

Daniel Webster Keck

Many from one

The Keck Boys Series

1838-1865

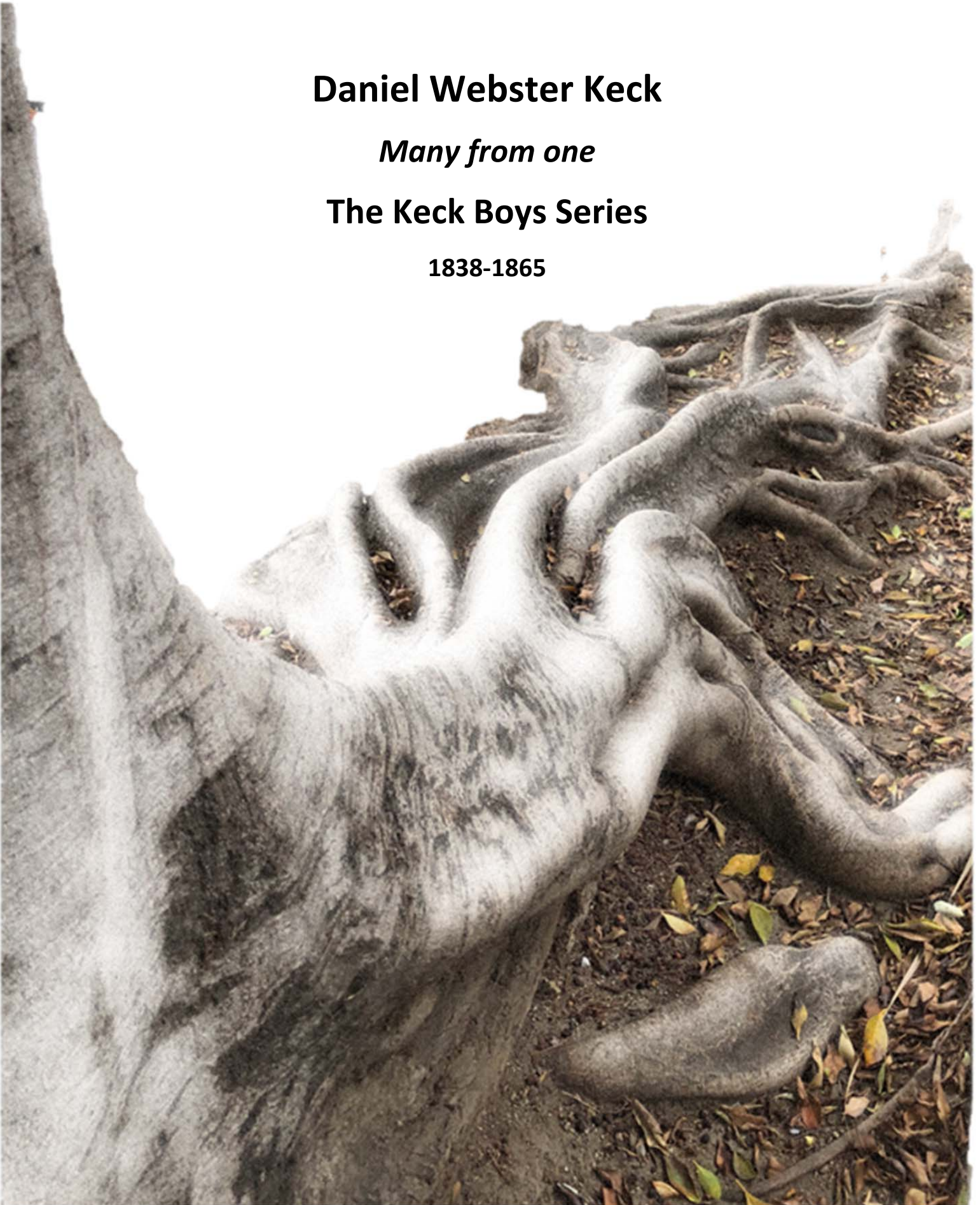
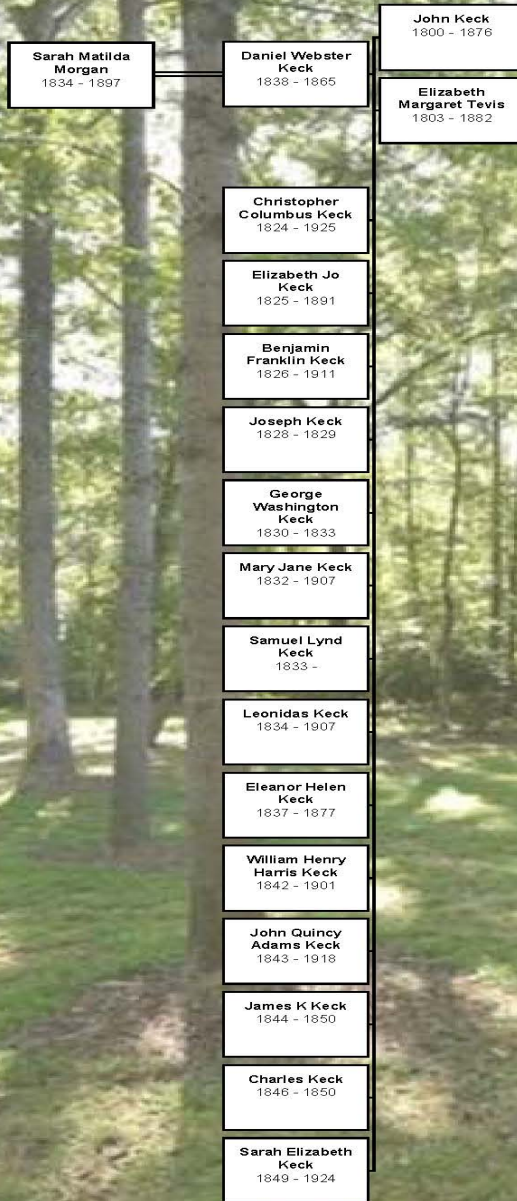
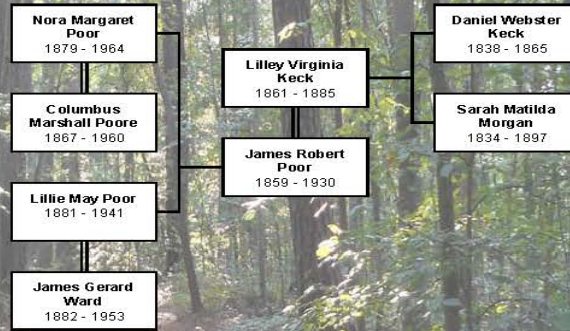


Chart for Daniel Webster Keck with parents, spouse and siblings



Daniel Keck with this wife, child, child's husband, grandchildren and their grandchildren



**Chart for Nora Margaret Poor Husband, children and childrens' spouses
Nora Margaret Poor**

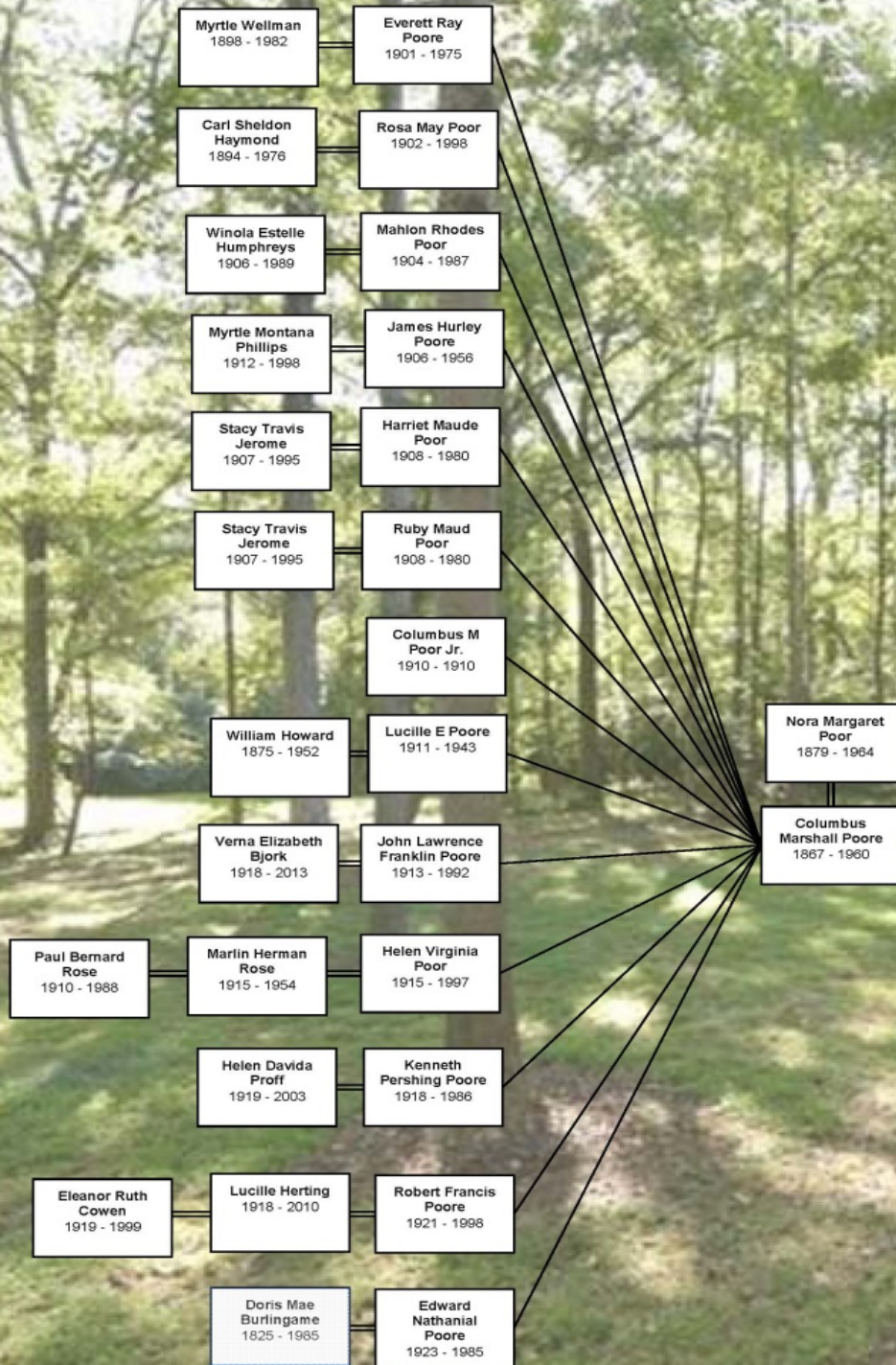
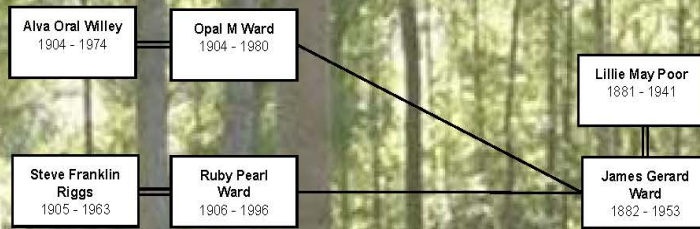
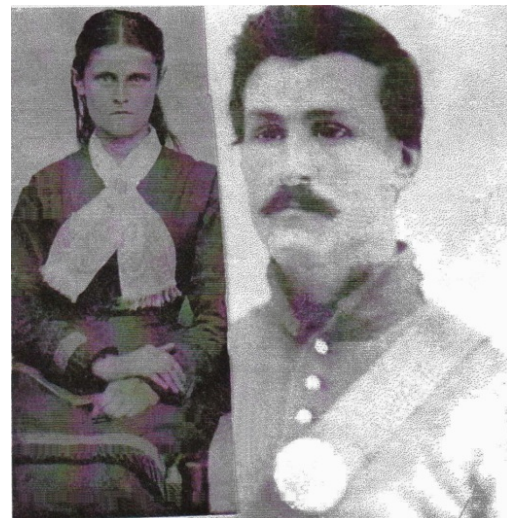


Chart for Lillie May Poor, husband, Children and Children' spouses



Daniel Webster Keck¹ was born on October 30, 1838 in Baltimore, Maryland, the seventh son of John Keck, (aka John Quincy Adams Keck) and Elizabeth Tevis (aka Tivis), and died on February 18, 1865 of pneumonia at the Post and Convalescent Hospitals, Benton Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. Despite Daniel's early death at age 26, he has many descendants through his only child, Lilley Virginia Keck.



At the time of his death, Daniel had served in three different units in the Civil War²: as a private in Company L, Eleventh (11th) Regiment of the Missouri Cavalry State Militia, as a private in No. 107 Regiment of the Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia (EMM) and more specifically Provisional Carother's [Carruther's or Carrother's] Shelby County's Provisional EMM, and as 2nd corporal in Company F, Thirty-ninth (39th) Regiment of the Missouri Infantry Volunteers. By the time of his first enlistment with the 11th Regiment, Daniel had married Sarah Matilda Morgan³ and his daughter⁴, Lilley Virginia Keck, had been born and all were living at Tiger Forks, Shelby County, Missouri. In the US Federal Census 1860, Daniel is living in Tiger Folk with the Pierce family working as a farm laborer under the name of "Daniel Kick⁵." Sarah was living next door with her sister, Jane Elizabeth, who had married Benjamin Jones⁶. After Daniel's (1865) and Jane's (1867) respective deaths, Sarah married her sister's husband who would become Daniel's daughter's guardian.

11th Regiment of the Missouri State Militia

Daniel was a private in Company K under Captain Sell of the 11th Regiment of the Missouri State Militia.⁷ Both he and his brother-in-law, Amos Poe enlisted on March 7, 1862 in Newark, Knox, Missouri. As such Daniel had traveled 11 miles from his home in Tiger Forks, Shelby, Missouri and Amos, 44 miles from Fabius, Knox, Missouri to enlist. Both gentlemen signed up for a term of "war." Both arrived with their respective horses with Daniel's valued at \$75 and Amos, \$90. His records⁸ show that he was present in May and June 1862 but was absent without leave from August 1, 1862. This date corresponds to the date on which a detachment of Company K and L of the 11th Regiment under Colonel W.W. Lair surrendered to Confederate Colonel Joseph Chrisman Porter at Newark, Missouri.

The main antagonist of the 11th Regiment was Joseph Chrisman Porter⁹, who was described by the Commander of the 11th, John McNeil, as follows: "He runs like a deer, and doubles like a fox." The field of the deer and the fox was the Northeastern counties of Missouri. Porter's goal was to recruit soldiers for the Confederacy and deliver the troops across the Mississippi River.¹⁰ However, he and his men also engaged in conflict with the Union troops, resulting in the killing and wounding of men, capturing and parole of men, and seizing horses and other supplies. His activities ranged throughout the counties of Knox, Lewis, Shelby and Scotland. Not to the level of a "battle" but more of a "skirmish," Daniel possibly participated in the Skirmish of Cherry Grove on June 26, 1862 and most probably participated in Newark on August 1, 1862.

Daniel's Participation in the Skirmish of Cherry Grove¹¹ on June 26, 1862: The results of this skirmish revealed the state of readiness and commitment of the officers of the 11th to engage the guerrillas. While successful in "winning" the skirmish, Colonel Henry S. Lipscomb and Colonel John McNeil were harshly criticized by their superiors. McNeil had kept his troops in camp either for training purposes or due to the number of prisoners they had to guard. In either case, Headquarters found this strategy unacceptable. Nor did the exhausted state of men and horse, lack of supplies and limited number of enlisted men appear to appease or convince Headquarters that McNeil should be excused from putting down the guerrillas.

Detachments of the 2nd and 11th Missouri Cavalry (Militia) including Colonel Henry S. Lipscomb [11th], Major Frederick W. Reeder¹², (12th State Militia Cavalry, Company C), Major, John F. Benjamin [Company A of the 11th] and J.B. Rogers [2nd] and Colonel McNeil's [2nd] and Major George F. Pledge [2nd] came upon Colonel Joseph C. Porter's and Dunn's guerrillas while scouting through Schuyler County and immediately gave chase. It was generally reported that Lipscomb's troop greatly outnumbered Porters. Some sources say that there were 450 men with Lipscomb¹³ and other, 500-600. Porter had 150 men. The makeup of the troops are described as follows¹⁴:

"...the History of Lewis County, page 115, thus tells of it:Colonel Henry S. Lipscomb and Majors Benjamin and Rogers, with some companies of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, set out at once, struck the trail and followed it to Colony. Here they were joined by Major Pledge with a detachment of the Second Missouri State Militia, and the united forces pressed rapidly on, marching night and day, until the 26th of June, when they overtook Porter at Cherry Grove...."

In the skirmish, Porter was reported to have lost either one or 10 or 12 killed¹⁵ and 25 wounded. The Union troops also captured some of Porter's horses, arms and equipment. The Union loss was one severely and two slightly wounded. Captain Horace E. York of the Union Company B of the 11th died days later in Memphis, Scotland County, of wounds. Other victims of the skirmish were six horses who were wounded.

On July 4, 1862, Reeder reported that after the skirmish he left Edina, Missouri having been ordered to return 45 disable men and horses back to the post due to the "long and rapid marches." He provided additional harsh criticism of Captain Benjamin and his troops. He also stated that the guerillas numbered 130. ¹⁶ From a report from John McNeil, Commanding District, to Lieutenant C. W. Marsh, on July 4, 1862¹⁷ it appears that the stated failure to pursue was that the guerillas "mounted on fresh stolen horses" fleeing faster than the Union could due to "jaded horses." The number of marauders was given at 200. On July 11, 1862, J.M. Schofield, Brigadier General sent a stinging rebuke to McNeil advising him:

"....I deem it important that you take the field in person and exterminate the rebel bands now infesting your division and daily gaining strength.....It will require your undivided energy, colonel, to reduce your district to proper condition. While your troops have been in camp of instruction on the railroad the guerrillas have gained head. Better let the men go without instruction than the country be overrun with rebel

robbers while you are in camp. You were deceived in your belief that any portion of the State could be left without troops and the guerrillas not gather in force. The question is to remedy the evil that has been done as soon as possible and guard against the recurrence. After you have broken up and scattered the larger bands your command should be divided into small battalions, each assigned to the care of a certain territory, and kept in motion hunting down the scoundrels. Do not be too moderate in the measure of severity dealt out to them. Carry out General Orders, No. 18 and No. 3, thoroughly.”¹⁸

On July 18, 1862, a formal report by Reeder was provided to Colonel C.W. Marsh, Assistant Adjutant-General, St. Louis on the status of the warfare in North Missouri, including the actions or lack of actions by Lipscomb. Reeder confirmed that Lipscomb troops were in excess of 450 (“500 to 600 men”). Overall Reeder’s report was negative as to not only Lipscomb but the other officers who allowed parole of most prisoners, did not forcefully engage during the conflict, and failed to pursue Porter electing instead to camp about one mile from Porter for the night.¹⁹

McNeil on July 28th makes a plea to Schofield for a regiment as his forces are not sufficient to pursue the guerillas and to guard those captured, which he planned to send to St. Louis.²⁰ Schofield responded that it was impossible to do so.²¹ Lipscomb was relieved of duty on July 18, 1862 because of his failure to quickly pursue the fleeing Confederate troops.²² McNeil heeded his commanding officer, intensifying his efforts to capture guerrillas and some might say exceeded the rules of war. He later became known as the “Butcher of Palmyra” when troops under this command executed ten confederate prisoners in retaliation of the murder of a former Union soldier and spy, Andrew Allsman.

Daniel’s Participation in the Battle of Newark: This conflict was significant enough to be reported not only in newspapers in Missouri but other states. The renditions varied. Subsequent historical reports also emphasized different political views and events. As with many conflicts, the total soldiers involved, wounded and killed differ. The Confederate perspective is presented in by Joseph Aloysius Mudd, who rode with Porter²³:

“Colonel Porter struck directly for Newark, where a company of Major Benjamin’s command, some seventy-five strong, under Captain Lear [Lair] was stationed. He detailed a part of his command to take this company in ; they were encamped outside of the town and he ordered a company of infantry to get in their rear to prevent their escape to the brush, and a company of cavalry to get between them and the town and prevent them taking shelter in the houses; but these two divisions it is said, failed to act in concert, and the cavalry charging directly upon the camp received the full charge of the company; the latter then made good their retreat to a large brick church, when Colonel Porter immediately demanded their surrender, stating his force and his ability to take them and his desire to save any unnecessary loss of life. The demand was acceded to and Captain Lear and his men delivered up their arms --- whereupon Colonel Porter addressed them a few kind words, restored to the officers their

sidearms and then paroled them. In this action Colonel Porter had eight killed and thirteen wounded, and the Federals four killed and seven wounded, two of the latter having since died. It is also reported that several of Colonel Porter's men were mortally wounded. The most of the killed and wounded on his part were citizens of the county. Among those killed on the spot were W.T. Noonan, Richard Austin, John Harrison and young Mr. Shearer. "

The report set forth in the History of Shelby County²⁴ is very specific and states that the skirmish commenced at about 5:00 PM on July 31, 1862²⁵ and release of the paroled prisoners did not occur until the next morning on August 1st. Details include the routing out of the federal troops from the brick church:

" ... Porter had prepared two wagons loaded heavily with hay, which he proposed running up against the building – Presbyterian church, Bragg's store and the Masonic hall²⁶ --- setting on fire and smoking out his game. A flag of truce was sent first, demanding surrender. Captain Lair himself came out, saw Porter and the two talked the matter over. The militiamen surrendered. The terms were very liberal. The Federals were to be paroled and released, their private property was not to be taken from, but they were to lose their tents, arms, etc. The prisoners were well treated. Captain Bob Hager, of Monroe, cursed Lieutenant Warmsley for being a d—n nigger thief; but nobody was hurt, and there was no hint at retaliation upon Captain Lair or any of his men for the killing of Maj. Owen,²⁷ a former fallen soldier of Porter's, major of the regiment in which he was a lieutenant-colonel.

"Porter and his men camped in Newark that night, and it was not until the next morning that the prisoners were paroled and released. The Federal loss in the Newark fight was 4 killed, 6 wounded, and 72 prisoners; of the latter 40 were of Co. K, and 32 of Co. L. The killed were Lieut. Valentine Lair, son of Capt. Lair, and acting adjutant of the battalion, and Orderly Sergt. Francis Hancock, of Palmyra, both of Co. K, and John Downing and James Berry of Co. L. The Confederate loss was reported at from 10 to 20 killed and 30 severely wounded. Eight are known to have been buried.... He [Porter] left Newark in the forenoon of August 2.... "

Among the Confederate's killed were J. Q. A. Clements²⁸ who was shot through the head, and Anderson Tobin who lived southwest of Shelby County and Mr. Kesterson from Walkersonville. Wounds resulting in subsequent death were received by Lieutenant Thomas West whose leg was crushed by a minni ball and leg amputated.

What happened to the men who Porter paroled?²⁹ The various renditions³⁰ state Porter's troops had rested in Newark after the skirmish and that Porter pardoned and released the prisoners the morning after the skirmish. The terms of the parole included that the men could keep their personal property but had to surrender their arms and equipment.³¹ Then Porter left the city at 9 AM on August 2. McNeil arrived in Newark at 10:00 AM on the same day. McNeil had been joined in Bethel by Major John F. Benjamin of the 11th Regiment (approximately 80 men). On August 3rd, reinforcements came from Lt. Colonel Shaffer of the

White Horse Cavalry increasing the strength of his troops to 1200. At noon, McNeil moved the troops for an overnight rest to the farm of Judge Kendrick near Troublesome Creek.

Thus it was probable that many of the paroled prisoners had not traveled far between their releases that morning and the arrival of McNeil but many did not have to do so as a large number of the soldiers were from Knox County and some from Newark itself. Porter, himself, lived near Newark. Another rendition illustrates the links of Porter and Lair's troops to the community and mutual losses:³²

"Colonel Porter was a resident of the vicinity, and the Federal soldiers were his neighbors. When the mother of Jack Downing said to him beside the dead body of her son, 'Colonel Porter, here is my son and your brother' (both were Presbyterians), he replied 'Madam, such are the vicissitudes of war.'...The father of the writer, Joel Sever, was beside Downing at a window of the Masonic hall when he was shot. At that moment, Steve Middleton, a private of Company K rose and, lifting both arms, utter a touching prayer. The prayer was not the result of fear, but the expression of dependence upon God in the hour of peril."

Daniel would have had a six-hour walk to get home.

Daniel's participation in this action is almost certain as his records show that his horse was lost on August 1, 1862.³³ The only major skirmish or battle in which Company L was involved on that day was at Newark against Porter. The Union forces at Newark who were from Company K and L were between 73-80 men. The records, which are digitally available, provide a count of 35 men from Company K which reference that they were discharged in 1862 and 38 from Company L which either specifically state that the man was paroled by Porter at Newark on August 1, 1862 or that the man lost his horse and equipment on the same occasion but without specific mention of being captured himself and pardoned. This is consistent, if not exact, with contemporary reports of 72 prisoners. The contemporary and historical accounts of the battle state that all the Union troops except those who were killed were captured and pardoned. It was Colonel Joseph C. Porter's protocol to parole captured Federal troops, leaving in some instances them with their firearms but taking horses and other equipment. He had earlier signed documents granting parole.³⁴ There is no story regarding a soldier escaping or hiding out from Porter.

Other factors that support Daniel's participation in this event are that as with many of the soldiers in various units involved in the Civil War, Daniel had family and neighbors who were also members of the same regiment, if not the company. In Daniel's case, it was his brother-in-law, Amos Poe [Company L]. Amos was the Sergeant of the Saddler, the officer overseeing the saddling and care of the horses. The losses on August 1st must have been disturbing to their respective owners and maybe even more so to Amos. Amos Poe's records show that he became a prisoner on August 1st and was paroled by Porter. Poe confirmed that he was captured at Newark and paroled in an interview in February 22, 1914 in the Wichita Daily Eagle. He was discharged by Special Order No. 1214 as of September 1, 1862, one day prior to when the 11th Regiment was consolidated with the 2nd Regiment of the Missouri State Militia under Order No. 151.

Daniel's Company Muster Roll for July August note that he was "absent without leave" with the additional note that he had his horse captured on August 1st³⁵. Others who were reported no longer having their horse as of August 1st due to capture are reported as being "present." Originally Porter had assured the soldiers they could keep their personal property but had to turn over their weapons, with officer retaining their respective firearms, but amended his understanding of the terms of the agreement by keeping the horses. Most men in Company K and L owned their horses and equipment rather than being provide such by the government. Daniel's horse was valued at \$70 Amos's, at \$90. The Commanding Officer, W.W. Lair, asserted that for this reason the terms of the parole were invalid, claimed exemption, and returned to service in the Union forces.³⁶ The argument may have found favor with his Union superior officers and encouraged his subordinates to also return to service. However, it was known to the members of Companies L and K, that soldiers who violated the terms of the parole were subject to be shot or hung if apprehended again. This was a risk that the remaining seven men of Company L, who had lost their horses, assumed as they reported "present" and continued their service as members of the 2nd Regiment.

One of the surviving Porter's men, Joseph Aloysius, opined on the soldiers which Porter had paroled and violated the terms of the agreement³⁷:

"I have no comment to make for the course of those members of the Missouri Militia captured by Confederates, who voluntarily gave their parole not to take up arms until exchanged in order to secure release, and then violated the terms of such parole. Many, or all, may have conscientiously believed in the contention of the rabid press that rebellion was a crime sufficient to void all contracts with its supporters; that the Confederates in Missouri were only guerrillas or bushwhackers, without military or moral right to give a parole, and that faith was not to be kept with men whom the press and the departmental commanders said were only 'to be exterminated.' Such was the temper of the times that many good men believed their paramount duty was to subordinate everything to the pleasure of the Government, and the pleasure of the Government was too often interpreted to them by men whose highest conception of patriotism was personal or party plunder."

It remains uncertain why such a notation ("absent without leave") was made as to Daniel and not others. Perhaps it was his failure to continue his service with the 2nd Regiment. Another possibility is that due to the retroactive nature of the records, there was no need to obtain an order from the Adjutant General Office as Daniel had died and the pension benefits sought by his daughter and wife were based upon him being a member of another unit. Another factor may have been the perceived disloyalty of other members of the unit based upon the July 22, 1862 Special Order No. 101 by Brigadier General John L. Schofield. Schofield wrote that the militia was being organized to exterminate the guerillas within the ranks of existing units. Additional orders followed which prohibited the enrollment of disloyal men or sympathizers to the rebellion. There were dire consequences for those who would not sign the loyalty oath. The members of the 11th Regiment also were aware that the regiment was subject to being disbanded or merged as the units had fallen short of total men necessary for full muster. Further if Daniel had deserted, reports on other soldier support the assumption that Daniel

would have been pursued as a deserter and sent to St. Louis.³⁸ There is no indication that Daniel was pursued. Daniel also could have thought that the war was over in Northeast Missouri. Historians note that the subsequent battle between Porter and McNeil at Kirksville was the fatal blow for recruiting within Northeast Missouri and while there were marauders, the Confederate efforts were diminished dramatically.³⁹ Or Daniel could have been acting as other paroled prisoners. Although, the War Department decided to stop the practice of granting furloughs to paroled prison on June 28, 1862, the order may not have filtered down to the Trans-Mississippi theatre. As such Daniel would have been following standard practice to leave and go home. Daniel also probably retained a copy of any written parole from Porter as this document served as passes and exempted him from persecution or arrest as other parolees if the individual was maintaining their agreement.⁴⁰ However, Daniel may have received a “field parole” which the Confederates had initiated in other areas⁴¹. Or Daniel could have just taken a “French leave.”⁴²

Whatever the reason, Daniel knew as other soldiers that if one was pardoned and re-captured in service the soldier would be killed. Both the Union and Confederate engaged in such practice despite the protestation of the paroles not being valid.⁴³ If Daniel was paroled by Porter, the terms of the parole provided that the parolee would refrain from participating any duties that would free up another soldier to fight, including serving as a guard, until someone from the Confederate troops of equal rank were exchanged for him. Unless this exchange took place by 1864, Daniel may have violated the parole and lied under oath when he subsequent enlisted or accepted a detail to the Provisional EMM and the 39th Regiment. Nevertheless, Daniel’s enlistments reflected the urgent need felt by Major General Rosecrans to ready the citizens of Missouri to thwart the plans of the Confederacy and the civil unrest which had driven out so many the citizens of Missouri of both political positions.⁴⁴

“In many locales, most of the residents fled, and though the data are vague, it appears that some went back East and South to previous homes, if they were not in an active war zone. Some, of all political persuasions, went west to Texas, Colorado (a new territory attractive to Missourians from the end of the 1850s), California, Oregon, and during the gold rush of 1864 to Idaho Territory. Others, a large number, secessionist and Unionist alike, fled to Illinois and Iowa; while still larger numbers fled within Missouri to towns made relatively safe by sizable Union garrisons, especially St. Louis, physically the most secure place in the state. However, if they were without kin or good friend or a great deal of liquid capital, these refugees remained propertyless (sic) and homeless. Very large numbers spent weeks and months wandering in the countryside with insufficient food, shelter and clothing. The towns and farms they left behind quickly became wastelands.”

Daniel no doubt had first-hand knowledge of this destruction.

“Soldiers on the march frequently commented on the desolation left behind where civilians had fled in panic. The vacated houses of a town just deserted held an eerie emptiness. Philip Welsheimer⁴⁵ wrote his family about the strangeness of his regiment’s march through northeast Missouri is a fine country but nearly forsaken. The Rebels first

drove off the Union men and since the troops have got in a great many rebels have left.' In several towns ;but two or three families' were left; everywhere were 'fine brick house & fine frame houses standing empty and some with furniture and one [with] dinner standing on the table.'"

No. 107 Regiment of the Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia (EMM)

Daniel Keck⁴⁶ enlisted in the No. 107 Regiment of the Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia (EMM) and more specifically Provisional Carrother's [Caruther's] Shelby/Monroe County's Provisional EMM. He is listed as a private showing date of enlistment to be April 30, 1864 and ordered into active service on August 4, 1864. He was relieved of duty in 1864. This record notes that Daniel enrolled in the 39th Regiment. Captain Lewis P. Corrothers from Monroe County had formed the unit, which included men from Shelby and Monroe counties. Records show that Corrothers was commissioned on July 22, 1864. The regiment was 70th under Order 107. 8th District. Brigadier General Joseph B. Douglass.

The establishment of the "Order 107" units was at the initiation of General William Starke Rosecrans after receiving daily appeals"from all quarters, invoking protection for person, property, industry and its fruits, accompanied by assurance from all, without regard to political or sectional sympathies, that the great mass of the people are ready and willing to unite for the preservation of the public peace, against who, in violation to any law of war and humanity, under the title of Confederate soldiers, guerrillas and bushwhackers, invade, plunder and murder the peaceful inhabitants...." Under Special Order 107, the members of communities were to meet for the purpose of organizing companies of approximately 100 men to protect the specific community and to unite with other such units "to provide for local defense against bands of bushwhackers⁴⁷ and other disturbers of the public peace, and for the maintenance of law and order more effectually than could be done by calling out the Enrolled Militia, as well as to engage all good citizens in the work." Men were detailed from the Enrolled Militia as well as volunteers were accepted into the units. The Enrolled Militia colonels and brigadier-generals of the respective district [Daniel's was the 8th District under Brigadier General Joseph Beeler Douglass] selected and recommended the officers for the "Order 107" units.

The formation of the 39th Regiment was a further effort by General William Starke Rosecrans⁴⁸ to recruit volunteers to defend Missouri from the guerrillas and the invasion of Confederate General Sterling Price's Army of Missouri. Rosecrans was also convinced that the Order of American Knights (OAK) was creating a sizable force to invade Missouri. In January 1864, Rosecrans had been assigned to head the Department of Missouri in St. Louis. While the troop level had been as high as 68,425, the number had been reduced to only 660 officers and 16,323 men present for duty by the end of 1862. Recognizing the vulnerability of Missouri, Rosecrans requested assistance from senior command. Although approved by Major General Henry Wagner Halleck, no troops arrived. Further on May 27, 1864, Rosecrans received Order No. 203 from Halleck to send four regiments to General Edward Richard Springs Canby of West Mississippi further reducing the available men for service. Ensuring that Rosecrans would follow the order, Halleck also ordered that Missouri would be under Canby's region.⁴⁹ The dispute

over the sufficiency of troops at Rosecrans' command arose most likely from the animosity between Ulysses S. Grant with Rosecrans which started with the battles at Luka and Corinth, Mississippi. Grant refuted Rosecrans need by writing on May 27, 1864 that "Indeed, there is no more danger in Saint Louis than in Chicago or Springfield or Cincinnati. Indeed, the danger is less, because no prisoners are kept there." Grants detailed listing of available troops exceeded that of Rosecrans' calculations by approximately 5,300 men before the removal of the four regiments (approximately 3,370). Rosecrans response to Canby was that the four regiments would be sent but that "This will do us much damage."

Rosecrans' recruitment effort of all eligible men resulted in increasing his troop level to 6,000 US volunteers, some Missouri Militia and a civilian legion by the time General Price entered Missouri in September 1864. As goes the vicissitudes of war, Price too experienced a reduction in the number and type of troops that would be at his disposal for the invasion. General Kirby Smith had given questionable support to the invasion, calling it a diversion to help the efforts in the East. But Smith's failure to give clear orders for the assignment of 10,000 infantry troops to Price significantly reduced Price's ability to succeed.⁵⁰ Price then only had his cavalry and any help that the guerillas and other Confederate sympathizers would provide. The 39th's role in scouting and operating against guerrillas in Macon, Ralls, Pike, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Howard and Chariton Counties was important in thwarting Price's goals.

39th Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers

Daniel enlisted in the 39th Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers on August 13, 1864 in Edina, Missouri and mustered in on September 8, 1864 in Hannibal, Missouri. He swore, with Amos Poe serving as a witness, "...that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability or by sentence of court martial, or by order before the expiration of a term of enlistment." The town credited for his enlistment was Tiger Township, Shelby County, and Eighth Congressional District. His rank is given as 2nd Corporal⁵¹. He was approximately 26 years and ten months old when he enlisted. He is described as being 5'9", light complexion, light hair and hazel eyes and gave his profession as a farmer. He was not entitled to a bounty as his enlistment was for six months rather than one year. His personal affects (e.g. overcoat, trousers, boots, blouse, pair of socks, hat) were itemized by the undertaker and valued at \$8.30.⁵²



As photographed above, Daniel was dressed out in the Missouri Infantry Volunteers blue uniform with a leather strap and breast plate. Soldiers carried a cartridge box which was belted on at the waist. The leather strap provided additional support for the cartridge box. The breast plate, also called "cartridge box belt plate," was usually round with an eagle holding three eagles and about 3 inches across.⁵³ The breastplate is all that remains of the battle shields of heavy infantry such as the

Greek hoplites, Macedonian phalangites, and Roman legionaries.

The history of the 39th includes a massacre, protecting bridges and other facilities, routine scouting and skirmishes with guerrillas within various counties, slogging through mud to get to engagements, enduring freezing cold, small pox, measles, deprecations, lack of adequate food, clothing, horses, guns and munitions, and not being paid. The 39th was recruited under Order 134 dated July 28, 1864. On August 9, 1864 by Special Order No. 30 it was ordered to report to Hannibal, Missouri to the District Missouri, Department of the Missouri under Colonel Edward Augustus Kutzner. The dates of recruitment and organization were from August 18 to September 30, 1863. It was comprised of nine companies, with the men of each company more representative of a country than not. From the beginning, the regiment was short of the required number of men.⁵⁴ The companies are as follows with their respective officers:

Regiment/Company	County	Officers	Rank
		Samuel M. Wirt,	Colonel
		Edward Augustus Kutzner	Colonel
C	Pike	Hiram Baxter	Major (Captain of C Company at enlistment)
		A.V.E. Johnston	Major (died in battle)
H	Marion	Adam Theis,	Captain
A	Adair	James A. Smith	Captain (died in battle)
G	Shelby	William Glover	Captain
D	Marion	John D. Meredith	Captain
B	Marion	John R. Good	Captain
K	Monroe	Martin A. Lyle	Captain
F	Knox	Amos Poe	Captain
I	Scotland	Lewis W. Williams	Captain
		Charles G. Holme, RQM	1 st Lieutenant
		Thomas C. Tripler, Adjt.	1 st Lieutenant
		Edwin Darrow	1 st Lieutenant
		Thomas Janes	1 st Lieutenant
		Frank B. Ray	1 st Lieutenant
		Jon K. Hayward	1 st Lieutenant
		Charles T. Hickman	1 st Lieutenant
		Jamieson H. Finnel	1 st Lieutenant
		James A. Ladd	1 st Lieutenant
		Asa Blanchard	1 st Lieutenant
		William T. Kays	1 st Lieutenant

Regiment/Company	County	Officers	Rank
		Samuel M. Wirt,	Colonel
E	Rails	George W. Weldy	1 st Lieutenant (Captain of E at enlistment)
		Robert Moore	2 nd Lieutenant
		John E. Stafford	2 nd Lieutenant
		Josiah Gill	2 nd Lieutenant
		John R. Self	2 nd Lieutenant
		Samuel Snyder	2 nd Lieutenant
		John Q. Wilson	2 nd Lieutenant
		John B. Draper	2 nd Lieutenant
		David R. Downing	2 nd Lieutenant
		George W. Lewis	2 nd Lieutenant
		John B. Holman	Surgeon
		Thomas J. Williams	Chaplin

The 39th was assigned by Special Order No. 30 to District Missouri, Department of the Missouri until November of 1864 and returning to that district sometime in January until July 1865 when the men were mustered out of service. From December 1864 until January 1865, the 39th was assigned respectively to District of Tennessee (December 1864 and portion of January 1864) and District of Kentucky (portion of January 1864) of the Department of the Cumberland, relating to the 39th assignment to the area to support General George H. Thomas in the Battle of Nashville⁵⁵ and its aftermath.

The key senior officers of the District of Missouri were Major General John M. Schofield (May 24, 1863 to January 30, 1864), Major General, William Starke Rosecrans (Department of Missouri, January to December 1864), and Major General Grenville Mellen Dodge (Department of Missouri, December 9, 1864 – July 27, 1865) and Brevet Major General Clinton Bowen Fisk (North Missouri District, Department of Missouri, March 1863 to 1865).

Initially, the companies were assigned out to a county or counties to patrol and otherwise provide protection from guerillas. Except for the long, strenuous march to and from Nashville, Tennessee, it appears that Daniel's participation in the war was to transport, guarding and other administrative duties. Daniel's participation also limited due to his health. He had been furloughed before September 28, 1864 due to thyroid pneumonia. While he recovered sufficient to return to the regiment, his condition was no doubt weak and made worse by the regiment's march to Nashville, Tennessee starting on December 13, 1864 and ending on January 1, 1865. The activities of the regiment are outline below. Other companies of the 39th were involved in some notable actions which are also described herein.

Macon, Missouri on September 25, 1864. On the 24th, Company F was left in Hannibal while all other companies had been assigned out to other areas. Company F moved to Macon on

September 25, 1864 while other detachments moved either to Paris or Macon. Daniel was furloughed due to illness sometime before September 28, 1864. According to Regiment's Resume constructed by Kuntzer, "... Company F, with transportation belonging to the regiment, left Hannibal for Macon, and was subsequently order to stop at Shelbina, where the regiment would join it and march to Paris..." It may be at this point Daniel took sick and was given a furlough. It appears that the ill-fated companies A, G, and H under Major Andrew Vern Johnston left Shelbina at 10:00 AM on the 26th for Paris from Shelbina. The companies had traveled all night when they struck the trail of the guerillas lead by Anderson.

Massacre and Battle of Centralia⁵⁶: On September 27, 1864, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson and eighty other guerillas attacked the North Missouri Railroad train from St. Charles, capturing 23 soldiers returning to their homes in northwest Missouri and southwest Iowa on furlough after having participated in the Battle of Atlanta. Contemporary reports described the soldiers as being from the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Missouri Infantry, 1st Iowa Cavalry, and 1st Missouri Engineers which included men who were sick and wounded, furloughed and discharged. One



of the men suffered a leg wound or had lost a leg, depending on which newspaper report one read.⁵⁷ All the men but Sergeant Thomas Goodman were shot after having been forced to removed their uniforms at gun point.⁵⁸ Contemporary reports included two passengers and one citizen also killed by the group. Descriptions of the actions of the guerillas were

wanton executions of citizens and soldiers, scalping and deprecating the bodies of the victims.⁵⁹ Later in the day, Major Andrew Vern Emen Johnston with 146 man detachment of the A, G and H Companies of the 39th Regiment arrived in Centralia from Paris and were advised of the potential strengths of the guerillas and then pursued Anderson. The newly recruited men, who were armed only with Enfield Musket and bayonets and riding plow horses, brood mares and mules obtained from the citizens⁶⁰, were no match for the guerillas, who killed most of the 120 Union soldiers and two officers with their revolvers. Frank James, Jesse's brother, purportedly personally killed Major Johnston. Due to these losses, the 39th gained the dubious standing as the Union infantry regiment with the most number of men killed or mortally wounded in a single engagement⁶¹ This incident appears to have affected the entire company's action towards the guerillas and the Southern sympathizers, resulting in deprecations later in its history.

On September 29th, companies B, D, and I were transported by rail to Shelbina where they were joined by Company F. All marched to Paris at that point, arriving on the 30th. Daniel was not with his fellow soldiers at this point as he was on furlough due to sickness on September 28, 1864. Records do not show when Daniel rejoined his company.

On October 1st, Companies B, C, D, F, H and I, with remnants of A and G, marched from Paris to Fish Branch, leaving on October 2nd for Mexico, Missouri. At Mexico, Missouri, Companies B, F and I remained under the command of acting Lieutenant Colonel S.M. Wirt.⁶² Although Wirt, without approval, activated 85 men in the EMM in his area to address the guerilla problems in and around July 27 after making unanswered requests to headquarters and Fisk, Headquarter may have felt obligated to supply Wirt with additional troops.⁶³ Companies C, D, H, and remnants of A and G in company continued on to Concord with detachment of 1st Iowa Infantry.

On October 6, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Wirt reported to Major Frank S. Bond, Aide de Camp, that he had 218 men in infantry and no cavalry. He also reported that the roads were in fair condition. On October 8th, he reported to Major General Rosecrans that the telegraph wires were cut and 150 yards of wire was carried off. He sent a locomotive to do the repairs. They found evidence of 15 horsemen in the area.⁶⁴

Jefferson City, Missouri on October 7-8, 1864: It does not appear that Company F joined those companies who marched from Macon to Jefferson City, Missouri on October 1 through 7th, a distance of 760 miles to defend Jefferson City on October 7-8 from General Sterling Price's "invasion" of Missouri. Price had first hit St. Louis and was proceeding to the heart of Missouri. The companies remaining with Kutzner proceed to Jefferson City to defend from Price.

La Mine Bridge: CSA Major General Sterling Price had requested the guerrillas to destroy or disable the railroad lines. There was a Pacific Railroad bridge over the LaMine River near Otterville, Missouri. Early in the war (1861-1862), two substantial trenches were built by Union troops to defend the bridge. In 1864-1865, smaller troop detachments were station at this site, of which the 39th was one. During that time the bridge was destroyed two times: Raids of Col., (later Brig. Gen.), Joe Shelby, in October 1863, and of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price in 1864. However, on October 4th, the bridge was apparently unguarded when George Todd and his men (approximately 108) burned the bridge as well as raided Otterville. The resulting damage required repair so as one end would not fall. The railroad repair scout did not consider the bridge significant to repair, however. On October 12th, Confederate Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson sent a detail of cavalry who did a more complete job on the roadway.⁶⁵

Under Special Field Order No. 5, Fisk was order with the 39th and 49th Missouri Volunteers (Colonels Kutzner and Dyer] to La Mine on October 19th.⁶⁶ Fisk and men arrived on October 21, 1864 to take command of all troops and the railroad from California to Warrensburg. Fisk assessed the repairs needed for the bridge and sent assurance that he would have it repair within three to four days.⁶⁷ Most probably Company F and Daniel remained in Ralls County or Audrain County during this time with the Wirtz unit.

Glasgow, Missouri: Glasgow November 1-3, and duty there till December 13. The Glasgow Battle with a detachment of General Sterling Price troops took place on October 15th with the city being seized by a detachment of Price's army and held for three days. The purpose of the Confederate raid was to obtain arms and munitions at a Union storehouse. As with other towns, its citizens suffered at the hands of both the Confederate and Union troops. Likewise, the citizens were divided in loyalty. First the detachment of Union Soldiers destroyed several buildings when the soldiers blew up the warehouse of munitions. While the Confederate troops did not raid the citizen's property, their departure left the city unprotected to the guerillas' attacks as the Confederate troops had paroled the union troops and escorted them to the Union lines to protect the soldiers from guerillas. The pro-Union sympathizers were soon to be punished severely.

Within weeks, both William Quantrill and William Anderson raided the city, killing and looting its citizens. There are various accounts of the depredations, some with startling details of torture and rape. But the town hand ready suffered at the hands of the Union sponsored activities.⁶⁸ According to one report, "On or about October 29, a detachment of pro-Union Missouri militia reoccupied the town. Now it was the Union's turn to exact revenge, since unlike Benjamin Lewis, most white residents of the area had actively supported the CSA and welcomed Price's raid. The militia executed at least a dozen Southern sympathizers, and burned their homes and businesses.⁶⁹" It is most certain that the pro- Union Militia was the 39th. On October 28, 1864, Rosecrans through J.F. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant-General, by Special Field Order 12, paragraph XI, order Brigadier Fisk Clinton B. Fisk to Glasgow "...and staff, with the Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth Regiments of Infantry, Missouri Volunteers and Captain Fuchs' battery, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will proceed to Glasgow, Mo. General Fisk will reorganized the District of North Missouri with all practicable dispatch"

On November 6, 1864 Kutzner reported to Fisk that guerillas were burning pro-union citizens' houses in the area and that a mounted force is badly needed. As of November 14, 1864, Colonel Edward Augustus Kutzner was reporting on guerilla activity in the region and asking if the 39th was to remain as they had cleaned up the area. He was possibly too optimistic on the 14th as he reported on the 29th that Quantrill had not been killed and there were still small parties in the area. There may have been many more communications to Fisk regarding the activities in the area, but he reported that many of his records previous to October were destroyed. Had Union troops participated in deprecations, Fisk most likely would have responded with direct instructions as he did in the case of Truman to return confiscated goods and punish those who did. However the general sentiment of officers expressed in field reports was that the Confederate sympathizers should be ejected from the area or killed. Colonel Edward Augustus Kutzner had assisted in forming the 39th.

Company F appears to have been some of the troops from the 39th left in Northeast Missouri to attend to the remaining guerillas as most of the Unions had been shifted to addressing Colonel Sterling Price's raid through Missouri. On December 4, 1864, it was reported that Amos Poe was in Ralls County without horses and that 25 horses and equipment be made available to the men there so that they could be relieved. This suggests that Poe had 25 men of his Company F at that time.

The regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, on December 13, arriving there January 1, 1865. Frisk's communication acknowledging the order to move the 39th stated that the 39th was on detachments in Platt, Clay, Ray, Callaway, Audrain, Howard, Chariton, Macon, Marion and Ralls. Fisk also objected to moving the 39th citing the need to protect citizens from the guerillas. His entire force was less than 2,500 men and neither the 39th or 49th were organized units.⁷⁰ The various companies were order to consolidate in West Quincy, Marion, Missouri. West Quincy is directly across the Mississippi River from Quincy, Illinois. Company F's route to the rendezvous point, West Quincy, Missouri, was as follows: Mexico to Hannibal via Macon City to Quincy, Illinois. The company report states the company then went to Springfield, Illinois then to Lafayette, Indiana, then Jeffersonville, Indiana to New Franklin, Kentucky being a march of 500 miles.

Fisk reported optimistically to Major-General Dodge that the 39th would arrive in Quincy, Illinois on December 16, 1864.⁷¹ Kutzner reported on the long march and hardships of those troops stationed in Glasgow to Macon and then on to West Quincy, appearing to arrive on December 17th. As on December 18th, the day of federal dispatch congratulating Fisk, Kutzner reported from Quincy, Illinois, "We are here in the streets, and mud ankle deep and freezing. No prospect for a move." By this time, the Battle of Nashville had been fought and won by the Union troops. So despite Amos Poe's statements to the contrary in the Wichita Kansas Eagle on February 22, 1914, it does not appear that Amos or Daniel participated in the Battle of Nashville.

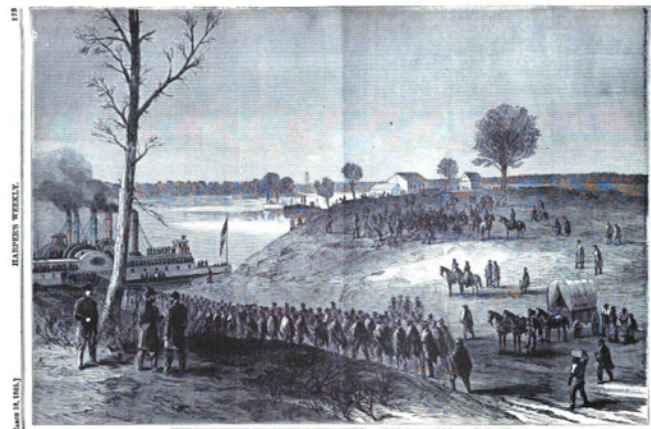
The companies at West Quincy embarked on railroad cars on the 18th arriving at Indianapolis, Indiana on the 20th. Some of the men were left behind hospitalized for either small pox or measles. Leaving at 12:30 PM, they arrived at Jeffersonville, opposite, Louisville, Kentucky on the 21st and crossed the river at 3:00 PM. The regiment stayed in Louisville on the 22nd and 23rd waiting transportation. Again some of the men were hospitalized for small pox or measles. Receiving orders, the regiment broke out Companies A and F at Shepherdsville, Kentucky and G and K at Rolling Fork Bridge and companies B, C, D, E, H and I at Muldraugh's Hill to re-enforce the garrisons at those points against an attack by General Lyons. The men suffered from severe cold. The troops were so placed on the 27th and 28th until they marched to Collesberg, arriving on the 30th. They embarked on a train arriving in Nashville on the morning of January 1, 1865.⁷² Around this time, H.W. Halleck requested on December 31, 1864, on behalf of General Dodge for the return of the 39th (now in Louisville) to St. Louis "so it may complete its organization." As part of orders by Grant to Major General Thomas as to needed troops, it was assumed that troops in Kentucky and Tennessee could be made available for active operations elsewhere. Special Field Order No. 355 of December 31, 1864 was forwarded to Major General LH Rousseau in Pulaski, Tennessee from HM Cist, Assistant Adjutant General, on January 1, 1865, to have the 39th proceed without delay to Saint Louis, Mo, reporting on arrival at the point to Major General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri for further orders. The communication further stated that the quartermaster department would furnish the necessary transportation. On January 6, 1865, H. Hannahs, Acting Assistant Adjutant General sent orders to Colonel Bonneville at Benton Barracks: "The Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers will arrive at your post to-morrow morning. Please furnish quarters for 575 men on application."



The regiment started the return to St. Louis, Missouri on January 4th, arrived in St. Louis on June 7th and Benton Barracks on the 8th.⁷³ The regiment was on duty at Benton Barracks,⁷⁴ and District of St. Louis, Missouri till July 1865.

Specific detachments were sent to Glasgow, Franklin, and Aikens Landing, James River Virginia with duties ranging from guard duty, administrative support in headquarters and guerilla scouting. At the time of their arrival over one-third of the regiment was suffering from small pox and measles. The men had been inflicted with these diseases going to and returning from Nashville requiring that many men be left at hospitals in Indianapolis, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky and Nashville, Tennessee.⁷⁵ They had endured severe cold during their trip to, at and from the assignments associated with Nashville, Tennessee, as noted by Kuntzer in two of his field reports⁷⁶.

On February 1, the Daily Missouri Democrat, on page four, reported that Companies A, B, C, D, E and K had been assigned guard duty of St. Louis and housed as Schofield Barracks. Companies L and M were quartered at Benton Barracks. Company F, G, H, and I were at East Port, Tennessee. A detachment of the regiment was also at Durall's Bluff. However the official Field and Staff Muster Report for January and February 1865 stated that Companies D and E were detailed to report to Colonel Kutzner in Glasgow to hunt down guerillas. Companies B and D were detailed to Franklin Missouri relating to the Pacific



Railroad company. Companies F and H were on duty at Aikens Landing, James River, Virginia guarding prisoners. The balance of men were at Benton Barracks doing guard and escort duty. Daniel had been admitted to the hospital on the January 28th and would not have accompanied the other members to Aiken Landing. Aikens Landing was a neutral point for the exchange of Union soldiers for Confederate. The exchange of prisoners had resumed in February 1865 after a two year hiatus.

Daniel's hospitalization, death and burial

Daniel died five days after his six months mustering in to service date. He had only enlisted for a term of six months. He had taken one sick furlough by September 28, 1864 which suggests that after mustering in on September 8th in Hannibal, he returned to Tiger Forks from some ailment. His cause of death in the official military records is pneumonia; however on the sworn statement by his wife, Sarah, for pension benefits, she states that he died from typhoid pneumonia,⁷⁷ which was a complication of typhoid. Pneumonia was a disease that affected 14% and typhoid 13% of the Federal troops during the Civil War.⁷⁸ If Daniel developed pneumonia as a result of having typhoid, his chances were about 50% chance of recovery. Undoubtedly, his chances of recovery from either the effects of both typhoid and pneumonia were reduced by the condition of Benton Barracks facilities, close proximity of the troops and prevalence of disease that doctors and others had already attributed the cases of pneumonia in that location.⁷⁹

Dr. Ira Russell, Surgeon for US Volunteers, who is known for having done a study of the health of the African American troops at Benton Barracks surmised that there were three forms of pneumonia: congestive, typhoid, and pleuro. Dr. Russell also made comment generally on the conditions and effects on pneumonia at Benton Barracks.

“During the month of January, when cold and exposure operated to its fullest extent as a predisposing cause, the congestive form was the most prevalent. That the vicissitude of the climate and the inclemency of the weather exert a powerful agency in producing this disease and aggravating its severity, is most evident.

“The winter of 1864 was unparalleled for severe cold weather in the vicinity of St. Louis, the like of which had never been experienced by that important personage, the ‘oldest inhabitant.’ All who carefully watched the progress of the disease noted that a few arm days lessened very much the frequency, and diminished the severity, of cases among the soldiers in the barracks. It was also observed in the hospital that when the weather was very cold and disagreeable, and when we were deprived of suitable fuel, as we unfortunately were during the coldest of the weather, the symptoms became very much aggravated, and the number of deaths were greatly increased. The sudden abatement of the disease in the latter part of April and early in May was undoubtedly due to the warm and pleasant weather which began to prevail at that time.” [p. 320].

Daniel's symptoms for congestive pneumonia, which was almost always fatal, would have been as described below:

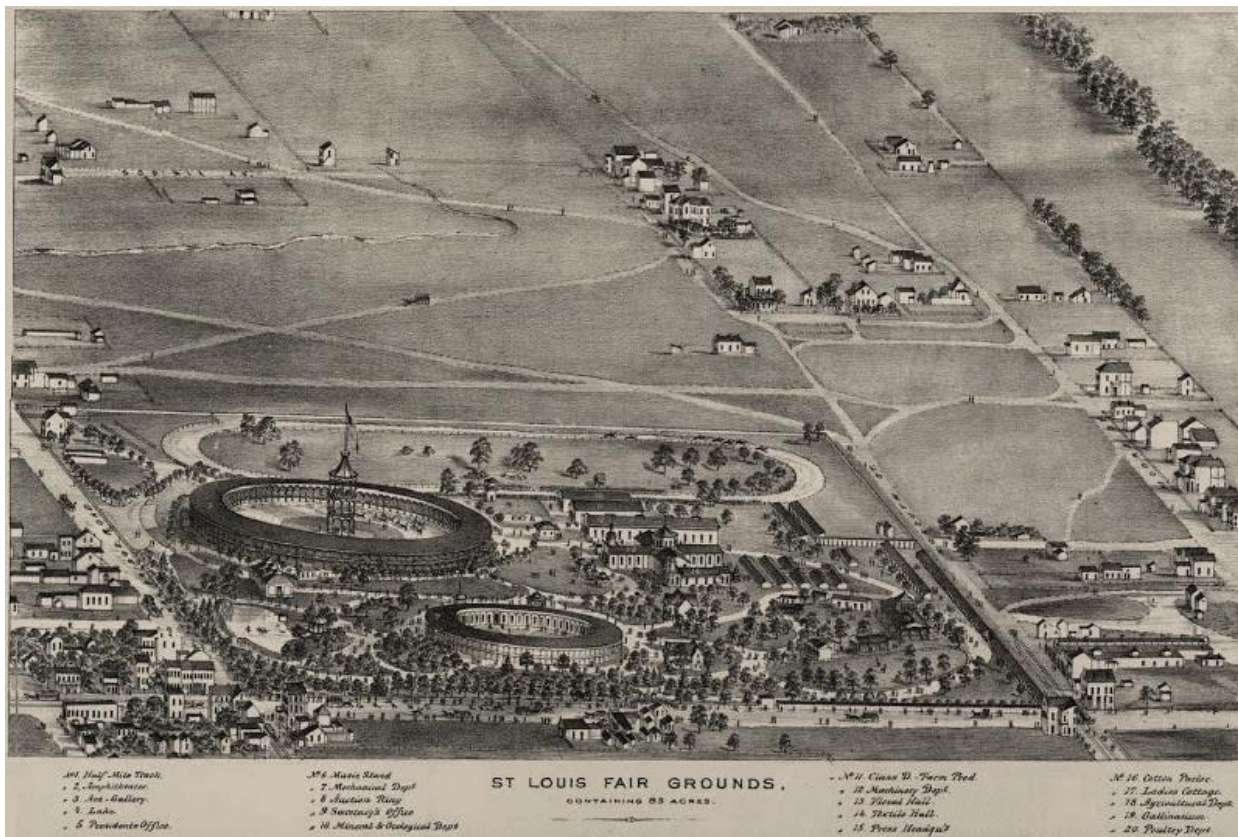
“The patient, after suffering for several days with catarrhal symptoms, attended with more or less mental stupidity or indifference, was suddenly taken with a severe chill very similar to that accompanying pernicious fever; the surface cold, and the pulse either very small and feeble or imperceptible; the respirations short, frequent, and oppressed; great prostration, with severe pain in head, back, and limbs. This state of depression continued from twelve to forty-eight hours, when either reaction took place, or death closed the scene. When the patient survived the chill, and reaction became fully established, a fever of a low asthenic form ensued, attended with a feeble arterial and imperfect capillary circulation; frequent cough; expectoration at first of frothy mucus, viscid and streaked with blood, but soon becoming muco-purulent, copious in quantity, amount in many cases to from one to two pints in twenty-four hours. Few cases exhibited the rusty colored or brick-dust sputa, common to the ordinary forms of pneumonia. Pain, in some cases, continued after reaction and was severe in the head and chest; in other cases it was wholly absent; the mind was generally stupid or dull, but occasionally there was boisterous delirium. This form of the disease usually ran its course very rapidly to a fatal termination. Coma, as rule, preceded death.⁸⁰ “

With typhoid pneumonia, Daniel would have experienced less observed pain according to the observations made in Dr. Russell’s report as described below:

“This variety [*typhoid pneumonia*] was usually ushered in without a severe chill, was more protracted before death or recovery than in preceding variety [*congestive pneumonia*]. This form was remarkable for the freedom from pain of the patient, and were, it not for the physical signs and increase frequency of respirations, pneumonia would hardly have been suspected. The tongue was usually brown, with red edges, and sometimes dry and cracked; teeth covered with sores, and the mouth filled with a tough, tenaceous (sic); the pulse, in different cases, and in the same case at different times, varying from sixty to one hundred fifty per minute. The cough was usually not severe nor frequent.

“Percussion revealed dullness over the affected portion or portions of lung. Auscultation seldom or ever showed fine crepitation, but there was frequent a mucous or subcrepitant rale. During the course of the disease, emaciation progressed with great rapidity; and there was corresponding loss of strength. A dark jaundiced appearance of the sclerotic coat of the eye was frequently observed.”⁸¹

He was admitted to the post hospital at Benton Barracks on January 21, 1865, Ward 1.⁸² Despite the poor condition of the barracks, the hospital was purported to be “best hospitals in the United States” by Assistant General Surgeon Wood.⁸³ The hospital was the converted amphitheater of the St. Louis Fairgrounds owned by the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which the government had taken possession of in December 1862. The amphitheater had been “...enclosed, floored, divided into wards, sectioned off into wards...” leaving a circular building with a center open to sky and air.⁸⁴ Prior to this conversion, there were a post hospital and two convalescent hospitals at Benton Barracks.⁸⁵ The hospital was sectioned out into a post hospital for servicemen stationed at Benton Barracks, a general hospital for men sent to



St. Louis for care and a hospital for care of refugees. Others, however, reported that the plan was to have the surrounding buildings to house the soldiers from the post. ⁸⁶

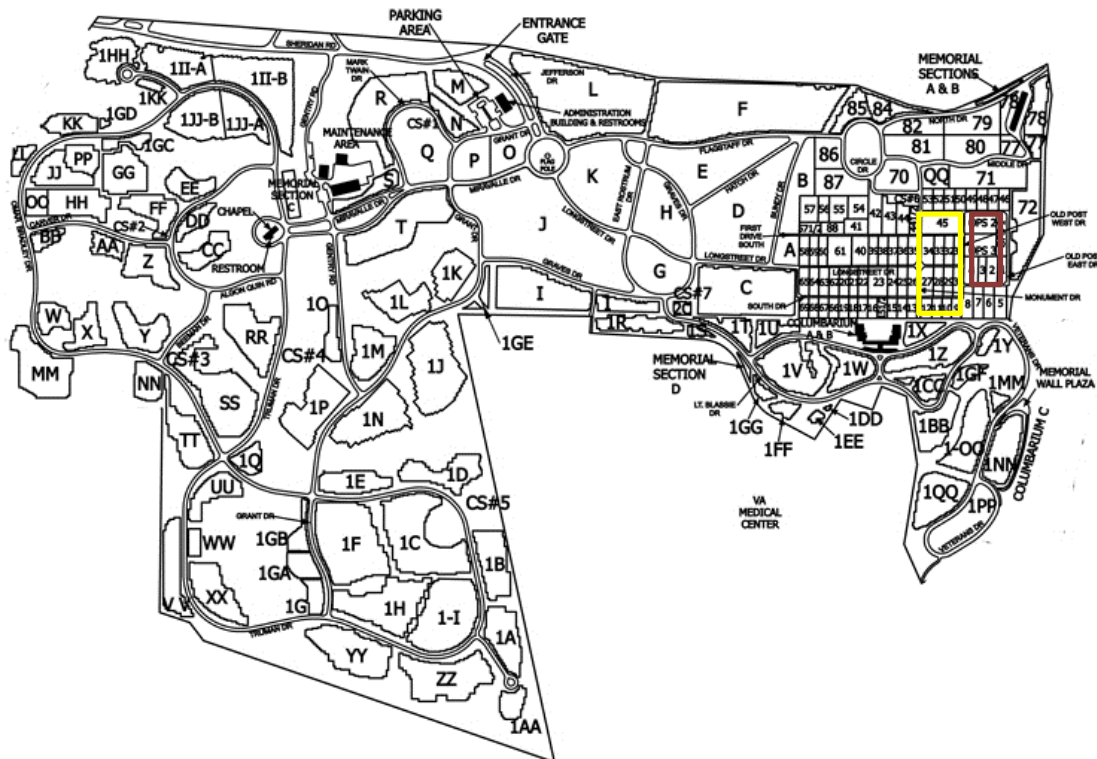
The treatment for pneumonia was most likely as described by Ira Russell, doctor and chief surgeon at the Post and Convalescent Hospital at Benton Barracks:

“At first there was a diversity of opinion among the surgeons on duty in the hospital respecting the proper mode of treatment of the disease. In a few instances bleeding, calomel, and antimony were employed, but the impropriety of this plan of treatment was soon manifest, and a more general uniformity of opinion respecting the asthenic type of disease, and the importance of tonics and stimulants in its treatment were entertained. The agents most generally used were carbonate of ammonia, senega, quinine, capsicum, alcoholic stimulants, and in the advanced stages iodide of potassium and the muriated tincture of iron, together with pretty free use of opiates to allay pain and cough. The tincture of veratrum viride and the tincture of sanguinaria were found useful in controlling vascular action. Stimulating pediluvia, sinapisms, wet and dry cups to the chest, and blisters in the advanced stages of the disease were found useful. Beef soup, milk punch, and nourishing diet were found to be of the utmost importance. Great care with faithful watching by the surgeon was of especial importance in consequence of frequent changes in the symptoms and condition of the patient, passing, as he not unfrequently did, in a few hours, from a state of high febrile excitement to one of great prostration.”

Whether true or not, Brown’s Bronchial Torches were praised by the “Medical Director” in advertisements in various newspapers in 1865, including the Philadelphia Inquirer, January 11, 1865.

The undertaker for Daniel’s remains was John A. Smithers & Bros., as stated on the Certificate of Government Undertakers, No. 181345.⁸⁷ Daniel is listed as having two gravesites: Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery and Asbury Chapel, Steffenville, Lewis County, Missouri. The latter location is a commemorative listing.⁸⁸ Many of Daniel’s immediate and extended family are buried here, including his sister, Sarah Keck White, uncle, William Henry Harrison Keck, daughter, Lillie Virginia Keck Poor, and wife, Sarah Matilda Morgan Keck Jones.

It is noted in Daniel’s military records that he was first buried at Jefferson Barracks and then makes referenced to Section 45, Grave No. 1144 of Jefferson Barracks Cemetery. The reference to “originally buried” may refer to that section of Jefferson Barracks Cemetery that served as the burial grounds for the post and was expanded in 1863 to intern Union soldiers and not just those who died on the Jefferson Barracks post.⁸⁹ The “post section” was in the northeastern section of the present cemetery, set off by four roads named Old Post Drive, East, West, North and South. This section contained Sections 1-4, and OPS-1, OPS-2 and OPS-3 [on east side of cemetery midway next to area “72”]



Section 45 was laid out at a later date within the original cemetery track. It is bounded by Monument Road (west), First Drive South (south), Old Post West Drive (east) and Old Post North Drive (north) [abuts the western side of the “post section”] and photos are following page. Two cannons frame Monument Road at First Drive South.



In and around Daniel's grave of persons dying in the month of February 1865, several other persons died of typhoid and pneumonia, pneumonia, and others from other diseases such as diarrhea. The individuals were soldiers and sailor from Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, prisoners, refugees, employees and other civilians. The Union soldiers and sailor held the ranks of private, corporal and coronel. Of those whose records can be found, their deaths followed treatment at Benton Barracks, Jefferson Barracks and the Marine General Hospital in St. Louis. Others dying in February were buried in other sections. By March 1865, the percentage of persons buried in Section 45 increased substantially.

Following the declaration of Jefferson Barracks Cemetery as a National Cemetery in 1869, there was another significant increase in the number of persons interned. The cemetery received about 10,200 more remains of soldiers originally buried in other Missouri locations and some soldiers who were small pox victims of Arsenal Island. Those remains received included 7,536 whites, 1,067 African Americans, 1,010 Confederate POWs and 556 "not of military service". There was an attempt to bury the dead in sections by state; however Daniel's does not. As of 1870 when an inspection of the cemetery was completed, "the old graveyard remains as originally laid out, the graves not being interfered with." ⁹⁰ The graves were marked with headboards, those of the dead during the war not painted and some rotten, with letters in black stencil.



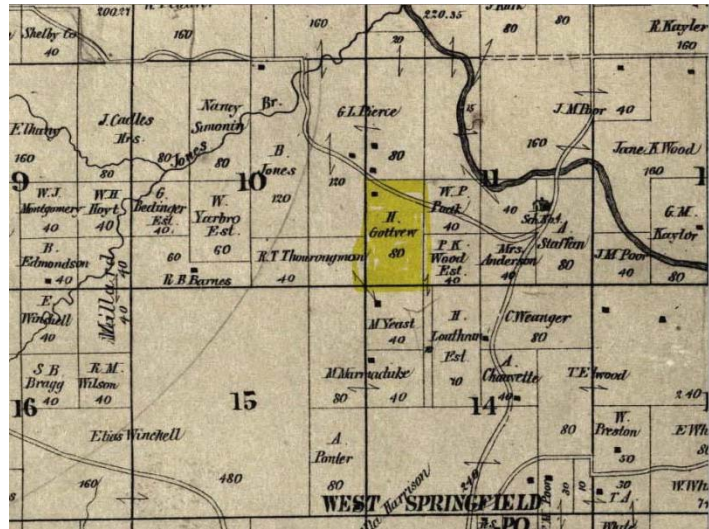
Post Note on the 39th: The 39th was soon mustered out following Daniel's death. On July 6th, several companies of the 39th met in St. Louis, Missouri in preparation of being mustered out of service. Further companies were mustered out on July 20th. Wirtz reported on the activities of the regiment in 1865 to the Adjutant General of Missouri.⁹¹ Kutzner and Companies D and E were returned to Glasgow. Company H became provost guard at Benton Barracks with the other regiments assigned the duty of guarding recruits and drafted men and escorting the same to their respective regiments. On March 20, 1865, companies A, G and K were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri and assigned to post duty. Company B was sent to Saint Genevieve at the same time.

The history of the 39th is marred by its association with Jacob Terman, also known as Harry Truman. In 1864, Truman was successful in convincing Rosecrans and J.P. Sanderson, Provost Marshal, about his ability to assist in breaking up the conspiracy by the Order of American Knights (OAK). While some like Lincoln concluded that the conspiracy was nonsense, others believed that OAK was an effective and dangerous organization.⁹² Truman had proposed that a group of spies be sent out as guerillas to capture the conspirators. Due to his activities, Truman was arrested and convicted for committing murder, robbery, arson and other atrocities. Rosecrans commuted his death sentence to life in prison. The US Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton had Truman released and reassigned to Washington, DC. From there he may have spied in Richmond, Virginia. But unfortunately for the 39th, he returned to Missouri to convince Dodge of his ability to rid the state of Quantrill, Jim Jackson, Dave Pool, Jim Anderson and other guerrilla leaders. In early May 1865 headquarters assigned Captain John Meredith of Company D, 39th and twenty men to do so. On May 20, 1865, Fisk, after having learned that Truman and his party were in Keytesville, Chariton County, drunk and "committing the worst excesses" ordered all arrested. Meredith was mustered out in July with no apparent disciplinary charges. After being taken to St. Louis, Truman was censured and released. Truman continued his less than stellar ways after the war, being arrested for drunk and disorderly behavior in Missouri and passing counterfeit money in Kansas before being sent to the Kansas Penitentiary. He then disappeared.⁹³

Daniel's Descendants

Daniel had married Sarah Matilda Morgan on December 13, 1860 in Lewis, Missouri by Reverend Thomas H. Tatlow, Minister of Gospel, served various churches in the area. Both the Jones and Morgans were early settlers of Shelby County. The Kecks arrived in about 1850. By 1860, the John Keck family, as well as that of the Benjamin Jones family, were living in Tiger, Shelby, Missouri. On the US Federal Census for 1860, the Keck family was dwelling number 336 and family number 341, while the Jones family with whom Sarah Matilda Moran lived was dwelling 326 and family 330. Not quite neighbors but close enough to have known of each other. Also living within the area south of Nelsonville were Daniel's sister, Sarah Elizabeth, and her husband, Eugene Smith White. The White family had been residents for some time.

Thomas Morgan, father of Sarah, had arrived in Shelby County by 1840 as he appears as head of household with 15 people. Four of those persons were slaves. According to family stories, Thomas purchased the property which became known as the “Old Gottreu Homestead” when the property was acquired by the Gottreu sometime in the 1870s. The displayed map shows Section 10 and 11 of the Township 59N, Range 9W in 1878.⁹⁴ The property abutted that of “G.I. Pierce” is the same belonging to John Pierce.⁹⁵ Pierce’s land abuts that of “B, Jones” or “Benjamin Jones.” The Keck property is not shown as John Keck had moved to Union, Daviess County, Missouri by 1870.



The Jones and Morgan as well as the Keck family members intermarried. Sarah Matilda’s sisters, Jane and Anna, both married Jones brothers. Jane married Benjamin and Ann, John Jones. John Keck’s daughter, Eleanor, married Thomas Hughes Jones, whose father was Benjamin Jones and mother, Jane Elizabeth Morgan Jones. Thomas Hugh Jones married Eleanor Keck, sister of Daniel.



Sarah Matilda Morgan Keck, Lilley Virginia Keck Poor, Nora Margaret Poor

According to John Quincy Adams Keck, a younger brother of Daniel, the family moved from Bracken County, Kentucky to Shelby County, living on a farm in the late 1840s.⁹⁶ Shelby County is just south of Knox and Lewis Counties. The Benjamin Jones and Pierce properties were just below the Lewis County line. Daniel was living with his father, John Keck, in Fabius, Knox, Missouri according to the US Federal Census for 1850. By 1860 US Federal Census, John Keck is shown living in Tiger Fork, Shelby, Missouri. By 1860, Daniel was living with the John Pierce family in 1860, working as a farm laborer. Later John would serve as a witness on the authorization by Benjamin Jones to prosecute the application by Benjamin Jones for a pension for his daughter, Lilley Virginia.

Sarah’s parents died within ten years of their arrival in Shelby County. Thomas Morgan died

about 1844 and Sarah Matilda Bates Morgan, in 1849, leaving Sarah to be raised by her sister, Jane Elizabeth. Jane had married Benjamin Jones on August 5, 1841 at 18 years old.⁹⁷ Sarah was living with her sister in 1850. Sarah had acquired in the ten years \$250 of personal property. Sarah outlived her daughter, Lilley, who died in 1885. Lilley had married a widower, James Robert Poor (“Jim Bob Poor”) in May 1898. They had two daughters, Nora Margaret and Lillie May. Nora married Columbus Marshall Poor and had 14 children. Lillie May married James Ward and had two children. The direct ancestors of the Poor(e) family maintained many of the photographs of and information about the family members, including that of Daniel and Sarah Matilda.

END NOTES

As to citations: “OR” refers to the official records publications by the United States Printing Office entitled *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, volumes and various editors and authors are as indicated. A good on-site location for the organization and copies of the Official Records is http://ebooks.library.cornell.edu/m/moawar/waro_fulltext.html. Other sources used are Fold3.com, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com. Also appreciation is given to those family members who have posted to Ancestry photos and other information regarding Daniel Webster Keck and Sarah Matilda Keck.

¹ Daniel Webster Keck is the author’s 2nd great uncle.

² It is also probable that Daniel was a member of the Shelby County Home Guard. “In the latter part of July 1861, a Union meeting was held at Miller’s Mill, in Tiger Fork Township, six miles east of Shelbyville. On this occasion a company of Union Home Guards was organized. It numbered 72 men and was officered by: Captain, Joseph Forman; Lieutenants, Robert Eaton and Solomon Miller; Orderly Sergeants Oliver Whitney and George Lear. It served as infantry and being an independent company, was called the Shelby County Home Guards.” See *Annual Report of Adjutant General of the State of Missouri*, December 31, 1863, p. 117. Also see *General History of Shelby County*, [Henry Taylor and Company, Chicago, 1911] p. 72. Also *History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri: Written and Compiled from the Most Authentic Official and Private Sources, Including a History of Their Townships, Towns and Villages, Together with a Condensed History of Missouri, a Reliable and Detailed History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Their Pioneer Record, Resources, Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens, General and Local Statistics of Great Value, Incidents and Reminiscences*, Vol. 2., [State Louis National Historical Company, 1884], p. 704, original from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, digitized May 14, 2012.

³ Married in Lewis County, Missouri on December 13, 1860 by Thomas H. Tatlow, Minister of Gospel, and filed for record on June 8, 1861 by CR McGee per affidavit signed in support of pension. Recording is in Book A, Page 25 Shelby County, Missouri.

⁴ His daughter is referenced in several ways: “Lilley Virginia” and “Lilley V.” on pension papers, “Lillie”, “Lillie B.” on marriage license notice in newspaper. One family tree lists here as “Elizabeth Lilley.”

⁵ “Kick” spelling must be due to pronunciation of the last name as John Keck, his father, is also shown on this census with same spelling. See household no. 341. Daniel was household no. 331. Sarah Matilda Morgan was living with the Benjamin Jones family next door at 330.

⁶ In application for pension for Lilly Virginia Keck, daughter of Daniel W. Keck, Benjamin Jones is also referenced as “Harris Benjamin Jones.” However, searches under that name do not reveal any connection to Benjamin Jones or Ben Jones who lived in Shelby County, Missouri.

⁷ 11th Regiment State Militia Organized in Missouri at large January 1 to April 20, 1862. The companies in this regiment scouting around Shelby County and surrounding counties and engaged in skirmishes with Joseph C. Porter, who was a recruiter for Confederates: assigned to duty in District of North Missouri. Actions at Cherry Grove June 26 and July 1. Near Memphis July 18. Newark August 1 (Detachment). Kirksville August 6 (Detachment). Near Stockton August 8 (Detachment). Consolidated with 2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry on September 2, 1862. Sells Company was mostly men from Newark, Knox, Missouri. Regiment was discharged on September 1, 1862. Colonel Henry S. Lipscomb was in charge and court martialled or relieved of duty. The consolidation with the 2nd appears to have been to the inability to muster enough men. See Leslie Anders, editor, *Missouri History Review, Civil war in North Missouri, The Letters of Alexander C. Walker*, [Missouri Historical Review, Vol XCV, No. 3, April 2001], pp. 265-266.

⁸ It is important to note that the records of Daniel’s units and generally of the Union and Confederate soldiers in the Trans-Mississippi theatre were not at the time of the conflict maintained or subsequently preserved such that a research can assume accuracy or completeness. As such, this researcher has reviewed an extensive array of information from newspapers, letters, books and extended her search beyond the specifically name persons to provide context and support for certain theories relating to the specific person.

⁹ Freda Cruse Hardison. “My Brother's Keeper as told by Frank James”, *Frank and Jesse James: Friends and Family*, [Freda Cruise Phillips, 2015] ISBN 0984211128, 9780984211128. Joseph was called “JoeC” pronounced “Jossey”. Other sources refer to him as “Joe Porter” and “Joe C. Porter”

¹⁰ Walter Williams, *The History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. 1, [Lewis Publishing Company, 1913] p. 58 et seq.

¹¹ Established as Downing, Missouri in September 1872.

¹² Reeder was a Lieutenant and Instructor of Cavalry at the time of his participation and report. Reeder later resigned and refused to accept his last pay and family refused any pension due to the incidents at the Mingo Massacre. *Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri*, Missouri, General Assembly, Senate, 1863, p. 332, original from the University of Michigan, digitized July 30, 2009. Stating resigned on February 4, 1863 from 12th day being after the event. Other information at Ivan N. McGee, *Lost Family-lost Cause: A Story of the McGee Family in Wayne County, Missouri During the Civil War Years*, p. 41, [Drew Carlton, 1976.] Following source states that he was discharged from the 12th State Militia by reason of transfer. *Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army for the Years 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 ...: Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada*. original from the New York Public Library, digitized Dec 2, 2009

¹³ See *Missouri Historical Review*, Volume 7, Francis Asbury Sampson editor, State Historical Society of Missouri, Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, contributors, [State Historical Society of Missouri, 1913], original from Princeton University, digitized October 14, 2009. Also *History of Northeast Missouri*, p. 60.

¹⁴ Joseph Alyonious Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri: A Chapter in the History of the War Between the States*, [National Publishing Company, 1909], p. 408, original at Harvard University, digitized on October 14, 2008.

¹⁵ Some reports only say Porter lost one man, Cornell R. Bashore of Palmyra. Bashore family were related to Joseph C. Porter.

¹⁶ OR, United States War Department, Series I, Volume XXIII, Authors: Henry Martzyn Lazelle, Leslie J. Perry, Editors: Robert Nicholson Scott, George Breckenridge Davis, Frederick Crayton Ainsworth, Joseph

William Kirkely, Compiled by Calvin Duvall Cowles, Contributors United States Record and Pension Office, US, War Records Office, John Sheldon Moodey, US Congress House; [US Printing Office, 1902], p. 136, original University of Virginia, digitized February 1, 2008.

¹⁷ See page 463, supra OR.

¹⁸ See Page 467, supra OR

¹⁹ See page 474-475 supra OR

²⁰ See page 516-517 supra OR

²¹ See page 605 supra OR

²² Letter dated August 2, 1862 from William Carson, Macon, Macon County, with reply by governor on back. Records of George Hamilton Rowan Gamble, Missouri State Archive, Finding Aid 3.6. With Porter in North Missouri, pages 408-409.

²³ Joseph Alyonious Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, p. 243.

²⁴ *History of Monroe and Shelby Counties*, p. 749 et seq.

²⁵ Others report that it was 5:00 “AM” and that the fighting was for one and one-half hours. Bruce Nichols, *Guerrilla Warfare in Civil War Missouri*, Volume I, 1862, [McFarland, 2012], ISBN 0786491892, 9780786491896. However, at 10 AM on the same day, Porter was crossing South Fabius at Hick’s Mill took the state road from Emmerson, near Midway (Ben Bow) and an incident with the mail carrier was reported. *History of Lewis, Knox, Clark and Scotland Counties*, [Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1887], p. 123, digitized 2008.

²⁶ Newark was originally set out around a square. Most of the buildings were destroyed in fires in 1936 and 1939. The fire on April 18, 1936 destroyed the eleven business buildings including the post office reported the St. Louis Post Dispatch of same date on page 3A. *The Maryville Daily Forum* noted it was the oldest village of Knox County and confirmed that had only five business buildings left, the fire started in the grocery and spread leaving only the blacksmith shop on the eastside of the block. *Maryville Daily Forum*, April 18, 1936. There is a monument to the Confederate soldiers in the nearby IOOF cemetery. Bill Earngy, *Missouri Roadside Travelers Companion*, University of Missouri Press, 1995, ISBN 082621021X, 9780826210210

²⁷ John L. Owens had served as a Major in Sterling Price’s Missouri Confederate State Guards before returning from service in December 1861. Rather than being able to retire from service he had to hide out because of a warrant for treason. On June 8, 1862, a scouting party under Major Lair of the 11th Regiment Missouri Cavalry Militia captured Owen while in hiding. Despite assurances to his wife, Captain Collins shot Owen. The two officers, Collins and Lair, justified their action as following the General Schofield’s Special Order No. 18 which provided for the pursuit and killing of marauders and bushwhackers who were armed and engaged in unlawful warfare on the spot. Confederate sympathizers were motivated by this act. Whether or not Owen was armed was disputed. Some said that he had a revolver on his blanket and thus his killing was justified Special Order No. 18. See *History of Shelby County*, page 90.

²⁸ Clements had raised a command of about 80 men from the western part of the county near Hager’s Grove.

²⁹ Author’s main source of information on individual soldiers is from Fold3.com. Other individual files of Company L soldiers provide a retrospective modification to their respective files showing they were prisoners of war and paroled with one even reporting a violation of the parole by joining the 39th Regiment²⁹, which was formed by Amos Poe. These soldiers file are linked in some cases to subsequent request for pensions. Additional resources are the individual biographies of the soldiers which state that the individual was pardon and allowed to return home.

³⁰ There were many newspaper accounts which varied. See *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties* p. 696. Also see poems written regarding the Battle of Newark and the death of Sergeant Francis Hancock.

³¹ Supplies were also taken as reported by Walker, the quartermaster, as follows: “The amount of plunder taken from us at Newark was 40 tents 13 [bags?] flour 600 pounds mean 300 pounds coffee and sugar 1000 pounds of [hard?] bread and so on.’ “

³² W.W. Williams, *History of Northeast Missouri*, Lewis Publishing Company, p. 366.

³³ The original transcribed records regarding the 11th Regiment and specifically as to Company K and L are limited. It is questionable that the original records were kept at all on a regular basis and varied from company to company let alone regiment to regiment. During the years following the end of the Civil War and as individuals requested pensions, the federal government reconstructed individual soldier’s records from various sources including Adjutant General Officer Missouri orders from 1862-1907, enlistment records, rations received, muster rolls etc. For example: Notations arising from these efforts include Muster Rolls bearing “Third Audit” and on the Certificate of Prisoner of War that there were no records subsequent to July 31, 1862 or August 1, 1862. In reviewing the individual records of Company K and L, the Adjutant General Office issued orders confirming that certain persons were prisoners of war who had been pardoned by Joseph C. Porter at Newark arising from the August 1, 1862 conflict and establishing as a discharged date of September 1, 1862 for many, while other received later dates such as September or October 1862 and January 1863. It is important to note that the handwriting on the Muster Roll card for July August for Daniel W. Keck closely resembles that of other Muster Roll cards for which there is no reference to being AWOL.

³⁴ *History of Lewis, Knox, Clark and Scotland Counties for the earliest times, From the earliest time to the present, together with sundry personal, business and professional sketches and numerous family records*, [The Goodspeed Publish Co., 1887], p. 116. digitized 2008, Collection Name: Missouri County Histories Collection, St. Louis.

³⁵ “July to August” may be a pay period and not a reflection of rolls taken during that time. Amos Poe’s muster report noting his capture has the same time period “July to August” thus allowing an assumption that Daniel was not absent the entire month of July and thus available for inclusion in Company L detachment to Newark.

³⁶ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland County*, p. 694. It should also be noted that Porter was also from this area and had visited his wife and family before this skirmish. “On the Federal side nearly all the men were from Knox County, and many of them lived in Newark and fought in plainview of their residences, where their wives and children were. The citizens of the village were divided in their political views, but all were united in a feeling of anxiety and alarm. With the Federals were a number of citizens of semi-Confederate proclivities, who had been taken into the buildings when the fight began, lest they might give aid and comfort to the enemy. The women of the little town, who had fathers, brothers and husbands in the church and hall, were in such moods as may be imagined during the skirmishing. Some of them fluttered about from room to room as stray shots hit the houses. In one instance a bevy of young ladies retired to an inner chamber and took refuge under a feather bed. In the door yard of the dwelling house one of Porter’s men was killed, and when the fight was over the carcass of a dead horse lay athwart the gateway. The Federal loss was four killed, six wounded and seventy- two prisoners, as follows: *After the surrender Porter denied that the term private property referred to the horses, even though they were owned by the men, which, in nearly every instance was the fact, and so the horses were taken, as was the general custom; but for this alleged violation of the terms of the surrender, Capt. Lair claimed exemption from the obligations of his parole, and soon re-entered the service.”

³⁷ Joseph Alyonious Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, Chapter XXIX

³⁸ Leslie Anders, editor, *Missouri History Review, Civil war in North Missouri, The Letters of Alexander C. Walker*, p.273. For desertion treatment see page 285.

³⁹ Floyd Calvin, "The story of the Civil War in Northeast Missouri, Second Paper", *Missouri Historical Review*, No. 3, Vol 7, April 1913, pp. 122.

⁴⁰ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox, and Scotland Counties*, p. 135.

⁴¹ Roger Pickenpaugh, *Captives in Blue: The Civil War Prison of the Confederacy*. [Tuscaloosa Alabama, University of Alabama Press, 2013], Chapter 4, "This Prison in Our Own Country Union Parole Camps". This was less than a successful order if measured by the willingness of the Union soldiers' to comply. Those soldiers that reported to the Camp found the conditions terrible, refused to follow the orders of the senior officers as to do so would be in violation of the parole terms, and deserted to go home. There were three camps: "Camp Parole" near Annapolis, Camp Chase near Columbia, Ohio and Benton Barracks, near Saint Louis, Missouri.

⁴² Another term for being AWOL and still in use in the Army.

⁴³ Annual Report of Adjunct General of the State of Missouri, December 31, 1863, page 186 as to Confederate action; see also stories relating to the "Palmyra Massacre" in which ten of Porter's men by General Lewis Merrill at Macon on September 26, 1862 were killed based upon the purported violation of parole but in retribution of the kidnap and murder of a Union Sympathizer Andrew Alsman. Also protests at Benton Barracks by Union paroled prisoners refusing to perform duties they deemed in violation of paroles. Pickenpaugh, *Captive in Blue*.

⁴⁴ This number does not include those 20,000 persons who were removed under General Order No. 11 (issued August 23, 1863 by Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr.) which applied to the western counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates and northern Vernon. See generally Michale Fellman, "Flight" in *Inside the War: Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the Civil War* by Michael Fellman [Oxford Press, 1990], ISBN 0199839255, 9780199839254.

⁴⁵ To his wife on April 5, 1862, Riley County. He was a First Lieutenant in Company B of the 21st Regiment Illinois Infantry. From *Collection of his letters at SHL*. Sited Michael Fellman, *Inside: the War: the Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the Civil War*, p. 77. Other letters reveal that he was rather entrepreneurial in taking Missourian personal property and selling the same for personal gain. He felt any criticism of these acts were unjustified.

⁴⁶ Form includes "or Heckl" as another spelling of name. Located on Secretary of State Missouri website under *Civil War Resources, Soldiers Records 1812- World War 1*. Other source *Office of Adjunct General Records, Unit Carother's Shelby County Provisional EMM, Records of Service Cards*, Box 45, s00893.

⁴⁷ It should be noted that in many of the OR that the spelling is sometimes "bushwacker".

⁴⁸ Rosecrans had been receiving reports of a Confederate invasion from many sources from early in 1864. Sources of these rumors were Union General Ondin Guitar (March 1864), Lieutenant Colonel Francis T. Russell (April 3, 1864), Brigadier General Fisk (May 1) and citizens such as the person from Glasgow who reported with some accuracy the specific plans of Price through Lieutenant Colonel John T. Burris of the 10th Kansas Infantry Regiment [Bruce Nichols, *Guerrilla Warfare in Civil War Missouri*, Volume III, January-August 1864, [McFarland, 2014], p. 159-160, ISBN 0786438134, 9780786438136.] Price had commenced actual preparation for the invasion in Arkansas in spring, followed with sending back trusted representatives to Missouri to gather information, raise recruits and ready the people for his arrival. Rosecrans received confirmation of the invasion in early September. See also *supra* at pages 65-67. T.J. Stiles, *Jesse James Last Rebel of the Civil War*, Vintagebooks.com, p.101-102.

⁴⁹ The units were the 7th Kansas Cavalry, ten companies; 12th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, 12 units; 68th US Colored Infantry, ten companies; 10th Kansas Volunteers Infantry, ten companies. See OR.

⁵⁰ See generally description of Smith's role in Chapter 1 of *The Last Hurrah: Sterling Price's Missouri Expedition of 1864*, Kyle S. Sinisi, [Rowman & Littlefield, 2015], ISBN 0742545369, 9780742545366.

⁵¹ Date of election as corporal is stated as September 5, 1864. See Muster Roll dated "from enlist to October 5, 1864."

⁵² Company Muster-In and Descriptive Roll of Daniel's records on Fold3.com

⁵³ While no 39th Regiment breastplate image was found, other regiments of the Missouri Volunteer infantry had such imprints.

⁵⁴ See *Journal of the House of Representative of Missouri at the Session of, 1865, Appendix*, p.p. 188-189.

⁵⁵ The Confederate troops were under Lieutenant General John Bell Hood.

⁵⁶ A contemporary rendering of events is set out in John Newman Edwards, *Noted Guerrillas, Or, The Warfare of the Border: Being a History of the Lives and Adventures of Quantrell, Bill Anderson, George Todd, Dave Poole, Fletcher Taylor, Peyton Long, Oll Shepherd, Arch Clements, John Maupin, Tuck and Woot Hill, Wm. Gregg, Thomas Maupin, the James Brothers, the Younger ...* ", [Publisher Bryan, Brand, 1877], original from Oxford University, digitized May 18, 2007

⁵⁷ See *The Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, October 11, 1864, page 1. Further details provide gruesome descriptions of the mutilations of the bodies. Also see statement of E.J. Smith of Company B, 1st Iowa Cav., Sedalia, Missouri, in the *National Tribune*, Washington, DC, August 23, 1888, page 3, which provide the perspective of the Iowa troops and men who died at Centralia.

⁵⁸ Goodman escaped ten days later near Rocheport, Boone County, Missouri. See *Mexico Weekly Ledger* (Mexico, Missouri), 04 Aug 1921, Thu, page 3, confirming story.

⁵⁹ See *Janesville Daily Gazette*, Janesville, Wisconsin, October 4, 1864, page 2

⁶⁰ See page 733 *History of Marion and Shelby County, 1884*.

⁶¹ William F. Fox, *Regimental Losses in The American Civil War, 1861-1865*, p. 522

⁶² Wirt was in the Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Militia and 39th

⁶³ See 425-426 of OR: v.1-53 [serial no. 1-111] ,*Formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the southern states, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders and returns relating specially thereto. 1880-1898. 111v OR, Frederick Crayton Ainsworth, OR. Pub. Under the Direction of the ... Secretary of War*, United States. Record and Pension Office Author United States. War Dept Contributors United States. War Records Office, United States. [Record and Pension Office Publisher U.S. Government Printing Office, 1893], original from Harvard University, digitized Jan 8, 2009.

⁶⁴ See pages 669-170, 619-692 and 713, *OR, Volume 41, Part 3, United States War Department*, Editors Robert Nicholson Scott, George Breckenridge Davis, Frederick Caryton Ainsworth, Joseph William Kirkley; Compiled by Calvin Duvall Cowles, Contributors United States War Records Office, US, Records and pension office, [US Government Printing Office, 1893], original University of Michigan, digitized August 17, 2010.

⁶⁵ Bruce Nichols, *Guerrilla Warfare in Civil War Missouri*, Volume IV, September 1864–June 1865, [McFarland, 2014], p. 171, ISBN 1476603847, 9781476603841.

⁶⁶ OR. P. 112

⁶⁷ OR Communication dated October 21, 1864 from Fisk to Captain Frank Eno, p. 160-161 of Chapter LIII. OR, Volumes 1-53 [serial no. 1-111] *Formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the southern states, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders and returns relating especially thereto. 1880-1898. 111v , OR, Frederick Crayton Ainsworth The War of the Rebellion. Pub. Under the Direction of the ... Secretary of War*, United States. [Record and Pension Office, United States] War Department, Contributors United States. War Records

Office, United States. [Record and Pension Office, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1893], original from Pennsylvania State University, digitized Jul 6, 2011.

⁶⁸ Rosecrans sent Jacob W. Terman, alias Harry Truman, to work as a Federal scout and spy. He terrorized various towns in Chariton and Howard Counties and specifically Glasgow. Fisk ordered his return and prosecution for theft, murder and other acts of deprecations. He was convicted of murder, arson, and larceny, and sentenced to be hanged. U.S. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton had him released and reassigned to D.C. Truman was subsequently arrested for drunk and disorderly behavior in Huntsville, Missouri still claiming to be doing so under Federal authority. Accompanying Truman in Huntsville was Merrill of the 39th. See various Federal Dispatches in OR including Clinton B. Fisk to Colonel O.D. Green, June 14, 1864.

⁶⁹ Kenneth Westhues, *The Battle of Glasgow Was a Waste, a Small Victory on the Way to Defeat*. Westhues also provides secondary source for information on battle as James M. Denny, *Battle of Glasgow*, Boone's Lick Heritage, Boonslick Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 3, pp. 4-9, September 1995. Also 25 page booklet by Blue and Grey Book Shoppe, 2001. Researcher has not confirmed from these sources if the reference to pro-Union Militia was the 39th.

⁷⁰ See page 825, OR, Volume 41, Part 4, Author United States. War Department, Editors Robert Nicholson Scott, Frederick Caryton Ainsworth, George Breckenridge Davis, Joseph William Kirkley. Compiled by Calvin Duvall Cowles, Contributors United States. War Records Office, United States. [Record and pension office, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1893], original from the University of Michigan, digitized Aug 17, 2010

⁷¹ See page 873, supra.

⁷² Mainly from report by Kuntzer dated December 31, 1864 in *Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri at the Session of the ... General Assembly, 1865*. *Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Missouri, 1865* by Samuel M. Wirtz to Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant General of Missouri from Edina, Missouri on December 31, 1865.

⁷³ Official Company report states that the troops arrived on the 7th reporting first to Department and District Headquarters and then to Benton Barracks on the 8th.

⁷⁴ Benton Barracks were established as a training facility in 1861. The site was previously used by the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The barracks were built in five 740-foot long and 40-foot wide rows. By 1863, Benton contained over a mile of barracks, as well as warehouses, cavalry stables, parade grounds, and a large military hospital. There was a two-story building erected that would serve as the headquarters of the Barracks Commander. After the First Battle of Lexington, also known as the "Battle of the Hemp Bales or the Siege of Lexington," occurring from September 12 to September 20, 1861, the Post and Convalescent hospitals were created from the amphitheater. The administrator was Emily Elizabeth Parsons. None of the facility exists today. The site was located at the site of present day Fairground Park at the corner of Grand Blvd and Natural Bridge Blvd in St. Louis, Missouri 63107.

⁷⁵ See field reports of Kutzner and Wirt in OR.

⁷⁶ See on page 311 *Title Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri at the ... Session of the ... General Assembly Published 1865*.

⁷⁷ Per declaration of Sarah Matilda Morgan Keck dated June 24, 1865 for obtaining pension. See Fold3.com under Civil War pension records for Daniel W. Keck.

⁷⁸ See Civil War Academy website at <https://www.civilwaracademy.com/civil-war-diseases>. Also according to "Circular No. 6, Surgeon General's Office, dated November 1, 1865," reporting on Inflammatory diseases affecting the respiratory system of soldiers in the first two years of the Civil War, by Dr. Woodward, there were 31,527 cases of pneumonia with fatal results in 7091 cases making survival rate being 22.5%.

⁷⁹ See Chapter II, pages 13-14 of the *Western Sanitation Commission A Sketch of its Origin, History, Labors for the sick and wounded of the Western Armies, and aid given to Freeman and Union Refugees, with Incidents of Hospital Life*, published for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, E.P. Studley and Company, 1864. In 1862, the most prevalent diseases were pneumonia, measles, fever, diarrhea, and typhoid. This trend continued in 1864 as reported in the *Cincinnati Reporter*, Volume 7, Issues 7-12, page 503, *Lancet and Observer*: “Cerebro Spinal Meningitis as it appeared among the troops stationed at Benton Barracks, Mo. By Ira Russell, Surg. U.S.V., and Post Sur. – During the winter, Benton Barracks have been a rendezvous for colored troops, and a temporary stopping place for white regiments going home on, and returning from furlough. Benton Barracks are situated just outside of the limits of the city of St. Louis, and in a rather an unhealthy or malarious locality. The diseases most prevalent among the troops have been measles, some cases of typhoid or typho malarial fever, a large number of pleuro-pneumonia, together with many of cerebro spinal meningitis. The latter disease appears first among the colored troops. Not less than fifty cases occurred among them during the months of January and February, more than half of which proved fatal. Latterly quite a number of cases have occurred among the white troops, the symptoms progress of the disease not differing materially from that among the negroes.” Also reported in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 19, 1864. See his extensive report in “Contributions relating to the causation and prevention of disease, and to camp diseases” U.S. Sanitary Commission, 1867, at pages 319-334. References to Dr. Woodward’s statistical collection relating to incidents of pneumonia and other respiratory conditions in the troops during the first two years of the Civil War are set forth on these pages. See also the following from the Western Sanitation Commission et al from 1861: The Western Sanitary Commission described the conditions at Benton Barracks during the winter of 1861/1862. “The presence of so many troops in one great encampment, the crowded condition of the barracks, the inexperience of the soldiers in their first encounter with exposure and hardship, the inclemency of the winter months, and the inability of the department to do all that was required, occasioned a large amount of sickness among the different regiments. The most prevalent diseases were measles, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and diarrhea. In one instance, it happened that three hundred, in a single regiment of cavalry, were sick, mostly taken down with measles. In another, the surgeon reported one thousand out of thirteen hundred men, suffering from coughs and colds. The barracks being rough buildings, with many open cracks, and floors without any space beneath, were far from comfortable, and the regimental hospitals were not well warmed, nor kept at an even temperature, nor properly ventilated. The consequence was that many of the measles patients were afterwards attacked with pneumonia, and died.”

⁸⁰ Dr. Russell added as to the Pleuro-pneumonia, this form shown an absence of pain and relapses after an apparent recovery. See pages 320-322 of *Sanitary memoirs of the war of rebellion*, Vol.1, U.S. Sanitary Commission, 1867. Also at page 350 it was estimated that “typhoid and pneumonia” case 50% of all deaths in those cases reviewed.

⁸¹ From page of 320-322 as observed by doctors at the Barracks during the early months of 1864. At page 350 it was estimated that “typhoid and pneumonia” case 50% of all deaths in those cases reviewed. *Sanitary memoirs of the war of the rebellion*, Volume 1, [U.S. Sanitary Commission, 1867].

⁸² Surgeon General’s Office, Surgeon, Records and Pension Bureau, October 25, 1865, regarding pension No. 106538, confirms report of Surgeon N.S. Woods, form signed by JJ Woodward, Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon. Patient number 1599 [s or a] 57 or 51.

⁸³ *OR*, Series 2, Volume IV, p. 72-73.

⁸⁴ *Report of Western Sanitation Commission* ending June 12, 1863, page 14.

⁸⁵ The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association resumed the fair festivities on October 1, 1866. The fairgrounds had been restored, including the amphitheater which was in perfect repair and could

seat 1200 and shelter 36,000. See *Courier Journal* (Louisville, Kentucky), September 8, 1866, Vol XXVI, No. 250. By 1870, a new, larger amphitheater was built and the old amphitheater was used for a display area for art, textiles, fruit and other forms of exhibits. It was finally razed in 1876. Photos are of area prior to building of new amphitheater and subsequent.

⁸⁶ Margaret Humphreys, *Intensely Human: The Health of the Black Soldier in the American Civil War*, [JHU Press, 2010], pp. 91-93 ISBN 1421402386, 9781421402383. However see Emily Elizabeth Parson, Ed. Theophilus Parsons, *Memoir of Emily Elizabeth Parsons. Published for the benefit of the Cambridge hospital*, [Little, Brown and Company, 1880], p. 136, digitized July 3, 2007.

⁸⁷ Smithers & Brothers published a "Mortuary Report, bi-monthly, in the *Daily Missouri Republican*, Saint Louis, Missouri. David's death is report in the March 5, 1865 edition on page 3. The cause of death is "pneumonia" while others are described as "typhoid pneumonia" in such reports.

⁸⁸ Daniel is listed as "Daniel T. Keck". The "T" could refer to "Tevis" being his mother's maiden name.

⁸⁹ *American Military Cemeteries*, 2nd ed., [McFarland, 2009], p. 166, ISBN 0786457325, 9780786457328

⁹⁰ See page 90 of *Senate Documents, Otherwise Publ. as Public Documents and Executive Documents: 14th Congress, 1st Session-48th Congress, 2nd Session and Special Session, Volume 2 United States congressional serial set* Published 1870, original from Oxford University, digitized on Dec 8, 2006

⁹¹ *Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Missouri, 1865* by Samuel M. Wirtz to Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant General of Missouri from Edina, Missouri on December 31, 1865.

⁹² For activities of OAK: G.E. Rule, *Tucker's War: Missouri and the Northwest Conspiracy*, 2002 available at <http://www.civilwarstlouis.com/History2/tuckerswar.htm>. Also see the "Sanderson Report" at OR Series 2, Volume XII at pp. 228-340.

⁹³ *Columbia Tribune*, November 17, 2014, "150 year Review" by Rudy Keller. Also Dennis K. Boman, *Lincoln and Citizens' Rights in Civil War Missouri: Balancing Freedom and Security Conflicting Worlds: New Dimensions of the American Civil War Conflicting worlds*, [LSU Press, 2011], p. 254], ISBN 0807138258, 9780807138250. Sean Mclachlan, *Outlaw Tales of Missouri: True Stories of the Show Me State's Most Infamous Crooks, Culprits, and Cutthroats, Outlaw Tales*, Edition 2, [Rowman & Littlefield, 2014], pp. 38 et seq., ISBN 1493015516, 9781493015511. Bruce Nichols, *Guerrilla Warfare in Civil War Missouri*, Volume IV, [McFarland, 2014], 1476603847, 9781476603841

⁹⁴ *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Shelby County*, [Edwards Brothers of Missouri, 1878], p. 20. Available on Secretary of State of Missouri website under digital collection:

<http://digital.shsmo.org/cdm/ref/collection/plat/id/4189>

⁹⁵ There was a posted Sheriff Sale Notice in the Shelby County Herald on July 30, 1879 of John Pierce's in Shelby County land which included the sections of land illustrated on map.

⁹⁶ "Kick" spelling must be due to pronunciation of the last name as John Keck, his father, is also shown on this census with same spelling. See household no. 341. Daniel was household no. 331. Sarah Matilda Morgan was living with the Benjamin Jones family next door at 330. Jane Elizabeth Jones, wife of Benjamin Jones, was Sarah's sister.

⁹⁷ In application for pension for Lilly Virginia Keck, daughter of Daniel W. Keck, Benjamin Jones is also referenced as "Harris Benjamin Jones." However, searches under that name do not reveal any connection to Benjamin Jones or Ben Jones who lived in Shelby County, Missouri.