

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

**PLEASE:**

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 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                       Historical Marker                       Plaque

**Affiliation**

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       M.O.L.L.U.S.  
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       Other Allied Order  
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                      (Please describe below)  
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Other: Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation

**Original Dedication Date** 2006 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 Heart Of Missouri Tourism Center W91°56'28" N38°56'44"  
 City/Village Kingdom City Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Callaway

The front of the Memorial faces:  North     South     East     West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner** (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name Heart of Missouri Tourism Center Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address 5584 Dunn Rd

City Kingdom City State MO Zip Code 65262

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone ( 573 ) 642-7692

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

N/A

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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.) aluminum

Material of the Sculpture = \_\_\_ Stone \_\_\_ Concrete \_\_\_ Metal \_\_\_ Undetermined  
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) <sup>N/A</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" \_\_\_\_\_

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = metal and plastic polymers

Material of Cannon = \_\_\_ Bronze \_\_\_ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm  
 Markings on muzzle = n/a  
 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 3 feet 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
n/a

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 FOR COPYRIGHTED TEXT PROVIDED HERE FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

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**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 checked="" 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 | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle     | <input type="checkbox"/> Library        | _____   |

**General Vicinity**

Rural (low population, open land)  
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)  
 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...	___	___
Brand New, No Problems		

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

**Surface Coating**

Does there appear to be a coating? \_\_\_ Yes  X  No \_\_\_ Unable to determine  
 If known, identify type of coating.

Gilded   Painted   Varnished   Waxed  X  Unable to determine  
 Is the coating in good condition? \_\_\_ Yes   No  X  Unable to determine

**Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)**

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

X  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) .

New Informational Marker with slight Confederate bend to the history.

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**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  10/26/2006

Your Name  Walt Busch, US Grant Camp

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Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PDC

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
 National Civil War Memorials Committee

## THE KINGDOM COMES TO CALLAWAY

### Combat in Callaway

Strongly Southern in sympathies, Callaway County was occupied much of the war by Union Troops; the latter increasingly included young men with kin serving with the South. At best, there was a truce between locals and soldiers, frequently shattered by small-unit actions, bushwhacking or vigilantism, or violent atrocities---bloody examples of Missouri's "war of 10,000 nasty incidents." These are but a few:

1.) While Callaway was yet unoccupied, on July 16, 1861, there was a running fight from New Bloomfield to Fulton between seven companies of U.S. Reserve Corps infantry (German Home Guards) and elements of a large mounted force under General Thomas Harris, augmented by local Southern sympathizers. The Unionists declared victory in this action dubbed Overton Run, occupying Fulton briefly but failing to prevent the transit of Harris' force.

2.) On July 28, 1862, a fierce four-hour battle occurred about 4.5 miles southeast at Moore's Mill (Calwood) when Union cavalry under Col. Odom Guitar --riding through here from the west --were ambushed by Col. Joseph C. Porter's 1st Northeast Missouri Cavalry, partisan rangers recruited in this region intending to cross the Missouri River.

**Kingdom** City's name alludes to Kingdom of Callaway. How Callaway County came to be called a kingdom is a story dating to the early months of the Civil War.

In Fall 1861, the Union controlled the St. Louis area but the rest of the state was yet undecided. Southern forces were victorious at the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lexington. General Sterling Price envisioned a Confederate Missouri, and sent many men back to their home counties to recruit troops.

Here in Callaway, Col. Jefferson F. Jones decided to do price one better --- not only raising a brigade but equipping it. On Sept. 26 pro-Southern men raided the State Lunatic Asylum in Fulton, taking blankets, clothers and cookware.

Enraged Union supporters informed authorities who notified General John B. Henderson. He ordered seven companies from Pike County's 5th Missouri State Militia Regiment to Wellsville in Montgomery County. Some of these troops probed northeast Callaway County, indiscriminately arresting citizens and confiscating property.

Meanwhile, Colonel Jones was organizing and equipping companies of volunteers to await General Price's call. One company encountered Henderson's troops and brought word to Jones. The decision was to resist Federal invasion. Jones sent men forth to recruit other, asking all to rendezvous at Brown's Spring, in central northern Callaway County.

Hundreds of both fully equipped volunteers and fresh enlistees gathered at the hasty encampment. Determined to make a strong show of force, leaders drilled new recruits and fortified the camp with "Quaker Guns" -- logs painted to simulate cannon. Jones' camp, it has been reported, also featured a rare, operable wooden cannon.

Receiving reports of the camp's apparent strength, Henderson for reinforcements. Militia Gen. Chester Harding brought troops from Hermann, Mo., across into south Callaway County. Union forces in Columbia were also prepared to assist. Thus Colonel Jones would have been surrounded on three sides.

At a war council, Colonel Jones was persuaded to write a letter to General Henderson stating that Callaway men would defend their homes whatever the cost, but would peacefully disband if Henderson guaranteed he would not invade the county and would also assure their safety.

Three letters of compromise were carried between the camps. When two of the couriers were delayed, Jones moved troops near Wellsville to prepare for the inevitable battle. Finally, Henderson's letter capitulating to Jones' terms arrived and Jones, true to his word, disbanded his forces Oct. 27, 1861.

Thus Jones was able to accomplish something both Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and General Price attempted but failed -- a non-invasion agreement. Sadly, it did not last. For most of the war Callaway County was occupied by Union forces, but of before underlining a reputation for courage and independence that carried into postwar Reconstruction when it was frequently referred to as the Kingdom of Callaway.

Both attorneys by trade, Henderson and Jones were prominent in Reconstruction politics. As a U.S. senator from Missouri, Henderson authored the 13th U.S. Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in December 1865. Meanwhile, Jones as a Democrat state representative co-sponsored an 1875 concurrent resolution granting amnesty to former guerrillas Frank and Jesse James -- then outlaws; but it failed to pass with the necessary 2/3 majority.



# The Kingdom Comes to Callaway

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After the Union army's victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862, the Union army moved into Callaway County. The Union army's headquarters were established in Fulton, Missouri. The Union army's main force moved into Callaway County in the summer of 1862. The Union army's main force moved into Callaway County in the summer of 1862.

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Learn more at the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, Missouri, 500 Green Street in Fulton.



# Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Kingdom City, more alludes to the Kingdom of Callaway. How Callaway County came to be called a Kingdom is a story dating in the early months of the Civil War.

In Fall 1861, the Union controlled the Callaway area but the rest of the state was yet unaligned. Southern forces were victorious at the battles of Wilson's Creek and Iron Mountain. General Sterling Price recovered a Confederate Missouri and sent many men back to their home counties in several troops.

Here in Callaway, Col. Jefferson F. Jones decided to do Price one better — not only raising a brigade but supporting it. On Sept. 26 pro-Southern men raided the State Lunatic Asylum in Fulton, taking blankets, clothes and cooking.

Enraged Union supporters informed authorities who notified General John B. Henderson. He ordered seven companies from Pike County's 5th Missouri State Militia Regiment to Wolfville in Montgomery County. Some of these troops joined southern Callaway County, incriminatingly ransacking critical and confiscating property.

Meanwhile, Colonel Jones was organizing and equipping companies of volunteers to join General Price's call. One company recruited Henderson's troops and brought them to Jones. The decision was to meet Federal troops in Jones sent men forth to recruit others, adding all to rendezvous at Bowen's Spring, in central northern Callaway County.

Hundreds of both fully equipped volunteers and fresh recruits gathered in the hazy encampment. Determined to make a strong stand

of their leaders drilled new recruits and fortified the camp. With "Chickadee guns" — long pointed so-called cannon jacks — also incorporated, also hunted a run, spry wild southern rangers.

Receiving reports of the camp's apparent strength, Henderson sent his reinforcements. Major Gen. Oliver Haskins brought troops from Harrison, Mo., sent into south Callaway County. Union forces in Columbia were also prepared to assist. Then Colonel Jones would have been surrounded on three sides.

At a war council, Colonel Jones was persuaded to write a letter to General Henderson stating that Callaway men would defend their homes whatever the cost, but would peacefully submit if Henderson's government would not include the frontier and would also create their safety.

These letters of compromise were mailed between the camps. Within five of the courts were delivered, Jones moved his troops near Wolfville to prepare for the inevitable. Early, Henderson's letter capitulating to Jones' terms arrived and Jones, true to his word, disbanded his forces Oct. 27, 1861.

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Early attempts to raise a Confederate army in Missouri were unsuccessful. The Missouri State Militia was organized in December 1861. The Missouri State Militia was organized in December 1861. The Missouri State Militia was organized in December 1861.



## Kingdom of Callaway

The Kingdom of Callaway was a short-lived Confederate state in Callaway County, Missouri, during the American Civil War. It was established in October 1861 and lasted until the end of the war in 1865.



This was the site of Colonel Jones' camp during the battle of Wolfville in 1861. The site is now a historical landmark in Callaway County, Missouri.

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For more information visit [www.kingdomofcallaway.com](http://www.kingdomofcallaway.com)

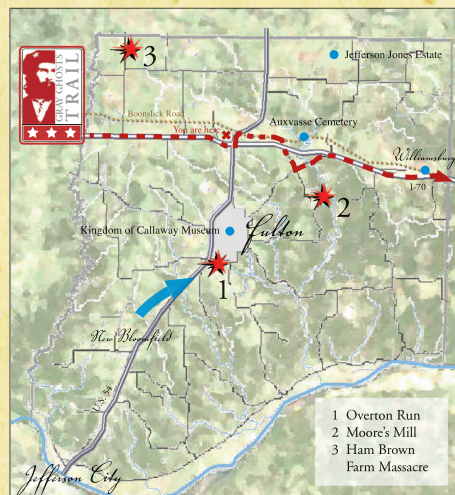




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Learn more at the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society Museum, 513 Court Street in Fulton



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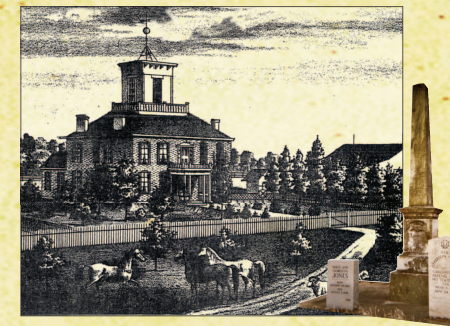
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## Combat in Callaway

(continued)

3. In the wake of General Sterling Price's failed expedition into Missouri, on Nov. 4, 1864, Union militia from Wellsville chased unarmed Confederate recruits onto Ham Brown's farm nine miles northwest of here, executing seven of them. The atrocity placed an exclamation point on the brutality and futility of fighting in this area only five months before Lee's surrender.



All that remains of Colonel Jones' grand home and vast estate about 5 mi. east of Auxvasse is a family graveyard, restored and maintained by the Elijah Gates Camp No. 570, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV).

Sources: Bell, Ovid. "The Story of the Kingdom of Callaway," *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society* (April 1952)  
*History of Callaway County, Missouri*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884, pp. 391-393  
(Fulton) *Missouri Telegraph*, 1861; *Louisiana Journal*, 1861; *Missouri Republican*, 1861; (Columbia) *Missouri Statesman*, 1871; *Fulton Gazette*, 1914

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

