

# THE MESSENGER

The Newsletter of the Fifth Missouri Infantry (CSA), Inc.

Vol. 8, No. 6

June 1997

## EVENT REPORT: CARTHAGE

The 135th anniversary reenactment of the Battle of Carthage took place May 17-18 on property near the actual battlefield.

The weather was glorious -- at least by recent standards. Although a bit warmish in the afternoon, nary a drop of rain fell all weekend. The site, however, was lacking. Unlike the site of three years ago, which was uncluttered by modern intrusions -- this year's event returned to Kellogg Park, adjacent to the Spring River, site of the 1991 event. A large man-made lake sits in the middle of the park; there are paved roads throughout; and the military camps were adjacent to a busy highway viaduct. There was also no field large enough for drill -- except the battlefield, which was itself too small for a proper depiction of this particular battle, and quite distant from the camps. Reenactor parking was farther from the camps than many mega events, which encouraged lazy reenactors to park their vehicles in the camps all weekend.

As we all know, reenacting is fraught with safety perils, and this event seemed to be a showcase for all of them. The weekend included a range of reenactor injuries, including a powder burn, musket-cap injuries, cuts & abrasions, and a seizure. As if to punctuate this theme, a runaway horse bolted through the crowd at the end of Sunday's battle, reportedly injuring at least two spectators.

From a personal standpoint, perhaps an unfulfilled desire to see larger, more authentic events has clouded my enjoyment of the hobby. Please take the following negative comments in that context.

Saturday's historic battle was something of a farce. Any resemblance to actual events was purely coincidental. While I've noted much progress over the past six years, it's clear we -- as a battalion -- need much work on our early-war State Guard impression. Many are too attached to their Confederate gray uniforms (especially for an action that took place this early in the conflict). The federals, to their credit, were at least partially uniformed in the gray overshirts Sigel's men were wearing in July of '61. The field, as previously mentioned, was too small, I thought, to depict the day-long wide-ranging action of this battle. It was the silliest thing to have the opposing artillery lined up on the north and south sides of the field, while the infantry and cavalry action took place east/west. This, of course, had the battlelines advancing their flanks in front of the artillery which were essentially ignored after their opening pyrotechnics show.

If Saturday's battle was disappointing, Sunday's generic battle more than made up for it -- at least in the "fun" factor. For those who like powder-burning, the action was fast, hot and furious, with ample hit-taking. (Capt. Lee ended the action with one man under his command). A knowledgeable P.A. announcer described the history and action for both days battles, which added much to the crowd's understanding and enjoyment of the exhibition.

-Submitted by 1st Serg't Dennis Faught

## ATTENTION -- COMPANY

A Drill Column by the 1st Sergeant

First, what do you think of the new title? An improvement, I believe, over the bland "Drill Facts" I had been using. Stack -- ARMS

This month's topic is "the Kentucky Swing" -- also called (by Missourians, of course) "the Missouri Swing". If it must be named, a more accurate one would probably be "Ellsworth's Swing", as it has become generally accepted that Elmer Ellsworth popularized this method of stacking arms with angular socket bayonets while touring the country with his Zouave unit prior to the war. It is the method settled upon by Confederate General Wm. Hardee in all of the later editions of his "Rifle and Infantry Tactics", and also the method adopted this year by our 4th Battalion, since our adopted drill manual ("U.S. Infantry and Rifle Tactics") prescribes only a method for two-banded rifles with sabre bayonets -- which we don't use -- but don't get me started on that again.

Here is Hardee's blow-by-blow account of how to stack arms, from Lesson V of his School of the Soldier, Part III, followed by my common English attempt at translation:

The men being at order arms, the instructor will command: Stack--ARMS. 410. At this command, number two of the front rank will pass his piece before him, seize it with the left hand about the middle band, slope it across the body, barrel to the rear, the butt three inches above the right toe of the man on his left, muzzle six inches to the right of his right shoulder.

411. Number two of the rear rank will turn his piece, lock square to the front, and pass it to his front rank man, who will seize it with his right hand about the middle band and incline it forward, resting the neck of the bayonet on that of his own bayonet and close to the blade. Number one of the front rank will turn the barrel of his piece square to the front, slope it across the body, place the neck of his bayonet, above the necks, and between the blades of the other two bayonets, holding the piece with the right hand at the middle band, the butt three inches from the ground in front of his right toe.

412. Number two of the front rank will throw the butt of the rear rank man's piece about thirty inches to the front, at the same time resting the butt of his own piece on the ground on the left, and a little in rear of his left toe. At the same instant, number one of the front rank will rest the butt of his piece on the ground, a little in front of his right toe. Number one of the rear rank will incline his piece on the stack thus formed. Huh?

That's a lot of verbage for an act that takes less than five seconds. Let's break it down into individual responsibilities. Each man in your "comrads in battle" -- the same group of four you use for skirmish deployment -- has a specific job. Starting with the one who does most of the work -- the front rank number two:

Continued to PG 3.



Attention -- COMPANY From pg 1.

You raise your musket and grab it with your left hand at the middle barrel band, and hold it at about a 50-degree angle about a palm's distance in front of you. The barrel should be facing you, and the curved neck of the bayonet providing a cradle for your next move: Reach back (WITHOUT SHIFTING YOUR FEET) and grab your rear file mate's musket at the middle band. Lay the curved neck of his bayonet in the cradle of yours, and wait for the front rank one to place his bayonet between the two blades. As soon as this is done, "swing" the middle one (the one in your right hand) to the front and set the whole business down in one fluid motion. The butt of your own musket (the one in your left hand) should be placed to the left of the ball of your left foot. Resume the position of attention.

The rear rank two is responsible for handing his musket to you in the proper position. He should raise it off the ground and pass it vertically forward between the front rank men, with the lock plate to the front (barrel to the right) so the front rank two doesn't have to juggle it. Once passed, he resumes the position of attention.

The front rank one is responsible for placing his blade properly between the blades of the two cradled bayonets held by the front rank two. If he does not, the stack will "lock up" when the "swing" is attempted. The proper position is with the barrel facing AWAY from you. This requires you to rotate the musket a half-turn from the ordered arms position. Place your blade in the "V" formed by the other two bayonets, and -- together with your partner -- set the butt of your musket down in front of your right toe. DO NOT MOVE YOUR FEET during the stack. Just turn & bend slightly at the waist. When done, resume the position of attention. The last guy -- the rear rank one -- takes his musket with his LEFT hand, turns the barrel to the front, sets the heel of the butt next to his left toe, and leans it forward on the stack. Begin doing this as the tripod is being formed. Don't wait until the front rank men are standing upright to make your first move. Do it quickly, then resume the position of attention.

Not as succinct as Gen. Hardee, but hopefully enlightening. There are a few simple rules of thumb to keep in mind when doing this. First and foremost: DO NOT MOVE YOUR FEET. Foot position is important to the proper alignment of the stacks. Next: Work OFF THE GROUND. Hardees says three inches above the toe. That puts your hands about waist high, and the bayonets cross at about shoulder level. Finally: The front rank one must place his blade properly, so the stack doesn't lock up. Note there is no reference to hanging one's accouterments on the stack. I'm not so sure this practice isn't a modern reenactors' affectation. Anyone have sources to cite on this one?

Speaking of which ... since each man's role in stacking arms is different, we also drill this in an unorthodox manner (at least I haven't seen any period reference to the practice). By rotating our groups of four, each man gains experience at each position. Since one is not always in the same position in ranks, it's imperative that all are familiar with each of the positions. Hence, our stacking drill practice of "rotating". It seems to work. See you on the drill field.

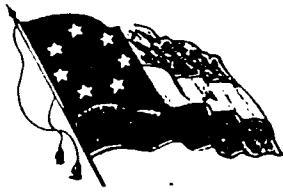
**IN REMEMBRANCE**

Judith Dianne Daleen, age 42, passed away Wednesday May 14th, 1997, in Sedalia.  
She was born January 2nd, 1955, in Warrensburg, daughter of Earl H. and Verlia V. (Stoneking) Weir. On September 24, 1977, in Warrensburg, she married Keith I. Daleen, who survives of the home.  
Judith was a graduate of Warrensburg High School, & had attended CMSU for several years. She then taught childbirth education in Warrensburg for nine years.  
She had been a part-time employee at the Parkview School as a secretary and teacher's aide. She was recently serving as president of the Parkview P.T.A. & was past president of the Sedville Crazy Quilter's Guild.  
Survivors, other than her husband are:  
One son, Jake Daleen, two daughters, Ashlee & Emilee Daleen, all of the home. Two brothers, Marion and Donald Daleen, and a sister, Linda Lampman.  
She was preceded in death by a brother, Danny Palmer.  
An educational trust fund has been established for the children. Members wishing to donate may send their checks to the Treasurer, who'll pool the donations and forward them to the fund.

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**NEWS FROM THE FRONT!**

Cpl Dave Plowman is leaving the Fifth to become a cannon cocker. He's joined Collins Battery in Fayette (Norm Rolfig's unit) and will be at Columbia with them.  
Mark Jordan called to let us know he's moving to Columbus, Ohio to start a new job at a nursing home. He wanted to say hi to all the members of the Fifth and let us know that he'd miss us. He also promised not to "turn Yank" on us. He's hoping to join an Alabama or Kentucky unit in the Columbus area, and stay active in reenacting.  
Lets wish them the best of luck.



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## LIVE FIRING THE CIVIL WAR ERA MUSKET FROM THE FIRST LIEUTENANT

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### MINUTES CORPORATE BOARD MEETING FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY (CSA), INC. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1997 CARTHAGE, MO

The quarterly meeting of the board was called to order at 5:25 p.m. in the Military Dependents camp at the Battle of Carthage reenactment. Present were President Jerry Lee, Vice President (Co. A) Nora Dietzel, and Secretary/Treasurer Dennis Faught.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as published in the Messenger. Treasurer Faught reported a balance of \$2,059.67 in the corporate checking account, prior to the purchase of \$280 in company gear at the event. Expenses for Recruiting, Board Reimbursement, and publication of the Newsletter were reported to be on track with budgeted amounts. The corporation has made the following charitable donations: \$200 to Vicksburg National Military Park for monument maintenance; \$100 to become a group member in the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites; and \$100 to the Ft. Benton Project of the Wayne County Historical Society. Faught suggested the remaining \$100 allocated this year be donated to the Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth. Passed. The financial report was approved as presented.

In other business, Sam Hafley was asked to look into options for porto-let rental for July's live fire event on his property, or the possibility of digging a latrine for that purpose. Cindy Lee informed the Board of a trust fund which has been established for the education of the children of member Keith Daleen, who's wife passed away recently. The Treasurer will handle contributions by members of the unit, and forward them to the fund.

There being no further business presented for discussion, the board adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Submitted by Corporate Secretary Dennis Faught

Since we have a live fire scheduled for July, the First Sergeant suggested I write an article on loading and firing the musket. For those of you who didnt see my article on cleaning procedures, I have been shooting black powder arms since 1970, and before joining the company I was involved in the buckskinning movement and all my shooting was with live ammunition.

First lets talk about projectile choice, two types of bullets were used during the war, the minnie ball and the round ball. The bullet most associated with the war is the minnie ball which wasnt a ball but was a conical bullet with a hollow base, This was used in the rifled arms. Developed a few years before the war the minnie allowed the use of a projectile that could be easily loaded and would when fired expand to fill the grooves of the rifling imparting spin and therefore accuracy heretofore unknown in military weapons. The round ball is the traditional projectile, used in smoothbores, and ,with a greased cloth patch, in military and civilian rifles. The patched ball is accurate in military arms but slow to load.

For the live fire I recommend the round ball, especially for those members who are not experienced black powder shooters. The reason is safety, the minnie ball can have the skirt around the base separate from the bullet upon firing. This leaves a ring of lead in the bore of the musket. If this ring is in the breech it may not be detected and at a later reenactment when you fire a blank charge at the Yanks, dislodge and become a projectile, enough said. Round balls can be purchased from many gunshops that sell black powder supplies, for a .58 calibre musket buy .570 diameter balls. The same shops also usually sell precut cloth patches, make sure you buy them of proper diameter, this should be marked on the package. I use pillow ticking for my patches, this can be purchased at any fabric store. Make sure you get 100% cotton material, synthetic material would melt in the bore and cause you unlimited problems! Do not use cleaning patches! One yard will make all the patches you will need for a year of shooting. For patch grease Crisco is great and is inexpensive, so is saliva, I will explain this method at the shoot.

Bring cleaning gear! Fouling builds up in the bore of the musket. You dont care about this firing blank charges, but with bullets, fouling will render your musket impossible to load without a cleaning patch or two run down the bore! Your forefathers during the War dealt with this in every battle.

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Live Fire from pg 4

Cartridges, you should make paper cartridges with 65 grains of ffg just the same as at a reenactment. I recommend no more than a 65 grain charge for live fire, remember, with a projectile pressures will be greatly increased!. Depending on the condition of the bore, black powder will develop up to or more than 25000 lbs per sq in. in a musket. Save the 80 plus grain charges for blank firing! If you wish to include a ball in your cartridges then put it in place of the cotton ball. As long as you remember that an unpatched round ball will be no more accurate than if fired from a smoothbore this is OK. I think you should have some of these cartridges so we can do volley fire. I know this is somewhat sketchy information but I will be teaching you the details at the live fire. Also, bring a razor sharp knife for cutting patches.If you do not use precut patches this is a must!

All shots fired will be rammed, your Officers and NCOs will be watching to see that you do not leave the ramrod in the bore and that all shots are rammed all the way down. If you load a round and have too much ramrod protruding from the bore, call this to the attention of an Officer or NCO!. Do not fire! A bullet rammed part way down the bore will act as an obstruction and could cause a catastrophic failure of the barrel of your musket. I dont want to scare anyone off. I have been to many black powder shoots and I have seen but one accident, this was when a shooter forgot to put the stopper in his powder horn and when he fired his rifle a spark exploded his powderhorn. I want to emphasize safety! Officers will, and you must , be always aware of the direction of the muzzle of your weapon! If Officers or NCOs see unsafe practices they will call cease fire!. You will cease fire immediately and keep your weapon pointed down range.

With a little common sense and caution we can have a great time at a live fire and see for ourselves what the weapons our great great granfathers carried on the fields of honor from Manassas to Appomattox could really do. SEE YOU THERE!

Alan C. Bowling 1st Lieutenant, 5th Mo Inf

**FIFTH MO COOK HOUSE MENU:  
JEFFERSON BARRACKS JUNE 21-22**

**SATURDAY 21ST:**

Breakfast, Biscuits & Gravy  
Lunch, Ham Sandwiches, Salad and Fruit  
Supper Red Beans & Rice, Raspberry Cobbler

**SUNDAY 22ND**

Breakfast, Bacon, Eggs, Fried Potatoes  
Lunch, Chicken & Noodles

If you wish to eat please bring your portion of the raw food stuff as the above menu lists. Get them to the Cook tent in the civilian camp on Friday night.

**SUTTLERS CORNER**

FOR SALE: \$50. Blue cotton "bib-front" shirt, size 40 -- \$10. Grey-mix forage cap w/McDowell brim,(size small) -- \$10. Also back issues of "America's Civil War", "Military History", and Avalon Hill Game Company's "General" magazines. -- Inquire with the 1st Sgt. --Dennis Faught

FOR SALE: Brogans 8 1/2 like new-\$40.00, Boys frock coat,Medium-\$30.00, Pistol cartridge box-new-\$12.00, Yankee sack coat, Large- \$35.00, Boys dark gray pants Medium-\$20.00, Boys sky blue pants-\$15.00, Various shirts New-, Officers Sash new - \$15.00, Suspenders, Canteens, Felt hat, Yankee kepi, Ladys shawl, Carpet bags, etc. Call Charley or Judy Riggs 1-814-438-8614

FOR SALE Wall Tent 8'x11',With Fly , untreated-\$200.00, 3-wide brimmed straw hats, trimmed-\$20.00 ea., Silver forks, spoons, knives-\$8.00, Chamber pot \$10.00, Many other Items too numerous to list here so call Martha Roush at (913) 887-6008 The Messenger will have a copy of this list for viewing at the Columbia event.

**POSSIBLE EVENTS**

The 5th Missouri has been invited to an event in Pittsfield, Illinois August 30-31 (Labor Day Weekend). Since it comes during a period of inactivity in our schedule, perhaps some members would be interested in attending. If so, contact the 1st Sergeant.

It will be a small (about 150) and potentially farby event -- but also might be a lot of fun. Pittsfield is approximately 15 miles east of Louisiana, Mo on U.S. 54, or about 30 miles east of Hannibal via U.S. 36.

St. Charles Civil War Living History Weekend 10th Anniversary September 6 & 7, 1997. The event is held at the St. Charles Frontier park a mile long riverside park next to the Historic District.

Amenities: straw, water, 5 catered meals. Sanctioned by MCWRA, Registration call Sue Riddler at (314)947-0165 days or 947-7669 evenings.

A color guard needed for a monument dedication At the Roanoke Ice Cream & Old Time Band Concert.

The date is set for July 19, 1997 Ice Cream Social starts at 6:00 o'clock and Band at 8:00. The dedication of a memorial stone marker to the return of Gen. Jo. Shelby from Mexico will take place at 7:00 O'clock. A reunion was held at Roanoke in August of 1871 for Confederate soldier, which was the first gathering of These soldiers in any size group since the end of the war.

If you are intrested contact Neal Block.

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## THE HISTORY OF JEFFERSON BARRACKS

Many significant members of the Army have been stationed or visited the Barracks. Some of these include Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Phillip Sheridan, James Longstreet, John C. Fremont, Don Carlos Buell, Richard Ewell, George Sykes, Nathaniel Lyon, Edwin Sumner, George B. McClellan, John Sedgwick, William J. Hardee, and George H. Thomas, Kenner Garrard, Richard W. Johnson, James Oakes, Innis N. Palmer, George Stoneman, George Anderson, George B. Cosby, Nathan G. Evans, Charles W. Field, John B. Hood, Edmund Kirby Smith, Earl Van Dorn, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph Johnston, and Braxton Bragg.

Other significant visitors to the post included Zachary Taylor, John J. Pershing, and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Jefferson Barracks was established in 1826 as the site for the first Infantry School of Practice in the United States of America. It was intended to replace Fort Bellefontaine (established in 1805) which had been constructed in an unhealthy location near the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Jefferson Barracks was to serve as the primary training and gathering place of the Army of the West. The specific site for Jefferson Barracks was selected by Generals Henry Atkinson and Edmund Gaines. It consisted of 1,702 acres previously part of the common fields of the village of Carondelet. The citizens welcomed the post as it offered the community a ready market for their goods and produce. The land was given by Carondelet to the US government for use as a military post. The deed for the land was signed on July 8, 1826 and the post was officially designated as Jefferson Barracks in October of 1826 to honor President Thomas Jefferson (died 4 July 1826). The infantry school was closed after only two years, but Jefferson Barracks continued to play a vital role in the westward expansion and military success of the national throughout its 120 year history. Prior to the Civil War troops gathered at the post to provide protection to emigrants and merchants heading west. These troops escorted travelers on the many western trails an established and garrisoned frontier posts. During this period almost every regiment in the Army was stationed, at least in part, at Jefferson Barracks. During the Civil War the Barracks served as a major medical facility for the Union Army. It was also a primary ordnance depot for the Federal Army.

### A Brief Chronology of Jefferson Barracks:

1826 Jefferson Barracks established. Kearny and the 1st Infantry arrive in July. Colonel Henry Leavenworth arrives with units of the 3rd Infantry in September.

1827 The 6th Infantry is sent to Jefferson Barracks in April. The St. Louis Arsenal is established. Troops from Jefferson Barracks establish Fort Leavenworth.

1829 Troops from Jefferson Barracks participate in the first armed escort for a merchant caravan on the Sante Fe Trail.

1832 Troops from Jefferson Barracks are sent to the Blackhawk War. Blackhawk is captured and escorted to Jefferson Barracks by Lt. Jefferson Davis. George Catlin paints Blackhawks portrait and Washington Irving interviews the native American warrior at Jefferson Barracks.

1846-48 A regiment of Mounted Riflemen is organized at

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## JEFFERSON BARRACKS SCHEDULE

### Friday, June 20

Registration Opens 12 Noon to Midnight

### Saturday, June 21

Registration Opens 6:00 a.m.

Camps Open to Public 9:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Breakfast 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

Flag Raising and Dress Parade 8:30 to 9:00 a.m.

Infantry Drill and Demonstration 9:00 to 9:30 a.m.

Artillery Drill and Demonstration 9:30 to 10:00 a.m.

Cavalry Drill and Demonstration 10:00 to 10:30 a.m.

Period Baseball Game 10:30 to Noon

Camp Demonstrations 10:30 to Noon

Lunch Noon to 1 p.m.

Ladies Tea and Fashion Show 1:00 to 2:30 p.m.

Military Drills 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.

Patriotic Tableaux 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.

Battle Re-enactment 4:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Dinner 5:30 to 6:30 p.m..

Concert/Dance 8:00 to 11:00 p.m.

### Sunday, June 22

Camps Open to Public 8:00 a.m.

Breakfast 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

Period Church Services 8:00 to 10:00 a.m.

Flag Raising and Dress Parade 9:30 to 10:00 a.m.

Infantry Drill and Demonstration 10:00 to 10:30 a.m.

Artillery Drill and Demonstration 10:30 to 11:00 a.m.

Cavalry Drill and Demonstration 11:00 to 11:30 a.m.

Lunch 11:30 to 12:30 p.m.

Fashion Show 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Battle Re-enactment 1:30 to 3:00 p.m.

Break Camp 3:00 p.m.

This schedule is subject to change. We hope to present many other programs and activities during the weekend. We hope that you can join us. For more information call us at (314) 544-5714 (fax 845-1808) or write to us at Jefferson Barracks Civil War 1997, 533 Grant Road, St. Louis, MO 63125-4121.

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Jefferson Barracks to protect travelers of the Oregon Trail, but is sent to the Mexican War. Jefferson Barracks serves as a staging post for campaigns of the war.

1851 A stone Ordnance Room, Laborers House and Barn are erected in the north end of Jefferson Barracks.

1857 A second stone powder magazine is constructed at Jefferson Barracks.

1861 A raid on the pro-secessionist Camp Jackson by troops from Jefferson Barracks (commanded by Nathaniel Lyon) saves the St. Louis Arsenal for the Union.

1862 Jefferson Barracks is designated for use by Union Armys Medical Department. The Western Sanitary Commission, based in St. Louis, organized a Sanitary Fair in 1862 to raise money for the construction of additional hospital facilities at the post.

1864 Jefferson Barracks is the assembly point for the defense of St. Louis during Confederate General Sterling Prices raid. Confederate plans change after the Battle of Pilot Knob, MO and St. Louis is not attacked.

Continued to pg 7

	No.	PLATOON	Rank	First Name	Family	Last Name
1	133	1ST	Pvt	Everett	& Amanda	Biggs
2	165	1ST	Recruit	Randy	& T.J	Bruegger
3	134	1ST	Pvt	John		Cramer
4	24	1ST	Pvt	Keith		Daleen
5	47	1ST	Pvt	Nick		Davis
6	52	1ST	Pvt	John		Durrill
7	46	1ST	1Sgt	Dennis		Faight
8	153	1ST	Pvt	Steve	& Becki	Fink
9	54	1ST	Pvt	John	& Family	Gilger
10	137	1ST	Pvt	Mike	& Denise Mur	Hamilton
11	50	1ST	Pvt	D.E.	& Lorraine	Kerksiek
12	3	1ST	Maj	Bob		Koffman
13	49	1ST	Capt	Jerry	& Cindy	Lee
14	59	1ST	Pvt	Justin		Loesch
15	155	1ST	Pvt	Ken	& Karen	McKee
16	129	1ST	Cpl	Dave	& Cherice	Plowman
17	125	1ST	Recruit	Marcus		Price
18	126	1ST	Recruit	Robert		Price
19	2	1ST	Pvt	Charlie		Riggs
20	30	1ST	Pvt	Loren	& Martha	Roush
21	158	1ST	Pvt	Max	& Jennifer	Routh
22	57	1ST	Pvt	Chuck	& Rebecca	Thomas
23	1	1ST	Pvt	Bill		Wayne
24	144	1ST	Cpl	Mike		White
25	51	1ST	Pvt	Kevin		Zimmerschild
26	162	2ND	Recruit	Dale	& Amanda	Barstow
27	55	2ND	Pvt	Neil		Block
28	154	2ND	1Lt	Alan	& Ann	Bowling
29	138	2ND	Cpl	Larry	& Nora	Dietzel
30	65	2ND	Pvt	Gene		Dressel
31	75	2ND	Pvt	Kent		Ford
32	128	2ND	Pvt	Doug		Frank
33	160	2ND	Recruit	Justin		Gerke
34	56	2ND	2 Sgt	Sam	& Joe	Hafley
35	88	2ND	Pvt	Jerry		Heidgerken
36	107	2ND	Pvt	Mark		Jordan
37	12	2ND	Pvt	Jim		Keown
38	86	2ND	Pvt	Mike		Massey
39	91	2ND	Pvt	Mike	& Nick	Meoli
40	104	2ND	Pvt	Mark		Moeller
41	140	2ND	Pvt	David		Pickering
42	36	2ND	Pvt	Bob		Roberts
43	23	2ND	Pvt	Jim		Robertson
44	147	2ND	Pvt	Jerry		Wassmann
45	161	2ND	Recruit	Glenn		Wolters
46	13	2ND	Pvt	Steve		Yoakum
47	A-28		Assoc	Greg		Ballman
48	A-7		Assoc	George		Ballman
49	A-26		Assoc	Dave		Bears
50	A-5		Assoc	Todd		Conner
51	A-7		Assoc	Ron		Foraker
52	A-7		Assoc	Phil		Gottschalk
53	A150		Assoc	Dan		Holmes
54	A-19		Assoc	John		Kinsey

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## 5TH MO CLOTHING ITEMS

If you're intersted in purchasing an article of clothing with the 5th MO markings, here is your chance. I will be taking orders for T-shirts in the sizes we are out of .The following is the price list:

- ☆ T-Shirt.....\$11.00
- ☆ for sizes overXXL add \$1.00
- ☆ T-Shirt Childrens sizes.....\$10.00
- ☆ Sweat Pants 7oz.(only the Bugle on the front).....\$18.00
- ☆ SweatShirt 7oz.( Like the T-Shirt).....\$18.00
- ☆ for sizes over XXL add \$2.00
- ☆ Ball Cap (only the Bugle on the front).....\$8.00
- ☆ Jackets several styles price range from
- ☆ \$25.00 to \$55.00

☆ We have ordered 12 Caps.

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### Jeff Barracks from pg 6

1866 The National Cemetery is established at Jefferson Barracks, Union and Confederate dead are memorialized with several monuments in the cemetery. Confederate headstones have pointed tops and are found in sections 19, 20,21,66, and 67.

1871 St. Louis Arsenal is closed and all the ordnance is moved to Jefferson Barracks.

1878 Jefferson Barracks becomes a cavalry training center.

1894 Jefferson Barracks reverts to a regular military post.

1898 Jefferson Barracks is designated as a rendezvous point for regulars and Volunteers of the Spanish-American war.

1917-1918 Jefferson Barracks becomes the largest US induction anddemobilization center for troops in W.W. I.

1930s The Civilian Conservation Corps is established at Jefferson Barracks.

1941-5 The 1st Army Air Corps Replacement and Training Center is established at Jefferson Barracks. The post serves as an induction and separation center, basic training camp and technical school for Army Air Force. It also serves as a detention camp for Axis Prisoners of War.

1946 Jefferson Barracks is closed by the US military. Part of the post remains in use by the Air National Guard.

### 1997 MCWRA SCHEDULE SET

- Jun 21-22 Jefferson Barracks - St. Louis, Missouri. MAX EFFORT.
- Sep 13-14 Battle of Moore's Mill - Fulton, Missouri. SANCTIONED.
- Sep 20-21 Lexington, Missouri. SANCTIONED
- Sep 27-28 Leasburg, Missouri. SANCTIONED
- Oct 24-26 Battles for Nashville - Spring Hill, Tennessee.
- National Event. LISTED
- Date TBA Malvern Lake, Kansas. LISTED.

**THE MESSENGER**

920 West Broadway

