NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful. .Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- **Thank You.**

Type of Memorial

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

Affiliation

__ G.A.R. (Post Name & No._____) ___ M.O.L.L.U.S
__ SUVCW (Camp Name & No._____) (Please describe below)
__ WRC (Corps Name & No._____)
__ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No._____)
__ DUVCW (Tent Name & No._____)
__ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
__ Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation and the City of Union, MO

Original Dedication Date October 2013 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: East Main near State St.
Street/Road address or site location N 38.44601 W91.00003
City/Village Union Township _____ County Franklin
State Missouri.

The front of the Memorial faces: XX North ___ South ___ East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)
Name Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation
Dept./Div. _____
Street Address 6332 Clayton Ave City
St. Louis State MO Zip Code 63139 Contact Person
Greg Wolk Telephone ( ) _____

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).
Moved from storage in the Franklin Co Historical Society Museum

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Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = ___Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Undetermined If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone ___Concrete ___ Metal ___ Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____
If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

Material of Cannon = ___Bronze ___Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle = _____
Markings on Left Trunion_____ Right Trunion _____
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? _____ If so, describe _____
_____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
Monument or Base: Height 3 1/2 ft Width 3 ft Depth 2 1/2 ft or Diameter _____
Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)
Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found _____
_____

The "Dedication Text" is formed: ___ cut into material ___ raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides) Please use additional sheet if necessary.
See attached
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

___ Cemetery
___ "Town Square"
___ Municipal Building
___ Courthouse
___ Traffic Circle
___ Park
___ Post Office
___ State Capitol
___ College Campus
___ Library
___ Plaza/Courtyard
___ School
Other: _____
Along Street
_____

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General Vicinity

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

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

___ Industrial XX 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 _____
_____
_____

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture **-** including the base for Monuments with *Cannon.* Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	**Base**
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (Look for signs of exterior rust)	___	___
Any evidence of structural instability? (Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	___	___
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	___	___
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	___	___

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	**Base**
Black crusting	___	___
White crusting	___	___
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	___	___
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	___	___
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	___	___
Chalky or powdery stone	___	___
Granular eroding of stone	___	___
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	___	___
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	___	___
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...		

_____
_____
_____

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? ___ Yes XX No ___ Unable to tell

.

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Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes XX No ___ Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.
___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed ___ Unable to determine
Is the coating in good condition? XX Yes ___ No ___ Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial? XX Well maintained ___
Would benefit from treatment ___ In urgent need of treatment ___ Unable to determine

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .
See attached

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. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 03/08/2014
Your Name Walt Busch, Marty Aubuchon US GRANT CAMP
[redacted]
What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

[redacted]

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

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Detour To Hermann

Sterling Price's 1864 Army of Missouri was divided into three divisions, commanded respectively by Confederate Generals Joseph "JO" Shelby, James Fagan and John Sappington Marmaduke. After a disastrous confrontation with Union troops at Pilot Knob, Missouri, on September 27, 1864, Price's columns moved north by various routes, including present-day Missouri Highway 47. The entire force camped at and near Union from October 1-3, 1864.

Shelby and Fagan's Divisions moved west from here by way of the Old State Road, still existing and running the breadth of Franklin County to the north of, and parallel to, U.S. Highway 50. With Lawther's 10th Missouri regiment leading the way late on October 1, Marmaduke's Division moved out of Union, some say to punish the largely German-American population along the Missouri River from Washington to Hermann.

Moving north, Marmaduke's men attacked Washington on October 2, 1864. Marmaduke then turned west, tracking the route of today's Missouri Highway 100. His forces entered and sacked New Haven on October 3, 1864, finding there a train abandoned on the Pacific Railroad with a shipment of arms, ammunition and military supplies. Later that same day, Marmaduke confronted a small militia force at Hermann, which held off the Confederate troops for a time by skillful use of a small cannon. After capturing Hermann, Marmaduke moved west, rejoining the bulk of Price's forces at Linn, in Osage County.

Learn more at ***www.mocivilwar.org***

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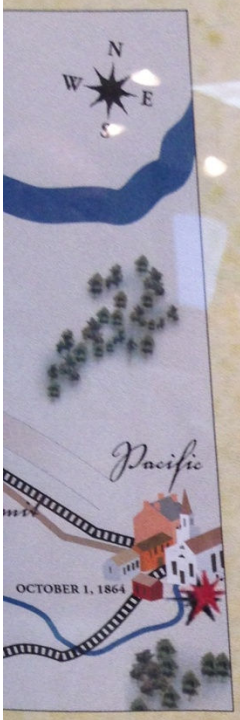

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civilwar.org

The City of Union was founded in 1825. It was the second county seat of Franklin County, replacing New Port, which served the county from the time it separated from St. Louis County in 1818. In 1859, John T. Vitt constructed the brick building that stands before you, and opened a roller mill and, later, a sawmill, on this spot.

Early in 1861, citizens of Franklin County were taking sides in the secession crisis that held the country's attention. Militias supporting each side sprung up and began drilling for an anticipated fight. On February 22, 1861, after a heat-ed debate at the old courthouse at Main and Church Streets, the county elected a pro-union delegate to a state-wide convention to consider the question of Missouri's secession. Delegates to the state convention voted overwhelmingly against succession on March 19, 1861, and the crisis in Missouri seemed to subside. Nevertheless, pressure was building in St. Louis. A huge arsenal of military supplies, arms and ammunition was located there. Troops were drilling and assembling in St. Louis to defend the city. On April 20, 1861, just eight days after secessionists fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, a Union school teacher by the name of David Murphy assembled at least 50 Union men. They enrolled in the federal service at Vitt's Mill, and soon moved out to join the forces in St. Louis. This group, which was to be the nucleus of Rifle Battalion Company A, First Missouri Infantry,

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CIVIL WAR
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On October 1, 1864, Confederate forces under Major General Sterling Price arrived in Union to confront a small force of Franklin County Militia that had fortified Vitt's Mill and a bridge over the Bourbeuse River, just to the south. Price, with an estimated 12,000 troops, entered Missouri from his base in Arkansas in mid-September, intent on capturing St. Louis. The Battle at Vitt's Mill began when elements of Price's Army arrived on the road from St. Clair on the afternoon of October 1. Colonel Robert Lawther's 10th Missouri Cavalry (CSA) forded the Bourbeuse a short distance to the east, and quickly cut the St. Louis Road, north and east of here. Confederate cannoneers rained shot on the position from heights south of town. Many of the Mill's defenders escaped after their commander, Capt. Henry Detmer, gave the order "Everybody for himself." The number of Union casualties (killed, wounded or captured) at Vitt's Mill has been the subject of dispute, but Confederate reports claimed as many as 100 in all. After the fight, the Confederates used Vitt's Mill to grind flour.

Confederates occupied Union for several days, and Price's forces consolidated here from St. Clair and from Pacific, where a brigade of cavalry destroyed railroad facilities on October 1. They moved west in two wings towards Jefferson City, which they attacked on October 7.

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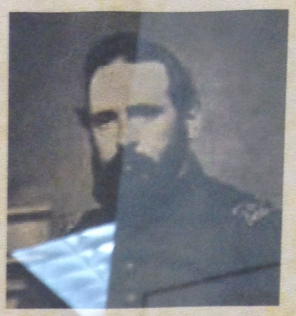
Vitt's Mill, circa 1900

Sources: Goodspeed
& Gasconade Counti
1888), pp.243-247; S
City 1763-1909, Vol.
Sidney Douglass, Hist
1912), p. 632.

Col. David Murphy



Born in Ireland in 1835, David Murphy immigrated to the United States with his family at the age of seven. Murphy came to St. Louis in 1858, then soon relocated to Franklin County. There, he taught school. In 1861, he raised a company, was elected its Lieutenant, and participated in early engagements at Camp Jackson (St. Louis), Boonville and Wilson's Creek. After transferring to the Artillery service, he served with distinction in command of a battery at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and was at Vicksburg when that city fell on July 4, 1863. Murphy was promoted to Major as a result of his actions at Prairie Grove.

After Vicksburg, Murphy resigned his commission and returned to St. Louis. Soon after, he was arrested with other Franklin County men, charged with murder of a local Southern sympathizer. He was later released and never tried for the offense. In August, 1864, Murphy volunteered for service in the 47th Missouri Infantry, and re-entered the service with the rank of Lieutenant. During Price's Expedition, Murphy was with the Union garrison at Pilot Knob as it fought off repeated assaults by Price's men. Murphy took charge of the Union guns, and his expertise as an artillerist was one element that contributed to the garrison's successful defense of its position. At war's end, Murphy was a Colonel commanding the 50th Missouri Infantry (Union).

After the Civil War, Murphy became a lawyer and judge in St. Louis, and served for a time as the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis. Murphy died in 1916. He is buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis.

Virt's Mill, circa 1909

Franklin County Courthouse, 1847-1922

Vitt's Mill Civil War Site Marked

City of Union Maintenance Workers install Vitt's Mill Civil War Plaque at intersection of Highway 47 and Main Street.

Many people are not aware that several Civil War skirmishes occurred throughout Franklin County, including a skirmish that left approximately 100 captured, wounded or dead (according to Confederate reports) at Vitt's Mill in Union. The battle in Union occurred October 1, 1864. For those not familiar, Vitt's Mill is now the home of Crystal Ice located near the intersection of Highway 47 and Main Street.

To attract Civil War enthusiasts and to educate the public about these skirmishes, the City of Union, in conjunction with the Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation, has purchased a plaque describing the Vitt's Mill skirmish and an in-depth look at several of the key players, including David Murphy, a local school teacher who assembled a group of 50 local men for the Union Army on April 20, 1861, just eight days after secessionists fired upon Fort Sumter in South Carolina. These men signed up to serve the Union Army at Vitt's Mill.

On October 1, 1864 Confederate troops confronted Union forces with cannon fire and attack on Vitt's Mill. The Union Army fled and the mill was used for several days to mill flour for the Confederate troops.

The plaque describes the history of Vitt's Mill in much more detail, including historic photos of the building.

Washington, Pacific and an area near New Haven also experienced battles. We encourage you to learn more by visiting www.mocivilwar.org.

Posted 11/1/2013

PROBABLY AT SITE N38.446060 , W91.000217 Corner of E Main St and E State Street

Vitt's Mill
Missouri's
CIVIL WAR
Col. David Murphy
MISSOURI'S
CIVIL WAR
1861 ☆ 1865

CIVIL WAR

Missouri's Civil War

Vitt's Mill

Detour to Hermann

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[Inset Graphic of Map]

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[Center]

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Col. David Murphy

[Insert Photo Union Colonel]

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[Insert Photos labeled *Vitt's Mill, circa 1900* and *Franklin County Courthouse, 1847-1922]*

Sources: Goodspeed's History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties. Missouri (Chicago: The Goodspeed's Publishing Co., 1888), pp. 243-247; St. Louis, Walter Stevens, The History of the Fourth City 1763-1909, Vol. 2 (Chicago, S.J. Clark Publishing Co. 1909); Robert Sidney Douglass, History of Southeast Missouri, Vol. 1 (The Lewis Pub. Co., 1912), p. 632

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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