

# The Jefferson Barracks Gazette



January—March 2012

The Official Newsletter of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks

Volume 24 Issue 1

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*Friends of Jefferson Barracks*

*Officers*

President - Vacant  
 Vice President - Vacant  
 Secretary - Patty Crocker  
 Treasurer - Duane Locher

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 John Chapman  
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 Pat Galanos  
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 Duane Locher  
 Joann Locher (Alt)  
 John Lorenz  
 Bonnie Lorenz (Alt)  
 Dennis Mertz  
 Rich Pisoni  
 Jack Strosnider

**General Meeting March 22 in the Visitor Center at 7:00 PM**

Daniel Waugh, the speaker for our General Meeting on March 22 has been researching American criminal history for a total of twenty years. Since viewing the 1987 film *The Untouchables*, he has been fascinated by the gangsters of the Prohibition/Public Enemy era. Mr. Waugh has also served in the U.S. Army in addition to working as a cab driver, repo man, and armored car guard. In addition to *Egan's Rats* and *Gangs of St. Louis*, he has authored articles that have appeared in true crime publications such as *On the Spot Journal*. Mr. Waugh is currently at work on a book about the Detroit-based Purple Gang and is plotting a historical fiction novel dealing with the rough underbelly of St. Louis society circa 1904. Please plan to attend this meeting.

**ELECTION NOTICE—GENERAL MEETING  
 MARCH 22, 2012 (7:00 PM)  
 JEFFERSON BARRACKS VISITOR CENTER**

**Pursuant to Article VII of the By-Laws of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks (that sets out the procedure for the election of Board of Directors and Members), the Board of Directors of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks nominate the following persons as regular board members for the term of service as indicated by their respective names.**

**Five Board positions will come up for election.**

**Three current board members whose terms expire have offered to serve for another three-year term (March 2012—March 2015).**

**Pat Galanos  
 Patty Crocker  
 Rich Pisoni**

**Two additional members have been nominated to the Board: Michael Conner for Glenda's vacated position and Wayne Winters for the remaining two years of the late Lucy Neuman's position.**

**Additionally, the following persons are nominated for the indicated offices of the Board of Directors for year of service from April 2012 to April 2013.**

<b>President:</b>	<b>Pat Galanos</b>
<b>Vice President:</b>	<b>Dennis Mertz</b>
<b>Secretary</b>	<b>Patty Crocker</b>
<b>Treasurer:</b>	<b>Wayne Winters</b>

**Four other board positions come up for election in 2013. If anyone is interested in serving on the board, contact a Board Member. Any interested parties must be in good standing as members of the Friends.**

The Friends of Jefferson Barracks is a 501(c)3 organization, and a part of the St. Louis County Historic Sites Foundation. Membership in the Friends of Jefferson Barracks is open to all interested individuals, organizations, and corporations. Questions or comments concerning the Friends of Jefferson Barracks, or any item in this newsletter, should be directed to Friends of Jefferson Barracks, 345 North Road, St. Louis, MO 63125-4259. The Friends of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, and the editorial staff of this newsletter, assume no responsibility for the accuracy of items submitted for publication. *The Jefferson Barracks Gazette*, published quarterly for our members, is the official publication of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks.

### **Farewell to a Jefferson Barracks Friend**

On December 15, 2011, Glenda Stockton retired from the Board of the Friends of Jefferson Barracks after serving as president of the Board of the Friends for many years. A reception was held in the Old Ordnance Room on December 14 to mark the occasion. When Glenda joined the Friends in 1985, there were only six members. Since that time, and with her leadership, the Friends membership has grown and many improvements have been made to the park. New parking lot lights have been installed, the second floor was restored to the Visitors Center, a new concession shelter was built by the amphitheater, interpretive panels have been installed around the park, the slate roofs of the museums have been repaired, and many other projects have been accomplished. We wish Glenda well in her retirement, and trust that she will not be a stranger to the park in the future.



**J.D. Magurany, Dennis Mertz, and Glenda Stockton at Glenda's retirement party**

### **Park News/Events**

The new year brings new challenges to the Friends, to the Park, and to St Louis County. We are making plans for the Annual Militaria Swap Meet, which will be February 25 in Grant Shelter; for the Adult Easter Egg Hunt, which will be the last weekend of March, and for World War II Weekend, which will be April 27 through 29 with the Canteen Dance on Saturday night.

More information can be found on our website: [www.friendsofjeffersonbarracks.com](http://www.friendsofjeffersonbarracks.com).

The St Louis County Council has approved a budget for 2012 that has spared the County Parks the deepest cuts that were threatened just a few weeks ago. Even now, the budget still includes plans to cut Parks staff through layoffs that could affect as many as forty employees. It seems that the Parks Department is bearing an unfair portion of the belt-tightening of this budget. Parks employees have been working with no pay raises for several years, and have been maintaining the parks and programs on a shoestring. We owe many thanks to them and to the dedicated volunteers that consistently strive to make the parks - and especially Jefferson Barracks Park and the other historic sites - jewels of St Louis County. Let your County leaders know how much the parks mean to you, and please consider volunteering with us. There is always a place for a Friend of Jefferson Barracks!

## Missouri, St. Louis, Jefferson Barracks and the Civil War, Part II

### By Marc E. Kollbaum

(Continued from previous newsletter)

#### The St. Louis Arsenal

According to the southern rights view the right of secession carried with it the ownership of all government property within a seceding state. In January 1861, two U.S. arsenals were located in Missouri: one at Liberty, and one at St. Louis.

At this time the Liberty Arsenal contained several hundred muskets, ten or twelve cannons and a fairly large amount of powder. However, the St. Louis Arsenal was one of the most important arsenals in the country as it contained ordnance for the entire West. Remember, the fastest and easiest mode of travel at the time was by water and St. Louis is located near two of the most important rivers in the country. In January 1861, the St. Louis Arsenal contained 60,000 Springfield and Enfield muskets, 1,500,000 cartridges, 90,000 pounds of powder, several siege guns, enough field pieces to equip a number of batteries and a large stock of various types of equipment. The arsenal also contained ordnance shops and machinery for the manufacture of various types of war materials. Also, working in the South's favor was the fact that Major William H. Bell, a West Point graduate and the commandant of the St. Louis Arsenal, was a native of North Carolina who seemed to be sympathetic to the cause of the seceding states.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., and other St. Louis pro-Unionist suspected that secessionists wanted to gain control of the arsenal and its contents. Actions to prevent this were certainly a primary topic of discussion held by the Committee of Public Safety, which held daily meetings at the Turner Hall on 10<sup>th</sup> Street near Market. This Committee of unconditional Union men formed early in 1861. Members included St. Louis mayor Oliver D. Filley, chairman; Samuel T. Glover, a lawyer from Kentucky; Representative-elect Francis P. Blair, Jr., the Washington connection who had already served one term in Congress; J.J. Witzig, who represented the large German constituency; former mayor John How, a businessman of great influence; and James O. Broadhead, a lawyer who knew Abraham Lincoln. The Committee had a one-plank platform: "Unalterable fidelity to the Union under all circumstances."

To set the stage in St. Louis a little more, men joined armed organizations and began drilling before Lincoln's inauguration. Those whose sympathies were toward secession were "Minute Men" and those that were pro-Union were called "Union Guards," "Black Jaegers," or "Home Guards." The Minute Men maintained a headquarters in the Berthold Mansion at 5<sup>th</sup> and Pine; they were strong in the central and northern parts of the city. The Home Guards were stronger south of Market Street.

By April, the Minute Men definitely had their eyes on the Arsenal. Thomas L. Snead, a St. Louis newspaperman and confidant of Missouri Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and the secessionists, stated that in early April Jackson conferred with John A. Brownlee, president of the new Police Board, and with Judge William M. Cooke, and Captains Colton Greene and Basil W. Duke of the Minute Men. All agreed that the Arsenal had to be seized in order to obtain the arms to equip the state militia, to which the Minute Men by this time belonged.

On April 23 Captain Nathaniel Lyon, now in command of the St. Louis Arsenal, received an order to "muster into the service the four regiments" which Governor Jackson had earlier refused. This was Missouri's quota in the original call for 75,000 volunteers made by President Lincoln after the fall of Fort Sumter. Lyon immediately mustered into U.S. service the four regiments of "loyal citizens" already armed. Frank Blair had returned to St. Louis from Washington on April 17 with an order for 5,000 muskets "to arm loyal citizens."

On April 26 Lyon prepared to ship much of the remaining arms and ammunition from the Arsenal to Springfield to arm Illinois volunteers. Around midnight on the 26<sup>th</sup> the *City of Alton* docked in front of the Arsenal. Lyon had 20,000 muskets, 500 carbines, 500 revolvers, 110,000 cartridges and other war materials loaded onto the steamer. When this was done the steamer headed north and arrived at Alton at 5:00 a.m. Although they had expected to be fired upon, the *City of Alton* made the trip peacefully.

By arming local Home Guards and shipping much of the remaining ordnance to Springfield, Lyon and Blair had, in effect, maintained the St. Louis Arsenal in Union hands. In the meantime Governor Jackson sent Greene and Duke with a letter to Confederate President Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Alabama, which was the temporary capital of the Confederate States. Jackson asked Davis for siege guns and mortars for the proposed attack on the St. Louis Arsenal. President Davis answered in the affirmative and welcomed Missouri's aid for their common cause.

## **Missouri, St. Louis, Jefferson Barracks and the Civil War, Part II Continued**

### **By Marc E. Kollbaum**

On May 3 Governor Jackson ordered the commanding officers of the state militia districts to go into camp with their commands for the annual instruction and drill, under the militia law of 1858.

Camp Jackson was established on Monday, May 6. General Daniel M. Frost decided to establish the militia camp in a wooded valley known as Lindell's Grove, near the intersection of Olive Street and Grand Avenue.

General Frost assembled the First and Second Infantry regiments on Washington Avenue and marched them to Camp Jackson. Three troops of militia cavalry commanded by Major Clark Kennerly arrived May 7. The First Regiment, commanded by Lt. Colonel John Knapp, was composed of long-established military companies, two-thirds of whose members were pro-Union. Many of these men served the Union with distinction. The Second Regiment was composed largely of Minute Men and was commanded by Colonel John S. Bowen, who had served at Jefferson Barracks as a lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, as General Frost had done.

On May 8, 1861, two days after the militiamen had arrived at Camp Jackson, the steamer *J.C. Swon* arrived at the St. Louis levee flying a southern flag. The steamer's cargo consisted of the cannon and ammunition that Governor Jackson had requested for the capture of the St. Louis Arsenal. The guns, powder, and balls had been packed in boxes marked "marble Tamaroa." Major James A. Shaler, a staff officer in Bowen's regiment, accepted the shipment and quickly transported it to Camp Jackson. However, Union detectives followed Shaler and reported the shipment to the Committee of Public Safety at the Turner Hall.

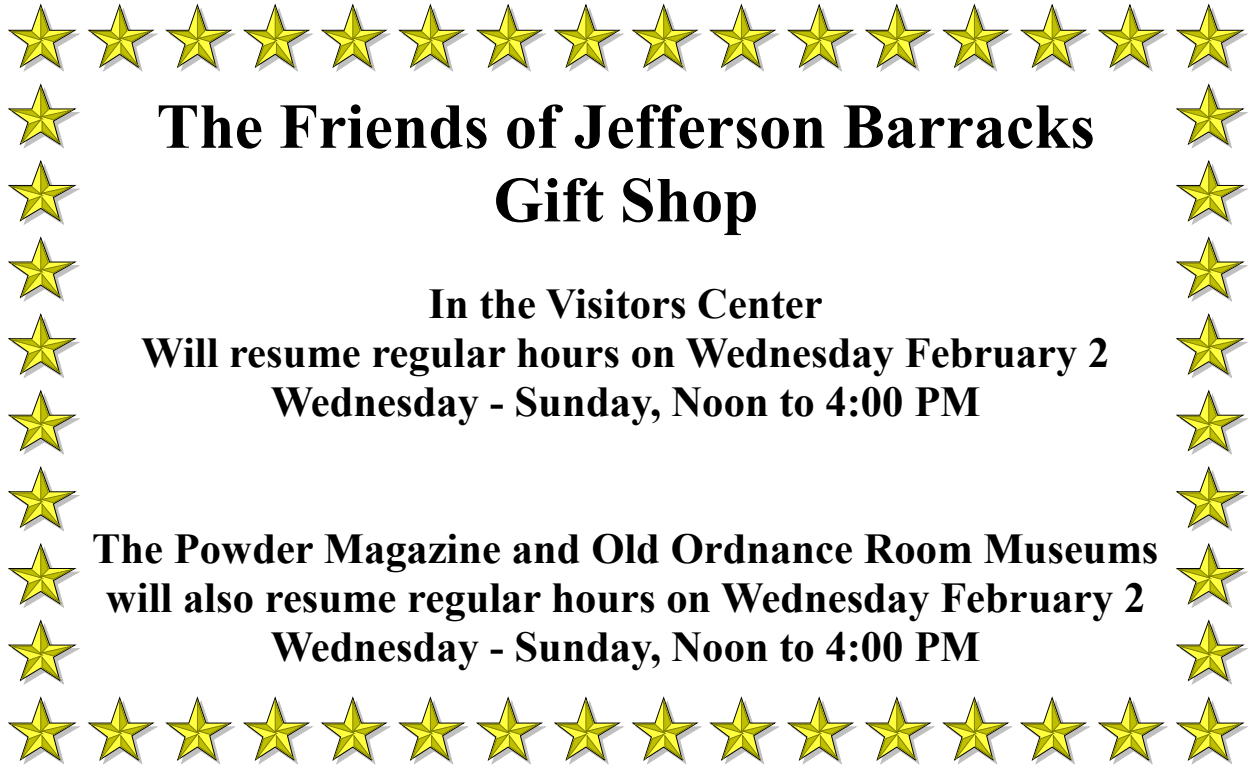
On the afternoon of May 9, General Lyon borrowed clothes from Frank Blair's mother-in-law and rode in a carriage through Camp Jackson disguised as a woman in mourning. Observing the boxes of marble and other arms in the camp, Lyon called a meeting of the Committee of Public Safety for 7 o'clock that evening. He had decided to take Camp Jackson and wanted the Committee's approval. The Committee, however, was divided. The lawyers in the group favored a legal process. They wanted Lyon to get a writ of replevin for government property and have it served on General Frost. Lyon insisted that bringing the guns and ammunition from Baton Rouge to Camp Jackson was provocation enough to act.

Samuel Glover, who favored the legal process, prepared the writ and gave it to U.S. Marshal Rawlings. The next morning, May 10, when the marshal attempted to serve the writ he was denied admittance to Camp Jackson. Also on the morning of May 10, Colonel Bowen arrived at Lyon's headquarters with a letter from General Frost. Frost's letter denied that he (Frost) or any of his command had any hostile intent toward the United States government. Frost referred to the reports that Camp Jackson was to be attacked, and expressed the hope that these reports were unfounded. Lyon refused to see Bowen or to accept Frost's letter.

Bowen reported to Frost that he was certain that Lyon was going to move on Camp Jackson. Encamped there were 750 men, but many were not even armed. Bowen's report was correct as Lyon moved on Camp Jackson that very morning, May 10, with a battalion of regulars and six regiments recruited by the Committee of Public Safety. Blair moved up Laclede Avenue; Boernstein took Pine Street; McNeil marched up Clark Avenue; Shuttner took Market Street; Sigel took Olive; and Gratz Brown took Morgan Street. Lyon's army moved westward toward Grand Avenue with a large crowd of men, women and children following. Lyon posted his troops so as to surround the camp, then demanded surrender. Lyon charged Frost with "having in direct view hostilities to the general government and cooperation with its enemies." Frost had thirty minutes to answer. In Frost's reply he protested against Lyon's action as being unconstitutional, and then surrendered.

The regulars gathered up all the arms including the boxes of "marble," and marched the state militia out of camp to form in line as prisoners with armed guards on both sides. Unfortunately for all concerned, a long wait took place and during the wait the large crowd pressed closer, began throwing clods and rocks and shouting insults. Then a shot rang out and the troops began indiscriminate shooting.

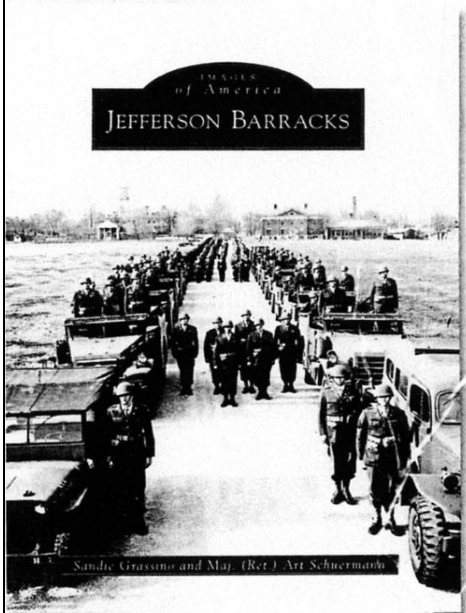
*(To be continued in the next newsletter)*


  
**The Friends of Jefferson Barracks**
  
**Gift Shop**
  
 In the Visitors Center
   
 Will resume regular hours on Wednesday February 2
   
 Wednesday - Sunday, Noon to 4:00 PM
   
 The Powder Magazine and Old Ordnance Room Museums
   
 will also resume regular hours on Wednesday February 2
   
 Wednesday - Sunday, Noon to 4:00 PM

**ARCADIA PUBLISHING**
  
**JEFFERSON BARRACKS**

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by Sandie Grassino and Maj. (Ret.) Art Schuermann




Sandie Grassino and Maj. (Ret.) Art Schuermann

ABOUT THE BOOK & AUTHOR

Since it was founded in 1826, Jefferson Barracks has stood for nearly two centuries as a symbol for many aspects of America's history. Many explorative expeditions in the 19th century launched from Jefferson Barracks, an iconic gateway to the West during the country's expansion. A training ground for new programs, Jefferson Barracks was the home of America's first permanent Dragoons (later the United States Cavalry), first School of Infantry, and first regiment of buffalo soldiers. The largest induction and mustering-out center during both the First and Second World Wars, it housed and trained a myriad of soldiers before and after their deployments. Now the home of the Missouri Air National Guard, a Veterans Administration hospital, Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, a national cemetery, and a growing museum district, Jefferson Barracks is preserving its place in history as well as serving toward America's future. The historic images in this book illustrate a rich history of Jefferson Barracks through some of its citizen soldiers—famous and not—and through the incidents that made it an American icon.

Sandie Grassino, a retired educator, is a local historian and writer. Maj. (Ret.) Art Schuermann is currently the historic preservation officer for Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Station. This is their first book together.



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Friends of Jefferson Barracks  
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**Upcoming Events**  
**Mark Your Calendars**

**Swap Meet**

February 25, 2012 (9:00 AM - 3:00 PM)  
General Grant Shelter

**General Meeting**

March 22, 2012 @ 7:00 PM  
Visitor Center

**Adult Easter Egg Hunt**

March 30 and 31, 2012

**WWII Weekend**

April 27-29, 2012  
Canteen Dance  
April 28, 2012

To volunteer for any activity,  
call (314) 544-5714 or  
email [pagalanos@gmail.com](mailto:pagalanos@gmail.com).  
Your help is appreciated!

The Friends of Jefferson Barracks  
[www.friendsofjeffersonbarracks.com](http://www.friendsofjeffersonbarracks.com)

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Thank you  
for your  
support!