

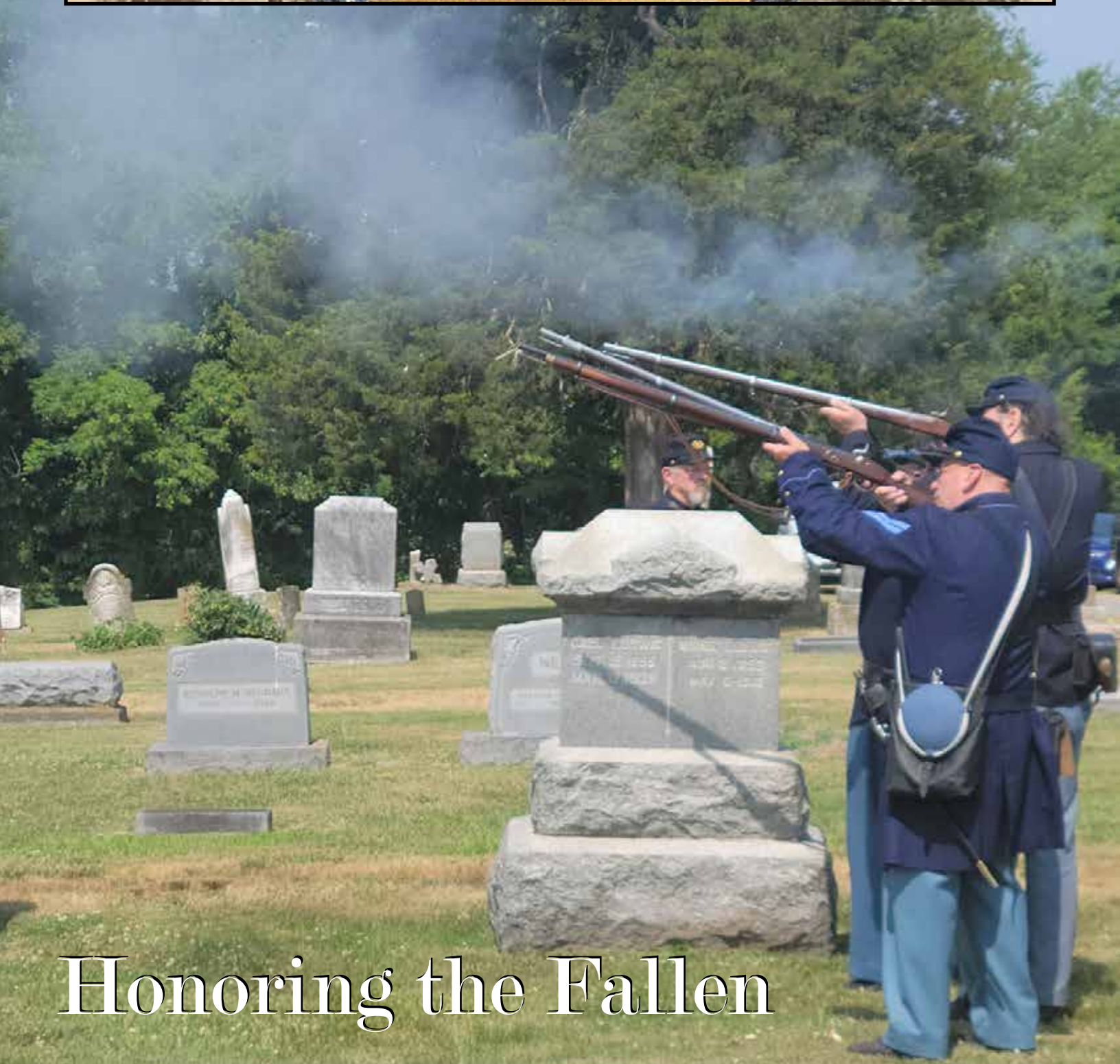


In Fraternity,
Charity and
Loyalty

Lest We Forget

*A publication of the Col. Friedrich K. Hecker Camp, #443, and dedicated
to the memory of those who fought to preserve the Union, 1861-1865*

Volume 2, Issue 3
October 2022



Honoring the Fallen

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From the Editor

As we closed September and entered a time of colorful, falling leaves and crisper temperatures, I was reminded of how significant the 9th month of the year has become in its own way through the passage of time.

Until Sept. 11, 2001, Labor Day, on the first Monday in September, used to be the first significant day to come to mind for most until the terrorist attacks were cemented into our memory and history, and that date became known as Patriot's Day. However, only 22 years earlier, on Sept. 17, 1979, we began holding POW/MIA ceremonies in honor of our prisoner's of war and missing in action. On the same day 117 years earlier, the Battle of Antietam was fought that would leverage the strategic and political opportunity to end slavery. Again on Sept. 17, we celebrate the signing of our Consitution in 1787. Yes, September is significant in its own right. Kind of ironic that the forget me not is one of three September birth flowers, for that is the significance of what we do in remembering our ancestors who helped save our nation. In addressing them, I would borrow from the POW/MIA motto ... you are not forgotten.

Among the stories in this issue, we will honor a former POW as Hecker Camp and others helped dedicate a new headstone to two brothers from a small town in southern Illinois. We also have the opportunity to recognize our camp commander on a significant achievement, as well as other stories and activities.

For me, I want to say thank you for your readership of this newsletter and/or your participation in Hecker Camp, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) as we strive to educate and preserve the sacrifice in monument and memory of those who fought and worked to save the Union in the American Civil War. Our readership includes non-members of the SUVCW. If you are not a member and have an interest and/or a direct connection to the civil war, or know of someone else who may, please consider applying for membership and passing the word along to others. The SUVCW is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of heroes who fought and worked to save the Union. Today, the SUVCW is the legal heir and successor to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), first founded in 1866.

To learn more about our organization's history, click [here](#). The Hecker Camp history begins [here](#) with three chapters. Please share this newsletter with anyone you feel may have an interest. It is also free to subscribe. Just email lestweforget1861@outlook.com. Article submissions are also accepted at this email address.

Trivia #1

What Union general said, "May God have mercy on General Lee for I will have none?"

- a. John Joseph Abercrombie
- b. U.S. Grant
- c. George Meade
- d. Joseph Hooker

Want the answer? Find the second trivia question.



Lest We Forget is a publication of the Col. Friedrich K. Hecker Camp #443 of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW). It is the only SUVCW Camp south of Springfield, Illinois, covering the "Little Egypt" part of the state.

For more information about the camp and how to become a member, please visit the Website at:

<http://www.heckercamp443.us/>

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ColFriedrichKHecker-Campsuvcw/about/?ref=page_internal

You may also send a message to info@heckercamp443.us.

More about the SUVCW is here: www.suvcw.org

Camp Commander: Brother David Wildermuth

Sr. Vice Commander: Brother Russel Schleicher

Jr. Vice Commander: Brother John Stanton

Secretary: Brother Justin Ottolini

Treasurer: Brother Richard Piper

Camp Guide and Editor: Brother Gerald Sonnenberg

Webmaster: Brother John Fulton

For submissions or to subscribe to the newsletter, email:

On the cover: Members of Hecker Camp #443 and 17th Missouri Infantry Regiment reenactors perform a rifle salute during a ceremony June 25 in Worden, Illinois for Veterans of the 9th Illinois Infantry Regiment. For more, see the story on page 4. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)

Commander's Corner

By Dave Wildermuth
Camp Commander

Greetings Brethren,

A belated Happy Labor Day to our American Workers, and happy Columbus Day as well. Our August meeting was canceled due to the recent flooding and the call for severe storms at meeting time. I pray that nobody experienced any flooding damage to your residence. In October, we nominated officers for the upcoming year. We will hold elections at our November meeting.

On June 25, our camp hosted a graveside ceremony in Worden, Illinois for two Civil War Veterans who were brothers serving in the 9th Illinois Infantry. These Veterans are ancestors of Brother Stephen Schulze; a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) Camp Edward Lea, USN in Houston, Texas. One of the Veterans was his great grandfather who did not have a Veteran marker, and the other was his great uncle killed at Shiloh, whose marker is unknown.

The event had an amazing turnout with a proud showing of Hecker Camp members. Thanks goes to the Department of Illinois SUVCW Commander Gary Gunderson; the Worden American Legion Honor Guard and Hecker Camp members; 17th Missouri Infantry Regiment with representation by its Captain, as well as a Hecker PCC Greg Zelinske, along with Hecker members performing a rifle salute; Hecker PCC Russel Schleicher firing artillery; the Alton Jaeger Guard portraying the 9th Illinois Regiment; members of the 114th Illinois Infantry were buglers; Brother Dan Jackson of Grant Camp #68 who played



bagpipes; and Pastor Curtis of Trinity Lutheran Church in Worden.

On the fourth of July weekend I placed a wreath at the St. Clair County Civil War Monument in Belleville, Illinois' Walnut Hill Cemetery. My wife and I attended the July 25 Death Day Remembrance for U.S. Grant at the Grant National Historic site Whitehaven in St. Louis County, and I placed our camp wreath at this ceremony.

On Aug. 6, we pulled my trailer advertising Hecker Camp in the Mascoutah, Illinois Homecoming parade. We then traveled to Grand Rapids Michigan to the National Encampment of the SUVCW. There, I was a delegate for the Dept. of Illinois and received an award from the National Commander in Chief, Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star. Check out National CinC order #21 on page 7 to see why. I've been told only three brothers from Illinois have received this award, which makes me truly honored to receive it.



Individuals representing Illinois' Col. Friedrich K. Hecker Camp #443 SUVCW and the German Council General from Chicago stand next to the newly-installed Col. Hecker marker in Summerfield, Illinois. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)

On Sept. 1, I returned to my Camp Commander Travels, first traveling to Summerfield, Illinois to get an update on the installation of the Col. Hecker Historical Marker. Then recently, the workers installed the marker, and it will be dedicated in Spring 2023.

We held our Camp BBQ on Wednesday, Sept. 7, followed by our camp meeting.

On Oct. 8th was the return of the Department Mid-Term Encampment Springfield, Illinois. This was a social event where we visited the Illinois Regimental Battle Flags at Illinois State Military Museum.

If you have attended or participated in any event please share your event or experience with us in our newsletter by contacting Brother Sonnenberg, our editor, at lestweforget1861@outlook.com.

We encourage our members not able to attend our meetings in person to join us on the Zoom call. Please let us know if you are having trouble receiving the link or have questions about how it works. We would love to hear from you.



Camp Projects

Plans continue for the dedication of the Hecker Historical Marker in Summerfield, as well as the Hecker Monument restoration and signage in Summerfield Cemetery. The committee I serve on is in the next step of signage for Summerfield Cemetery and Benton Park St. Louis. We have come under the German/American Culture Society for 501c fundraising.

Highland Project — This project is on hold for now.

Walnut Hill Monument Restoration Project — Planning continues.

Upcoming Events

Our annual Hecker Camp banquet is Nov. 12 at Crehan's Irish Pub and Banquet Center. Doors open at 3 p.m. with dinner at 4 p.m., and the cost is \$25 per person.

Please RSVP Commander Dave Wildermuth before Nov. 5 at dwildermuth59@yahoo.com or call 618-447-1191.



Hecker Camp members, others gather to remember fallen Union brothers



Individuals representing Illinois' Col. Friedrich K. Hecker Camp #443 SUVCW; 17th Missouri Vol. Infantry Regiment; Alton Jaeger Guard reenactors; 114th Illinois Vol. Infantry Regiment; Grant Camp #68 SUVCW Dept. Of Missouri; and others pose for a group photograph following a dedication ceremony June 25. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)

By Gerald Sonnenberg, Editor

On Saturday June 25, Col. Hecker Camp hosted an unveiling and dedication of the grave markers for two brothers who fought in the 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the American Civil War. The dedication took place at the Old Trinity Lutheran Cemetery in Worden, Illinois, and approximately 30 people attended.

In August 2021 during the National Encampment of the Sons of Union Veter-

ans of the Civil War (SUVCW) in St. Louis, Missouri, Hecker Camp Commander Dave Wildermuth was approached by Brother Stephen Schulze of the SUVCW Lieutenant Commander Edward Lea USN, Camp 2 in Houston, Texas about helping him get government markers for his great grandfather and great uncle Henry and Frederick Schulze.

"We were able to get one (marker) for his great uncle Frederick who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. It's unknown where or if he was buried," said Wildermuth. "The family purchased a bronze plaque to be mounted on Henry's family marker, and we placed Frederick's government marker next to Henry, with our Camp and the Worden American Legion helping the family financially to have it installed.

The ceremony included a firing salute with rifles and cannon following the presentations and speech by Brother Schulze, as well as bagpipes

and trumpets providing music.

Hecker Camp and the Schulze family would like to thank the following individuals and groups that helped with the Dedication: Worden American Legion; 17th Missouri Vol. Infantry Regiment; Alton Jaeger Guard reenactors portraying the 9th Illinois Vol. Infantry Regiment; Pastor H.R. Curtis, Trinity Lutheran Church Worden, Illinois; Commander Gary Gunderson, Dept. of Illinois SUVCW; Trumpeters from the 114th Illinois Vol. Infantry Regiment reactivated (Andy Van Devoort and Violet); bagpiper Dan Jackson, PCC Grant Camp #68 SUVCW Dept. Of Missouri; and all other brothers from Hecker Camp that helped. Thanks also goes to the Trinity Lutheran Cemetery Board, Village of Worden representative and *Madison County Enquirer* for coverage, as well as Sheila and Rachel Wildermuth.

More photos, as well as the dedication speech by Steve Schulze are on pages 5 and 6.



Brothers in arms; Descendant of 9th Illinois Veterans remembers their service, sacrifice

Editor's Note: The following is the speech prepared by and given by Brother Steve Schulze during the dedication of the grave markers for his relatives.



My name is Steve Schulze. I'm a great-grandson of Henry Schulze, one of the men who we commemorate today. I want to thank everyone who has come out this morning, especially those who are descendants of Henry and Hannah. Welcome to all my cousins and their families.

I would like to introduce you to my great-grandfather. Henry Ludwig Schulze who was born on Jan. 27, 1840 in the town of Isenstedt in Westfalia, Prussia. He was the third of eight children of Cord Heinrich Schulze and Sophia Charlotte Vinke. He was well educated for the time, graduating from a "Gymnasium" or high school.

Henry and his brother Frederick emigrated to the U.S. in 1857. He later said his father had sent his children to the U.S. for religious liberty. They borrowed enough money to pay for their passage, and in September 1857, they sailed from the Port of Bremen (today Bremerhaven) on a ship named the Anna Deluis, bound for New Orleans, Louisiana. After a two-month voyage, the Anna Deluis arrived in New Orleans on Nov. 6.

Henry and Frederick then traveled by steamboat from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri. They crossed the river into Illinois, working as farm hands in Madison County for \$5 a month. In 1858 they moved to Ridge Prairie where they continued to work as farm hands.

Henry and Frederick enlisted together in the Union Army at Cairo, Illinois on Aug. 18, 1861. They were formally mustered in as privates in Company D, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry on Aug. 31.

Henry was described as being 21-years old, 5 foot 7-1/2 inches tall with grey eyes and light hair. The documentation I received on Frederick from the National Archives was, unfortunately, very sketchy and did not include a description.

The 9th Illinois was part of the Western Union Army. On Feb. 6, 1862 Henry and Frederick took part in the attack on Fort Heineman in Tennessee. In order to reach the fort the regiment had to wade through the icy water from the flooded Tennessee River. Henry contracted rheumatism from which he never fully recovered.

Henry and Frederick also participated in the attack on Fort Donelson. After the fort was taken, Henry was sent to the military hospital at Fort Henry near St. Louis. He returned to his regiment in March 1862.

The 9th Illinois fought at the battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. On the first day, April 6th, the regiment occupied a key position at the center of the Union line. The regiment bore the brunt of the Confederate assaults for eight hours. According to regimental records the regiment mustered 602 officers and men present at the start of the battle. Eight hours later only 297 men remained. Among the fallen lay Frederick Schulze.

A headstone for Frederick was placed here in the Worden Lutheran Cemetery after the end of the war. Church records don't show whether his remains were actually reinterred here or if the stone was simply a memorial marker. I found the headstone still standing when I visited the cemetery in 1968 when I was 20. However, it has since collapsed.

Today, we are commemorating a new memorial headstone for Frederick that has been installed here next to Henry and his family.

Nearly a year after Shiloh, in March 1863, the regiment was consolidated with other decimated units and mounted on mules. The regiment fought as mounted infantry for the remainder of the war.

POW

Henry was captured twice during the war. He was first captured on April 17, 1863 during a battle at Cherokee, Alabama. He was imprisoned in Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia for ten days from April 26 to May 5, 1863. He was released on parole at City Point, Virginia until he was properly exchanged. He rejoined his regiment in June 1863.

Henry was captured a second time on the Flint River near Decatur, Alabama on March 21, 1864. According to the story Henry later told my grandfather John, he was riding a mule while scouting, when he suddenly came upon a Confederate patrol. He turned his mule around and rode away with the Confederates in pursuit. When he came to a fork in the road he tried to go to the right. The mule disagreed, and jumped into some scrub trees on the side of the road. Henry and the mule were both caught in the branches until the Confederates pulled them loose.

As the war dragged on, the emphasis had shifted to total war. In March 1864, General Grant ordered an end to the practice of paroling prisoners until they were

See SCHULZE, next page...

SCHULZE continued ...

exchanged. As a consequence, Henry remained a prisoner of war from March 21, 1864 until his release at N.E. Ferry, North Carolina on February 27, 1865. He was held for six months in Andersonville Prison in Georgia. When Andersonville was closed he was transferred to another prison in Florence, South Carolina.

Henry later told his son John about the hardships he endured at Andersonville. The following account is from a letter my grandfather wrote to my brother Russ.

"The men had very little to eat. They would trade a little tobacco for some flour so they could bake some bread, then trade a little baking powder for something else. Sometimes some of the men would steal from their comrades. Once, four or five were caught. A trial was held, and they were sentenced to be hanged. It was done to teach the others a lesson. All the prisoners must have suffered terribly."

Henry contracted dysentery in Andersonville and suffered periodic bouts of the disease for the rest of his life.

According to the records retained in the National Archives, Henry was discharged on April 14, 1865 in Springfield, Illinois. He returned to St. Louis where he stayed with the Lueckers. He worked at various jobs on farms in the surrounding area.

In 1868 Mrs. Luecker introduced Henry to Johanna Siebrasse. Johanna was born in Bielefeld, Westfalia on May 17, 1847. She had come to America as a "marriage bureau bride" in order to meet and marry a "man with a farm." She had a good education for a girl of middle class parents, and had been a weaver of damask for the royal house of Prussia. The marriage was arranged through Mrs. Luecker.

Henry and Johanna were married after the first service on Sunday, April 4, 1868 in St. John's Evangelical Church located at 14th and Madison St. in St. Louis. Witness-

es included Freidrich Ebmeier and Henry's brother Johan Friedrich Schulze.

For the next eleven years Henry and Hannah worked on a farm about three miles south of Worden. In 1879 they purchased a 196-acre farm approximately 1-1/2 miles south of Worden. They worked this farm for four years. In 1883, Henry sold the farm and purchased a general store in Worden. He later became part owner of a lumber yard. Worden was a town of about 500 people in 1890.

By 1910 the village had grown to a population of over 1,100. Originally called New Hampton, the town was renamed in 1870 when the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad was built through the town. The railroad named the station for station master John C. Worden, an Englishman who also had real estate and other business holdings in the area. In the late 1800's the town's principal businesses were the lumber mill and two coal mines. The town had a two-story city hall, two-story school, and four churches; Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Christian.

Henry and Johanna lived in a home on the second floor of the general store for a number of years. They raised their children in that residence. Henry later built a two-story house with a porch across the front a few blocks away on the corner of West Kell St. and North Lincoln St.

Their home still stands today. Henry and Hanna raised eight children. Minnie, the eldest, who suffered from epilepsy, continued to live with her parents as an adult.

Minnie is buried here (in Worden) next to her parents. There were three other girls; Mary, Anna and Sophia. There were four boys; William, Henry, Adolph and my grandfather John, who was the youngest.

The Schulze family were members of the Piatist Lutheran sect. This group followed very strict rules. No one was allowed to use phrases like "By Golly" or "Gee-Whiz." Church attendance was mandatory. All women wore black dresses when they went to communion. The hats of the women were removed before going to the communion rail, so the front pews were reserved as a repository for

Attendees, as well as a member of the Alton Jaeger Guard reenactors dressed as a member of the 9th Illinois, watch the event. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)



Instrumentalists at the event.

the hats. When girls were confirmed they would wear black dresses until their 18th birthday. All pianos were instruments of the devil. However, when Sophia, who was her mother's favorite daughter, wanted a piano, the family got one for her. She was also permitted to take voice lessons.

Henry was the model for the typical general store proprietor of the late 19th century. The store was the center of activity for the community. His granddaughter wrote about her memories of going into the store and finding Henry sitting with his feet propped up on a chair with all his friends sitting there chewing the fat around the pot-bellied stove...

...Henry was a staunch Republican who was active in local politics. He served as Village President from 1897 to 1898, and his name is included on a plaque on the old city hall building.

The family were also active in the affairs of the community. A photo from the early 1900's shows that Henry and his sons Adolph, John and William were members of the Worden Brass Band.

Henry passed away on the morning of June 26, 1910. He was buried here at the Cemetery on June 28, 1910, followed by his wife of 42 years in July 1935. All his living siblings, as well as a couple dozen grandchildren attended her funeral. His daughter Minnie followed in October 1947. I was two weeks old when she passed away.

I like to think Henry and Hannah would be pleased to see how their children and their descendants have fared. They would want to know about the lives the members each generation have lived, the things they have done and the places they have seen. I'm sure Henry would be interested in the fact that the house he built still stands and is about to be converted for a new and useful purpose. Most of all, I think he would be pleased to see how the people who live here to day are working to keep this town alive and vibrant.





Honors in Michigan

In September, Hecker Camp Commander Dave Wildermuth was presented the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star by Commander in Chief Michael A. Paquette at the annual National Encampment. The Department of Michigan proudly hosted the 141st National Encampment of our Order in Grand Rapids from Aug. 11-14. An image of the award certificate and text is to the right.

In addition to Brother Wildermuth's award, the Hecker Camp newsletter *Let's We Forget* was nominated by the SUVCW Department of Illinois for best newsletter.



Michael A. Paquette
Commander in Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

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General Order #21
Series 2021-2022
13 August 2022

Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star Awarded to David Wildermuth

The Commander in Chief and Council of Administration, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, take great pleasure in presenting the Meritorious Service Award with Gold Star to Brother David Wildermuth, of the Department of Illinois.

For Meritorious Achievement in the superior performance in the accomplishment of the Ideals and Principles of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War during the period of May 2021 until May 2022, Brother David Wildermuth of the Department of Illinois, has for the past year worked tirelessly and made many trips from his home in Fairview, Illinois near St. Louis to work on the Dr. Benjamin Stephenson gravesite improvement project at Petersburg, Illinois. He has worked with the committee to fulfill the backlog of memorial brick orders that were left during the transition from the City of Petersburg administration to Department of Illinois control. This period was during the last illness of committee chair PDC Terry Dyer and the onset of the COVID pandemic. PDC Dyer's wish was for the project to continue and be successful as he knew he wouldn't live to see it completed. Many bricks were left to be engraved and installed and Brother David drove up to Rose Hill Cemetery in Petersburg to install them himself.

Brother David was also on the Department Encampment Site Selection Committee and made countless calls and several trips in the last couple of years to procure suitable locations for the Department to hold its annual and midterm encampments.

Brother David, as Commander of Col Hecker Camp #443 has been a tireless promoter of the SUVCW and has set up many displays to promote knowledge of Civil War history and local figures who played a part. He has also worked on several monument restorations for his camp, most recently to recover a small, damaged GAR marker in the back corner of a local cemetery in Fairview Heights and move it to a place of prominence at the city's government complex.

The actions, ability, initiative, and dedication of Brother David Wildermuth reflect great credit upon himself, his Department, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Ordered this 13th Day of August 2022.

Michael A. Paquette
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War



The answer to Trivia #1 is Joseph Hooker. It's interesting in that Hooker is best remembered for his stunning defeat at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

Next question: What first appeared on a U.S. coin during the Civil War?

- a. E Pluribus Unum
- b. Abraham Lincoln
- c. Eye of Providence
- d. In God We Trust

Want the answer? Find the third trivia question.



Military manpower in the Civil War

By Brother Richard Piper, Treasurer

These days, America's enemies, as in decades and centuries past, are saber rattling. How does our country prepare?

Some say the U.S. military has become weak because of social trends like "wokeism" or individuals being discharged for not getting COVID vaccines. But the fact remains, we are facing a manpower crisis with these world pressures.

The U.S. has a population of more than 300 million people. Though, all branches are struggling with recruiting. Only 23% of Americans 17-24 are qualified to serve in the military without a waiver due to obesity, criminal records, physical problems, drug use, lack of a high school diploma or an inability to pass literacy and math tests. Only 9% of those young Americans eligible to serve in the military had any inclination to do so. This is the lowest number since 2007, according to an internal Defense Department survey.

The U.S. Army is 20,000 people short of its recruiting goal for fiscal year 2022. The revival of the military draft is not imminent, but 2022 is the year we question the sustainability of the all-volunteer force.

The military draft ended in 1973, so I wonder how many were draftees like I was? I tried to join the Air Force when I was 18, but I was denied because of two leg operations. Then, I was drafted by the Army when I was 22 in 1972. I joined for an extra year for the choice of job duty and location of service.

The Civil War Draft

Let's look at those who served during the Civil War. The U.S. had a population of more than 31 million at the start of the war. Three million men bore arms during the Civil War. This breaks down to about three Union troops to every Confederate or about 10% of the population.

Both the North and South surged into war with armies of volunteers committed to fight. By April 1862, volunteers were not enough to fuel the rebel cause, and the first American conscription began.

On March 3, 1863, President Lincoln signed the act that required all men between 18 and 45 be enrolled into the local militia units for possible call to Federal service. Telegraph operators, judges and government employees were exempted.

Also excluded were men with mental or physical disabilities such as being blind in the right eye, missing fingers, as well as men missing front teeth and molars because they would be unable to bite open the paper cartridges of the day.

Conscription in the Union Army began the summer of 1863. Every able-bodied white man between 18-35 was subject to the draft.

Drafting was done by individual states. Each state had a quota based on its population. Volunteers were deducted from the overall quota, and the number left of the quota were drafted. However, the largest number in both armies were still volunteers.

More than 98% of the enlisted men were between the ages of 18 and 46 years old. Most were native born Americans.

Of the Northern Armies, about 25% were mechanics, and almost 50% were farmers. The rest were laborers, 16%; business and salespeople, 5%; professionals, 3%; with the rest coming from other parts of the population.

Two farmers in my family served and sacrificed their lives for the Union. William H. Piper enlisted at age 25 on Oct. 13, 1862. He served in the 93rd Illinois Infantry Regiment, Company B. John C. Piper enlisted at age 23 on the same day and in the same regiment and company. William died two months later in Holly Springs, Mississippi from lung fever or Ballious fever. John mustered out after five months, disabled and with heart problems. He would die a little more than a year later in April 1864 at age 25.

More southerners were involved in agriculture. Nationally, less than 12% had any involvement with individuals or businesses connected to slavery. In the south, 75% of the white population had no interest in or connection to slavery. Just about 10,000 American families made up the bulk of the nation's slaveholders. More than 38% of all southerners were held in slavery and outnumbered whites in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Draft Opposition

The draft was widely unpopular. The first major draft disturbance of the civil war happened Nov. 10, 1862, in Port Washington, Wisconsin. An unruly mob chanted, "No draft! No draft!" The crowd included many immigrants who opposed



the war, the draft and compulsory military service. A full-blown riot broke out, and state commissioner William A. Pors is pushed down the courthouse stairs, pummeled, kicked, pelted with rocks and flees for his life. Others went west into the territories out of the reach of the draft agents.

By 1864, the Confederacy is desperate for manpower and votes to extend the draft age to include those 17 to 50 years old, as well as free blacks and slaves for auxiliary service. In the north, because conscription was so hated, local jurisdictions offered bounty money to entice men to volunteer. Soon, legions of "bounty jumpers" were enlisting in one jurisdiction, only to desert and then join up in another collecting bounty money.

A commutation clause in draft laws of both north and south allowed men who could afford it to pay \$300 instead of enlisting, or to hire a substitute.

Confederate men owning or overseeing 20 or more slaves were exempt from service, leading to cries of "rich man's war, poor man's fight" as wealthy men could not be forced into the army, but poor men could.

To avoid the draft and meet their quotas, some local communities offered bounties to enlistees as high as \$700. The price of an 80-acre frontier farm at the time was about \$300. In 1862, \$300 was close to a year's income for an unskilled

See MANPOWER, next page...



Union Civil War Veteran buried in Evansville's Old St. Boniface Cemetery

By Brother Albert Gross

On Feb. 15, 1865, my great-great grandfather, Joseph Smith, became part of the 2,099 men from Randolph County Illinois who joined the Union Army. He was part of Company F of the 154th Illinois Infantry Regiment.

He was born Feb. 7, 1835 in Mulhausen, Alsace, France and came with his parents to America around 1843. He became a farmer outside Evansville, Illinois, married and started a family before enlisting in the Union Army as a private at the age of 30.

The 154th did not take part in hostilities, but was assigned to picket, guard and garrison duty in Tennessee. However, during March 1865, the soldiers of the 154th suffered severe exposure to storms of rain, sleet and snow which prevailed around that time, and were not accustomed to these weather conditions as were the Veterans.

Many, including Private Smith, developed rheumatism and other diseases that caused death or disability. Smith was hospitalized in Murfreesboro, Tennessee for three weeks. He then marched with the regiment to Tullahoma, Tennessee and was hospitalized again for lameness due to rheumatism. He was either in the hospital or otherwise unfit for duty and was individually mustered out in Tullahoma on June 19, 1865.

Smith returned to Evansville and attempted to farm, but found that his disability prevented him from performing the physical activity needed by the farmers of that time in our history. He received a disability pension. By the time of his death in 1903, he was receiving a pension of \$17 each month.

He passed away on Christmas Day at the age of 68 and was buried in the Old St. Boniface Cemetery in Evansville.



MANPOWER continued...

laborer. Even a skilled mechanic would not make twice that much money in a year, and in the course of things, never saw actually as much as \$300 in cash.

About, 75,000 men were hired by the drafted civilians as substitutes, with about 6% of the total strength of the Union Army being draftees.

Foreigners, especially the German and Irish communities, opposed the draft and renounced their intent to become citizens. Some got "Canadian Fever" and fled north.

New York City

New York City was a strange city during the war. For many years, its merchants had strong commercial ties to the South. It was the trade rival of Boston, Massachusetts and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the money capital of the nation. It was also a corrupt city. Most did not care who won the war so long as they profited from it.

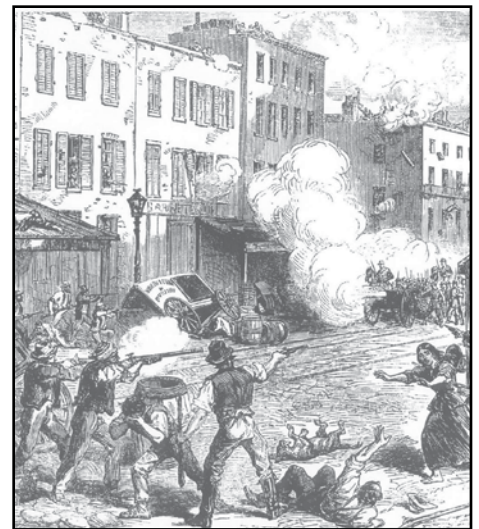
In 1861, when Fernando Wood was mayor, he had proposed that New York City and Long Island secede from the U.S. and become a free port to trade with both

sides.

In 1863, Manhattan Island had a population of 813,669; of these, more than 200,000 were Irish who had come to the city after the potato famine of 1848. As the most recent arrivals, these half-starved and desperate people had to contend with blacks for the bottom jobs. There were 120,000 Germans and 50,000 people from other countries. The Irish had no interest in a war whose results might ruin them.

When a second draft drawing was held on July 13, 1863, Irish workers appeared en masse. Soon, a mob of 50,000 burned, looted and pillaged the city. The mob also contained native born who were very poor with nothing to lose. Anti-black feeling in New York also fanned the flames of the draft riots. The violence included arson, beatings, shootings and hangings that lasted for three days.

In the end, 2,000 people were injured, 120 killed; including at least two women and eight black people lynched. Fifty buildings were burned to the ground. The riots only ended when President Lincoln sent in large numbers of Union soldiers to put them down.



An illustration of the draft riots in New York City, New York in July 1863.

In Summary

It takes a tough military to keep a country strong and protected. Whether we continue with an all-volunteer force or see a revival of the draft remains to be seen. The country needs to see changes to have a more favorable view of the military and those who serve in it.



Around the Community



On Set

In September, an invitation went out for civil war reenactors to participate in a new film called "Untamed Justice." Support was needed around Fredericktown, Missouri on Oct. 1 and 2. Producers were looking to shoot two primary segments; one ambush of Union troops with response by another Union group. The second was a firefight at a split-rail fence with riders declaring the end of the war.

(Photo, left to right) Some of the participants for the shoot were Captain Greg Zelinske, PCC Hecker Camp #443, Christopher Warren PDC/PCC Felix St. James Camp # 325; Bob Aubuchon Commander U.S. Grant Camp #68 and Skip Korte; all members of 17th Missouri Vol. Infantry Regiment Co. G. (Courtesy photo)



Flag Certificates

Recently, Hecker Camp Commander Dave Wildermuth awarded three businesses a Flag Certificate from the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) for showing their patriotism. They were Auto Spa in Fairview Heights, Illinois; Kennedy Auto Sales in Fairview Heights; and Cope Marine in O'Fallon, Illinois.

The SUVCW Flag Certificate Program was established to recognize exemplary Patriotism in the display of the Flag of the United States of America. Certificates may be awarded by Camps or Departments to individuals, companies or agencies, which proudly, conspicuously and properly fly or display the U.S. Flag. (Courtesy photo)



Firing Demonstration

In September, Captain Greg Zelinske, PCC Hecker Camp #443, and commander of the 17th Missouri Vol. Infantry Regiment Co. G., was able to participate in a firing demonstration during the Greentree Festival in Kirkwood, Missouri. Alongside, were a couple of French Marines representing the time period around 1750. They demonstrated the advance of weapon technology over 100 years from flintlock to percussion. (Courtesy photo)



The answer to question #2 is In God We Trust. The words first appeared on a U.S. coin in 1864.

Last question: What Union spy worked as a servant in the Confederate White House?

- a. Rose O'Neal Greenhow
- b. Aaron Van Camp
- c. Elizabeth Van Lew
- d. Mary Bowser

The answer is on page 12.



Hecker Camp member profile features Garry Ladd

By Gerald Sonnenberg, editor

This month, we feature Brother Garry Ladd. Known as “Doc” to most, he was born in Syracuse, New York where he used to teach. He has lived in the southern Illinois area since 1991 when a teaching job at Southwestern Illinois College (SWIC) brought him to the area.

Doc is now a resident of Smithton, Illinois where he and his wife Meg finished raising their five children who range in age from 27 to 38 years. They also have eight grandchildren, ranging in age from 1 to 18 years.

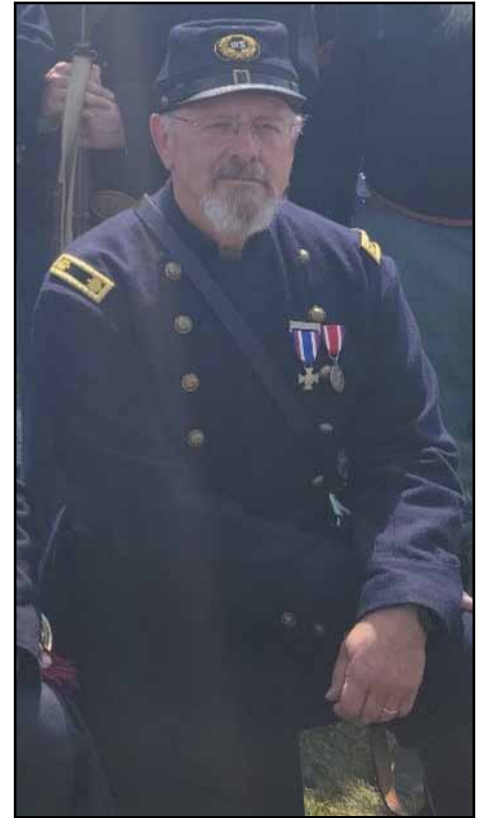
After retiring from SWIC in 2020, he was hired as a professor of Public Health for Parker University in Dallas, Texas. He works remotely and teaches online for graduate programs in public health and health and human performance. He also volunteers for the Department of Veterans Affairs VA Medical Center at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri as a writer for VA’s “My Life – My Story” program.

“I craft a brief life history (of a Veteran) that, with the Veteran’s permission, becomes part of their medical record,” said Doc.

A Veteran in his own right, Doc retired from the Reserve after serving in both the Navy and Army. He served on active duty with the Navy from 1974-1975.

“I was a Hospital Corpsman with the Navy and Medical NCO (noncommissioned officer) with the Army,” he explained. “Over the course of my military career, I provided medical support for Marine Corps tank (B Company, 8th Tank Battalion, 4th Marine Division) and infantry battalions (H&S Company, 3rd Battalion, 24th Marines, 4th Marine Division) and served in various hospitals and medical clinics including the medical clinic at the Naval Academy.”

He said that even though he does have a doctorate degree, his nickname, “Doc,” comes from his time served with the Marines.



“Major” Garry “Doc” Ladd during an event in Worden, Illinois in June in his Union surgeon officer’s uniform. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)



Involvement in the SUVCW

He said he first became involved with the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) and Hecker Camp about 20 years ago when he saw the camp participate in the Belleville, Illinois Memorial Day parade where he spoke with camp member Dennis Hermann on how to get involved.

(Left, standing right) An image of Garry “Doc” Ladd in his dress blues while serving in the U.S. Navy as an HM2 (Hospital Corpsman, Second Class Petty Officer). Next to him is his older brother, Steve, who retired as a commander in the Navy Reserve. (Courtesy photo)

Doc joined in 2006 with the desire of helping the SUVCW mission and wanting to honor his ancestors.

Since joining, he has served as Hecker Camp junior vice and camp commander; on the Department of Illinois Council; written articles for past newsletters; and participated in living history and educational displays as a Union Surgeon.

Family Ties

His great, great grandfather on his mother’s side was George Perfield, who served as a musician with the 110th NY Volunteer Regiment. He was 42-years old when he enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, at Hastings, New York (Oswego County), to serve three years. He mustered in three days later as a musician in Company D, Aug. 11, 1862, and mustered out Aug.

See DOC, next page ...

DOC continued ...

28, 1865, at Albany, NY.

He became a drummer because he was missing fingers on his right hand due to an accident during his occupation as a cooper. As a result of the missing fingers, he could not operate a musket. His regiment was attached to the Department of the Gulf. He served at the Battle of Port Hudson south of Vicksburg and served at Key West, Florida and Fort Jefferson in the Tortuga islands.

His great grandfather on his mother's side, James Perfield (son of George), served as a musician with the 149th New York Volunteer Regiment.

He enlisted for three years at age 16 on June 15, 1863 at Syracuse, New York, and he mustered in as a musician in Company A on Aug. 27, 1863. He was eventually transferred to the



(Above) Brother Garry Ladd measures the pulse of former President Barack Obama during a public health and physical activity promotion program. (Courtesy photo)



112th Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, on Jan. 19, 1865. He mustered out with the detachment as a private on Aug. 22, 1865 in Washington, D.C. He became a drummer due to his age.

Corrin Ladd, his paternal great, great grandfather, served as an infantry soldier in the 9th Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted at age 18 on Dec. 19, 1863 in Company D. He was the youngest and fifth

Ladd brother to join the Union Army.

Less than a month after his enlistment in Springfield, Vermont, on Jan. 2, 1864, Corrin was mustered into Federal service at Brattleboro, Vermont.

"He was paid his monthly \$13 in advance, plus a \$21 premium, as well as a \$25 enlistment bonus – big money for an 18-year-old farmer at the time," said Doc.

From Brattleboro, Corrin was then sent to join the 9th Vermont Infantry, operating in Onslow County, North Carolina, and he was present during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. He was mustered out on Dec. 1, 1865.



(Photo left) Doc has an interest in Civil War medicine and engages in medical displays with the Hecker Camp. Here, he is set up in a field hospital display. (Photo by Sheila Wildermuth)

Trivia #3

Answer

The answer is Mary Bowser. One of Jefferson Davis' own slaves, Mary Bowser served an important role in the Union spy ring organized by Elizabeth Van Lew. Although, exactly what intelligence she gathered is unknown, the value of Van Lew's ring was noted by Generals Benjamin Butler, Ulysses S. Grant and George H. Sharpe.



Rebel mound of defense

By Gerald Sonnenberg, editor

During a recent vacation to Florida, we visited a small historical attraction. While Fort Walton Beach and nearby Destin, Florida are known as tourist attractions with pristine beaches and clear waters, it also holds historical significance as the home of Paleo, Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian cultures for about 12,000 years. In Walton Beach stands the City of Fort Walton Beach Heritage Park and Cultural Center.

The small park holds a rebuilt 1912 school house, a 1918 post office, a small civil war exhibits building and a museum with a small, but impressive display of Native American artifacts. Rising in the center is a small, replica temple atop an Indian temple mound.

Unlike other Native American mounds in southern Illinois, this is not a burial mound. Instead, local tribes, thought to be of the Pensacola culture, built this larger platform mound for political and ceremonial functions, as well as the assumed home of the chief. It was originally about 223 feet long, by 178 feet wide and 22 feet high. Time, excavations and weather have reduced it to about 12 feet in height. It is still comprised of about 100,000 cubic feet of earth and sand and surrounded by large trees and foliage.

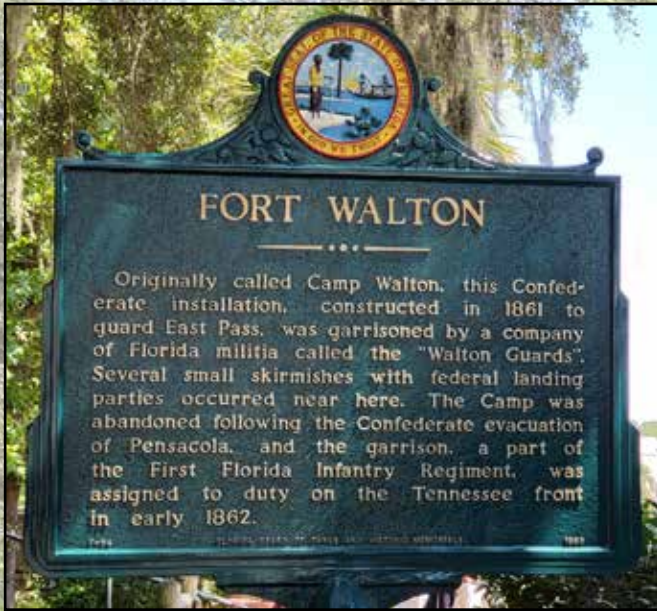
During the Civil War, the tall mound was used as the camp for the 60-man Confederate Walton Guards, which was created March 1, 1861, about 50 days after Florida voted for secession on Jan. 10, 1861.

The small garrison of men from the surrounding area, selected their officers then searched for a location where their small unit could be of use. The next day, they sailed to the "narrows" where they chose the site for their camp on and around a number of tall earthen mounds. The tallest of the earthen mounds was chosen because of its good vantage of the Santa Rosa Sound.

From that point, they could observe any vessel that might attempt to travel from Choctawhatchee Bay up the "narrows." The encampment was called "Camp Walton" – named for their county and located at the far southwest corner of what was then Walton County. The narrows (as it was called) was the narrow portion at the east end of the Santa Rosa Sound. One of President Lincoln's first actions, once the southern states seceded from the Union, was to blockade the southern ports to stop commerce at all southern ports – this included East Pass.

Guarding the narrows and watching any Union activity that might occur at East Pass was also an important assignment for the newly established Walton Guards. There were no real battles at Camp Walton, just a few skirmishes with the Union steam gunboat the USS Water Witch, USS Wyandotte, and the USS Maria A. Wood firing on the Walton Guards and their camp from their ship while blockading the area. Camp Walton eventually received two cannons and fired on the Union blockaders as they sailed by in the Gulf of Mexico. Union blockaders also came ashore at East Pass from time to time and were driven back by the Walton Guards.

The Walton Guards buried their two cannons when they abandoned Camp Walton on April 16, 1862 and joined the Confederate troops in Pensacola. Pensacola was soon abandoned by Confederate troops when they moved to Tennessee to fight battles on the front line of the war.



The photos above are of the historical marker and cannon that greet folks as they pass by or enter the park. The background image is of the trees and foliage surrounding the mound. (Photos by Gerald Sonnenberg)

