouri Militia that was placed under the command of General Egbert B. Brown. Mack saw action at the Second Battle of Springfield (8 January 1863), besides smaller actions. At the outbreak of the war, the Williams farm straddled the Wire Road, about three miles south of the Wilson’s Creek battlefield (fought 10 Aug 1861). The farm was situated between the site of the Dug Springs skirmish (2 Aug 1861) and the main Wilson’s Creek battlefield. The Wire road was the main route for both armies to pass. All the

family’s belongings that could not be buried were appropriated, including farm animals. At some point the house was turned into a hospital, and it became unlivable. [Photograph above at left is Mack with his second wife, Fannie Harrison Payne, taken about 1900].

While all this transpired and in the 100 degree plus weather, Mack’s wife, Synthia [sic] Williams (nee Wise), was nine months pregnant and gave birth 8 Aug to a son, Wynne D. Williams. On 10 Aug, when the battle began, the sounds of the battle were very evident. Family accounts recalled that the worse sound they heard was the squeal of the dying horses. They knew that their very own beloved horses were being used at the battlefield and were dying.



Through all of this, which no doubt included his evading the enlistment efforts of the Confederate army, Mack was steadfast in remaining pro-union. His brother-in-law, Pleasant Hart, had served as a civilian guide to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and was present when the general was killed at Bloody Hill.

After the battle relatives and friends advised the family to abandon the home on the Wire road and move in with relatives. The road remained a highway for troops and bandits coming up from Arkansas and Indian Territory. At the end of the war, the old home was found to be burned to the ground. A new home (pictured above) was built on the same site. Side Note: Mack's brother-in-law Pleasant Hart would become a Lieutenant in Co. F in the 24th Missouri Infantry, Union Army. Pleasant's brother, Roswell Hart was a civilian spy, that narrowly escaped detection, that informed Nathaniel Lyon of the location of the Confederate and Mo State Guard camps. If he would have been captured even as a civilian guide, he would have been executed by the enemy, for this reason, Gen. Lyon refused to allow Roswell to go anywhere near the battle. This did not stop Roswell in the future, as he would eventually become a Lt Colonel in the 16th Missouri Cavalry, Union Army.

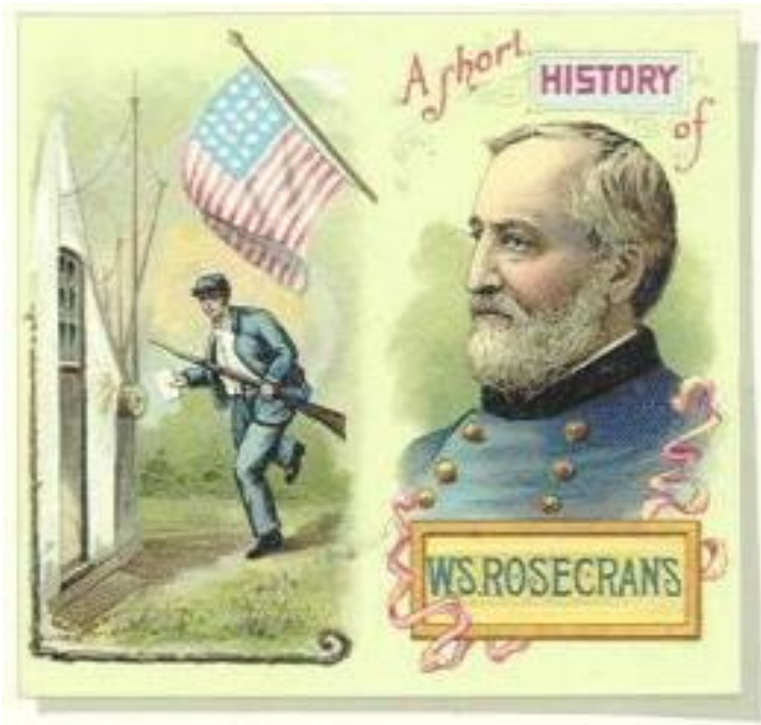
My other direct line Union ancestor was my gg-grandfather, Robert A. Morris (1827-1907), of Baltimore. His early background is elusive. What we do know is that he was a mariner and according to one account, born at sea. It is likely his parents were Irish immigrants from Northern Ireland. He first shows up in the historical record in 1858 when Robert marries Emma Orrell, the daughter of a Baltimore shoemaker, Edward V. Orrell. Robert afterwards becomes employed in shoe making, a trade his father-in-law was already established. After the war breaks out, Robert received a commission for Lieutenant in the 1st Maryland Infantry and very soon after made quartermaster for the regiment. On 1 Nov 1861 he resigns his commission, for the reason of: to return to Baltimore to enlist a company of artillery. No record of his efforts or activity has been found for the rest of 1861 or for 1862. We can imagine he could have gone back to being a seaman or perhaps doing some critical boot production for the war effort, we just don't know. In June 1863, as the Confederate Army advances toward Baltimore and Washington DC, he enlisted as a Quartermaster Sergeant in Co A, 2nd Maryland Cavalry. On 28 Aug, there is a POW hospital roll entry for him where he returns to service. By Jan 1864, Robert is mustered out of service, but he was not gone for long, the following month he is back as a Sergeant in Co. G, 13th Maryland Infantry and serves until mustered out late May 1865.

In 1889 Robert Morris's son Frank W. Morris migrated from Washington DC to St. Louis. Frank became an electrician and was among those men that installed the electricity in St. Louis' Union Station. He also helped install the electric light bulbs at the 1904 World's Fair. On 5 Dec



1905 it was reported in the Baltimore Sun newspaper that Robert Morris, Emma his wife, son Frank W. Morris, three other sons plus a daughter came to St. Louis from Maryland to see the fair. Although the emotions of the day were not recorded, I imagine this was a proud day for the Civil War veteran, Robert Morris on seeing the electrical work of his son. No known photograph has yet been found for Robert A. Morris. He left behind a cavalry sword to one descendant, and down to me I received a iron cobbler shoe rack. Robert and his wife had fourteen children, but only six lived to adulthood. In his last years he worked as a janitor at a public school near the Anacostia neighborhood of Washington, DC.

He passed away on 27 Feb 1907 and was buried in an unmarked grave in Western Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland. In the 1990's a cousin located his grave and obtained a veterans administration marker for him. Unfortunately, due to an error, his highest rank obtained was left off and instead he is identified as a private.



General William S. Rosecrans

by Linda Manning,
DUVCW - Catharine Merrill Tent 9

William Starke Rosecrans was an American inventor, coal-oil company executive, diplomat, politician, and U.S. Army General. He was born in Ohio on 6 Sep 1819 to Crandall Rosecrans and Jemima Hopkins (Jemima Hopkins was a relative to Stephen Hopkins who signed the Declaration of Independence). Rosecrans was the 2nd of five sons.

While in West Point, Rosecrans joined with another future major-general, Hugh Ewing in protesting being forced as Catholics to having to attend the Protestant services held on the campus. They were

successful in their protest and were allowed to attend services at a nearby church. Graduating 5th in his class in 1842 from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, he served as an assistant professor and an Army officer for 12 years accepting engineering assignments before leaving the Army. He excelled at math, French, art, and English grammar. At his graduation from West Point he met his future wife, Anna Elizabeth Hegeman of New York City. They married 24 Aug 1843 and had 8 children, 5 living to adulthood.

At the start of the Civil War Colonel Rosecrans led troops from his 23rd Ohio Infantry, achieving success in western Virginia. After promotion, Rosecrans commanded the Army of the Mississippi, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Department of the Missouri. General Rosecrans fought in the Battle of Rich Mountain, the Battle of Iuka, the Second Battle of Corinth, the Tullahoma Campaign, Price's Raid, and the Battle of Chickamauga. He won the Battles of Iuka and Corinth while under the command of Major General Ulysses S. Grant. Rosecrans also fought against Confederate General Braxton Bragg at Stones River. His strategic movements caused Bragg to abandon the critical city of Chattanooga. Unfortunately, Rosecrans' pursuit of Bragg ended during the bloody Battle of Chickamauga. This was a humiliating defeat resulting in Rosecrans being relieved of command by Grant.

In fact, Grant's blame of Rosecrans for this and Rosecrans's response to General Sterling Price's Raid led to a decades long rivalry. In 1885, Rosecrans argued against allowing Grant to be placed on the retired generals list denying him a retirement. Congress approved Grant being placed on the list and Grant ended up with maybe not the final word, or at least the final word by the leading General when writing his memoirs. For more on the Rosecrans-Grant controversy, try reading the 2013 book, *General Grant and the Rewriting of History: How the Destruction of General William S. Rosecrans Influenced Our Understanding of the Civil War* by Frank P. Varney.

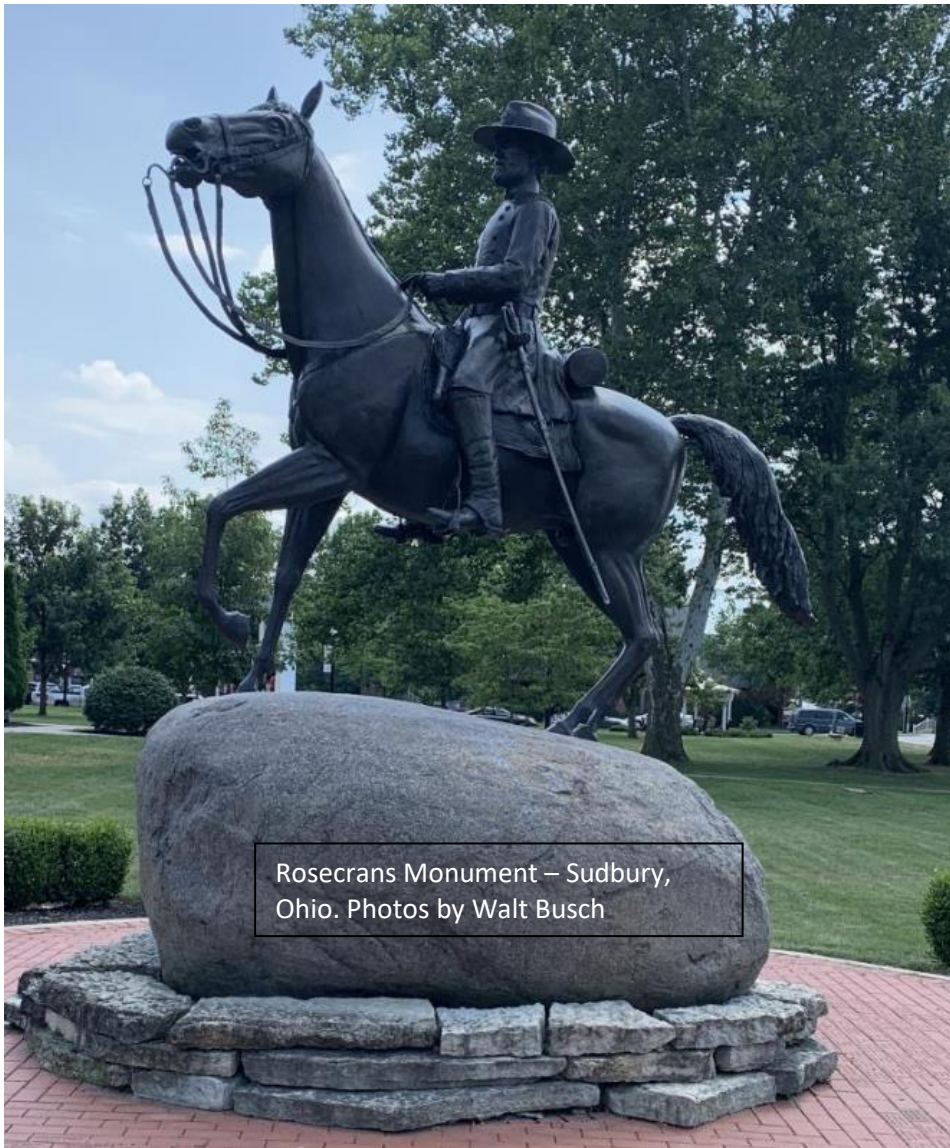
On 28 Mar 1867 Rosecrans resigned his commission in the Army. Post war he spent most of his time in California. He served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from



California's 1st district from 4 Mar 1881-4 Mar. 1885. Rosecrans also served as U.S. Minister to Mexico for 5 months, but was replaced when Grant became President of the United States. He served as the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. He was a Democrat and a

Catholic. Rosecrans was interested in railroads and was one of the eleven incorporators of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1869, Rosecrans bought 16,000 acres of Rancho San Pedro in the Los Angeles basin. Most of the land was eventually sold off to support the financial needs of mining ventures in which Rosecrans invested. The General died in March of 1898 at Rancho Sausal Redondo, Redondo Beach, California. His casket lay in state in Los Angeles City Hall, covered by the headquarters flag that flew over Stones River and Chickamauga. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

The burial of the remains of Major-General Rosecrans at Arlington, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, was one



of the most imposing events of that character which Washington had witnessed.

The active participants were: President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, both Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutant-General and his assistants, the army officers at Fort Myer, the Artillery and Engineer Battalions, the Battalion of Marines, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Union Veteran Union, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and a large delegation of visiting veterans and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.





Ed Bearss, Past Chief Historian of the National Park Service Dies 16 Sep 2020 A Short Remembrance

by PDC Walt Busch

You can go on the web and search for his records, his honors, his military service, the books he wrote. It is all an interesting story of a remarkable man. I only wish to tell you my story of the first time I met Mr. Bearss. A story you won't find elsewhere.

I was sitting in my office behind the entry hall to the museum of Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site (at the time it was called Fort Davidson State Historic Site). It was sometime between 2002 and 2005. I was probably bored doing bills or having to write one of the many management manuals they made us site administrators write mostly just to keep us busy and justify the miserable salary (compared to other states) that Missouri paid us. But I'm not bitter about it. Ok, maybe a little.

I had not been told of any tour group showing up, in fact it was supposed to be a pretty dull day. So dull, my assistant had the day off and I hadn't planned to have anyone else working with me that day because I assumed, I could handle doing bills, writing, answering the occasional phone call, and guiding the five or six people who would probably show up on a week day.

As I worked, probably in a daze, I suddenly heard the door open and a booming baritone voice thundering through the museum. If you were hunkered down in a

trench in World War I with German shells fired from Big Bertha exploding all around you, you could have still heard this voice at a distance of 100 yards! I didn't walk out of my room, I stumbled out of my chair and scurried out to find out what the heck was going on.

There was Ed Bearss, a skinny man in a boonie hat, t-shirt and hiking baggy shorts baring his knobby knees over some thigh high socks and hiking boots. Behind him was a group of seniors enthralled by his every word. When we spoke, the thundering voice continued as we exchanged pleasantries, plus some Q&A. His concept of an inside voice was lowering his to only 150 db. It was like being in a movie theatre with Dolby™ surround sound and the movie just had the Blue Angels breaking the sound barrier in a fly-by. You don't really need those eardrums anyway.

I gave his group the tour of the museum, but didn't have to say too much, just show them the diorama and the film, Ed seemed to do the rest. His voice echoed even more in our diorama room. While he didn't order everyone to fall in and dress-right-dress after the presentation, the best way to describe it is that he marched the group out of the museum and took off over the field to the earthworks. That ended my experience with Ed Bearss. If you asked me to describe any other leader of any other tour group to whom I gave tours during my tenure, I couldn't. Ed Bearss was memorable. There will never be another with his style and knowledge.

I met him one other time and that was when he gave a talk at the St. Louis Civil War Roundtable. The talk was excellent. He did not need a microphone!

[Ed was honored by the Sons of Union Veterans, national organization, in 2011 when they made him one of only four Honorary Members.]

7th Annual Grant Symposium

The 7th annual Grant Symposium, sponsored by the Missouri Humanities Council and the Grant Trail, was held online on July 24. Brother Greg Wolk of the St. James Camp was one of the moderators. (These are Sumner Hunnewell's notes.)

GRANT'S PRESIDENCY AND NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The first paper was given by Andy Hahn, the Executive Director of Campbell House Museum in St. Louis. It dealt with Grant's role in Native American affairs while he was president. Robert and Virginia Campbell celebrated dinners for Grant at their house. For example, in 1872, 20 people were invited to dinner, followed by a reception of 300 people, while 5000 people greeted him outside the house as he stood on the balcony.

Hahn believes that Grant was the first "western" President, because he had first-hand knowledge of western states, having been stationed with the military on the west coast (Oregon and California) in 1852. Before Grant's presidency, natives often had their treaties broken and were forced to move further west.

Grant's Adjutant was Ely Parker (Ha-sa-ne-an-da). Parker was from the Seneca tribe (New York) and his ancestors included Cornplanter and Red Jacket. The Appomattox surrender documents were written in his hand. During the surrender, Lee extended his hand and said to Parker "I'm glad to see one real American here." Parker replied "We are all Americans."

In his youth, Parker converted to Christianity. He was an interpreter and diplomat for his tribe in Albany and Washington, D. C. He studied law and engineering, but could not join the New York bar, since he was a citizen of the tribe and not the state of New York.

He first met Grant in Galena, Illinois, and, at the beginning of the war, he asked for officer's commission. He was told by Washington that the war was between white men. However in 1863 as Grant traveled down the Mississippi towards Vicksburg, he asked Parker to serve outside of Vicksburg as an engineer. He was given the adjutant's position and was made a Lieutenant Colonel.

During the last two years of the war, there were troubles with the natives. One of the worst cases of indiscriminate killing was in November 1864, when the calvary in Colorado attacked and killed the Cheyenne and Arapaho in what is called the Sand Creek Massacre. The Sioux in Montana, under Red Cloud in 1866, lured 81 Army soldiers away from safety and killed them all (Fetterman's Fight).



**Campbell House
Gen. Grant slept here.**

In that year, Parker played a role in Indian affairs. He focused on the natives' needs, reparation for those displaced of land, and saw the need for new treaties. In 1867, he investigated Fetterman's Fight. He believed that the government should put their focus on friendly natives. He saw that the issues around the skirmishes were shrinking native territory and actual starvation of natives. He made a suggestion to Secretary of War Stanton that an oversight committee of the Office of Indian Affairs be created to make sure that the treaties were followed. He suggested that humanitarian whites and natives would be best to serve on the committee. His ideas were not popular for the time.

During Grant's inauguration in 1869, the President spoke of the proper treatment of Indians to be one of his goals. That year Ely Parker was appointed as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in March. The next month a Board of Indian Commissioners was created under the auspicious of the Secretary of the Interior. The committee would receive no pay but would be paid for their expenses. Some of the duties of the commission was to inspect relevant records, review goods purchased for the natives and to be on site when payment or annuities were made to the Indians. The press covered this heavily.

Robert Campbell of St. Louis was on the first Board, the only member who resided west of the Mississippi. Campbell was not a novice when dealing with native tribes and customs. In 1825, he visited the Rocky Mountains to trade and make friends with tribes. He was one of the men to erect Ft. Laramie in 1834, which was to be a trading outpost. He assisted in a treaty negotiation at Fort Laramie in 1851. Fr. Peter DeSmet was there, where tribal lands adopted of their boundaries. This was the start of the reservation system. Red Feather, Chief of the Flathead, was a 'blood brother' to Robert Campbell.

The first effort of the Committee was to remove all current Indian agents, which happened. Tasked to find suitable replacements, they suggested that Christian denominations recommend men to be Indian agents. The Committee also agreed that no more treaties were to be made with natives. Since treaties had been abused and ignored in the past, there was no need for more.

The 1869 Commissioner's first report was damning of the abuses against the native tribes. They enforced their responsibilities to distribute annuities and procured goods (food) from reputable suppliers for delivery.

In the summer of 1870, some of the earlier agreed to boundaries were disputed. Red Cloud plead his case, but it not resolved. Campbell and another commissioner visited him at Ft. Laramie, resolved the problem, and averted war. A new agency was created for Red Cloud's tribe.

In 1872, there were problems, which revolved around railroads running through Indian territories. The belief by the commission was that if this happened, it would not be easy to protect native interests. By the next year, the commissioners were frustrated. They found corruption,



Ely Parker

were stymied in Congress, and felt that Grant was not strongly behind them. The commissioners had bills unpaid and their recommendations ignored. Soon most of the original commissioners resigned.

Back to Ely Parker. He married a socialite, made a fortune and lost it. He moved to New York City and became a chief of requisitions for the New York City police for 20 years and well acquainted with Teddy Roosevelt. He was disappointed that that positive Indian policies were not enacted and adopted by the nation.

FILM AND PANEL: GRANT'S TIME IN MISSOURI

Dr. Curt Fields, who among his other accomplishments portrayed Grant at the 150th anniversary at Appomattox, was featured in a film produced by the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (with others). It is called "Grant's Time in Missouri." It was excellent.



Dr. Curt Fields as Grant

A panel was formed to answer any questions *post-movie* about Grant in Missouri. Sometimes they seemed ill-equipped to answer questions about Grant's military exploits. Brother Wolk had to fill in quite a bit.

A panelist was asked to assess Grant at Belmont and why wasn't this brought up in the film? It was a key event in Grant's career, where he establishes himself as a battlefield general, but there was only so much time allotted for the film.

Is Grant underappreciated in relation to his tactics and logistics? He had three things going for him. Grant was a man who had been through the Mexican-American War (as Lieutenant Quartermaster), so he understood supply lines. He was an innovative tactician, not using Napoleonic tactics, but employed guerrilla warfare and the concept of total war. He was tenaciousness on the battlefield by getting the enemy on the run and completing the mission. After the War, Grant is written out of history due to the ethos of "The Lost Cause," where Lee and Southern leaders were elevated. From 1880s to the early 2000s, Grant was described as a terrible leader.

What about Grant studying the maps of the Mississippi at Ironton? Unsure if this is a story or reality.

Is the accent that Dr. Fields use accurate? Grant was born in Southern Ohio, near Cincinnati, along the border of Kentucky, so the accent would reflect that.

Did any of the U. S. Colored Troops (USCT) participate in Grant's ranks? Yes, they did at Vicksburg and along the Rivers, as there were 30,000 colored sailors overall. They were in the 25th Army Corps in the Army of Potomac and at Battle of Petersburg. He was commanding large amounts of the USCT. As an aside, many resident blacks of Missouri liberated themselves and joined in Illinois, so they are not included in Missouri's troop count.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: TWAIN AND GRANT

Cindy Lovell gave the keynote address on the intersection of the lives of Mark Twain and U. S. Grant. Lovell is the past director of the Samuel Clemens homes in both New Haven and Hannibal.

Twain and Grant met, a handshake experience of sorts in a crowd, but nothing more than a passing event. A longer event happened in 1869 upon Twain's return from the West Coast to Washington, D. C. He met a senator from Nevada, who asked him if he would like to see President Grant. Twain expected to find him in a crowd, but, no, he was at his desk and interrupted by their entrance. Twain was overwhelmed and embarrassed by the experience, when he found himself speechless.

In November 1876 at Chicago's Palmer House, a party was planned for Grant after his world-wide trip. Twain was in the ascendancy and was invited to give the final toast at the banquet. There were 16 toasts to Grant and finally at 2 a.m., it was his turn. He talked about Grant as a baby and made a clever quote (too fast for me to catch). It was the only toast to make Grant laugh. Afterwards, they became great friends.

In 1880 Grant, son "Buck" Grant and Ferdinand Ward started an investment firm in New York City. Buck Grant was the real partner, the former president Grant more of a silent partner. Ward married well—to the daughter of the president of the Marine Bank of New York. Ward was a *wunderkind* and at one time Grant was worth three-quarters of a million dollars.



"Buck" Grant

Author William T. Howells talked to Twain and used him as a go between for a meeting with Grant. They traveled to New York to visit the president in 1881. Twain suggested a memoir and offered his help, mainly to avoid problems with publishers. Grant resisted since he had no need for money and did not want to subject himself to literary criticism.

In early 1884, rumors were that the firm of Grant & Ward was in trouble. On May 3, Ward was distraught and went to Grant, saying that the Marine Bank was in distress, needing to borrow \$150,000 for one day. Grant went to his friend Vanderbilt, who did not have a good opinion of Ward, but he agreed (since he liked Grant) to a personal loan of \$150,000. The next morning, Ward said that the Bank needed an additional \$600,000. Buck Grant brought the financial books to be reviewed by expert. The firm was a sham. Buck Grant and his lawyer, Elkins, went immediately to Ward's. His wife said he was out. They replied they would wait, which they did for

five hours. Ward returned home, pooh-poohing their concerns. Elkins noted after they left that Ward was in bedroom slippers, that he was there, hiding, trying to outwait them. May 5, the Marine Bank closed its doors. Everyone was wiped out. How much did Grant know? On that

day, he and his wife took stock of everything they owned, wanting to repay his personal loan to Vanderbilt. They delivered a mountain of mementos to the Vanderbilt home. Vanderbilt was not home, but when he returned, he donated the mountain to the U. S. Government.

Grant was terrified about the lost money. The Grants might owe other people money. He decided to start on his memoirs. One month after, he noticed a pain in his throat. At this time, *The Century Magazine* wanted all of the Civil War leaders to write about their experiences, so he spent July and August working with them. In October, it was determined that he had throat cancer. *The Century Magazine* offered Grant their standard \$500 per article.

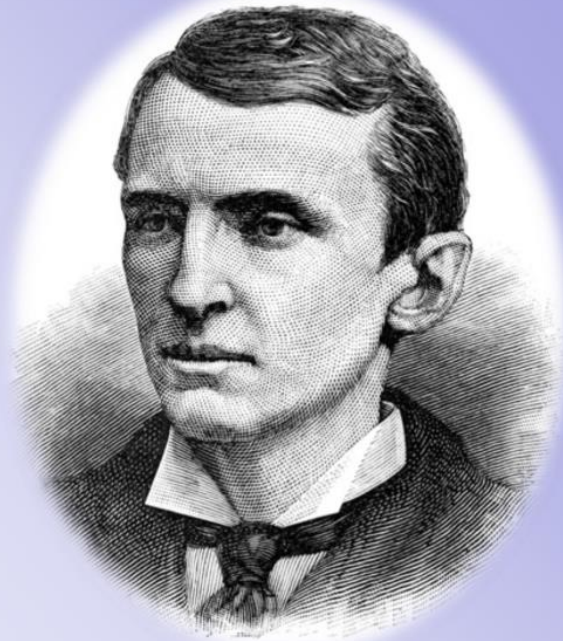
Twain heard that Grant wanted to write his autobiography. He wait straightaway to talk to him. Grant had not signed a contract, and Twain wanted to make sure Grant was not taken advantage. The terms were stunning, the standard payment was the same payment paid to *anyone* who would write for *The Century Magazine*. Twain suggested that Grant abandon the magazine plan and let Clemens publish it, even though Twain didn't expect Grant to agree. Finally, Clemens worked with *The Century Magazine* to get the most generous offer, but they backed out to let Twain publish.

In the meantime, Ward disappeared and was known as the "best hated man in the United States." He was working a Ponzi scheme and later served six years in Sing-Sing. His great-grandson and historian, Geoffrey C. Ward, wrote about the whole enterprise.

In February 1885, Grant signed a deal with Clemens and completes his work in July 1885, the month he died. But troubles don't end there. Karl Gerhardt a sculpture, who has done a bust of Twain was given the commission of producing a death mask of Grant. Gerhardt creates the death mask but does not give it to the family. Twain has to forgive Gerhardt \$17,000 owed to Twain and his wife before the mask is turned over.

Julia Grant receives a royalty of \$200,000 in 1886. Canvassers went door to door to sell copies for \$3.50 to \$12 per edition, depending on different bindings. Over 600,000 copies were sold, providing the family \$450,000 in royalties. Twain's publishing company made no money on the sale of the book.

During the panic of 1893, Twain's publishing company went under. There were only two successes in the history of the company, the Grant Memoirs and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.



Ferdinand Ward

ULYSSES S. GRANT AND SLAVERY

The final presentation was from Nick Sacco of the Ulysses S. Grant national Historic Site. Like all of the presentations, this one was well-researched.

Per the 1850 census, the Dent plantation had upwards to 30 slaves. Grant owned one slave, William Jones, who he freed in 1859. Prior to the Civil War, there is no documentary evidence on Grant's stance on slavery. The only sources we have are *post* Grant's death. They include:

- Louisa Boggs, a relative, who was interviewed 1896 in 1917. She stated that Grant was too nice to the enslaved and not cut out to be a plantation farmer.
- Mary Robinson, a former slave, who was interviewed the day after Grant died. She said that Grant would have passionate debates about slavery at the dinner table with his father-in-law. Grant's wife, Julia, was given four slaves (but in actuality owned by father). Robinson said that Grant had hoped one day to free those slaves. Since the interview took place the day after the death of the former president, was the interview crafted in to put Grant in the best light?
- Grant's own Memoirs, where he states that slavery was incompatible with American progress.

These are challenges to historians. Different authors feel he was indifferent or found slavery contemptable.

In 1854, Grant left the military to get back to home from the West Coast. He hoped to make a profit on the property up to 1859. A little-known event in Grant's life was the 1855 Richard Wells probate case. Wells was a neighbor of the Grants and Dents. Three slaves were owned the family and Grant as asked to appraise their value.

Washington, D. C., wasn't sleeping during this time. The Kansas-Nebraska act was created, manufactured by Stephen Douglas, who wanted support from Southerners for a transcontinental railroad (Douglas would benefit financially, surprise!). The act would overturn the Missouri Compromise, allowing settlers in the territories to decide to allow slavery. This led to a realignment of political parties (Whig, Democratic), which had both pro- and anti-slavery contingents. The Act leads to the creation of the Republican party (former Whig), whose platform included that westward expansion of slavery must stop. Grant was a Whig before the Civil War but never voted in a presidential election. In 1856, Buchanan (Democrat), Frémont (Republican), and Fillmore (Know Nothing) were the candidates and Grant voted for Buchanan. The Republican party was opposed to slavery in the West but also wanted freedom for slaves without compensation. Grant felt that the Republican Party was too radical. In 1860, he could not vote for president because he did not have voting residency in Illinois, but admitted later that he would have voted for Douglas.

Grant build his cabin, "Hardscrabble," with the help of slaves and he lived there with his family for three months (1857). His father-in-law moved to St. Louis, leaving Grant to take over the



management of 850 acres as well as the slave labor. This was the same year as the Dred Scott decision.

Two years later, Grant's parents moved to Covington, Kentucky. The St. Louis family was asked to visit but Grant feared that traveling through Illinois, Julia's slaves might escape *en route*, so declined the offer. During his time of management, he hired enslaved people from other slave holders (for example, the Frances S. Sublette family).

As for the only man 'owned' by Grant, William Jones, it seems that he came from Grant's father-in-law, but whether given him or Grant bought him is unknown. In 1859, when the Grant family was going through difficult financial times, Grant signed Jones' manumission papers. Grant could have sold him for \$1500, relieving some money burdens, but he didn't. No reason is given. In the meantime, Julia Dent Grant retained her four slaves. And, in 1860, when Grant makes a go of it in St. Louis in the real estate business, the slaves travel with them. The family then tried their fortunes in Galena, Illinois, but she did not free her slaves then. They were hired out in St. Louis.

The fate of William Jones is still unknown. During the 1840s and 1850s, there were about 1500 free blacks living in St. Louis. In the 1860 city directory, a "William Jones," whose occupation was a [horse] driver was living in the city on Myrtle street (present day Arch Grounds). Whether this is the same man is unknown.

In 1861, during the Civil War Grant understood that the war was about slavery. In a letter to family in May, his biggest concern was that a slave uprising will occur. He would expect Federal troops to be deployed to the South to put down the revolt, leading to a united country. Given his suppositions, he felt the war will be short.

Frémont, Commander of the Department of Missouri, declared freedom for the slaves. Lincoln wanted the decree rescinded, but Frémont would not back down, so Lincoln removed him. Henry Halladan replaced Frémont and issued General Order No. 3, which stated that slaves going to the military must be returned.

The tipping point for Grant was the battle of Shiloh, which had 25,000 casualties. He saw that the Confederates would fight to the last man, using slaves to support the Confederate forces. Emancipation of slaves could be used as a war measure. Grant supported the Emancipation in 1863 and believed that adding blacks to the federal Army would take them from the enemy. He wrote to Congressman Washburn after Vicksburg, that he was never an abolitionist or was anti-slavery, but the only way to win was to arm blacks and end slavery. Grant stopped prisoner of war exchanges since black soldiers were not treated like soldiers in the south but were sold into slavery or killed outright. By the end of the war, one of every seven troops in the Union was a member of the USCT.

After the war, Grant believed that their wartime service gave them the right to vote. He strongly supported the 15th amendment. We would be hard pressed to find another white man that pushed civil rights so hard for his time.

Fredrick Douglas felt that Grant was a moral leader. Grant's asset that he had the ability to change from what he had learned at West Point and the Democratic Party to champion the rights of black men.

Service to Country, Part 1

By Linda Manning,
DUVCW - Catharine Merrill Tent 9

Service to country must have been instilled in the Ruby family early in childhood, for Henry Clay Ruby served in the Civil War 4 years and 3 months. He was born to Spier Spencer Ruby and Mary Polly Shephard on 1 Jul 1842, in Springfield, IL. The Ruby family resided most of their lives there. Henry was the 4th son and one of 8 children. He may have been born a twin. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census enumerates a female, Francis, age 18, the same age as Henry, having the same surname. No further information can be found about her.

Henry Clay Ruby enlisted as a private in Company I, 7th IL Cavalry on 3 Sep. 1861 (a mere 4 months after the Civil War broke out) at Camp Butler near Springfield. He was 19 years old. Henry's brothers, John, Charles, Horace, Virgil, and William also enlisted at various times during the war. John enlisted as a private on 17 Jun. 1861 in Company A of the IL 21st Infantry. He paid the ultimate sacrifice on 31 Dec 1862, killed at the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee. Virgil and William, although Civil War registrations can be found for them, apparently did not serve. Horace and Charles enlisted in the same regiment as Henry on 30 Jan 1864 and 2 Feb 1865, respectively. Henry reenlisted as a veteran in the same company on 10 Feb 1864 at Germantown, TN. The 5'10", black hair, black eyed, sandy complexed Henry was promoted to corporal after reenlisting. All three mustered out on 4 Nov 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee. Company I of the 7th IL Cavalry mustered into service on 13 Oct. 1861 at Camp Butler, IL. They participated in the Siege of Corinth and the Battle of Nashville. After the fall of Vicksburg the 7th IL Cavalry served with the

3rd Cavalry Brigade of the XVI Army Corps headquartered at Memphis, Tennessee.

After suffering the loss of their brother John during the war, Henry and his brothers were employed for many years with the Illinois North Heights Mining District mining zinc and lead. In 1896 Henry relocated to Joplin, Missouri. He was a resident for 33 years. Here he became a member of the O.P. Morton Post 14, Grand Army of the Republic.

On 25 Jan. 1929, at the home of his daughter, Civil War Veteran Henry Clay Ruby, died of pneumonia. Members of the O.P. Morton post and The Womens Relief Corps, also known as the Womens Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, conducted his funeral. He was laid to rest at

Forest Park Cemetery, Joplin. His grave is currently unmarked and family would like a grave dedication ceremony there in 2021-2022 when they receive the stone.

WHILE FILING, WITH UNFADING INK--THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. ACR should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

71 88 2
49 10
51

26

2

31

2

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH				Do not use this space.	
1. PLACE OF DEATH County: <u> Jasper </u> Township: <u> No </u> City: <u> Joplin Mo </u>		Registration District No. <u> 411 </u> Primary Registration District No. <u> 2002 </u>		File No. <u> 2062 </u> Registered No. _____ Sl. _____ Ward _____	
2. FULL NAME <u> Henry Clay Ruby </u> (a) Residence, No. <u> 6211 Center </u> St., _____, Mo. (Usual place of abode) Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. da. How long in U.S., if foreign born? yrs. mos. da.					
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3. SEX <u> Male </u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u> White </u>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (write the word) <u> widowers </u>	16. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) <u> Jan. 25 1929 </u>	17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u> Jan 20 1929 </u> to <u> Jan 25 1929 </u> and that I last saw him/her alive on <u> Jan 25 1929 </u> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____.	
5A. IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OR (OR) WIFE OF <u> Malinda Elizabeth Ruby </u>			THE CAUSE OF DEATH* WAS AS FOLLOWS: <u> 11A Pneumonia 108 </u>		
6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) <u> July 15 1842 </u>			CORONER'S SIGNATURE <u> HAW [Signature] </u>		
7. AGE YEARS MONTHS DAY <u> 86 10 10 </u>			18. WHERE WAS DISEASE CONTRACTED <u> 108 </u>		
8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer). (c) Name of employer <u> Retired </u>			19. IF NOT AT PLACE OF DEATH: _____ DID AN OPERATION PRECEDE DEATH? _____ DATE OF _____ WAS THERE AN AUTOPSY? _____		
9. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u> Springfield Mo </u>			WHAT TEST CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS? (Signed) <u> A. N. [Signature] </u> , M. D. <u> 1-24 1929 </u> (Address) <u> Joplin Mo </u>		
10. NAME OF FATHER <u> D. N. Ruby </u>			*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.		
11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u> No Record </u>			19. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL DATE OF BURIAL <u> Forest Park Joplin Mo 1929 </u>		
12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u> Mary Shephard </u>			20. UNDERTAKER ADDRESS <u> Frank-Diavon Joplin Mo </u>		
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u> Mo </u>					
14. INFORMANT <u> Mrs. R. H. Malooly </u> (Address) <u> 621 Center St Joplin Mo </u>					
15. FILED: <u> 26 1929 </u> Dr. W. B. Black REGISTRAR					

Service to Country, Part 2

By Linda Manning,
DUVCW - Catharine Merrill Tent 9



*Albin Stewart Polk born 2-17-1835 died 12-20-1922
Father of Fanny Whitten*

Albin Stewart Polk

Born 17 Feb 1835 in Hardin, KY to parents Wilson John Polk and Roseann Howsley, Albin Stewart Polk was 1 of eleven children, and the 3rd of six sons. At Eminence, KY, on 14 Aug 1862, Albin enlisted with Co G, 9th KY Cavalry for a period of one year. Two brothers enlisted with the same regiment on the same day, 2 brothers with different regiments at a later date, and the oldest brother enlisted with the Confederacy. On 22 Aug 1862 Albin was mustered into service.

Under command of Colonel Richard Taylor Jacob, the regiment was recruited, organized, and mustered into service with 1,244 officers and men in less than 3 weeks. The regiment's greatest service came with the Battle of Richmond, where along with the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, they covered the retreat of the Union Army in KY. The regiment lost a total of 107 men during service, 1 officer, 5 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 101 enlisted men died of disease. During Albin's military service, the regiment was engaged in Richmond and Shelbyville, KY. Furthermore, they pursued General Bragg, fought near Clay Village and at the Battle of Perryville. Additionally, the regiment fought at Lawrenceburg and at the Capture of Harrodsburg. They participated in operations against John Hunt Morgan's Raid through KY from Dec 1862 to Jan 1863 and again from July 2-26th.

Albin Stewart Polk was promoted from private to 6th corporal on 31 Oct 1862. From the

time of enlistment until 3 Oct 1862 he received no payment for his service. Pension records reveal that in Apr 1863 he was paid \$54.00.

Family lore states he provided his own horse.

When Albin mustered out 21 Aug 1863, he returned home to Hardin Co., KY. Two years later his wife died leaving him with 3 daughters to care for. Eight months later he married Amanda Ann Jenkins (1842-1903). To this union 9 additional children were delivered. Eventually, Albin moved his family to Daviess Co, MO. Within a few years both of Albin's parents and 2 of Albin's children died. In 1899 Albin moved his family to the Oklahoma Territory. It was during the Oklahoma Land Run. He staked a land claim in 1890, Piedmont, Canadian Co, and began to farm wheat. *The El Reno Democrat* quoted Albin that "his wheat crop is good and promises to be better than the last year". *The Yukon Sun* and *The Yukon Weekly* published an article stating "Mr. Polk was a prominent farmer in his neighborhood" and "a pleasant man". As of today, his sister's descendants still own land and grow wheat in this area.

In 1903 Amanda died. Sometime between 1910 and 1920 Albin became too ill to care for

P	9 Cav.	Ky.
Albin S Polk		
Priv., Co. G, 9 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.		
Age 26 years.		
Appears on		
Company Muster-in Roll		
of the organization named above. Roll dated		
Eminence Ky Aug 22, 1862		
Muster-in to date Aug 22, 1862		
Joined for duty and enrolled:		
When	Aug 14, 1862	
Where	Elizabethtown	
Period	1 years.*	
Valuation of horse, \$	100	
Valuation of horse equipments, \$	100	
Remarks:		
Book mark:	H White	
(256r)	Original	

P	9 Cav.	Ky.
Albin S Polk		
Priv., Co. G, 9 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.		
Appears on		
Company Muster Roll		
for Aug 22 to Oct 31, 1862		
Joined for duty and enrolled:		
When	Aug 14, 1862	
Where	Elizabethtown	
Period	1 years.*	
Present or absent	Present	
Stoppage, \$	100 for	
Due Gov't \$	100 for	
Valuation of horse, \$	100	
Valuation of horse equipments, \$	100	
Remarks:	No payment This Co has been made since and then Aug 22/62	
* See enrollment on card from muster-in roll.		
Book mark:	H White	
(256r)	Original	

himself and relocated to Siloam Springs, Arkansas to live with his daughter. Chronic bronchitis and dysentery took his life on 20 Dec. 1922. He is buried next to Amanda at Bengé Cemetery in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
WRITE PLAIN WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
N. B. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of Certificate.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
1 PLACE OF DEATH				
County <u>Benton</u>			STATE OF ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH Bureau of Vital Statistics CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
Township <u>Waco</u>			134	
Incl. Town _____			Registration District No. <u>36</u> File No. _____	
City <u>Siloam Springs</u>			Primary Registration District No. <u>8057</u> Registered No. _____	
			(No. _____ St.; _____ Ward)	
2 FULL NAME <u>Albin Stewart Polk</u>				
3. SEX <u>Male</u>			16. DATE OF DEATH	
4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>			<u>12</u> / <u>20</u> / <u>1922</u>	
5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <u>Widowed</u>			17. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended the deceased from <u>12-1</u> , 19 <u>22</u> , to <u>12</u> , 19 <u>22</u> ; that I last saw him alive on <u>12-20</u> , 19 <u>22</u> ; and that death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>5 P.M.</u>	
6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Feb</u> <u>17</u> <u>1835</u>			The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Chronic Bronchitis and Dysentery</u>	
7. AGE <u>87</u> yrs. <u>10</u> mos. <u>3</u> ds.			Duration _____ yrs. mos. <u>20</u> ds.	
8. OCCUPATION <u>Retired Farmer</u>			Contributory BROADBAND _____	
9. BIRTHPLACE (State or Country) <u>Hardin Co. Kentucky</u>			Duration _____ yrs. mos. _____ ds.	
10. NAME OF FATHER <u>Wilson Polk</u>			Signed <u>J. F. Gault</u> M. D.	
11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) <u>Ky</u>			<u>12-21</u> , 19 <u>22</u> Address <u>Siloam Springs, Ark.</u>	
12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Rosanna Housley</u>			*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in death from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MANNER OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL or HOMICIDAL.	
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) <u>Ky</u>			18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents)	
14. THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE			At Place of death _____ yrs. mos. ds. In the State _____ yrs. mos. ds.	
(Informant) <u>Mrs. B. B. Crowder</u>			Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? _____	
(Address) <u>Winston, Mo.</u>			Former or usual residence _____	
15. Filed <u>J. F. Gault</u> REGISTRAR			19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Yukon, Okla.</u> DATE OF REMOVAL <u>12-21, 1922</u>	
			20. UNDERTAKER <u>Stewart Polk</u> ADDRESS <u>Siloam Springs, Ark.</u>	

Form V. S. No. 4—20M—12-27-20



Ellsworth's Avenger: 1st Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell

by Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC

A previous article tells the stories of 1st Sergeant Henry A. Hammel, Private Fitz W. Guerin, and Private Joseph A. Pesch, soldiers of Battery A of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery who defended a steamer named the J. W. Cheeseman and in doing so each earned the Medal of Honor. These three valent heroes of the Civil War are buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, located in St. Louis, Missouri. However, they are not the only Medal of Honor recipients whose final resting place is this non-profit, nondenominational cemetery, founded as a simple rural cemetery in 1849. Bellefontaine Cemetery, named after a fort once located on the same road, is the final resting place to no fewer than 11 soldiers who received the Medal of Honor, eight of whom received it for actions during the American Civil War.

One of the eight Medal of Honor recipients from the Civil War buried here has the added distinction of committing the first deed of the Civil War deemed worthy of receiving this honor. 1st Lieutenant Francis Edwin Brownell was recognized for avenging the murder of Colonel Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth at the Marshall House in Alexandria, Virginia. Colonel Ellsworth is known for a different "first," that of being the first Union officer to die in the American Civil War. Colonel Ellsworth was a close, personal friend of President

Abraham Lincoln and leader of the "Zouave Cadets of Chicago," a nationally famous military drill team modeled after the French colonial troops in Algeria known as Zouave soldiers.

On May 24, 1861, a detail of seven soldiers led by Ellsworth entered an inn in Alexandria, Virginia, with intent to remove a large Confederate flag which had been placed on the roof following Virginia's succession ratified the day before. Ellsworth and his detail reached the roof, at which point he cut down the flag, and the detail began descending the stairs with then Private Francis Brownell in the lead. During their descent, the inn's proprietor, James W. Jackson, emerged from the shadows and shot Ellsworth in the chest with one barrel of a double-barrel gun, killing him instantly. Brownell



subsequently shot Jackson in the face and Jackson barely missed Brownell's head with his second barrel as Brownell simultaneously bayoneted him, thereby avenging the Colonel's death in a matter of seconds while narrowly avoiding his own demise.

Brownell earned his Medal of Honor for actions taken as a private; his commission in the Regular Army was awarded to him presumably as a reward for his most notable service. The Medal of Honor itself was awarded to Brownell on his third request; his first two requests were denied, the third is said to have been successful due to the enlisted aid of a congressman. Francis Brownell received his Medal of Honor on January 26, 1877, more than 15 years following the action it recognized.

According to his obituary in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Brownell once served as assistant to the Provost Marshall General of St. Louis in 1864. Other than at the time of this service, Brownell was not a resident of St. Louis, but had two brothers who were "well known as business men of St. Louis." He was also married to the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Smucker, who presumably resided in St. Louis.

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



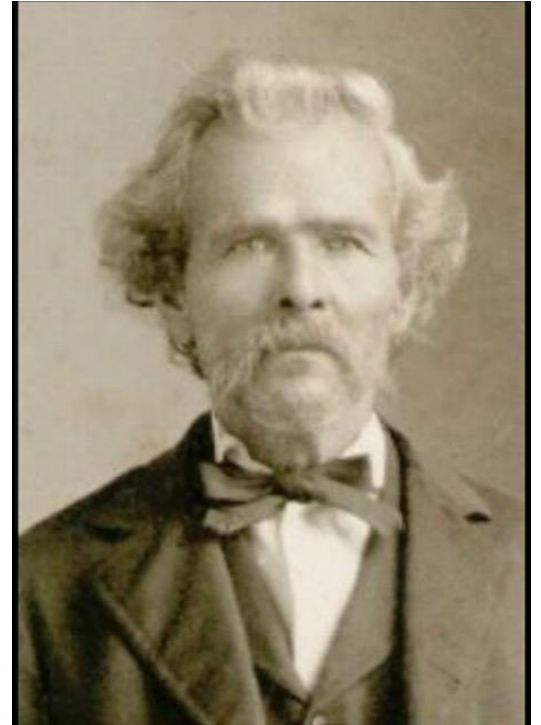
Camp Dispatches

[This month, as editor, I decided that since we are lacking events to highlight, I would show some of the newsletters camps sent to me. Maybe it will give your camp some ideas. So you will see the entire most recent newsletter from camps that share.- ed]

Grant Camp

NEW MEMBERS: Grant Camp has picked up two new members since the last newsletter, well 2 members that have refiled applications. The first is Scott Williams. Scott reports that he was a member as far back as 1991 and served for quite a while as the Grant Camp webmaster, designing our first website. Work and all got to be too much for him so he left around 2005. He current application is through his ancestor, 1st Lt. Robert A. Morris, Co. E, 1st Maryland Infantry (see article on his ancestors elsewhere in this newsletter).

Our next retread is Tim Paul Heggemeier of St. Louis. Tim lost contact with us back in 2017 and is now rejoining. His ancestor is Pvt. Frederick K Jausel (misspelled Jansel often in the muster rolls), Co. A, 1st Missouri Cavalry. His ancestor is pictured to the right.



GRANT REMEMBRANCE DAY:



For about the last decade, maybe a little longer, US Grant Camp 68 has been holding *Grant Remembrance Day* around the anniversary day of his death. This year's event was held on July 18 at Ulysses S Grant National Historic Site, locally known as White Haven. When Grant owned the house, it was not painted white and probably should have been known as "Sickly Green"

Haven, such as it is painted now. But starting by the early 1900's it was White and stayed white until restored.

This year, we began holding the event in conjunction with the Julia Dent Grant Tent – DUVCW. The event was a little more subdued due to Covid, but the event continued. All practiced social distancing. After the event, the National Park Service offered a black powder firearms demonstration.

Accompanying Photos: (Previous Page) Sharon Michael, Julia Dent Grant Tent DUVCW giving one of the speeches. Below Photo: SUVCW, SVR, DUVCW and reenactor participants.



UPCOMING EVENTS:

SHERMAN REMEMBRANCE DAY -Sunday, 25 Oct at 1:00 pm at Calvary Cemetery. Honor Guard assembles at 12:30 pm. This ceremony is held in conjunction with the Julia Dent Grant Tent, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865. The Louisa Voelker A-SUVCW of Fletcher Camp also reports they will be in attendance.

VETERANS DAY – Sunday, 8 Nov, 2:00 pm at Bellefontaine Cemetery in their Chapel. The Daughters & Sons of Union Veterans is associating with the Daughters of the American Revolution, who are running the event.

The daughters & sons will be sharing information on Civil War veterans buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery and their importance in American history. Currently we plan to share information at least on Major-General Frank Blair and Brevet Brigadier General (and Mo Governor) Thomas Fletcher. Others we may have time for depending on how much time the DAR allows us include Brevet Major-General John McNeil and Major-Generals Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, or the “man who never knew defeat”, Andrew Jackson Smith.



Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher Camp 47 NEWSLETTER

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of heroes who fought and worked to save the Union. Organized in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1954, we are the legal successor to the Grand Army of the Republic.



Camp Commander Don Lillicrap

From Commander Lillicrap

It was nice seeing everyone again. I know everyone is a little bummed out with the lack of activities, but I have a feeling next year will be on the upswing with them. Folks will be clambering for things to do and places to go.

I will also take a moment to pass along some news about myself if you didn't attend the meeting to hear it in person. I will not be accepting any nominations for Commander next year. I've decided to step back and maybe after a few years I will be happy to give it a few more terms.

Also be sure to mark down that our next meeting will be at Doug's house. Please bring a dish and a chair. Start time will be 6 p.m., instead of the usual 6:30.

Requiescat in pace.
At the residence of George W. Haverstick, Esq.,
in Jefferson county, Mo., on the 30th day of March,
1862, JAMES SPEED FOXTON, private, company
B, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, aged
23 years and 6 months.
Louisville Journal please copy.

**Next Camp meeting:
Potluck
at the Roussins
on October 15
at 6 p.m.
Bring a lawn chair and
something to share**

**Pvt. James Speed Foxton
See page 2**

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Pvt. James Speed Foxton
Co. B., 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry



Tim Ogle, self-proclaimed cemetery hunter and antiquarian, identified a toppled, local Civil War soldier's tombstone. He will be working to build a new base for the tombstone, which is so large, it will have to be created on-site.

The family must have been well-to-do because of the tombstone is huge and contains more than the necessary amount of carving and engraving. The father, William Foxton, was born in Washington, D. C. In St. Louis, he purchased 160 acres of land in Jefferson County in 1854, but he was living here with his family in 1850.

The soldier was Pvt. James Speed Foxton from "Platine" (Plattin), Missouri, who was a recruit into Company B, 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Andrew Degeare was another man from Platine, re-enlisting as a veteran. Foxton died at Victoria Station, Missouri, on March 30, 1862, at the home of George W. Haverstick, Esq. He was 23 years, six months old.¹

The 33rd Illinois was organized at Camp Butler (Springfield), Illinois. The regiment moved to Ironton, Missouri, on September 20, 1861, and were attached to the Department of Missouri, March, 1862.² Pvt. Foxton died before any military action took place.

He was unmarried as his estate was settled by his father and there are no references to a family of his own. The sureties were his father, William Foxton, Tho. C. Fletcher, G. W. D. Haverstick, and J. T. McMullen.³

¹ <https://civilwar.illinoisgenweb.org/r050/033-b-in.html>. *Saint Louis Missouri Republican* (April 6, 1862).

² <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=UIL0033RI>

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/192044360/james-s.-foxton>

Participation as Honor Guard

September 18, 2020, Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis

Bob Aubuchon (Grant Camp), Randy Baehr (Hecker Camp, Dept. of Illinois), and Sumner Hunnewell (Fletcher Camp) participated with members of the reënacting group, Turner Brigade. The funeral was for James Andres, who was a reënactor before the creation of the Turner Brigade. He had set up an engineering company within that nascent organization. The family of Andres was appreciative of the efforts of the eight men who took part.

SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 meeting minutes (unapproved)

17 September A. D. 2020, First Methodist Church, Festus, Missouri

Attendees: Sons: John Griffith (Council), PCC Sumner G. Hunnewell (Secretary), PCC Don Lillicrap (Commander), Don Roussin, PCC Doug Roussin (Council), Alan Trodus (Secretary)

Auxiliary: PP Kelly Noack (Secretary, Treasurer)

Guests: Bob Aubuchon, Joy Griffith

The meeting was called to order by Commander Don at 7:00 p.m.

The Camp and Auxiliary were led in the pledge of allegiance by Don Roussin.

Commander Don did not have much to discuss.

Sumner discussed the upcoming Central Region Association move to Vincennes, Indiana, the Department Meeting in Jefferson City at the Cole County Historical Society (in its Civil War room), and the National Encampment, which will be on-line.

Alan presented the treasurer's report. There were no changes to the balance. He showed us the flag carrier purchased by the camp. Doug asked about whether the sword would be raffled this year. We haven't made what we have paid on it, so we all agreed to have the drawing next year.

Kelly reported on the Auxiliary. There was no income or expenditures. They haven't gone anywhere.

Commander Don said that the Festus Public Library schedules a month for their display cabinets in the library lobby. He thought that Doug might have some Civil War items to display. Don Roussin was interested as well. The contact email is esteffen@cityoffestus.org, if you are interested.

Sumner explained the reason for the singing of the Mayflower Compact 400 years ago and invited everyone to the Mayflower Society's Mayflower Compact luncheon on November 21. Many hereditary societies have been invited.

Tim Ogle contacted Sumner about a downed gravestone of James Foxtan, who was a private in the 33rd Illinois Voluntary Infantry. He is buried in Victoria Crossing. Tim would like the Camp to participate in a ceremony to reset the stone. No date has been set.

Sumner reminded everyone of the upcoming department meeting (October 10) and national encampment (October 24). The Grant Camp will be hosting Sherman Day at Calvary Cemetery (October 25). We will assemble at 12:30 p.m. and proceed to the gravesite. Marty Aubuchon is organizing it. He also explained the events around the D. A. R.'s Veterans Day celebration on November 8. Members of the Grant Camp will be giving presentations at by various Generals

buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis. The event will be handled outside, rather than the chapel as in earlier years.

We discussed our Camp meeting location. The feeling was that we did not have enough members to make the decision at this meeting. Grace Lutheran is open for our use. Face masks are optional. Sumner and Don like the current table configuration. A motion was made by Alan and seconded by Don Roussin to have the vote at Doug and Kathie's fall party next month.

The Veterans Day parade information is still unknown. Chris usually checks with Farmington. We are unsure about Herculaneum or De Soto.

Doug reported the Fredericktown ROTC living history encampment is still in the air.

The upcoming elections were brought up. Commander Don said that he wants to step down. We will discuss next month.

The Camp's Christmas Party has been tentatively set for December 12. The general consensus was that where we went last year was excellent. Don will contact Steve and ask him to set it up. Doug suggested the community center in De Soto. He will check that out.

Chris relayed that the *Stars and Stripes* Museum in Bloomfield (S. E. Missouri) are still looking for more people to participate in a Civil War living history encampment during the first weekend of October.

We discussed wooden weaponry. John reported that we have 11 rifles, six shotguns, and ten or more pistols, which need routing. We will set a date later to create more or do finish work.

The next Camp meeting will be at the Roussins on October 15 at 6 p.m. We will have a bonfire, so bring folding chairs. If the weather is bad, we can go under the carport. **If it's storming, we will cancel.** It will be a potluck. Don Roussin will bring beer! Sumner was asked to invite the Grant and St. James Camps.

For the good of the order, Doug mentioned that Wilmington, Delaware, took down the Caesar Rodney statue. Rodney was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Bob Aubuchon asked if anyone is available tomorrow, there is a request that people in uniform attend the funeral of James Andres, who was in the Turner Brigade. We are to meet between 11:30 to 11:45 a.m. at Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis.

That being said, the meeting was adjourned at 8 p.m. Messrs. Aubuchon, Hunnewell, Roussin the younger, and Trodus repaired to Mill & Main Brewery to partake in a libation.



TREASURER'S REPORT

General Thomas C. Fletcher Camp #47 Treasurer's Report for SEPTEMBER 2020

Balance from last report (August 2020)	824.99
Expenditures	0.00
Income	0.00
Current Balance (14 Sep 2020)	824.99
Checking Account	786.11
Cash	38.88
Checks (not yet deposited)	0.00
End Balance	824.99

Sword Raffle status: 57 chances - \$43 donations

—Alan R Trodus, Treasurer

New Camp Fundraiser

5 tickets for \$4.

10 tickets for \$7.

Drawing to be held after Veterans
Day parade NEXT YEAR.



YOUR CAMP OFFICERS

Commander:

Donald S. Lillicrap
crapibdonnie@aol.com

Senior Vice Commander:

Steve Alexander
stevewonderful@sbcglobal.net

Junior Vice Commander, Chaplain:

David Christopher Warren
the_civilwar_guy@yahoo.com

Council Member, Historian:

Douglas Wayne Roussin
2roussins@att.net

Council Member, Patriotic Instructor:

Mark Elmo Arbuthnot
markelmoarbuthnot@gmail.com

Council Member:

John R. Griffith, Jr.,
jhngriffith@yahoo.com

Secretary, Graves Registration Officer:

Sumner Gary Hunnewell
HildifonsTook@prodigy.net

Treasurer:

Alan Richard Trodus
bigalastro@yahoo.com

YOUR AUXILIARY OFFICERS

President, Press Correspondent:

Twyla D. Johnson Warren
clementine_clc@yahoo.com

Vice President:

Katherine (Kathie) Roussin
2roussins@att.net

Council No. 1:

Colleen D. Warren

Council No. 2, Patriotic Instructor:

Susan Breland
brelandsusan@yahoo.com

Council No. 3, Chaplain:

Colissa Alexander
lissasong@sbcglobal.net

Secretary, Treasurer

Kelly Noack kdn417@msn.com

CALENDAR

2-3 October - Central Region Association of the Allied Orders of the G. A. R. (Vincennes, Illinois)

10 October - Department Business Meeting (Jefferson City)

24 October - National Encampment (on-line)

25 October - Sherman Day, Calvary Cemetery (St. Louis)

8 November - DAR Veterans Day event, Bellefontaine Cemetery (St. Louis)

5 December - De Soto Christmas Parade (tentative)

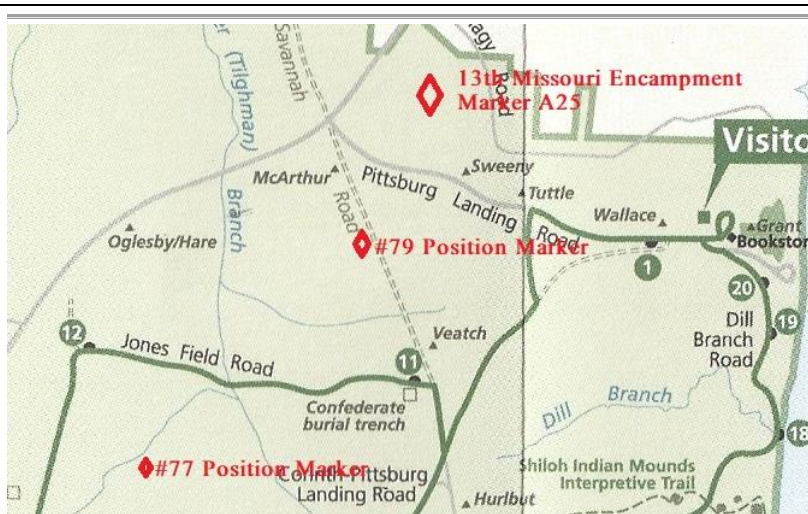
Who knows what 2021 will bring!?

Camp/Auxiliary Meetings

15 October
19 November
12 December

September birthdays
22nd Donald Steven Lillicrap Jr.
30th Colissa Alexander

October birthday
2nd Bernard Thomas Laiben



The Lieutenant Colonel's Report

Lt. Col. J. Felix St.
James Camp
#326

Department of Missouri
Sons of Union Veterans of
the Civil War

Volume 11 Number 4

Camp Date of Rank 27 February 2009

September 2020

13th Missouri Infantry Regiment markers at the Battle of Shiloh, TN Position marker #77 approximate location of the mortal wounding of Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James. Photo courtesy of Scott Reed

Brothers,

We all know what is going on because we are living it. Coronavirus has affected all of our lives in one way or another. Maybe somewhere in the future, someone will wonder why we didn't have meetings. Our last meeting was in June and that was the first one that we had had since February. June meeting was the last legal meeting because in July we only had two members show up. This newsletter contains very little because very little has been going on as far as in reference to our camp.

The following information is all that I have at this point.

Grave registrations by our camp.

Interesting Cemetery

Michael Schaaf and Gary Scheel went on another cemetery tour looking for tombstones. We went to find John Miles Duvall who is the last surviving Civil War veteran in Ste. Genevieve County and another veteran of the Civil War whose tombstone is broken. Both of these tombstones are in St. Mary Cemetery. We didn't find either one. We did find several of the grave markers that Brother Scott Reed is needing to place photos on Find a grave site. He is really accomplishing a great thing by doing this. If you look at the list and see a grave marker photo he is missing, send it to him.

This is the link.

<https://www.findagrave.com/virtualcemetery/635857?fbclid=IwAR0jijy0XyRew8ZEfjY1LCAGmlLrUvyyeU6O32IQ-yz6Y9g7wDD4h7Wjdho&page=9#sr-53152268>

Now to the interesting cemetery part of the article. After Michael and I had spent about two hours walking around in St. Mary Cemetery he mentioned another cemetery that we may want to go see. This cemetery is in the town of Belgique. Belgique is no longer there but the cemetery is and we found three different civil war military grave markers there.

These members were members of the 5th MO Cavalry and 5th MO State Militia Cavalry. One was Private Narcisse (or as it is written on his tombstone Nervus) Petit who was a Bugler in Company L, 5th MO State Militia Cavalry.

Henry Verscheldon was a Sergeant in Company L, 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Henry was a member of the GAR Difani Post #273. There is another tombstone with the same name but no rank and listed as a member of 5th Missouri Cavalry. There is no other Henry Verscheldon or variation of the spelling of the name.

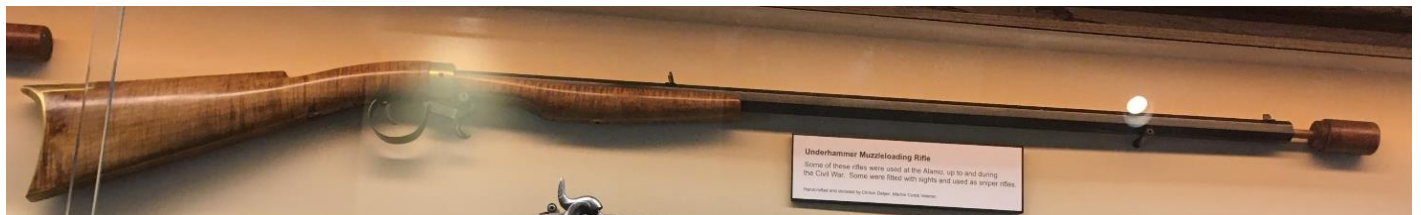


This photo is of the original altar that was in the church. The photo below is a photo of the chapel which contains the church's bell in the bell tower. It also has some artifacts that are displayed. I found this a great place to visit and see how well the cemetery is taken care of.



There are still people be buried in the cemetery today.

By Gary Scheel



Underhammer Muzzleloading Rifle
Some of these rifles were used at the Alamo, up to and during the Civil War. Some were black with sights and used as sniper rifles.
Photo by author and copyright by © Fred Deibel, Alamo Center, 2010.



Mary and I started volunteering at the Missouri Veterans Memorial near Perryville. In the Jim Eddlemann museum on site there is a display of weapons that date back to before the Civil War to the Vietnam War era. The weapon that really caught my attention is the first one. It is called an Underbarrel hammer musket. Yes the hammer is under the barrel as shown in the photo below. The sign states that this weapon was reportedly used at the Alamo and during the Civil War.



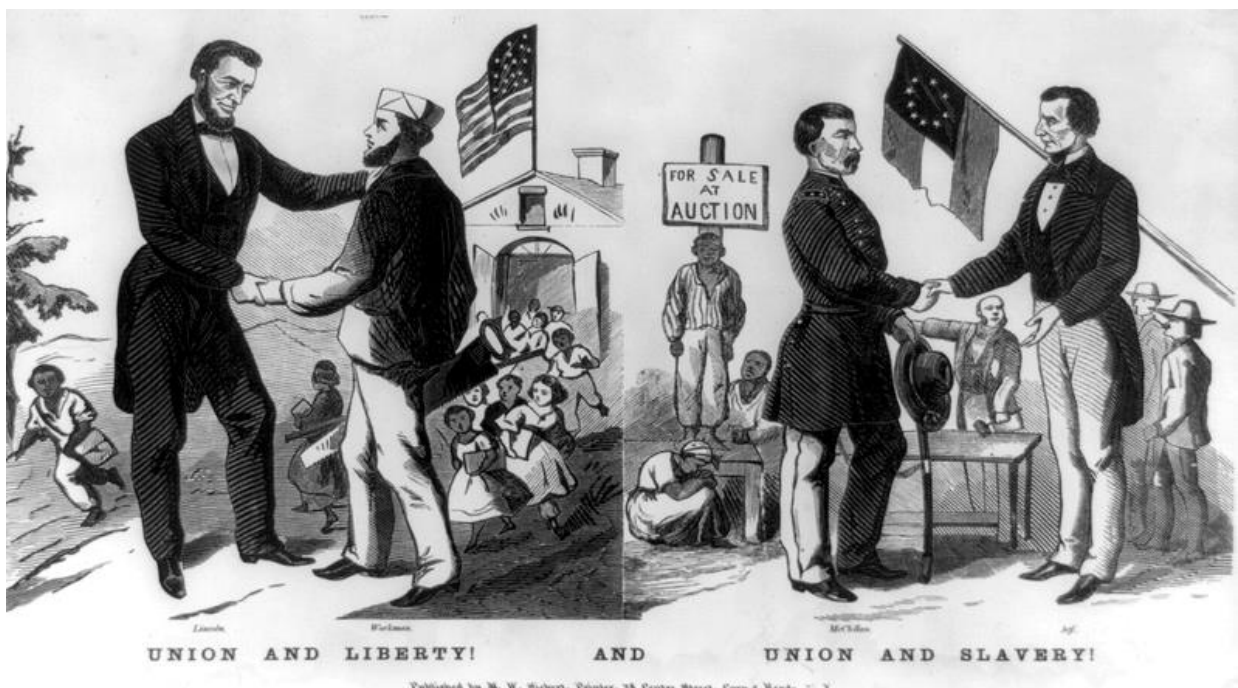
In the early 1820's the percussion cap of Civil War fame was invented in the early 1820's by Reverend Forsyth. The first underhammer weapon invented in Fordyce Ruggles on November 24, 1826. Most of the underhammer weapons that were manufactured were pistols.

Information and photo of Ruggles Patent of 1826 Underhammer Pistol was taken from the website listed below.

<https://underhammers.blogspot.com/2012/06/underhammer-history-short-version.html>

End of St James Newsletter

Elections Do Make A Difference!



Phelps Camp

[some of this newsletter was been printed in the June Unionist, but since they didn't submit a new one for me, here is an example of their's.]



The Union Defender

The Newsletter of Phelps Camp No. 66,
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



May 2020

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE MARCH MEETING?

Due to the ongoing renovations at Wilson's Creek, members met at the Springfield-Greene County Library Center and discussed the following:

- 1) Members discussed ordering a Last Soldier marker for the grave of William Henry Harrison Osborn, the last surviving Union veteran in Jasper County.
- 2) Members were invited by the Mary Whitney Phelps Tent DUV to a Dred Scott program in April (cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic).
- 3) Members scheduled a camp picnic on May 9 (cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic).
- 4) Members were invited by the Antebellum Families of Missouri to a Chautauqua at the Danforth Farm on April 4 (cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic).
- 5) Members discussed another Historic Firearms Range Day (postponed due to Covid-19 pandemic).

6) The camp officially inducted two new members! Welcome aboard, John Kinsley and Jovani Krieser!

7) Members discussed Michael Price's upcoming talk on the history of Wilson's Creek Battlefield (cancelled due to Covid-19 pandemic).

NEXT MEETING

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the June meeting is cancelled. We will plan to meet again in September.



CAMP PURCHASES CIVIL WAR LETTER FOR DONATION TO WILSON'S CREEK

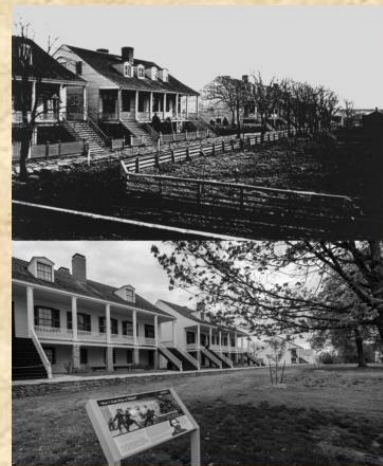
Camp members voted to purchase an original Civil War letter with a unique story.

The museum collection at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield contains a number of artifacts associated with Benjamin Fullagar, a member of Companies A and K, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry. Fullagar was born in London, England in 1835 and died in Penn Yan, New York in 1919. The Fullagar Collection includes a number of documents, his campaign desk, and other artifacts.

The 3rd Wisconsin saw extensive service in the Trans-Mississippi Theater during the Civil War. The regiment left Wisconsin in March 1862 and moved to St. Louis. From there, the Badgers traveled to Fort Leavenworth, where they were mounted. The regiment's Second Battalion arrived at Fort Scott that June. The 3rd took part in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Arkansas in 1862, and Honey Springs, Indian Territory and the Baxter Springs (KS) Massacre in 1863. The regiment is probably best known for its actions against Confederate guerrillas in Missouri, as it fought a vicious hit-and-run war against those wily opponents.

When a well-known Civil War collectibles dealer announced that he had a letter written by Fullagar for sale, camp members quickly voted to purchase it and donate it to Wilson's Creek to help add yet another piece to this special collection.

A formal presentation of the letter to the NPS will take place this fall after the Visitor Center renovations are completed and the museum collection returns from storage in Kansas City.



COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT

Join us on Tuesday, May 26th at 11:30 a.m

As requested by Club management, the Military History Club's May 26 meeting will be virtual. We are excited to welcome Alex Kershaw who will speak to us about D-Day. Mr. Kershaw is truly an expert on the topic being the author of *The First Wave: The D-Day Warriors Who Led The Way To Victory In World War II* and *The Bedford Boys: One American Town's Ultimate D-Day Sacrifice* along with seven other books about World War II. He has led tours of Normandy Beaches, appeared numerous times on C-Span and has spoken on historical topics from coast to coast. Join us for this unique opportunity to hear and speak with this noted historian.

Anyone can join the call. We ask that you register to ensure that you receive connection details (GoToMeeting) closer to the meeting date. Register before 12 noon on May 25th: Contact Katie Maurer at kmaurer@mac-stl.org

Our Department Encampment and Memorial Day

message includes memorializing brothers who passed this past year. Your camp annual reports and recent notices reported five brothers:

Donald Alwine, Grant Camp
James Cunningham, Tiger Camp
Robert Hammack, St. James Camp
Alan Heidbreder, Tiger Camp
Carl Wattenburg, Jr., Grant Camp

General Order #25 Series 2019-2020 18 May 2020

1. It is my sad duty to report the death of Past National President Ora R. Moitoso, Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, on May 14, 2020 in East Providence, Rhode Island at the age of 89.
2. Sister Moitoso was a member of the Conklin-Sellew Auxiliary #20, Department of Rhode Island. She held many offices in her local Auxiliary, the Department of Rhode Island, and served as National President for the years 1990-1991. Her funeral service will be private.
3. The SUVCW's National Web Site, Social Media platforms, and the Charters of all Departments and Camps will be draped in black. All Brothers will attach a black mourning ribbon to their membership badges in remembrance of Sister Moitoso.

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 7 Series 2019-2020 17 May 2020

Passing of Brother James Sylvester Cunningham

With sorrow, the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War reports the passing of Brother James Sylvester Cunningham on 14 May 2020.

Brother James was a member of the Tiger Camp #432 where he faithfully served as Camp Chaplain and held the highest honor of Past Camp Commander. Chief Petty Officer James

Cunningham served in the U.S. Navy during World War II aboard the U.S.S. Uvalde where he received the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Philippine Liberation Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, and two Battle Stars. He returned to naval service during the Korean War serving with Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 6 (Seabees).

He was a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. In memory of Brother James Cunningham, 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.

DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 8 Series 2019-2020 19 May 2020

Passing of Brother Alan Wayne Heidbreder

With sorrow, the Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War reports the passing of Brother Alan Wayne Heidbreder on 16 May 2020.

Brother Alan was a member of the Tiger Camp #432 where he faithfully served on the Camp Council and held the highest honor of Past Camp Commander. He also served as the Department's ROTC Selection Committee Chair and previously on the Department Council. Alan Heidbreder served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War from September 1969 to August 1971.

He was a member of the American Legion. Alan graduated from Lincoln University and worked as an accountant for MFA, Columbia Office Supply, Woodhaven, and OATS. He was a faithful member of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. In memory of Brother Alan Heidbreder, 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.

McPherson Camp

The General McPherson Camp asked member Bruce Wright to do a survey of the GAR Monument in Judsonia, AR. Bruce is a stone mason and has worked many years for the National Parks System. He worked on the Missouri Monument at Vicksburg. He also cleaned and repaired the Gentry GAR Monument. The Judsonia Monument is one of only 4 Union monuments in Arkansas and is on the National Registry of Historical places. Judsonia is about a 4 hour drive from Rogers, AR. and northeast of Little Rock.

Bruce found the Monument covered in Biologicals, some as thick as a half inch. It took him 2 gallons of D2 (cleaning agent) and 3 hours of cleaning to get to the point where he could do a proper survey. The Survey cost \$210, To repair and clean the monument will cost another \$800.

The MacPherson and Spradling Camps will be looking into funding opportunities.

At this point we have only \$140 in our Monument fund. Money that came after we had received matching funds for the Gentry Monument. So, just to pay Bruce we need donations. We are looking into funding sources. They usually require matching funds. If you wish to donate to our Monument fund, Please send to:

Russell Pennington, Sec./Treasurer – McPherson or Joe Rainey, Sec./Treasurer - Spradling
1000 South 12th St. , Rogers, Ar. 72756 405 N 38th Pl, Rogers, AR 72756



**Myrtle
Street
Prison -
Former
Lynch's
Slave
Market**



**1st
POW
Prison
St
Louis**

Westport Camp

Welcome New Members and Supplementals

Brother James Beesley was mustered into Westport Camp #64 at our camp meeting on 2 June 2020. He joins to honor his ancestor Private Phillip Sinclair who served in Company D, 36th Iowa Infantry Regiment.



The 36th Iowa was one of several units recruited from the Midwest in 1862, trained at St. Louis Benton Barracks, and served in the western theater. The regiment was engaged in dozens of Arkansas battles with 65 combat casualties, but like many regiments of the era, reported 238 casualties from disease, most while at Benton Barracks.

36th Iowa Infantry Regiment's flag (credit: State Historical Museum of Iowa)

Brother Kenneth Bailey's supplemental membership was approved by Westport Camp #64 on 2 June 2020. His supplemental honors his ancestor Captain Samuel Holtzman, a surgeon with the 58th Indiana Infantry.

The 58th Indiana was organized in Indianapolis in 1861 and had an extensive combat record including the Battle of Shiloh, Siege of Chattanooga, Atlanta Campaign, and Carolinas Campaign. The regiment marched in the Washington Grand Review and mustered-out in Louisville in 1865.

58th Indiana Infantry Regiment's flag (credit: Skirmish Line: Hoosier Soldiers)



Brother Kenneth Bailey's supplemental membership was approved by Westport Camp #64 on 2 June 2020. His supplemental honors his ancestor Corporal George Penhollow who served in Company G, 21st Iowa Infantry Regiment.

The 21st Iowa was a three-year regiment organized and trained at Camp Franklin in Dubuque, Iowa. They were initially engaged in Missouri with guard duty in Rolla and combat at the Battle of Hartville. They were formed into the Lawler's 2nd Brigade in 1863, participating in the Vicksburg Campaign, Siege of Jacksonville, and Mobile Campaign. The regiment mustered-out in Clinton, Iowa in 1865.



21st Iowa's marker at Vicksburg National Military Park (credit: Iowa Civil War Monuments)

Brother Dale Crandell's supplemental membership was approved by Westport Camp #64 on 2 June 2020. His supplemental honors his ancestor Private James Jones Adkins who served in Company H, 5th Kansas Cavalry Regiment. Private Adkins died from disease on October 2, 1862 at Phillips County, Arkansas.

The 5th Cavalry was organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1861 through 1862. It was engaged in Arkansas at the Battle of Pine Bluff and Battle of Bayou Fourche. In 1864, it was engaged in Price's Raid from the Battle of Lexington through the Battle of Westport and the final 2nd Battle of Newtonia.

(Part of Newell Wreth's Battle of Bryam's Creek & Westport mural at the Missouri State Capitol).





Allied Orders & Coming Events

The 79th Conference of the Central Region,

Allied Orders

Vincennes, Indiana

Mark your calendars for October 2-3, 2020

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 member's 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!

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@suvchwmo.org

As of October 2019, Missouri SUVCW Commander Sumner Hunnewell assumed the mantle of Commander of the Central Region – Allied Orders. Since 1940, there have been 9 Commanders from Missouri (one was a dual member from Michigan, 2 were women and one served for 5 years).

THE APPLICATION IS ON THE NEXT PAGE

Central Region Association Agenda

Friday, October 2nd, 2020

3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Check-in, social hour. Comfort Suites, 2555 Hart St.
5:45 p.m. Dinner at EL CORRAL, 630 Kimmell Rd, Ste E

Saturday, October 3rd, 2020

8:00 a.m. Check-in. Comfort Suites, 2555 Hart St.
8:30 a.m. Welcome. Comfort Suites, 2555 Hart St.
9:00 a.m. Leave for Knox County Court House, 111 N 7th St. Have photo at Civil War Soldiers and Sailors monument.
10:00 a.m. Tour George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 S. 2nd St.
Lunch - on your own.
2:30 p.m. SHARP. Jim Pahl presentation "Our Extraordinary Civil War."
4:00 -5:00 p.m. Business meeting and elections.
6:00 p.m. Dinner at Dogwood Barbeque, 2232 N 6th St
Everyone who pre-registers will receive a goody bag and souvenir ribbon.

Hotel information can be found here: craalliedorders.org/crameeting.html

In Fraternity, Charity & Loyalty
Sumner G. Hunnewell, PCC
Commander, Central Region – Allied Orders



**CENTRAL REGION OF THE ALLIED ORDERS 81ST CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION FORM**

Oct 2-3, 2020 in Vincennes, Indiana
Please Return by September 30, 2020

NAME:

Address:

City: State: ZIP:

SUVCW DUVCW WRC LGAR A-SUVCW

Highest Rank in your Organization:

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

SPOUSE (if attending)

SUVCW DUVCW WRC LGAR A-SUVCW Not Affiliated

Highest Rank in his/her Organization:

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

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

\$7.00 per attendee X attendees = \$

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

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

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

UNIQUE WALL RUG RAFFLE

Raised \$\$\$ For the Women's Relief Corps Museum



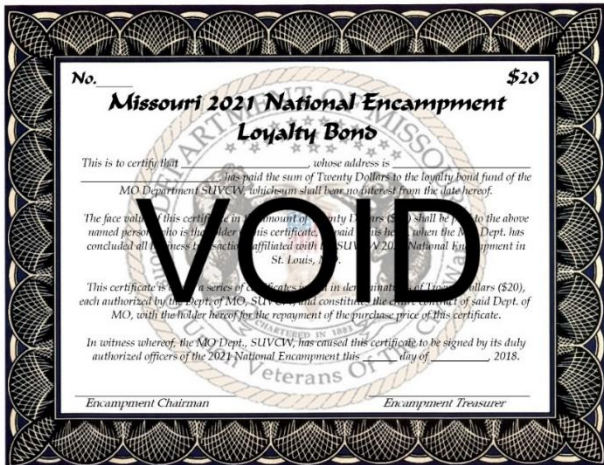
This 100% hand hook wool rug/wall hanging is for archival supplies at the GAR Museum in Springfield, Il.

**This 17"x26" rug created by
PNP of the WRC Cindy Norton
was won by the Department of
Missouri SUVCW!**

AD/ SWAP SECTION

All camps are entitled to advertising pages. Raffles Permitted!

FROM THE DEPT. OF MISSOURI LOYALTY BONDS CALLING ALL LOYAL SUVCW MEMBERS! We need funds run the 2021 National Encampment.



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

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

VICKSBURG MONUMENT REDEDICATION

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

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

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

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

All Purchases of Department Products, Mail Orders to:

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



2021 Items for Sale!

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



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

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



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

All Purchases of Department Products, Mail
Orders to:

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

2021 National Encampment Medal & Coin set



\$35.00 + s/h

1 - \$5.00

2 - 4 - \$8.00

FROM GEN'L THOMS FLETCHER CAMP 47

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

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

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

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

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



FROM U.S. GRANT CAMP

USE ONE PAGE FOR EACH ID CARD OR MAILING LABEL IF NAMES DIFFERENT



Official SUV Name Badge- 2"x3" Plastic –Laser Engraved (Red -Dept, Blue-Camp, Gold-National)
\$13.00 (shipping up to 3 badges \$4.00)

NAME LINE 1 _____

NAME LINE 2 _____

LINE 3: _____

LINE 4: _____

LINES: _____

COLOR ___ BLUE ___ RED ___ GOLD

THE FOLLOWING ID CARD IS RESTRICTED TO LIFE MEMBERS, PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEFS, AND NATIONAL HONORARY MEMBERS!



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

NOTE: You MUST send us a copy of your SUVCW Life Membership card or certificate to purchase this item. We WILL NOT sell this to anyone without a copy of that document being provided! information will be written as provided on your certificate (any alternation but first be approved by National SUVCW).

Description: wallet size , polished brass, engraved black lettering

NAME LINE _____

Deriving his right to membership from his

Registration Number _____ Dated This _____

Price \$25.00 x _____ + \$3.00 Shipping up to 3 Id Cards = \$ _____



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



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

SUV or GAR Address Labels

120 Count \$4.00 shipping \$1.00

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

TYPE GAR _____ SUV _____

Line 1 _____

Line 2 _____

Line 3 _____

Line 4 _____

USE ONE PAGE FOR EACH ID CARD OR MAILING LABEL IF NAMES DIFFERENT

**US Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coins (set of 5 numbered)
 Only 200 Numbered Set Made \$40.00 plus \$8.00 shipping**

Set Covers Grant for Each Year 1861-1865



Shipping Information

Name _____ DATE: _____

Address _____

City & State _____

ZIP Code _____ Phone _____

E-mail Address _____

Camp Name & Number _____

Department Name _____

Member Name Optional _____

ITEM	PRICE EACH	SHIPPING	TOTAL
120 SUV Address Labels	_____ X \$4.00	\$1.00	
120 GAR Address Labels	_____ X \$4.00	\$1.00	
SUV Name Badge	_____ X \$13.00 ea	\$4.00 (Up to 3 Badges)	
SUV Name Badges	_____ X \$13.00 ea	\$8.00 (up to 10 badges)	
General Grant Coin Set	_____ X \$40.00 (Shipping Incl)	\$8.00 (up to 2 sets)	
BRASS ID CARD	\$25.00	\$3.00 (up to 3 cards)	
Make Checks or MO payable to U.S. Grant Camp #68	TOTAL \$ _____		

Mail to:

Mark Coplin
4856 Hursley Dr
St Louis, MO 63128
(314) 487-8067
E-mail - macnac4856@gmail.com

Check # _____

Order # _____

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

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

NAME TAG & LADDER NAME TAG ORDER FORM

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

pioneer™



FOR REALLY GOOD OLE BOYS

pioneer™



Approved & Paid for by African-Americans
But Now Misunderstood



PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVEY

125 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

IN LINCOLN SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Unveiled April 14th 1876.

The first contribution of \$ 5, to the Statue Fund, was made the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln, by Charlotte Scott, a colored woman, of Marietta, Ohio, and the cost of the monument \$ 17000, was paid by subscriptions of the colored people.

VOTE!

