

## Personages at Post Waynesville

The Union Army established its presence in Waynesville as described in "Civil War Comes to Pulaski County" beginning on page 32. Following are vignettes of persons in the Union Army at Post Waynesville and a brief look at civilian employment.

### Colonel Albert Sigel

The Union regiment that came to the Waynesville Post in 1862 was commanded and largely manned by German immigrants. These staunch Unionists from Deutschland, due to the propensity of Americans to mispronounce foreign words, were called Dutch.

There was a large influx of Germans into this country in the mid-nineteenth century. Part of this was a result of previous immigrants extolling the virtues of the country. Another cause was the political instability in Germany. A failed rebellion sent many of the participants elsewhere. In 1860, the population of St. Louis was 160,733 and 50,510 were Germans, almost one-third of the population. This sparked a nativist movement in response to the increasing numbers and influence of these and other immigrants in St. Louis. Notwithstanding that this is a country of mostly immigrants, some citizens of the river city desired to save St. Louis and Missouri for Americans.

Franz Sigel, Albert's older brother, was one such expatriate. He came to the United States by way of Switzerland and France in 1852. Albert arrived in 1853 to join Franz and his twin brother Emil, who had arrived earlier. All, including another brother Karl, had participated in the rebellion of 1848 in Germany. Albert and Karl had been imprisoned while Franz escaped the Prussians. The Sigels were among the immigrant revolutionaries that came to be called the German Forty-

Eighters. This group was to have an impact on American history, too, especially in St. Louis. Albert and Franz opened a cigar store in New York City in 1853. The store quickly became financially successful. Franz got involved in politics and the local militia in his new homeland, as well as the educational institutions. We assume Albert was a partner in these activities, too.

Franz and Albert were becoming well-known in the German-American community and had embraced the German Republican party. Franz was lured to St. Louis, the center for party strength, in 1857 to teach. Franz became St. Louis Superintendent of Schools. It seems Albert was not far behind. He likewise taught school in St. Louis and wrote for the local German press, in particular the *Westliche Post*.

Albert's writing was well-rounded, if not renowned. He was highly regarded among the German literary circle of St. Louis, including Carl Schurz and Emil Preetorius, both journalists and later politicians. He wrote essays, playlets, and quite a bit of poetry. His writing gave insight into his humanistic nature and he was very critical of American materialism. According to Stephen D. Engle, Franz's biographer, Albert "could not forget the evil that had driven him from the land of his birth, a man fired by a desire to see justice prevail everywhere."

The St. Louis Germans shared a language, a culture, and a social class.

They promoted each other for positions of leadership in their community, in business and education and, later, military service. They married within the group, which created not only ethnic affiliations, but a web of family ties.

When the Civil War broke out, Franz Sigel was appointed Colonel of the Home Guards in St. Louis. He quickly became a hero to the Germans, not only in St. Louis, but nationally for his early service and participation in conflicts. Even after he displayed more of a talent for retreating than fighting, German-Americans were intensely loyal to his name. Albert went back east and entered the war as a Captain in Company D, 2nd Regiment, of the New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was at the First



Battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861. When the Union Army was fully routed and fled back to Washington, Sigel's company and other detachments formed the rear guard at Centerville, Virginia.

Albert became the Commanding Colonel of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri State Militia in May of 1862. Later, the 13<sup>th</sup> MSM was reorganized and renumbered to become the 5<sup>th</sup> MSM. The regiment was at Boonville when ordered to march south to Waynesville. Sigel had the job of moving four ill-equipped companies with inadequate rolling stock.

The problem of marginal equipment and supplies continued at Waynesville. Much of Sigel's correspondence concerned procuring reliable firearms and an adequate supply of matching ammunition. The first few months were also given to constructing the field-

work or fort.

It seems that Colonel Sigel was a competent military administrator and leader. A description by a soldier with an Iowa regiment, known to us only as "Jeff", gives us a clue.

*Col. Sigel, the commandant of the Post, is a tall athletic man, dark complexioned, stern in manner though very agreeable and accommodating in his intercourse with men. He makes a fine appearance, and is said to be a good officer. In personal appearance he differs widely from his brother, the gallant General.*

However, things were not easy. Colonel Sigel had a tough and unsympathetic frontier town to deal with and sometimes unruly volunteer troops. Iowa soldiers, seemingly a literate lot, characterized Waynesville as "one of those necessary little towns which are needed for horse racing, quarrels & fights" and where "the town and a mile around it seems selected as a vast cemetery for Uncle Sam's dead horses and mules." The town was not the pastoral Ozark village it had been or was to become again.

Colonel Sigel, as a result of his military background in Germany, was concerned with organization and with discipline. When the war started, citizens organized volunteer units, from company to regiment size. Often, politicians or ambitious men, dreaming of the glory that would come to the leaders of the victors, recruited these units. Most thought the war would not last long. It was the custom for the men to elect the officers in these volunteer units. This often resulted with men in command who had no military training or leadership ability.

The Army remedied this problem late in the war after poor field command decisions had cost countless lives. Sigel recognized this problem, too, and communicated his thoughts on the matter to Major General S. R. Curtis, who commanded the Department of the

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Missouri, in February of 1863.

*...I have also to remark that the late existing system of electing Comp. Officers has in most cases produced a bad result, and it would therefore be a great benefit for this Regiment if his Excellency Gov. H. R. Gamble would see fit to abolish the system of electing Comp. Officers and would grant the appointment and promotion of Officers recommended to higher position in Companies by impartial Commanders of Regiments approved & recommended by the General Commanding the Department.*

Colonel Sigel did experience some controversy while commanding the post at Waynesville. He was accused by Captain Joseph B. Reavis, Provost-Marshal at the post, of ordering the murder of two rebel prisoners who were captured in a skirmish at the California House. They were allegedly taken outside of town during the night and shot. Although Reavis agreed with General Schofield's orders to take no prisoners, he maintained that once captured, they should be accorded the right to trial or court martial before execution.

Major Gallup of the Third Missouri Cavalry at Rolla was directed to "investigate the killing of prisoners by order of Colonel Sigel." Lieutenant William C. Kerr, with a small detail,

had carried out the execution about a mile outside of town. He and others were questioned but Colonel Sigel did not appear for interrogation. Instead, he wrote a letter to Colonel Glover of the Rolla District claiming he had been misunderstood when he reprimanded Lt. Kerr for not having shot the rebels when captured. Sigel maintained that Lt. Kerr took this as a subtle order to finish the job, even though they were in the stockade. Sigel did not approve of the action and, apparently, he was believed, as no disciplinary action was taken against him. Later, Lt. Kerr was mustered out of the army.

This shows the military policy of the time: take no prisoners. The soldiers saw a rebel behind every tree and in most farmhouses. The citizens were mostly suspect and there certainly were sympathizers carrying on guerilla activity. There were at least twelve skirmishes in the county and the activity continued into 1865 with a raid on McCortney's Mill, a suspected hangout for secessionists. Two bushwhackers were killed, one being Alexander McCortney, operator of the mill.

In March of 1863, Colonel Sigel was granted a leave, upon the recommendation of Post Surgeon Fetzer, to Carondelet, Missouri "for the purpose

of restoring my impaired health."

There also was romance in the air. His health improved and he married Rosa Fischer on March 26. Albert was 35 and Rosa was 19 years old. On April 1, Colonel Sigel was detailed to Military Commission duty in St. Louis, which was convenient for his new marital status as husband to a St. Louis girl.

In February of 1863, reorganization of the 13<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia was ordered. It became the 5<sup>th</sup> MSM. In April, Major Waldemar Fischer assumed command of companies A, E, and H at the Waynesville Post. Fischer was Sigel's father-in-law and had been one of the Colonel's senior officers. Sigel returned by March of 1864 to command the Rolla District.

In December of 1863, Colonel Sigel wrote an "Historical Memoranda" concerning the 5<sup>th</sup> MSM. He reported the regiment was well supplied with camp equipment but as to the state of medical care, he wrote "...hospital accommodations, such as are allowed for a regiment in the field, but which are found in many instances insufficient and poorly. Medicines are furnished according to medical supply tables, which are measured out so scantily that the supply is not sufficient for the period for which these issues are made."

Although mounts for the cavalry had improved, he noted that there were still deficiencies in regards to rifles. There were too many models of inferior quality. He lists the number of men in the regiment as 1,109. Sigel concluded the memorandum boastfully.

*As the regiment has proven to be one of the best disciplined and effective in the field in this department, and as the arms with which the regiment is now equipped are kept in first rate order, the regiment is justly entitled to be uniformly armed with No.1 cavalry arms, and I would therefore draw the attention of the Commanding General to this fact. To give a minute account of many midnight marches, the numberless exciting chases after guerillas and bushwhackers, and the fatigues and hardships undergone by the different companies of the regiment, would be impossible at present, as it would fill an octavo volume.*

#### Major Waldemar Fischer

Waldemar Fischer was not one of the Forty-Eighters. He was born in 1804 in Camenz, the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany and served eight years in the Prussian Army as an artillery officer. When discharged from the Prussian Army in 1835, he also received permission to emigrate to America. When the call came in May 1846 to take revenge

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on Mexico for its invasion of Texas and the shedding of American blood on American soil, Waldemar Fischer volunteered for the honor and defense of his adopted country. It was a needless but inevitable war, fueled by expansionist fervor led by powerful Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Fischer was mustered in as a Captain on June 21, 1846, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Captain Fischer left two marks from his service in the Mexican War. The first he left on the landscape or, at least, on a map of the landscape during the famous expedition into the southwest with Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan. As recounted in a newspaper article in 1933 about the accomplishments of St. Louis Germans, Fischer's name became noteworthy.

*On that long and hard journey trekking over mountains and desert—Pike's Peak was a point on the way—Capt. Fischer expressed interest in a mountain of New Mexico.*

*"If you'll climb to the top and tell us what you find there," said the commanding officer, "I'll name the mountain after you in the official record."*

*Capt. Fischer took the challenge. He went up and he came down safely. His commander kept his promise and the map was made to show where Fischer's Peak might*

*be found—it became official.*

*"Gentlemen," said Capt. Fischer, "I found a little flower up there and I was sorry that my wife was not with me to pick it. I will send it to her and she will write that she is sorry her Waldemar is not back in St. Louis. So you see we are both sorry to be apart."*

Fischer's Peak can be located, on a good map, outside of Trinidad, New Mexico.

This incident points out two characteristics of Fischer. He had stamina and he was a sentimental man.

The second mark is more infamous than famous. The skill of Fischer and his men during the Mexican War was recorded by Bernard DeVoto in his excellent and detailed history of the times, *The Year of Decision 1846*.

*Captain Fischer's artillery company, which had been recruited from German immigrants in St. Louis, was particularly inept, always in difficulty, and lurched across the prairies under a canopy of half-literate complaint. It never really learned its job, had to be left on guard duty at Santa Fe, and was the butt of everyone's derision.*

DeVoto did include the caveat "But other organizations needed time to become more expert or less dolorous." Later, he mentions their fumbling again

as "Captain Fischer's Germans were all thumbs, so helpless that Kearny's staff had to explain how to water horses." However, Fischer was given some role in the pacification of the Indians, as he rounded up some Apaches outside of San Ildefonso to meet with General Stephen Kearney.

By the end of the war, the artillery battery had come under the command of Major Merriwether Lewis Clark, son of William Clark of Lewis and Clark fame. Waldemar mustered out of Captain Fischer's Battery, Clark's Battalion, Missouri Light Artillery on April 30, 1847.

Like W. W. McDonald, who also enlisted in the Mexican War, Fischer may have also been enticed by the promise of land for service. It was his due and he filed a Bounty Land Claim on the 24th day of October, 1851. This may have led him eventually to acquire some land in Bollinger County, also heavily German, and establish his family at Marble Hill.

When the War of Rebellion broke out, Waldemar probably had some second thoughts about enlisting. The doubt would not be about the purpose. This time the purpose was not to acquire more lands nor take retribution on a foreign army. The purpose was to protect what was already established. Fis-

cher, like the other German immigrants, was a staunch Unionist and ready to fight for the Republic. The Germans did not understand how slavery could exist in an avowed land of freedom.

The doubt might have been due to the fact that in 1861, Fischer was 57 years old. He did not respond to the call for volunteers immediately when the German community in St. Louis mobilized behind the Union and the Sigel brothers. Also, he had three sons and three daughters at home. Robert, the oldest, was nineteen and old enough to enlist. This may have motivated the elder Fischer to do his part. Waldemar Fischer was mustered into the 13<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia as a Major in December of 1862.

Major Fischer made his way to the post at Waynesville by December 26, 1862. Fischer apparently also had some experience or training as a topographical engineer. A topographic mission was initiated by Fischer and Sigel. There seems to have been some resistance to Fischer undertaking such a task, maybe due to his age. In a letter to General John M. Schofield dated 26 December, 1862, he pleads his case.

*...I am endowed, if not so very young, with a good health and qualifications which*



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*St. Louis, 2 December 1862*

Sir:

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR having this day appointed and commissioned...

*Waldemar Fischer*

*Major of 13th Reg't Cavalry M.S.M.*

said officer is hereby directed to report to you IMMEDIATELY for orders.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obed't Serv't,

*Wm. D. Wood*  
Adj. Adjutant General, State of Missouri.

D.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. R. CURTIS,  
Command'g Department of Missouri.

every true soldier should possess, and wish to serve our beloved Union. If you should accept General this my solicitation favorably, then I ask if you would allow me to go for a few days to St. Louis, to purchase the necessary articles as a small instrument, some points, paper, etc.

As we have seen previously, the regiment was not well equipped with horseflesh. Fischer concludes his letter with the additional request, "General will you please have the kindness to inform me if there is a chance for me to get a U. S. horse at Springfield."

In February, 1863 Major General Samuel R. Curtis directed Fischer to draw maps of the route from Rolla to Bentonville, Arkansas. He was to show features and note the landowners adjacent to the route and submit a monthly report of the progress. To date, no evidence has been found that this mission was carried out. He did, however, produce the drawing of Waynesville on page 36, one of the two depictions of Waynesville during the Civil War in 1863 and, given his purpose, the most accurate.

If, when Sigel left on detached duty to St. Louis, the local population and some of the soldiers thought they were getting rid of a German in command, he was replaced by another. With the

reorganization of the 13<sup>th</sup> MSM into the 5<sup>th</sup>, Major Waldemar Fischer became Post Commander at Waynesville. Not only were the people in Waynesville and Pulaski County under the thumb of a Dutchman, Houston was under the command of Major John B. Kaiser, Captain Charles Ostermeyer commanded at Salem, and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Eppstein was at Rolla. South-central Missouri was essentially under martial law carried out by German volunteer officers. Although there is no overt evidence of how the local populace reacted to this, the animosity that the Scotch, Irish, and Southerners in St. Louis and elsewhere had for the Dutchmen was certainly strident.

While on duty in St. Louis, Albert Sigel married Waldemar's oldest daughter Rosa. This strengthened their ties beyond nationality to family. When Colonel Sigel returned to take command of the District of Rolla, he lobbied for his father-in-law's promotion to Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel. A May 23, 1863 communication to Governor Gamble stated, in part

...recommend Major Waldemar Fischer of the Fifth Cav. Reg. M.S.M. for promotion in case there should be vacancies to Lt. Colonel or Colonel in one of the State Militia Regiments...[he] is an old resident of



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*this state and of the City of St. Louis, is an officer from abroad and served in the Mexican War...the undersigned has the honor to command [Major Fischer] and he has since done good service and distinguished himself by activity and enthusiasm. His military experience will enable him to fill a higher position with credit to himself and our cause, and I do not doubt that, by his winning and gentlemanly manner, he will make himself as popular, wherever he may be in command, as he is now in his Regiment...*

It seems that Colonel Sigel was intent on getting his father-in-law a promotion, assignment to St. Louis or, at least, a better assignment than Post Commander at Waynesville. He accomplished some of this. In March, Sigel requested that he be relieved of Military Commission duty in St. Louis and that Major Fischer take his place. Sigel was relieved but Fischer did not take his place. On April 3rd of 1864, Major Fischer turned command of the Post at Waynesville over to Captain Richard Murphy. Sigel then recommended that Fischer be appointed Topographical Engineer for the District of Rolla as "There is no other officer present, fit for the position."

Colonel Sigel continued to lobby for Fischer's promotion or better position.

In July of 1864, Major Fischer, having completed the map of the Rolla District, was assigned to duty as Topographical Engineer, District of St. Louis by General Rosecrans. Sigel had seen to it that his 60 year old father-in-law was back in St. Louis. He also successfully managed to have Major Fischer retained in service as long as possible, as other officers and companies of the 5<sup>th</sup> MSM were being mustered out. Waldemar Fischer was honorably discharged April 13, 1865.

**Dr. John Fetzter**

John Fetzter was born in Germany in December, 1825. It is not known when he came to the United States but most likely it was during the late 1840s when Germany was in tumult and many other Germans emigrated to this country. Fetzter answered the President's first call for soldiers and enlisted in April, 1861 at Trenton, Clinton County, Illinois. In May, John Fetzter mustered in as a private in Company A, 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Illinois Volunteers at Belleville, Illinois. He was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment on July 16, 1861.

In the summer and fall of 1861, the regiment was stationed at Bird's Point on the Mississippi river in southeastern Missouri. There was a heavy work load

of over 200 patients for Dr. Fetzter to attend and on October 9, he "broke down" with Swamp Fever (possibly malaria). In November, he resigned and returned to Trenton to recuperate. After recuperating for four months, Fetzter sought a position with the Missouri State Militia. He received a commission as Assistant Surgeon and was ordered to duty March 14, 1862. He was assigned to the Boonville Battalion and arrived on March 17.

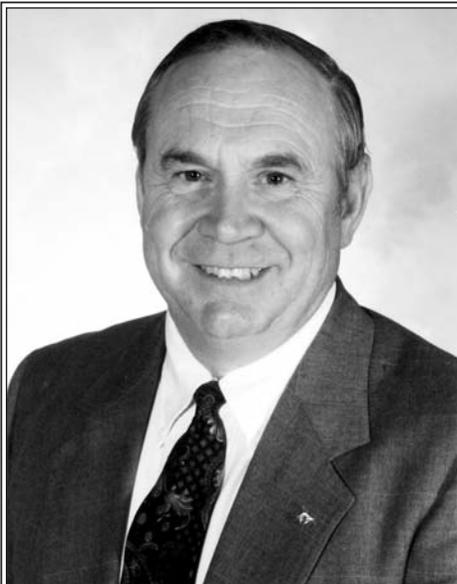
Fetzter came to Waynesville with Colonel Albert Sigel's 13<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia as Surgeon. Fetzter performed his duties at Houston, Salem, Licking, Rolla, and Waynesville. Fetzter's station in the Rolla District does not seem to have been a happy one, especially while at Waynesville.

On June 4th, 1863, Fetzter again resigned from the Union Army. He was having a dispute with Major Waldemar Fischer, in command of the Waynesville Post while Colonel Sigel was assigned to Rolla. Dr. Fetzter took exception to Fischer's "interference on the regulation and conducting of my Department from your side." This seems to have been over the use of an ambulance and ambulance driver by Fischer without notifying Fetzter. Fischer detailed Private Wagner, a hospital steward, to form part of an escort to

help in the repair of the telegraph line between Waynesville and Springfield. Fetzter objected, saying that the Major did not have the authority to do so, according to Special Order No. 69 from the Medical Director. Fetzter, therefore, felt "compelled to resign." Major Fischer forwarded the resignation, with his approval, to Rolla on June 7th. Apparently, the resignation was not accepted. On June 19th, Dr. Fetzter was granted ten days leave of absence.

In July, 1863, John Fetzter requested leave to take care of personal business. His wife was sick and his house was to be sold. He wanted to sell his other personal property and remove his wife to a more favorable climate.

Special Order No. 32, issued March 5th, 1864 granted Dr. Fetzter twenty days leave "that is absolutely necessary to prevent permanent disability." Dr. Fetzter convalesced in Rolla and was treated by a private physician, Dr. Robertson, for cold in the throat and congestion of the kidney. In twenty days he resumed his duties. In July, he was reassigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Several months later, while attending to some serious cases of pneumonia among his patients, Dr. Fetzter discovered that he was deaf in his left ear and his right ear was seriously impaired. Fetzter again submitted his res-



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**J. T.**



ignation from the Army and on December 24, 1864, was discharged from the Army.

We wish not to label Dr. Fetzer as a malcontent but he may have been ill-tempered and capable of a bit of chicanery. His postwar activities are illustrative and interesting.

Dr. Fetzer went to Boonville where he had relocated his wife and to establish a private practice. A daughter, Mary, was born in 1869. Fetzer states in his application for pension that "he kept from the public my defective hearing for if it leaked out that I could not make a correct diagnosis of lung and heart disease I would get no business." However, while serving on the City Council in 1870, his disability came to light. Unable to practice in Boonville, John Fetzer moved to Rolla in 1871 to start a new practice. His health deteriorated and he experienced a constant ringing in his head and left ear.

Fetzer was putting some of his energy and resources into another effort, probably as a hedge against a question-

has been tested at the School of Mines and subjected to rigorous tests, and that it proved to be all that he claimed for it.

We do not know if anything came of the invention.

Fetzer was in the news almost a year later (*Rolla Weekly Herald*, April 5, 1877) but not for his inventive genius. Seems he had written a letter to some mutual acquaintances in Europe alleging that Ernest Soest (namesake of Soest Road in southeastern Rolla and the first Anheuser-Busch distributor in Phelps County) had misapplied funds in Rolla. Soest confronted Fetzer in the doctor's office with a copy of the letter. "Fetzer," so Soest states, "replied only by grabbing what he could of the letter and thrusting it in his mouth. Thereupon Soest drew a raw-hide and made the fur fly lively."

Fetzer ran down the stairs from his second story office to the street with Soest right on his heels. They both yelled for the marshal. The marshal and a constable appeared and Soest

was charged with assault and battery and Fetzer with disturbing the peace.

John Fetzer described his health in 1881 as "now at 56 years of age I am a wreck and only held up by the constant use of medicine and with a height of 5'5 1/2" I weigh only 117 lb...". He stated that he was a very healthy man before he entered the service of his

adopted country and might have aspired to live to an age of 80 years. John Fetzer died on June 17, 1884 of Bright's Disease in Boonville at the age of 59.

#### Dr. Alexander Fekete

Alexander Fekete was born in Buda Pesh, Hungary in 1827. We do not know when he immigrated to the United States. In a Civil War correspondence requesting leave to attend to personal matters, he characterized himself as a Hungarian refugee.

He married Catherine Fisher in Carlyle, Illinois on May 6, 1855. They had two children. According to a pension affidavit, he was practicing medicine in Carlyle prior to his marriage.

Fekete enlisted in the Union cause at St. Louis on May 19, 1862 and, by order of Brigadier General John Schofield, was assigned to the 13<sup>th</sup> M.S.M. Appointed Assistant Surgeon at the Waynesville Hospital, he saw duty elsewhere in the Rolla District. In March and April of 1863, he was Post Surgeon at Houston. He was Post Surgeon at Licking from May to July, 1863. Apparently, Fekete took over for Fetzer and was on duty at Waynesville, at least from October, 1863 through June of 1864.

#### Civilians

One of the first actions taken by the regiment after occupying Waynesville was the appointment of a post sutler. The sutler was licensed by the commanding officer to sell non-military goods to the soldiers. An administrative council of three officers convened on June 16th and recommended William Reinholdt, who had purchased the business of the previous sutler, Adam Scott.

When we think of the tiny Ozark hamlet of Waynesville swelling in numbers from the Federal occupation, the image of hundreds of garrisoned soldiers comes first to mind. However, the army's effort also required a number of hired hands.

In the post's first year of operation, the number of hired persons was modest, as reflected in the "Report of Persons and Articles employed at Waynesville, MO." The September report lists twelve contracted workers: a clerk, two blacksmiths, wheelwright, herder, post teamster, and six supply train teamsters.

The highest paid employed person was the clerk, justly rewarded for his literacy. The clerk received \$75.00 per month. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights

were paid \$60.00 per month as skilled tradesmen. The teamster who drove the post team received \$25.00 while the supply train teamsters were paid \$20.00 each month. The other position listed on the September, 1863 report was that of herder, who took care of the public animals. He pocketed \$20.00 each month.

These were well paying jobs, even more desirable since other employment opportunities were practically nonexistent. Farm work had all but stopped. To put the remuneration in perspective, the monthly pay for a Union private was \$13.00, seven dollars less than a teamster. The private's pay rate was raised to \$16.00 in June of 1864, where it stayed for the remainder of the war. By the end of the war, a clerk was making \$125.00 a month, roughly that of a captain's salary. By the end of the war, the persons hired at the Waynesville post had more than doubled.



Charles B. Maus was born in Muchelsteadt, Germany and came to Missouri as a young man. He became a U. S. citizen in Jefferson City in 1846. When the Civil War broke out, he was a merchant and owner of a hotel. On March 1, 1862 he enlisted in Company E, 13<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry Regiment and was made a captain. He served throughout the war, leading his men against Confederate guerilla bands in Missouri.

**DR. JOHN FETZER,**  
Rolla, . . . . Missouri,  
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**Has served over three years as medical officer in the U. S. army and in general hospitals at Rolla, Jeffersonville and Fort Leavenworth. Especial attention paid to surgery. June 8-tf**

able future in medicine. An article appeared in the May 18, 1876 issue of the *Rolla Weekly Herald*, that said in part:

*Our townsman, Dr. John Fetzer has secured a patent on fireproof paint, from the U. S. Patent Office. Dr. Fetzer has worked on this fireproof compound during the past four years, and hopes it will prove a success and that he may receive large returns for his labor. The Dr. showed us a slip of paper covered with this paint, which when exposed to the flame of a lamp, the flame had no effect on it whatever. We learn that it*

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