

Battle of Kirksville, Missouri

6-7 August, 1862

Capt. Emanuel Mayne

Company G, Third Iowa Cavalry

KIA 6 August, 1862

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Battle of Kirksville 6-9 Aug. 1862

The Battle of Kirksville fought near the town of Kirksville, Missouri, on August 6, 1862. The Union victory helped consolidate Federal control over northeastern Missouri.

Confederate Col. Joseph C. Porter had been recruiting in the Macon area, to the south of Kirksville. He had assembled a brigade of between 1,500 and 2,500 ill-trained and poorly equipped troops, but his irregulars had harried and recruited as far north as Memphis. Confederate sympathies in the Kirksville area were high (though Union sentiment was stronger than in surrounding counties), due to the Southern heritage of most of the residents. Porter had been urged to come to Kirksville by Confederate Captain Tice Cain, an Adair County farmer who claimed to be holding Kirksville with 500 fresh recruits. (In one of the battle's mysteries, Cain disappeared and was never heard from again, according to a descendant.)

Union Colonel John McNeil of the 2nd Missouri Cavalry and his troops, totalling about 1,000, had been pursuing Porter for more than a week. Before noon on August 6, McNeil attacked Porter in the town of Kirksville, where the Confederates had concealed themselves in homes and stores and among the crops in the nearby fields, especially in the county courthouse and the commercial buildings on the square. Their presence was discovered by a Union detachment that volunteered to ride around the square in order to draw fire and cause the Confederates to reveal themselves — an act of courage which cost two Union soldiers their lives. McNeil deployed his artillery before moving in a broad line towards the town square. The subsequent cannon fire demoralized the defenders, some of whom retreated behind a rail fence, west of the square.

The Union troops then advanced in two wings, with Lt. Col. William F. Shaffer (Merrill's Horse) in command of the Union right wing and Major Henry Clay Caldwell of the 3rd Iowa in charge of the left. As the two wings met, they succeeded in driving the Confederates from the courthouse. Porter's remaining forces yielded ground and joined the others behind the rail fence. From this position, the Confederates poured heavy fire into McNeil's men, but were ultimately overwhelmed. The battle began at 11 a.m. and was over by 2 p.m.

The Federals then secured the town, capturing numerous prisoners, and driving away the remaining Confederates. Three days later, another Union force arrived and finished the work begun at Kirksville, virtually destroying Porter's command.

According to a letter by resident J. Martin, written a week after the battle, Confederate dead numbered about 200, Union 30; McNeill's official tally was 150 Confederates killed (300-400 wounded) against 6 Union deaths (32 wounded). Two civilian casualties were noted: James Dye, a sixty-year-old farmer with two sons in the Union army, was held overnight by Porter during his approach to the town, then told to be on his way, but shot as he left. The other was Mrs. Elizabeth Cutts (also given as "Kutz" and "Coots"). Most Kirksville residents had heeded Porter's warning to depart, but Cutts was shot when two Confederate soldiers attempted to enter the cellar where she was hiding, and she was hit by a Union bullet meant for them as she ran out.

John L. Porter, a prominent local citizen (no relation to the Confederate leader), asked for and was granted permission to treat the Confederate wounded. McNeil supplied a surgeon and instruments, the departed Porter having previously commandeered all medical equipment. The Confederate dead were deposited in several mass graves in Forest Llewellyn Cemetery; a monument now marks the spot. Some were later recovered by their families. Fifteen Confederates were quickly court-martialed on McNeil's orders and



Union Forces Commanded by Col. John McNeil

Strength	Killed	Wounded	Missing/Captured
1,000 est.	28	60	?

Confederate Forces Commanded by Col. Joseph C. Porter

Strength	Killed	Wounded	Missing/Captured
2,500	128	200	?

Conclusion: Union Victory

executed for having violated previous parole agreements not to take up arms again until exchanged. Although the execution was permissible within military norms, it was seldom done and McNeil has been criticized for both the justice and necessity of the proceedings, by John L. Porter (see Kirksville Daily Express, 1912, below) and Joseph Mudd (see references to Palmyra Massacr ), among others.

A number of other questionable shootings followed, including those of Dr. John Davis (said by some to have been told to run and then shot when he did) and Lt. Col. Frisby McCullough — a subordinate of Porter who had no part in the battle, but was tried and sentenced to death as a bushwhacker, even though he was captured wearing a regular Confederate uniform and carrying letters authorizing him to recruit troops. He was granted permission to give the order to fire, and his final words were, "May God forgive you for this cold-blooded murder. Aim at the heart. Fire!" A second volley was necessary.

McNeil's reputation would be darkened further by the "Palmyra Massacre" on October 18, but he would go on to serve two terms as Sheriff of St. Louis County, dying June 7, 1891. Porter died February 18, 1863, of wounds received in an engagement at Hartville.

The victory at Kirksville helped consolidate Union dominance in northeastern Missouri. It is regarded as the northernmost engagement west of the Mississippi River.

**Headquarters Second Battalion, Third Iowa Cavalry,
Camp near Lebanon, Mo., Oct. 28, 1862
To N. B. Baker, Adjutant General, State of Iowa.**

General: I herewith transmit to you a memorandum of the service of the Second Battalion, Third Iowa Cavalry. This battalion composed of Company E, Captain George Duffield; Company F, Captain B. F. Crail, since resignation of Captain A. M. Robinson; Company G, Captain E. Mayne; Company 14, Captain Jesse Hughes, under my command, was ordered into the field from Benton Barracks, December 12, 1861, proceeded to Jefferson City, and from thence to Boonville, Glasgow, and into the country adjacent. In the course of this expedition, one hundred and seventy-three kegs of powder were captured from the enemy. On December 25th, were stationed at Fulton, Callaway Co., Mo. And were engaged constantly during the winter and ensuing spring in scouting, capturing and dispersing rebels and rebel gangs, and securing quantities of ammunition from the enemy which had been secreted for future use. In the spring detachments of my command were stationed in the counties of Callaway, Audrain and Monroe. In the forepart of the summer these counties were constituted a sub-district under my command.

On the 31st day of May, I proceeded with detachments of Companies G and F, under command of Lieutenants McCrary and Hartman, respectively, to attack a rebel camp on Salt River. At the first intimation of our approach, the rebels fled precipitately; we wounded several, captured all their horses, camp equipage, and part of their arms. Our casualties were two men, of Company G, wounded. On the 22nd day of July, 1862 detachments of Companies F and G, under command of Lieutenants Stidger and Hartman with sixty men, encountered the rebel Porter three hundred strong at Florida, in Monroe County; notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, the detachment fought the rebels gallantly for one hour, when they were forced to fall back upon the post of Paris; three rebels were killed, and many wounded. Our casualties were twenty-two men wounded and two taken prisoners. On the 24th day of July, 1862, with one hundred men, encountered the rebel Porter with his force of about four hundred men, strongly posted in the dense brush on the "Botts" farm in Monroe County. Killed one rebel and wounded many others. Our casualties were one man killed, Captain B. F. Crail, of Company F, and nine men wounded. Porter fled south into Callaway County, whither we pursued. On the 27th day of July, 1862, one hundred men of the Ninth Missouri S. M. and fifty men of Company E, under command of Captain Duffield of Company E, drove the rebel Porter with his force, which had been augmented to nearly eight hundred men, from Brown's Springs in Callaway County. He retreated in the direction of Moore's Mill. On July 28th a detachment of Missouri S. M. Merrill's Horse, and of this Battalion, with a section of the Third Indiana battery, all under command of Colonel Guitar, encountered Porter in a strong position in a dense thicket near Moore's Mill in Callaway County. After a desperate fight of four hours the rebels were utterly routed with a loss of thirty killed and nearly one hundred wounded; a great many guns and horses fell into our hands. The casualties of this battalion were four men killed and twenty wounded.

Company E of this battalion had twenty-seven horses killed. The rebels fled northward, this battalion with the other forces continued in pursuit, and on the 6th day of August found the rebels two thousand strong posted in the town of Kirksville, in Adair county A severe engagement ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the rebels. Rebel loss one hundred and twenty-eight killed, two hundred wounded and forty taken prisoners. We captured two hundred stands of arms and about two hundred horses.

Casualties in this battalion; Killed, Captain E. Mayne, Company G; wounded, Captain Jesse Hughes, Company R; Lieutenant M. I. Birch, Company H, and ten men. Battalion continued in pursuit of rebels and rebel bands until they were utterly routed and dispersed, when we were ordered to this post where we are now stationed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. Caldwell, Major
Second Battalion, Third Iowa Cavalry.

A recapitulation of the losses sustained by the battalion during the campaign shows six killed, sixty-five wounded and two captured by the enemy, total seventy-four. This was a heavy percentage of loss-more than thirty percent of the actual number of the battalion able for duty. There is a slight discrepancy in the official reports as to the loss of the detachment of the Third Cavalry in the battle of Moore's Mill.

Colonel Guitar, the senior officer in command, in his official report states that the loss of Major Caldwell's battalion was 2 killed and 24 wounded, and that the horses killed belonged almost entirely to the Third Iowa Cavalry. At the battle of Kirksville the loss of the Third Iowa was one-third of the total loss sustained by all the Union troops engaged. In his official report Colonel John McNeil mentions the gallant conduct of Captain Mayne, who was killed at the head of his command, and also commends the bravery and efficiency of Major Caldwell. It will thus be seen that this battalion performed most efficient and gallant service in those early days of the war, doing more than its share of the fighting and losing more than its proportion of men in the engagements in which it fought in conjunction with other troops. The subsequent operations of this battalion, prior to the time it rejoined the regiment, embraced such a wide scope that the compiler finds it impossible to describe them in detail, owing to the limited space assigned to this historical sketch. He therefore has recourse to the summarized record of the services of the battalion as given by a well known compiler of Iowa military history.

From the Louisiana (Mo.) Journal 21 Aug. 1862, p. 3--

From the 10th Regiment, M.S.M.
Huntsville, Mo., Aug. 12

Dear Journal: I welcome this as the first opportunity of writing you concerning the travels and incidents of the Tenth since the commencement of our campaign in Northeast Missouri. The companies that were stationed at Warrenton and Wellsville [Co. B, Co. D], besides several companies of Merrill's Horse, [2nd Mo. Cav. (US)], and a portion of Maj. Caldwell's command [3rd Ia. Cav.] joined us near Paris, making a force of upwards of 1,200 men. Here we struck the track of the noted guerrilla Chief, Porter, who had passed through the county some two nights before. We pursued him in quick time through the counties of Shelby, Knox, Scotland, Schuyler and Adair, when Col. McNeil attacked and completely routed him at Kirksville. Nothing occurred on our rout which would interest your readers, until we arrived at the little town of Newark, where we came up with Col. McNeil's forces, which were also on the pursuit of Porter. Here we learned that Porter had surprised the place the day before, capturing a company of the 11th Regiment M.S.M., with all their horses and equipments after a most gallant and determined effort to defend themselves against more than ten times their number. We did not learn all the casualties but the best information gave us four killed and five wounded on our side, while eight of the rebels were buried on the ground after they had carried away most of their dead and most of their wounded. Our boys were released on parole soon after being captured. Great credit is given them in resisting so long such a superior force. On leaving this place we divided into two columns. The Tenth being used as the flanking column, while the other column under Col. McNeil followed closely on Porter's Trail, often firing into his rear guard. He came upon him on the Eastern side of Kirksville where Porter had concluded to give battle. Twenty of Merrill's horse were ordered to charge and ascertain the exact position of the rebels, which they executed with great activity. A few rounds of the artillery soon made them fall back into the town, where they sought the houses for shelter. The engagement soon became general in every part of the town. The rebels poured their volleys of shot and balls among us from windows and cupolas like hail. But they could not long stand our artillery which was making sad havoc among them with grape and shell. They broke for the timber west of town where they scattered and skedaddled in every direction. Many articles were picked up the next day by our boys which were left in their flight. Arms, clothing and everything that would impede their progress were left on the ground. Our loss was only five killed, and twenty-five wounded, while the enemy's would exceed one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

We have but little idea of Porter's whereabouts at this time. When last we heard from him, he was beyond the Chariton recruiting his crippled forces. We are now on pursuit of Poindexter, who is reported to head a band of guerrillas 1,000 strong, near Roanoke, Howard county. Should we overtake him, I think we will remind him of Silver Creek again.

[signed,] COMPANY E [Tenth MSM Cavalry]

From "Chronicles of the Civil War in Monroe County" by C.M. Farthing, pp. 90-91--

The Battle of Kirksville

By Jennifer Noyes

On a hot August day in 1862, a group of 500 Confederate sympathizers galloped into the streets of Kirksville, Mo., a village of about 700. At the head of the band was an Adair County farmer, Captain Tice Cain, a successful Confederate recruiter in northeast Missouri. The occupation of Kirksville was an easy task for the Confederates because the detachment of Union soldiers in Kirksville had been called to Macon. Upon arriving and taking over the town, Cain sent word to Colonel Joseph Porter, a Confederate recruiter in Missouri, that he was occupying Kirksville and that he should join him there.

The Civil War in Missouri was a turbulent time. Because it was a border state, Missouri was torn between the Loyalty and the Rebellion. As a result, Missourians saw a lot of action and recruiting campaigns were strong in the state with numerous clashes between the rival bands.

Adair County was no exception. Although Union sympathy was strong, there were also Confederate sympathizers in the county. It was almost completely surrounded by Confederate counties, the only exception being Putnam County.

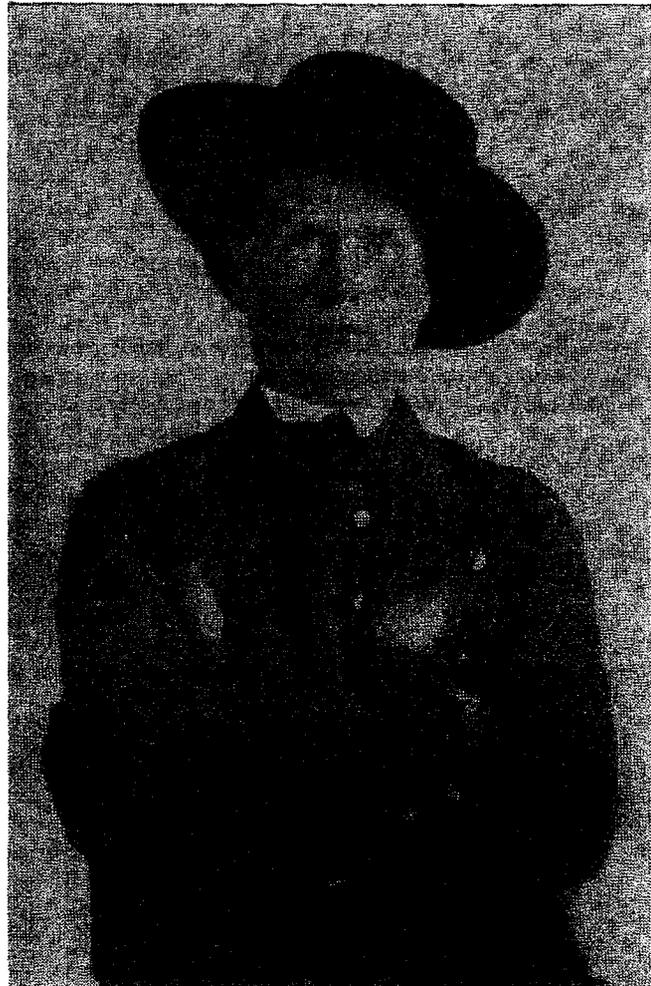
Both groups held mass demonstrations in Kirksville which included speeches. In May and June of 1861, E. M. C. Morelock, the editor of the Kirksville Weekly Democrat, was one of the organizers of the Confederate companies in Adair County. When a section of the Third Iowa Regiment entered Kirksville, Morelock left town and the regiment took over the paper. August 23, 1861, the Iowa soldiers put out a special edition in which they dared Morelock to return and continue publishing the Democrat. Morelock did not return and Kirksville was left without a paper until 1864.

There were several home guards organized in the summer of 1861. The Adair County Home Guard Company Infantry was organized in August to guard the fords of the Chariton River and it saw duty at Hartford, Putnam County. This unit was disbanded in October 1861. The Adair County Home Guard Company Mounted Infantry was formed in May 1861. This company saw duty in Adair, Shelby, Monroe, Mercer,

Marion, Linn, Livingstone, Caldwell, Clinton and Clay Counties. In August 1861 they joined the Third Iowa Infantry in pursuit of Colonel Green, a Confederate recruiting officer. August 19, 1861, a squad of men from the Home Guard Company under Corporal Hervey Dix stopped at a farm 10 miles northeast of Kirksville. There they were attacked by a company of Confederate scouts under Captain Bob Hagar. The first blood was shed in Adair County when Hagar shot and killed Corporal Dix.

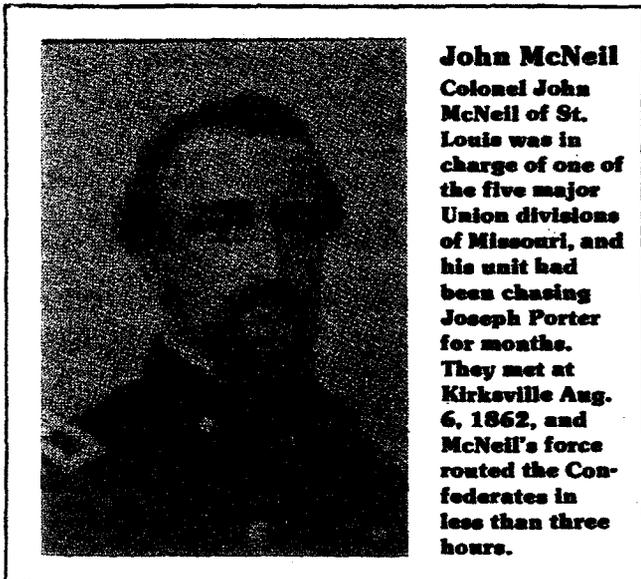
The Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6-8, 1862, marked a turning point in Missouri history. Confederate General Sterling Price's defeat at Pea Ridge ended the possibility of Missouri joining the Confederacy by military force. Therefore, guerilla bands were organized in Missouri to recruit and hinder federal forces wherever possible.

One of the most successful recruiters in northeast Missouri was Colonel Joseph Porter, who had been with Price at Pea



Tice Cain

Captain Mathias (Tice) Cain was an interesting and mysterious character. According to Mrs. Kenneth Swann, a descendant of Cain, he disappeared during the Battle of Kirksville and his family never heard from him again.



John McNeil

Colonel John McNeil of St. Louis was in charge of one of the five major Union divisions of Missouri, and his unit had been chasing Joseph Porter for months. They met at Kirksville Aug. 6, 1862, and McNeil's force routed the Confederates in less than three hours.

Ridge. He and his company were involved in skirmishes in several places in northeast Missouri. After receiving the message from Captain Cain, Porter made his way toward Kirksville. He had been pursued since July by a Union force under Colonel John McNeil and the chase continued to Kirksville.

Porter's decision to meet McNeil at Kirksville could have been a crucial mistake. According to Joseph A. Mudd's book, "With Porter in North Missouri," Comrade J. T. Wallace of Oakland, Calif., said about Porter's decision to take a stand at Kirksville, "I think it was unfortunate that he chose to fight in a town where, on the high open ground, the enemy with their artillery and their long range guns had all the advantage. If he had gone on to the breaks of the Chariton we, with our inferior arms, would have had nearly an equal chance."

Upon arriving in Kirksville around 8 o'clock on the morning of August 6, 1862, Porter deployed some men from his combined force of 2,200 to positions in the courthouse. Anticipating an attack from the north and east, Porter ordered men to take up positions behind houses in the northeast side of town, and along a rail fence that ran west of the square. Most of the 2,200 men were inexperienced and without arms so they were sent to the woods west of town.

McNeil's force of 1,000 men and five cannons approached Kirksville from the northeast about 10 o'clock the same morning. Of the 1,000 men only 500 would actually fight in the battle. They set up headquarters in the Cumberland Academy building located where Memorial Park now stands. McNeil's men were drawn up in a line from their headquarters to the present site of Washington School.

When the Union preparations were completed around 11 o'clock, the next problem was to discover where the enemy was hiding. Nine men volunteered to ride into town and circle the square to find the position of the Confederates. They drew fire from the northeast part of the square. Therefore the federals then knew where to aim their cannons.

The federals advanced fighting from house to house. They closed in around the town forcing the Confederates to flee toward the Chariton River. Porter and perhaps 20 men escaped by heading toward the river. Within three hours the Confederates were routed.

The Confederate losses were much greater than the Federals'. One hundred fifty Confederate men were killed and 300 to 400 wounded. Only six Federal soldiers were killed and 32 wounded. The Union wounded were taken to hospitals that were set up in the Cumberland Academy building and in a home just outside of town called the



SHAM BATTLE

Kirksville artist John W. Tinsman made this lithograph of an 1880 Sham Battle commemorating the Battle of

Kirksville that took place August 6, 1862. (Lithograph courtesy of Mabel Willbanks)

Parcell's Place. The Confederate wounded were placed in a hospital set up in the Ivie Hotel, which stood where the J. C. Penney store stands, and in a church south of the square.

After the battle McNeil and his men began interrogating the prisoners. Fifteen of the 47 captives had been paroled. This meant they had already been prisoners once and had taken an oath not to fight against the Union again. Since they had violated their oath, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out by a firing squad at the future site of the Wabash Railway Station.

After the war a monument was erected by the GAR to mark the grave in Forest-Llewellyn Cemetery of 26 Confederates killed in the Battle of Kirksville and buried in a mass grave. Memorial Park in part also commemorates the battle.

Although the Battle of Kirksville was not a major battle (in fact it was only a skirmish), it was significant in two ways.

First, it showed the splitting of families that was found in Missouri during this time. Mrs. Mabel Willbanks said in reference to her grandfather, "He (Enoch Rinehart) was in the Battle of Kirksville and fought on the northern side and his two brothers fought on the other side." There was also a man by the name of Lycurgus Bozarth from Adair County who was killed in the Battle of Kirksville. He had fought on the southern side while his family were Union sympathizers.

Second, the Battle of Kirksville marked the end of Confederate recruiting efforts in Northeast Missouri.

The skirmishes connected with the pursuit and overthrow of Colonel Porter were the most important of the encounters between the state militia and the Confederate guerillas.

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Enoch Rinehart
(Courtesy of
Mrs. Mabel
Willbanks)



This monument was erected in Forest-Llewellyn Cemetery to mark the mass grave of 26 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Kirksville in 1862. The left photo shows the monument as it appears now, with the stone ball on top missing, while the above photo was taken in the 1950s as part of a project for Mrs. Jean Hanks' English class.

From all the tidbits of information that I have gathered, the following are the general events that led to Captain Mayne's death:

The battle was in the final stages. The Union had driven the Confederate advanced groups from their positions in the farms and fields around the town and the Rebel soldiers in town were evacuating. The Union troops were just appearing inside the town proper. The 3rd Iowa had forced their way through the buildings on the east side of the Square and went to the Courthouse to clear it if necessary. Captain Mayne and his Company entered the building to occupy it. As the courthouse had been shelled extensively, the only Rebels left inside were dead or wounded. Mayne led his men up the stairs to the second floor. A firefight broke out on the north side of the Square as the remaining Rebels were driven east. (The south side of the town had already been cleared by the time the 3rd Iowa entered the Square.) Mayne looked out a north window on the second floor to assess the situation. One of these last remaining Rebels caught sight of him and fired. The shot went through Mayne's neck and he fell down, dying very quickly.

As to Lycurgus Bozarth: He and several of his brothers, cousins and close friends had come from the west just that morning. They were a part of 'Cain's men' that came in that day to get signed up for the Confederacy and do battle with the Yankees. Out of the 15 men in this group, only 4 or 5 had weapons. (No description on what type of weapons.)

It was decided prior to the battle, that Porter's men would occupy the farms and fields just on the outside of town. It is known that one of Cain's men (another group that came from the north that morning) was positioned just to the north the courthouse in the town proper and thus it can be assumed that all of Cain's men were either inside the town or along the rail fence to the west of town where the main Confederate force was stationed. (Hade Bozarth was in a ditch that was struck by a cannonball and he left the battle. As he had no problem leaving, he was probably on the west side of town and his relatives were probably nearby. Lycurgus Bozarth was probably shot by a member of the Union 11th Missouri State Militia Cavalry that circled around from the north and attacked the Confederates at the rail fence. I have no specifics in regard to his wound or where he was located, just speculation.)

The Rebel with the repeating rifle was on the outskirts of town, and therefore probably a Porter recruit. Due to the inferred location of Cain's men, I do not think that the soldier with the repeating rifle was Lycurgus Bozarth. The man that killed Captain Mayne was one of the last of the Rebels soldiers that was trying to make it out of town. The man with the repeating rifle was killed earlier in the battle and thus could not have shot Mayne. (Bozarth lived a couple of days before dying.) It is possible that Bozarth was part of the last fleeing Confederates that shot Mayne, but I doubt that also as the Union forces were pretty harsh on the last group of Rebels and I doubt if any of them survived. (Several of the Bozath group signed up in the Union forces a couple of years later, due to the Federals having control over North Missouri.)

Your insight into Lycurgus Bozarth is a very logical one, but due to all the mechanics of the troop movements, I do not think he was the one that shot Mayne. (Of course, I could be wrong.) As there were 100 Confederates killed (give or take a bunch as no definitive number has been found) and scores were wounded, I doubt that the individual that actually killed Mayne will never be known. There is not enough specific information in regard to the actual placement of the specific Rebels on the field to know where each man stood. There are a couple of isolated mentions of a certain person standing where, but they are few and far between. (I have not found anyone who takes credit for shooting Mayne, but one person does take credit for wounding McNeil.)

Hopefully, I will have my book about the battle completed this summer and you can get a better feel of the events leading up to Mayne's death.

Any other questions let me know, or if you come across any information (no matter how trivial or unsubstantiated), please pass it on.

Craig Asbury Missouri

The Fallen Union Identified

By D. Craig Asbury – August 6, 2002

According to the Official Records, the casualty list for the wounded and dead was lost. The only soldier to die at the Battle of Kirksville that is mentioned by name in the Official Records was Captain Emanuel Mayne, of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, Co. G.

The History of Shelby County lists: Emanuel Mayne, Captain, 3rd Iowa Cavalry Co. G; A. H. Wagoner, Private, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C; Mathias Olstein, Private, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C; Sylvester Witham, Private, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C; William Bush, Sergeant, 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. B, and H. H. Moore, Private, 1st MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. E.

Of the above listed soldiers, Captain Emanuel Mayne's death on the battlefield has been documented. It was found that A. H. Wagoner was indeed wounded during the battle but 'completely recovered'. A Christopher Wagoner was wounded during the battle and was discharged on January 26, 1863 due to these wounds. Mathew Itstein (incorrectly listed as Mathias Olstein) and Sylvester Witham were privates of the 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C.; William Bush was a sergeant of the 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. B, and these men were killed in the battle on August 6, 1862. There was a Henry Moore of the 1st MO Cavalry, but he deserted on June 13, 1862 (2 months before the battle), and a Henry Moore of the 2nd MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. C was wounded at the battle, but was discharged on October 21, 1862, due to these wounds.

Itstein and Witham both signed up for duty at Cincinnati, OH on August 6, 1861. Exactly one year later, they both were killed at Kirksville. Bush was 44 years old, married and from the Columbia, MO area. He left several children. Itstein was 33 years old and Witham was 26 years old - both were single.

After the war, the Federal government set up a nationwide reburial commitment where Union soldiers were removed from known battlefield gravesites and interred at a National Cemetery. Sometime between March 24, 1868 and May 15, 1868, eight Union soldiers were removed from their gravesites on William Parcell's lot in Kirksville, MO and interred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery at St. Louis, MO. These soldiers were identified as: Robert Swaggert, 11th MO State Militia, Co D (grave #1); William Bush, Sergeant, 9th MO State Militia, Co. B (grave #2); UNKNOWN (grave #3); M. D. Stein, 9th MO State Militia (grave #4); W. S. (grave #5); William Asbury, Corporal, 9th MO State Militia. Co. A (grave #6); UNKNOWN (grave #7); UNKNOWN (grave #8).

From this reburial list, it was found that Robert Swaggert is actually Robert Sheikert, a private of the 11th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. D that died on August 26, 1862 from typhoid in Kirksville. Bush, Itstein (listed as M. D. Stein) and Witham (listed as W. S.) are previously identified. William W. Asbury, a private for the 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co A, died on August 19, 1862 from wounds received.

Asbury's wife (Sarah Bailey Asbury) traveled to Kirksville from her home in Howard County, MO to tend her husband. Asbury's father, Thomas Asbury, was in the same company, but it is not known if he was at the battle. Asbury was 23 years old and left two small sons.

Exhaustive research into the various company muster rolls and individual muster rolls identify ten known Union soldiers that died due to the Battle of Kirksville and Sheikert that died from disease. The final five soldiers not yet identified were: Jacob Huber, a private with the 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. E, who died on the battlefield; James Perkins, a private with the 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. A, who died on August 8, 1862; Isaac Mead, a corporal with the 1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Co. L who died on August 15, 1862; William Ferguson, a private with the 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. A, who died on August 23, 1862 and Henry Cookwell, a

Private with the 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C, who died on September 9, 1862. These soldiers died from wounds received in the battle.

James Perkins' father, Michael Perkins was in the same unit as James and was at his side when he died, sometime either late night August 7 or early morning August 8, 1862. James Perkins was 20 years old and unmarried.

Jacob Huber's wife wrote several letters to the Federal government asking for assistance after her husband's death. She mentions where she is a native of Germany, and has 'urged many young men to come over and fight for our free institutions.....I am now a widow, solitary and alone in this country.' Huber was 32 years old.

In a letter from Dr. E. L. Dickinson, surgeon for the 2nd MO State Militia Cavalry stated that William Ferguson was 'one of the ten that made the initial reconnaissance' (the group that made the gallant ride into the town). It is speculated that Cookwell, Itstein and Witham were also members of this group. Ten men set off on the mission and two were shot down and two seriously wounded. Eight total completed the ride. This might explain the varying accounts of the number of soldiers involved with this. Ferguson was 22 years old and married and Cookwell was 28 years old and single.

In 1868, the reburial team reburied eight soldiers from Parcell's lot. It has been found that Captain Mayne's family was granted permission to remove his remains and transport them to his hometown a few days after the battle. On August 20, 1862, Lt. Leroy Mayne (Captain Mayne's son) in St. Louis, received orders to accompany his father's remains to Iowa. Five soldiers died on the battlefield as stated in the Official Reports (Mayne, Bush, Huber, Itstein and Witham – graves #1 through 5). Perkins died two days later, but his burial location had not been identified. Mead, who died on August 15 and his burial location has not been found. Asbury died on August 19 (grave #6). Ferguson died 4 days later (grave #7) on August 23. Sometime between August 23 and August 26, Lt. Leroy Mayne arrived in Kirksville and claimed Captain Mayne's remains. Sheikert died from typhoid on August 26 and was buried in Mayne's grave (grave #1). Cookwell died on September 9 (grave #8).

Here is the list of the 10 Union Soldiers known to have been killed or died from their wounds at the Battle of Kirksville:

- Captain Emanuel Mayne, of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, was killed on August 6, 1862 and is buried at his hometown of Keosauqua, Iowa.
- The following with interment numbers, are buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, St. Louis, MO.
- Sergeant William Bush, of the 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. B, was killed on August 6, 1862 and is buried under his correct name, interment number 4,129.
 - Private Jacob Huber, 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. E, was killed on August 6, 1862 and is buried as an UNKNOWN, interment number 4,128
 - Private Sylvester Witham, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co C, was killed on August 6, 1862 and is buried as W. S. interment number 4,127.
 - Private Mathew Itstein, 2nd MO State Cavalry, Co. C, was killed on August 6, 1862 and is buried under the name of M. D. Stein, interment number 4,126.
 - Private James Perkins, 9th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. A, died on August 8, 1862 and his final resting place is unknown.
 - Corporal Isaac Mead, 1st MO State Militia Cavalry, Co.L, died on August 15, 1862 and his final resting place is unknown
 - Private William Asbury, 9th MO State Militia, Co. A, died on August 19, 1862 from his wounds and is buried under his name (rank incorrectly given as Corporal), interment number 4,125.
 - Private William Ferguson, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. A, died on August 23, 1862 and is buried as an UNKNOWN, interment number 4,124
 - Private Henry Cookwell, 2nd MO Cavalry, Co. C, died on September 9, 1862 and is buried as an UNKNOWN, interment number 4,123

(For the sake of historic information, Private Robert Sheikert, 11th MO State Militia Cavalry, Co. D, died on August 26, 1862 from typhoid and is buried under the name of Robert Swaggert, disinterment number 4,130.)

It is not known, at this time, if any other Union soldier died due to this battle, but these ten men have been documented and identified.



This picture is a copy of a daguerreotype photograph of Emanuel Mayne, and was taken in 1861 just prior to his departure for active duty in the Civil War. He was a Captain in command of Company G. of the 3rd Regiment of Iowa Cavalry and he was the senior Captain of the Regiment. Captain Mayne was killed in the battle of Kirksville, Missouri, on August 6, 1862. His body was returned to his home in Keosauqua, IA by his son Lt. Lee Roy Mayne under Special Order # 83, issued by the Adjutant General's office, District of Missouri signed on August 20th. Funeral services were held September 2nd with burial in the Purdom Cemetery next to his wife, Grace Magruder. In this picture, Emanuel is wearing the shako style hat, popular in the U.S. Army from the Mexican War, (1846-1848) until the beginning of the Civil War.

Lt. Lee Roy Mayne subsequently died on April 9th, 1863 near Cairo Illinois while serving as Adjutant of Company C, 1st Batt'n Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

THIRD REGIMENT.

(This regiment was organized at Keokuk, Iowa, from August 30 to September 14, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until August 9, 1865, when it was mustered out.)

Colonel.

John W. Noble 27 June, 64
(*Brevet Brig. Gen.* 13 March, 1865.)

Lieutenant Colonel.

Benjamin S. Jones 1 Dec., 64

Majors.

Peter H. Walker 25 Dec., 64
Cornelius A. Stanton 25 Dec.,

Captains.

Benjamin F. Crail 1 Apr., 62
John D. Brown 13 Apr., 64
George W. Johnson 23 May,
Thomas C. Gilpin 3 Oct.,
(*Brevet Major* 1 April, 1865.)
Newton C. Honnold 19 Oct.,
William G. Wilson 1 Dec.,
Glenn Lowe 1 Jan., 65
James R. Grousebeck 22 Feb.,
Franz W. Arnim 22 Feb.,
John S. Stidger, a. s. m.

First Lieutenants.

Theodore D. Johnson, *R. Q. M.* 31 Dec., 62
(*Brevet Captain* 13 March, 1865.)
Thomas H. Brown, *R. C. S.* 1 Jan., 64
(*Brevet Captain* 13 March, 1865.)
Aaron H. Gage 4 Dec.,
George W. Stamm 6 Dec.,
Charles B. Leach 20 Dec.,
James C. Williams 4 Feb., 65
Daniel Bradbury 16 Feb.,
Alfred Roberts 16 Feb.,
Samuel A. Young 22 Feb.,
John J. Veatch 22 Feb.,
Marshall S. Crawford 15 June,
John S. Morgan 17 June,
John C. Gammill, a. s. m.

Second Lieutenants.

Josephus Miller 1 Nov., 64
William E. Ferker 6 Dec.,
Newton Battin 7 Dec.,
John F. Watkins 21 Dec.,
Edward Mudgett 4 Feb., 65
Erasmus W. Tatlock 16 Feb.,
Charles W. Taylor 16 Feb.,
William Wycoff 22 Feb.,
Benjamin B. Pearey 18 June,
Richard Gaines 1 July,
William A. Wright, a. s. m.

CASUALTIES.

Promoted, (6.)

Colonel Cyrus Bussey, April 11, 1864, to Brigadier General.
Major George Curkendall, July 15, 1865, to Lieut. Colonel 138th U. S. C. T.
Captain John A. Pickler, July 1, 1865, to Major 138th U. S. C. T.
Assistant Surgeon William L. Orr, December 1, 1862, to Surgeon 21st regiment Iowa infantry.
Assistant Surgeon Franklin W. Warford, January 27, 1864, to Surgeon 4th regiment Arkansas cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Maxwell, July 1, 1865, to Surgeon 136th U. S. C. T.

Resigned, (42.)

Colonel Henry C. Caldwell, June 25, 1864.
Lieut. Colonel Henry H. Trimble, September 4, 1862.
Lieut. Colonel George Duffield, September 20, 1864.
Major Carlton H. Perry, November 18, 1862.
Major Oliver H. P. Scott, August 3, 1863.
Major Gilman C. Mudgett, August 13, 1864.
Major John C. McCrary, January 4, 1865.
Captain John W. Warner, February 6, 1862.
Captain William Van Benthusen, March 24, 1862.
Captain Andrew M. Robinson, March 31, 1862.
Captain Jesse Hughes, November 12, 1862.
Captain Israel Anderson, April 4, 1863.
Captain Norman W. Cook, June 14, 1863.
Captain Edward F. Horton, June 19, 1863.
Captain Morris L. Baker, July 9, 1863.
Captain Martin Cherric, July 5, 1864.
Captain Horace A. Spencer, August 22, 1864.
Captain John Q. A. De Huff, September 26, 1864.
Captain James Hanlin, September 28, 1864.
Captain William Wilson, October 26, 1864.
Captain Samuel J. McKee, March 31, 1865.
First Lieut. Erie J. Leach, March 18, 1862.
First Lieut. James H. Easley, April 2, 1862.
First Lieut. Hiram H. Hand, *Batt. Q. M.*, April 30, 1862.
First Lieut. Ezra Fitch, May 1, 1862.
First Lieut. Enos T. Cole, *R. Q. M.*, July 25, 1862.
First Lieut. Thomas H. McDannal, August 5, 1862.
First Lieut. Hiram Barnes, March 7, 1863.
First Lieut. James M. Brown, April 5, 1863.
First Lieut. Horace D. B. Cutler, January 23, 1864.
First Lieut. Harvey H. Walker, July 11, 1864.
First Lieut. William C. Niblack, August 24, 1864.
First Lieut. Samuel L. Ward, September 20, 1864.
First Lieut. Robert F. Whiard, September 23, 1864.
First Lieut. Dudley E. Jones, December 9, 1864.
First Lieut. James Lynch, January 2, 1865.
Second Lieut. Jonathan Davenport, *Batt. Adj't*, November 30, 1861.
Second Lieut. Fleming Mize, November 30, 1861.
Second Lieut. Micajah Baker, February 3, 1862.
Second Lieut. David Letner, April 26, 1862.
Second Lieut. Francis Ross, February 14, 1863.
Chaplain Peori P. Ingalls, February 23, 1863.

Mustered out on expiration of term of service, (1.)

First Lieut. Cravin L. Hartman, May 20, 1865.

Discharged, (11.)

First Lieut. George W. Newell, April 22, 1864.
First Lieut. Edmund Duffield, May 15, 1865.

<i>Surgeon.</i>	First Lieut. Thomas S. Wright, <i>Adj't</i> , June 16, 1865.
George W. Carter 2 June, 63	First Lieut. Thomas H. Brown, <i>R. C. S.</i> , (Brevet Captain 13 March, 1865,) July 29, 1865.
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>	Second Lieut. George W. Newell, <i>Batt. Q. M.</i> , April 30, 1862. (Recommissioned as First Lieut. March 24, 1863.)
Samuel Whitten 20 Apr., 64	Second Lieut. Mitchell J. Brech, August 5, 1862.
<i>Chaplain.</i>	Second Lieut. Rufus L. Miller, <i>Batt. Adj't</i> , September 20, 1862.
James W. Latham 29 Oct., 64	Second Lieut. Horace D. B. Outler, <i>Batt. Adj't</i> , September 29, 1862. (Recommissioned as First Lieut. October 15, 1862.)
	Second Lieut. Glenn Lowe, <i>Batt. Adj't</i> , October 26, 1862. (Recommissioned as First Lieut. November 12, 1862.)
	Second Lieut. Reuben Delay, May 15, 1865.
	Surgeon David L. McGugin, April 17, 1863.
	<i>Died, (8.)</i>
	Major William C. Drake, October 24, 1862, at Corydon, Iowa.
	Captain Thomas J. Taylor, July 24, 1862.
	Captain Emanuel Mayne, killed in action at Kirksville, Mo., August 6, 1862.
	First Lieut. James H. Watts, November 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Osage, Mo.
	First Lieut. Thomas J. Miller, killed in action at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
	Second Lieut. David C. Pearcy, December 21, 1861.
	Second Lieut. Alvin H. Griswold, killed in action at Waddell's Farm, Ark., June 27, 1862.
	Chaplain Manasseh B. Wayman, July 2, 1864, of disease.
	<i>Missing, (1.)</i>
	Assistant Surgeon Christopher O. Biser, since February 23, 1862.
	<i>Dismissed, (1.)</i>
	Captain Jacob F. Miller, June 27, 1862.

List of battles, &c., in which this regiment participated, showing loss reported in each:

"WEST PLAINS," no loss. "PEA RIDGE," killed, E. M., 25; wounded, O. 1, E. M. 8; missing, E. M., 4. "SALEM," wounded, E. M., 1. "SYLAMORE," killed, E. M., 1. "FLORIDA," (May —, 1862,) wounded, E. M., 2. "WADDELL'S FARM," killed, O., 1. "BAYOU CACHE," no loss. "HILL'S PLANTATION," no loss. "FLORIDA," (July 22, 1862, Co. F.) wounded, E. M., 15. "BOLE'S FARM," no loss. "SANTA FE," (July 24 and 25, 1862,) killed, E. M., 2; wounded, E. M., 13. "BROWN'S SPRING," no loss. "MOORE'S MILLS," killed, E. M., 1; wounded, E. M., 17. "KIRKSVILLE," killed, O., 1; wounded, O., 3. "LA GRANGE," (Nov. 1, 1862,) wounded, E. M., 1. "OAKLAND," no loss. "HARTSVILLE," missing, O. 1, E. M. 4. "WOOD CREEK," no loss. "LA GRANGE," (May 1, 1863,) killed, E. M., 3; wounded, O. 1, E. M. 8; missing, E. M., 30. "HELENA," wounded, E. M., 2; missing, E. M., 2. "SIEGE OF VICKSBURG," no loss. "CLINTON," no loss. "JACKSON," wounded, E. M., 1. "CANTON," (July 11, 1863,) no loss. "CANTON," (July 16, 1863,) no loss. "COLD WATER," wounded, E. M., 4. "LITTLE ROCK," no loss. "PRINCETON," no loss. "PINE BLUFF," missing, E. M., 2. "WITTSBURG," no loss. "RIPLEY," (June 7, 1864,) killed, E. M., 1; wounded, E. M., 1. "CORINTH," no loss. "GUNTOWN," killed, E. M., 1; wounded, E. M., 3; missing, E. M., 2. "RIPLEY," (June 11, 1864,) killed, E. M., 2; wounded, E. M., 7; missing, O. 2, E. M. 35. "TUPELO," killed, E. M., 1; wounded, E. M., 7; missing, E. M., 1. "ELLISTOWN," no loss. "HOLLY SPRINGS," wounded, E. M., 1. "TALLAHATCHIE RIVER," no loss. "MEMPHIS," no loss. "HURRICANE CREEK," no loss. "LITTLE BLUE," no loss. "INDEPENDENCE," no loss. "BIG BLUE," wounded, E. M., 2; missing, E. M., 1. "LITTLE OSAGE," killed, E. M., 2; wounded, E. M., 5. "MINE CREEK," wounded, E. M., 2. "MONTEVALLO," killed, E. M., 1; wounded, O. 1, E. M. 2. "SIX MILE CREEK," wounded, E. M., 1. "BRENEZER CHURCH," wounded, E. M., 2. "PLANTERSVILLE," wounded, E. M., 1. "SELMA," no loss. "PIKE'S FERRY," no loss. "COLUMBUS," killed, O. 1, E. M. 3; wounded, E. M., 18; missing, E. M., 2.

Head Quarters
Camp Rankin
Sept-21st 1861

Genl G. M. Meade

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find a transfer of Lee Roy Mayne, my son, from 2nd Iowa Regt. Infantry to 3rd Iowa Cavalry Regt. now in Rendezvous at Hookah, he reported himself here on the 17th Sept. and was enrolled in Company G under my Command, in presenting the matter to Capt. Smith, Mustering Officer of this Station he required that the approval of the Commanding General should appear on the transfer, being perfectly satisfied with the transfer otherwise.

Some time since he volunteered, I raised a Company of Cavalry, and have been mustered into the service, of the U. S. during the war, Lee Roy has had a strong desire to be with his father, which is very natural, and from the peculiar nature of the case the commanding officer of his Comp^y & Regt. granted his request I hope you will obtain the proper approval of the transfer and return at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully
Yours

G. Mayne
Capt
Comp G. 3rd Regt Iowa
Cavalry

Head Quarters, Camp Rankin Sept. 21, 1861

Gen'l C. McKeever

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a transfer of Lee Roy Mayne, my son, from 2nd Iowa Regt. Infantry to 3rd Iowa Cavalry Regt. now in Rendezvous at Keokuk. He reported himself here on the 17th Sept. and was enrolled in Company G. under my Command, in presenting the matter to Capt. Smith, Mustering Officer of this Station, he required that the approval of the Commanding General should appear on the transfer, being perfectly satisfied with the transfer otherwise.

Some time Since he volunteered, I raised a Company of Cavalry, and have been mustered into the service of the US. during the War. Lee Roy has had a strong desire to be with his father which is very natural, and from the peculiar nature of the case, the commanding officer of his Company and Regt granted his request. I hope you will obtain the proper approval of the transfer and return at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully Yours,

S/ E. Mayne, Capt., Company G, 3rd Regt. Iowa Cavalry

Company G, 3rd Iowa Cavalry, 7 August, 1862

Promotions at Kirksville due to death of Capt. Emanuel Mayne

Capt. Emanuel Mayne, Age 56, Residence Keosauqua, nativity Ohio/Maryland

Apptd Capt. Aug. 26, 1861, mustered and commissioned Aug. 30, 1861, killed in action at battle of Kirksville, Mo., Aug. 6, 1862.

Major John C. McCrary, (veteran) Age 44, Residence Keosauqua, nativity Indiana

Apptd First Lieutenant Aug. 26, 1861, mustered Aug. 30, 1861, Promoted Captain Aug. 7, 1862

Re-enlisted and re-mustered Feb. 1, 1864, Promoted Major May 23, 1864, Resigned Jan. 25, 1865

Capt. John. S. Stidger, Age 28 (Veteran) Residence Keosauqua, nativity Ohio

Appointed 2nd lieut. Aug. 26, 1861, mustered Aug. 30, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 7, 1862,

Promoted Captain Aug 10, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1865 at Atlanta, GA

First Lieut. James H. Watts, Age 28, (Veteran) Residence Keosauqua, nativity Scotland

Enlisted as First Sgt. August 26, 1861, mustered Aug. 30, 1861 Promoted 2nd lieut. Aug. 7, 1862, Re-enlisted and Re mustered Feb. 1, 1864, Promoted 1st lieut. Aug. 10, 1864, wounded severely Oct. 22, 1864 near Independence, MO, died of wounds Nov. 5, 1864 at Leavenworth, Kan.

First Lieut. Chas. B. Leach, replaced 1st Lt. James H. Watts above

Enlisted as Sgt.. Aug. 26, 1861, prmtd. 2nd lieut. Aug. 10, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 5, 1864.

Lt. Leroy Mayne, Age 25, Residence Keosauqua, nativity Ohio

Enlisted Sept. 30 1861 Co. F, 2nd Vol Iowa Inf., mustered Sept. 30, 1861, Capt. Mayne had requested his son be transferred to Co. G. Cav which was approved but not completed at the time of his Kirksville death. Lt. Mayne was then discharged for promotion as 2nd Lt. (Cavalry) in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, March 30, 1863, mustering into the MMB at St Louis, MO. DOD 8 April 1863 while moored near New Madrid, MO on the BALTIC

795
Miss. Marine Brigade
1st Batt ^{Cad} Regt. Inf. Vols. Co. 6

Wayne LeRoy
Rank ^{1st} Lt. Age
Captain ^{Brown} Com'd'g.

Enlisted Jan 15 - 1863
Where Benton B. Mo.

Mustered in Jan 19 1863
Where Benton B. Mo.

Remarks ^{Downed at}
9-1863 in this river
above New Orleans.

Mustered out.....

Where.....

Form No. 241r, A. G. O., 1-28-10-64 M.
From rolls in Office of Auditor for War Dept. Form No., etc.

NEW
MADRID
MO.



Head Quarters, District of Missouri.

St. Louis, August 21, 1862

SPECIAL ORDERS, }

No. 80

III in Private See Roy Hayes
Comp. & 3rd Iowa Cavalry, is hereby detailed
to convey the body and effects of his
father, Capt. E. Hayes to Neosango, Mo.

BY ORDER OF BRIGADIER GENERAL SCHOFIELD,

C. M. Marsh

commanding Officer
Benton Barracks

Assistant Adjutant General

FUNERAL OF CAPT MAYNE—The funeral of Capt. Mayne took place on Tuesday last. The body reached here about 11 o'clock a. m. and was taken immediately to the M. E. Church, where it remained until between three and four o'clock. Appropriate services were had at the church, in which Rev. Joseph Gassner, Eld. Rowley, and Rev. J. Sands took part—the former delivering a short funeral discourse, after which the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member, took charge of the body, and it was interred in accordance with the usages of the Order. A large concourse of people from the town and surrounding country were in attendance.—[Kodsaugum Republican.]





Lot # 762

CIVIL WAR CDV OF 2ND IOWA INFANTRY SOLDIER,

fine image of a young lieutenant holding his broad brimmed hat with crossed sabers and M1850 foot officers sword on belt rig with eagle plate, penciled inscription on reverse reading LeRoy Mayne/Adj. in Marine Service./Loaned by/Mrs. J. Hoor. This is obviously not quite accurate as LeRoy wears a cavalry officers uniform. There was a Leroy Mayne from Keosauqua, Iowa, who enlisted in Company F, 2nd Iowa Infantry and transferred to Company G, 3rd Iowa Cavalry and this is certainly our man.

The 2nd Iowa Infantry were actively engaged at the following: Fort Donelson, 41 KIA and 157 wounded, Shiloh, 80 KIA and wounded, Corinth siege, 108 KIA and wounded, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea with several smaller battles in that campaign. Lot includes printed soldiers and unit histories from civilwardata.com. (EST \$150-\$200)

Condition: VG+.

□...Outside of Wilson's creek, Kirksville was the most desperate battle fought in Missouri during the war and the Monroe County men engaged say that but for a dispute between commanders the Rebels would have been victorious. Colonel McCulloch wanted to fall back to the woods beyond the town, where he thought new recruits with their shotguns and squirrel rifles would stand a better show against Springfield rifles with which the Federal forces were armed. Porter, with his characteristic foolhardiness, insisted on occupying the town itself, stationing his men by groups in the buildings that offered the best appearance of resistance. They were thus left at the mercy of a concentrated movement by the enemy, and the result was disastrous enough. Henry Sladek of Paris was a Union soldier with the Tenth Missouri Cavalry [10th MSM Cavalry], which at this time was brigaded with Merrill's Horse. He says the first act of the Federals was a very daring move by a detachment of Company K of his command, which, led by its captain, whose name was Rice, galloped through the town to draw the fire off and locate the Rebels. This was done, strange to say, without the loss of a man, and a section of Indiana battery [3rd Indiana Light Artillery], was called in to finish the work. In a log house at the outskirts of town, he says, a single Rebel with a repeating rifle held a battalion at bay until a cannon ball tore away the house and killed him. He had shot down five soldiers in succession, and when found by Lieutenant Sladek [Sladek was 1st sergeant at the time, later promoted to lieutenant] in a dying condition, with his side shot out and an arm gone, he said he had no negroes but had left a wife and two children at home. Like many another, he had been forced into the Confederate army by the oppression of Union troops and the contemptible espionage of self-seeking and malicious Union citizens in North Missouri. Sladek gave him water, threw a blanket over him and left him to die. In another building were sixteen men, all of whom were captured and subsequently shot by orders of McNeil. Among them was Colonel McCulloch, Porter, the incompetent escaping. These murderous violations, by regular officers, of every rule of civilized warfare, justified the deeds of the Missouri guerrillas. The only pity is that McNeil himself could not have been lined up and his drunken carcass shot full of holes....□

http://history-sites.com/cgi-bin/bbs53x/mocwmb/webbbs_config.pl?noframes;read=8056

Sunday, June 07, 2009 9:33:28 PM

LYCURGUS BOZARTH was born in 1832 in MO and died 6 August 1862 in Kirksville, Adair Co., MO. He was the son of Andrew Bozarth and his second wife, Catherine Loe. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan Bozarth, Sr. and Lucy Nancy Alexander. His maternal grandparents were James Loe and an as yet unidentified lady. (Source: 1850 Census of Adair Co., MO.) Lycurgus married Parmelia Palmatary on 5 August 1852 in Adair Co., MO. They were the parents of two known children: Lucy and Mary Elizabeth. (death reported as 9 July)

(He was WIA on 6 August 1862, lingered three days, died on 9 August, 1862)

WILLIAM McPHETRIDGE, Sr. was born 5 March 1813 in Grainger Co., TN and died 6 October 1878 in Adair Co., MO. He married Minerva Bozarth 7 September 1844 in Adair Co., MO.

According to the 1850 Census of Adair Co., he was the father of Elizabeth, John, Martha, Matthew, Allie/Ollie and Rachel from his first marriage to an unidentified lady. He married for a second time to Minerva and they were the parents of William McPhetridge, Jr.

GEORGE WHITFIELD RINGO was born 26 September 1830 in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN, the son of William Ringo and Eunice Clinton. George died 13 February 1895 in Ringo, Cooweescoowee, Indian Territory. He married Armilda Cleeton on 16 December 1853 in Sullivan Co., MO. They were the parents of the following children: Huldah Ann, William Preston, Joseph, Thirsa Ann, George Slack, Emma, Georgia Etta, Burt, Eva Irene, James Cleeton, Archie Richard, and John Wesley Ringo.

MILTON J. BOZARTH was born ca 1814 in Hardin Co., KY and died in 1864 in Liberty, Adair Co., MO. He was buried in the Ringo Point Cemetery in Liberty, Adair, MO. Milton was the son of Jonathan Bozarth, Sr. and Lucy Nancy Alexander (and brother of Lycurgus mentioned above). Milton married (1) to Julia Ann Summers on 11 May 1841 in MO. They were the parents of Lucy Ann, Alford Logan, Sarah Elizabeth, Madora, and Mary Bozarth. Milton married (2) Lucy J. Spivy on 5 September 1854 in Adair Co., MO. They were the parents of: Casius, Elnora Jane, and Saphronia Bozarth.

548

Body Guard
Fronto Regt. Inf. Vols. Co. B.

Shade M. Hy
Rank Capt. Age
Captain of Waterbury Com'd'g.

Enlisted Aug 20 1861
Where St Louis

Mustered in Aug 20 1861
Where St Louis

Remarks.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Mustered out Nov 30 1861
Where St Louis Mo

1236

3 Regt. Cav. S. M. Vols. Co. A

Name..... Slada: Henry.....

Rank..... Pvt..... Age **30**

Captain..... Johns..... Com'd'g.

Enlisted..... Feb. 1, 62.....

Where..... Louisiana, La.....

Mustered in..... Feb. 22, 62.....

Where..... Louisiana, La.....

Remarks..... 1. Sargt. May 6, 62.....

..... 1. Lieut. Feb. 10, 63.....

Mustered out..... Mar. 16, 65.....

Where.....

5974

(1970)

hair dark
eyes blue
long Lt
single
German -
Native of Germany
Resided in Louisiana, Pike Co
Mo at time of enl

hair dark
eyes ^{blue} ~~dark~~
single
comp Lt
native of
Germany
resided
~~resided~~
Louisiana
Pike Co (mo)

at time of
enlistment

Civil War Casualties

The Civil War influenced the history of the United States more indelibly than any other conflict before or since. Not until the end of the Vietnam War in 1973 did the combined total casualties in all American wars equal those of the Civil War.

Four years of bloodshed had a devastating impact on the 2.4 million troops who fought the major battles of Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, Spotsylvania, Atlanta and Nashville. Some 360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldiers -- three percent of the population -- died in the Civil War, one of the first industrial wars in history. Total southern capital declined 46 percent, while northern capital rose 50 percent.

In 1865, the reunited nation turned its attention to strengthening the federal government, the reconstruction of the South, and the enactment of laws abolishing slavery throughout the United States. The Civil War was a necessary war, fought at terrible cost to free the slaves and preserve the union.

202 MORTALITY OF THE WAR IN THE UNION ARMY.

States.	Killed or died of Wounds.	Died of disease.	Aggregate.
Maine,.....	2,871	5,311	8,182
New Hampshire,.....	1,661	2,330	4,001
Vermont,.....	1,902	2,992	4,894
Massachusetts,.....	6,029	3,904	13,933
Rhode Island,.....	476	1,078	1,554
Connecticut,.....	1,962	3,369	5,331
New York,.....	14,443	17,407	31,850
New Jersey,.....	1,694	2,960	4,654
Pennsylvania,.....	10,284	11,000	21,284
Delaware,.....	310	214	524
Maryland,.....	716	863	1,579
District of Columbia,.....	55	244	299
Ohio,.....	11,237	14,398	25,635
Indiana,.....	5,617	13,892	19,509
Illinois,.....	8,908	19,924	28,832
Michigan,.....	3,927	8,490	12,417
Wisconsin,.....	3,216	6,926	10,142
Minnesota,.....	608	1,476	2,084
Iowa,.....	2,444	8,613	11,057
Kansas,.....	1,226	2,134	3,360
California,.....	92	299	391
West Virginia,.....	1,218	1,812	3,030
Kentucky,.....	1,684	3,245	4,929
Missouri,.....	2,363	7,216	9,579
Tennessee,.....	2,222	2,123	4,345
Mississippi,.....	63	69	132
Alabama,.....	63	220	283
Florida,.....	169	102	271
Texas,.....	33	278	311
North Carolina,.....	54	249	303
Louisiana,.....	222	769	991
Arkansas,.....	354	545	899
Nevada,.....	10	225	235
Oregon,.....	67	627	694
Colorado,.....	108	207	315
Indian Territory,.....	374	416	790
Washington Territory,.....	20	167	187
Dakota Territory,.....	—	10	10
Nebraska Territory,.....	14	128	142
New Mexico Territory,.....	23	160	183
U. S. V. (Penitent Rebels),.....	14	352	366
Hancock's Corps of Veterans,.....	9	406	415
Mississippi Marine Brigade,.....	246	185	431
Veteran Reserve Corps,.....	114	1,280	1,394
Regular Army,.....	2,047	2,832	4,879
Colored Troops,.....	2,097	26,801	28,898
Total,.....	96,089	184,381	280,470

War of Attrition

The timidity and caution of opposing commanders enabled Lee to bring his battered army back to Virginia on these occasions. But thereafter, Confederate armies were too weak for effective employment of an offensive-defensive strategy, though John B. Hood tried it once more with the Army of Tennessee in November 1864—with disastrous results. The virtual destruction of Hood's army in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville seemed to confirm the necessity for a less aggressive strategy that would minimize one's own casualties and maximize the enemy's. This was a strategy of attrition, which became the principal Confederate strategy in 1864. In Virginia and Georgia, Lee and Joseph Johnston stood on the entrenched defensive, forcing enemy armies to attack or carry out difficult flanking maneuvers, trading space for time in the hope that high Union casualties and prolonged stalemate would convince the Northern people to give up the attempt to conquer the South because the human and material cost was too high. It almost worked, owing to tactical changes introduced by rifled weapons and trenches.

The Confederate strategy of attrition was a matter of tactics as well. In the military campaigns of 1864 the opposing armies seldom lost contact with each other. Fighting or maneuvering in the presence of the enemy was almost continuous, merging battlefield operations (tactics) with campaign maneuvers (strategy). The Napoleonic tactics taught in American military schools and employed in the Mexican War were becoming obsolete in the age of rifled muskets and artillery. These tactics involved close-order assaults by troops bunched in lines of two or three ranks or in dense columns in order to mass firepower and impact. This worked reasonably well in the era of the muzzle-loading, smoothbore musket and bayonet. The effective (i.e., accurate) range of the smoothbore musket was at most a hundred yards, and a good soldier could get off two shots a minute. Heavy close-order assaults often succeeded because of the short range of defensive fire before attackers reached the defenders' line. But the development of rifled muskets in the 1850s increased the effective firing range of an infantryman to four or five hundred yards, and the range of an expert sharpshooter to nearly twice as far. This vastly strengthened the defense against close-order assaults. Civil War soldiers by 1863 also learned to entrench whenever they came into contact with the enemy because of the added protection this provided against long-range rifled muskets and rifled artillery. Old-fashioned cavalry charges became suicidal because enemy fire could cut down men and horses long before the shock of their charge could break a defensive line. The Civil War thus produced the evolution of dismounted cavalry tactics, as well as looser infantry assault tactics, which amounted to large-scale skirmishing, flank attacks, and the like. Although commanders on both sides continued to order close-order assaults until virtually the end of the war, thus providing an example of how tactics lagged behind technology, these assaults became increasingly suicidal, especially for Union attackers running up against Confederate trenches, which by 1864 were almost as elaborate as those on the western front in World War I.

Paddy Griffith, *Rally Once Again: Battle Tactics of the American Civil War* (1989);

T. Harry Williams, *Lincoln and His Generals* (1952).

James M. McPherson

OFFICIAL ARMY RECORDS 1861

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., May 17, 1861.

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D.C.

SIR: I deem it of the highest importance that 10,000 stand of arms be placed at my disposal at the earliest moment possible for issue to reliable Union men in Missouri. Loyal men are now being driven from the State by the secessionists. Calls are constantly made upon me by Union men for arms, that they may be enabled to defend themselves.

I also earnestly advise that Iowa be called upon to furnish at least 6,000 men for the war and Minnesota 3,000, and that this force be placed at my disposal for operations in Missouri, should it be required for the purpose.

Please answer by telegraph.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,
Commanding Department of the West, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: The President observes with concern that, notwithstanding the pledge of the State authorities to co-operate in preserving peace in Missouri, loyal citizens in great numbers continue to be driven from their homes. It is immaterial whether these outrages continue from inability or indisposition on the part of the State authorities to prevent them. It is enough that they continue to devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them summarily by the force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois. The professions of loyalty to the Union by the State authorities of Missouri are not to be relied upon. They have already falsified their professions too often, and are too far committed to secession to be entitled to your confidence, and you can only be sure of their desisting from their wicked purposes when it is out of their power to prosecute them. You will therefore be unceasingly watchful of their movements, and not permit the clamors of their partisans and opponents of the wise measures already taken to prevent you from checking every movement against the Government, however disguised, under the pretended State authority. The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is apparent that a movement, whether by color of State authority or not, is hostile, you will not hesitate to put it down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.
BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 18, 1861.

Civil War Weapons

Civil War Weapons term papers report that the Civil War "took place at a particularly interesting period in the history of weapon development." The most obvious determining factor in the production of weapons provisions during the Civil War was the fact that the Industrial base laid north of the Mason-Dixon line. Only the Cumberland Iron Works in Nashville, and the famous Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, Virginia, can be called the South's greatest industrial manufacturing centers. However, "this fundamental economic fact was overlooked by most people at the start of the war since, like all contestants in all wars, they were quite convinced that right would prevail and their side would win in a matter of weeks." Once the initial bloom of élan wore off, and the war's duration became appreciated, did the South endeavor to make up for their manufacturing gap. However, as will be seen, several technological innovations, especially in naval arms, came out of the Confederacy.

And while the North could consistently rely on the New England industrial base, army bureaucracy often stood in the way of President Lincoln's desire to see that his troops had the best and most up-to-date arms. His chief of ordinance, James W. Ripley, who objected to every new idea and referred each new technology to a board of inquiry, where the idea was quickly and quietly killed, chiefly hampered Lincoln. The President was in favor of any new idea that promised to end the war. He soon accumulated a treasure of models of proposed new weapons, occasionally trying them out on the White House lawn, but usually traveling to the Washington Navy Yard for demonstrations (about once a week). In contrast, Ripley (born 1794) opposed the breech-loading rifle, the repeating rifle, the "coffee-mill gun" (a precursor to the machine gun), and most nearly every other military innovation.

Firearms had been first developed in the 15th century and had changed little through the Napoleonic Era. During the 1840s, the percussion cap gained popularity, making flintlocks obsolete. The next decade witnessed experimental work in artillery and firearms, especially small arms. Between 1836 and 1857, Samuel Colt held a virtual monopoly on the manufacture of pistols with mechanically-rotated cylinders in the United States. When his patent expired in 1857, the Smith & Wesson company stepped in with a master patent covering the manufacture of revolvers with bored-through chambers, providing them with a monopoly on breech-loading cartridge-firing revolvers. However, Smith & Wesson revolvers were of small caliber (usually .22) and generally worthless in combat.

Many of the old settlers of Missouri were of the lawless element, shiftless, and lazy, of the ignorant class. All those Missourians who were under General Kearney of the Army of the West couldn't write their name. Some had come west to the edge of civilization to escape punishment of the law because of crimes and should an officer come after them, it was a simple matter to cross the border of the U.S. to safety. They were most upholders of slavery and because the Mormon people never believed in slavery it once again was an item of contention. They also became concerned because of the numbers of Mormons to appear on the scene and buying land. They became openly antagonistic about their politics and voting power. Consequently the Mormon people were bullied and mobbed, some were whipped with bull whips or cat o'nine tails and driven from their homes, homes too were pulled down or burned, animals and crops were destroyed.

Commentary from records of early Missouri History about 1830 or so

MISSOURI IN THE CIVIL WAR

Vol. 9, Chapter I

Confederate Military History

INTRODUCTORY--THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI TO THE UNION--THE BEGINNING OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH--THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE--THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL--NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES--THE NATIONAL ELECTION IN 1860--THE SOUTHERN ELEMENT DIVIDED--DANGEROUS POSITION OF THE STATE--NEW PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS--THE SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION.

TO understand correctly the popular feeling in Missouri at the beginning of the War between the States, it is necessary to look back more than a generation prior to that time. It may be said that the political contest between the North and the South began, or at least assumed definite form, with the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, and that the feeling of hostility in the North engendered by that contest, toward the State, has grown with the lapse of time to the present day. During the seventy odd years which have passed, the habit of misrepresenting the State and its people has become fixed and ineradicable.

In 1819 Missouri sought admission into the Union on terms entirely in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution and the precedents established in the admission of other States--Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi in the South, and Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the North--with the difference that the former recognized the institution of domestic slavery, and the latter did not. But in each instance the people of the State seeking admission had decided the question for themselves. The territorial laws of Missouri recognized slavery. On that account the Northern members of Congress refused to admit it. The Southern members favored its admission, holding that the people of Missouri had a right to determine the question as they pleased when they came to frame their State constitution.

In this the North was manifestly the aggressor. Its position had no warrant in the Constitution, in the laws or in the precedents bearing on the subject. The contest that followed was prolonged and violent, but finally the State was admitted in 1821, as the result of the adoption of a compromise--known as the Missouri Compromise, the principal provisions of which were that Missouri should be admitted as a slaveholding State, but after that time there should be no slavery north of the line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, while in States south of that line, formed out of territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase, slavery might or might not exist as the people determined in organizing State governments. In this way the immediate question at issue was settled, not in accordance with the law, or the constitutional right of the people organizing new States to make their own laws, but by drawing an arbitrary line across the country from east to west, and giving those on one side the right of self-government, and denying it to those on the other side.

This arrangement was not satisfactory to the people of Missouri, because it imposed upon them conditions on entering the Union which had not been imposed on the people of other States. But it put a stop to the agitation of the slavery question for a generation, as far as the admission of new States was concerned. In the meantime, however, it became more and more a political issue, attended with a growing feeling of bitterness on both sides. But it did not assume practical form again until California, organized out of a part of the territory acquired from Mexico chiefly by the blood and courage of Southern soldiers, asked admission into the Union, when it was revived in more than its original spirit of sectional violence.

As a result of this agitation the Missouri legislature adopted resolutions affirming the rights of the States as interpreted by Southern statesmen, and instructing its senators in Congress to cooperate with the senators of the other Southern States in any measures they might adopt as a

defense against the encroachments and aggressions of the North. Senator Thomas H. Benton refused to obey these instructions and appealed to the people of the State in vindication of his course. He was serving his fifth term in the Senate, and his hold on the people of the State was very strong. But notwithstanding his great ability and popularity, he was beaten for re-election to the Senate and was afterward successively defeated for governor and for representative in Congress. The resolutions of instructions remained unrepealed on the statute-book until after the war. They were a protest against the indignity put upon the State in the terms imposed upon it in its admission to the Union.

The events that followed the passage by Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill still further aggravated public sentiment. A struggle began in Kansas between the partisans of the North and the South for the political control of the Territory, which was carried on with great and constantly increasing bitterness on both sides. At first it was a legitimate contest between actual settlers, but it soon became one of fraud and violence. Emigrant aid societies were formed in the North, which sent men by the hundreds and thousands into the Territory, with the Bible in one hand and a Sharpe's rifle in the other, who manifested their fanaticism and lawlessness by denouncing the Union as "a league with hell," the Constitution as "a covenant with death," and the national flag as "a flaunting lie." They were organized to plunder and kill. Missourians, as well as settlers from other Southern States, went into the Territory in large numbers to maintain their own rights as defined in the Constitution and the laws, and the rights of the South as a joint owner in the common territory of the country. To some extent the national authorities attempted to preserve the peace, and kept the combatants apart, but the struggle was really the beginning of the war that followed with all its attendant train of evils. Missouri suffered more from the pilfering propensities of these armed bands of Northern emigrants than from their fighting capacity. Their efforts were directed chiefly to abducting slaves from their Missouri owners, but they did not disdain other crimes and other species of property when opportunity offered.

Thus Missouri, from the time it became a State--indeed, from before that time--was deeply involved in the struggle between the North and the South, and was frequently the scene of the most heated part of the struggle.

The experiences of its people in the settlement of Kansas had forced upon them a knowledge of what Northern supremacy meant, as far as they and the people of the South were concerned. These things ought to have solidified public sentiment and made the State practically a unit when the time for action came. To some extent they did, or rather would have done so, if the Southern leaders in the State had had a conception of the nature of the crisis that confronted them. But they were politicians, men shrewd enough in their way, who knew the written and unwritten laws of party management thoroughly, while war and revolution were entirely beyond their mental range, and consequently they delayed, hesitated and frittered away their strength, laboriously doing nothing, until the storm burst upon them and found them totally unprepared.

At the presidential election in 1860, Missouri cast its electoral vote for Stephen A. Douglas. It was the only State that did so. The total vote was 165,000. Of these, 58,801 were given to the Douglas electors; 58,373 to the Bell electors; 31,317 to the Breckinridge electors; and 17,165 to the Lincoln electors. The vote, however, did not correctly represent the sentiment of the people of the State. Claiborne F. Jackson was the regular Democratic nominee for governor. He was a good man, in a personal sense, and thoroughly loyal to the institutions of the State and the South. But as a matter of policy he declared his intention early in the campaign to support Douglas for President, thereby giving him the appearance of being the nominee and representative of the party. The more pronounced Southern men, the Breckinridge Democrats, refused to follow his

lead, and nominated Hancock Jackson for governor, with a full electoral ticket. No doubt Claiborne F. Jackson thought he was acting for the best interests of the State and the cause to which he was strongly attached. But he was not. His precipitate movement in favor of Douglas divided Southern men and produced discord among them, when it was desirable above all things that they should be united and should act together in harmony. This was the first great mistake made by the Southern leaders in Missouri, and it was followed with fatal consistency by others that brought many disasters on the people of the State, and possibly changed the whole current of American history.

The supporters of Breckinridge, of Douglas and of Bell were in the main opposed to the sectional purposes of the Republican party, to the election of Lincoln, to the policy of the coercion of the Southern States, and when the test came would have been united in regard to the position Missouri should take. But dissensions and antagonisms were created among them by bad management. The vote showed the Republicans were outnumbered nine to one. Their strength was mainly in St. Louis and the counties along the south side of the Missouri river between St. Louis and Jefferson City, in which, as well as in St. Louis, there was a large element of Germans. The seeds of Republicanism had been sown in the State by Thomas H. Benton, when he appealed to the people against the instructions of the legislature twelve years before. In the contest which ensued his friends had established an organ in St. Louis to advocate his cause, and his supporters, under the leadership of Francis P. Blair, Jr., had been organized into a party and were a compact and fanatical force in the body-politic. Blair was a man of great strength of character, and a fearless and sagacious party leader. In the politics of the State he was an outlaw, and in the stormy period preceding the war he was more or less a revolutionist. He had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a bold course. Besides this, circumstances favored him. When Mr. Lincoln made up his cabinet, his brother, Judge Montgomery Blair, was appointed postmaster-general. Thus Frank Blair was the unquestioned leader of a considerable and well-organized party in the State, with the resources of the Federal government practically at his disposal as far as Missouri was concerned, and was well fitted by nature and experience to play a bold part in the terrible drama of war and revolution which was impending.

Notwithstanding the comparative insignificance of the Republican vote in the State, the contest was not as unequal as it appeared. Blair knew the elements with which he had to deal as well as his opponents. He knew, besides, what the policy of the Federal government would be, and what support he could depend on. Both sides were getting ready to strike a decisive blow. But the Southern leaders were playing an open hand, while he was playing a secret one. The State occupied a precarious position. It was surrounded on three sides by Northern States, which were organizing and arming their citizens to invade it. The troops of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas were almost as much at Blair's disposal as those he was actively but secretly organizing in Missouri.

Both sides were waiting. The Southern leaders did not know what they wanted to do, and consequently were not doing anything. As politicians they were shirking the responsibility of action, and waiting for some overt act on the part of the Federal authorities. Their attitude and policy suited Blair exactly. He was waiting, too, but at the same time he was working with a definite idea and aim. He was exerting to the utmost his great powers as a political intriguer to cause misunderstandings and dissensions among his opponents throughout the State, and organizing, arming and drilling his forces in St. Louis. In fact, he was getting them ready to commit the overt act for which his opponents were waiting. All he wanted was time, and they were giving him time.

At that period St. Louis was not only the commercial but the financial and political center of the State. The banks, the great commercial houses and the manufacturing establishments were located there. The railroads centered there. The newspapers that most strongly influenced the thought of the people and most nearly controlled their action were published there. All of these agencies were combined and were used openly or covertly against the integrity of the State and the Southern cause. The Democrat, the old Benton organ, which was established in the first place through the influence of Blair, and was still controlled by him, was unreservedly for the Republican party and the Union. The Bulletin was ultra-Southern, but it was newly established, of limited circulation and influence, and was short-lived. The Republican, the oldest paper in the State and probably the leading paper of the Mississippi valley, was the organ of the bankers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the property owners and business men of the city, and, to a great extent, of the State. The position of the Democrat and the Bulletin was defined. That of the Republican was not. Nominally it was Southern in feeling and policy, but really it changed its course with every change in the situation, and while talking of the rights of the people and the honor of the State, was playing into the hands of the enemies of both. It was an enemy in the camp of the Southern Rights men, and did their cause all the harm it could.

During this period of doubt and delay, Missourians had an object lesson at home that might have taught them a world of wisdom, if they had chosen to learn the lesson. The State had found it necessary during the preceding fall to keep a considerable military force on its southwestern frontier to protect the lives and property of the people of the border counties from the predatory and murderous incursions of armed bands of Kansans. So bitter was the feeling of the Free State men of Kansas that they never allowed an opportunity to harass, plunder and murder the people of Missouri to pass unimproved. A certain Captain Montgomery, with an indefinite force under him, was particularly active in this congenial work. The only organized and armed force which the State had was Gen. D. M. Frost's skeleton brigade, of St. Louis. It was a fine body of men--a little army in itself, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry--and General Frost, who was a native of New York, was a graduate of West Point. Though the brigade did not fight any battles, Frost was an intelligent officer and a strict disciplinarian, and his campaign served a good purpose in instructing in the rudiments of soldiership a number of young men who afterward made brilliant reputations in the Confederate army. In point of fact, General Harney of the regular army was eventually sent to the scene of disturbance to hold the lawless Kansans in check. The incident did not amount to much, but it showed the feeling by which the Northern people were animated, and their hostility to Missouri and Missourians.

This Page last updated 02/10/02

RETURN TO MISSOURI IN THE CIVIL WAR PAGE

GO TO CHAPTER II

Iowa

1st Regiment Cavalry

Organized at Davenport August and September, 1861. Accepted by the United States Government June 13, 1861. Owned its own horses and equipment, and was first Regiment of three years' Cavalry accepted into United States Volunteers. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., September 26, 1861; thence moved to Benton Barracks and to Otterville, Mo., October. Attached to Fremont's Army of the West and Dept. of Missouri to March, 1862. District of Central Missouri, Dept. of Missouri, to October, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Frontier, Dept. of Missouri, to November, 1862. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Frontier, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of Southeast Missouri, to August, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Davidson's 1st Cavalry Division, Arkansas Expedition, to January, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, 7th Army Corps, Dept. of Arkansas, to September, 1864. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 7th Corps, to February, 1865. (Veterans in Dept. of Missouri June to December, 1864.) 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, 7th Corps, February, 1865. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee, Dept. of Tennessee, to June, 1865. Dept. of the Gulf to August, 1865. Dept. of Texas to February, 1866.

SERVICE.--Fremont's Campaign against Springfield, Mo., October 21-November 2, 1861. Moved to Sedalia and Georgetown November 9-16. (3rd Battalion, Cos. "I," "K," "L" and "M," at Benton Barracks, Mo., until March 6, 1862; then moved to Sedalia, Mo.) Pope's Expedition to Warrensburg and Milford, Mo., December 5-27, 1861. Action at Shawnee Mound, Milford, on the Blackwater December 18. Expedition against Poindexter January 6-10, 1862. Action at Silver Creek January 8 (Cos. "A," "F," "G" and "I"). Raid on Warsaw January 15 (Cos. "A," "F," "G" and "I"). Patrol and scout duty in Central District of Missouri until October. Action at Lexington, Lafayette County, March 10 (Cos. "B" and "D"). Expedition toward Osage and operations in Johnson, St. Clair and Henry Counties, March 18-30. Action at Louisville March 19. Monaghan Springs March 25. Musgrove Ferry March 28. On Blackwater, near Warrensburg, March 29 (Cos. "A," "F," "G"). Near Clinton March 30 (Detachment). Scouts on Marias Des Cygnes and Elk Fork Rivera April 4-14. Near Shiloh April 11 (COs. "D" and "K"). Scout to Montevallo April 13-14 (Cos. "D" and "K"). On Osage, near Montevallo, April 14 (Cos. "D" and "K"). Near Blackwater April 16 (Cos. "D" and "K"). Butler, Bates County, May 15 (Co. "D"). Butler, Bates County, May 26. Monaghan Springs May 27. Deep Water June 11. Guerilla Campaign against Quantrell's, Porter's and Poindexter's forces July to September. Pleasant Hill July 8 (Co. "K"). Expeditions in Cass County July 9 (Detachment). Lotspeach Farm July 9 (Cos. "E," "G," "H" and "L"). Clinton July 9. Sears House and Big Creek Bluff, near Pleasant Hill, July 11 (Cos. "H" and "L"). Clear Creek, near Tabersville, August 2 (Cos. "A," "G," "H" and "L"). Kirksville August 6 (Cos. "A," "G," "H" and "L"). Near Stockton August 9 (Detachment). Regiment reunites at Clinton, Mo., August 8. Big Creek September 9.

Newtonia October 4 and 7. Oxford Bend, near Fayetteville, October 27-28. Expedition to Yellville November 25-30. March to join General Blunt December 3-6. Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7. Expedition over Boston Mountains to Van Buren, Ark., December 27-30. Dripping Springs December 28. Expedition from Huntsville to Buffalo River January 9-12, 1863. At Lake Springs until April, 1863. Operations against Marmaduke in Southeastern Missouri April 17-May 3. Jackson, Mo., April 27. Castor River, near Bloomfield, April 29. Bloomfield April 30. Chalk Bluffs, St. Francis River, April 30-May 1. At Lake Springs until July. Expedition against Little Rock, Ark., July 1-September 10. Expedition from Greensborough to Helena, Ark., July (Detachment). Brownsville, Ark., August 25. Near Bayou Metoe August 26. Reed's Bridge or Bayou Metoe August 27. Austin August 31. Ashley's Mills September 7. Bayou Fourche and capture of Little Rock September 10. Elizabethtown October 1. Vance's Store October 2. Expedition to Arkadelphia November 26-December 1. Reconnaissance from Little Rock December 5-13. Princeton December 6. Expedition to Camden December 15. Steele's Expedition to Shreveport, La., March 23-May 3, 1864. Antoine and Wolf Creeks April 2. Elkins' Ferry, Little Missouri River, April 3-4. Prairie D'Anna April 9-12. White Oak Creek April 14. Camden Cross Roads April 15. Occupation of Camden April 16-18. Camden April 20. Marks Mills April 25. Moro Bottom April 25-26. Jenkins' Ferry, Saline River, April 30. Veterans on furlough May and June. Non-Veterans on duty at Little Rock until February, 1865. Expedition to Fort Smith, Ark., September 25-October 13, 1864 (Detachment). Reconnaissance to Princeton October 19-23. Hurricane Creek October 23. Expedition to Saline River November 17-18 (Detachment). Veterans moved from Iowa to Missouri June 20, 1864. Operating against guerrillas, headquarters at Macon, Mo., until October. Scout in Boone and Howard Counties September 6-12. Skirmishes in Boone County September 7-8. Scout in Randolph, Boone and Howard Counties September 15-19 (Detachment). Skirmishes at Columbia September 16. Massacre at Centralia, North Missouri Railroad, September 27. Moved to Jefferson City, Mo., October. Skirmish at California October 9. Booneville October 9-12. Campaign against Price October-November. (Served as body guard to General Rosecrans.) Marias Des Cygnes, Osage River, October 25. Moved to Warrensburg, thence to St. Louis, Mo., and to Helena, Ark., November-December. Operations in Arkansas January 1-27, 1865. Action at Dardanelle January 14. Expedition from Little Rock to Mt. Elba January 22-February 4. Ordered to Memphis, Tenn., February 17, and duty there until June. Expedition into Northern Mississippi March 3-11. Moved to Alexandria, La., June 15-22; thence to Hemstead, Tex., August 8-26. Moved to Austin, Tex., October 20-November 4, and duty there until February, 1866. Mustered out February 15, 1866. Moved to Iowa February 19-March 12, and discharged March 16, 1866.

Regiment lost during service 2 Officers and 56 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 233 Enlisted men by disease. Total 293.