

## 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  
 Telep  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



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 one. It was a struggle for the soul of the nation, and it was fought on the borderlands of the West. The war was a turning point in the history of the United States, and it was a struggle for the soul of the nation.



Missouri was a border state during the Civil War. It was a state that was divided in its loyalties. It was a state that was caught between the North and the South. It was a state that was a battleground for the war.

The Missouri Historical Society is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the state's history. It is a place where you can learn about the state's past and its people.



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 Spanish Texas have been with us since the Civil War. This was a time of great change and growth. It was a time when the United States was expanding its territory and its influence. It was a time when the people of the United States were fighting for their freedom and their rights.



Military Mexico was important primarily because of the railroad. Railroads were a new way of transportation. They were faster and more reliable than other modes of transport. They were a key factor in the development of the West.

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. Lyon S. Grant. Grant and his men camped here in Mexico, protecting the river and the rail line from pro-Confederate forces. From about July 20 to August 7, 1861, Grant made his headquarters in what is now known as "the caverns," west of Mexico Avenue (then Depot Street) approximately where Love Street intersects Missouri (see Downtown at 460). Grant was stationed here

when he learned that he would receive a Regular Company's pay. While here, he visited General Davidson, 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 field to use in what is called the Old Village Cemetery at the corner of West Whittier and Third Western Streets. An outbreak and a battle with concerning old government, to name the spot where these were sent, located during the Civil War. The cemetery is located at the corner of 11th and Highway 11, St. Louis, Missouri. The remains of these Union soldiers were removed and interred at Johnsons Branch National Cemetery, near St. Louis, in 1867.

Missouri's Missouri Cemetery, located about a mile west of here on Route 77, is the final resting place for more than 200 men who were the Blue or Gray. Among them is Peter McCullough, "The Hanging Judge of Anselmworth Prison", a Union prisoner who sentenced 12 Union soldiers to death for crimes against fellow prisoners, in the infamous Camp Butler government sentence located at Dawson. Other government sentences located at Dawson 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 cross, 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 up the Nations wounds." - Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

## Major Gen. John Pope

John Pope was a Union general during the Civil War. He was a man of great courage and leadership. He was a man who was dedicated to the cause of the Union. He was a man who was a hero to his people.



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In 1864, a detachment of the 1st Iowa Cavalry made its headquarters in Mexico, during the Battle of Mexico. The detachment was led by Major John Pope. The detachment was a key part of the Union's strategy to secure the state of Missouri.

Source: History of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, 1861-1865, by Major John Pope. The book is a detailed account of the regiment's activities during the Civil War. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the Civil War.





# Mexico

# CIVIL

## 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 committed driving them south to Confederate lines in Arkansas. Mexico's garrison of Union troops of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Henry Caldwell, fought a brief engagement at Florida in Monroe County on July 22, 1862. Two days later, at Bott's Bluff on the south fork of Salt River (at the northern border of Audrain County), Caldwell skirmished with Porter again. Porter continued south after Bott's Bluff (also known as the Battle of Sainte Fe), skirting 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 9th 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 stinging defeat that forced Porter back north. After returning to Mexico with his wounded, Caldwell and his men chased Porter to Kirksville, where a battle occurred on August 6, 1862.



Recreation View of Mexico, 1861, with location of Grant's camp, 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 and Audrain County history, tied into the Civil War, has vital strategic importance to both economically and militarily, during the War. Southern 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 materials during the War. The North ran from St. Charles to Mexico, Macon. There, it joined the Hannibal Railroad, the only rail line through the breadth of the State. Both sides reaped the strategic benefits of control in northeast Missouri.

Early in the War, several regiments 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 were in Mexico, protecting the town from pro-Confederate forces, until August 7, 1861. Grant made his headquarters in west Mexico in an area known as west of Missouri Avenue (approximately where Love Street is today) (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 vital 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, through the substantial numbers of recruits and other resources, such as the area supplied to the Southern cause.

Militarily, Mexico was important primarily because of the railroad. Railroads were vital methods of transportation of manpower and materiel during the War. The North Missouri Railroad ran 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 West Missouri.

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 21st 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," between Missouri Avenue (then Depot Street) and approximately where Love Street intersects Missouri Avenue (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

Born in Kentucky and raised in Illinois, John Pope graduated from West Point in 1842 and became a soldier. As the Civil War began, he was appointed brigadier general in the Army in June 1861. Pope was quickly, aided by brilliant tactics, to Madrid and Island No. 10 in the Spring of 1862. Following an appointment to high command in the East, where he commanded the Army of Virginia in a defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas on August 28-30, 1862, he was sent to remote areas on the front lines.

In 1861, Pope was assigned to Missouri railroads in a capacity as headquarters of the Union Army, where he commanded the Army of the West. During this period of time his subordinate, Maj. Gen. John Pope, was killed on July 31, 1861. Pope is remembered for the violence directed at it, which were not successful, and the counties for the

Under pressure from the Union, within a month. New rights remains a pro



Source: Walter Willis, Col. Chicago, 1913, pp. National Publishing Co. John Pope (center) and a North Carolina Press, 1

Foundation, Inc.



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## 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 1861, 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, 1861, approximately the period of time his subordinate Ulysses Grant served here. From Mexico, on July 31, 1861, 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, Vol. 1*, Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1915, pp. 212-221; Joseph A. Mudd, *Wild Fire in North Missouri*, National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1909; John Pope, *The Military Memoirs of John Pope* (edited and annotated by Peter Cozzani and Robert L. Girard), University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 2010.

from Miriam Arnold Edmonston Charitable Foundation







