

George W. Spurr

Excellent
introduction!

Many soldiers of the Civil War are left forgotten or they die in unmarked graves, as if they never existed. However, we cannot forget these men; each man has his own significant story and role in the Civil War. George W. Spurr served our country as a Union soldier during the Civil War. He may not have been a major general or private but, he fought against slavery and without him and men like him we may not be a union to this day. George's mother, Dorothy, gave birth to him in 1839 in St. Louis Connecticut. His father's name was William Spurr and he was the youngest of seven children. George planned to go to college to train to be a blacksmith but, as he was going into his first year he had to enlist in the army. George's military unit was the 117th IL Infantry; George was first assigned to the Army of the Cumberland but then placed in the 16th Army Corps of the army of Tennessee.

George fought in a number of battles including: Battle of Nashville (TN), Mobile Bay (AL), Pleasant Hill (LA), Overton Hill (MS), and Tupelo (MS). The Battle of Nashville was fought on December 15-16th, 1864; it was led by Major General Sherman and it was a Union victory— due to Hood and his army retreating. Mobile Bay was fought from August 2-23, 1864. Mobile Bay was also a Union Victory; the army forced Confederates to surrender and they gained control of Mobile Bay. Pleasant Hill was fought April 9, 1864. Union soldiers claimed victory to this battle; however, it could be arguable that it was a draw. Tupelo (MS) was led by General A.J. Smith; his mission was to push Lee's army away from Sherman's supply line. Smith fulfilled his mission but, this battle could also be considered a draw. George was involved in 33 other smaller, less significant battles during the Civil War. George served the Union army for three years, until the war came to an end. After the Civil War George became a prosperous farmer and lived with his wife, Katie S. Webber and three children. In 1880, five years after a cyclone hit his home he sells the farm and buys 50 acres of land on Boonville Rd., where he will have an orchard with 200 apple trees. George W. Spurr dies of old age in Missouri, but he will never be forgotten for what he has given up to keep the union together.

Victor Zuber

Victor Zuber was born in Switzerland and was the son of Jerome Zuber. In 1852 Jerome and his family moved to Jefferson City, Missouri to begin a new life. When the Zuber family arrived in America Victor found a job as an apprenticeship for a stone mason. Victor was mustered into the Union on September 1, 1862 and throughout his time became a Sargent. Victor's military unit was U.S.A 10th Regiment Cav. Vol., Co. E. Victor fought in the Battle of Boonville, which was fought over control of Missouri. Governor Jackson wanted Missouri to secede and become a part of the Confederacy, but the Union gained control of the Missouri River and reduced the risk of losing Missouri to the Confederacy. Victor fought for four years and was mustered out of the war on June 24, 1865. After the Battle of Boonville Victor started a marble business and moved back to Jefferson City in 1867. Victor married Lousia Breinersen and they had five children together: Burnettie, Zarelda, Mary, Frank, and Cletus. Victor was very active in the community. He was a member of the school board and was on the city council for three years. For four years Victor was treasurer of Cole County and was also a judge from First District. Victor died of natural causes and there is not an exact date of his birth ^{or} death. Victor Zuber is someone I will recognize now and I thank him for stand up for what is right and fighting for our country. Thank Victor Zuber for everything you have done!

Good
concluding
sentences!

John Sappington Marmaduke

John Sappington Marmaduke was born on March 14, 1833 in Saline County, Missouri, to Meredith Miles Marmaduke and Lavinia Sappington Marmaduke. John was the second son of ten children, four of whom fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. Two of those brothers died in battle. Previous to the Civil War, Marmaduke attended West Point and served as a cavalryman under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston during the Utah War of 1857-1858. Sappington's potential brought acclaim through much of the South, and he was quickly promoted to a Major General for the Confederacy. He served in nine battles, only two of which were victories for the Confederacy- the Battle of Hartville and the Red River Campaign. His other battles include the Battles of Boonville, Shiloh, Prairie Grove, Springfield II, Cape Girardeau, Price's Raid, and the Battle of Mine Creek, all of which were Union victories. Marmaduke resigned his Missouri commission of Major General after his lines broke at Boonville, and joined the staff of Albert Sidney Johnston. He was wounded at Shiloh, but recovered and duelled his immediate superior officer, Major General Lucius M. Walker, after accusing Walker of cowardice. Marmaduke won the duel. He was captured at the Battle of Mine Creek, and promoted to Major General while a prisoner of war. After the war ended, he was released.

After the war, John returned to his home state of Missouri, and tried his hand in an insurance company, and when that did not work out he edited an agricultural journal and was appointed as the state's first Rail Commissioner because of his work. Marmaduke's first venture into politics failed, but he won the gubernatorial election of 1884. In 1887, John contracted pneumonia, and he passed away in Jefferson City on December 28, 1887. He is buried in the Woodland Cemetery, in Missouri.

John Tweedie, Sr.

John Tweedie, Sr. was born on September 28, 1838 in Moffat, Dumfries Shire Scotland. Soon after his birth, his family moved to America in search of opportunities for their shoe-making trade. Tweedie's father owned a shoe shop in New York and then in Rhode Island, that Tweedie helped him with until his enlistment in the war at the age of twenty three. John Tweedie, Sr. moved to Connecticut in 1861, joining the 2nd Connecticut Volunteers. He later joined the 9th Rhode Island, 15th, and 33rd US Infantry, in which he was promoted to Sergeant. He was involved in the first battle of Bull Run as well as General Sherman's Georgia Campaign. During his service to the 2nd Connecticut, he fought in the First Battle of Bull Run. This was the first major battle of the Civil War, and was fought in Virginia. He was in the First Brigade lead by Col. E. D. Keyes. The Union's advance on Bull Run began on July 16, 1861. The Union army began retreating from this battle on July 21, 1861, the day that the battle is officially recorded to have started.

Tweedie, Sr. was discharged in 1867. He soon became Superintendent of the Andersonville National Cemetery in Macon, Georgia. Two years later, Tweedie returned to his family's shoemaking trade in St. Louis. He came to Jefferson City in 1874 in a management position at Priestmeyer Shoe Company. He married Anna DeBeruff in 1867 in Macon, Georgia. They had ten children, four who died in infancy. Tweedie and his wife retired to their home at 601 East High Street where he later died of natural causes. During his lifetime, Tweedie became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), A.F. & A.M., Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery.

Robert E. Young

Robert E. Young's birthday was unknown, but he was born to a father named Judge William C. Young and had three sisters. Later in life he married a woman named Lota McKama and they had three children. After this, Young heard of bad things happening at Camp Jackson. This was mainly why he entered the Civil War on the Confederate side. Young fought in many battles including Carthage, Elkhorn Tavern, Pea Ridge, Corinth, and many more. The battle of Pea Ridge was fought from March 6-8 1862. During this battle the Confederates ran short of ammunition and abandoned the battlefield. This meant that Confederate General Earl Van Dorn surrendered to Union Major General Samuel Curtis and let the Union take control of Missouri for the next two years. Even though Pea Ridge was bad, Young felt that Helena was the worst of them all. The battle of Helena took place on July 4, 1863 in Helena, Arkansas. This battle led to the Union securing Arkansas under their control. Young probably felt this was the worst because of the great difference in casualties. The Union suffered only 206 while the Confederates lost 1,636 brave soldiers. After Young participated in several battles, he was promoted from a simple private to sergeant. He was a part of the military unit CSA 3rd MO Field Battery, Co. C.

After the war was over, Robert Young returned back to Jefferson City in late 1866. He finished all of his work to get a degree in Columbia and finished medical school at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. He became a doctor for some time until he retired to writing occasional newspaper articles in the local paper. Robert E. Young died of natural causes in 1904.

John T. Clarke

Good opening sentence

The Civil War saga is full of famous heroes but the war was fought by the common man, such as John T. Clark. Clarke was born in Stevensburg, Virginia, which is in Culpepper County on March 20, 1843. His father's name was James Towles Clarke and his mother's name was Elizabeth Thompson Murphy. He had a younger brother and sister. He married a woman named Miss Sadie Williams Bolton. Clarke was born into a family that owned slaves. He was accustomed to depending on slaves and relying on them as shown when he left his younger siblings with a slave when he moved to Missouri. At the University of Missouri Clarke was surrounded by southern loyalists. He took a stand even though there were only four other students supporting the Union. He enlisted early in the war at the age of nineteen. His main service in the army was under John A. Logan. John Logan's XV corps was assigned to McPherson's Army of the Tennessee. McPherson served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. This campaign ran from May 1 to September 8, 1864. McPherson's army played several key roles in Sherman's advance towards Atlanta. McPherson's Army advanced through Rome, Georgia. They were involved in the Battle at New Hope Church from May 25 to May 27. As they got closer to Atlanta, McPherson's army helped take Decatur. Clarke fought in Sherman's advances until just north of Atlanta. Later, he served in the Provost Marshal General's Office in St. Louis. In his later years he held several government jobs.

Major John T. Clarke died on December 29, 1922 of natural causes and is buried at Riverview Cemetery. John Clarke played a big role in the war for the Union side. His stand with the Union Army along with other common soldiers was the key to the Union victory.

Excellent concluding sentence

Gustav Loesch

Gustav Loesch was a Union soldier who was born on March 28, 1843 four miles south of Jefferson City, Missouri. Before the war, he lived on his father's farm. Gustav served in the 10th Missouri Cavalry which was organized at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri in 1862. Many of the members of the 10th Missouri Cavalry were assigned from the 28th Missouri Infantry. One of the major events of the Civil War that Gustav was involved in was Sherman's March through Georgia. Sherman's March went from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia, and on to Savannah, Georgia in 1864. Sherman had a sixty-six mile flank which weakened the South's spirit and was a major point in the road to the end of the Civil War. After preceding General Sherman's army, Gustav was taken as a Prisoner of War on February 26, 1864 and was held at Andersonville Prison located in Andersonville, Georgia. Andersonville Prison, officially Camp Sumter, was under the command of Captain Henry Wirz. In Andersonville, major problems were disease, sanitation, starvation, and lack of medical attention. Because of poor sanitation and food, there were large infestations of lice and maggots as well as diseases such as typhoid, scurvy, gangrene, and other infections. There were over 30,000 Prisoners of War held at Andersonville during 1864 and 13,000 people died during its existence. Gustav was released from Andersonville Prison about one year after his capture. In his life after the Civil War, Gustav lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ira C. Mulvaney in Jefferson City, Missouri. By 1943, Gustav was the only living Union soldier still in Jefferson City. On his 100th birthday of that year, the entire city celebrated his birthday, even Missouri Governor Forrest C. Donnell attended the event with over 1,000 guests.

Thomas Oliver Towles

Thomas Oliver Towles was born on April 4, 1840 in Columbia, Virginia. He moved to Missouri in order to study law and learn to become a lawyer. During his studies in Missouri the Civil War broke out and he was drafted into the Confederate army. Towles was a part of the war from the very beginning, meaning that his first battle he was involved in was the attack on Fort Sumter. This was the siege of a Union fort near the port of Charleston, South Carolina and is recorded as the first battle of the Civil War. The Confederacy bombarded the fort with cannons, eventually destroying most of it, and thus finalizing South Carolina's secession from the Union and Abraham Lincoln's declaration of war. As a part of this Confederate victory and other battles of the war, such as the Monitor vs. the Merrimack, Thomas Oliver Towles advanced through the ranks and became a Major. Towles became a very respected member of the Confederate army.

Once the war ended, Major Towles decided to return to Missouri to finish studying law and to enter politics. This time during his studies he met a young woman named Florence M. Ewing, daughter of Judge Ephraim B. Ewing of the Missouri Supreme Court. They had two boys, William Beverly Towles and Eph Ewing Towles. Major Towles became a member of the Democratic State Convention in St. Louis in 1868 and also became the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 27th General Assembly. Major Towles lived a long and successful life and died of natural causes on an unknown date in Missouri where he was also buried and rests today.