

# NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

## Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

Monument  with Sculpture  without Sculpture  with Cannon  standalone Cannon  
 Historical Marker  Plaque  Other ( flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

## Affiliation

GAR  MOLLUS  SUVCW  WRC  ASUVCW  
 LGAR  DUVCW  Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation and Associates

**Original Dedication Date** 01/25/2015 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

## Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location Graceland Museum, 501 S Muldrow St, Mexico MO  
GPS Coordinates N39°20'56.579 W92°06'13.649

City/Village &/or Township Mexico

County Audrain State Missouri Zip Code 65265

The front of the Memorial faces:  North  South  East  West

## Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation

Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State MO Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person Greg Wolk Telephone ( 877 ) 221-3133 ext \_\_\_\_\_

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places  Yes  No ID # if known \_\_\_\_\_

## For Monuments with/without sculpture:

### Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon =  Stone  Concrete  Metal  Other

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Aluminum

Material of the Sculpture  Stone  Concrete  Metal  Other Is it hollow or solid? \_\_\_\_\_

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_



**Environmental Setting**

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

**Type of Location**

Cemetery       Park       Plaza/Courtyard       "Town Square"       Post Office  
 School       Municipal Building       State Capitol       Courthouse       College Campus  
 Traffic Circle       Library      Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**General Vicinity**

Rural (low population, open land)       Suburban (residential, near city)       Town       Urban / Metropolitan

**Immediate Locale** (check as many as may apply)

Industrial       Commercial       Street/Roadside within 20 feet       Tree Covered (overhanging branches)  
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)       Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor \_\_\_\_\_

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

**Supplemental Background Information**

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment.

Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

Inspector Identification \_\_\_\_\_ Date of On-site Survey 09/03/2016  
 Your Name Walt Busch  
 Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr  
 City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026  
 Telephone (314) 630-8407 E-Mail wbusch@suvchwmo.org

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

Sons of Union Veterans

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair  
 1240 Konert Valley Dr.  
 Fenton, MO 63026  
 (314) 630-8407  
 wbusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.**

# Mexico in The Civil War

Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR

## Journal of the

In 1846, 1847, and 1848, the United States fought the Mexican War. This war was not only a military conflict, but also a political and cultural struggle. It was a struggle for the soul of the nation, for the future of the United States, and for the future of the world.



Missouri was a key state in the Civil War. It was a state that was divided, a state that was torn apart by the conflict. It was a state that was a battleground for the future of the nation.

The Missouri Historical Society is proud to present this exhibit. It is a tribute to the state that was a key player in the Civil War. It is a tribute to the state that was a battleground for the future of the nation.



This educational panel created in cooperation with the Missouri Historical Society. Learn more at [www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org)



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Mexico and American Territory have been with us since the Civil War. This was not only a military conflict, but also a political and cultural struggle. It was a struggle for the soul of the nation, for the future of the United States, and for the future of the world.



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Early in the War, several Union Army units were sent across from Illinois to Missouri, to help secure the state for the Union. One of these was the 1st Missouri Infantry, commanded by Col. Henry S. Gentry and by then captured here in Mexico, processing the news and the rail line from pro-Confederate forces. From about July 20 to August 7, 1861, Gentry made his headquarters in what is now known as "the caverns," west of Missouri Avenue (then Depot Street) approximately where Love Street intersects Missouri (now downtown) at 4th. Gentry was stationed here

when he learned that he would receive a Dragoon Company's pay. While here, he visited General Mower, which was held on this site in 1861.

In the days after the Battle of Gettysburg (September 27, 1864), 52 Union soldiers, recruited at this location and in the Missouri which provided a new bid to war, who is called the 101st Village Company or the 101st Village Company. An outfit, and a bold and courageous old generation, to name the men whose names were listed during the Civil War. The company is located at the intersection of Highway 11, US, Missouri Street. The remains of these Union soldiers were removed and interred at Johnson's Cemetery National Cemetery, near St. Louis, in 1867.

Missouri's 101st Village Company, located about 10 miles west of here on Route 11, is the final resting place for some 200 men who were the Blue or Gray. Among them is Peter McCullough, "The Hanging Judge of Anselmville Prison", a Union prisoner who sentenced 10 Union soldiers to death for crimes against fellow prisoners, in the infamous camp. Other prominent names listed at Johnson include two brothers, David & Wilbur Gillett, African-Americans who served in the 6888 Central Postal Directory and later Col. Fred E. Lewis, who had a role in the rescue of William Quantrill during and after Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas.

"With neither sword nor bow, with charity for all with freedom to the right, as God gives us so we the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to heed the Nation's wounds." - Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

## Major Gen. John Pope

John Pope was a prominent Union general during the Civil War. He was a key figure in the Battle of Gettysburg, where he was defeated by General Robert E. Lee. Pope was a member of the 101st Village Company, which was recruited at this location and in the Missouri which provided a new bid to war.



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## Summer of '62

In July, 1862, a Confederate recruiting officer, Colonel Joseph Porter of Lewis County, took a body of his recruits to Memphis, Missouri, then commenced driving them south to Confederate lines in Arkansas. Mexico's patriots of Union troops of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Henry Caldwell, fought a hard engagement at Florida in Monroe County on July 27, 1862. Two days later, at Port's Bluff on the south fork of Salt River (at the treasury border of Audrain County), Caldwell distinguished with Porter again. Porter continued south after Port's Bluff (also known as the Battle of Saurer Fe), during Mexico a few miles to the west. Porter went into camp in northern Callaway County. Union cavalry in the area, including the 3rd Iowa from Mexico and also elements of the 2nd Missouri Cavalry and the 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, consolidated as they went in search of Porter.



Joseph C. Porter

On July 28, 1862, northeast of Fulton (just 20 miles south of here) Porter turned on his pursuers at Moore's Mill. The battle of Moore's Mill was a fierce engagement pitting some 400 Confederates against 750 Union cavalry and artillery soldiers, and a stringing defeat that forced Porter back north. After returning to Mexico with his wounded, Caldwell and his men chased Porter to Kickapoo, where a battle occurred on August 6, 1862.



Reproduction of Moore's Mill, 1862, with locations of Union camps, courtesy Library of Congress

This educational panel erected in cooperation with the Missouri Humanities Council. Learn more at [www.mohumanities.org](http://www.mohumanities.org).



Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

# Mexico

## CIN

Mexico and Audrain County history, tied into the Civil War vital strategic importance to both and militarily, during the War. Sympathies ran deep in this area known as "Little Dixie", due to the Southern origins of most of the region's residents. The local population provided support for the Missouri State Guard, and later for the Confederate Army through the substantial number of recruits and other resources which the area supplied to the Southern cause.

Militarily, Mexico was important primarily because of the railroad. Railroads were vital methods of transportation for manpower and materiel during the War. The North ran from St. Charles to Mexico. There, it joined the Hill Railroad, the only rail line throughout the State. Both sides the strategic benefits of commerce northeast Missouri.

Early in the War, several were sent across from Illinois to secure the State for the Union the 21st Illinois Infantry, commanded by Ulysses S. Grant. Grant and his men in Mexico, protecting the town from pro-Confederate forces, to August 7, 1861. Grant made west Mexico in an area known west of Missouri Avenue (approximately where Love Street) (see illustration at left). Grant

# Mexico in The Civil War

Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR

Mexico and Audrain County have some rich history, tied into the Civil War. This area was of great strategic importance to both sides, politically and militarily, during the War. Politically, Southern sympathies ran deep in this area, the heart of a region known as "Little Dixie", due to the Southern origins of most of the region's residents. The local population provided support for the Missouri State Guard, and later for the Confederate Army, though the substantial numbers recruits and other resources, which the area supplied to the Southern cause.

Militarily, Mexico was important primarily because of the railroad. Railroads were vital methods of transportation and materiel during the War. The North Missouri Railroad from St. Charles to Mexico, and on up to Union, there, it joined the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the only rail line that crossed the entire width of the State. Both sides thus recognized the strategic benefits of controlling this part of the heart Missouri.

Early in the War, several Union Army units sent across from Illinois to Missouri, to help secure the State for the Union. One of these was the 11th Illinois Infantry, commanded by Col. James S. Grant. Grant and his men camped here in Mexico, protecting the town and the rail line from pro-Confederate forces, from about July 20 to August 7, 1861. Grant made his headquarters in Mexico in an area known as "the commons," off of Missouri Avenue (then Depot Street) approximately where Love Street intersects Missouri (illustration at left). Grant was stationed here

when he learned that he would receive a Brigadier General's star. While here, he visited Graceland Mansion, which was built on this site in 1857.

In the days after the Battle of Centralia (September 27, 1864), 52 Union soldiers, most killed at that battle and at the Massacre which preceded it, were laid to rest at what is called the Old Village Cemetery, at the corner of West Whitley and North Western Streets. An obelisk, and a brick wall containing old gravestones, is near the spot where these men were buried during the Civil War. The cemetery is located 8 blocks north of here, on Highway 15 (N. Western Street). The remains of these Union soldiers were removed and reinterred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, near St. Louis, in 1867.

Mexico's Elmwood Cemetery, located about 8 blocks west of here on Route FF, is the final resting place for some 200 men who wore the Blue or Gray. Among them is Peter McCullough, "The Hanging Judge of Andersonville Prison", a Union prisoner who sentenced 6 Union soldiers to death for crimes against fellow prisoners, in that infamous camp. Other prominent veterans buried at Elmwood include two brothers, David & Walker Lillard, African-Americans who served in the 68th U.S. Colored Troops, and Lieut. Col. Basil F. Lazear, who had a role in the pursuit of William Quantrill during and after Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds." - Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.



Maj

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Source: Walter Willis Col., Chicago, 1913, pp. National Publishing Co. John Pope (center) and his North Carolina Private



Foundation, Inc.

Made possible by a grant from Miriam Arnold Ed

## Maj. Gen. John Pope

Born in Kentucky and raised in Southern Illinois, John Pope graduated from West Point in 1842 and became a career soldier. As the Civil War began, Pope was appointed brigadier general in the Union Army in June 1861. Pope's fortunes rose quickly, aided by brilliant victories at New Madrid and Island No. 10, Missouri, in the Spring of 1862. His success led to an appointment to high command in the East, where he commanded the Union Army of Virginia in a devastating loss at the Second Battle of Manassas, August 28–30, 1862. Pope served the remainder of the Civil War in remote areas on the frontier.



In 1863, Pope was ordered to Missouri following attacks on north Missouri railroads in mid-July (notably near Wentzville). He established headquarters of the Army's Department of North Missouri in Mexico, where he commanded from July 24 to August 7, 1863...approximately the period of time his subordinate Ulysses Grant served here. From Mexico, on July 31, 1863, Pope issued his infamous "General Orders No. 3," by which he imposed on all counties in North Missouri an obligation to end the violence directed at the railroads. His order stipulated that if the counties were not successful, he would send troops to restore order and charge the counties for the cost to the federal government.

Under pressure from his superiors, Pope rescinded General Orders No. 3 within a month. Nevertheless, this assault on local civil authority and civil rights remains a prominent footnote in the annals of Civil War history.



In 1864, a detachment of the 1st Iowa Cavalry made its headquarters in Mexico, joining Missouri troops in the pursuit of "Bloody Bill" Anderson and, later, Sterling Price. Some men of the 1st Iowa Cavalry lost their lives 13 miles west of here at the Centralia Massacre, September 27, 1864.

Source: Walter Williams (Ed.), *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Mt. J., Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1913, pp. 212-221; Joseph A. Mohr, *Who Prevailed in North Missouri*, National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1908; John Pope, *The Military Mission of John Pope (colored and annotated by Peter Carroll and Wilbert L. Granelli)*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 2010.

from Miriam Arnold Edmonston Charitable Foundation





