

Military History of Pike County, Missouri



From the fall of Fort Sumpter, April 12,
1861, until the close of the war in Feb-
ruary, 1866, when the last of the U.
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service and sent to their
homes.



By the Secretary of the Pike County Historical Society,
CLAYTON KEITH, M. D.



JULY, 1915

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INTRODUCTION.

This sketch presents a history of the movements of the men from Pike County, who participated in the Civil War. The history of each regiment that did service appears in the order of its enlistment.

First—The Fifth Missouri Militia commanded by Col. Thos. J. C. Fagg, and known as six months men.

Soon after the fall of Sumpter, April 12, 1861, Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 men; 6,000 from each of the seven Congressional districts of Missouri. There were six thousand volunteers from this district.

Second—The Forty-ninth regiment enrolled Missouri Militia, known as Col. George Anderson's regiment. They were enrolled in August, 1862. Soon after, Fagg's regiment disbanded.

Third—Company "D" of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, under Col. Clinton B. Fiske of St. Louis. This was the first company to be mustered into the United States service from Missouri under President Lincoln's call in 1862.

Fourth—The Third M. S. M. Cavalry, known as Col. Edwin Smart's regiment. These were mustered into service in May, 1862.

Fifth—The Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Col. D. P. Dyer commanding. These were enlisted in July and Au-

gust, 1864, and were mustered out of service in August, 1865.

Sixth—Company "F" of the 18th U. S. C. T.. This and parts of other companies of U. S. C. T. were made up in Pike County and mustered into service in August, 1864. These men mustered out of service in February, 1866.

In the course of time this little pamphlet containing the Military History of Pike County, will be considered of great value. Contemporaneous history is never interesting, or rarely so, to those who participated in it. The children and grandchildren of those who took part in the war will appreciate this little sketch at its full value.

R. A. CAMPBELL

August 10, 1914.

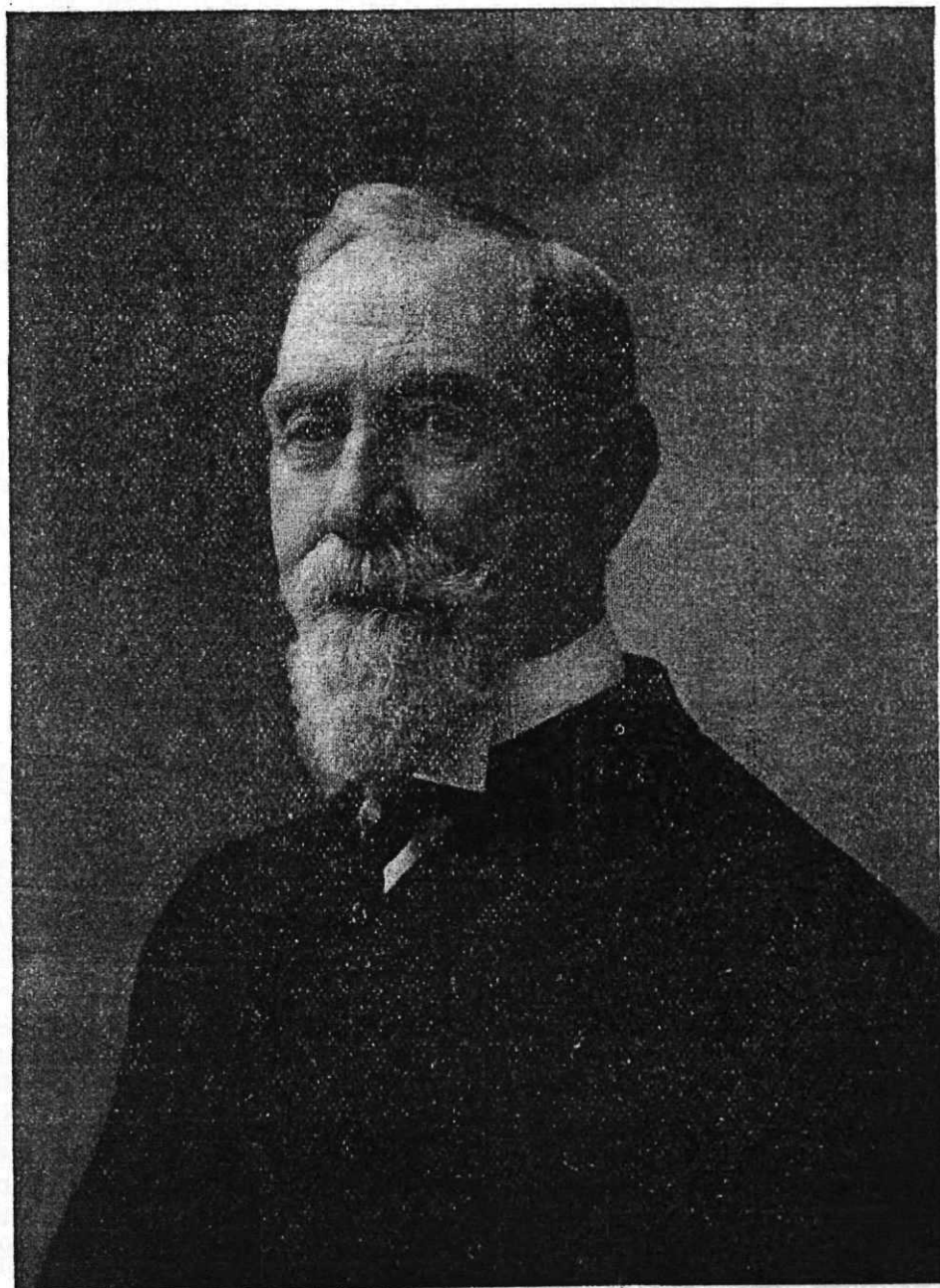
REMINISCENCES OF GOV. R. A. CAMPBELL OF BOWLING GREEN.

This sketch includes the military history of Pike county from the day Fort Sumpter was fired on, April 12, 1861, to the close of the civil war.

The Home Guards.

The first step taken was by the union men in this county organizing themselves into home guards, for the protection of their property and the maintenance of peace.

Eight companies were formed whose numbers ranged from 30 to 130 in each—those from Louisiana, Ashley and Bowling Green taking the lead in numbers. They spent from three to four hours a day in drilling. The officers of the Louisiana company were Geo. W. Anderson, captain, and Geo. E. Herring, first lieutenant. Out of this company a guard of fifteen was



R. A. Campbell

Among the Volunteers of Gen'l. John B. Henderson's brigade in 1861, commissioned Adjutant of the command. Mustered out in 1862, he re-enlisted in the 49th Mo. Inf. in which he was commissioned a Major and

served intermittently until the end of the war. When not in the field with his command he performed his duties as Secretary of the Convention of 1861 on "The Relation of the State of Missouri to the Union."

detailed to visit General Lyon at the arsenal below St. Louis and secure arms and ammunition.

The guards returned with 250 muskets and plenty of ammunition, in charge of 50 men of Gen. Lyon's command.

This was about the time that Camp Jackson was captured by Gen. Lyon, May 10, 1861.

On Tuesday, June 18, the steamer Hawkeye State left St. Louis with 240 stands of arms for the home guards of Louisiana and vicinity, under command of Capt. Geo. A. Royby. On landing at the levee, a salute from a six pounder was fired by the home guards. On their return to St. Louis, the escort spoke in glowing terms of the kindly greetings and generous hospitality received at the hands of the people of Louisiana. On the 4th day of July a picnic was held in the beautiful Carstarphen grove—where Jos. A. McCune now lives. After dinner John B. Henderson, on behalf of the ladies, presented a beautiful flag to the home guards, as a token of the patriotism of the mothers and daughters of Pike. Hon. Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, addressed the assemblage in the afternoon.

On July 24, these eight companies of home guards went into an encampment at Bowling Green for the purpose of drilling and forming a regiment. The principal companies were those of Louisiana, Bowling Green and Ashley. Officers from Paynesville and Frankford also were there. Both officers and men felt that they were improved in military tactics, and were sanguine enough to attempt the formation of a regiment. Accordingly the following officers were elected: Geo. W. Anderson of Louisiana, colonel; B. F. Lazear of Ashley, lieutenant colonel; John D. Edwards of Bowling Green, major.

On August 15, a regimental camp drill was held at Bowling Green. Col.

Lazear, the drill master, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers "from the loyal ladies of Pike". Capt. Thos. E. Musick of Peno, made the presentation speech and Judge Thos. J. C. Fagg responded on the part of the Colonel.

The soldiers then listened to stirring and patriotic speeches by D. P. Dyer, Col. G. W. Anderson, John McCormick and A. J. Reid of the Louisiana Journal. This encampment lasted four days and the best of feeling prevailed throughout. Capt. Robert McElroy's company of cavalry paid "the boys" a visit and under the direction of Judge Fagg went through their evolutions.

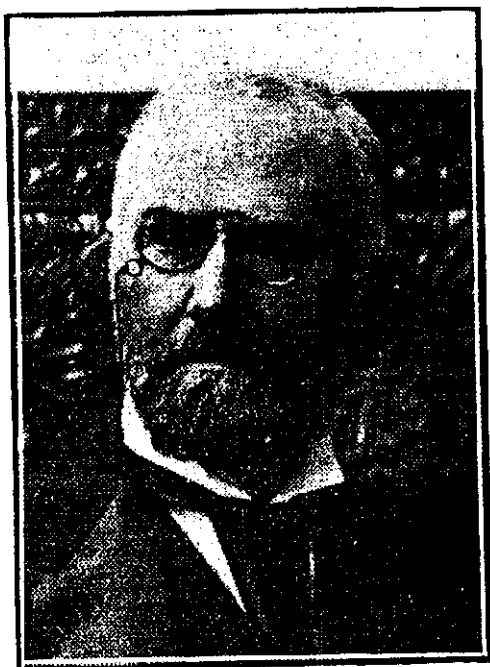
Early in August, Wm. G. Douglass of Peno was elected captain of a company, with Jerry Milroy, first lieutenant and Nimrod G. Ferguson first sergeant.

On August 28, 1861, occurred the battle of Ashley. Capt. W. H. Purse commanding the Post, Col. Porter and Burbridge, demanding the surrender of the arms. Capt. Purse belonged to the enrolled militia and not to the home guards.

It was early in August, 1861, that the several companies were organized into a regiment, and Judge Fagg elected colonel. This regiment from the time of its organization was under the command and subject to the orders of the commander of the department of Missouri, but could not be taken out of the state. It operated in the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Audrain, Monroe and Ralls.

John B. Henderson held the office of brigadier general of state troops; his commission issued by the secretary of war was seen and read by Gov. R. A. Campbell. This regiment known as the Fifth Missouri Militia, was under his immediate command. It was organized, says Gov. Campbell, September 26, 1861, under a call of Gov-

ernor Gamble for 42,000 men to serve for six months. One seventh of this number (6,000) was called for from this congressional district. There were seven loyal districts in the state at that time. The regiment was also known as Col. Fagg's, he having been elected colonel by a unanimous vote or without opposition.



John B. Henderson was Brigadier General for a period of four months—commissioned in August, 1861. In January, 1862, Gen. Henderson was appointed by Acting Governor Willard P. Hall, United States senator to fill the seat vacated by Truston Polk. During his brief military career of four months he attended the two sessions of the Constitutional Convention called to determine "The Relation of the State of Missouri to the Union", and took an active part in both sessions. General Henderson's career on the tented field was brief but will long be remembered by citizens of this section of Missouri. It was he who gained a bloodless victory over his opponent, Jeff Jones, of Callaway County, and by his diplomacy sent Jones and his troops back to their homes without firing a gun.

John D. Edwards of Bowling Green was lieutenant colonel, B. F. Lazear

of Ashley was major, Robt. A. Campbell of Louisiana, adjutant, Joel K. Shaw of Louisiana, quartermaster, Frank Suda, commissary sergeant and John McCormick, sergeant-major.

The following were captains:

- Co. A—Capt. George A. Herring.
- Co. B—Capt. J. Edward Hardin.
- Co. C—Capt. Enos Woracek.
- Co. D—Wm. G. Douglas.
- Co. E—James Reid.
- Co. F—John F. Jacoby.
- Co. G—Jerome Roberts.
- Co. H.—Edwin Smart.
- Co. I—Robert McElroy.
- Co. K—E. P. Johnson.
- Co. L—Joel F. Price.

Company A was raised almost exclusively in the city of Louisiana; Company B, at Bowling Green; Company C at Ashley; Company D on Grassy Creek and Salt River; Company E, in Lincoln county; Company F, in the neighborhood of Paynesville; Company G, about Clarksville. Companies H, I and K were cavalry. Company L was artillery with one field piece, and known as the "Red-Rollers".

These companies were almost exclusively citizens of Pike county, only a few coming from the adjacent counties of Lincoln, Montgomery and Audrain, while a still smaller number were from the state of Illinois, near Rockport. "They were men," says Judge Fagg, "of great respectability and enthusiastically attached to the Union cause. It was doubtless true that this regiment was largely instrumental in preserving the property and even the lives of the people of this section. It is a remarkable fact that nowhere else in the state, outside of St. Louis, was there such quiet and order as prevailed here in Pike county. It is perhaps true that there was much bitterness of feeling toward them on the part of southern men and those who were not Union men in sympathy. There may have been

a few isolated cases of misconduct on the part of these enlisted men, a few outrages upon the rights of citizens, who were taking no active part in the strife, but perhaps the greater wonder is that there was so much forbearance and toleration on the part of these men with muskets in their hands and such ample opportunities for wreaking their vengeance upon their personal enemies, who were classed as Southern sympathizers."

This regiment fought no battles for the reason that no organized or concentrated forces met them. They had some skirmishes with squads of men who were being collected in various localities in this district by recruiting officers from the south.

They did a great deal of scouting from the Mississippi river on the east to the counties of Boone and Callaway on the west, and the counties of Montgomery, Warren and Lincoln on the south and southeast. They also did good service in protecting the public property of the state, and in saving from destruction a large part of the North Missouri Railroad. One thing is certain, says Judge Fagg, had Col. Burbridge and his men succeeded in getting possession of the armory at Ashley, with all its guns and ammunition, they would have made it hot for the adjutant, Robt. A. Campbell, and his company then stationed at Paris, in Monroe County. I shudder to think of the result, for as yet Major Campbell's men were not thoroughly drilled in the use of arms and Burbridge would have shown them no quarter.

In March, 1862, this regiment, says Major Campbell, was paid off and mustered out of service, having served six months.

COL. GEORGE W. ANDERSON'S REGIMENT, 49th ENROLLED MILITIA.

This regiment was enrolled August 13, 1862, with Geo. W. Anderson of St.

Louis as Colonel, and ordered into active service August 13, 1862, at Louisiana. Relieved from duty January 23, 1863. Again ordered into active service September 29, 1864, at Louisiana, Mo. Relieved from duty Dec. 1, 1864. Number of days actual service, 225.

Field Officers.

George W. Anderson, Colonel; John M. Milroy, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert A. Campbell, Major; Thomas E. Williams, Adjutant; James T. Wilson, Quartermaster.

Officers of Company A: E. P. Johnson, Captain, and Austin McGeary, Captain; Wm. G. Douglass, 1st Lieutenant; Marquis L. Todd, 1st Lieutenant; Austin McGeary, 2nd Lieutenant; Thomas J. Kendrick, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company B: Levi Ruggles, Captain, and Hiram Baxter, Captain; Cornelius Slaght, 1st Lieutenant; James A. Henry, 1st Lieutenant; Reuben C. Pew, 2nd Lieutenant; William L. Tanner, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company C: Benjamin Hinton, Captain; W. D. Cummins, 1st Lieutenant; Bryan D. Woodson, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company D: R. M. Penn, Captain; Wm. E. Hardin, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. C. Kincaid, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company E: Joel K. Shaw, Captain, and Jesse M. Gentry, Captain; Enos Woracek, 1st Lieutenant; Albert Sladek, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company F: Wm. H. Purse, Captain; John A. McAfee, 1st Lieutenant and William Kerr, 1st Lieutenant; William D. Orr, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company G: Benjamin F. Branstetter, Captain; Joel F. Cox, Captain; Prosper P. Parker, 1st Lieutenant; Jas. A. McPike, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. B. McPike, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company H: Felix G. Martin, Captain; James L. Benning, 1st Lieutenant; John C. Beasley, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company I: James J. Wheeler, Captain; Charles G. Haney, 1st Lieu-

tenant; George W. Conklin, 2nd Lieutenant.

Company K: Freeborn E. Bartlett, Captain; Samuel R. Meur, 1st Lieutenant; James A. Ladd, 1st Lieutenant; Isaac Wilsford, 2nd Lieutenant; William A. English, 2nd Lieutenant.

The above is given just as it was received from the pen of that prince of good fellows, Sam Haley, stenographer to Judge John C. Brown of the Missouri supreme court, who cheerfully made a copy of the record in the office of the Adjutant General of Missouri. He adds, "I am always glad to serve you".

Presumably no record was made of the service of this Regiment as was done with reference to the other Pike County Regiments. It is now in order for Major R. A. Campbell and Capt. John O. Roberts to tell us "what they did and where they served."

In a recent letter, Capt. Roberts says: "I am interested in the Military History of Pike County. I was a member of Col. Anderson's Regiment, but I have forgotten more than I know of their exploits. When the names and dates are printed it will revive my memory on the subject, and I will cudgel my brain for some reminiscences."

You are next, Captain.

**CO. D, 33RD REG'T. MO. VOL. INF.
WAS ORGANIZED AUGUST 1,
1862, IN THIS CITY.**

Joshua P. Haley, a member of Co. "D", was interviewed and the records at Jefferson City, Mo., examined in reference to the 33rd. Mo. Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was recruited under the patronage of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and was therefore styled the Merchants' Regiment. Among the men enlisted in Company D from Louisiana, were Capt. W. J. McKee, a former employe in Draper

Bros' store; Philander Draper, a lieutenant; Charles L. Draper, who entered the service as corporal and after serving as second and first lieutenant was mustered out as adjutant of the regiment. Also Daniel E. McAllister, Joshua P. Haley, John N. Frier, "Tip" Hesser, Simeon Charleville and Henry S. Carroll of Clarksville, orderly sergeant.

The original field officers were Col. Clinton B. Fisk, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Pyle, captain in the First Missouri artillery; Major W. H. Heath, adjutant of the 18th Illinois Infantry.

By the energy of Col. Fisk this was the first regiment mustered into the United States services under President Lincoln's call of 1862. Under the command of Lieut. Col. Pyle it made several severe marches through Phelps, Dent, Texas and Wright counties, Missouri. On Dec. 19, 1862, it returned to St. Louis, and four days afterwards Col. Fisk was appointed brigadier general. Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Pyle was made colonel and Major W. H. Heath, lieutenant colonel, and the same day our regiment moved by steamer to Columbus, Ky., that place being threatened.

On January 5, 1863, we moved to Helena, Arkansas, and took part in General Gorman's expedition to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, returning to Helena, Ark., January 20, at which place more than 100 men died from exposure within one month.

On February 24, we formed part of General L. F. Ross' expedition to Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, the Yazoo Pass expedition. The regiment was under fire here for the first time. It did efficient service in constructing field works, mounting siege guns, reconnoitering the enemy's position and capturing his pickets.

On May 5, we were placed in charge of the fortifications and artillery of the garrison at Helena, Ark. The

artillery numbered 18 pieces of heavy and light caliber. Within two weeks, under the superintending of Col. Pyle the regiment learned to handle artillery with ease and accuracy, and so strengthened and improved the fortifications as to make them very formidable.

On July 4, 1863, this regiment supported by parts of the 43rd Indiana, 33rd Iowa and 35th Missouri Infantry held the works against the combined forces of Gens. Price, Holmes and Marmaduke, estimated by C. S. A. officers at fifteen to twenty thousand men. We sustained a continuous musketry fire for six hours. Battery C, two brass, six-pounders was captured by Price's division on the second charge, but they were compelled to abandon them by the concentrated fire of all the artillery after suffering terrible loss in killed and wounded. The total loss of our regiment was 49. The total loss of the garrison was 420. The total loss of the enemy was 3100. Price's division alone lost 1100 men, as stated in his official report. This was the first battle in which our regiment had borne part, and yet their bravery was in evidence as attested by the terrible punishment inflicted upon the enemy, as compared with the small loss sustained by the regiment.

During the entire engagement the guns were worked by but one relief, many of the men fainting at their posts from excessive heat.

On January 28, 1864, we left Helena with General Sherman's troops to join the expedition to Meridian, Mississippi. At Clinton, Miss., we were ordered back to Messenger's Crossing on Black River, with pontoon train of 27 boats. March 10, 1864, General Joseph A. Mower assumed command of our regiment, and our regiment moved from Vicksburg with the expedition to Red River, Louisiana. March 21, the regiment in connection with the 35th Iowa

captured Henderson Hill, Louisiana, by a midnight surprise and assault, securing the Second Louisiana Tigers (Cavalry) and Edgar's Texas Battery, with horses, arms, ammunition and colors complete—surrounding and disarming them before they had received any alarm.

April 9, the regiment took part in the gallant fight at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, capturing a five gun battery on the final charge. In this battle Lieut. Col. Heath received a wound in the head, and the command of the regiment fell to Major Van Beck.

May 24, the troops of the 16th army corps returned to Vicksburg. June 6, the regiment took part in the attack upon Marmaduke's forces at Old River Lake, Arkansas. Major Van Beck commanded the division, and Capt. A. J. Campbell of Co. C, commanded our regiment. This brigade was ordered to charge the enemy who were strongly posted on the opposite side of a bayou and made the charge in gallant style, passing over the skirmishers of another brigade which had failed to advance, and moving forward to the bank of the bayou which was unfordable, they stood up bravely and at 40 paces distance in galling fire the others broke and ran in confusion. We lost in a few minutes 41 men. Their loss was not great, but this battle compelled the withdrawal of a battery from Columbia, Ark., that had seriously interrupted the navigation of the Mississippi River.

On June 10, the regiment arrived at Memphis, Tenn., and joined an expedition against Lee and Forrest in Mississippi. July 13, we guarded a train during an attack upon it by Lee's Cavalry. July 14, we took part in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., and captured one Cavalry squadron. July 15, took part in the second battle of Tupelo, and joined in a second charge and route of the enemy. Our loss in

the three days' fighting was 36 men. We then moved to Memphis, thence to Brownsville, Ark., and from there to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of 320 miles by land, in 19 days, but met no enemy. Moved by steamer to St. Louis, arrived October 9, remained but one day to draw clothing. Pushed on up the Missouri River to join the column against General Price.

October 9, the regiment being too much reduced in numbers and officers to be effective in the field was ordered to guard California and Tipton, Mo., and construct temporary defenses. Returned to St. Louis by water, Nov. 24, thence to Nashville, Tenn., to aid in defense of that city against General Hood. The regiment had since its organization marched 1500 miles, besides many thousand miles traveled by water and rail and had lost in killed and wounded a total of 170 men; had captured two flags, six pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It had been very fortunate in having a young and energetic line of officers and in all of its service had had but two of its officers killed and two seriously wounded. The regiment had originally nearly 1000 men, and had received about 60 recruits. At this date, Dec. 9, 1864, it numbered 490 men, only 317 of whom are fit for active duty.

WM. H. HEATH, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding.

To GEN. JNO. B. GRAY,
Adj. Gen. of Missouri.

CLOSE OF CAMPAIGN.

In his final report, made Nov. 7, 1865, to Col. Samuel F. Simpson, Adjutant General of Missouri, Col. W. H. Heath says: "Our regiment took part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, and joined in charging the battery on Hillsboro Pike, and in the grand charge on the 16th which broke the army of Gen. Hood to pieces. Our loss in the final

charge was 49 men, among them Adjutant S. E. Day and Lieutenant Rutledge. We then marched to Clifton, Tenn., and from there by transport to Eastport, Miss. On February 6, we joined the column for the reduction of Mobile, Ala., by transports to Pensacola Bay, by way of New Orleans, thence to Dauphin Island, where we joined General Canby's column and took part in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, having five wounded at the former place. After the reduction of Mobile we moved by land to Montgomery, Ala., thence by water to Selma, Ala., on May 1, 1865. We remained at Selma, as provost guard until July 20, when the regiment received orders to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for muster out. From Selma to Jackson by rail, thence to Vicksburg, Miss., by land march, thence by transports to St. Louis where we arrived August 3, and were mustered out of service August 10, 1865."

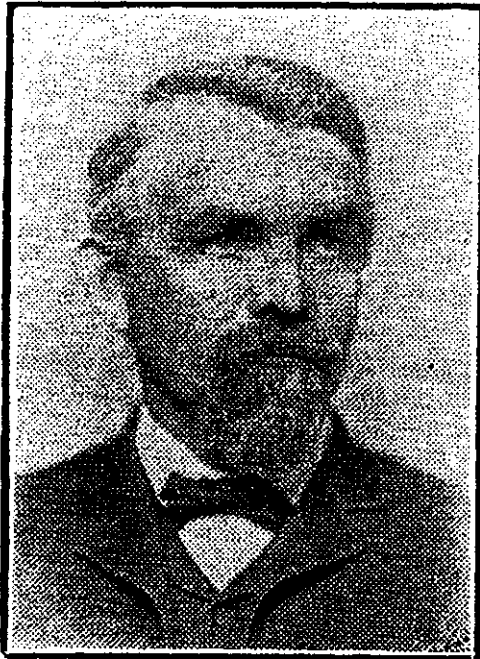
Roster of Officers of Co. D, 33rd. Mo. Vol. Inf.

Wm. J. McKee, Captain, also H. H. Knowlton, Captain; Philander Draper, 1st Lieutenant; Jacob S. Baker, 1st Lieutenant; Frank Draper, 1st Lieutenant; Joseph W. Brooks, 2nd Lieutenant; Charles L. Draper, 2nd Lieutenant; Henry S. Carroll, 1st Sergeant; Charles L. Draper, 2nd Sergeant; Calvin Gruell, F. A. Bratcher and J. Owens, Sergeants; Dan C. McAlister, Jesse F. Anderson, J. M. Bass, W. R. Conklin, J. R. Frick, W. R. Mosely and J. D. Davis, Corporals.

Among the privates we mention W. M. Brown, C. Betts, Albert Dreyfus, Sim Charleville, John N. Frier, J. H. Frier, W. R. Gibson, D. G. Henry, H. C. (Tip) Hesser, Joshua P. Haley, J. Hemphill, J. S. Martin, J. McGinnis, A. D. McCracken, James Ogden, N. W. (Nick) Parks, C. Pratt, G. H. Prettyman, John Roberts, W. H. Reynolds, W. A. Shaw, J. C. Rice and 57 others.

This roster and list correspond with the record at Jefferson City. The reason given for the appearance of two names for the same office is that they were successors at different times during the service. Major Philander Draper was succeeded as the original 1st Lieutenant by his nephew, Frank Draper, and so on through the list.

THIRD M. S. M. CAVALRY WAS ORGANIZED MAY. 5, 1862, IN THIS CITY.



Frank C. Haley,

The friend of every man in the service. His house and home have been the headquarters for all the annual meetings held in this city for years. He is never so happy as when doing a favor for a comrade—unless it be when favoring a whole Company at once.

Frank C. Haley, a member of Co. E, was interviewed and the records at Jefferson City examined in regard to the Third M. S. M. Cav.

The following reports of the Adjutant General of Missouri for 1865 supplement and verify Mr. Haley's statements. I am indebted to his son, Mr.

Sam Haley, of Jefferson City, for a copy of the Adjutant General's reports.

This Regiment was organized May 5, 1862, at Louisiana, Mo. It was composed of five companies recruited at Louisiana and three from Warren-ton, the latter by Lieut. Col. Morsey. It aggregated 840 men and was commanded by Col. Edwin Smart. It served three full years and a few days being mustered out about the middle of May, 1865. It was originally the Tenth M. S. M. Cavalry. After consolidation with part of the Third Regiment it took the latter's number. It consisted of twelve companies:

- Co. A, under Abijah Johns, captain, and Henry Sladek, lieutenant.
- Co. B, H. L. Roosa, captain, and Harvey Weaver, lieutenant.
- Co. C, Angus Bartlett, captain, and John Headrick, lieutenant.
- Co. D, Robert McElroy, captain, and James A. Blain, lieutenant.
- Co. E, George L. Herring, captain, and Jefferson A. Mayhall, lieutenant.
- Co. F, J. F. McFadden, captain.
- Co. G, James Wilson, captain.
- Co. H, C. S. Ramsey, captain.
- Co. I, Hiram A. Rice, captain, and W. C. Shattuck, lieutenant.
- Co. K, George W. Hammel, captain, and Wm. M. Brawner, lieutenant.
- Co. L, William Leeper, captain.
- Co. M, William L. Hunter, captain.

Field Officers.

Edwin Smart, colonel; Frederick Morsey, lieutenant colonel; Richard S. Woodson, major.

To report for orders to Brigadier General John M. Schofield, St. Louis, Mo., by order of the commander-in-chief, U. S. A.

The first two months were spent guarding the line of the North Missouri R. R. with headquarters at Louisiana, Mo. When Col. Porter from the south began organizing his forces in Northeast Missouri, this regiment was placed in the field and kept there until the following November, 1862.

A part of this regiment was in the first engagement with Porter in July, on Salt River, Monroe County, Mo., in company with the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Major Caldwell. A few days later it engaged with Porter's forces at Moore's Mill in Callaway County, under Col. Odon Guitar. It pursued Porter to the Iowa line. One company was in the Kirksville battle. It had frequent skirmishes, with Porter's, Poindexter's and Cobb's men, and with guerrilla parties that infested that region during the fall of 1862.

On October 18, 1862, it engaged and successfully dispersed a large force of guerrillas near _____ church in Callaway County, Mo., while attempting to cross the Missouri River. This closed the campaign for the fall. Many horses had been captured, and many men had surrendered to the command.

On Dec. 10, 1862, the regiment was put in motion for Jefferson City, thence to Rolla, where after a short stay, it was ordered to Pilot Knob, where it arrived Dec. 28, 1862. It remained there until March 15, 1863, guarding the post, and escorting trains to Southeast Missouri, to General Davidson's command.

At Patterson, Mo., on April 20, 1863, it was attacked by General Marmaduke's command of 8,000 men, and being so out numbered and without artillery was forced to fall back to Pilot Knob, losing in killed and wounded about 30 men. The engagement lasted from noon till sundown. The regiment then joined the forces of General Vandever and pursued Marmaduke out of the state, being in all the engagements from Jackson to Chalk Bluff.

In August, 1863, this regiment made a raid into Arkansas and captured General Jeff Thompson and his staff, but failed to get his "cattle on a thousand hills".

In October, while under Major Wilson, it captured a company of sixty men, with their officers, at Evening Shade, Ark. About the same time Captain Leeper had a skirmish with Reeves, notorious guerrilla leader, near the Arkansas line. The regiment then went into winter quarters with headquarters at Pilot Knob. Some of its companies occupied Patterson, Centerville, Fredericktown, Potosi and Farmington. Very little was done during the severe weather of January and February, 1864, except routine camp, post and escort duty.

In March, Major Wilson with 100 picked and well mounted men, made a raid into Arkansas, by order of General Fiske and scattered the bands that infested that country. Then scouting parties learned almost every path and by-road in that section, hence their success in pursuing marauders. Southeast Missouri was kept quiet in this way, from the bands that formerly infested the state.

In June, a battalion was placed under command of Major Augus Bartlett, and ordered to North Missouri, where it did good service that summer and fall against guerrillas. It lost quite a number of men in killed and wounded.

Major Wilson with 125 men raided Arkansas, July 18, 1864. At Bloomfield he was joined by the Tenth Kansas under Col. Burris, the commander of the expedition, which lasted 26 days during most intensely hot weather. In August as the regiment returned from Osceola it engaged the Third Missouri, C. S. A., under Col. Erwin of Pemiscott County. We lost Captain Francis of Co. 1. He was a young man, just promoted, a fine officer and a gentleman in every respect, and bid fair to make a man worthy of the cause in which he was engaged.

Sturgeon, Mo., was our next headquarters for North Missouri. In September, General Price was expected

back in Missouri, and Southeast Missouri began again to swarm with guerillas, and recruiting parties from the Southern Army, and this Regiment was kept on the march night and day, clearing the way, and getting information in regard to Price's movements.

On Sept. 17, Lieut. Pape with a company of men met the advance of Gen. Shelby's division at Doniphan, charged and drove them back across Current River, several miles beyond the Arkansas line. Pape then fell back and encamped on Black River. During the night Shelby's men advanced in heavy force and surrounded the camp, and next morning attacked with mounted and dismounted men. Pape finding himself surrounded by a superior force, ordered a charge; three times were they repulsed; at the fourth they broke through Shelby's line which was three deep, cutting their way out, with the loss of Lieut. Wm. M. Brawner and several men.

This was but one instance of the many severe skirmishes in which this regiment was engaged during and prior to the raid Price made into Southeast Missouri in 1864.

This regiment was engaged in the battle of Pilot Knob, September 26 and 27, 1864. The regiment lost heavily there, and on the retreat to Rolla. Major James Wilson and six men were captured at Pilot Knob and afterward shot by order of _____.

The commanding general in his official report speaks in highest praise of the honorable and heroic part this regiment acted at the battle of Pilot Knob and on the retreat. It was next ordered to Jefferson City to prevent its capture by Gen. Price. We concentrated and on October 4, 1864, our battalion moved out and met Price on the Osage. We were forced back with the balance of the command, slowly to the city. We then followed in his

pursuit to Boonville, under command of General Sanborn until General Pleasanton assumed command and continued the pursuit to Independence and were engaged in that battle.

After Price's raid, our regiment was concentrated at St. Louis. From there by rail to St. Joseph, where 5 companies were stationed. The others were at Weston, Liberty, Parkville, Chillicothe and Carrollton, Mo. Our total enlisted strength at this time was 840 men.

On January 1, 1865, Weston, Platte County, Mo., became our headquarters. Here we remained until most of our regiment was mustered out, which was about May 5, 1865. Our companies garrisoned the posts of St. Joseph, Liberty, Weston and Parkville, on the north side of the Missouri River and Pleasant Hill and Lone Jack on the south side. During this time we were kept energetically engaged in hunting guerrillas that infested that portion of the state. The colonel, R. G. Woodson, in his report, said the Regiment did good service in restoring peace and quiet within the limits of our district.

COL. D. P. DYER'S REGIMENT, THE 49th MISSOURI INFANTRY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1914.

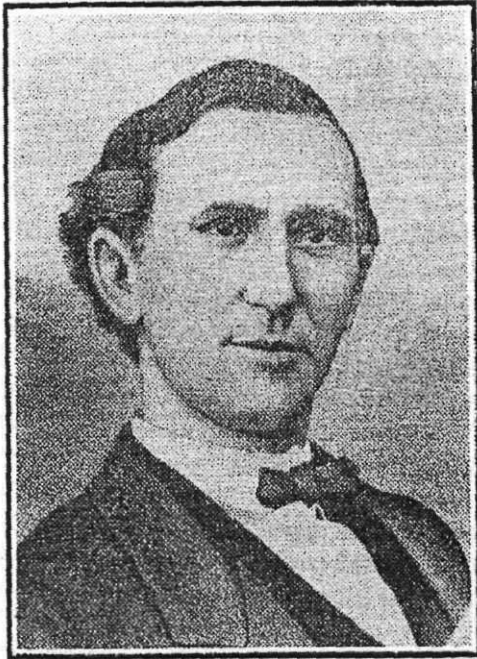
Dr. Clayton Keith,
Louisiana, Mo.

Dear Sir:

You ask me to give you certain data touching the organization of the 49th Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and especially of the names of the officers commanding the several companies of that Regiment.

In the spring of 1864, the President of the United States called upon the Governor of Missouri to furnish ten additional Regiments for the Volunteer Army. I was authorized by the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, Gen. John B. Gray, to recruit

and organize the 49th Missouri. This I proceeded to do in the summer of that year, establishing my headquarters at Warrenton, Mo. During the months of July and August ten companies were recruited, partly from the enrolled militia, and were organized into companies of the regular army.



"A" Company was recruited practically in Lincoln County, with William Colbert as Captain.

"B" Company was recruited and commanded for a time by Israel Stewart, of New Florence, Montgomery County. Stewart afterwards became Major of the Regiment, and was succeeded as Captain by George W. Porter. This Company was recruited partly in Montgomery County.

"C" Company was recruited in St. Charles County with Fritz Dierker of that county as its Captain.

"D" Company was recruited in Montgomery County and Audrain County and was commanded by Geo. Smith as Captain.

"E" Company was recruited in Lincoln and Warren Counties and mus-

tered into service with John E. Ball as Captain.

"F" Company was recruited in Pike, Montgomery and Callaway Counties and was commanded by Abraham Kempinsky as Captain.

"G" Company was recruited mostly in St. Charles County and commanded by Fred Grabenhorst as Captain.

"H" Company was recruited mostly in Pike County and commanded by Captain Jesse M. Gentry of Louisiana, Mo.

"I" Company was recruited in Chariton, and adjoining counties, and commanded by Louis Benecke as Captain.

"K" Company was recruited in St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren Counties and was commanded by Joseph Humphrey as Captain.

All of these captains are now dead excepting Captains Benecke and Humphrey.

The Regimental Officers at the time of the final organization of the regiment were David P. Dyer, colonel; Edward Smart, lieutenant colonel; Israel W. Stewart, Major; W. R. Hardin, adjutant; Dr. Oscar Monig, surgeon; Dr. T. S. Rubey, assistant surgeon, and W. D. Bush, quartermaster. All of these officers are dead with the exception of myself and W. D. Bush. W. R. Hardin, who was the Adjutant of the Regiment, was taken sick during the winter and resigned from the service. He was succeeded by William Lansdowne, who acted as Adjutant until the Regiment was finally mustered out of service.

After the organization of the regiment the companies were stationed at various places in North Missouri; but in September of that year the entire regiment was concentrated at Mexico, Mo., and from there sent to Jefferson City to aid in repelling General Price and his command in their last raid into Missouri. On reaching Jefferson City the regiment was stationed on the eastern part of the city

limits on what was at that time known as "Minor's Hill", which is south of the present site of the State Penitentiary.

General Price's command entered Southeast Missouri and made its way north by way of Pilot Knob where a very severe battle was fought in the early part of September. From there the invading army passed through that section of the State until it reached the Missouri River between Washington and Herman, and from there proceeded westward toward Jefferson City. A considerable force of federal soldiers had been sent to Jefferson City to repel the expected attack of Price, but the invading army crossed the Mauro some four or five miles south of Jefferson City, and from the crossing of the river until near the city limits a heavy skirmish was on between the Federal and Confederate forces. To the surprise of those of us in and about Jefferson City, Gen. Price did not see proper to make an assault upon the troops defending the capitol. He turned westward from Jefferson City and went through the western part and the southwestern part of the State into the State of Arkansas. He was pursued by a considerable force of federal cavalry under the command of Maj. Gen. Pleasanton. Shortly after the command of General Price had gone through, my regiment with that of Col. Kutzner of Hannibal, Mo., was ordered aboard the steamer "Isabella" at Jefferson City, to proceed up the river to Glasgow, Mo., for the purpose of re-enforcing the command of Col. Chester Harding at that place. This boat got as far as Rocheport, when we learned that Glasgow had been evacuated by Col. Harding's force. From there my regiment was sent on the line of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, and for a time was stationed at Lamine River on that road, and put to work in repairing a bridge across that river that

had been destroyed by General Price in his retreat from the State.

In the winter following my regiment was ordered to New Orleans and my orders were to report to General Canby at that place. We went aboard the old steamer "Diana" at St. Louis, and proceeded to New Orleans, where by order of the commanding General my Regiment was attached to and become a part of the 16th Army Corps, commanded by General A. J. Smith. The army that thus gathered at New Orleans was ordered to Fort Gains on Dauphin Island at the mouth of Mobile Bay. From there under the command of General Canby it proceeded along the east shore of Mobile Bay to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which were then the main confederate defenses for the City of Mobile. These two forts were invested, and after fourteen days (or about that number) were surrendered to the federal forces. The different corps commanders of that army were General A. J. Smith, General Gordon Granger and General Steele, all three of whom were under the immediate command of General E. R. S. Canby. After the surrender of these forts my regiment with others was ordered to march overland to Montgomery, Ala., and it was during this March that I learned of the surrender of General Lee's army to General Grant, and of the death of President Lincoln by assassination. Reaching Montgomery we were stationed there until the following July, when my regiment was ordered to return to St. Louis by way of Selma and Vicksburg for muster out, and on the 5th day of August, 1865, my regiment was finally mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Very respectfully,
D. P. DYER.

Pike County also furnished Company F, of the 18th Regiment U. S.

C. T., as well as members of other organizations. The Adjutant General on May 5, 1915, wrote as follows:

"The official records show that the 18th Regiment U. S. C. Infantry was organized in the State of Missouri during the period from February 1 to September 25, 1864, and that it was mustered into the service of the U. S. in the fall of that year with Augustus A. Millington as Colonel. One Solomon Smith served as Captain of Company F. They were mustered out February 21, 1866, at Huntsville, Alabama.

"Considerable historical data relating to this regiment has been published in the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series

1, Volumes 34, 41, 45, 49, 53 and Series 3, Vol. 4. In consulting this publication reference should be made to the indexes of the several volumes under the title 'Union Troops.'

"This publication can be seen either at the Public Library or the Public School Library at Louisiana, Mo.

"H. P. McCAM,
"The Adjutant General."

Among the names on the roll are: Henry Block, Henry Clay, Jack Edwards, Joseph Hill, James A. Maiden, Alex McQuie, Hardin Shepherd, Henry Scott, Jerry Young, Thornton Johnson.

CLAYTON KEITH, M. D.
Louisiana, Mo., July 6, 1915.