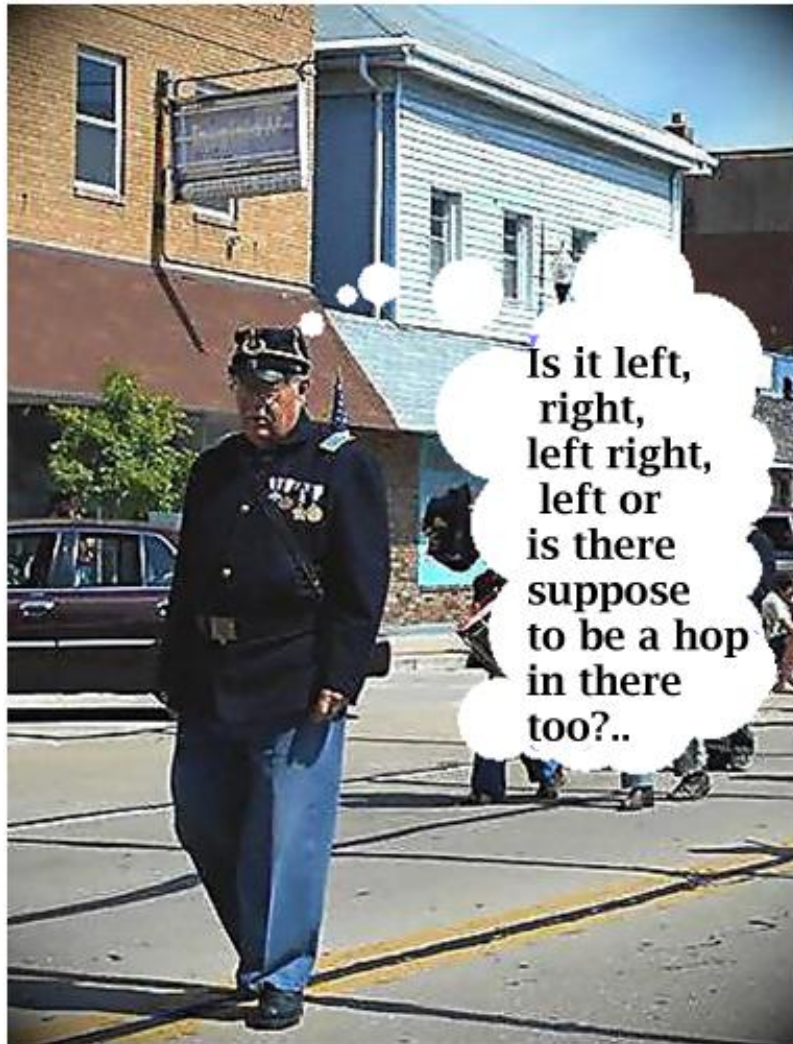


THE MISSOURI UNIONIST



Volume 2017 No. 3 September 30, 2017
The Official Newsletter of the Department of Missouri -
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



About the Cover: For the past two years only PCC Bob AuBuchon of Grant Camp has remembered to honor the 56th USCT Troops at Jefferson Barracks. This year he was assisted by his grand-daughter, Makayla. Efforts are in the works to correct this, change the date, and make it an annual event again.

July 4th – DeSoto, MO – Recently promoted 2nd Lieutenant Douglas Roussin, SVR, deciding if he should next lead his unit in a 2 step or a polka. [He couldn't decide, so he just kept marching, which most consider the correct choice].

INSIDE: Soldiering on the Border, Collector's Corner, A Unique Civil War Gun, Searching for His Ancestor, Camps Keeping Busy

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Events on the Horizon

Oct 7 – Central Region Allied Orders of the G.A.R. Meeting, Cleveland, OH
 Oct 14 – Dept Business Meeting – State Capitol, Room 7
 Nov 4 – St Louis County's Last Soldier – August Moreau – 10AM – St. Monica's Catholic Church Cemetery
 Nov 11 – Veteran's Day
 Nov 18- 61st Gettysburg Remembrance Day <http://suvchw.org/svr/forms/ParadeFlyer-2017.pdf>
 Dec 28 – Deadline for December 31st *Unionist*
 Mar 10 – Dept Business Meeting – State Capitol, Room 7
 Mar 28 – Deadline for March 31st *Unionist*
 Apr 14 – Lincoln Remembrance Day – Springfield (Info on page 27)

Editor's Comments

While we are Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, as a group we honor all veterans and this year should remember the 100th Anniversary of the entry of America into World War I. Many of us had great uncles or grandfathers who fought in this war and since the nation doesn't seem to be remembering these soldiers, perhaps we should. So, here is the only family story I have for an American soldier.

My grandfather didn't fight in World War 1 or 2. He was too young for the first and in his late 30's for the second. His brother, my great uncle, however, did. There are two conflicting stories about how Gottlieb Johannes Busch received his injuries. His sister-in-law told that he went through the war without any problem until the Armistice was announced on 11/09/18. He then supposedly left cover and was hit by a shell. The armistice was two days later. If shelling was going on, I doubt Guty, as he was called, would have left cover.

His close nephew, Henry, who farmed with him for many years, tells that Guty was ill and was in a field hospital during the battle of the Argonne. It was reported that Germans were advancing and all the walking-injured were told to find their way back to American lines by themselves. Guty didn't think he could make the 9 miles walking so he went to find a horse. As he approached a horse tied to a pole, a shell hit nearby and shrapnel entered his neck, pinching his spinal cord. Somehow, he got to a hospital, but when he awoke he found he was under guard. It seems the German Bible found on him made him a suspect as a spy. He remained under arrest until his story, that he'd been raised in a German school, was verified through Fort Campbell, KY.

At this point, he was informed that if he knew German that well, he could have escaped the front lines entirely. Guty then spent the last few months of the war interrogating captured Germans. The shrapnel and the pain it caused was with him his entire life. Guty died 18 Jul 1986 and is buried with the shrapnel at College Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, IL. Let's not forget our WW1 Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses. See page 14 for a little more WW1.



Soldiering On the Border and In the Army of the Frontier

by Michael B. Banasik

Restrictions: None, but credit his work.

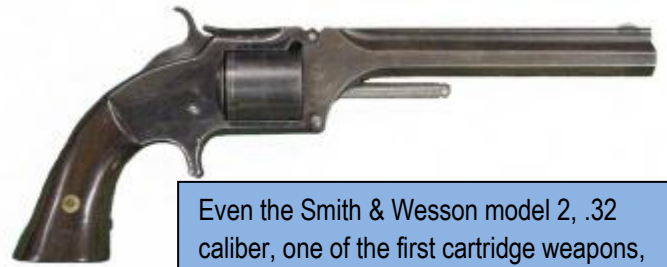
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Clothing, Arms and Equipment

Shortly after a soldier entered the Union Army they received their initial clothing issue. Each man received a cap or hat, blouse, overcoat, dress coat, trousers, shirts, underwear, socks shoes (boots for cavalry), and blanket. The soldier was expected to care for his clothing, repairing and washing as needed, and purchase replacements pieces as the original wore out. Troops were given a clothing allowance of \$42.00 per year to replace damaged goods, with any amount over that being deducted from the soldier regular pay. In 1862 replacement overcoats cost \$7.20, dress coats \$6.71, shirts \$0.88, underwear \$0.50 a pair, cap \$0.63, socks \$0.26, shoes \$1.94, boots \$3.33 and blankets \$2.94. The bill added up quickly for a border soldier, who rarely had any of his allowance remaining at the end of a year.

The well outfitted border soldier also received a full allotment of equipment, including an appropriate arm——rifles for infantry, carbines and pistols for cavalry, swords and pistols for officers. The weapons received by the ‘-frontier soldier were of mixed quality. Some received the highly prized Enfield rifles while others received antiquated musketoons from the 1840 or old smoothbores left over from European conflicts. Rifles included the Austrian, Belgium, Prussian, Springfield, light French rifles, and Colt revolving rifles. Pistols included almost all known models of time; including, Colt naval and army pistols, Savage and Beals pistols, Remington army and navy pistols, and the LeFauchaux. Other weapons, used mostly with the cavalry included the Austrian, Halls, Merrill, Sharps, and Gallagher carbines.

As could be expected complaints existed in several commands on the quality of their weapons. A trooper in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry labeled his weapons of “little or no account.” One in the First Iowa Cavalry wrote, we “were not so well armed for the business we were engaged in as were the enemies we followed.” Another in the same regiment called their weapons “deplorable.” Most in the infantry units had no complaints about their weapons, in part because they were promised new weapons when they were available. Overall the troops on the frontier were armed as well as “those in the Eastern or Western armies.



Even the Smith & Wesson model 2, .32 caliber, one of the first cartridge weapons, found its way to the Army of the Frontier.

After receiving their arms, clothing, and mustering into the army the soldier bound for the frontier boarded a train, steamboat or simply marched to the front. In time many of the goods which the government gave the soldier disappeared as the soldier stripped down for combat. On the frontier this stripping down was not as severe as in other Union Armies, since many of the border regiments purchased private conveyances to carry their heavy packs. This freed the soldier to carry only his gun, ammunition, canteen, cup, and maybe a blanket. Still, when a

regiment neared a potential battle, they threw away unneeded items, like blankets and coats to enable them to respond more quickly to the sound of the guns.

As quickly as the border soldier stripped down for a long campaign they found themselves short of clothing items as original items wore out. To supplement government replacement clothing the soldier on the frontier frequently received boxes from home that contained spare clothing items that soldiers considered better than army issue. Private boxes also included items to support hospitals, which always lacked cotton goods to properly stock the facility. Popular items included socks, underwear, shirts and gloves for the troops and pillows, quilts and hospital gowns for the medical facilities. The Sanitary Commission was also responsible for providing clothing to the soldier in the field; primarily shirts, drawers and socks.



Of all the clothing items received by the soldier shoes or boots were probably the most important. On the frontier the various commands were constantly on the move and a pair of sturdy shoes was a must. Unfortunately the life expectancy of shoes on the border regions was about 4-500 miles of marching, at which point the men would be barefoot or wearing “raw—hide tied to their feet.”

One Illinois soldier called army shoes “very poor” and he, like many others, had a spare from home that served them better on the rough roads of the frontier. Some with only one serviceable boot, lent their good boot to another soldier in the same situation every other day. Others might buy another pair from the local sutler for an exorbitant price of from \$7.00 to \$10.00, but these proved to be no better than the original issue. Still others wrote home asking to have boots made for them. Many simply did without.

Socks also wore out easily on the frontier marches prompting a soldier to call the army issue “worthless.” Spares could be purchased from the local sutler at a high price, but they were little better. Additional army issues were rare on the frontier and when they came they were oft times limited in quantity, which left many a soldier

without or forced to buy from the sutler. In the Twentieth Iowa one company received their share of new shoes and socks. They asked for 125 pairs of socks, they got 11; they needed ninety pair of shoes, but only fourteen were issued to the company.

Items of clothing wore out quickly on the frontier and the lack of replacements added to the misery of the soldier on the border. Some even cut up over coats to make



underwear. The suffering in the army was wide spread of which one soldier wrote:

Winter is upon us, and we, as an army, are unprepared. Our boys are in the most destitute condition—but one blanket to the man, and a great many have neither overcoat nor blanket; a great many are barefooted—without socks; several of us have pulled off our shoes and given them to those who had none.... I have seen several divisions of our army in the field, but this is the most destitute I have ever seen. We made a requisition for clothing, and when it came there was not one sixth part enough to fill it, and that of the poorer quality.

The soldier on the frontier was at the tail end of the army procurement system and a long way from a viable supply base—St. Louis. The issues of clothing on one hand were rare and when they did come they were inadequate. In contrast, to other Union armies, Bruce Catton, John Billings and James Robertson have little or nothing to say on clothing problems in the Western or Eastern armies. It is clear that the Army of the Frontier was virtually forgotten about in regards to clothing issues, which only adds to the uniqueness of soldiering on the border. Weapons on the other hand were adequate and on par with other Union forces in the field for the period and present no picture of uniqueness when compared with other federal forces.

Life After the Civil War

During the next 20 years after the Civil War, the national divorce rate increased 150%. Immediately after the war, 2 out of 3 men sentenced to state prisons in the North were Civil War veterans.

If the names of the Civil War dead were organized similar to the names on the Vietnam Memorial wall, the Civil War memorial would be more than 10 times longer.

After the Southern states seceded, both the United States and the Confederacy instituted the first ever national income tax. Ever since the Civil War, Americans have lived with the IRS.

President Lincoln's personal copy of the Emancipation Proclamation would be worth millions if it still existed. It was donated to the Chicago Historical Society in 1864, but destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871.

In the North, inflation rose 100% during the 4 years of the war. In the South, the rate neared 100% every year of the war. Immediately after Appomattox, it took 1,200 Confederate dollars to buy 1 U.S. dollar.

During Reconstruction, many small white farmers, thrown into poverty, entered into cotton production, a major change from prewar days when they concentrated on growing their own food.

On plantations, new systems of labor slowly emerged to take the place of slavery. Sharecropping dominated the cotton and tobacco South, while wage labor was the rule on sugar plantations.

While the Grand Army of the Republic formed in 1865 and could freely conduct their business in public, the United Confederate Veterans had to wait until 1889 to form. Wearing the gray was not allowed in many places immediately after the war. The Daughters of Confederate Veterans were the public face carrying on the work of the *Lost Cause* until the UCV could take over.



Collector's Corner

By

Douglas Roussin

Part 3--Indian Wars Period Buckles

The Indian War period is considered the thirty years following the Civil War. This was the time of the westward expansion. Wagon trains began crossing the prairie, mountains and deserts, making their way west. It was a time when the railroads crossed the country bringing even more settlers. But, the fact is that these western areas belong to native groups called Indians. It was inevitable that conflict would arise between the two groups. The fighting would last for 30 years. It was the third Civil War, fought between Americans.



After the war to save the union, the U.S. government had a great deal of surplus military equipment. This was auctioned off to various military goods dealers like Horstmann and Bannerman, who in turn sold it to the public. But the army continued to use left over uniforms and belt plates for many years. In 1874, the style of the eagle belt plate was reconfigured. The eagle design was kept but the belt loop was moved to the back and the tongue was enlarged. Officer's buckles were gilt with silver and enlisted men buckles were plain. This buckle remained the same with little changes until 1941, making it the longest design of any U. S. belt plate. This style was also used by many military schools and militias.



In 1872, Colonel P. V. Hagner designed a new belt plate to replace the oval U. S. plate. This design was patterned after the 1851 belt plate but without the eagle. Instead, the center would have an oval circle with the letters U. S. This would be worn by the army in garrison duty and dress until 1902. By 1885, many states adopted this belt style by putting the states name or initials in the center of the oval. These were used from 1885-1905.



Mills Belt Plates

The use of metallic cartridges in the new 1873 Springfield rifle would eliminate the need for a cartridge box to keep your powder dry. The new 45/70 cartridge was inserted into a web belt with loops. A suitable buckle was needed. In 1879, Captain Anson Mills designed a new H-shaped buckle for the cartridge belt. This new design was die struck and displayed the letters U.S. in the center. The H plate was adopted in 1881. The first contract called for 40,000 plates with the web belts. At this time another version of this H plate was developed at the Watervliet arsenal. This version was solid cast. These plates were used until about 1905. Many photos show Spanish America War soldiers wearing these plates in 1898. Smaller versions of these plates were used for pistol belts. The Winchester Company produced and supplied most of the Anson Mills' plates to the government. Winchester also made and sold, to the public, a variety of sporting plates of this design. The one most often encountered has a dog's head in the center. By 1890, many states had followed the government's lead and adopted this pattern and added their states initials.



U.S. Army 1887-1905



New York 1890-1905



Pistol belt plate



This naval officers belt plate was worn on the Anson Mills' web belt for the .38 caliber revolver. It was used 1898-1914.

This later two piece garrison buckle was used on the Mills' web belt from 1910 to 1920.



State Plates



Virginia



Georgia



Ohio



These buckle were worn by state guard units. The Louisiana belt plate is identical to the pre-Civil War plate with one exception. On the ribbon above the pelican are the words Union, Justice, and Confidence. Before the war, the words on the ribbon read Justice, Union, and Confidence. This plate is reproduced in the Civil War version and a collector must be cautious.

Script Buckles

Script belt plates were made for many organizations during the Indian Wars period. They usually have German silver letters in script. Below are some examples of these types of plates.



Governor's Horse Guard
1865-1880



Philadelphia's Washington Grays
1870



Washington Light Inf.
1875-1900



There are hundreds of marching societies, militia units, national guards, and military schools that flourished during the period from 1865 to 1900. Most had their own distinctive belt plates. Most of these units no longer exist but their buckles are still turning up. Keep an eye out for them.

St. John's Corp of Cadets-1880

The Gwyn & Campbell Carbine

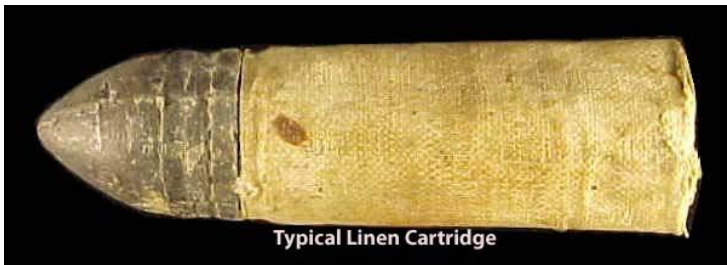
by Paul Hobbs, Tiger Camp



It was the early 1960's and I was in my senior year of high school when my Uncle Craig came to me and asked to borrow \$35 to buy a large arrowhead he had seen in an antique store. He was a good and kind uncle but a bit on the eccentric side when it came to collecting (actually hoarding) things. I didn't have much confidence that I would be paid back so I was very hesitant as \$35 was a lot to me in those days. He offered me a deal I couldn't refuse. I would take ownership of a Civil War Carbine he had and when he had the money I would give it back to him. I gave him the \$35 but he never asked for the carbine back. He is long gone and the carbine remains one of my prized possessions.

He had purchased the gun from a person in East Liverpool, Ohio in the 1950s. It is a Gwyn & Campbell carbine produced by the Cosmopolitan Arms Company of Hamilton, Ohio. Cosmopolitan was owned by Edward Gwyn and Abner Campbell. Just over 5,300 of these carbines were produced. The first 1,140 were under the

Cosmopolitan name and the rest under Gwyn & Campbell. This one is serial number 2340.



Typical Linen Cartridge

The carbine is a .52 caliber, single shot, breech loader. The cartridge case was of linen or paper loaded with 40 grains of powder and bullet weight between 285 and 390 grains. The cartridge is ignited by a percussion cap on a standard nipple. The barrel is 20" long with a 3"

octagonal section. The folding leaf rear sight is indexed for 3, 4, 5 and 6 hundred yards.

This particular carbine was often referred to as the "grapevine rifle" because of the shape of the lever. It has a sling bar and ring on the left side of the receiver. The lever shape with the claw latch indicates this is the Type II Gwyn & Campbell. The serial number is stamped on the bottom of the barrel, frame, lever and breechblock. The number matches on all locations. UNION RIFLE is stamped on the right side of the receiver.

When I received it I was surprised to find the barrel still filled with grease. That told me that it may have never been fired. The end of the nipple was flattened a bit but that was likely from people cocking it and pulling the trigger. Overall, the weapon is in excellent condition.

The walnut stock contains several WHR inspector cartouches and the barrel has a PT inspection stamp. The WHR was William H. Russell. It is unknown to me who PT was.



The Gwyn & Campbell carbines were used extensively by the 6th Illinois Cavalry. The book cited below shows that the 4th and 8th Regiments of the Missouri Cavalry also used them.

I never felt guilty about this deal with Uncle Craig but every time I get the carbine out for cleaning and care I think of him. Nice memories. When he passed away family members inherited and divided hundreds of arrowheads. I'm not sure which was the \$35 one.



For extensive information on this carbine, see the book *Cosmopolitan and Gwyn & Campbell Carbines in the Civil War* by Thomas B. Rentschler.

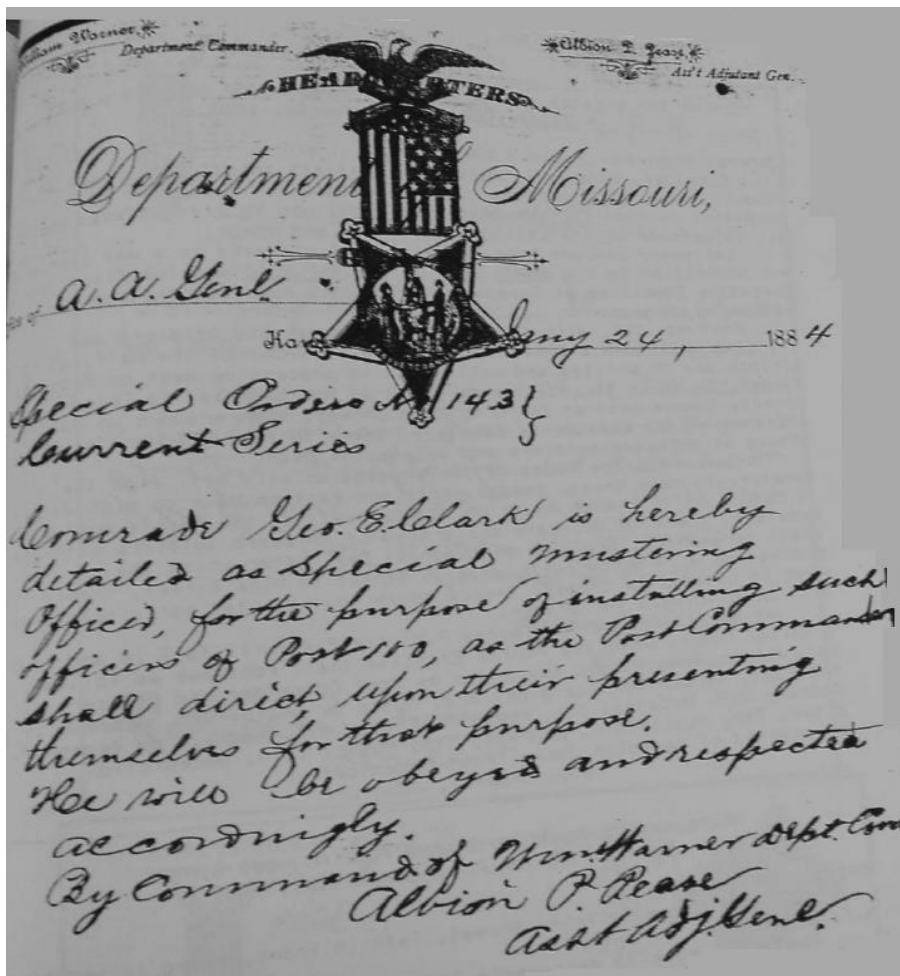
FRANKLIN SHANKS POST 100 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

By Glennon Alsop, PDC

I found the post records of the Franklin Shanks Post, Marble Hill, MO, while searching through the state archives. As one of my Civil War ancestors, Emil Miget, lived in Marble Hill after the war, I am hoping to find him in the minutes. I found a reference to a Franklin Shanks, for whom the post is named, in the NPS Soldier and Sailor System. He was a private in the 1st Battalion of the Fremont Rangers Home Guard, there was no unit history.

The first entry is on August 4, 1882, with the swearing in of the post officers. The post and camp officers of today are similar except that the Quartermaster had the duties of our Treasurer. The first order of business was to appoint a committee to write the post by-laws. The next order of business was mustering in new members. When an application was received the post commander appointed a committee of 2 or 3 to investigate the prospective member. That committee then made a report to the post and the members voted to accept the applicant. The application fee was \$1.75 which included the membership badge. In the December 1886 minutes, it's reported that the bylaws were changed making admission \$1.50 and included the membership badge.

The post met at the Lutesville Hall and paid rent of \$6.00 for 3 months.



On January 24, 1884, Department Special Order 143 was issued making Post Commander George Clark a special mustering officer

Even then they were interested in locating fallen soldiers graves and a committee was appointed at the March 12, 1884, meeting. Decoration Day was a big deal with a band and speeches. For the 1884 Decoration Day the Marble Hill Cornet Band was hired for \$30.00 and 6 muskets were collected at a cost of \$2.15.

In the August 27, 1884, minutes it was reported that a change in the by-laws to remove the 25 cent fee for transfers and honorable discharges. This was in regard to the transfer of Chaplain David Hall to the Erich Pope Post 184 in Bollinger Mills [now Zalma], MO.

At the January 14, 1885, it was resolved that the post would meet "each Wednesday night on or before each full

moon". The bylaws also stated that the Post would meet at 7 1/2 p.m. from May 1 to November 30. From November 30 to May 31 to meet at 1 p.m. the meeting times were then published in the local papers.

In the February 17, 1886, a motion was passed to assess each "member in good standing" 15 cents for a donation to the U.S. Grant monument now located at city hall in St. Louis.

In the March 17, 1886, meeting minutes, the post discussed uniting with the Erich Pope Post to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades and meet at the Lutesville Pavilion Grounds on July 3, 4 and 5. This would involve all local GAR Posts. Hiram Gavitt Post 174 at Fredericktown was involved in at least one Decoration Day. In the April 14 minutes, the post commander reported sending invites to 13 other posts to attend. Invitations were also sent to Reverend B. St. James and J.J. Marks of St. Louis and B.L. Boman and J.J. Russel of Marble Hill. The invitation committee was authorized to send invites to Ex- Governor Thomas Fletcher and Governor John Marmaduke. Ex-Confederates J.V. Slinkard, W.B. Hawkins and L. Brinks were also invited. While you had comrades planning the event you also had some who agreed to haul lumber and I assume build a stage for the dignitaries. The July minutes report what a success the celebration was. It's mentioned that representatives from several Missouri and Illinois posts attended. Music was provided by the Marble Hill Cornet Band. On Saturday, the celebration was opened by a speech from "the Honorable H.N. Philips of Malden, MO. Known as the (Silver Tongued) orator of S.E. MO" On Sunday after church sermons were given by Dr. J.J. Marks of St. Louis and Rev. B.L. Boman of Marble Hill, MO. They also mention delegations of "Federal and Confederate soldiers" but they don't give any names.

In the July 14, 1886 minutes, a request was received from the Department of Massachusetts to support them at the National Encampment. The request was for a Pension Bill that was passed by the post to support at the National Encampment.

In the October 1886 minutes, a committee was formed to write a Resolution of Respect after the death of Comrade Troy Shell. The Resolution was read into the January 12 1887 minutes:

Therefore be it resolved by Franklin Shanks Post No. 100 G.A.R. That in the loss of Comrade Troy W. Shell the Post has been bereft of a beloved comrade and the world of a noble Citizen. One by one the Grand Army below is being reduced one by one the sod covers a body so often exposed to death dealing storm of war. Yet let us also remember that also one by one is being filled the ranks that grandest of all armies that is to gather on the far beyond.

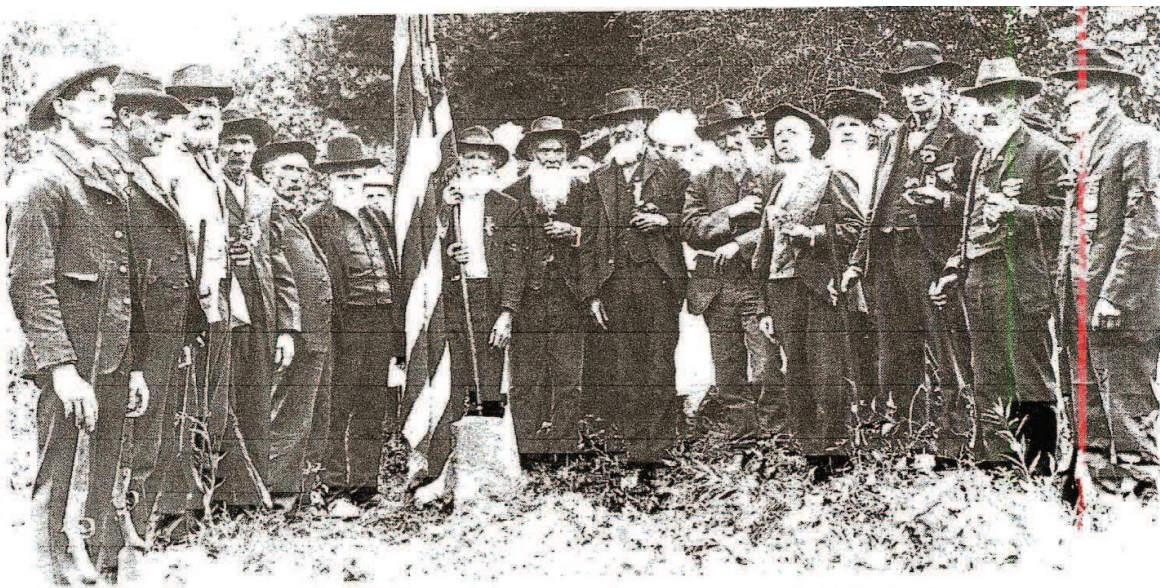
Under the eyes of the Great Commander himself the God of battles and peace, there we pray that he and us may answer the great roll call. To his bereaved family we extend our sympathies and our fellowship and assure them that in us they will not only find friends but comrades to cheer them on through life's changing scenes. And be it further resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of our late comrade and that they be spread upon the record of the Post and also be published in the Marble Hill paper or press.

*A.R. Jaques
G. E. Clark >Committee
W. McCane*

In the February 9, 1887 minutes, the post was asked to support House Bill 187 in the Missouri Legislature to build a Soldier and Sailors Home for veterans (which eventually was built at St. James, MO)

In March, a motion was passed to dispense with firing a rifle salute over the graves of fallen comrades. The June minutes state that 30 members of the Post are planning on attending the National Encampment in St. Louis that year. Committees were appointed to make a banner, arrange train transportation and make uniforms for each member. Jacob Conrad and George Clark were the Post Delegates with Thomas J. Teeters as an alternate.

For Decoration Day, 1889, the Thomas Fletcher Camp 56 of the Sons of Veterans, the local camp, had many of its members arrested for discharging their firearms apparently in violation of a city ordinance over the graves of veterans during the ceremonies. The post later issued a resolution of support and thanks to the Sons and the lawyers who defended them and the judge who acquitted them.



FRANKLIN D. SHANKS POST 100, G.A.R., LUTESVILLE

The records pretty much end here. My search for my ancestor continues as the records I've found so far do not list him as being a member of the post.

DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH

Commander's Letter

15 Sept 2017

Brothers of the Department of Missouri,

Fall is upon us and, as we so often observe of late, the color of the leaves is not the only thing which seems to be changing. Time marches on, and more and more events occur which become filters through which this nation views its history. Through times of peace and times of unrest we continue our mission to keep fresh the memory and sacrifices of our Union soldier ancestors. We are keepers of memory, educators of history, and proponents of patriotic duty.

We set forth to honor our Union ancestors, but we are not our Union ancestors. The fruits of reconciliation following the American Civil War have produced descendants who find in their family tree stories of blue and of grey. Our collective conscience still compels us to loudly denounce the evils of slavery, segregation, and white supremacy. These are evils which are undeniably abhorrent, and have no place in a just and free civilization.



Yet, we also naturally wish to protect the honor of our ancestors whatever the color of their uniforms. We denounce those abhorrent causes mentioned which may have driven some to fight, but we must resist those who would offer up en masse the real fathers, brothers, and sons of our family lines as caricatures of hate to fan the flames of division. We are the keepers and teachers of *objective* history, and God help us in this task.

I think about those in our Order who have recently been recognized for their many years of service to our organization. In my comparatively short tenure, I have seen multiple issues of the day which threatened to shake the bonds of Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty we hold dear. Brothers such as Jack Grothe (50+ years), Ed Krieser (30+ years), and Bob Petrovic (30+ years), have endured faithfully as members of the Order through so many more moments of unity and moments of profound disagreement in the ranks. Look to these examples.

Finally, in accordance with General Order #2 released by CinC Mark R. Day, I am not releasing a statement for or against the removal of Confederate monuments from the public square, and this letter is not to be construed as such. I direct you to review the Order's Battlefield Flag and Monument Policy, a link to which can be found on the front page of our website. "The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War strongly condemn the removal, defacement, or destruction of any Civil War veterans' monument or tablet, whether Union or Confederate." This is the official policy of the Order, and thus of this Department, on the issue.

God bless this Union and its perseverance in the cause of freedom.

In Fraternity, Charity, & Loyalty,

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



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER,
Department of Missouri (includes Arkansas)
Randal A. Burd, Jr., PDC

Email raburdjr@gmail.com
Department Website: <http://www.suvcwmo.org>

Department Communique No.1,
Series 2017-2018
5 Sep 2017

Brothers of the Department of Missouri,

It is with both a sense of urgency and an optimistic outlook that I must inform you that Department Chaplain Robert Hammack is in the hospital fighting a serious infection. His family has requested prayers from those who know and love him. As of the latest update this evening, Bob is stable and improving, and he is awake and coherent. His granddaughter has offered her phone number as a contact point if you would like further details or to arrange a hospital visit. Please email me if you would like that number, or you can retrieve it from the update videos on Bob's Facebook page.

Our thoughts and prayers remain with Department Chaplain Robert Hammack and his family at this time.
In Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty,

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

Cc:
Jerome W. Kowalski
Chaplain, National Organization, SUVCW

**As of this publication,
Bob is doing better and
is at home!**



Lest We Forget --

You probably haven't seen one thing on TV or the net about this being the 100th Anniversary of America's entry into World War I. That's because our news shows are terrible and not really news anymore, just commentary. Even if they can't make a big deal of the 100th anniversary, we should be remembering the soldiers.

From a stereoscopic slide, here is the "Hat In The Ring" Squadron with Captain Eddie Rickenbacker (center). The World War I museum in Kansas City has a similar picture, but provides no information about the Captain or his 26 "kills." The aces of other nations received much better treatment from the museum.

CAMP DISPATCHES

US Grant Camp – Metro St. Louis

US Grant Camp and other members of the SUVCW holding a Remembrance Day at US Grant National Historic Site, Affton, MO, on July 23 in honor of the former Commanding General and President.



Besides holding Grant Remembrance Day, we have been discussing trying to revitalize the remembrance ceremonies at Jefferson Barracks for the 56th USCT that died from a cholera outbreak. The issue we've had with it in the past is that the event was held around the time of the national encampment. We are looking at revitalizing it and setting the date in May or September as May was the month that the monument was installed and September is when the majority of them were buried.

Our next upcoming event is Nov 4th – 10PM. That day we will honor St. Louis County's Last Union Soldier – Seaman August Moreau. Service will be held at St. Monica's Catholic Church Cemetery, 12140 Olive Blvd, Creve Coeur, MO 631541. Brother John Avery will be the MC and we are requesting other SVR units to attend.

Where to hold our **Christmas party** is still being discussed. The Greenbriar County Club, courtesy of PC-in-C Don Palmer, has hosted us for many years, but some desire a little less expensive menu. We want to keep it in the Kirkwood – Crestwood area and if anyone has ideas on a guest speaker, we'd be glad to hear them.

Brother PCC David Busch found a **1921 booklet from the Allied Orders meeting of the California and Nevada department**. A copy of it has been sent to the National GAR Officer, Dean Enderlin.

We've had a lot of discussion on our belief that Missouri has been denied chances to submit plans to hold a National Encampment. We, as a camp and as a department, have been trying since 2013 for another Missouri national and have been told one thing only to have the carpet pulled out from under us. With that in mind, we drafted a resolution to be placed before the department commander at the October meeting. It reads:

The US Grant Camp #68, Department of Missouri, Sons of Union

Veterans of the Civil War, respectfully presents this resolution to Department Commander Randal Burd, Jr, and the Department of Missouri representatives meeting in October, 2017, for the betterment of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Whereas, since 2013, the Department of Missouri has attempted to annually submit paperwork to hold a National Encampment of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) within the state of Missouri, and;

Whereas, except for 2015 and 2016, where National Encampments were held at locations commemorating significant events relative to the Civil War Sesquicentennial and the founding of the GAR, proposals from the Department of Missouri have apparently been rebuffed, refused, or ignored, and;

Whereas, U.S Grant Camp #68 has found that the procedures for submittal and review of proposals to host a National Encampment are insufficient and, as a result, proposals from the Department of Missouri have not been given due consideration for all National Encampments up to and including the 2020 event, and;

Whereas, National Encampments have been awarded by the National Encampment Site Committee to other Departments without any explanation or communication;

Now therefore, we, the members of U.S. Grant Camp #68, Department of Missouri, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, meeting on the 11th of September, 2017, have unanimously passed this resolution requesting the Commander-in-Chief to task the National Encampment Site Committee chairman to establish procedures, including (1) deadlines for all applications, (2) a statement that no decision will be made as to where the encampment will be held prior to that deadline, (3) a statement that the National Encampment Site Committee must vote on the proposals submitted for a given year, and (4) a statement that the votes of the National Encampment Site Committee members be made available to the proposing Departments, along with a

summary
debrief
including the
rationale for
the selection.



274—Grand Old Veterans of the Army Marching through the World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

GAR
Marching at
St Louis 1904
World's Fair

Phelps Camp – Springfield, MO



PHELPS CAMP REPRESENTED AT S.A.R. NATIONAL CEMETERY PROGRAM

Members Ron McCall and PDC John Rutherford (Ron behind blue starred flag and John in white shirt next to him) represented the camp at a special ceremony on Saturday, May 27 at the Springfield National Cemetery. The ceremony, conducted by the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, honored Revolutionary War veteran William Freeman and Civil War Medal of Honor recipient Orion Howe.

Thank you Ron and John for attending and honoring Orion Howe, a 14-year old drummer boy in the 55th Illinois Infantry who was severely wounded at Vicksburg and braved enemy fire to report to General Sherman that his regiment was out of ammunition.



“LAST SOLDIER” MARKER DEDICA- TION FOR JAMES COLUMBUS CLOUSE

On Saturday, May 13, members of Phelps Camp dedicated its first “Last Soldier” marker in Hillcrest Cemetery in Mountain Grove, Missouri.

The marker honors James Columbus Clouse, the last

surviving Union Civil War veteran in Wright County. He died in 1946 at the age of 100. Clouse served in the 5th

Tennessee Infantry (U.S.), a regiment that saw action in the Western Theater. He was a member of the GAR in the Mountain Grove Post.

Members have discussed placing the next "Last Soldier" marker in Jasper County, Missouri.

McPherson Camp – Springdale, AR

[from an article on NWA Home Page with video and more pictures see: <http://www.nwahomepage.com/news/civil-war-sons-clean-veterans-headstones/812618655>]

Civil War Sons Clean Veterans' Headstones

By: Peyton Yager

Posted: Sep 16, 2017 08:26 PM CDT

Updated: Sep 17, 2017 05:23 PM CDT

ELM SPRINGS, Ark. - "A lot of these headstones have not been cleaned in a century," Washington County Cemetery Preservation Board Member Bob Young said.

But history was not washed away today.



Two deep rooted rivals put their differences aside, grabbed a bucket, and brought the past back to life.

"Various sides have various opinions but both sides fought," Sons of the Confederate Veterans Commander Wayne Fuller said. "It is the least we can do. This is a monument to these men's lives."

The preservation of the veterans' graves ensures that both sides are not forgotten.

"They had a lot of fighting spirit," Sons of Union Veterans Commander Joseph Rainey said. "Often the Union would say boy those Confederates fought well. They respected themselves that way. This is just one way we can show them how we can work together to respect our heritage. "

"Each headstone has either a Confederate flag or a Union flag, but the true symbol of bravery is the name that is uncovered at the end of the day."

Brother Bob Underdown reports: "I've included before and after pictures of a few of the stones the groups cleaned. The G.A.R. Shield on Wesley Lewis' stone came as a pleasant surprise. We couldn't make it out before cleaning. Lewis was a Farrier in the 1st Arkansas Cav., Co. F, USA. "

"It is a lot more work that I thought it was going to be, but after you see what is done, it is really amazing," Rainey said. "They look so good when you are finished that you don't mind all the hard work."

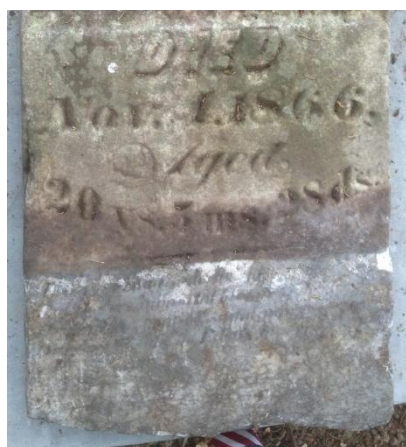
Raymond Anders says a couple hours of his time will be remembered for years to come.

"I think of it as a service to my great-great-granddaughter and son," Sons of Confederate Veterans Member Raymond Anders said. "So when they learn about the history, they can come out and actually be able to still touch the history. "

The two groups hope to set a standard for the region.

"We don't care," Fuller said. "All these men fought. We have gentlemen from both sides cleaning headstones of both sides. I think it is a great thing for Northwest Arkansas to see."

St. James Camp – Ste. Genevieve, MO



On Memorial Day 2017 members of St. James Camp #326, Brothers Bob Mueller, Ed Millinger and Gary Scheel, decorated the graves of Civil War veterans buried in Ste. Genevieve's Memorial Cemetery. While at the grave site of Corporal Amos Culver, Co K, 47th Missouri Infantry, they place a flag at his grave site. This is what the grave marker looked like when we placed a flag at his grave every year.

The only reason we knew it was Corporal Amos Culver was because of the research that Bob Schmidt did and found this part of his tombstone. If it hadn't been for Bob this Civil War Soldier would have remained just another person buried in Memorial Cemetery without an idea of his service.

This year Brother Gary Scheel took his ramrod out of his Springfield and started to probe the earth around this marker. It was discovered that there was a large enough stone in front of the marker that could be the missing part of the marker. Brother Bob Mueller stated that this was a project for our camp to get involved in. It was learned shortly thereafter that the organization in Ste. Genevieve that repairs tombstones and helps to with upkeep of the cemetery and preserves the history of the Memorial Cemetery, Foundation for Restoration, was going to repair some more of the tombstones in the cemetery.



Brother Bob Mueller notified our Camp Commander that members of the Foundation for Restoration and Brewer Monument of Perryville were going to meet the next day at Memorial Cemetery to pick ten tombstones to repair.

Brother Bob informed Gary Scheel that he could not make the meeting and was hoping Gary could. Gary did attend the meeting and the members of Foundation for Restoration picked the area to repair grave markers where Corporal Culver was buried.

When one of the members of the Foundation asked if anyone had any particular interest in a tombstone to be repaired, Gary explained about the belief that top part of the grave marker of Corporal Culver was buried in front of the marker then exposed. The members of the

Foundation for Restoration stated by all means we need to find out and repair the tombstone of one of our veterans.

They all walked up to the site of Corporal Culver's grave and Brewer Monument said they would find out for sure and dig up the buried part of the marker. It is with great joy and happiness to our camp members when we learned that it was not just a rock but actually the rest of Corporal Culver's marker. The dark part of the marker was buried in the ground face down.

St. James Camp #326 would like to take this opportunity to thank the following individuals, businesses and organizations for allowing the unknown to become known.

Bob Schmidt

Foundation for Restoration

Sarah Menard, President of Foundation for Restoration

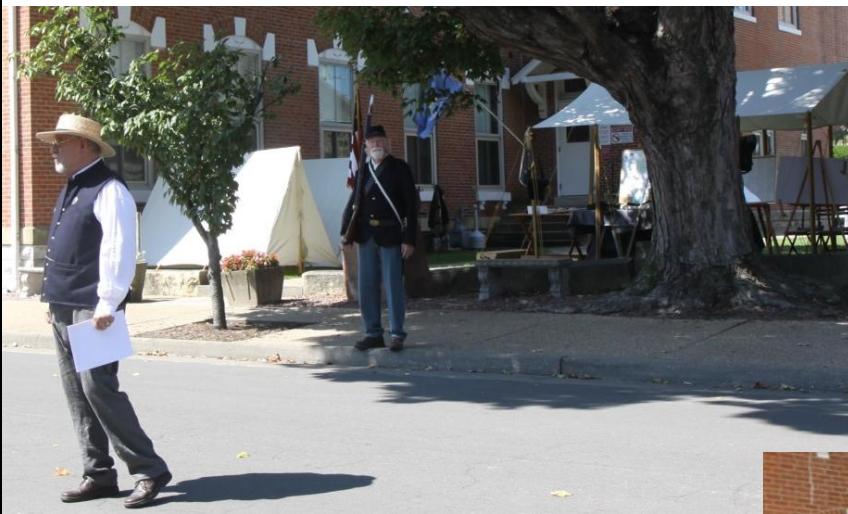
John Karel, Member of Foundation for Restoration

Brewer Monument Company of Perryville, MO

The marker Reads: AMOS, Son of A & A.A. Culver - Died Nov. 1, 1866, Aged 20 years, 5 months 28 Days

Reenactment ---

The Lt. Col. J. Felix St. James Camp #326 held a reenactment on the Courthouse Square on Saturday, August 19th. A small camp was set up to demonstrate the life of a soldier during the Civil War. Additional information was provided on Ste. Genevieve citizens who fought during the war as well as items of interest from that time period.



A reenactment of Federal troops taking over the courthouse as their headquarters was done as well as the shutting down of the Ste. Genevieve Plain Dealer newspaper due to secessionists articles. In addition, the issuance of Special Orders 13 and 14 for the Ste. Genevieve 48th MO E. M. M. were read and implemented. Also participating in the event were PDC Marty Aubuchon of the U. S. Grant Camp SUVCW, Mike McDaniel from Ste. Genevieve, and members of the 9th MO Confederate group.

Both locals and visitors enjoyed the day including an Italian motorcycle club from Milan Italy who had stopped in Ste. Genevieve for a break on their American tour from Chicago to Memphis and eventually to Washington D.C. They enjoyed the reenactment and asked many questions.

<Picture: Bob Mueller (left) declaring Martial Law and Ed Millinger in the background (standing in the shade)> The irate Captain (played by Martin Aubuchon) marching towards Confederate sympathizers. Soldiers in line L-R, Gary Scheel, Tom Greminger, Jerry Kasten and Michael Polete.



Tom Farlow who played a 2nd Lieutenant of the 78th E.M.M. was brought out of a local bar (notice he is carrying a beer bottle) for being drunk while on duty. He kept yelling but they got free beer. Special Order 14 was the order telling all places selling alcohol were not to give or sell alcohol to members of the 78th Enrolled Missouri Militia. Captain talking to a Confederate Sympathizer, who by the way was accidently shot while on his way to the jail. Three members of the 9th MO Sharpshooters CSA played the part of agitators and they did a great job. Thanks for always helping us out.

Photos are courtesy of Linda Mueller, Camp Photographer.



Fletcher Camp – DeSoto, MO



Summertime and the livin' is not easy in the heat for the Fletcher Camp, as this tends to be its busy season.

The camp and auxiliary took part in the 89th Annual DeSoto 4th of July Parade. Brothers Steve Alexander, Alan Trodus, Ollie Pechmann, John Griffith, Mark Arbuthnot, Sumner Hunnewell, Don Lillicrap, Colton and Duncan Noack, Doug Roussin, and Chris Warren were camp members who marched behind or rode on the float. Sisters of the Volker Auxiliary #215, including Susan Breland, Kelly Noack, Colissa and Sarah Alexander, Hannah Harper, and Kathie Roussin, marched with them. Brother Roussin tried out his new cannon with firecrackers (marchers behind taking the brunt of the action).

The Noack family provided some much needed R&R at their lakeside cabin at Holiday Shores in Bismarck during two weekends in July. Brothers and sisters enjoyed their time together, combining food, drink, gab, and lake activities.



Brother Hunnewell attended and was attached to the Color Guard for the annual Grant Death Day remembrance at White Haven in St. Louis on July 22nd. Also, he was the sole camp attendee at the SUVCW National Encampment in Lansing, Michigan, the following month.

The camp and auxiliary came together for fundraising activities in August and September. Plans are to buy flag holsters, a fly, and tent for camp activities. The Fletcher Camp and Volker Auxiliary held a yard sale in De Soto.

Booth at Batte of Pilot Knob

Later, they created wooden weaponry at Brother Griffith's workshop to be sold at camp events.

The first event was the De Soto Chamber of Commerce Fall Festival on September 16, where brothers Mark Arbuthnot, Hunnewell, Lillicrap, Colton Noack, Pechmann, and sister Alexander pitched a tent / fly and manned a table. Sister Susan Breland had items available for sale while sister Noack had a hands on display of toys commonly found during the



Civil War. Brother Pechmann attempted to re-enlist people in support of the Union. There were no takers. No musket fire took place as we were placed next to the 'pony rides' and one can imagine the havoc that would ensue (as well as a lead-in story on the six o'clock news).

The second event was the re-enactment of the Battle of Pilot Knob during the 23rd and 24th of September. The Noack family and brothers Arbuthnot and Warren participated in the battle / living history exhibit while off to the sidelines, brothers Hunnewell, Lillicrap, Pechmann, and sister Susan Breland exhibited information about Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher as well as replica arms for the public to heft and inspect. The area was swollen with people from the surrounding communities, and our wares sold well, with most of our stock gone the first day (SUVCW wooden nickels were included in the change given to customers). Members who visited our table included the Alexanders, Dwain Asberry, and our Department Commander, Randal Burd.

The brothers Noack, Chris Warren, and sisters Noack and Hannah Harper took part in the living history experience at St. Louis's White Haven historical site during the weekend of September 8th and 9th. White Haven is one of Missouri's many Civil War – related national treasures as it is the former home of General (and later 18th President) Ulysses S. Grant and his wife Julia.

Brother Hunnewell represented the SUVCW on the Arnold Historical Society's float honoring Purple Heart veterans during Arnold Days on September 17.

The Camp and Auxiliary meet every third Thursday in De Soto. This quarter, brother Pechmann gave talks on the St. Louis Massacre. The unfortunate event, which took place in 1861, involved many of his Union family and cost the life of one his civilian ancestors.

Upcoming events will include members participating in the living history encampment at the Caledonia Pumpkin Festival, a presence at the Fletcher House Ghost Walk in Hillsboro, and a hayride at Brother John Griffith's rural estate.

Westport Camp - Metro Kansas City, MO



GAR's 1916 National Encampment

Westport Camp advanced plans to place a permanent historical marker to commemorate the GAR's 50th National Encampment and Golden Jubilee Reunion held in Kansas City, August 28 – September 3, 1916. The marker's future home in Barney Allis Plaza, which was the site of the encampment held at the old Kansas City Convention Hall.

The conceptual budget was set at \$4,000 based on a 3' x 4' aluminum marker with a 100-word history of the event. Current plans are to fund the work with SUVCW and DUVCW sponsorship, and possible supplemental support from interested Kansas City-based historical groups.

If interested in supporting this project contact committee members Kenneth Bailey (kbailey@suvchwmo.org), Dale Crandell (dcrandell@suvchwmo.org), or Brian Smarker (bsmarker@suvchwmo.org).

Welcome New Members

L. J. Fanning was enrolled in Westport Camp #64 during its regular meeting on July 5, 2017. Brother Fanning works as a project superintendent and resides in Prairie Village, Kansas. He joined the SUVCW to honor his ancestor Private John William Brown who served in Company A, 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

The Missouri 49th was recruited from and served in Northern Missouri but also defended Jefferson City during Price's Missouri Raid, and participated in the Mobile, Alabama campaign and siege of Spanish Fort.

MORE 1860s WARS!

Do we need to put the Civil War in context to international affairs? Probably not. The war was about slavery; American slavery. But if you are up some night and just need to google. Try some other wars going on during the time of our Civil War (1861-1865), including several involving the U.S (marked with *). Man has never had a year of peace since creation.

French Occupation of Mexico (1863-1867)*
 Hyogo Naval Expedition (Brit vs Japan) (1865)
 Paraguayan War (1864-1870)
 1st Tarankai War (1860-1861)
 2nd Schleswig War (Denmark vs. Prussia) (1864)
 2nd Tarankai War (1863-1866)
 Bhutan War (1864-1865)
 January Uprising In Russia (1863-1864)
 Taiping Rebellion ends 1864
 Italian Unification Wars (1861-1870)
 Russo-Kokandian War (1864-1865)
 Colombian Civil War (1860-1862)
 Barasa-Ubiadat War (1860-1890)
 Occupation of Araucania (1861-1863)
 Dakota War (1862) *
 Dungan Revolt (1862-1877)
 Ecuadorian-Columbia War (1863)
 Battle of Shimonoseki Straits (US vs Japan) 1863 *
 Bombardment of Kagoshima (Britan vs Japan) 1863
 Shimonoseki Campaign (Allies vs Japan (1863-1864)*
 East Cape War (1865-1868)
 Panthay Rebellion (1856-1873)
 Cochinchina Campaign (1858-1862)
 Banjarmasin War (1859-1863)
 Nais Expedition (1855-1864)
 Herzegovina Uprising (1852-1862)
 California Indian Wars (1851-1865)*
 Apache Wars (US & CSA vs) (1849-1924)*

Ambela Campgaign (The Raj vs Afgans)(1863-1864)
 Third Maori War (1863-1865)
 2nd Anglo-Ashanti War (1863-1864)
 Dominican Restoration Warh (1863-1865)
 Colorado War (US vs Arapaho)(1863-1865)*
 Haw Wars in Siam (1865-1890)
 Kinmon Incident & Choshu Expedition (1864)
 Tauranga Campaign (1864)
 Uruguayan War (1864-1865)
 Mito Rebellion (1864-1865)
 Russo-Bukharan Wars (1865-1868)
 Chinchu Islands War (1864-1866)
 Snake War (US vs Indians) (1864-1868)*
 Pasoemah Expedition (1864-1868)
 Black Hawk War (US vs Indians) (1865-1872)*
 Powder River Expedition (US vs Indians) (1865)*
 Morant Bay Rebellion (1865)
 Hualapai War (US vs Indians) (1865-1870)*
 Basuto-Boer War (1865-1868)
 Bukharan-Kokandian War (1865-1868)
 Punt-Hakka Clan Wars (1855-1867)
 Pahang Civil War (1857-1863)
 Pig War (US vs Britian (1858-1872)*
 Federal War (1859-1863)
 Miao Rebellion (1854-1873)
 Nian Rebellion (1851-1868)
 Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

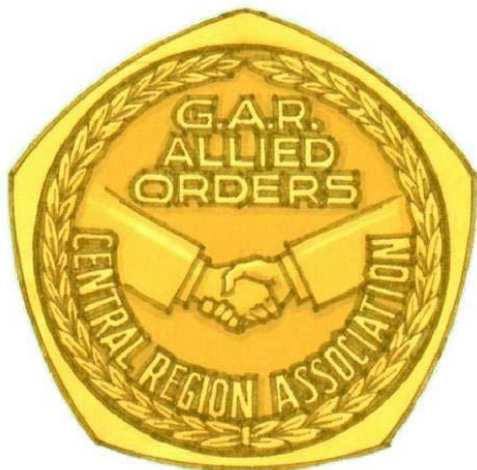


Pictured: Battle of Shimonoseki Straits , 16 Jul 1863, between USS Wyoming and the Choshu warships, Daniel Webster and Lancefield.

Right: Brazilian Zouave, Paraguayan War or War of the Triple Alliance 1864-70



Allied Orders & Coming Events Section



The Central Region – Allied Orders of the Grand Army meets once a year and Missouri SUVCW traditionally has several members who have shown up at the meetings. At the meetings, the group usually has a historical presentation (and tour) along with a presentation designed to improve a members skills within the Allied Orders, of which the SUVCW is a part. A 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!

This year the group meets October 6 and 7 in Cleveland, Ohio, and more information is posted on the website <http://www.craalliedorders.org/>. October 6 is traditionally a get together day and Saturday is a day of a morning activity followed by a program and meeting in the afternoon. As several members usually attend, carpooling is a possibility. All SUVCW members in Missouri are entitled to show up at these meetings, learn and make friends in the other organizations. There is still time to attend. Contact Walt Busch wbusch@suvcwmo.org

Things to do in Cleveland include a zoo, trout & walleye fishing, first rate art and history museums, USS Cod Submarine Memorial, the James A Garfield Monument, the Cleveland Indians, and visiting the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Remembering the Veterans of the Blue and Gray A Tour of Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries

Bellefontaine Cemetery: 4947 W Florissant Ave, St. Louis,
MO 63115

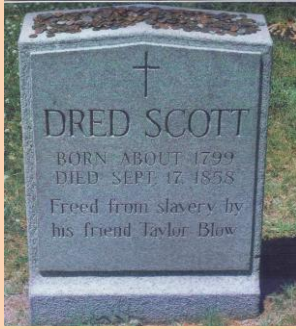
**Thursday
October 19, 2017**

On Thursday, October 19, Bill Winter will conduct a tour of the graves of Civil War veterans at Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries for the members and friends of the Tri-State Civil War Round Table of Quincy, Illinois. Members and friends of members of the Civil War Round Table of St. Louis are invited to participate in this tour.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell (right)– the hero of Shiloh – is interred at Bellefontaine Cemetery. This could be one of the many Confederate and Union Soldiers on the tour. Non-soldiers will most likely include the tomb of James Eads, builder of the Union's brown water fleet.



Dred Scott's Grave is also in Calvary Cemetery. Visiting the site you will see a lot of pennies on the tombstone. There is a drive to create a life size monument to him through these pennies. Around \$21,000 has been raised so far.



Arrive at Bellefontaine Cemetery by 12:30 p.m. The tour of the two cemeteries should be completed by 4:30 p.m. During the tour, the final resting places of many veterans of the Civil War, some well-known and others who deserve to be, will be visited. General Sherman and General Price are on the tour. Beyond that, you'll just have to come along to see who else is on the itinerary.

Please plan for a walking tour in an area with no services other than restrooms. Wear good shoes for cross-country walking. Bring water, snacks, a camera, your favorite hat, and whatever other amenities you would like to have with you to help you enjoy the visit. Inside the cemetery, the group will drive, then walk, then drive, then walk. Be prepared for an afternoon of activity.

The tour will be conducted by car caravan. After all the participants have arrived, we will consolidate where we can so that we take as few cars as possible into the cemetery itself. The car caravan is necessary because of limited parking within the cemeteries. You are **strongly encouraged** to consolidate cars with fellow participants **before**

arriving at the cemetery. This will reduce the number of unattended vehicles during our tour.

TO RESERVE A PLACE ON THIS TOUR, send an email to Bill at wwinter@prodigy.net and provide him (1) the names of the all persons in your party and (2) a mobile phone number for someone in your group. **DO THIS** by MONDAY, October 16.

From the Missouri Civil War Museum at Jefferson Barracks --

*A flag of the 3rd Missouri Volunteer Infantry
serving under Colonel Franz Sigel and Lt.*

Colonel Franz Hassendenbel.

*The 3rd served in actions at Camp Jackson,
Carthage and Wilson's Creek. This Missouri
unit, besides being German, was apparently made
of Illinois volunteers as indicated on the flag. The*

*Third line of text "Lyon's Fahnenwacht"
translates Lyon's Banner Guard. After 3 months
of service they mustered out in St. Louis.*



Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony

All are invited to participate in the 62th Annual Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, sponsored by the SUVCW and MOLLUS, commemorating the 153rd Anniversary of President Lincoln's death. It will be held at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, IL at 10 AM on Saturday, April 14, 2018.

Headquarters Hotel: President Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701. The room rate is \$100.00 for single - quad. A 10% dining discount at Lindsay's Restaurant is included. Call 1-866-788-1860 for reservations and mention **"Sons of Union Veterans"**. **Reserve your room by March 23, 2018.** After this, the remaining blocked rooms will be released.

Wreaths may be ordered from local Springfield florists. Instruct the florist to have the wreath delivered c/o the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, by 9 AM on Saturday, April 14th.

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

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

OBSERVANCE WREATH PRESENTATION
(please print clearly)

Organization name in full: _____

Name & title of wreath bearer: _____

e-mail address: _____

if no e-mail, home address: _____

City, State, & Zip code: _____

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

OBSERVANCE LUNCHEON

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

Name: _____ E-mail: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

City, State & Zip Code: _____

Beef or Pork dinner _____ Chicken dinner _____ Vegetarian dinner _____

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

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

SEND TO:

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

For Military Parade Information, please contact:

**EDWARD KRIESER, Commander 4th Military Dist. SVR
597 Round Mountain Rd.
Walnut Shade, MO 65771
edjk@gmail.com**

ADS / SWAP SECTION

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

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

FROM THE DEPT. OF MISSOURI

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



Less than 10 Logan Medals left from the 2007 Nat'l Encampment
Each individually numbered. Only 400 originally made. Very similar to
the medal made for the 1887 G.A.R. Encampment in St. Louis.
\$7.50 each ---- shipping \$5 ea. Up to 10 ordered at one time? Shipping
only \$10!

WE WILL NOT SELL THIS BELOW THIS PRICE EVER!

BRAND NEW FOR VICKSBURG MONUMENT REDEDICATION

Beautiful challenge coin to add to any collection, or gift for any enthusiast. Hurry while supplies last! Also a few attendee ribbons are still available!

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

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

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



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



FROM U.S. GRANT CAMP

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



Gary Scheel, PCC
St. James Camp #326, SUVCW
PO Box 87
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670



Gary Scheel, PCC
St. James Camp #326, SUVCW
PO Box 87
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

Official SUV Name Badge - 2"x3" Plastic – Laser Engraved (Red -Dept, Blue-Camp, Gold-National) \$12.00
(shipping up to 3 badges \$3.00)

US Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coins

(set of 5/numbered)

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

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

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

ORDERS: Mark Coplin

macnac4856@gmail.com

4856 Hursley Dr., St. Louis, MO 63128



Grant Sesquicentennial Challenge Coin Series



Rules about the ad/swap section:

There are not many. If your camp wants to have a page, you make a mock-up of the page and send it via e-mail to the editor.

If the editor has a question regarding the items for sale, he will contact the camp. The reason it says "No Raffles!" above is because they are technically illegal in the state of Missouri.