

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 & John Payne Harrison Family

Original Dedication Date 2010 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 Old Auxvasse Cem. 7700 St Charles Rd N38.95054 W91.85077
 City/Village Auxvasse -Calwood 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 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)...

not moved. On County Road (St. Charles Rd) 156, 0.9 miles east of County Rd 159, and 1.5 miles east of County Road 148

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.) _____

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...	_____	_____

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) .

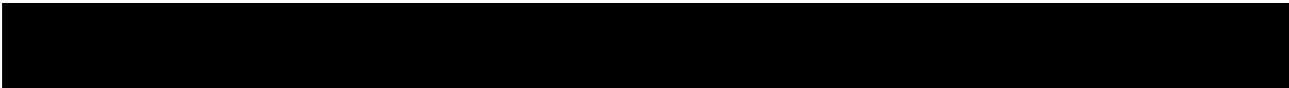
Supplemental Background Information

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 7/19/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Old Auxvasse Cemetery

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway



Crossing narrow Creek and climbing Old Auxvasse Cemetery from the east is a major interpretation of the historic Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway. Part of what became known as the Old St. Charles Road, this was a major east-west thoroughfare during the Civil War for soldiers passing through north-central Missouri.

The Civil War Battle of Moore's Mill occurred on July 28, 1862, two miles due south of this place. Col. John Gaiter with more than 200 cavalry from Jefferson City and Patton tried to establish an aggressive scouting position by Confederate Col. Joseph V. Farrow. Gaiter got around Farrow's lines of about 200 partisan cavalry camped at Brown's Spring 7.5 miles west of here. The next day after Farrow's men passed here along Auxvasse Creek, Gaiter ambushed nearly 500 about 100 men of the 1st, Col. William P. Shiffin. Now with 133 men troops Gaiter dispatched Shiffin past this place with elements of Mounted Horse, the 20th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and River Road Troop — about 400 men — across the creek and ambushed to engage the enemy.

Story continued on right page.



Photograph by J. H. H.

Old Auxvasse Presbyterian is one of the oldest congregations west of the Mississippi. But this hill on which the congregation first met in 1828 in a log church earlier hosted travelers along the Trail, some of whom likely were buried here before the first noted interments.

There are many Southerners as well as Union veterans buried in Old Auxvasse Cemetery. In addition to period leaders of regional significance, when 24-year-old John F. Cowan took over the pastorate, the community had recently interred 21-year-old William Henderson. Accidentally shot and killed at Brown's Spring, the volunteer under Col. Jefferson F. Jones was the only fatality during the standoff between James' Southern volunteers and Union militia, resulting in the October 1861 non-invasion compromise producing the fabled "Kingdom of Calloway." Also buried here is Alexander Wrenn, who built an iron-banded oak cannon intended to intimidate the would-be Federal invaders.

One of the community's oldest families is the Maddoxes. Sherwood and America Margaret Maddox moved here from Kentucky in 1830. Their son Jacob became a prominent mule breeder and trader before the war and is perhaps the region's strongest claimant to the title "Father of the Missouri Mule Industry."

A woman of true grit, America Maddox reportedly bluffed a Federal patrol that had come to take her son Irvin from the cabin they shared. Armed with a broom and an axe, she closed up the house and brushed into the fireplace "homing

masses" intended to fire the house. Finally discouraged, the Federals retreated.

Louisa Morris Maddox, daughter-in-law of America Maddox, is likely the woman who nursed wounded in her home after the July 28, 1862, battle at Moore's Mill (now Calwood). A Confederate soldier's firsthand account said, "All night long, with a solitary tallow dip, suggestive of spectral shadows, did she pass and re-pass, giving water to the feverish and rendering what aid she could." He said that she and two young women claimed to be "Union," "but I think such kindness and gentleness could only come from sympathizers and that their statement was made from prudence."

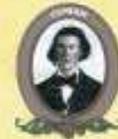
An examination with a metal detector in 2005 of the footprint of the previous church, between the current building and the cemetery, turned up a Civil War period "bitten bullet." Bullets were often used by wounded men in the absence of medication to "bite back" the "pain of battlefield surgeries — strongly suggesting that the old church may have been used as a makeshift field hospital.

Another notable burial here is Pvt. Elijah Peter Blankenship of Franklin County, Va. Having served in the brigade of Gen. Lewis Armistead during Bloody Pickens' Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, Private Blankenship surmounted the stone wall at Cemetery Ridge, miraculously surviving four or five wounds to relocate and raise a family. Until his death in 1913, this tough combat veteran was known to neighbors here as "Pleasant" Blankenship.



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Rev. John F. Cowan



Reverend Cowan became pastor of what was then simply Auxvasse Presbyterian Church in November 1861. Fleeing notice is displayed in the Bible as well as writing poetry. He established his flock for 52 years, including most of the war-breaking War Between the States. He was a professor for 20 years at Westminster College, which awarded him a doctorate in 1891. He died of a heart attack April 5, 1915, the morning after preaching his final Sunday service and taking a spring stroll that afternoon. The photo above shows Reverend Cowan in 1881, when he served at the Auxvasse Presbyterian Church.

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway

Continued

Meanwhile, Gaiter brought in 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and a section of the 3rd Indiana artillery battery along the west bank and down the road toward Cabernet Landing in what today's abandoned landowner undisturbed remains of the 3rd Iowa. Some Gaiter's troops were barely engaged. Hearing of the attack, Shiffin then continued Gaiter's steady base and the battle resumed.

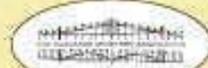
To reach the Moore's Mill battlefield, across the river you look to get here to the first intersection. Then left, cross Harrison 70 and continue almost straight to Highway 2. Continue north 7 miles after crossing 7.



In 1864 during General Sterling Price's expedition into Missouri, guardian of Capt. William T. (Bossy Bill) Anderson's head stone removed here on the Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway (see also the Missouri State Militia Cavalry Cemetery, October 14, 1864, burning railway depot at New Home and High Hill, and finally destroying the camp of Unionists.

See also Joseph A. Mann, *Wilderness in North Missouri's National Battlefield Co.* Washington, D.C.: 1995, pp. 129-135. *Missouri's Gallant Cavalry* (Missouri National Historical Cemetery No. 1000). 1994. "The John F. Cowan Club," *Moore's Dispatch*, April 9, 1913. Missouri Division United Chapters of the Confederate Association of the West of Missouri. *Daughters of the Confederacy*, *Moore's Dispatch*, October 1910. "The Auxvasse Militia Maddox," *Moore's Dispatch*, April 12, 1911.

Image Credit: Courtesy photo courtesy Charles D. Davis House.



Missouri's Civil War
Old Auxvasse Cemetery

[Left Panel]

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway

Crossing Auxvasse Creek and flanking Old Auxvasse Cemetery from the east is a rare unimproved portion of the Boone's Lick Trail. Part of what became known as the Old St. Charles Road, this was a major east-west thoroughfare during the Civil War for soldiers passing through north-central Missouri.

[Picture of large tombstone monument]

The Civil War Battle of Moore's Mill occurred on July 28, 1862, two miles due south of this place. Col. Odon Guitar with more than 200 cavalry from Jefferson City and Fulton tried to interdict an aggressive recruiting incursion by Confederate Col. Joseph C. Porter. Guitar just missed Porter's force of about 260 partisan cavalry camped at Brown's Spring 7 ½ miles west of here. The next day, after Porter's men passed here along Auxvasse Creek, Guitar rendezvoused nearby with about 500 troops under Lt. Col. William F. Shaffer. Now with 733 total troops, Guitar dispatched Shaffer past this place with elements of Merrill's Horse, the 10th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and Rice's Red Rovers – about 464 men – across the creek and southward to engage the enemy.

Story continued on right panel.

[Aerial photo with troop movements on it]

[Center Panel]

Old Auxvasse Presbyterian is one of the oldest congregations west of the Mississippi. But this hill on which the congregation first met in 1828 in a log church earlier hosted travelers along the Trail, some of whom likely were buried here before the first noted interments.

[Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

There are many Southern as well as Union veterans buried in Old Auxvasse Cemetery, in addition to period leaders of regional significance. When 24-year-old John F. Cowan took over the pastorate, the community had recently interred 21-year-old William Henderson. Accidentally shot and killed at Brown's Spring, the volunteer under Col. Jefferson F. Jones was the only fatality during the standoff between Jones' Southern volunteers and Union militia resulting in the October 1861 non-invasion compromise producing the fabled "Kingdom of Callaway." Also buried here is Alexander Weant, who built an iron-banded oak cannon intended to intimidate the would-be Federal invaders.

One of the community's oldest families is the Maddoxes. Sherwood and America Margaret Maddox moved here from Kentucky in 1830. Their son Jacob became a prominent mule breeder and trader before the war and is perhaps the region's strongest claimant to the title "Father of the Missouri Mule Industry."

A woman of true grit, America Maddox reportedly bluffed a Federal patrol that had come to take her son Irvin from the cabin they shared. Armed with a broom and an axe, she closed up the house and brushed into the fireplace "burning masses" intended to fire the house. Finally, discouraged, the Federals relented.

Louisa Morris Maddox, daughter-in-law of America Maddox, is likely the woman who nursed wounded in her home after the July 28, 1862, battle at Moore's Mill (now Calwood). A Confederate soldier's firsthand account said, "All night long, with the solitary tallow dip, suggestive of spectral shadows, did she pass and repass, giving water to the feverish and rendering what aid she could." He said that she and two young women claimed to be "Union," "but I think such kindness and gentleness could only come from sympathizers and that their statement was made from prudence."

An examination with a metal detector in 2005 of the footprint of the previous church, between the current building and the cemetery, turned up a Civil War period "bitten bullet." Bullets were often used by wounded men in the absence of medication to "bite back" the pain of battlefield surgeries – strongly suggesting that the old church may have been used as a makeshift field hospital.

Another notable burial here is Pvt. Elijah Peter Blankenship of Franklin County, Va. Having served in the brigade of Gen. Lewis Armistead during bloody Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, Private Blankenship surmounted the stone wall at Cemetery Ridge, miraculously surviving four or five wounds to relocate and raise a family. Until his death in 1913, this tough combat veteran was known to neighbors here as "Pleasant" Blankenship.

[Right Column]

[Man's picture in oval labeled "Cowan"]

Rev. John F. Cowan

Reverend Cowan became pastor of what was then simply Auxvasse Presbyterian Church in November 1861. Finding solace in studying the Bible as well as writing poetry, he shepherded his flock for 53 years, including most of the heartbreaking War Between the States. He was a professor for 23 years at Westminster College, which awarded him a doctorate in 1881. He died of a heart attack April 5, 1915, the morning after preaching his final Sunday service and taking a spring stroll that afternoon. The photo above shows Reverend Cowan in 1861, when he arrived at the Auxvasse Presbyterian Church.

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway
(continued)

Meanwhile, guitar brought his 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and a section of the 3rd Indiana artillery battery along the west bank and down the road toward Calwood. Lying in wait, Porter's dismounted cavalymen ambushed elements of the 3rd Iowa. Soon Guitar's troops were heavily engaged. Hearing of the attack, Shaffer then reinforced Guitar's smaller force and the battle intensified.

To reach the Moore's Mill battlefield, retrace the route you took to get here, to the first intersection. Turn left, cross Interstate 70 and continue driving south to Highway Z. Continue south .7 mile after crossing Z.

[Picture of Confederate tombstone for Elijah Blankenship]

In 1864, during General Sterling Price's expedition into Missouri, guerrillas of Capt. William T. ("Bloody Bill") Anderson's band passed eastward here on the Boone's Lick Trail. Anderson's men rode into Montgomery County on October 14, 1864, burning railway depots at New Florence and High Hill, and nearly destroying the town of Danville.

Sources: Joseph A. Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1909, pp.159-175, *History of Callaway County, Missouri*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884. "Dr. John F. Cowan Dead," *Missouri Telegraph*, April 9, 1915, Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, *Reminiscences of the Women of Missouri During the Sixties*, n.d. (repr. Morningside House, Dayton, Ohio, 1988), Mrs. America Martha Maddox (Mary Harrison Clagett), pp. 125-127.

Image Credits: Gravestone photo courtesy Charles D. (Don) Ernst.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Copyright © 2010 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc

[Logo: Old Auxvasse Cemetery Association]

Funded through a donation by the John Payne Harrison Family.



Old Auxvasse Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR



Rev. John W. Corwin

"Father and Son" Policy



When the American Civil War broke out in 1861, the cemetery was a peaceful place. The graves were scattered across the field, and the atmosphere was one of tranquility. However, the war soon brought a dark shadow over the cemetery. The "Father and Son" policy, which allowed a man to fight for either side of the war, led to a tragic scene where fathers and sons fought each other. This policy was a source of deep sorrow for many families in the community.



The cemetery was a peaceful place until the war. The graves were scattered across the field, and the atmosphere was one of tranquility. However, the war soon brought a dark shadow over the cemetery. The "Father and Son" policy, which allowed a man to fight for either side of the war, led to a tragic scene where fathers and sons fought each other. This policy was a source of deep sorrow for many families in the community.



Gravestones and Burial Customs

The gravestones in the cemetery are a testament to the lives of those who lived and died here. Each stone tells a story of a person's life, from their birth to their death. The burial customs of the time were different from those of today, and the cemetery provides a window into the past.



The gravestones in the cemetery are a testament to the lives of those who lived and died here. Each stone tells a story of a person's life, from their birth to their death. The burial customs of the time were different from those of today, and the cemetery provides a window into the past.



Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway



Viewing Auxvasse Creek and Banking Old Auxvasse Cemetery from the site is a rare view of the gateway to the Boone's Lick Trail. Part of what became known as the Old St. Charles Road, this was a major east-west thoroughfare during the Civil War for soldiers passing through north-central Missouri.

The Civil War Battle of Moore's Mill occurred on July 28, 1862, two miles due south of this place. Col. Odus Guitar with more than 200 cavalry from Jefferson City and Fulton tried to intercept an aggressive retreating invasion by Confederate Col. Joseph C. Porter. Guitar was missed Porter's force of about 260 prison cavalry camped at Brown's Spring 7-1/2 miles west of here. The next day, after Porter's men passed here along Auxvasse Creek, Guitar rendezvoused nearby with about 500 troops under Lt. Col. William F. Shaffer. Now with 733 total troops, Guitar dispatched Shaffer past this place with elements of Merrill's Horse, the 10th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and Rice's Rec. Riders — about 464 men — across the creek and southward to engage the enemy.

Story continued on right page.



Map courtesy, July 28, 1862

Old Auxvasse Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Old Auxvasse Presbyterian is one of the oldest congregations west of the Mississippi. But this hill on which the congregation first met in 1828 in a log church earlier hosted travelers along the Trail, some of whom likely were buried here before the first noted interments.

There are many Southern as well as Union veterans buried in Old Auxvasse Cemetery, in addition to period leaders of regional significance. When 24-year-old John F. Cowan took over the pastorate, the community had recently interred 21-year-old William Henderson. Accidentally shot and killed at Brown's Spring, the volunteer under Cpl. Jefferson F. Jones was the only fatality during the standoff between Jones' Southern volunteers and Union militia resulting in the October 1861 non-invasion compromise procuring the fabled "Kingdom of Callaway." Also buried here is Alexander Weant, who built an iron-banded oak cannon intended to intimidate the would-be Federal invaders.

One of the community's oldest families is the Maddoxes. Sherwood and America Margaret Maddox moved here from Kentucky in 1830. Their son Jacob became a prominent mule breeder and trader before the war and is perhaps the region's strongest claimant to the title "Father of the Missouri Mule Industry."

A woman of true grit, America Maddox reportedly bluffed a Federal patrol that had come to take her son Irvin from the cabin they shared. Armed with a broom and an axe, she closed up the house and brushed into the fireplace "burning

masses" intended to fire the house. Finally, discouraged, the Federals relented.

Louisa Morris Maddox, daughter-in-law of America Maddox, is likely the woman who nursed wounded in her home after the July 28, 1862, battle at Moore's Mill (now Cabwood). A Confederate

Soldier's firsthand account said: "All night long, with a solitary tallow dip, suggestive of spectral shadows did she pass and repass, giving water to the feverish and rendering what aid she could." He said that she and two young women claimed to be "Union," "but I think such kindness and gentleness could only come from sympathizers and that their statement was made from prudence."

An examination with a metal detector in 2005 of the footprint of the previous church, between the current building and the cemetery, turned up a Civil War period "bitten bullet." Bullets were often used by wounded men in the absence of medication to "bite back" the pain of battlefield surgeries — strongly suggesting that the old church may have been used as a makeshift field hospital.

Another notable burial here is Pvt. Elijah Peter Blankenship of Franklin County, Va. Having served in the brigade of Gen. Lewis Armistead during bloody Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, Private Blankenship surmounted the stone wall at Cemetery Ridge, miraculously surviving four or five wounds to relocate and raise a family. Until his death in 1913, this tough combat veteran was known to neighbors here as "Pleasant" Blankenship.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org



Copyright © 2010 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Funded through a donation by the John Payne Harrison Family.

Rev. John F. Cowan



Reverend Cowan became pastor of what was then simply Auxvasse Presbyterian Church in November 1861. Finding solace in studying the Bible as well as writing poetry, he shepherd his flock for 53 years, including most of the heartbreaking War Between the States. He was a professor for 23 years at Westminster College, which awarded him a doctorate in 1881. He died of a heart attack April 5, 1915, the morning after preaching his final Sunday service and taking a going stroll that afternoon. The photo above shows Reverend Cowan in 1861, when he arrived at the Auxvasse Presbyterian Church.

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway

continues

Meanwhile, Guitar brought his 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and a section of the 3rd Indiana artillery battery along the west bank and down the road toward Cabwood. Lying in wait, Porter's dismounted aviators ambushed elements of the 3rd Iowa. Soon Guitar's troops were heavily engaged. Hearing of the attack, Shaffer then reinforced Guitar's smaller force and the battle intensified.

To reach the Moore's Mill battlefield, retrace the route you took to get here, to the first intersection. Turn left, cross Interstate 70 and continue driving south to Highway Z. Continue south 7 mile after crossing Z.



In 1864, during General Sterling Price's expedition into Missouri, guerrillas of Capt. William T. ("Bloody Bill") Anderson's band passed eastward here on the Boone's Lick Trail. Anderson's men rode into Morningstar County on October 14, 1864, burning railway depots at New Florence and High Hill, and nearly destroying the town of Danville.

Source: Joseph A. Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1909, pp.159-175. *History of Callaway County, Missouri*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884.

"Dr. John F. Cowan Dead," *Missouri Telegraph*, April 9, 1915. *Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Reminiscences of the Women of Missouri During the States*, n.d. (repr. Morningside House, Dayton, Ohio, 1988), "Mrs. America Martha Maddox" (May Harrison Clager), pp. 125-127.

Image Credits: Gravestone photos courtesy Charles D. (Don) Erns.

Old Auxvasse C

Missouri's

CIVIL W

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway



Crossing Auxvasse Creek and flanking Old Auxvasse Cemetery from the east is a rare unimproved portion of the Boone's Lick Trail. Part of what became known as the Old St. Charles Road, this was a major east-west thoroughfare during the Civil War for soldiers passing through north-central Missouri.

The Civil War Battle of Moore's Mill occurred on July 28, 1862, two miles due south of this place. Col. Odon Guitar with more than 200 cavalry from Jefferson City and Fulton tried to interdict an aggressive recruiting incursion by Confederate Col. Joseph C. Porter. Guitar just missed Porter's force of about 260 partisan cavalry camped at Brown's Spring 7 1/2 miles west of here. The next day, after Porter's men passed here along Auxvasse Creek, Guitar rendezvoused nearby with about 500 troops under Lt. Col. William F. Shaffer. Now with 733 total troops, Guitar dispatched Shaffer past this place with elements of Merrill's Horse, the 10th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and Rice's Red Rovers — about 464 men — across the creek and southward to engage the enemy.

Story continued on right panel.



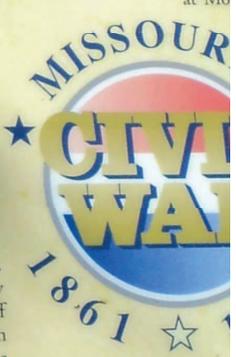
Troop movements, July 28, 1862

Old Auxvasse Presbyterian is one of the oldest congregations west of the Mississippi. But this hill on which the congregation first met in 1828 in a log church earlier hosted travelers along the Trail, some of whom likely were buried here before the first noted interments.

There are many Southern as well as Union veterans buried in Old Auxvasse Cemetery, in addition to period leaders of regional significance. When 24-year-old John F. Cowan took over the pastorate, the community had recently interred 21-year-old William Henderson. Accidentally shot and killed at Brown's Spring, the volunteer under Col. Jefferson F. Jones was the only fatality during the standoff between Jones' Southern volunteers and Union militia resulting in the October 1861 non-invasion compromise producing the fabled "Kingdom of Callaway." Also buried here is Alexander Weant, who built an iron-banded oak cannon intended to intimidate the would-be Federal invaders.

One of the community's oldest families is the Maddoxes. Sherwood and America Margaret Maddox moved here from Kentucky in 1830. Their son Jacob became a prominent mule breeder and trader before the war and is perhaps the region's strongest claimant to the title "Father of the Missouri Mule Industry."

A woman of true grit, America Maddox reportedly bluffed a Federal patrol that had come to take her son Irvin from the cabin they shared. Armed with a broom and an axe, she closed up the house and brushed into the fireplace "burning



Learn more at www.





Old Auxvasse Cemetery

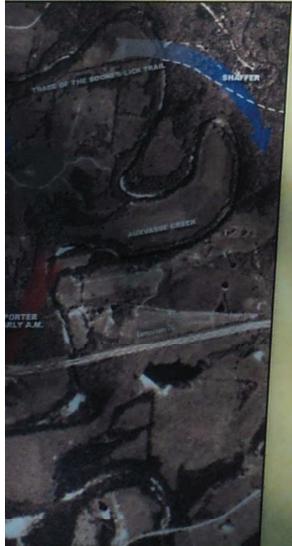
Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Soldiers' Pathway

Crossing Auxvasse Creek and flanking Old Auxvasse Cemetery from the east is a rare unimproved portion of the Boone's Lick Trail. Part of what became known as the Old Sr. Charles Road, this was a major east-west thoroughfare during the Civil War for soldiers passing through north-central Missouri.

The Civil War Battle of Moore's Mill occurred on July 28, 1862, two miles down Guitar with more than 200 cavalry from tried to interdict an aggressive recruiting Col. Joseph C. Porter. Guitar just missed partisan cavalry camped at Brown's Spring the next day, after Porter's men passed here far rendezvoused nearby with about 500 m F. Shaffer. Now with 733 total troops, east this place with elements of Merrill's Militia Cavalry and Rice's Red Rovers the creek and southward to engage the



Old Auxvasse Presbyterian is one of the oldest congregations west of the Mississippi. But this hill on which the congregation first met in 1828 in a log church earlier hosted travelers along the Trail, some of whom likely were buried here before the first noted interments.

There are many Southern as well as Union veterans buried in Old Auxvasse Cemetery, in addition to period leaders of regional significance. When 24-year-old John F. Cowan took over the pastorate, the community had recently interred 21-year-old William Henderson. Accidentally shot and killed at Brown's Spring, the volunteer under Col. Jefferson F. Jones was the only fatality during the standoff between Jones' Southern volunteers and Union militia resulting in the October 1861 non-invasion compromise producing the fabled "Kingdom of Callaway." Also buried here is Alexander Weant, who built an iron-banded oak cannon intended to intimidate the would-be Federal invaders.

One of the community's oldest families is the Maddoxes. Sherwood and America Margaret Maddox moved here from Kentucky in 1830. Their son Jacob became a prominent mule breeder and trader before the war and is perhaps the region's strongest claimant to the title "Father of the Missouri Mule Industry."

A woman of true grit, America Maddox reportedly bluffed a Federal patrol that had come to take her son Irvin from the cabin they shared. Armed with a broom and an axe, she closed up the house and brushed into the fireplace "burning

masses" intended to fire the house. Finally, discouraged, the Federals relented.

Louisa Morris Maddox, daughter-in-law of America Maddox, is likely the woman who nursed wounded in her home after the July 28, 1862, battle at Moore's Mill (now Calwood). A Confederate soldier's firsthand account said, "All night long, with a solitary tallow dip, suggestive of spectral shadows, did she pass and repass, giving water to the feverish and rendering what aid she could." He said that she and two young women claimed to be "Union," "but I think such kindness and gentleness could only come from sympathizers and that their statement was made from prudence."

An examination with a metal detector in 2005 of the footprint of the previous church, between the current building and the cemetery, turned up a Civil War period "bitten bullet." Bullets were often used by wounded men in the absence of medication to "bite back" the pain of battlefield surgeries — strongly suggesting that the old church may have been used as a makeshift field hospital.

Another notable burial here is Pvt. Elijah Peter Blankenship of Franklin County, Va. Having served in the brigade of Gen. Lewis Armistead during bloody Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, Private Blankenship surmounted the stone wall at Cemetery Ridge, miraculously surviving four or five wounds to relocate and raise a family. Until his death in 1913, this tough combat veteran was known to neighbors here as "Pleasant" Blankenship.

Rev. John F. Cowan



Reverend Cowan became then simply Auxvasse F November 1861. Finding Bible as well as writing his flock for 53 years heartbreaking War Bett a professor for 23 years

which awarded him a doctorate in 1881. He d 5, 1915, the morning after preaching his final a spring stroll that afternoon. The photo above in 1861, when he arrived at the Auxvasse Pr

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway (continued)

Meanwhile, Guitar brought his 9th Miss detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and artillery battery along the west bank and d Lying in wait, Porter's dismounted cav of the 3rd Iowa. Soon Guitar's troops v of the attack, Shaffer then reinforced t battle intensified.

To reach the Moore's Mill battlefield, t here, to the first intersection. Turn left driving sout .7 mile after



In 1864, expedition William T passed ea Trail. An County o depots at nearly d

Sources: Joseph A. Mudd, *With Port Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 19 County, Missouri*, National Historical "Dr. John F. Cowan Dead," *Missouri United Daughters of the Confederac During the Sixties*, n.d. (repr. *Momir America Martha Maddox*) (Mary H

Image Credits: Gravestone photo

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org



Auxvasse Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

of the pi. But met in along d here masses" intended to fire the house. Finally, discouraged, the Federals relented.

Louisa Morris Maddox, daughter-in-law of America Maddox, is likely the woman who nursed wounded in her home after the July 28, 1862, battle at Moore's Mill (now Calwood). A Confederate,

soldier's firsthand account said, "All night long, with a solitary tallow dip, suggestive of spectral shadows, did she pass and re-pass, giving water to the feverish and rendering what aid she could." He said that she and two young women claimed to be "Union," "but I think such kindness and gentleness could only come from sympathizers and that their statement was made from prudence."

An examination with a metal detector in 2005 of the footprint of the previous church, between the current building and the cemetery, turned up a Civil War period "bitten bullet." Bullets were often used by wounded men in the absence of medication to "bite back" the pain of battlefield surgeries — strongly suggesting that the old church may have been used as a makeshift field hospital.

Another notable burial here is Pvt. Elijah Peter Blankenship of Franklin County, Va. Having served in the brigade of Gen. Lewis Armistead during bloody Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, Private Blankenship surmounted the stone wall at Cemetery Ridge, miraculously surviving four or five wounds to relocate and raise a family. Until his death in 1913, this tough combat veteran was known to neighbors here as "Pleasant" Blankenship.

www.mocivilwar.org



Funded through a donation by the John Payne Harrison Family.

Rev. John F. Cowan



Reverend Cowan became pastor of what was then simply Auxvasse Presbyterian Church in November 1861. Finding solace in studying the Bible as well as writing poetry, he shepherded his flock for 53 years, including most of the heartbreaking War Between the States. He was a professor for 23 years at Westminster College, which awarded him a doctorate in 1881. He died of a heart attack April 5, 1915, the morning after preaching his final Sunday service and taking a spring stroll that afternoon. The photo above shows Reverend Cowan in 1861, when he arrived at the Auxvasse Presbyterian Church.

Settlers' and Soldiers' Pathway

(continued)

Meanwhile, Guitar brought his 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry and a section of the 3rd Indiana artillery battery along the west bank and down the road toward Calwood. Lying in wait, Porter's dismounted cavalrymen ambushed elements of the 3rd Iowa. Soon Guitar's troops were heavily engaged. Hearing of the attack, Shaffer then reinforced Guitar's smaller force and the battle intensified.

To reach the Moore's Mill battlefield, retrace the route you took to get here, to the first intersection. Turn left, cross Interstate 70 and continue driving south to Highway Z. Continue south .7 mile after crossing Z.



In 1864, during General Sterling Price's expedition into Missouri, guerrillas of Capt. William T. ("Bloody Bill") Anderson's band passed eastward here on the Boone's Lick Trail. Anderson's men rode into Montgomery County on October 14, 1864, burning railway depots at New Florence and High Hill, and nearly destroying the town of Danville.

Sources: Joseph A. Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1909, pp.159-175. *History of Callaway County, Missouri*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884.

"Dr. John F. Cowan Dead," *Missouri Telegraph*, April 9, 1915. Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, *Reminiscences of the Women of Missouri During the Sixties*, n.d. (repr. Morningside House, Dayton, Ohio, 1988), "Mrs. America Martha Maddox" (Mary Harrison Clagett), pp. 125-127.

Image Credits: Gravestone photos courtesy Charles D. (Don) Ernst.