

THE

MISSOURI UNIONIST

2009 Volume 1

Originally Chartered June 2, 1883--Rechartered May 3, 1996

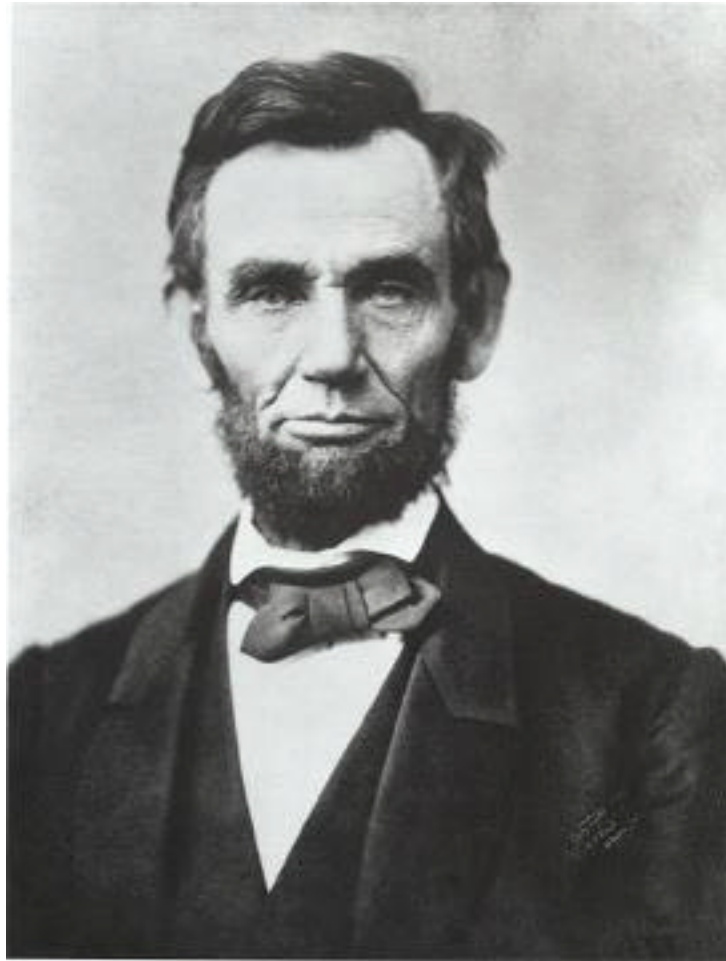
February 2009

NEWSLETTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI - SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Beginning



February 12, 1809



The End



February 12, 2009

President Abraham Lincoln 200th Birthday

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Issues are sent out electronically February 1st 2009, May 1st 2009, September 1st 2009, December 1st 2009. All information is due by the 15th before above dates.

From the Department Commander



Sons Of Union Veterans Of The Civil War
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI
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14 January 2009

Dear Brothers,

I hope that you and yours had a wonderful Christmas, and pray that this will be a good new year. It is sure to be a challenging one for many of us.

Our next Department meeting will be 14 March 09 at the State Capitol in Jefferson City. It will begin a 10:00 am. Please try to send one or more representatives from your camps to attend this meeting.

The 2009 Department of Missouri Encampment will be in St. Louis on 13 June 09. It was erroneously published in Department Order #2 as 6 June 09. It had been decided at a department meeting 3-years ago that our encampment would always fall the week before Fathers Day. The change to 13 June 07 was made in order to be in compliance with the previous department decision. Please mark this date on your calendars. I am going to try to visit a few more camps during the coming months, and will be contacting camp commanders to coordinate this.

Thank you for the many things your individual camps are doing to honor the sacrifices made by the "boys in blue". I would also like to thanks those camps that have been faithful in submitting articles to be printed in the *Missouri Unionist*.

Yours in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

Emmett P. Taylor

Commander
Department of Missouri
SUVCW



Camp News

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN CAMP # 65

Sherman Camp #65 members Bill Groth, Jack Grothe, Tom Rung participated in the marking of the graves of Unknowns at Jefferson Barracks on 06 Dec 2008. Maggie Grothe of Women' Auxillary, etc. also participated. Program is called "Christmas for the Unknown Soldier". Some 3400 Unknowns are buried in JB. Ms Lindsay Misagades received the Founders Award for her efforts in creating and continuing this program.

Wm T. Sherman Camp #65 participated in the Wreaths Across America event held at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery on 13 December 2008. Event began at 1100 hours and was coordinated with similar events at over 200 National and State Veterans Cemeteries across the Nation.

The Missouri Wing, Civil Air Patrol was the event coordinators. Some 1,300 wreaths were placed by the approximately 100 attendees. This was the 3rd year for the event at JB.

Submitted by,
Bill Groth, Camp Commander

GENERAL JAMES McCORMICK CAMP #215

RESEARCH IN THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC By: Bob Schmidt

Last year, in preparation for researching a history of the GAR Picket Post #215 out of Bonne Terre and Farmington, MO., I gathered some general histories on the GAR knowing very little about the GAR at the time.

Two of the references that I kept in my library and can recommend to others are these. PATRIOTISM ON PARADE: The Story of Veterans' and Hereditary Organizations in America 1783-1900 by Wallace Evans Davies Harvard Univ. Press 1955. Just "Google" the website: Google book search for a good summary on this volume's contents. Anyone studying the GAR will want to know of collateral and auxiliary organizations and this volume is a good start. Also I have personally used GLORIOUS CONTENTMENT: The Grand Army of the Republic 1865-1900 by Stuart McConnell Univ. of N.C. Press 1992. A limited review of this book is on the Google book search site as well. I use this website for all my veteran research both before I look for a book in the library or buy a book. Oftentimes I have chosen not to by the book once I review the site and too, some books are online in total making the purchase often unnecessary. Frequently harder to locate volumes are available on line as well.

I hope you find these books as enjoyable as I have; as I chose to keep them when my research was concluded.

BOB SCHMIDT

INTERNET RESERCH By: Bob Schmidt

When I first began Internet research, I subscribed to a site or two at great cost. Since then I have found free, free-access and inexpensive sites in order to redirect my research funds. One that I learned of recently and it is a subscription site (believe I paid \$56/year) is a footnote.com I used it originally for the Union Pension Index (Nara film #T 289). T289 consists of index cards that refer to pension applications and is indexed according to the units in which a soldier served. Cards give the soldier's name, rank, unit and sometimes terms of service. As an example a search for Adolph Tacke will show service in Tacke's Co., the 56th EMM and the 8th Provisional EMM. The latter constituted his pension eligibility. Others in his Co. are listed alphabetically within Tacke's Co. A search for Thomas Lang of Co. F 47th Missouri Infantry will have him listed along with all the others in Co. F who filed. Occasionally T289 will contain the death date and place of the veteran as well and is obviously not just confined to Missouri. Recently I located data on a soldier from a NY Infantry who lived in this area. Footnote.com also contains much more than T289. They just added the 1860 Census nationwide and Compiled Military Service Records for the Confederate States including Missouri. This alone has saved me hundreds of dollars as I no longer have to either travel to see the Missouri records or send for the out of state Confederate soldiers I research. Believe you can "try out" the site for about \$8 monthly. Good Luck in your research.

BOB SCHMIDT

Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp # 326 (Organizing)

On January 13th we met at the home of Gary Scheel. This was our second meeting. Bob Schmidt gave a presentation on how to find out if your ancestor served in the Civil War. His presentation was very informative. At the beginning of our meeting we had four members and Paul Cameron turned in his membership application at the meeting which gave us five. We achieved the minimum number to form a camp. We advertised the meeting in the Ste. Genevieve Herald that Bob Schmidt was



giving this (Bob Schmidt giving talk) presentation and we had a couple of guests attend to learn more.

In the photo to the left are the members of our camp. We now have temporary officers and will vote and have our installation at our next meeting on February 10th.

Left to Right,

Bob Schmidt, Council Member

Paul Cameron, Commander

Gary Scheel, Secretary/Treasurer

Tom Farlow, Senior Vice Commander

Tom Greminger Junior Vice Commander

Not pictured is Wilfred Bauman, Council Member



PHELPS CAMP # 66

THE UNION DEFENDER (COPIED FROM THE PHELPS CAMP NEWSLETTER)

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE JANUARY MEETING?

- 1) The members elected camp officers for 2009. All the 2008 officers were unanimously reelected!
- 2) Members were reminded of a Battle of Springfield ceremony on Thursday, January 8 at 1:30 p.m. at Park Central Square.
- 3) Members were reminded that Camp Secretary-Treasurer John Rutherford was scheduled to speak on "Abraham Lincoln: The Kentucky Connection" at the Civil War Roundtable of the Ozarks meeting on January 14.
- 4) Members agreed that the Lexington Monument would be dedicated on Saturday, September 19, 2009 (pending approval of the date by the Missouri DNR).

DON'T FORGET OUR "CAN DO" ATTITUDE!

Yes, we are still collecting aluminum cans! Although the price of aluminum has dropped in recent weeks (along with just about everything else), it is still worthwhile to keep drinking, crushing and bagging!

U.S. GRANT CAMP # 68

From page 22/23 of the 1901 Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri (submitted by Walt Busch)

Sons of Veterans. --- The military order of the Sons of Veterans owes its origins to Major A.P. Davis, who instituted the first camp in Philadelphia in 1878. A national organization was effected at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1881, and in 1897 there were in the United States 680 camps, with an aggregate membership of 33,000. Like the Society of the Cincinnati, established immediately after the Revolutionary War, it was designed to perpetuate the memory of the achievements of the American patriots who had served their country on the field of battle, through the banding together in fraternal relationships of their male descendants. Those admitted to membership are the sons of officers and soldiers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War who have reached the age of eighteen years, and are of good moral character, and the provision has since been made for the perpetuation of the order through successive generations. During the earlier years of its existence the membership of the order was confined mainly to the Eastern States, but in time was extended throughout all the Northern States. The first camp organized in Missouri was instituted at St. Joseph in 1883. In the same year General George H. Thomas Camp was organized in St. Louis with fifteen charter members. At the end of an existence of four years this camp surrendered its charter. In the fall of 1885 the ten camps then in existence in the State, through duly chosen representatives, formed the Missouri Division of the Sons of Veterans, electing Charles S. Crysler colonel in command of the division. The next camp organized in St. Louis was the General F. Schaefer Camp, No. 28, which came into existence October 28, 1886. Since then the following camps have been instituted in the city: General John C. Fremont Camp, No. 35, February 3, 1887 ; Admiral Porter Camp, No. 47, May 11, 1887 ; General John W. Noble Camp, No. 51, June 3, 1887 ; Colonel D.P. Slattery Camp, No. 85, September 7, 1888 ; Major Leo Rassieur Camp, No. 4, July 21, 1893, and Elijah P. Lovejoy Camp No. 100, composed of colored men, March 19, 1889. The official title of the division commander is colonel, and that of the commander of a camp captain. The number of camps in the State in 1900 was nineteen, with 435 members. There were six camps in St. Louis and one each at St. Joseph, Melrose, Isadora, Cape Girardeau, Grant City, Webb City, Sticklerville, Memphis, Sedalia, Sheridan, Arnsberg, Bethel and Pierce City.

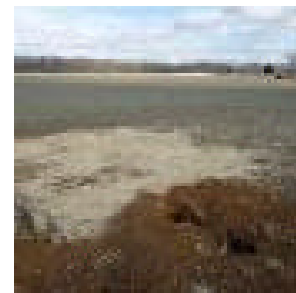
CIVIL WAR IN THE NEWS



Union soldier's bones found at Md. Civil War site

This Dec. 2, 2008 photo provided by the National Park Service shows a button that was found next to the bones of a Union soldier from New York state that recently surfaced at

the Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Md. Many of the remains of the soldiers killed after the pivotal 1862 Battle of Antietam had been buried in a nearby cemetery, but his were somehow overlooked. (AP Photo/National Park Service, Alann Schmidt, HO) By DAVID DISHNEAU - SHARPSBURG, Md. (AP) — Cutting through a cornfield where soldiers were literally blown to bits on the bloodiest day of the Civil War, a hiker spied something near a groundhog hole: fragments of bone and a metal button, clotted with red clay.



He brought the remains to the visitors center at Antietam National Battlefield, where they were turned over to experts who made a stunning discovery: They belonged to a Union soldier from New York state. The remarkable find 146 years after the soldier perished is a reminder that the battlefield at Antietam is "ground that was basically changed forever by what happened on it," Superintendent John W. Howard said Thursday. Many of the nearly 3,700 soldiers killed in the pivotal 1862 battle were buried in nearby cemeteries five years later, but the New York soldier's remains were somehow overlooked until now. The handful of bone fragments, iron uniform buttons and U.S. belt buckle help bring into focus the story that battlefield rangers strive to tell. "These armies were made up of people, of men who fought here," Howard said. The soldier's identity may remain a mystery. Howard said he was young, probably between 19 and 21, based on the condition of teeth in a recovered jawbone. A National Park Service archaeologist and Smithsonian Institution anthropologist were the ones who confirmed he was a soldier. And he apparently was no fresh recruit. Five iron buttons found along with textile fragments included some from a coat issued in New York and others bearing the "Excelsior" slogan of federal uniforms, an indication that he had served long enough to replace the lost originals. The soldier could have served in any of 24 New York regiments that fought in the field where fierce small-arms and artillery fire obliterated cornstalks and men alike. "We've always worked with the number that there's somewhere between 140 and 200 missing in action here, and some of them, because of the volume of fire, they just ceased to exist as an entity — they were just totally destroyed," Howard said. About 23,100 soldiers were killed, wounded, captured or declared missing at Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862. Days later, the dead were buried less than three feet deep in the rocky soil, marked by crude wooden headboards. Five years later, most were dug up and reburied — the Union soldiers at the Antietam National Cemetery and the Confederates in nearby towns. Howard said the New York soldier's remains were found beside one of the limestone outcroppings that stud the rolling hills at Antietam like whitecaps. He said farmers who worked the soil after the war avoided such outcroppings to spare their machinery, which explains how the soldier stayed hidden for so long. Remains turn up from time to time. A visitor found the last set, belonging to four unidentified members of the Irish Brigade, in 1989, Howard said. He said the New York soldier's bones may be buried in the Antietam National Cemetery next spring, after the park service and Douglas Owsley, a forensic pathologist at the Smithsonian's natural history museum, complete their examination. The park service will first contact the adjutant general of New York state to ask whether the state wants the remains, he said. Owsley declined comment on the case because he hasn't yet examined the bones closely. Historians consider Antietam, also known as the battle of Sharpsburg, a turning point in the war because Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's retreat from the battlefield gave President Abraham Lincoln the political strength to issue the Emancipation Proclamation five days later.

On the Net: Antietam National Battlefield: <http://www.nps.gov/anti>

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Past Department Commander

Vern Stottlemyre (2000-2001)

I am a seventh generation Missourian. I was inducted into the order Aug. 10, 1996 in Columbus Ohio my initiation into the order was during the 115th National Encampment of the SUVCW before the gathered assembly. This was an honor that I will never forget. I was at the encampment because my aunt Leta Torrey was the National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and I as a male descendent was to escort her into the meeting. I joined under Aunt Leta's great and my second great Grandfather John Potter.

I have lived and worded most of my life in north central Missouri as both a teacher and farmer. I taught math, industrial arts and driver's education for four years at Wyaconda G1 School in Wyaconda, Missouri. Then in 1979 I married Nancy Pieske and moved to rural Green City, Missouri where we have lived happily ever after. I received a job teaching Industrial Arts and Jr. High in 2005. I still work part time for the school district, we raise a few head of cattle to keep us busy.

I received my education at Indian Hills Community college in Centerville, Iowa there I received an A.S. degree later finishing my B.S. in Education at Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, Missouri, going back from time to time working toward my masters degree which I never finished.

As far back as I can remember I have had a fascination with American history especially the period from 1830-1890. I have been active in a reenactment group that portrays both the 18th MO Co. "D" US and the 2nd MO Co. "K" CS. I have always collected relics from that time period, every thing from Civil War relics, steel traps used in the fur trade to the tools used by cowboys including barbed wire that ended the time we remember as the Wild West. Relatives, friends or private purchase has given me many relics from that time period most of which I still own today (I have a very understanding wife).

Several years ago I stumbled into another fascinating hobby, that of tracing my family tree. I discovered that my third great Grandfather Isaac Stottlemyre was killed in a cattle drive leaving a widow and eight children. I began to wonder what other history I might find hidden in my family tree.

Along the way I found that many of my ancestors had served during the period we now know as the Civil War. Some of my ancestors who served are: My second great Grandfather, John Potter, Co. "D": MSM, served from 1862-1863. His horse was shot out from under and then rolled over him. John was sent home to die and did die on July 10, 1871.

On my Fathers side; I found my third great Grandfather, Moses Vanderpool in 1862 joined his brothers outfit the 35th Missouri Inf. Co. "C". He was 46 years old and after three months was sent home because "he could not keep up with the boys on the march". Moses' son, Grandville Vanderpool also joined the 35th MO. Co. "C" Grandville joined in 1862 and was discharged at the end of the war in 1865. He was my second great Grandfather.

Garrett Humphreys joined first the 18th MO Inf. Co. "A" was later transferred to the 7th MO Cav. He was shot on Sept 5, 1861 with a buck shot load delivered by one of C.S. General Green's men in an action in Monroe County, Missouri. He was shot in the shoulder chest and eye. Garret survived the war but carried those reminders in his body the remainder of his life. He was my second great Grandfather.

Jeremiah Sims joined the 11th MO Co. "A" in 1861 and was discharged in 1864. He died in 1820 from a hernia he received during the war. He was my second great Grandfather.

Perhaps one of the more interesting of my second great Grandfather's is Samuel Marian Smith. According to family legend and what records I can find it appears that he served on both sides during the war, first in the militia under General Sterling Price, then deserting and coming home when the Missouri troops were sent east to join the Confederacy. When Jeremiah made it home he joined the 21 MO Inf. Co. "E". In later life he joined the GAR, Johnson Downing Camp No. 73, Sticklerville, MO. When I read the motto on the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War emblem "Preserved by the grace of God" and look at what my ancestors went through it has special meaning to me because indeed I am here only because of God's grace.



4th Military District

I regret to inform you that Br. Ernst A. von Frankenberg, a member of the SVR since 1962, passed away in his sleep yesterday evening. Many of Br. Ernst's contemporaries have gone before him, so that very few are left that can recount his contributions to the SVR and SUVCW. I therefore, with your patience, provide the following, condensed from my 1998 recommendation for his SVR Meritorious Service Award: Br. Ernst served as an Associate Member of the Wis. Civil War Centennial Commission (1958-1966) and represented the state, the SVR and SUVCW at several commemorative battlefield events. He was commissioned at the Gettysburg Centennial in 1963 and given command of the 4th Military District, which did not exist up until that time. So he founded the 2nd Wis. Vol. Inf. Assoc. and ensured that every member was also a member of the SVR. He organized and equipped Cushing's Battery. In addition to these Wis. units, he also recruited Co. C, 34th IL Vol. Inf., Co. D, 12th IL Inf., Co. C, 5th U.S. Cav., and Battery I, 1st MO LA for the 4th MD.

After he was promoted to colonel in 1973, he served on the Nat. Military Affairs Committee and worked to ensure greater authenticity of SVR troops throughout the country. In May 1977, Col. von Frankenberg organized the 4th MD Headquarters Company for those SVR members not assigned to existing units.

In addition to his post as 4th MD Commander, he served as Chief of Cavalry on the SVR Re-enactment staff. Using his extensive experience with horses and the U.S. Cavalry during the Korean War (he was also a WWII vet), and his knowledge of the Civil War, he set up programs for that service branch at the SVR's National Encampments. Col. von Frankenberg also provided artillery instruction at special schools.

He created a system of recognition for the men in his district who distinguished themselves in the line of duty. He had several SVR award metals cast at his own expense and presented them to those deserving in public ceremonies.

Attempting to establish a closer relationship with the SUVCW locally and build a stronger order in the state, Col. von Frankenberg organized Alonzo Cushing Camp #4 in his home-town of West Bend in 1988. The Camp was made up of local SVR members of various units. In 1989, Col. von Frankenberg served as SVR Deputy Commander under BG Chester Shriver the man who initiated him into the SVR 27 years earlier.

Col. von Frankenberg inspired a generation of men interested in re-enacting and the SVR. Several are still members of his Camp and associated SVR units. For many years, he led SVR members in the annual Memorial Day Parade in West Bend. During the 1998 Wisconsin Sesquicentennial, Br. von Frankenberg drove an authentic horse-drawn limber and cannon across the state for 2 weeks, as part of "Wagons Across Wisconsin." At stops, he spoke about Civil War artillery and accepted donations to replace Union soldiers' headstones. For several years after, he continued to display his artillery collection (7 or 8 actual Civil War cannon) and artifacts, in the name of the Sons and SVR. Rather than choosing retirement in the SVR at the grade of Colonel, he chose to remain an active member with the rank of private in the 4th MD Headquarters Company. In 1999, Alonzo Cushing Camp 4 split into two Camps: MG John Gibbon Camp #4 and Alonzo Cushing Camp #5 which were each chartered that year. While he attended both chartering ceremonies and was revered in both organizations, he remained an honorary member of MG John Gibbon Camp #4 in Waukesha, Wis., until his death.

Many in both Camps attributed their interest, enthusiasm and membership to Br. Ernst and the passion he brought to the Sons and re-enacting.

Br. Ernst von Frankenberg was recognized by PCinC Kent Armstrong with an SUVCW 40-year service certificate in 2003.

Respectfully, Steve Michaels, Capt., SVR, 4th MD Chief of Staff, SUVCW Past Commander-in-Chief

Lincoln & Douglas Debate

Quotes from the August 21st, 1858 debate at Ottawa, Illinois.

“In this first debate, Mr. Douglas arraigned his opponent for the expression in a former speech of ‘a house divided against itself,’ etc.,—referring to the slavery and anti-slavery sections of the country; and Mr. Lincoln reiterated and defended his assertions on that subject. It was not until the second meeting, however, and those held subsequently, that the debaters grappled with those profound constitutional questions and measures of administration which were so soon to convulse the whole land and cause it to stagger almost to the verge of destruction. But, as Mr. Lincoln’s position in relation to one or two points growing out of the former speech referred to had attracted great attention throughout the country, he availed himself of the opportunity of this preliminary meeting to reply to what he regarded as common misconceptions. ‘Anything,’ he said, ‘that argues me into the idea of perfect social and political equality with the Negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment will probably forever forbid their living together upon a footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it become a matter of necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge Douglas he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But, in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of any one else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.’” page 471 & 472, *American Progress or The Great Events of The Greatest Century*, by Hon. R.M. Devens of Massachusetts. Published by Hugh Heron, Chicago, ILLS. 1882 (possession of editor)

The following is from a debate in Freeport, Illinois.

‘MR. DOUGLAS: I desire to know whether Lincoln to-day stands, as he did in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law?’

MR. LINCOLN: I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

MR. DOUGLAS: I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to-day, as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more slave states into the Union, even if the people want them?’

MR. LINCOLN: I do not now, or ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave states into the Union.

MR. DOUGLAS: I want to know whether he stands pledged against the admission of a new state into the Union with such a Constitution as the people of that state may see fit to make?’

MR. LINCOLN: I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new state into the Union, with such a Constitution as the people of that state may see fit to make.

MR. DOUGLAS: I want to know whether he stands to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?’

MR. LINCOLN: I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

MR. DOUGLAS: I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different states?’

MR. LINCOLN: I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different states.

MR. DOUGLAS: I desire to know whether he stands pledged to prohibit slavery in all the territories of the United States, North as well as South of the Missouri Compromise line?’

MR. LINCOLN: I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States territories.

MR. DOUGLAS: I desire him to answer whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new territory unless slavery is first prohibited therein?’

MR. LINCOLN: I am not generally opposed to honest acquisition of territory; and, in any given case, I would or would not oppose such acquisition, according as I might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the slavery question among ourselves.” page 474 *American Progress or The Great Events of The Greatest Century*, by Hon. R.M. Devens of Massachusetts. Published by Hugh Heron, Chicago, ILLS. 1882 (possession of editor)

Editorial Note: This is for those who say slavery was not the issue that started the Civil War but States Rights. I do not see how you can separate the two.



Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, St. Louis, Missouri Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865

'Grant Site Partners with Local Heritage Group For American Flag Drop Box'



'Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park Service, has partnered with the Julia Dent Grant Tent of the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War to place a drop box at the park for worn American flags. A ceremony officially marking this activity was held on April 26. Situated near the parking lot, the drop box--which looks like a typical mailbox but is painted white and marked appropriately--is a receptacle for American flags which are no longer suitable to display. The flags will be disposed of properly by the DUVCW.'

"We are pleased to participate in this partnership with the Daughters of Union Veterans, and provide this service to the community," stated Superintendent Mike Ward. "That this group bears Julia's name only makes it that much more appropriate." *

* This article is taken from the Ulysses S. Grant NHS News Release and submitted by Ruth Marie Funck, PNP.



SUTLER'S STOP



Raspberries

Antiques - Uniques - Collectibles

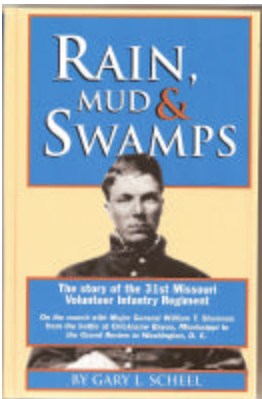
220 North College, Arcadia, MO 63621

573-546-1222 314-420-2013

Sandy Walther, Proprietor

**"Something for the wife to do while you do that Civil War stuff
at Fort Davidson Historic Site and Pilot Knob MO."**

Take Hwy 21 south of Ironton and go under Hwy 72 overpass. Next road on right is Walnut St. Make a right. Go one block, then make right onto College. Next cross street is Cedar St. and our driveway, Make a right. Go to the bottom of the hill.



Rain, Mud & Swamps

Civil War book written by Gary L. Scheel member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. 704 pages, hardback, 20 photo's, 20 maps and roster of the regiment.

Complete history of the 31st Missouri Infantry Regiment as they marched through eleven States in secession. They were under the command of General William T. Sherman from December 1862 through the end of the war. If you would like to order a copy send \$22.50 to Gary at:

Gary L. Scheel, P.O. Box 87, Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670