

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 xx 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 with Elijah Gates SCV Camp

Original Dedication Date 2010-2013 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: N38° 53'45" W91°50'30"
Street/Road address or site location Hwy JJ 0.6 Miles East of Hwy Z
City/Village Calwood Township County Callaway
State Missouri

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North ___ South ___ East xx 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 Avenue City
St. Louis State MO Zip Code 63139 Contact Person
Greg Wolk Telephone () www.mocivilwar.org

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).

N/A

Physical Details

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

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone xxx 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 4 feet Width 3 feet Depth 2 in 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.

Text on polymer as show in following pages

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | Roadside Pull Off _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

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 _____

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... Relatively new	_____	_____

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

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed ___ Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes ___ No ___ Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial? 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) .

N/A

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 08/24/2013

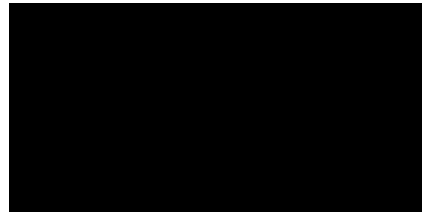
Walt Busch



US Grant 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

The Battle of Moore's Mill

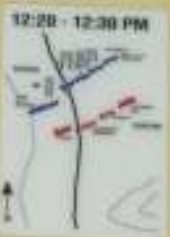
Combined Operations at Moore's Mill

Originally more than 700 combined troops under General John Moore drove into Confederate territory under Major General L. Thomas near the village of Moore's Mill near Cabell on Monday morning, July 28, 1862. Following the capture of Moore's Mill, the Union forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.

11 AM - 12 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.



10:00 - 10:30 AM
 The Union forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.



12:30 - 12:45 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.

1:00 - 1:30 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.

2:00 - 2:30 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.



12:00 - 12:10 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.

12:45 - 1 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.

1:00 - 1:30 PM
 Moore's combined forces moved on to the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces were met by the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell, and the 1st Indiana Cavalry, led by Colonel John S. Caldwell.



Mark S. Douglas (1875-1960)



Allen L. Casner (1898-1988)

Mark S. Douglas and Allen L. Casner were both members of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. They were both members of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. They were both members of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

Learn more at mooremill.org

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Endowed by Bill and Gertrude Casner for High Grant Camp, State of Confederate Veterans.

The Battle

Earlier Operations at Mower's Mill

Powered by more than 700 mounted troops under Union Col. John Slocum, three 240 Cavaliers rode horses under Col. Joseph C. Porter onto the entrance of Mower's Mill race. Colored on Monday morning, July 28, 1862. Dividing his command down one mile north of here, near Old American Presbyterian Church, Grant has only nearly 250 of his best under Lt. Col. William Sharpe across and much more. Apprised of this, Major Allen Cavalry, three companies of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry under Maj. Henry C. Caldwell and Capt. George DeWitt, and a section of the 3rd Indiana Heavy Artillery, Porter leaves a trail across an oat field to lure Gaitner into an ambush nearby.

11 a.m.-Noon (all times approximate)

Porter's men rendezvous in a abandoned camp on a steep rise east of the Mower's Mill-Gaitner's Mill road (roughly today's Sp. Rd. 1) about one mile south of the Tinsone-3c Charles road (today's Sp. Rd. 2). They march 900 yards to the road west and hide in the thick brush, but about an hour. Moving the ahead of the Union advance, Gaitner's advance guard under DeWitt (25 men, Co. E, 1st Iowa Cavalry) is ambushed by Porter's men and returns fire. Always riding up with flankers, Gaitner orders the advance to disengage.

12 - 12:10 PM



Noon-12:10 p.m.

Porter's troops fire across the road and the Union advance scrambles for cover. Charging Gaitner orders up the main column to deploy left and right, left and west of the main, they take cover in the heavy brush. The advance's survivors join them, and Porter adjust his line to face Gaitner's perpendicular to the road.

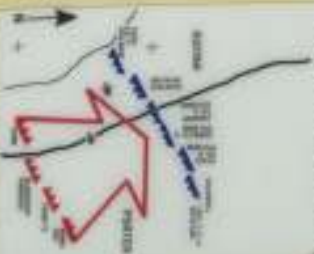
12:10-12:20 p.m.

The remainder of Gaitner's column under Major Caldwell, with the section of the 3rd Indiana Heavy, arrives on the field. Gaitner orders a cannon on the front of the line, unlimbered and brought forward by hand because the road is so narrow. Gaitner orders the rest of the troops to the east of the road. Capt. Alvin Cobb's men advance, crossing the road to the west and attacking Gaitner's right (west) flank.

12:20-12:40 p.m.

The Union troops push down, outnumbering Cobb's western men on the second cannon, deployed right flank so it can shift the road. Gaitner also orders his right flank to counter Gaitner's forward movement.

12:30 - 12:45 PM



12:45-1 p.m.

His line now holding, Gaitner holds their ground. For the next charges, with neither side gaining.

1:00-1:30 p.m.

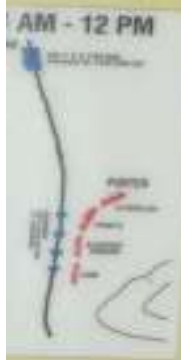
Sharpe's direct force find hold. His troops comprise the 3rd Iowa Cavalry (from Co. A, N, Co. B & D of the 10th Louisiana (55th) Independent). Straggling across from the monument, Gaitner orders one another to reinforce his right extreme left flank, now extreme in response. Porter orders backward about 25-50 yards position.

Learns more at mowermill.org

The Battle of Moore's Mill

Moore's Mill

Gen. John B. Gordon orders the 3rd Indiana Battery of artillery to an ambush nearby.



12:20-12:30 p.m.

The Union troops advance down to fight in earnest. Counting Cable's westward movement, Gattar orders the second cannon deployed 200 feet behind his right flank so it can shell the road on the west side. Gattar also orders his right flank forward, effectively countering Cable's forward movement.



12:30-12:45 p.m.

Porter orders his men to charge, which they do furiously with a shouting Rebel yell, driving the Federals from their cannon and to their tent. The Confederates kill four cannons and several troops around them, including a major. Gattar unsuccessfully tries to steady his men, finally ordering them about 100 yards to the rear, where they stand their ground.

12:45-1 p.m.

His lines now holding, Gattar orders his men to counter-charge but Porter's men hold their ground. For the next quarter-hour there are constant charges and counter-charges, with neither side gaining an advantage.

1:00-1:30 p.m.

Shaffer's assault force finally reaches the battle field. His troops comprise detachments of Merrill's Horse Battalion (from Cos. A, C, E, F, G, H, I & K), Cos. B & D of the 10th MSM Cavalry and 38 Louisiana (Mo.) Independent Red Rover cavalrymen. Stripping excess gear, they enter the fight dismounted. Gattar orders one company into reserve, another to reinforce his right flank and the rest to the extreme left flank, now extended past Porter's right. In response, Porter withdraws his line 30-75 yards backward, about 25-50 yards ahead of its original position.



12:20 - 12:30 PM



1:30-3:50 p.m.

Confederate pressure and the weight of superior numbers give the advantage to the attacking left and right flank. Between 2:30 and 3:00 p.m., Porter's men begin converting the road into a trench, the cannon on their right flank into Cable's gun.

3:30-3:45 p.m.

The closing ranks of Federals force Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in order fashion, retreating to the camp in the evening. The companies of Captains Sylvester Perry and John W. Porter (the colonel's brother) do not get away however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

3:45-4:00 p.m.

Perry's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly fashion but the fire from encircling Federals is intense. One of Captain Perry's men is wounded and, as Porter the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field ground and then stand up, a round of canteen including Perry. The remaining Southern troops exhausted, do not pursue.



Mark K. Douglas (1950) and Allen L. Conner (1950)

Close friends and heritage with Douglas (left) and Allen L. Conner (right) prepared the maps of the battle's preparation for reconstruction. They met here in 1999 and 2007. The location of the family cemetery is in the October 1862 "Kingdom of the South" project of the High Gate Camp which Conner and Douglas were.

the Kingdom of the South Historical Society and was a historian. Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Blood and Glory: The War of the Rebellion* (2001).

www.confederateheritage.org
Heritage Foundation Inc.



Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Moore's Mill

12:20 - 12:30 PM



1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Constant pressure and the weight of superior numbers slowly give the Federal troops the advantage; their extending left and right flanks begin to enclose Porter's forces. By 2:30 or 3:00 p.m. Porter's men begin conserving their waning ammunition. Responding to the Federals, the cannon on their right flank pour devastating rounds of canister into Cobb's men.

3:30 - 3:45 p.m.

The closing circle of Federals forces Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in orderly fashion, retreating to the camp in the ravine. The companies of Captains Sylvester Penny and James W. Porter (the colonel's brother) do not get word, however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

3:30 - 3:45 PM



3:45 - 4:00 p.m.

Penny's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly way, but the fire from encircling Federals is intense. One of Captain Penny's men is wounded and as Penny and three other men begin to carry the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field. As his companions lower him to the ground and then stand up, a round of canister from the deeper Y canyon kills several, including Penny. The remaining Southern troops leave the field in the Federals' wake, exhausted, do not pursue.

Porter's men to change, which they do during Rebel Yell, driving the Federals and so their men. The Confederates and several companies bring a higher. Cannon instructions for men, finally rallying them to the mill, where they stand their

men charge but Porter's men ammunition charges and counter

1:00 - 1:30 PM



Mark K. Douglas (1953-2008)

Allen L. Conner (1959-2000)



Classmate and heritage colleague, Mark K. Douglas (left) and Allen L. Conner thoughtfully investigated the stages of the Battle of Moore's Mill in preparation for reunions they helped organize last here in 1995 and 1997. They also led the restoration of the family cemetery of the central figure in the October 1861 "Kingdom of Callaway" inscription, Col. Jefferson Franklin Jones, the heroic pioneer of the Elijah Gates Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which Conner and Douglas were charter members. Each served as president of the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society and was also a gifted "living history" teacher. A regional historian, Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Scouts and Gentlemen: Camped Beyond of Callaways in the War of the Rebellion* (2001).



Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for Elijah Gates Camp,
Sons of Confederate Veterans.

THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S MILL

HERE ON THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 28, 1862, SOME 400 RECRUITS AND GUERRILLAS FROM NORTH MISSOURI LED BY COLONEL JOSEPH C. PORTER, C.S.A., AMBUSHED 730 UNION TROOPS UNDER COLONEL ODOR SUTLAR OF THE NINTH MISSOURI CAVALRY. AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF FIERCE FIGHTING, THE CONFEDERATES WERE FORCED BY SUPERIOR FIREPOWER TO RETREAT NORTHWARD ALONG AUXVASSE CREEK LEAVING 52 DEAD AND MORE THAN 100 WOUNDED. UNION LOSSES WERE 13 KILLED AND 55 WOUNDED. THIS ACTION PREVENTED PORTER AND HIS MEN FROM CROSSING THE MISSOURI RIVER TO JOIN CONFEDERATE FORCES IN ARKANSAS. MANY OF THE CASUALTIES ARE BURIED IN A MASS GRAVE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ROAD ABOUT ONE MILE WEST OF CALWOOD.

THIS MARKER PLACED BY
THE KINGDOM OF CALLAWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF ST. LOUIS

MAGELLAN

Current Location



Mo-Jj

Fulton, MO 65251



0.63 mi

Mo-Z

0.63 mi

CR-136/CR-122

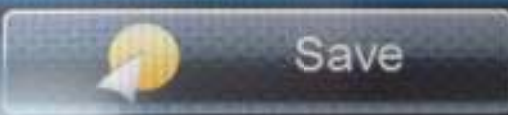
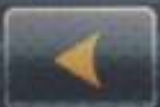


Latitude

N 38.91171°

Longitude

W 91.84981°



Magellan RoadMate

The Battle of Moore's Mill

Combat Operations at Moore's Mill

Pursued by more than 700 mounted troops under Union Col. Odon Guitar, about 260 Confederate horsemen under Col. Joseph C. Porter entered the vicinity of Moore's Mill (now Calwood) on Monday morning, July 28, 1862. Dividing his command about two miles north of here, near Old Auxvasse Presbyterian Church, Guitar has sent nearly 2/3 of his force under Lt. Col. William Shaffer across and south down Auxvasse Creek, which runs just east of here. Guitar's forces included elements of his own 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry,, three companies of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry under Maj. Henry C. Caldwell and Capt. George Duffield, and a section of the 3rd Indiana Battery of artillery. Porter leaves a clear trail across an oat field to lure Guitar into an ambush nearby.

11 a.m. – Noon (all times approximate)

Porter's men rendezvous in a sheltered camp in a deep ravine east of the Moore's Mill – Galbreath Mill road (roughly today's St. Rd. JJ) about one mile south of the Fulton – St. Charles road (today's St. Rd. Z) . They march 500 yards to the road west and hide in the thick brush for about an hour. Moving far ahead of the Union column, Guitar's advance guard under Duffield (25 men, Co. E 3rd Iowa Cavalry) is ambushed by Porter's men and returns fire. Already riding up with flankers, Guitar order the advance to dismount.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 11 AM- 12PM]

Noon – 12:10 p.m.

Porter's troops fire another volley and the Union advance scrambles for cover. Cursing, Guitar orders up the main column to deploy left and right (east and west) of the road; they take cover in the heavy brush. The advance's survivors join them, and Porter adjusts his line to face Guitar's perpendicular to the road.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12 – 12:10 PM]

12:10-12:20 p.m.

The remainder of Guitar's column under Major Caldwell, with the section of the 3rd Indiana Battery, arrives on the field. Guitars [sic] orders a cannon to the front of the line, unlimbered and brought forward by hand because the road is so narrow. Guitar orders the rest of the troops to the east of the road. Capt. Alvin Cobb's men counter, crossing the road to the west and attacking Guitar's right (west) flank.

12:20-12:30 p.m.

The Union troops settle down to fight in earnest. Countering Cobb's westward movement, Guitar orders the second cannon deployed just behind his right flank so it can shell the road on the west side. Guitar also orders his right flank forward, effectively countering Cobb's forward movement.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12:20 – 12:30 PM]

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12:30 – 12:45 PM]

12:30 – 12:45 p.m.

Porter orders his men to charge, which they do furiously with a rousing Rebel Yell, driving the Federals from their cannon and to their rear. The Confederates kill four cannoneers and several troops around them, including a bugler. Guitar unsuccessfully tries to steady his men, finally rallying them about 100 yards to the rear, where they stand their ground.

12:45 -- 1 p.m.

His lines now holding, Guitar orders his men to counter-charge but Porter's men hold their ground. For the next quarter hour there are constant charges and counter charges, with neither side gaining an advantage.

1:00 – 1:30 p.m.

Schaffer's absent force finally reaches the battlefield. His troops comprise detachments of Merrill's Horse Battalion (from Cos. A, C, E, F, G, H, I & K) Cos. B & D of the 10th MSM Cavalry and 38 Louisiana (Mo.) Independent Red Rovers cavalymen. Stripping excess gear, they enter the fight dismounted. Guitar orders one company into reserve, another to reinforce his right flank and the rest to the extreme left flank, now extended past Porter's right. In response, Porter withdraws his line 50-75 yards backward, about 25-90 yards ahead of its original position.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 1:00 – 1:30 PM]

1:30 – 3:30 p.m.

Constant pressure and the weight of superior numbers slowly give the Federal troops the advantage; their extending left and right flanks begin to enclose Porter's forces. By 2:30 or 3:00 p.m. Porter's men begin conserving their waning ammunition. Recaptured by the Federals, the cannon on their right flank pours devastating rounds of canister into Cobb's men.

3:30 – 3:45 p.m.

The closing circle of Federals forces Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in orderly fashion, retreating to the camp in the ravine. The companies of Captains Sylvester Penny and James W. Porter (the colonel's brother) do not get word, however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 3:30 – 3:45 PM]

3:45 – 4:00 p.m.

Penny's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly way; but the fire from encircling Federals is intense. One of Captain Penny's men is wounded and as Penny and three other men begin to carry the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field. As his compatriots lower him to the ground and then then stand up, a round of canister from the forward cannon kills several, including Penny. The remaining Southern troops leave the field to the Federals who, exhausted, do not pursue.

[Two color photos of men. One (Douglas) in front of Confederate flags in gray uniform and the other (Conner) atop a horse]

Mark K. Douglas (1953-2008)

Allen L. Conner (1959-2000)

Close friends and heritage colleagues, Mark K. Douglas (left) and Allen J. Conner thoroughly investigated the stages of the Battle of Moore's Mill in preparation for reenactments they helped organize near here in 1995 and 1997. They also led the restoration of the family cemetery of the central figure in the October 1861 "Kingdom of Callaway" compromise, Col. Jefferson Franklin Jones, the formative project of the Elijah Gates Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of which Conner and Douglas were charter members. Each served as president of the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society and was also a gifted "living history" teacher. A regional historian, Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Secesh and Civilians: Compiled Records of Callawegians in the War of Rebellion (2001)*.

Learn more at mocivilwar.org

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[Logo: First National Confederate Flag with a Missouri Seal in the star field along with 11 stars]

Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for Elijah Gates Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.