

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO / WYOMING

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WESTERN

TRIBUNE



**Sons of Union
Veterans
of the Civil
War**

Department of CO/WY
PO Box 3035
Grand Junction, CO 81502-3035
(970) 241-5842

NEW OFFICERS

Commander

Garry W. Brewer, PCC
2722 Rincon Drive
Grand Junction, Colorado 81503
970-241-5842
brewer62@bresnan.net

Senior Vice Commander

Rhy Paris, PCC
494 Bing Street
Grand Junction, CO 81504-6113
970-434-0410
Rhy.paris@state.co.us

Junior Vice Commander

Eric D. Richhart, PCC
3844 S. Danbury Circle
Magna, UT 84044-2223
801-250-7733
refoals1@msn.com

Secretary / Treasurer

Gary E. Parrott, PDC
2960 Great Plains Drive
Grand Junction, CO 81503
970-243-0476
Birdmanofmono@aol.com

Counselor

William Ray Ward, PDC
P.O. Box 11592
Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0592
801-359-6833
wward@hotmail.com

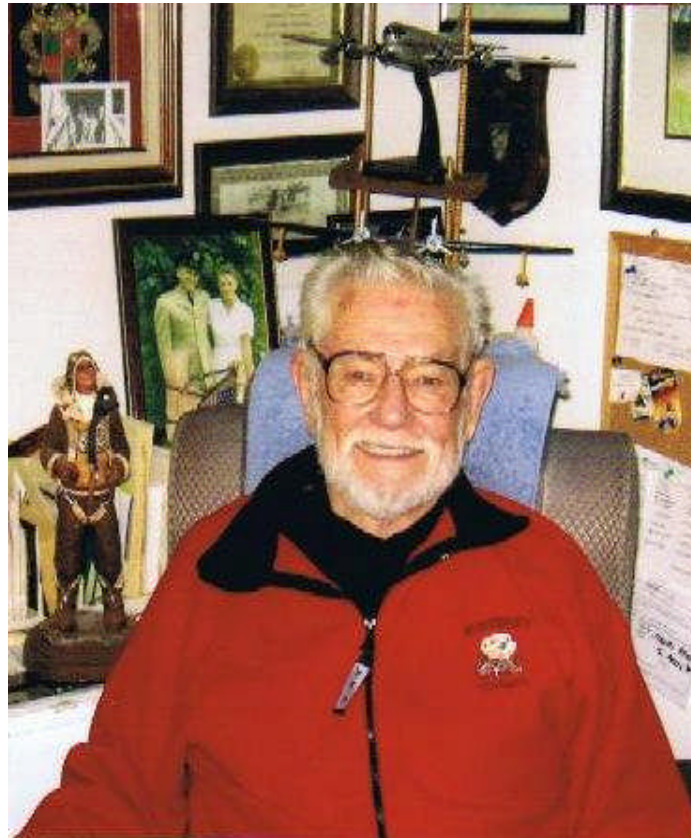
Department Council

William E. Buvinger, PCC
706 Willow Creek Road
Grand Junction, CO 81505
970-263-9183
bilbuvinger@bresnan.net

James J. Davenport, PCC, PDC
901 Garrison Drive
Cortez, CO 81321
970-565-9225
jimjanie@fone.net

Daniel E. Senjem, PCC
P.O. Box 5588
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147-5588
970-264-6540
desenjem@yahoo.com

JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON



The youngest son of a Civil War veteran, Col. John W. Dinsmoor, is one of our Departments Real Sons. His father, Samuel P. Dinsmoor, served as a Private with Company B of the 116th Ohio Infantry. Col. Dinsmoor is the only son of a Civil War veteran to make the U. S. Air Force a career and the last son of a Civil War veteran to serve in the Armed Forces.

The affidavit states as follows:

“I, JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR, AM THE YOUNGEST LIVING SON OF A CIVIL WAR VET-

ERAN.

MY FATHER, SAMUEL PERY DINSMOOR, BORN IN COLLVILLE, OHIO IN 1843, JOINED THE 116TH REGIMENT, OHIO INFANTRY IN AUG. 1862. HE FOUGHT IN 18 MAJOR BATTLES, WAS AT GETTYSBURG AND SAW GENERAL LEE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX. HE WAS “MUSTERED OUT” IN JUNE 1865. HE BUILT THE FIRST CONCRETE FLAG, WHICH STILL STANDS. HE WAS THE GREAT GRANDSON OF COL. WILLIAM DINSMOOR, AID TO GEN. WASHINGTON. MY FATHER WAS 84 YEARS OLD WHEN I WAS BORN.

I WAS BORN IN A 13-ROOM STONE LOG CABIN AT THE GARDEN OF EDEN, LUCAS, KANSAS, WHICH MY FATHER STARTED BUILDING AT THE AGE OF 64. THE GARDEN OF EDEN IS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL PLACES.

I’M THE ONLY SON OF A CIVIL WAR VETERAN TO HAVE MADE THE AIR FORCE A

(Continued on page 4)

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS:



The 1860 and 2009

This year has been interesting to say the least. I am reminded of a time in our American history in the year 1860, when our ancestors, “The Boys in Blue”, made important life changing decisions as what each of them were going to do.

Today, in 2009, I hear friends in my community talk about abandoning the Federal Union and tossing out those ideals for which our ancestors fought and died so many years ago.

While I may share their sentiments regarding what is happening in our country today, and also recognize their right to express themselves, I do feel we as citizens should not be talking nullification, nor abandonment of the Federal Union and what we stand for as a country.

I have ancestors who fought for both the Union and Confederate Cause in Tennessee. All were Southern born citizens, most voted to stay in the Union, but their State of Tennessee voted itself out, thus leaving a 4 year period of unrest and lawlessness. Issues were settled by violence and by whatever political party was in power for that day. And it was day by day.

Home bound soldiers on leave from both sides were bushwhacked and killed, and farms and homes burned. The stories of those actions are still talked about at family reunions to this day; time has not taken the edge from those memories. It was a time where neighbor and family ties became undone because of your political affiliation or the color of your uniform.

That long ago question of united or divided, was paid for by the blood of both sides and the question was put to rest by the “Boys in Blue.” Most former Confederate soldiers understood this and came back into the Federal Union, and became hard working, patriotic, valued members of their communities, and the United States of America.

Daniel Webster once said about the Federal Union, “We, the People of the United States.” He showed the absurdity of having the laws of our national government subject to state governments, “each at liberty to decide for itself, and none bound to respect the decisions of the others and each at liberty, too, to, give a new construction on every election of its own members.” Nullification of the Federal Union is not an option.

It is written Webster looked at the Flag of the United States and said, “Behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth...not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured”...in closing he said “ its not Liberty first and Union afterwards”; but **“Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”**

General George Washington referred to the Government of the United States, under the *Articles of Confederation*, as a weak government, with states first and national government second. That’s the reason the Constitution and Bill of Rights were written and he became the First President of the United States *under the Constitution*.

Now some will find fault with some of these statements, but in the 1860’s, that question was bought and paid for by the “Boys in Blue”. We are heirs to that outcome. We, as United Americans, can have our disagreements in a public or private setting, but when it comes time to settle our issues, we will do it in a voting booth and not on an American battlefield.

Remember Daniel Webster “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”

May God Bless the United States of America and all those who serve and protect us.

Garry Brewer DC
Commander
Department of CO/WY
SUCW
brewer62@bresnan.net



THE SECOND BATTLE OF FORLORN HOPE BY GARRY W. BREWER



Charles W. Rundle
Medal of Honor
Recipient

The Second Battle of Forlorn Hope in Grand Junction, Colorado A Veteran, a Medal of Honor Winner and his Dog

Just a few days past the 30th anniversary of his the first Battle of Forlorn Hope outside of Vicksburg, Mississippi in the civil war in May of 1863, Charles W. Rundle would be fighting Grand Junction City Hall about his dog at his second Battle of Forlorn Hope and long odds in May of 1893.

Charles W. Rundle, born in Kentucky in 1842, now a local civil war veteran and a Medal of Honor recipient had served in the Union Army in the 116 Illinois Regiment. A call had come for 150 unmarried men from different Regiments to volunteer to storm a Confederate Fort guarding Vicksburg. The advance party's chances of success and survival were not in their favor.

They were to approach the front of the Confederate Fort walls, lay logs across the ditch in front of the fort, build a bridge, and place the scaling ladders up for the Union troops coming up from behind. As soon as they approached the front of the fort and ran across the open ground, Confederate cannons opened up and many of the 150 men went down.

The rest of the men were stuck in the open, so the only thing to do was to jump into the ditch below the walls of the fort. About fifty men made it to the ditch and scrambled to the base of the Confederate fort's wall. With the Union soldiers up against the wall the Confederates couldn't lower their cannons to a position to take aim, so the Confederates, using the cannon balls as large grenades, lit the fuses and threw them over the wall onto the Union soldiers below.

The Union men discovered the cannon balls fuses had been cut too long and it took about 10 seconds to explode, so they just jumped out of the way. But Charles Rundle and several other men picked up the 12-pound balls and threw them back up over the fort wall into the Confederates laps thereby saving many of the lives of their Union comrades.

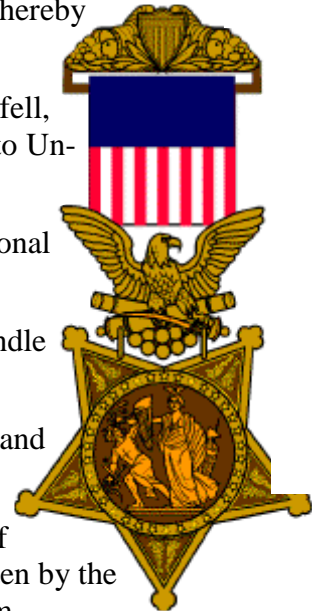
The attack started at 10:00 a.m. that morning, May 22, 1863, and when darkness fell, only 30 men of 150 that started that morning got out of the ditch and made it back to Union lines.

For his bravery and gallantry, Charles W. Rundle was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Now thirty years later – May 27, 1893 in Grand Junction, Colorado, Charles W. Rundle was to encounter another battle that also seemed to be one of "Forlorn Hope."

Since the civil war Charles had married and he and his wife Hettie, had come west, and were farming east of town near the Teller Indian School.

In February 1893, Grand Junction citizens were being attacked by large packs of dogs. Some ladies had been chased for blocks on Main Street after shopping and bitten by the dogs. There were reports of canine contests on Main Street, dogs running loose, coming into the public buildings, and the post office. The newspapers reported there were curs, pugs, bulldogs, gray-hounds, mongrels, Newfoundland's, and St. Bernard's, in



1862 MOH

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JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON (CONT.)

(Continued from page 1)

CAREER (over 30 years), AND ALSO THE ONLY SON TO HAVE BEEN AN AIR FORCE COMBAT CREW MEMBER AND FLY COMBAT IN VIETNAM. MY FATHER AND I FOUGHT IN WARS SEPARATED BY MORE THAT 100 YEARS.

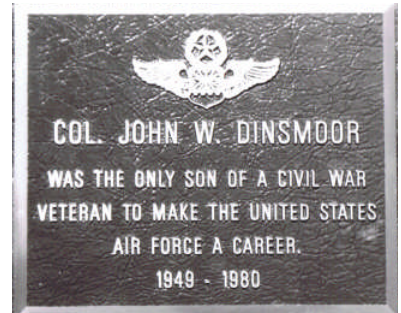
AS AN ADDED POINT OF INTEREST, MY HALF-BROTHERS WERE TOO OLD FOR WW I, BUT MY STEP-FATHER WAS WOUNDED AT IWO JIMA DURING WW II—HE WAS IN THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION.

Signed

John W. Dinsmoor
Col. (Ret.) USAF

Notarized by. Mary Anne Salopek, Notary
Whose commission expires June 19, 1994
State of Colorado

Among many other items that are included in the book that Col. Dinsmoor put together about his family is a letter of thanks dated July 25, 1961 from the Civil War Centennial Commission whose Honorary Chairman at the time was The Honorable John F. Kennedy. The letter was a thank you for a press release and photographs that Capt. John W. Dinsmoor had provided to the commission regarding him being the youngest living son of a Civil War veteran.



A plaque at Wright-Patterson AFB. Col. Dinsmoor flew B-29's during the Korean War and during the Vietnam War he flew B-52's, C-130's and KC-135's.

Col. Dinsmoor was born on January 8, 1928 and at the time his father, Samuel, was 84 years old and his mother, Emilie, (Brozek) was 23.



Col. Dinsmoor wearing a replica of the Civil War uniform his father, Samuel P. Dinsmoor, wore.

Probably the best way to give you an overview of John's early life is through a news release from Harlingen Air Force Base, Texas around 1961:

Harlingen AFB, Texas--- Events of the Garden of Eden and the Civil War were recalled here this week with the assignment of a Harlingen AFB navigator to the Air Force's Command and Staff School.

National attention will be focused on this Southernmost Texas navigator training installation in September when Capt. John W. Dinsmoor, 3610th Navigator Training Group, leaves for study at the Maxwell AFB, Ala., school near Montgomery ---- the Civil War's First Southern Capital and sometimes called birthplace of the Confederacy.

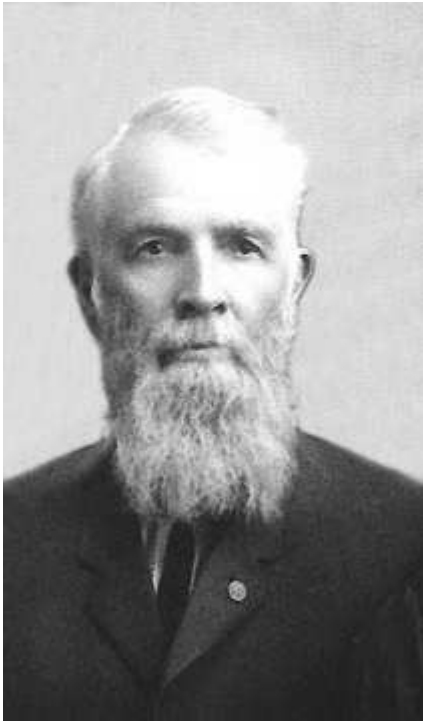
Capt. Dinsmoor, the youngest living son of a Civil War veteran, was born in the Garden of Eden - - Garden of Eden, that is at Lucas, Kansas.

Just 33, and a member of the Harlingen AFB navigator instructor staff since 1956, the captain was contacted earlier this summer when Kansas ---observing its centennial anniversary - - - launched an extensive search for the youngest son of a Kansas Civil War veteran..

The father, S. P. Dinsmoor, born March 8, 1843, near Coolville, Ohio, served three years in the war between the States, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

He later settled in Lucas, Kans., where he constructed one of the most unique log cabin homes in the country, and which stands today as a monument to a man of spiritual, moral

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REFLECTIONS ON: DANIEL BRADBURY

Daniel Bradbury is the Great-Grandfather of Michael Bradbury, SUVCW member with Camp 7 in Grand Junction, Colorado. Daniel was one of the founding fathers of Grand Junction.

After the war he was a Postmaster in Kansas (politically appointed, and then politically replaced about 15 years later) that led him to come to Colorado, where he homesteaded the ranch we're still at on Kannah Creek. All Union officers were given a land grant worth 160 acres at the end of the war, and this is the core of the ranch.

Daniel was also the start of an unbroken Mesa County family tradition of service to the county. Daniel served as one of the early County Assessor's. His son (Mike's Grandfather), Frank (one of Daniel's sons) also worked for the Assessor's Office as one of the folks riding around looking for changes to report. Mike's father Walter (Bud) was a Grand Junction city Policeman and in those days, they were all also sworn Mesa County Sheriff's Deputies as well. And finally, both Mike and daughter, Elizabeth, continue as county employee's of the Department of Human Services.

Daniel served with the 3rd Regiment of Iowa Cavalry starting out as First Sergeant for Company A and finishing his service as a 1st Lieutenant.. The 3rd Regiment Iowa Cavalry website (<http://www.iowa3rdcavalry.com/Roster/CoA.html>) lists the following information on Daniel Bradbury:

Bradbury, Daniel. (Veteran.) Age 23. Residence Savannah, nativity Indiana, Enlisted Aug. 31, 1861, as First Sergeant. Mustered Sept. 7, 1861. Taken prisoner March 7, 1862, Pea Ridge, Ark. Promoted Company Commissary Sergeant Sept., 1, 1862, Re-enlisted and re-mustered Jan., 1, 1864, Promoted Second Lieutenant Sept. 29, 1864; First Lieutenant Dec. 20, 1864, Mustered out Aug. 9, 1865, Atlanta, Ga.

Here is a short history of the 3rd taken from The Civil War Archives Union Regimental Histories Iowa: (<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreghst/uniacav.htm#3rdcav>)

3rd Regiment Cavalry

Organized at Keokuk August 30 to September 14, 1861. Moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., November 4-6, and duty there until February 4, 1862. (Cos. "E," "F" "G" and "H" detached to Jefferson City, Mo., December 12, 1861, and duty in Northern and Southern Missouri until July, 1863. See service following that of Regiment.) Cos. "A," "B," "C," "D," "I," "K," "L" and "M" moved to Rolla, Mo., February 4-6, 1862. (Cos. "I" and "K" detached to garrison, Salem, Mo., February 11, 1862. Scout to Mawameck February 12. Expedition to Mt. Vernon February 18-19. Action at West Plains February 20. Scouting after Coleman's guerillas until April. Actions near Salem February 28 and March 18. Rejoin Regiment near Forsythe April, 1862.) Regiment march to join General Curtis February 14-18. (Co. "L" detached at Springfield, Mo.) Attached to Curtis' Army of Southwest Missouri, Dept. of Missouri, February to May, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, Army of Southwest Missouri, to July, 1862. District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. of Missouri, to October, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. of Tennessee, to January, 1863. 2nd Bri-

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC HIGHWAY

G. A. R. Highway

DENVER, Aug. 21.—(AP)—State Highway Engineer Mark U. Watrous said his department would begin tomorrow to place markers along U. S. highway No. 6 from Sterling thru Denver to Grand Junction, designating it as the Grand Army of the Republic highway. He said the marking was part of a transcontinental plan to honor Civil war veterans.

The above newspaper article was sent to Commander Brewer by PDC Willard Hinkley with this note:

"Commander, this scrap of newspaper which was inside an old copy of the ritual in the Black Box refers to an event in 1941 when Roy Collins graduated. Don't know what paper."

Our intent is to use signage such as that shown to the right here. Signs could be placed at intervals along US Highway 6 throughout both Colorado and Utah. Our desire is to get the respective states to cover the cost of the signs and the erection of them by the state highway departments. At the least we would like to see signs near the city limits of towns and cities that the highway passes by or though plus any others that we might be able to get the state to provide.

Under the current economic situation for the states we will likely be lucky to get just a few signs to start with and then perhaps get the states to add signs as the economy starts to get better.

In Utah, Bro. Richhart has found that a portion of US Highway 6 had been renamed after a recently retired politician, Mike Dmitrich, and this

There is currently a renewed effort within the Department of CO/WY to see reintroduction of the Grand Army of the Republic Highway signs throughout the Department boundaries. Bro. Eric Richhart, Dept. Jr. Vice, and PDC, Gary Parrott, Dept. Sec/Treas., (Bro. Parrott is also National GAR Highway Chairman) are combining efforts to see about getting signage placed in Colorado and Utah along US Highway 6. They have found through research that signs did exist in previous years but over time were, lost, stolen or damaged and removed. The desire is to have those signs replace with new ones so that travelers can know of the Grand Army of the Republic Highway and where it runs.

PDC, Willard Hinkley found a couple of articles about the GAR Highway and forwarded them to Commander Brewer who in turn forwarded them to me for inclusion in this article. As you can see from the above, and the second article on this page, the GAR Highway was dedicated at least twice before in Colorado. Once in 1941 and again in 1953.



IT'S GAR HIGHWAY NOW — A. G. Myers, 115 N. 13th St., a past department of Colorado and Wyoming commander of the Sons of Union Veterans, at the left, cut the ribbon as Highway 6 was dedicated the Grand Army of the Republic Highway Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was held at the junction of this highway and Highway 40, 14 miles west of Denver. W. R. Coffey of Colorado Springs, present department commander of the Sons of Union Veterans, was to have officiated with the scissors but was unable to attend the exercises. Others in the picture, left to right, are William C. McBeth, C. W. Reed, Thomas A. Williams and John B. Fuller, all of Denver and all members of the Sons of Union Veterans. Mrs. Ethel Myers, wife of A. G. Myers and Colorado and Wyoming department president of the Auxiliary of Sons of Union Veterans, held one end of the ribbon and Mrs. Ann Tarton of Denver, a past department president of the Auxiliary, the other. State Auditor Earl Ewing, former postmaster of Colorado Springs, as representative of Gov. Dan Thornton, and Brig. Gen. Henry Larsen, state civil defense director, spoke. George Keech of Denver, a Sons of Union Veterans member, not shown in the picture, also participated. As the GAR Highway was dedicated, simultaneous ceremonies were held in all of the 14 states thru which it extends, from, Cape Cod on the Atlantic Coast to Long Beach, Calif., on the Pacific. (AP Wirephoto)

This article and a photo which was cut do to be too dark to print was also sent by PDC, Willard Hinkley with the following note: *"Commander, it appears that the GAR Highway was dedicated more than once this story from Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph 4 May 1953."*

- Will Hinkley

(Continued on page 11)

JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON (CONT.)

(Continued from page 4)
and patriotic dedication.

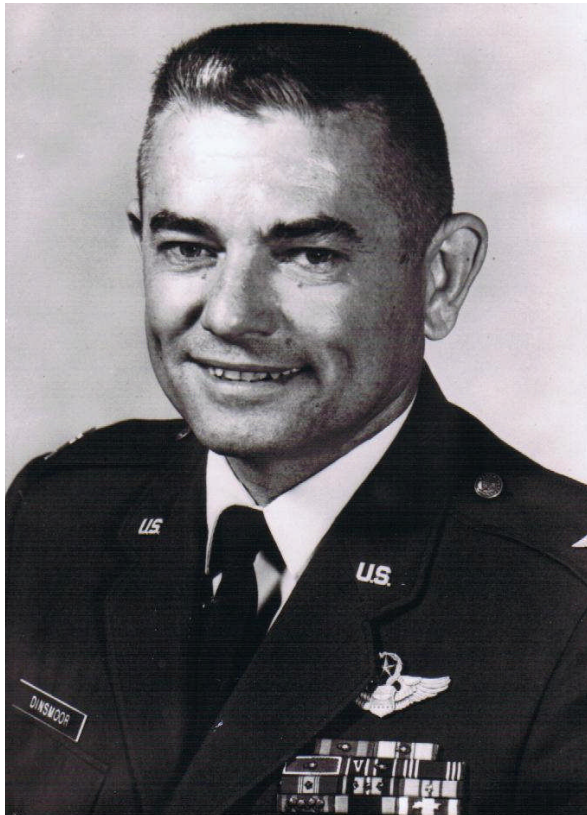
Built entirely of stone and concrete and surrounded by what Mr. Dinsmoor called his Garden of Eden, constructed entirely of concrete, the family home of Capt. Dinsmoor has attracted thousands of sightseers since its completion in the late 20's.

Features of the Garden include: concrete life-sized statues of Adam, Eve, Satan, small children, huge snakes, two storks, the Tree of Life, Cain and Able, an angel, Cain's wife, an Indian with bow and arrow, the Goddess of Liberty, a soldier, a spring with huge serpent, a mausoleum with an American flag of concrete (4 ½ x 7 ½ feet) waving more that 40 feet above ground, a visitors' outdoor dining hall, and an assortment of cement jugs, etc.

Capt. Dinsmoor, whose older sister Emily Jane, was born when his father was 80, remembers visitors being impressed with the huge "Garden of Eden" sign, back grounded by 40-foot concrete trees which support the life-like statues.

"More than 3,000 feet of molding and 114 tons of cement were used in the 13-room concrete log cabin," he says.

In answer to the many questions asked by daily visitors, who sometimes lunched in the Garden's 21 square foot dining hall, Mr. Dinsmoor prepared a short biography.



Col. John W. Dinsmoor, USAF



A photo dated 1930 of the Dinsmoor Family (L-R): Emily (mother), John, Emily Jane (sister), and Samuel P. Dinsmoor (father)

" I have served three years in the Civil War. I was in 18 big battles besides skirmishes; saw the capture of Lee, and in every fight I was in we either captured or run the Johnnies. About half the time, we were in the lead and out-ran them. Through binoculars, I witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg.

" I came to Illinois in the fall of 1866. Taught school five terms. Married Mrs. Frances A (Barlow) Journey, on horse-back near Grafton, Aug. 24, 1870. Farmer by occupation. Moved to Lucas, Kans., in fall of '91. Built cabin home in 1907 and later on the Garden of Eden.

"My wife died in the spring of '17. Married Emilie Brozek in spring of '24. She was born in 1904 in Podlusk, Czechoslovakia. I am the 9th generation from England, 7th from Scotland, 6th from Ireland, 4th from France. I have a record of 23 of my ancestors. Their average life was over 75 years. But one died under 50 and one lived to be a hundred.

"So far as I know not one of my ancestors died in infancy."

Capt. Dinsmoor, who entered the first Aviation Cadet navigator training class following World War II at Ellington AFB, Texas in 1949, was graduated from the Kansas City, Mo., Junior College in 1948.

He remembers little of his father, but much of the legend surrounding his life-span of 89 years which will live for generations in the Dinsmoor family.

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JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON (CONT.)

(Continued from page 7)

The elder Dinsmoor was 84 when the captain was born, and had already prepared for his eventual death in the earthy, practical methods he employed in constructing his homestead and Garden of Eden.

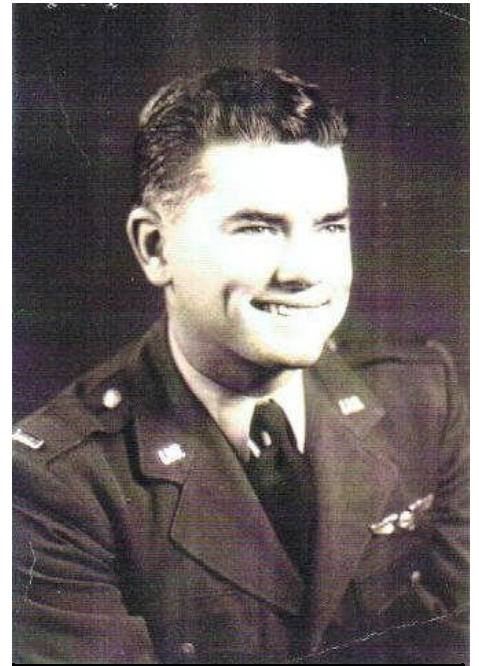
Of the stone log cabin mausoleum, where he is now interred, he wrote:

“ I have a will that none except my widow, my descendants, their husbands and wives, shall go into see me for less than a \$1.00. That will pay someone to look after the place, and I promise everyone that comes in to see me (they can look through the plate glass and the glass in the lid of my coffin and see my face) that if I see the dropping a dollar in the hands of the flunky, and I see the dollar, I will give them a smile.”

Many scientific and architectural writers have credited Mr. Dinsmoor with being years ahead of the nation’s architects with his advanced ideas of construction, and the builder himself has been described as “Filled with quaint wisdom and ready wit His sincere interest in his home and the surrounding scenery which is a weird allegory of the evolution of man, is pleasing to all

“The age of the man, together with the great painstaking labor he has done in building his ideas into solid concrete has won admiration of thousands from practically every state in the Union.”

In 1914, one magazine reported: “In building his unique abode, Mr. Dinsmoor has disregarded the most conventional architectural standards, and has given his fancy full sway It is very curious and interesting from many points of view, but particularly so, in demonstrating what can be done with cement.”



1st Lt. John W. Dinsmoor



Col. Dinsmoor at home in his office wearing the replica of his father’s Civil War uniform and looking at one of his scrap books.

Mr. Dinsmoor, however, was his own best critic. In an interview with a Kansas City Star reporter, who called the attraction a “Petrified Garden of Eden.” He said:

“Some folks don’t like the looks of Eve. I can’t say that I do myself, but you see it was this way. My models were the women who passed while I was doing the work and the models kept changing.”

Although Capt. Dinsmoor now maintains his permanent home in Excelsior Springs, Mo., his native birthplace will always remain “back home” to him, he says.

He too, in his own short life span of 33 years, has achieved plateaus which someday will be passed on in the Dinsmoor tradition by his four young sons.

An honor student who was graduated in three and one half years from Kansas City’s Northeast high school, where he starred in football and track, Capt. Dinsmoor has become somewhat of a world traveler since entering the Air Force.

Formerly assigned with the Strategic Air Command’s 43rd Bomb Wing, he frequently was called upon to perform world-wide navigation duties on extended Temporary Duty Tours.

While Still with SAC, he was one of the few selected from the ranks of active duty personnel to appear in the movie, “Strategic Air Command,” starring Jimmy Stewart and June Allyson. He served as navigator aboard the KC-97 refueling plane seen in the film. His KC-97 crew was once featured in “Flight” magazine during one of its TDY trips to England.

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JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON (CONT.)

(Continued from page 8)



In 1952, the captain was married to the former Miss Evangeline Murray, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, in a Texas ceremony. Two of their sons, John, 3, and Mark, 1, were born in Texas. Casey, 7, was born in Arizona and Scott, 5, in Missouri.

He arrived at Harlingen AFB, the only Air Force installation charged with the mission of training navigators through an Aviation Cadet program, in 1956. He previously had served with the 544th Air Rescue Squadron at Goose Bay, Labrador.

He reports to Command and Staff school in Aug. 29.

The above article was taken from a book that Col. Dinsmoor compiled and wrote. In addition was an update as follows:

UPDATED 8 MARCH 1993
(30 years later)

Capt. Dinsmoor completed Command and Staff College in June of 1962 at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. He was the Outstanding Speaker of the Class of '62. His new duty station was Naha, Okinawa with the 315th Troop Carrier Detachment where he flew C-130 troop carrier aircraft for three years. While at Naha, he was promoted to the rank of Major and completed a post-graduate course with the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He also received the Air Force Commendation Medal for outstanding job performance. In 1965, he was assigned to Omaha University (Bootstrap), where he received a degree in Military Science.

He spent three years at Strategic Air Command (SAC) Headquarters and was instrumental in developing a new SAC Commanders Management System (CMS). During that tour of duty in 1968, as part of the Comptroller staff, he was promoted to Lt. Col. He received an honorary promotion to Admiral in the Nebraska Navy by Governor Morrison. After attending Combat Crew Training at Castle Air Force Base, California, he was assigned to Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts with direct (6 month) duty in Southeast Asia flying the K.C. 135 air refueling aircraft. During that assignment he was wing lead navigator. He received two Air Medals for combat flying and completed his 5,000th flying hour while in Southeast Asia. **(An added handwritten note stated: I FLEW 101 COMBAT MISSIONS. C-130, KC-135 & B-52)** At Westover he was Special Projects Officer to the Wing Commander and was promoted to Colonel in 1970. While at Westover, he received his second Air Force Commendation Medal. He was divorced in 1970 and assigned to Strategic Air Command Headquarters (SAC) at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska as Director of Accounting and Finance for SAC. He graduated from the Advanced Accounting and Finance Course at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas as the honor graduate in June 1971. He married Cheryl M. Kelley who has been his wife for the past 22 years. He developed the Strategic Air Command "Individual Financial Responsibility (IFR) Program. During that assignment, he received the Legion of Merit. Upon completion of his tour of duty at SAC Headquarters in 1973, he was assigned to Iran as the Financial Advisor to the Iranian Government (ARMISH-MAAG). He served on the school board for the Tehran American School and was its president during 1975-76. He received the Legion of Merit one oak leaf cluster in Denver, Colorado. After serving as Director of Resource Management for several years, he retired in June 1980. Again receiving his third Legion of Merit.

Since retirement, he has remained in the Denver, Colorado area. He has attended several Civil War activities including the re-enactment of the Battle of Cedar Creek where his father fought on October 19, 1864. He has written three books about the Dinsmoor Family and recently consolidated his trilogy into a single book in honor of his father's 150th birthday (March 6, 1843) All four of his sons are still living (Casey, 40, Denver, CO; William, 36; John L., 35; Mark, 33, all in Omaha, NE.) Additionally, he has one stepson, Matthew, 27, Aurora, CO; plus four grandchildren (Jason, 9; Katie, 8; Andrew, 2; Alexander, 3 mo.) and two step-grandchildren (Chad, 17; John, 19) living in Omaha, Nebraska.

During his career in the US Air Force Col. John W. Dinsmoor amassed a most impressive set of decorations: 3 Legion of Merits; 2 Air Medals; 2 Air Force Commendation Medals; 3 Presidential Unit Citations; 3 Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards (1 with Valor); 1 Combat Readiness Award; 1 Army Good Conduct Medal; 1 National Defense Medals; 4 Armed Forces Expeditionary Medals; 6 Vietnam Service Medals; 1 Air Force Longevity Service; 1 Air Force Small Arms Expert Ribbon; 1 Republic of Vietnam Gallantry

(Continued on page 10)

JOHN WILLIAM DINSMOOR—REAL SON (CONT.)

(Continued from page 9)

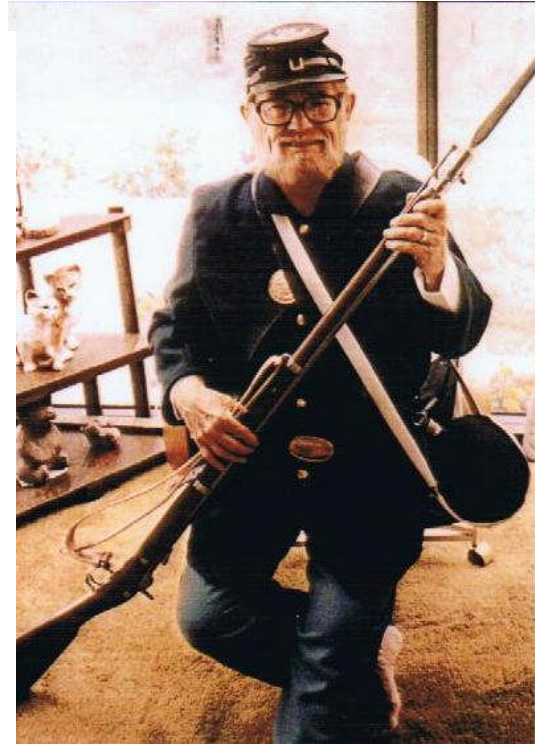
Cross w/palm Unit Citation; and 1 Vietnam Campaign Medal.

He also earned: 4 Air Force Wings; Was a Navigator in World War II; A Navigator after the war; Senior Navigator; and finally Master Navigator. He went from the rank of 2nd Lt. to that of a full Colonel. He also received 6 Air Force Badges: U. S. Air Force; SAF HQ Command; Strategic Air Command; Eighth Air Force; Pacific Air Force; and Air Training Command.

During Col. Dinsmoor's 30 year Air Force career he also flew 105 Combat Missions.

The foregoing pretty well sums up Col. Dinsmoor's life until about age 65 or so but what about the other 16 years for 1993 to now? Well, according to him he has spent most of the time just enjoying life and friends, working on writing his books and spending time with his family.

So, there you have it. As you can see, Col. Dinsmoor has lived a most interesting and full life up to now and we wish him many more year of enjoyment whit family and friends.



One last photo of Col. Dinsmoor wearing the replica Civil War uniform like the one his father, Samuel P. Dinsmoor, wore.

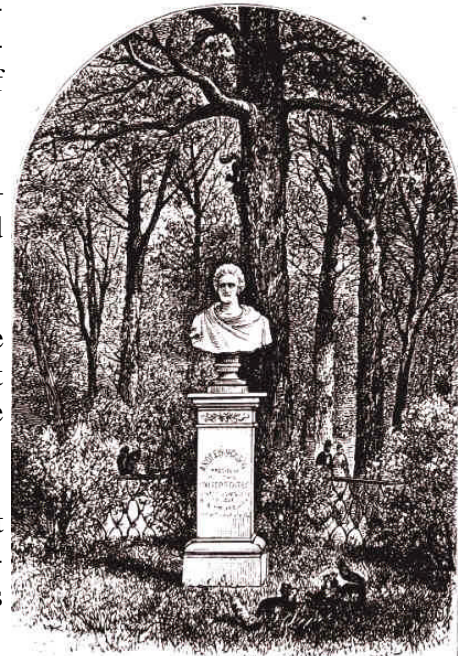
KEEPING UP-TO-DATE:

One of the richest sources for Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is the National website located at: <http://suvcw.org/>. You can find the latest updates on the Constitution and regulations of the organization; purchase your supplies and needed medals; obtain useful and needed information on Graves Registration, GAR Highway, or a host of other subjects. There are new manuals available as well. Manuals on Rituals of the organization, Patriotic Instructor and Chaplain to name only a few.

Camp Secretaries can find the necessary forms to perform their duties—Yearly reports, Camp reports, changes in membership, transfers and much more. Again, all in one convenient location to assist you.

Would you like to learn more about the history of SUVCW? Go to the above website and you will find a treasure trove of information about SUVCW, how it was formed, past Commanders-in-Chief and a lot more information as well.

So, the next time you have a question, need to fill out a form, or just want to spend a little time getting more familiar with this great organization take a trip on the Internet and go visit our National organization's website.



GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC HIGHWAY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 6)

has created quite a stir. It appears that the politician are willing to consider a double naming of that section of US Highway 6 after both the Grand Army of the Republic and Mike Dmitrich. Only time will tell how well we will do with these efforts but both Brothers Parrott and Richhart are to be commended for taking the initiative to spearhead this project and see it through to the end.

DEPARTMENT AND NATIONAL REPORTS FROM CAMPS

Just a reminder that throughout the year there are various reports that need to be sent into the Department by the Camps so that the Department can do the necessary paperwork it has to do and forward that to the National offices. If we do not get your report then we often cannot do our work in a timely manner. Most of the reports are generated by the Camp Secretary/Treasurer and/or the Camp Commander. Reports are the only way that the Department and National have of determining if everything is OK within the Camps. Please help by providing the needed report(s) on time and in good order. All of the Department of CO/WY officers are committed to assisting the Camps with this effort but it still boils down to the fact that it is ultimately your responsibility. No one in the Department wants to get into a situation whereby we are forced to take some type of punitive action in order to get these reports. Your assistance with this will be greatly appreciated and the reward is a Department that functions properly and is viewed by National as responsive and responsible

If you need information regarding what reports, and when they need to be turned in, please contact Bro. Gary Parrott, PDC, the current Department Secretary/Treasurer and he will be happy to provide any needed information. Gary can be reached at: birdmanofmono@aol.com or call him at (970) 243-0476 (see front page for his mailing address).

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

The Department of CO/WY will hold its annual encampment on June 12, 2010 in Grand Junction, Colorado at the Masonic Lodge where it has held previous encampments. This year will mark the 100th anniversary of the 1910 GAR Department of CO/WY Encampment also held in Grand Junction. We are hoping to get as many brothers and their families as possible out for this event. One of the items on the agenda will be for all in attendance to go downtown at the same location that the 1910 Encampment had it photo taken and get our photo done as well. Copies of the new photo will be available on our web site after the encampment and we will also try to offer a print as inexpensively as possible (more on that in the next issue of the Department newsletter).

Shown below is the 1910 gathering photo. As you can see there were a large number of people involved.

Girls from the Indian School

GAR Veterans and Sons



THE SECOND BATTLE OF FORLORN HOPE (CONT.)

(Continued from page 3)

limitless numbers and endless variety to worry the public.

City officials, listening to the comments from the public and recognizing the problem passed an anti-loose dog law. The city marshal was instructed to enforce the new law.

On May 27, 1893, Charles Rundle, with his dog following along, had driven his buggy into town to join his "Boys in Blue" for the Decoration Day Parade. *Note: Veterans Day as we know it, did not exist until Nov. 11, 1919.*

Charles was to join with other veterans at city hall, and together with the Sons of Union Veterans, school children, Women's Relief Corp, fire department, city officials and students from the Teller Indian School for the parade starting on Colorado Ave.

Enter city Marshal Ketchum (*as noted in the newspaper, appropriately named.*) He had been collecting un-collared dogs since February and marching all canines off to dog jail. It was not uncommon to hear some penitent dog prisoner loudly lamenting their misfortune.

Without a collar and tag, all dogs were fair game for Marshal Ketchum. Spotting Charles Rundle's dog resting next to the buggy and horse, unchained and un-collared moved Ketchum to action.

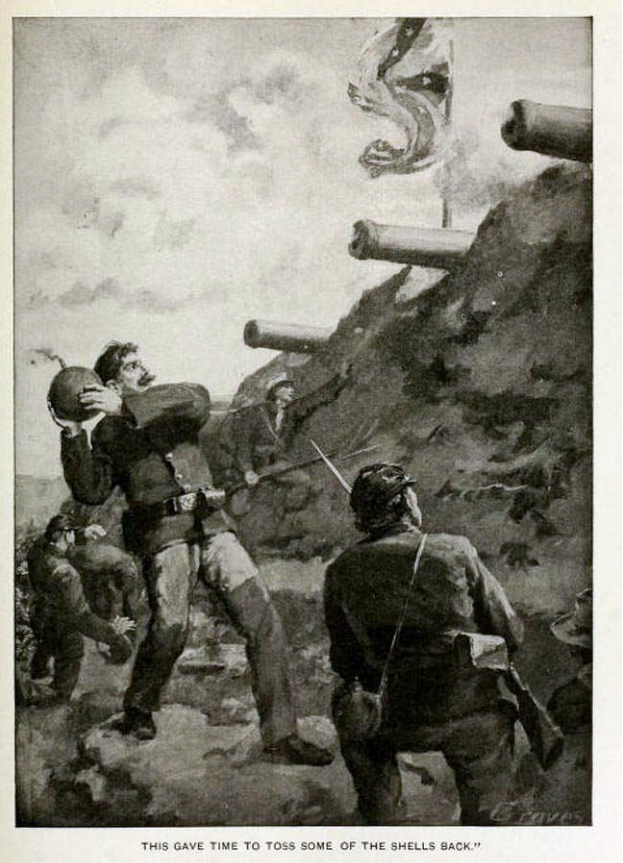
Farmer Rundle stated that the city marshal called to his dog and the dog came, putting out his snare to catch the dog, Mr. Rundle knocked the snare away. For this action Charles Rundle and his dog were both caged for a brief period.

Mr. Rundle was charged with interfering with a city marshal and a trial was to take place a few days after the event. The trial took place at the courthouse on the S.W. Corner of 6th and Main Street (*now known as Main Street Bagel.*)

Judge Caswell, a civil war comrade of Mr. Rundle was his attorney with city attorney Wheeler representing the city. Mr. Wheeler endeavored to show that the city marshal was attending to his duty and was trying to catch a dog running loose on the street and Mr. Rundle interfered.

Mr. Rundle's attorney, Judge Caswell, countered that this was a farm dog and not subject to city rules. Also the dog was lying next to Mr. Rundle's horse and buggy, and only came when called by the marshal. Therefore the dog had always been under the control of his master.

Mr. Rundle acknowledged that he knocked the snare away when the marshal tried to snare his dog. Judge Caswell stated again that Mr. Rundle was in proper charge of his dog at all times and the marshal exceeded his authority by calling the dog and therefore Marshal Ketchum at that moment only had the authority of a private citizen and Mr.



THIS GAVE TIME TO TOSS SOME OF THE SHELLS BACK."

Rundle throwing a ball back over the wall!

(Continued on page 18)

BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD BY THEODORE O'HARA—1847

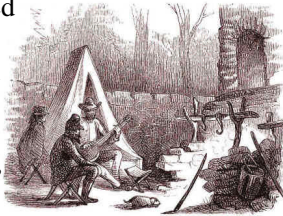
The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
 The soldier's last tattoo;
 No more on Life's parade shall meet
 That brave and fallen few.
 On fame's eternal camping ground
 Their silent tents to spread,
 And glory guards, with solemn round
 The bivouac of the dead.



No rumor of the foe's advance
 Now swells upon the wind;
 Nor troubled thought at midnight haunts
 Of loved ones left behind;
 No vision of the morrow's strife
 The warrior's dreams alarms;
 No braying horn or screaming fife
 At dawn shall call to arms.



Their shriveled swords are red with rust,
 Their plumed heads are bowed,
 Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
 Is now their martial shroud.
 And plenteous funeral tears have washed
 The red stains from each brow,
 And the proud forms, by battle gashed
 Are free from anguish now.



The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
 The bugle's stirring blast,
 The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
 The din and shout, are past;
 Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
 Shall thrill with fierce delight
 Those breasts that nevermore may feel
 The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
 That sweeps the great plateau,
 Flushed with triumph, yet to gain,
 Come down the serried foe,
 Who heard the thunder of the fray
 Break o'er the field beneath,
 Knew the watchword of the day
 Was "Victory or death!"



Long had the doubtful conflict raged
 O'er all that stricken plain,
 For never fiercer fight had waged
 The vengeful blood of Spain;
 And still the storm of battle blew,
 Still swelled the glory tide;
 Not long, our stout old Chieftain knew,
 Such odds his strength could bide.



'Twas in that hour his stern command
 Called to a martyr's grave
 The flower of his beloved land,
 The nation's flag to save.
 By rivers of their father's gore
 His first-born laurels grew,
 And well he deemed the sons would pour
 Their lives for glory too.

For many a mother's breath has swept
 O'er Angostura's plain --
 And long the pitying sky has wept
 Above its moldered slain.
 The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
 Or shepherd's pensive lay,
 Alone awakes each sullen height
 That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground
 Ye must not slumber there,
 Where stranger steps and tongues resound
 Along the heedless air.
 Your own proud land's heroic soil
 Shall be your fitter grave;
 She claims from war his richest spoil --
 The ashes of her brave.

Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest,
 Far from the gory field,
 Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
 On many a bloody shield;
 The sunshine of their native sky
 Smiles sadly on them here,
 And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
 The heroes sepulcher.

Rest on embalmed and sainted dead!
 Dear as the blood ye gave;
 No impious footstep here shall tread
 The herbage of your grave;
 Nor shall your glory be forgot
 While Fame her record keeps,
 For honor points the hallowed spot
 Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
 In deathless song shall tell,
 When many a vanquished ago has flown,
 The story how ye fell;
 Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
 Nor time's remorseless doom,
 Can dim one ray of glory's light
 That gilds your deathless tomb.

REFLECTIONS ON: DANIEL BRADBURY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 5)



gade, 2nd Cavalry Division, 13th Corps, Dept. of Tennessee, to April, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. of Tennessee, to June, 1863. Bussy's Cavalry Brigade, Herron's Division, Dept. of Tennessee, to August, 1863. Reserve Cavalry Brigade, Army of Arkansas, to January, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, Dept. of Arkansas, to May, 1864. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Corps, Dept. of Tennessee, to June, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee, to December, 1864. 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, District of West Tennessee, to February, 1865. 1st Brigade, 4th Division, Wilson's Cavalry Corps, Military Division Mississippi, to June, 1865. District of Georgia to August, 1865.

SERVICE.--Expedition to Fayetteville, Ark., February 22, 1862. Battles of Pea Ridge March 6-8. (Cos. "D" and "M" escort prisoners to Rolla, Me., March 12-31.) March to Batesville via Cassville, Forsythe, Osage and West Plains April 6-May 1. (Cos. "L" and "M" detached at Lebanon, Mo., operating against guerillas until November, 1862; then join Cos. "E," "F," "G" and "H"). (Co. "D" guard train to Rolla, Mo., May 25 to June 20.) Action at Kickapoo Bottom, near Sylamore, May 29. Sycamore May 30. Foraging and scouting at Sulphur Rock June 1-22. Waddell's Farm, Village Creek, June 12. March from Batesville to Clarendon on White River June 25-July 9. Waddell's Farm June 27 (Co. "K"). Stewart's Plantation, Village Creek, June 27. Bayou Cache July 6 (Co. "I"). Hill's Plantation, Cache River, July 7. March to Helena July 11-14. Duty there and scouting from White River to the St. Francis until June, 1863. Expedition from Clarendon to Lawrenceville and St. Charles September 11-13, 1862. LaGrange September 11. Marianna and LaGrange November 8. Expedition to Arkansas Post November 16-21. Expedition to Grenada, Miss., November 27-December 5. Oakland, Miss., December 3. Expedition up St. Francis and Little Rivers March 5-12, 1863 (Detachment). Expedition to Big and Little Creeks and skirmishes March 6-10. Madison, Ark., March 9 (Detachment). Madison, Ark., April 14 (Detachment). LaGrange May 1. Polk's Plantation, Helena, May 25. Moved to Vicksburg, Miss., June 4-8. Siege of Vicksburg June 8-July 4. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 5-10. Near Clinton July 8. Siege of Jackson July 10-17. Near Canton July 12. Canton, Bolton's Depot and Grant's Ferry, Pearl River, July 16. Bear Creek, near Canton, July 17. Canton July 18. At Flowers' Plantation until August 10. Raid from Big Black on Mississippi Central Railroad and to Memphis, Tenn., August 10-22. Payne's Plantation, near Grenada, August 18. Panola August 20. Coldwater August 21. Moved to Helena, Ark., August 26; thence moved to Little Rock, arriving October 1. Duty at Berton, Ark., October 1 to December 20. Expedition to Mt. Ida November 10-18. Near Benton December 1. Expedition to Princeton December 8-10. Ordered to Little Rock December 20. Regiment Veteranize January 5, 1864. Veterans on furlough January 6 to February 5. At St. Louis, Mo., February 6 to April 26. Ordered to Memphis, Tenn., April 26. Operations against Forest May to August. Sturgis' Expedition to Guntown, Miss., June 1-13. Near Guntown June 10. Ripley June 11. Smith's Expedition to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21. Saulsbury July 2. Near Kelly's Mills July 8. Cherry Creek July 10. Huston Road July 12. Okolona July 12-13. Harrisburg, near Tupelo, July 14-15. Old Town or Tishamingo Creek July 15. Ellistown July 16 and 21. Smith's Expedition to Oxford, Miss., August 1-30. Tallahatchie River August 7-9. Holly Springs August 8. Hurricane Creek and Oxford August 9. Hurricane Creek August 13, 14 and 19. College Hill August 21. Hurricane Creek August 22. Repulse of Forrest's attack on Memphis August 21 (Detachment). Moved to Brownsville, Ark., September 2. Campaign against Price in Arkansas

(Continued on page 15)

REFLECTIONS ON: DANIEL BRADBURY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 14)

and Missouri September-November. Independence, Big Blue and State Line October 22. Westport October 23. Battles of Chariot, Marias Des Cygnes, Mine Creek, Little Osage River October 25. White's Station, Tenn., December 4 (Detachment). Grierson's Raid from Memphis on Mobile & Ohio Railroad December 27, 1864, to January 6, 1865 (Detachment). Near White's Station December 25. Okolona December 27. Egypt Station, Miss., December 28. Mechanicsburg January 3, 1865. At the Pond January 4. Moved from Vicksburg, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn.; thence to Louisville, Ky., January 6-15, 1865, and rejoin Regiment. Regiment at St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., until February, 1865. Moved to Chickasaw, Ala.; Wilson's Raid to Macon, Ga., March 22-April 24. Montevallo March 31. Six-Mile Creek March 31. Maplesville April 1 (Co. "L"). Ebenezer Church, near Maplesville, April 1. Selma April 2. Fike's Ferry, Cahawba River, April 7 (Co. "B"). Montgomery April 12. Columbus, Ga., April 16. Capture of Macon April 20. Duty at Macon and at Atlanta, Ga., until August. Mustered out August 9, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 5 Officers and 79 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 4 Officers and 230 Enlisted men by disease. Total 318.

Companies "E," "F," "G" and "H" ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., December 12, 1861. Attached to Army of Southwest Missouri to February, 1862. District of North Missouri to August, 1862. District of Southwest Missouri to November, 1862. Cavalry Brigade, District of Southeast Missouri, to June, 1863. Reserve Cavalry Brigade, Army of Southeast Missouri, to August, 1863, Reserve Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Arkansas Expedition, to October, 1863.

SERVICE.--Engaged in operations against guerillas about Booneville, Glasgow, Fulton and in North Missouri at Lebanon, and in Southwest Missouri covering frontier from Iron Mountain to Boston Mountains until June, 1863. Companies "L" and "M" Joined November, 1862. Actions at Florida, Mo., May 22, 1862. Salt River, near Florida, May 31. Boles' Farm, Florida, July 22 and 24. Santa Fe July 24-25. Brown Springs July 27. Moore's Mills, near Fulton, July 28. Kirksville August 26. Occupation of Newtonia December 4. Harts, vine, Wood's Fork, January 11, 1863. Operations against Marmaduke April 17-May 2. Cape Girardeau April 26. Near Whitewater Bridge April 27. Castor River, near Bloomfield, April 29. Bloomfield April 30. Chalk Bluffs, St. Francis River, April 30-May 1. Davidson's march to Clarendon, Ark., August 1-8. Steele's Expedition to Little Rock August 8-September 10. Reed's Bridge or Bayou Metoe August 27. Shallow Ford, Bayou Metoe, August 30. Bayou Fourche and capture of Little Rock September 10. Rejoined Regiment at Little Rock October 1, 1863.

You will notice above that Daniel Bradbury was taken prisoner during the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. Here is a bit of history on that battle copied from the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture: (<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=508>)

Other Names:	Battle of Elkhorn Tavern
Location:	Benton County Arkansas
Campaign:	Pea Ridge
Dates:	March 7-8, 1862
Principal Commanders:	MG Samuel R. Curtis (US); MG Earl Van Dorn (SC)
Forces Engaged:	Army of the Southwest (US); Army of the West (CS)
Estimated Casualties:	1,384 (US); 2,000 (CS)
Result:	Union victory

(Continued on page 16)

REFLECTIONS ON: DANIEL BRADBURY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 15)

The Battle of Pea Ridge played a pivotal role in securing Missouri for the Union and opened Arkansas to Union occupation. It played a large role in preserving Missouri's tenuous loyal-state status.

After the Battle of Wilson's Creek in Missouri, August 10, 1861, the command structure on both sides in Missouri underwent major overhauls. Union Major General Henry W. Halleck chose Brigadier General Samuel Ryan Curtis to command the force that fought at Wilson's Creek, the newly christened Army of the Southwest. The Confederates also had command issues. Major General Sterling Price and Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch feuded bitterly, and President Jefferson Davis chose Major General Earl Van Dorn to revive the Confederacy's fortunes in the new Military District of the Trans-Mississippi.

Van Dorn's plan to reinvigorate the Rebel cause west of the Mississippi River exhibited his reputation as an aggressive fighter. He planned to attack Curtis's troops in northwest Arkansas and to capture St. Louis, Missouri. The Rebel Army of the West had about 16,000 men available for the upcoming struggle, while the Federal Army of the Southwest had about 10,250. The Confederates had advantages in men and artillery relative to their opponents, greater than any other Confederate force in a single campaign during the entire Civil War.

Van Dorn ordered the Army of the West north toward Fayetteville (Washington County), hoping to destroy the scattered Union detachments that Curtis dispersed around his central position near Little Sugar Creek. The plan failed as Union Brigadier General Franz Sigel's forces in Bentonville (Benton County) escaped to Union lines around Little Sugar Creek. The Confederate men and animals were worn out from the march over the Boston Mountains, had had little sleep, and brought few supplies. Despite this, Van Dorn formed an even more ambitious plan. He decided to attack from the rear. He split the Army of the West into two forces, separated by Pea Ridge, one under McCulloch to skirt the western edge of the ridge and come in behind the Federal troops, while the other wing under Price would take the Bentonville Detour around the ridge, then take Telegraph Road south and link with McCulloch at Elkhorn Tavern to attack in the rear. While Curtis did not anticipate such a wide-ranging envelopment, he took precautions by felling trees and making obstructions to delay any Rebel moves around Pea Ridge via the Bentonville Detour.

The Confederate attack began the morning of March 7. Curtis initially believed that the Rebels were trying to slip part of their force around his right flank but that most of the force was in front of him. He dispatched troops under Colonel Peter J. Osterhaus from the Second Division to determine the strength of the Confederates to the west of his army. This sparked the first shots of the battle. After initial success, the Rebel attack at Leetown (Benton County) met disaster as McCulloch decided to reconnoiter the Federal position and was killed by Union troops. Yankee soldiers also gunned down the second-in-command, Brigadier General James McIntosh. The Confederates had huge advantages in numbers and men, but no leaders.

All was not lost for the Rebels. Colonel Louis Hébert led a large force east of Leetown in an attack on still-outnumbered forces. Hébert did not know about McCulloch and McIntosh's deaths and that he was the highest-ranking Confederate officer on this part of the field. He led his force of about 2,000 in an uncoordinated and unsupported attack. His attack ran into dense woods and seemed

(Continued on page 19)

CIVIL WAR TIMELINE—1859-1861 (taken from: <http://www.civilwar.si.edu/timeline.html>)

CivilWar@Smithsonian lists the following for 1859-1861:

October 16–18, 1859— John Brown, in an attempt to amass arms for a slave insurrection, attacks the federal armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

December 2, 1859—Brown is hanged for murder and treason at Charles Town, Virginia.

November 6, 1860—Abraham Lincoln is elected President, with Hannibal Hamlin as his Vice President.

December 20, 1860—As a consequence of Lincoln's election, a special convention of the South Carolina legislature votes to secede from the Union.

January 9, 1861—*Star of the West*, an unarmed merchant vessel secretly carrying federal troops and supplies to Fort Sumter, is fired upon by South Carolina artillery at the entrance to Charleston harbor.

January 9–February 1— Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas follow South Carolina's lead and secede from the Union.

January 29— Kansas is admitted as a state with a constitution prohibiting slavery.

February— Delegates from six seceded states meet in Montgomery, Alabama, to form a government and elect Jefferson Davis President of the Confederate States of America.

March 4—Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated as the sixteenth President of the United States.

April 12–13—Fort Sumter is bombarded and surrenders to South Carolina troops led by P. G. T. Beauregard.

April 15— Lincoln declares a state of insurrection and calls for 75,000 volunteers to enlist for three months of service.

April 17–May 20—Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina secede from the Union.

April 19—Lincoln orders a blockade of all Confederate ports.

April 20—Colonel Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the United States Army.

May 24—Union troops cross the Potomac River from Washington and capture Alexandria, Virginia, and vicinity. Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth is killed by a local innkeeper and is the first officer to die in the war. He becomes a martyr for the North.

May 29—Richmond becomes the capital of the Confederacy.

July 21—Confederate forces win a victory at the First Battle of Manassas. Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson earns the nickname "Stonewall" for his tenacity in the battle.

November 1—George B. McClellan, thirty-four, replaces the aging Winfield Scott as general-in-chief of the Union armies.

November 8—The Union navy seizes Confederate commissioners to Great Britain and France—James A. Mason and John Slidell—from the British steamer *Trent*, inflaming tensions between the United States and Great Britain.

November—Julia Ward Howe, inspired after seeing a review of General McClellan's army in the Virginia countryside near Washington, composes the lyrics to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February 1862.



THE SECOND BATTLE OF FORLORN HOPE (CONT.)

(Continued from page 12)

Rundle should be found “Not guilty.”

The court instructed the jury that if they found the marshal has exceeded his authority, to find Mr. Rundle “Not Guilty.” The jury retired and returned within five minutes with a “Not Guilty” verdict.

Civil War Veteran, Charles W. Rundle, his wife Hettie, 6 children, and their dog, all rode happily home in their buggy that day in 1893, a winner again in a second, albeit, smaller battle of long odds and “Forlorn Hope.”

Later in 1902 Charles W. Rundle sold his farm and went to work for the Post Office. In 1912 he led the 4th of July Parade, he was a Charter Member of the local Grand Army of the Republic, an Elk, and his wife Hettie was a charter member of the Mount Garfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Charles Rundle retired from the Grand Junction Post Office in 1919. He and his wife Hettie moved to the Old Soldiers Home in Southern California for her health. Five of their six children, 4 daughters and one son moved with them to California. Their other son died in a railroad accident in 1905 and is buried in the Orchard Mesa Cemetery here in Grand Junction.

Charles passed away at the Old Soldiers Home in 1924 and Hettie in 1931; both are buried beside each other in the Veterans Cemetery in Los Angeles, California. The Medal of Honor logo is on Charles’ headstone. Charles W. Rundle once said about his Medal of Honor, “Nothing but death would make me part with it”. Even in death, Charles and the medal have never parted.

Thank you Charles W. Rundle, our local “**Boy in Blue**” and all the Veterans who have served in our Military from the start of this great nation to the present..



*From the Silence of sorrowful hours
The Desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;*

*Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting for judgment day,
Under the roses the Blue
Under the lilies the Gray*

*From: “The Blue and The Grey”
By: Francis Miles Finch*

Garry Brewer, PCC
Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty

Article Sources: Grand Junction News, Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, Mesa County Library, Museum of the West, Loyd Files Room, Deeds of Valor (Medals of Honor Winners), Snap Photo, K. Don Thompson.



Charles W. Rundle’s
Headstone
(note MOH in center)

REFLECTIONS ON: DANIEL BRADBURY (CONT.)

to make progress. Yankee reinforcements led by Colonel Jefferson Columbus Davis of the Third Division blunted the assault; Hebert got lost in the woods and was captured. Thus the Confederates were down to the fourth-ranking officer on the battlefield, Brigadier General Albert Pike. Pike did nothing to keep the Rebel effort going.

Price's force was late in starting its attack, but once in action the Confederates made great progress. About 10:30 a.m., Curtis became aware of large numbers of Rebels on Telegraph Road, behind him. Colonel Eugene Carr's Fourth Division gave ground grudgingly before Price's superior numbers. In the late afternoon, the Confederates pushed Carr's battered Fourth Division back from the area around Elkhorn Tavern. Missouri rebels led by Colonel Henry Little forced the Federal troops around Elkhorn Tavern south to Ruddick's cornfield. A flank movement by Price's forces against the Fourth Iowa under Colonel Grenville Dodge failed, but Little's men moving east on Huntsville Road dislodged the Iowans as nightfall ended the fighting.

The Battle of Pea Ridge would be decided the next day. Curtis spent most of the night of March 7 preparing. He rearranged the Army of the Southwest and made sure the men were fed, rested, and supplied with ammunition. The next morning, Union troops were ready to resume combat, but the Confederates were not. Van Dorn needed to reconcentrate the army. In the process, he forgot to bring up the supply trains. Most of the Rebels did not get food or new ammunition. The mistake proved fatal.

The fighting on March 8 was decisive. Federal cannoners quickly silenced, destroyed, or forced their Rebel counterparts to retreat. As Curtis prepared to attack with the entire Army of the Southwest, Van Dorn realized his supply trains were still in Bentonville. Comprehending he had lost and was in danger of being trapped and destroyed, Van Dorn sent the exhausted army east toward Huntsville (Madison County). The Battle of Pea Ridge was over, and it was a resounding Union victory.

The battle was one of the bloodiest west of the Mississippi. The Confederates suffered about 2,000 casualties. The Union had 1,384 casualties.

Pea Ridge changed the strategic outlook of the Civil War in the trans-Mississippi west. Van Dorn was so demoralized that he took the Army of the West to the east bank of the Mississippi, leaving Arkansas defenseless. This, combined with the Union victory at Pea Ridge, secured Missouri for the Union. Although Confederates made other attempts to take Missouri, the Pea Ridge Campaign proved to be the best opportunity for the Rebels. With Missouri and St. Louis secure, the Union emphasis switched to capturing the rest of the Mississippi River Valley.

Daniel Bradbury died on February 21, 1921 at the age of 83 and his wife, Mary, died January 21, 1938. Both are interred at Orchard Mesa Cemetery in Grand Junction, Colorado.



SUVCW BADGES OF OFFICE

Below are just a few of the available medals from Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War:



MEMBER
BADGE



CAMP
COMMANDER
BADGE



PAST CAMP
COMMANDER
BADGE



DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER
BADGE



PAST
DEPARTMENT
COMMANDER
BADGE



NATIONAL
OFFICERS
BADGE



SUVCW WAR
MEDAL



SONS OF
VETERANS
RESERVE
MEDAL

As a member of Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War you are entitled to wear those medals that are appropriate to your office or position within the organization. The National website has complete information regarding all medals offered and the requirements to obtain them. Every member should wear their respective badges and medal with pride and show other within the community that you are a part of this great and noble organization.

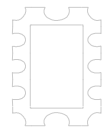
Wear Them With Pride!!



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO / WYOMING

2960 Great Plains Drive
Grand Junction, CO 81503

Ph.: (970) 243-0476



The Spring issue of the Department newsletter will contain information about the Department Encampment in June and now is the time to get information regarding what is happening within you respective camp to us as well. Send articles for inclusion in the newsletter to: Rhy.Paris@state.co.us or mail them to the Department mailing address: P.O. Box 3035; Grand Junction, Co 81502-3035

Thank You!!