

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 Ray Liddle Family

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 xx 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 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

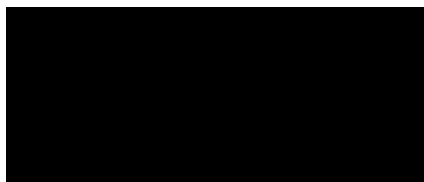
Date of On-site Survey 08/24/2013

Walt Busch



US Grant 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to



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

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Photos in North Missouri

The battle of Moore's Mill was a significant engagement in the early stages of the Civil War in Missouri. It was fought on September 15, 1861, near the town of Moore's Mill, in the northern part of the state. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces.

The battle was fought on a narrow ridge overlooking the town of Moore's Mill. The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, were defeated by the Confederate forces, led by General Sterling Price.

The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces. The Union forces were defeated, but they were able to retreat in good order. The Confederate forces were unable to capture Moore's Mill.



This is a historical map of the Moore's Mill area, showing the location of the battle and the surrounding terrain. The map is oriented vertically and shows a narrow ridge with arrows indicating the direction of the battle.

With more than 200 troops from the 1st Missouri Cavalry, the Union forces were defeated by the Confederate forces, led by General Sterling Price. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces.

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The July 26, 1862, Battle of Moore's Mill opened the way for the Union to occupy the town of Moore's Mill. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces.

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Photos in North Missouri

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This is a photograph of a landscape, possibly a battlefield or a rural area, with trees and a path.

The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces. The Union forces were defeated, but they were able to retreat in good order. The Confederate forces were unable to capture Moore's Mill.

Learn more at missouricivilwar.org
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Made possible by a grant from the Ray Liddle family

The Battle

CIV

The July 20, 1862, Battle of Middleport, Missouri, was a tactical success for the Confederacy, but a strategic failure. The Confederates captured the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

By July 20, 1862, the Confederates had captured Middleport, Missouri. The Union forces were able to retreat and regroup. The Confederates were able to capture the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

With about 200 men, the Confederates were able to capture Middleport, Missouri. The Union forces were able to retreat and regroup. The Confederates were able to capture the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

Memorial Cemetery is located in Middleport, Missouri. It is a small cemetery with a few graves. The Confederates were able to capture the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

The two cemeteries being a...
The two cemeteries being a...
The two cemeteries being a...

Battle in World War

In 1918, the Confederates captured Middleport, Missouri. The Union forces were able to retreat and regroup. The Confederates were able to capture the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

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Figure 4. The Battle of Middleport, Missouri, 1862. The map shows the positions of the Confederates and the Union forces during the battle. The Confederates were able to capture the town, but the Union forces were able to retreat and regroup.

Learn more at mohrhistory.org

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The Battle of Moore's Mill

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Missouri

Moore's Mill was a small town in Missouri...

guerrillas which were active in the area...

Company on foot...

200 men...

25 of the...

ryland

The July 28, 1862, Battle of Moore's Mill opened about one-eighth mile south along the Moore's Mill-Gallmuth Mill road, near today's State Road JJ. This area then was heavily timbered.

Lying in ambush east of the road were about 260 dismounted Confederate cavalry under Colonel Joseph C. Porter, after riding from Brown's Spring pursued by Union troops under Colonel Oden Guitar.

With more than 200 troops from his own 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry from Jefferson City and a detachment of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry from Fulton, Guitar had rendezvoused about two miles north with around 500 cavalry from Boone County under Lt. Col. William Shaffer. Guitar sent Shaffer past Old Axtavine Church, across and south down Axtavine Creek with elements of the 10th MSM Cavalry and Rice's Red Rovera.

Meanwhile, Guitar's 269 men — including a section of the 3rd Indiana artillery battery — rode south and west of the creek toward Moore's Mill (Calwood). Two dozen Iowa cavalrymen spurred ahead, shocked by gunfire from their left (east) flank by Porter's men. The troopers scrambled backward, but Guitar belted, "Bring on them cannon!" which shortly arrived with his other troops. Guitar deployed soldiers afoot on both sides of the road, forming for attack, returning fire, stricken and reeling from further volleys, until all his men were up.

The two commands being equal in size, Porter ad-

joined his line to face Guitar's; the rest of the battle occurred perpendicular to the road, i.e. east-west. One Union cannon was unlimbered and deployed in the narrow road, the other west in the woods facing Cobb's guerrillas trying to outflank Guitar's right.

Guitar ordered an attack that was repulsed; Porter counterattacked, the "rebel yell" stirring along his line. The Rebels drove the Yankees about 100 yards and, under withering fire, captured the cannon. (Guitar's report does not mention this but the killing of four cannoners seems to confirm it.)

Guitar rallied his men and counter-charged but Porter held; charges and counter charges resulted in no major change until Shaffer's men arrived to reinforce Guitar. Porter withdrew his men halfway to his original position.

With forces now 3:1 in favor of the Federals, the battle shifted into a long, destructive phase with the Confederates suffering heavily. Guitar deepened his ranks, placing a company in reserve. Within two hours, his lines almost overlapped Porter's flanks just as Rebel ammunition became depleted.

Porter ordered a withdrawal, done in good order except for Capt. Sylvester Penny's and Capt. James W. Porter's companies, stranded awaiting orders. Finally they too retreated, taking losses, including mortally wounded Penny.

Hot, exhausted, the Federals did not pursue. The Rebels lost up to 50 killed and 100 wounded. Guitar reported his casualties at 13 killed, 55 wounded.



Col. James Porter (1800) captain of a company at Lexington, MS. He was mortally wounded at Ark. E. Col. Oden Guitar (1820) Major in Cavalry at Moore's Mill. Guitar's State Militia officers gathered at his country home and wa...

Porter's (Carroll) and fellow guerrillas (Cobb's, Palmer's)...



Earl A. Moore's Mill...

...ing Co... A Blog... "Missouri"



e's Mill

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Col. Joseph Crisman Porter (no known image): Born in Kentucky, Porter (1819-1863) was a Lewis County father and farmer when he became captain of a company of the pro-Southern Missouri State Guard. Wounded at Lexington, Mo., he then was colonel commanding the 2nd Division MSG. He resigned March 18, 1862, to rejoin the Confederacy. He was mortally wounded in action at Mansville Jan. 11, 1863, dying near Batesville, Ark., Feb. 18.

Col. Olin Guitar: Also born in Kentucky, Guitar (1825-1907) attended the University of Missouri and was a state legislator and Boone County attorney before the war. As a colonel, in 1862 Guitar organized the 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry Regiment, who became effective guerrilla fighters. He was promoted to brigadier general but in August 1864 resigned his commission. After the war he continued in the law and was a University trustee.



Porter in North Missouri

(Continued)

and Guitar to face Governor Andrew Reeder. McNeil asserted his presence had previously sought the Union and visited with its army. Confederate signed ordinances, including naming McNeil "The Doctor of Palmyra", hands have long referred to the event as the Palmyra Massacre.



Earl J. MacNeil's version of the Battle of Moore's Mill, Kingston of Callaway Historical Society Museum, Fulton. At left is Capt. Alvin Cobb, who wrote a book on an injured trooper. (Photo by CD-Erast)

Source: Joseph S. Midd, *War Power in North Missouri* (National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1955), pp. 155-157 (includes Guitar's report); Richard S. Brumbyer, *Grey Ghosts of the Confederacy: Units of Missouri Men*, 1958, 1986, 81-82; Bruce S. Albertine, *Confederate Colonel: A Biographical Register* (Chowchewick, 2008), 310-11; Lisa Hoffmann Wolf, "Olin Guitar," *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, ed. Christopher et al. (Missouri, 1999), 357-8.

Made possible by a grant from the Ray Liddle family

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



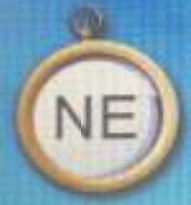
Mo-Jj

Fulton, MO 65251



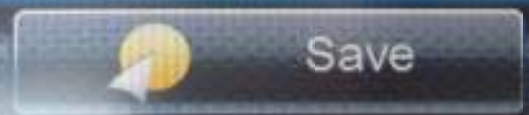
↑ 0.63 mi Mo-Z

↓ 0.63 mi CR-136/CR-122



Latitude N 38.91171°

Longitude W 91.84981°



Magellan RoadMate

Missouri's Civil War

The Battle of Moore's Mill

Porter in North Missouri

By spring 1862, most Confederate regulars were out of Missouri, now occupied by Union forces bent on controlling guerrillas. Former Missouri State Guard officer Joseph C. Porter came to Northeast Missouri to recruit and train cavalry and lead them back to Confederate lines.

Union troops followed a no-quarter policy in dealing with guerrillas, which was how they regarded Porter's men. Porter fought numerous battles and skirmishes, enlisting up to 2,000 men; few successfully made it south.

Porter first captured and paroled Union militia in Marion County on June 17. On July 13, 200 of his recruits captured arms and clothing in Memphis. Some undisciplined men looted stores, and a Union man was kidnapped and believed hanged. Savage fights followed at Vassar Hill, Florida and Santa Fe. Union General John M. Schofield ordered out citizens as militia, and his increasingly harsh measures motivated foraging by militia, driving many recruits to Porter.

With about 260 men, Porter wanted to reach the Missouri River, but was defeated here by Col. Odon Guitar's 733-man force. With a small core, Porter moved northward, recruiting and fighting at Newark before, on August 16, Brig. Gen. John McNeil confronted Porter's perhaps one thousand recruits at Kirksville with five hundred well-trained troops and six cannon. McNeil crushed and scattered Porter's command. About three hundred crossed the river at Portland (Callaway County) October 16 on a commandeered steamboat.

McNeil ordered 25 of Porter's men executed at Kirksville and Macon; he said they had fought before, been captured, and violated Union loyalty oaths. Similarly, he executed ten men at Palmyra October 18 in retaliation for Porter's men's capture of

Continued on right panel

[Map insert labeled: *From A Tour Guide to Missouri's Civil War: Friend and Foe Alike (Monograph Publishing, Eureka, Mo., 2010) with permission of the author.*]

[Center]

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

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[Biographies Inserted]

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Porter in North Missouri

(Continued)

And failure to free Unionist civilian Andrew Allsman. McNeil asserted his prisoners had previously fought the Union and violated oaths after parole. Confederates argued otherwise, indelibly tagging McNeil "The Butcher of Palmyra"; locals have long referred to the event as the Palmyra Massacre.

[Color Photo of Miniatures labeled: *Earl J. Mercille's diorama of the Battle of Moore's Mill, Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society Museum, Fulton. At left is Capt. Alvin Cobb, who wore a hook on an injured forearm. (Photo by C.D. Ernst)*]

Sources: Joseph A. Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri* (National Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1909) pp. 159-197 (includes Guitar's report); Richard S. Brownlee, *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy* (Univ. of Missouri Press, 1958, 1986), 81-91; Bruce S. Allardice, *Confederate Colonels: A Biographical Register* (Missouri, 2008(m, 310-11; Lisa Hefferman Weil, "Odon Guitar," *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, ed. Christensen et al. (Missouri, 1999), 357-8

Learn more at mocivilwar.org

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[Grey Ghost Trail Logo]

Made possible by a grant from the Ray Liddle family