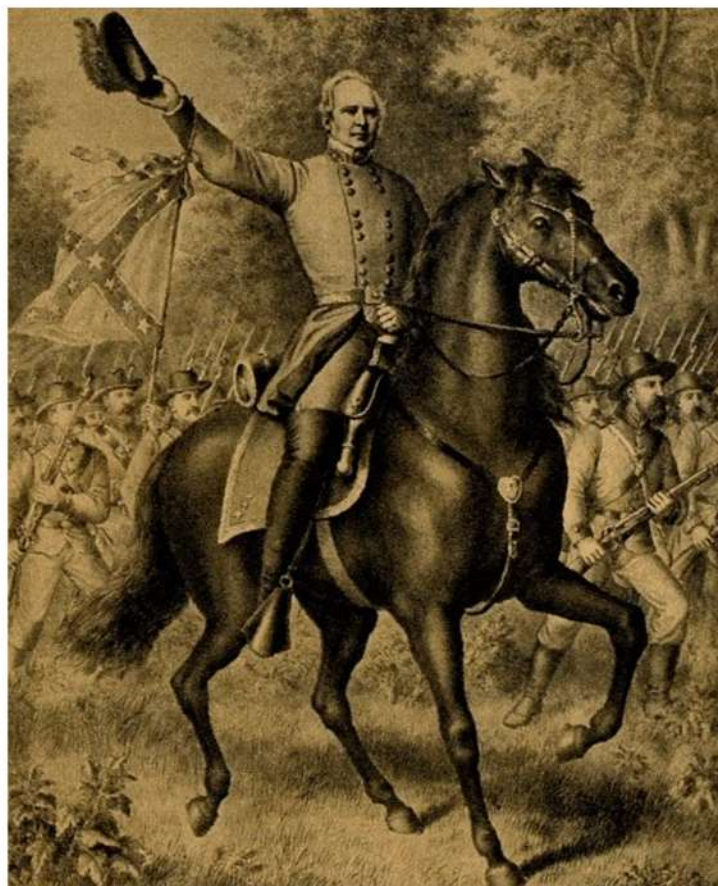




***The SOUTHERN CROSS***  
***Newsletter of the Sterling***  
***Price Camp #145***  
***Sons of Confederate***  
***Veterans***  
***St. Louis, MO***  
***May Edition, 2019***



## Charge to the Sons



"To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

General Stephen Dill Lee

## 2019 Camp Officers & Obedient Servants

Commander – Ray Cobb;

First Lt. Commander – Bill Napier;

Second Lt Commander – Robert Kennedy;

Sgt. at Arms – Dan Maltman;

Adjutant – Chuck Knight;

Historian – Gene Dressel; Chaplain – James England;

Newsletter: Scott Williams

Camp Website: [www.pricecamp.org](http://www.pricecamp.org)

Please consider supporting Heritage Defense. Even a small gift will matter.

<http://www.scv.org/new/heritage-defense-fund/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans  
PO Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402  
1-800-693-4943

### *Statement of Purpose*

*We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and gravesites for ourselves and future generations.*

**Sons of Confederate Veterans**





## Camp Calendar

12:30 PM Social Time

1:00 PM Meeting Starts

Please join us. All monthly camp meetings (unless noted) are held at the Schnuck's Supermarket at 12756 Olive Street Boulevard in Creve Coeur. It is approximately 1.9 miles west of I-270 on the south side of the street. Take the Olive Boulevard exit off INT 270 and go west about one mile until a half a block after you pass Mason Road, then turn left into Bellerive Plaza and at the stop sign make another slight left into the Schnucks parking lot. We have been asked to park near the Firestone Tire Store at the left end of the lot as you face the store. The "Back Stage" room is located inside the front part of the store, on the Firestone store side, about 40 feet beyond the self-checkout counters. **Please note:** There is prepared food available at the Deli. ONLY FOOD PURCHASED AT SCHNUCKS MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM. If you are interested in presenting at a program, or know of someone who is in 2018, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Date	Program	Presenter	Function
Saturday, May 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	The Myth of the Myth of the Lost Cause	John Harris	Camp Meeting
Saturday, Sept. 15, 2019	Maj. Gen. Sterling Price	Jim England	Sterling Price Dinner, <u>Pacific, Missouri</u> (See following page!)
Saturday, Oct. 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	Lee Meriwether	Gene Dressel	Camp Meeting



Chuck Knight gave a very informative program on the Industrial Resources of the Confederacy. He focused his presentation on the iron production in Alabama and Georgia. He included many photographs of these facilities including some he visited when growing up in Alabama. He also told how the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest iron works, that at Selma, Alabama ramped up production with 6,000 (in 1863) to 10,000 men (in 1865). Many facts about the Confederate quartermaster system, such as how it did not have foresight to anticipate needs, but relied on requests.

# General Sterling Price Celebration, September 15, 2019

## Pacific, Missouri

Sterling Price Camp #145 is proud to be hosting an event which is open to all SCV members and their guests.



### **Location**

Pacific Opera House

220 S 1st St, Pacific, MO 63069

([Click for Directions](#))

*Note: Please enter from the south side on E. Orleans Street.*

*Other entrances are for the Brew Haus which shares the same historic building.*

**Date:** Sunday, September 15, 2019

**Time:** 12:00 PM - Doors Open; 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM - Social Time / Free Wine Tasting

1:30 PM - Meal will be Served

**Meal:** Fruit Tray Appetizer; Caesar Salad; White Pasta; Herb Roasted Chicken; Roasted Potatoes; Green Beans; Water and Tea Included

Cash Bar Available (First Floor by Elevator)

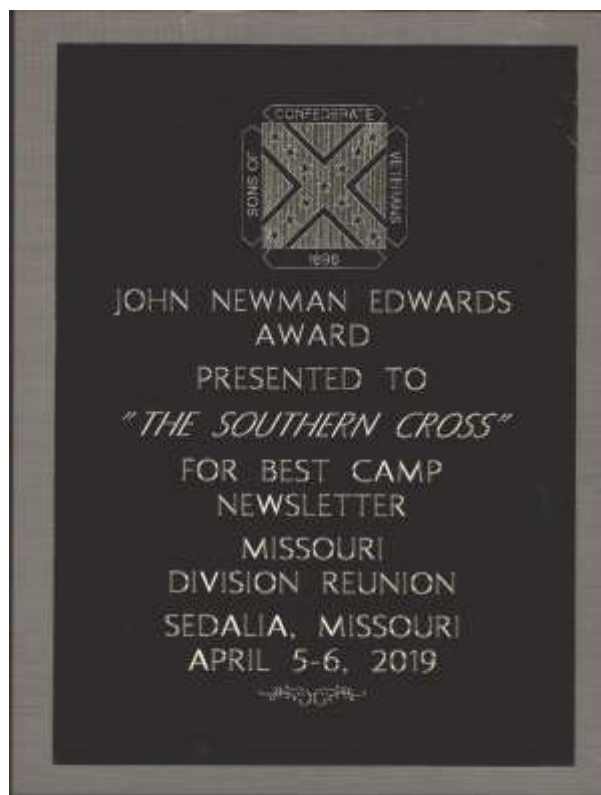
**Entertainment:** Fox Creek Bluegrass Band

**Registration and Payment:** **Registration Deadline: August 24, 2019**

Please make a check out to Price Camp for \$20.00 per person. Please list names of attendees on a sheet of paper. Please include phone number / e-mail address for correspondence.

Mail To:

**Charles Knight  
17 Country Lane  
Florissant, MO 63033**



Many thanks to the Missouri Division SCV for the newsletter recognition!

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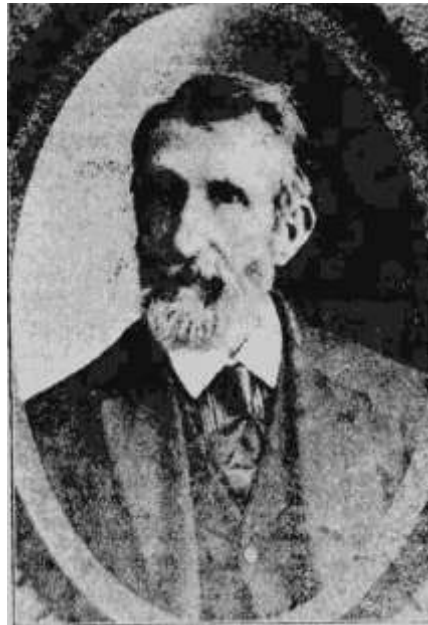
### Remedy for Headache

From the Daily Mississippian, Nov 20, 1864.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE—If any of our readers are troubled with that distressing complaint, sick or nervous headache, let them dissolve a large teaspoon full of common salt in half a common tumbler of cold water, and drink it. Let this be repeated twice or thrice at intervals of twenty minutes, while the patient sits with his feet to a large fire, and a cure will be effected in less than thirty minutes. Try it, all who are thus afflicted, and see for yourselves. Let all the salt be dissolved before drinking, else nausea and vomiting will ensue.

# **David W. Hughes, Missouri Entrepreneur and Confederate Mechanical Engineer**

**By Scott Williams**



David W. Hughes was born in Licking County, Ohio on Feb 1, 1829. At age ten, he came to Illinois with his parents. As a young man he was trained as a cabinet maker but mechanical engineering was his self-taught true calling. In 1852 he came to New London, Ralls County, Missouri to build plows. In a short amount of time he converted the company's shop from hand-powered tools to horse-powered saws and lathes. After two years he finished his first very successful invention, the "Corn-planter" tool that eventually would eventually sold around the world. At this time he married Missouri born Margaret Kelley, the daughter of the late Marshall Kelley and widowed, Mary "Polly" Kelley, nee Briggs of Ralls County. In 1857, Hughes would open a factory in nearby Palmyra to produce his newly patented tool. The demand for the corn-planter was so great he leased the patent to other producers, while it provided him steady income.

# THE MISSOURI CORN PLANTER.

Patented Sept. 8th, 1857.

BY D. W. HUGHES, OF PALMYRA, MISSOURI.

**T**HIS Corn-Planter having been in use the past three years, and has given entire satisfaction, the undersigned having purchased the right to manufacture and sell in Kansas, calls the attention of the farmers of Leavenworth county, and adjoining counties, to the fact that these machines have been used to a larger extent than any other ever invented. I sold, last season, over four hundred, and all gave entire satisfaction to all those who gave them a fair trial. I would refer those who have any doubts in regard to this improved Corn-planter, to H. T. Green, John Gist, A. D. McCune, Charles Starnes, Joseph Stagers, C. C. Redburn, B. Hlatt, and many others who used these machines last season. All those who used them, the drought did not affect at all, in comparison to those who planted on the old plan.

Price, \$3 50. Manufactured and sold at the Wagon and Blacksmith Shops of WEBSTER & SEBREE Fourth street, between Cherokee and Choctaw.

**HOWARD SEBREE, Prop'r.**

Leavenworth, Jan. 29, 1861

[d&w4m.]

Figure 1 The Leavenworth Times Fri Mar 15 1861

Hughes was now free to pursue other interests. He went in business with his brother-in-law, Robert Payne Kelley who earlier had established himself as a pioneer photographer (daguerreotypist) in Missouri and as far away as frontier Texas. Additionally not only did Kelley know his way around, as he served as deputy U.S. Surveyor for New Mexico Territory since 1857, he also spoke Spanish. They planned to open a (steam powered) flour mill, horse-powered saw mill, and a press for the newspaper, "The Mesilla Times". The supplies and machinery were bought and shipped from St. Louis to Kansas city, where they hired Mexican teamsters to take the freight with twelve wagons across the Santa Fe trail route. Initially, Hughes stayed behind to settle some business matters, then followed along via the Butterfield stage along the Wire road route (through southwest Missouri, Indian territory and Texas). Once arriving in the town of Mesilla, Hughes

assembled the machinery and put it in operation. The flour mill was an instant success with a flurry of traffic from trains of burros bringing corn and wheat from Mexico. The bulk of their business was intended to serve the soldier population of the area forts but any additional civilian business was welcome. Hughes soon acquired a large federal contract for lumber at Fort McLean, but he soon learned the horse-powered saw mill was not sufficient, as he would need a more powerful steam-powered saw. This would require going back to Missouri and purchasing the steam engine.

On going back to Missouri along the Butterfield Stage route, Hughes noticed the forts were being abandoned, with soldiers scattering, and government supplies being looted. The "winds of war" were fast descending on the nation. In April 1861, Hughes made it back to Palmyra, Missouri. He had hoped that the threat of war would fade, so he could get his steam engine and get back to Mesilla. The contract for lumber would have netted him \$30,000. Soon people in the area were being arrested for their political views and word spread that he would be arrested on the following day. So on August 4<sup>th</sup> he departed for St. Louis, planning to return once the commotion died down. However, after Fremont declared martial law, going back to Palmyra would require applying for a pass. Knowing he was a wanted man, the idea of being imprisoned by military despots was not an option, so he took a morning train to Louisville, Kentucky and thence to Memphis, Tennessee. In Memphis he obtained employment as a civilian at the Confederate Gun Works.

At the gun works, Hughes told the authorities about a light breech-loading gun (canon) that he could build. He had a prototype that he had built in a machine shop in Hannibal, but it was back in Missouri, however he likely had the blueprints with him or perhaps it was all stored in his head. The authorities at the Gun Works approved him to build one for a test trial. Once complete, the 60 lb. "pivot-gun", demonstrated successfully. It reportably could shoot a 1 ½ to 2 inch projectile three miles with just four ounces of powder. Due to a shortage of iron, Hughes used railroad-car axles for the gun barrels.

When Missouri State Guard General Jeff Thompson visited Memphis, after seeing the gun he put in an order for ten guns, mounted on light carriages (easily moveable by men and not requiring horses). At New Madrid, Thompson lost three (sunk in the river) and telegraphed for three more. At the time, Memphis was being evacuated, the gun works moved to Jackson, Mississippi, and eventually to Montgomery, Alabama. Various versions of the pivot-gun were produced, smooth bore, rifled, even a few in bronze, ranging from 60 to 90 lbs. Also a saddle or transport mounted version that could be fired from the back of a mule or a boat. For this breech-loading pivot gun, about fifty were made in total. Hughes registered the patent with the Confederate Government in Richmond on 13 Feb 1863. Unfortunately, due to the surrender of Richmond, his patent became "the

spoils of war” and captured by the Federal government. Note: It is reported in the [Confederate Veteran](#), a bronze version of this gun was present with the Missouri State Guard in winter of 1861, at Springfield, Missouri. It is possible this may have been the prototype built in Hannibal.



D. W. Hughes, of Mexico, possesses one of the few patents issued by the confederate government. It was for a breech plug for a cannon.

*Figure 2 The Clinton Eye Sat May 6, 1893*

In 1862, the family got word that Mrs. Hughes brother, Robert P. Kelley, was killed in personal confrontation with Lt. Col. John Baylor. Kelley wrote a scathing criticism of Baylor after it was learned that Baylor planned to fall back on Ft. Bliss or Ft. Davis rather than hold the Mesilla valley against a Federal offensive. Mesilla, in the Confederate Territory of Arizona (although it is in New Mexico today) also faced frequent attacks by Apaches. Kelley had died of his wounds, New Years Day 1862. Baylor was put on trial, but the jury ruled it was a “justifiable homicide”. Not long afterward the steam flour mill and stores were destroyed, according to Hughes it amounted to a \$20,000 loss. Kelley left a widow and three young children.

While Hughes was working out of Jackson, Mississippi, his wife and four children travelled on a steamboat from Hannibal to Federal-occupied Memphis. After some time and with great difficulty they were able to secure passage through the lines and arrive safely in Jackson. In 1863 it was necessary to evacuate to Montgomery, Alabama. It was in Alabama that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes would become parents to their fifth child, born in 1864.

The Confederacy faced growing shortages and it was difficult to identify substitute material on the spur of the moment. The Shelby Ironworks, north of Selma, desperately needed horse and mule harness collars. The problem being

that leather was difficult to find and unavailable in such large quantities. Confederate authorities approached Hughes desperately needing a solution. Hughes suggested wood could be formed to produce a harness collar. Next, he made an sample which passed their requirements so he was rewarded with an order of 500 more. The size of the order put them in a pinch regarding machinery. Hughes had to requisition a lathe from the Alabama state prison, as well as using the prison personnel to complete the order.

On another occasion the identical Confederate officers once again approached Hughes. This time they needed one thousand canteens, but they knew tin was not available to produce them. Once again Hughes suggested wood, but not any wood. At the Gun Works, Hughes turned out a working sample but recommended the wood of the Tupelo Gum tree, as it was both light and strong. The completed canteens were also appreciated by the troops because they kept the water cooler and thus tasting better.

By mid-war there was an extreme shortage of all types of oil, whether that be lubricant, lamp oil, or medicine. For the war effort, the government was confiscating oils which left civilians and especially the slave population with an extreme shortage of Castor oil, used as a popular medicine in those days. People were boiling the beans and skimming off the oil. The problem being the oil obtained this way also contained toxins which sickened and killed people. To fix this problem Hughes built oil presses in Montgomery. For every batch of beans that were pressed, half the oil would go to the contributor and half to the government. In that area there was no shortage of either castor beans or peanuts, so the operation became very productive. A gallon of peanut oil at the time would sell for \$75 in Confederate bills.

Late in the war, as more and more soldiers were coming home as amputees. Hughes was able to add an artificial leg factory at the oil press location in Montgomery. Since "plaster of paris" was not available to produce forms, the substitute Hughes selected was a combination of resin and beeswax. Amputee veterans performed much of the work in making the artificial limbs. Although Hughes himself was never a soldier but a civilian employee of the Confederate government, he like many others served the Southern cause honorably. In 1866 he and his family left Alabama and came back home to Missouri.

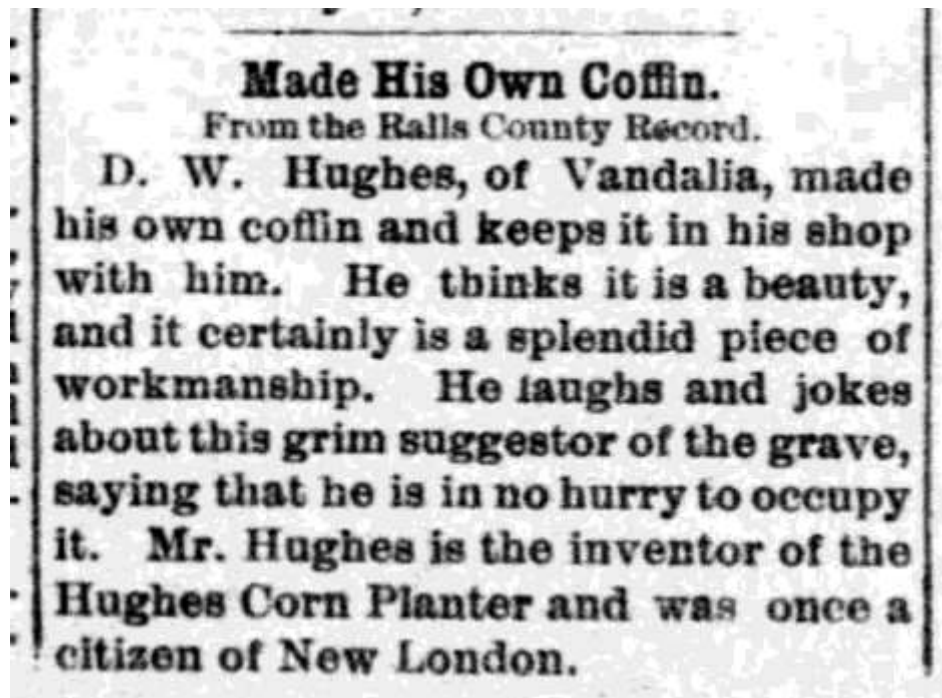
On arriving home (Palmyra, Missouri) Hughes learned that his corn-planter business had been confiscated and when he challenged it, the patent office stated the case was closed, citing a political justification, so they disclaimed his petition. His patent was now public property. In addition to that, another great loss was 2,000,000 acres of land he owned in the Southwest. At Pueblo, Colorado land office it was claimed his land was confiscated and sold by the U.S. government.

On the bright side, in 1873 Hughes patented a "riding plow" and put it in production to have it manufactured in St. Louis. In addition, he was able to lease out the rights to manufacturers in other western states. About the same time he obtained regular employment as an engineer in Hamilton, Ohio where he lived for several years. By 1892 he returned to Missouri to a 300+ acre farm near Laddonia in Audrain County. About 1902 he moved to Vandalia where his youngest daughter, Otela and her husband, Dr. Julian O. Terrell resided. At Vandalia he continued to test and invent mechanical devices, including a washing machine and the "Hughes Patent Magic XRay Egg Tester".



*Figure 3 The Inter Ocean Sun Jun 21, 1903.*

In 1903, Hughes would be invited to St. Louis by the Margaret E. A. McClure chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy and he was presented the Southern Cross of Honor by the Missouri Division UDC. The accompanying certificate stated he "entered service of the Confederate States in August 1861 as an ordinance expert, and honorably discharged by surrender at Montgomery, May 1865." Hughes would spend his last days back in Hamilton, Ohio living as a widower with another daughter, Pearl Hughes Sweet. He died Jan 22, 1912. His body was returned to Missouri to be buried alongside his wife at Vandalia cemetery.



## Abraham Lincoln on the Right of Secession,

delivered before the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. He said:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, putting down the minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories in the case of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones."

Page 322 of D. W. Bartlett's Life of Lincoln, published by Broders & Co., Cincinnati, 1860.

Note: This quote has been verified via <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/l/lincoln/lincoln1/>

## Recipe for Snake Soup,

Nov 16, 1864, found in *The Camden Confederate*.

**SNAKE SOUP.**—The Charlottesville (Virginia) Chronicle is responsible for the following :

We receive many communications daily to know how to make snake soup. The directions are as follows : Take a couple of snakes, eighteen inches long; remove head and skin, and sprinkle freely with salt and pepper. Put in a pot of hot water, and add a teaspoonful oil of vitriol, a few handfuls of Jamestown weed, about a gill of spirits of turpentine, a small quantity of termerie, and a few spoonfuls of bi-sulphuret of carbon, with vegetables.— Boil about three quarters of an hour, and drop in a few roots of *Veratrum album*, or white hellibore—or of the *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron.

**Then eat, taking care not to eat too much.**

## Arrest of Moritz Niedner, Proprietor of the Missouri State Journal, St. Louis, Missouri.

### Mr. Niedner's Arrest

For the comfort of the Westliche Post we state that Mr. Niedner has never been arrested in his life for any crime whatsoever. And although he is a Dutchman—as the Post styles him—whenever he shall be arrested, there are one thousand responsible men in St. Louis who will see to it that for want of bail he shall not be left in the custody of the minions of the law. We know that this misapprehension on the part of the Post must have caused it a great deal of grief and uneasiness and we hasten to assure it of Mr. Niedner's arrest. (Daily Missouri State Journal, June 15, 1861).

Letter by an informant addressed to Captain of the U.S. Reserve Home Guard, offers some explanation.

*Capt. Schroeder:* I have to inform you that it would be well to keep an eye on Morritz Niedner. He is in possession of arms, which are said to be concealed about his house, for what purpose you may guess as well as I. In conversation with his foreman on the morning of the seizure of the State Journal, he was overheard to mutter that Col. McNeil had not taken everything; that the old cannon had not given out; that plenty of *slugs* were on hand; that he had still *shooting sticks*; that he had a large supply of Roman caps; that the *dagger* boxes were full; that no minion ought to be left standing; that the *lead* matter should be well distributed, &c. He also said something about *solid columns* and good *leaders*, that his determination had been *registered*, and he felt fully *justified* in saying that if anybody doubted, the *job* would be well done, the *proof* would be forthcoming. Much more of a mysterious nature passed between Niedner and his foreman. Now there is evidently mischief on foot, and I suggest that Niedner's premises be searched for the cannon, slugs, "shooting sticks," &c., in order, if possible, preventing the friends of the State Journal from rising in arms against the Federal authorities. Yours truly,  
M. BOURGEOIS.

## Search of Mr. Niedner's Residence Yielded No Arms.

**ANOTHER FEDERAL FEAT—HOME GUARDS  
INVADING THE HOMES OF CITIZENS.**—The  
annexed account of another great Federal  
achievement, and its cause, *professionally*  
given, is from the St. Louis Republican, of  
Sunday:

From an extra'dition sheet printed by  
the compositors engaged upon the late  
State Journal, and circulated Saturday, we  
clip the subjoined:

Mr. M. Niedner's residence, in the su-  
burbs of the city, near the Arsenal, was  
visited this morning, about four o'clock,  
by a company of Home Guards, under com-  
mand of Capt. Schroeder, and thoroughly  
searched for arms. Mr. Niedner made no  
resistance, but, on the contrary, afforded  
the soldiers every facility for the prosecu-  
tion of their work. It is probably useless  
to say that no arms were found. We are  
informed that the Captain, with his com-  
pany, were as polite towards Mr. Niedner  
as the circumstances would admit of.

*Louisville Daily Courier, 16 Jul 1861.*

**TO KILL ROACHES.**—We find the fol-  
lowing recipe in More's Rural New York-  
er:

Borax powder sprinkled about the  
kitchen, closets, pantries, sinks, drawers,  
&c. within the course of a few days, al-  
most completely exterminates roaches,  
with which nearly every house in the  
city is infested. Unlike most remedies,  
it is perfectly harmless, in case it should  
come in contact with food. Quantity—  
from a quarter to half a pound.

### **To Kill Roaches,**

*From the Southern  
Champion,*

Claiborne, Alabama;  
March 15, 1861

## Advertisements in the Daily Missouri State Journal.

As published in the conservative Daily Missouri State Journal in St. Louis, Mo.; June 15, 1861.

**FIRE ARMS.**

**PREPARE FOR WAR!**



**H**UNTING, SPORTING AND MILITARY ARMS, with fixed ammunition, &c.; Colt's, Allen's and other Repeating pistols; Fishing and Hunting Apparatus, Knives, Cricket Bats, &c., for sale low. Also the celebrated WILMOT GUNS on hand and made to order for the Southern and Western Sportsmen at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200 each. These guns cannot be excelled by any maker in the world; they are bored and tried by Mr. Wilmot personally, and every gun guaranteed. Apply at the gun store of

**T. J. ALBRIGHT,**  
50 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

ap8 lm

**HORACE E. DIMICK,**  
Gun Dealer and Manufacturer in all its Various Branches



**I CAN SUPPLY FIXED AMMUNITION FOR** all kinds of military arms, warranted to be arranged in accordance with the U. S. standard; also will contract to furnish rifle cannon that will excel all other arms of that kind known to military service.

**NO 38 MAIN STREET.**

ma22 ly

**FIRE ARMS.**

**SHARPE'S RIFLES,**  
Wholesale and Retail,  
WITH AMMUNITION.

**THE ARMS ARE OF THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT,** and direct from the manufacturers  
H. M. WOODWARD, Agent,  
No. 10 & Main Street.

**HORACE E. DIMICK,**  
Gun Dealer and Manufacturer in all its Various Branches

## **The Invasion and Subjugation of States by the Federal Government.**

The following is an extract from an editorial article in the *New York Evening Press*, published sometime previous to the present war:

"Our government is not a consolidated government, with organic and absolute powers, but a Federal government with derivative, limited, and specific powers. The authority with which it is invested was not given it by the North, or by the South, but by the States, individually. Each State has within itself all the original powers and attributes of sovereignty, except such as are expressly delegated to the Federal government in the Constitution."

"Whatever power the Federal Government possesses was granted by the States; and adopted by them in their individual capacity as States. If any State is aggrieved, or thinks itself aggrieved by the action of the Federal Government, it has its distinct remedy by asserting and maintaining its rights as a State in its sovereign capacity."

## **The Invasion of Missouri**

Referring to recent events in our State, the *Louisville Courier* of yesterday says:

The intelligence from Missouri is most important. The avowed purpose of the insolent Federal officials to hold that State in a state of subjugation has been met in a manly and determined spirit by the executive of that State.

Not content with invading her soil and murdering men, women, and children, the Federal Government adds insult to injury in the attempt to crush completely out every vestige of State Sovereignty. The issue has been made; and the Missourians will fly to arms and drive the haughty foe from her soil. (June 14, 1861)

## **More Military Tyranny in Missouri**

Meramec Station, Pacific Railroad

June 13, 1861

Letter to the Editor:

You will please give notice to all States Rights men, through your valuable journal, that the time has come in Missouri when they are not allowed to express their sentiments nor are they allowed the liberty of person, without being subject to arrest by the Federal troops for treason.

Some of the most prominent and law-abiding citizens are arrested last night in the vicinity of this station, by the Federal troops stationed at this point to guard the railroad bridge—so reported by themselves,--but it seems ostensibly to arrest and annoy private citizens. These men arrested without warrants, and with no other charge against them, than they were States Rights' men. Amongst the number arrested are Samuel T. Vandoon, candidate for the Missouri Legislature in the county (St. Louis), at the August election, 1860, on the Democratic ticket; Capt Wm. J. Lemoyne, George Smizer, George Taylor, and William Smizer, Jr. The above named gentlemen were arrested at their own houses, and while attending to their domestic duties. Meramec. (published in the Daily Missouri State Journal, June 15, 1861.)

# **Governor Jackson's Missouri Militia, at St. Louis as of May, 1861.**

## **...Continued. 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment**



*Figure 4 Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, Missouri*

Below are the names of St. Louis men, many of whom were Irish immigrants. As published in the December 15, 1895 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Note: The list is nearly the same as published with just a couple corrections made. It should be remembered newspaper men are usually in a rush to meet a deadline so typos are likely.

Brig. Gen. D. M. Frost

Staff: Maj. Robert Voorhis, Judge Advocate; Maj. John T. Anderson, P.M.; Maj. Joseph F. Scott, Surgeon; Maj. Wm D. Wood, aid-de-camp; Maj. Henry W. Williams, Q.M.; Maj. Nich. Wall, Commissary.

### **Second Regiment, Infantry**

Col. John S. Bowen, Commanding; Lt. Col. Early A. Stein; Maj. James R. Shaler. Staff: Capt Thos. Floyd Smith, Adjutant; Capt. J. B. Cates, P.M.; Capt. A. J. McGinniss ; Capt. C. N. Hawes, Surgeon; Capt. James McQuinlan.

### **Engineer Corps, "National Guards":**

William B. Haseltine, Capt.; W. H. Finney, First Lieut.; Chas. Perrine, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; John M. Gilkerson, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; S. H. Smith, First Sgt.; O.R. McCormick, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; George J. Chapman, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; Edwin F. Chapell, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; A. F. Meakings, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; P. C. Taylor, 1<sup>st</sup>

Corp.; George Walker, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; J.D. Holliday, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; D. C. Wood, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp.; S.S. Carr, 5<sup>th</sup> Corp.. Privates: Lewis D. Allen; J.W. Arniss; J. H. Blood; G. M. Beach; J.W. Boggs; F. Warren Champlin; Charles O. Shelton; P.D.B. Prescott; E.B. Sayers; J.J. Sylvester; John J. Tyler; R. J. Tunstall; Frank Parsons; John W. Owens; J.B. Austen; Rives Casey; Frank Curtis; J.W. Crowley; J.N. Douglas; John C. Bull; C. Dings; Wm. Duigs; J.H. Daggett; C.L. Hall; W.S. Glanville; John G. Martin; Charles Mayrant; Edwin Ryland; Joseph T. Turnstall; J.J. O'Key; Andrew Wilson; D. Pastorius; J. Vincent Yore; Charles N. Weishaus; Edward W. Sherburne; Warren M. Anderson; Hamilton Gamble; W.P. Curtis; Maxwell McDowell; S.V. Clavenger; Austin M. Owen; W.H. Owen; John Halligan; James B. Kelly; W.B. Farr; C.C. Read; Edward H. Mead; Thomas F. Shand.

### **Company A, "Independent Guards":**

Charles H. Frederick, Capt.; R.B. Clark, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut; C. McDonnell, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; O.A. Collins, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; J.T. Eckhard, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; G.M. Crane, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; W.A. Johnson, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; F. Angelo, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; A. Hart, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; M.H. Ryan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; L. Isaacs, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.. Privates: W. P. Hollister; C. Harvey; Joseph F. Maud; A. Ware; \_\_\_\_\_ Garcia; Charles M. Jacques; B.M. Pilcher; A.M. Pilcher; J.W. Mackey; L.F. Prince; John Patterson; J.F. Clinton; P.V. Gatewood; A. H. Price; S. G. Forrester; Daniel Keeffe; Singeton Frazer; Childs Ledlie; A. Prath; C. F. Kinkle; \_\_\_\_\_ Pizarro; G.S. Davis; J. Baxter; D.F. Kirby; J.A. Morrison; G.F. Whitmer; B.F. Powell; F. Boyd; F. Doyle.

### **Company B, "Missouri Videttes":**

Overton W. Barrett, Capt.; L.H. Kennerly, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; Edward Blannerhassett, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut, T.S. Russell, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; W.Y. Carnes, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; C.L. Kretchmar, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; Louis Lybecker, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; William H. Hicks, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; Alfred Dubbs, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; J.H. McCracken, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; A.J. Beakey, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp. Privates: Jas. B. Rider; M. Kane; J.J. Kelley; J.F. Hollahan; J.V. Bates; H. Laton; J. Holiday; S. Clark; L. Slicer; J. Hern; C. Parry; A.M. Ward; F.W. Blank; J. Kinstey; J.D. Forie; J. Corley; W. Pritchard; E. Murray; T. Halpin; J. Brown; M. Faucett; F. Kevil; J. Nolan; M.E. Pollack; H.A. Thopen; J. Spane; C.D. Anderson; F.J. Turnbull; George Hammersley; A. Frank; T. Lee; M.E. Keane; Ed. F. McKeon; Horace Anderson; John Wonier; Henry J. Latour; James McFrath; J.T. Hollihan.

### **Company C, "Missouri Videttes":**

B.W. Duke, Capt.; J.M. Douglas, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; A.C. Howard, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; J.V. Smith, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; P.H. Tiernan, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; J.J. Horan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; J.E. Foy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; Wm. Cochran, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; Frank Bielstein, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp. Privates: J.G. Brent; M.J. Connerty, J. Downey, J. Dempsey; J.S. Davis; John Erwin; F. Esquorel; J.J. Fitzsimmons; J.A. Foy; J.A. Fillman; A. Felty; G.Y. Giles; J.J. Horan; T. Horan; R. Heffernan; J.A. Hill; M. Hale; J. Hunt; Wm. Kelly; H.L. Meeker; C. Martin; E.D. McBride; W. McDowell; W. McCullough; P.S. McMahon; J. Newsham; P.S. Power; C. "Jack" Paul; S. Perpignan, Wm. Quigley; F. Smith; J. Sanford; P.H. Tiernan; F. Taffe; H. Vincent; J.Vandyke; S. White; F. White; James Brady.

### **Company D, "McLaren Guards":**

W.W. Sanford, Capt.; Samuel Farrington, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; Henry Jenkins, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; R.W. Duffy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; T.W. Bartlett, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; F.N. Anderson, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; A. Baum, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; C.F. Coone, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; S. G. Beltzhoover, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; A.J. Byrne, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp; Thomas Shelly, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; R. Salmon, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; George Lattimer, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp. Privates: J.F. Rooter; P.R. Starr; \_\_\_\_Spears; \_\_\_\_Barry; \_\_\_\_McConlogue; \_\_\_\_Meder; \_\_\_\_McMeehan; \_\_\_\_O'Brien; \_\_\_\_Henderson; \_\_\_\_Lee; \_\_\_\_Draper; \_\_\_\_White; \_\_\_\_Greiner; \_\_\_\_Rowe; \_\_\_\_Hannon; \_\_\_\_Powers; \_\_\_\_Powers; \_\_\_\_Dillon; \_\_\_\_Lynch; \_\_\_\_Boucher; \_\_\_\_Withers; \_\_\_\_Starr; \_\_\_\_Sweeney; \_\_\_\_London; \_\_\_\_Kennedy; \_\_\_\_McCoy; \_\_\_\_Ladew; \_\_\_\_Carey; \_\_\_\_Deuval; \_\_\_\_Logan; \_\_\_\_Mack; \_\_\_\_Geekie; \_\_\_\_Landergan.

### **Company E, Minute Men**

Colton Greene, Capt.; Charles Throckmorton, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; R.H. Harrington, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; Alton Long, Jr., 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut; G. L. Long, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; J. Westletom, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; T.E. Butler, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; J.C. Langdean, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; R. Handy, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; J.P. Hoey, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp. Privates: Wm. Tepe; Charles Smith; Thomas O'Malley; John Fishbourne; G.J. Yelneb; John E. Higgins; John Blair; Eugene Hubbard; Michael Kernan; John Costur; Thomas Nicholson; Peter McManus; Bartholomew Sullivan; Thomas Bell; B. J. Gibson; Edw. M. Pilcher; Martin Grady; M.J. Geraghty; Edward Purdy; Joseph J. Dauntler; William Sly; B. Johnson; B.J. Thompson; John Kimbelle; Wm. Wilson; J.P. Hoey; Pat Kerrigan; Fred Myers; W.E. Scenhower; Morris Morrell; John Donnelly; M.R. Kuhn; James Kellty; John Jacques; H.C. McClenahan; J.R. Stewart; Thomas Carrs.

### **Company F, "Jackson Grays"**

Hugh A. Garland, Captain; J. "Rock" Champion, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut; W.C.P. Carrington, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; W.C. Potter, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; \_\_\_\_Connor, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; R. A. Dornin, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; D. O. Harkins, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; Scott Elder, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; \_\_\_\_Pulk, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; W. F. Dawson, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp; Wm. Gillogly, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; W.P. Fitzgerald, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; Richard Cunningham, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp. Privates: Felix Avery; John Byrnes; Dennis Byrnes; Thomas Byrnes; Pat Cahill; Thomas Conway; John Davis; Thomas Denby; Daniel Dillon; John Enright; Chris Farrell; Chris Garbs; John Hays; James Healey; Frank Kerwin; George Lee; John Mulloney; Barney Manke; Dan Moriarity; M.J. Barry; Wm. Buncum; Dennis Corcoran; John Cummings; Tim Corcoran; John Driscoll; John Dillon; John Doyle; Wm. Dwyer; John Flynn; Martin Gilmartin; Richard Hollaran; Daniel Hines; James Kelly; Pat Magee; Wm. Mulloney; Dennis Martin; Pat Morrissey; John Mullen; Edward Murphy; Martin O'Brien; Michael Reddington; Martin Ryan; George Ray; Pat Shaughnessy; John Sutton; Thomas Mahan; John O'Brien; Thomas Ryan; James Reynolds; Thomas Rourke; Pat Sullivan; Henry Smith; Stephen Walsh;

## **Company G, "Dixie Guards"**

Given Campbell, Captain; R.R. Hutchinson, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; W.M. McGinnis, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; A. Julius Ham, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; D.M. Fitzgerald, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; Robert Berkeley, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; Robert Bevin, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; J. Jones, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; John G. Ryan, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; Privates: Wm. Byrnes; F. Barr; John Bracken; James Brady; Patrick Casey; Wm. Conklin; Henry Coons; Wm. Carroll; James Clark; John Carr; Henry Dick; John N. Fitzgerald; John D. Fine; John Flags; Tim Falvey; David Gimblin; Wm. Gillogly; G.A. Golding; Mark Giles; Joseph Hamilton; John Hurley; James Kilroy; Edward Kelly; William Lopez; John McDermott; Thomas Magenis; Michael McEnany; Edward Murphy; James McNime; Edw. Minor; Thomas O'Brien; Wm. Patterson; Mathew Quinlan; R.H. Haver; B.W. Reeves; Chas. Reid; E. B. Strebach; John Spencer; Patrick Sweeney; John M. Taggart; John D. Toomey; A. B. Theobaum; J.F. Freehan; W.G. Taylor; Walter Wineland; James Winland; D. Yow; James Young.

## **Co H, "Southern Guards"**

James T. Shackleford, Captain; J.L. Buskitt, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; J.S. Dean, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; D.T. Samuels, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut.; S.W. Howarth, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; A.M. Briton, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; Asa Pittman, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; A.E. Shelton, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; \_\_\_\_ Gillin, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; J.T. Auterbach, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; Q. Provenchere, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; J.C. Selby, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; J.P. Smith, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp. Privates: John G. Browne; S.S. Carlisle; S.D. Crowe; C.W. Crave; W.E. Dawson; W.H. Eoff; W.T. Ellis; D.H. Goodrich; W.H. Harden; C.O. Hitchcock; L.A. Hope; G.T. Hume; E.N. Johnston; B.J. Maude; R. Marston; J.T. Newman; Dan. T. Noonan; L. Quinan; C.D. Rearick; D. P. Roland; W. Sides; J.E. Short; E. Shieb; W.C. Wier; J.T. Wilson; H.P. Watkins; Sam M. Kennard; J.R. Hardy; P.S. Thompson; \_\_\_\_ Sprague; J.T. Evans; A.B. Barnett; James A. Ringgold; Thomas B. Hooper; J. E. Lippincott; J.B. Hill; Archer Tevis; Joseph R. Russell; W.H. Erick; \_\_\_\_ Foote; Gerard Carse; A.C. Story; F.H. Dudley; J.M. Tyler; George Briton; \_\_\_\_ Hasilrigg; H.W. Shank; W. Lewis; James Maguire; C. McClarity; \_\_\_\_ Clifton.

## **Co I, "Carondelet Guards"**

James M. Loughborough, Captain; David Walker, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; Edward Haren, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; E.C. Pitcher, 1<sup>st</sup> Sgt.; T.F. Goodwin, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sgt.; E.W. Gamache, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sgt.; John Penny, 4<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; M.D. Lyle, 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt.; James Forich, 1<sup>st</sup> Corp.; Edward Deroine, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corp.; John A. Wise, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp.; John D. Haskins, 4<sup>th</sup> Corp.; Joseph Jobin, 5<sup>th</sup> Corp.; Privates: James Barry; Martin Carroll; Charles Clark; Adolph Chartrand; Henry Delisle, Sr.; Henry Delisle, Jr.; Thomas Dempsey; Richard Dickinson; John Griffin; Frank John; Michael Kelly; Henry Kinsla (or Kinsella); Wm. Long; John Labee; Peter Laurie; John Meehan; James Mearns; Wm. Mallett; M.D. Ryan; Anthony Ryan; Wm. Ryan; Jos. O. Robert; Robert Sullivan; John M. Ford; Michael Welsh; John Wray.

## Cavalry

W. Clark Kennerly, Major Commanding

**Troop A:** \_\_\_\_ Staples, Capt.; \_\_\_\_ Fairbanks, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; (Non-commissioned officers and privates not given).

**Troop B.** Archibald McFarlane, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; (Non-commissioned officers and private not given).

**Troop C.** Emmett MacDonald, Capt.; Thomas Curley, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut; Thomas McCarthy, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut., (Non-commissioned officers and privates not given).

## Artillery

Henry Guibor, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Commanding; W.P. Barlow, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut.; Rudolph Weber, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut.; (Non-commissioned officers and privates not given, just comment, “sixty-eight rank and file”)



Artwork by William Gilbert Gaul (1855-1919), source: [Wikimedia](#).

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