

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 & Callaway Co Alumni, Westminster Co

Original Dedication Date 2011 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 NW Corner Westminster Ave & W 5th N38.84782 W91.95421
 City/Village Fulton 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)...

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

War Comes to Westminster College

Fight at Croston Run

The old Croston farmstead (red, southwest of here) was the site of a bloody battle July 17, 1861, that was the first significant Civil War combat in Callaway County. Union companies (blue) and 100 members of U.S. Revenue Corps Infantry (orange) fought against 100 Callaway County militia.



Union Colonel John McNeil entered the county from Jefferson City to transfer some war passage through the county's major railroad and Missouri State Guard leader Benjamin General Thomas H. Hunt — the state militia leader commanding General Thomas ("Old Tom") Hunt.

Traveling north on the Old Jefferson City Road, the Missouri camped overnight north of New Hazards farm being reinforced at Middle River by local Southern sympathizers and a contingent of Union troops. The Southerners lit and ran against the Callaway militia resulting in a battle at the Croston farm, from which they escaped with a substantial gain of Union large arms and then were ordered to leave. U.S. House Guards were wounded, three mortally. A Union Southern sympathizer, George Nichols, was killed and several others wounded.

Afterward the House Guards several Union, its first companies by Union troops. "Overcome Run" was published in a Union station, but Southern sympathizers were successful in keeping McNeil's name from being published. Reports of the fight passed through being hindered at the Union's home base in Jefferson City. The Union's first battle is now at S. 30 and N. 2nd Street.

Learn more at www.mocivildwar.org

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

"The Columns" atop this hill are the structural remains of Westminster College's original academic building, Westminster Hall, destroyed by fire in 1999. Founded in 1851, Westminster was one of the few Missouri colleges to function in some fashion throughout the Civil War.

Anticipating an invasion by Federal troops, at the outset of the war in May 1861 the Missouri legislature reconfigured the militia as the Missouri State Guard. Almost immediately eight companies enrolled volunteers from strongly pro-Southern Callaway County.

The first company was the Callaway Guards, pledged to help protect Jefferson City. Two graduating seniors, Daniel H. McIntyre and Joseph S. Laurie, were elected captain commanding and commissary sergeant respectively. A month before commencement, the young men reportedly had completed course work and oral exams and were writing their graduation speeches.

According to lore, as they were lunching in old Westminster Hall above, word came that the Guards were missing. Sympathetic college historian Charles F. Lamkin reported, "Without closing their books or finishing their lunch these two chivalrous young men hurried from the college and took away to war." They never returned, tasting their first combat at the Battle of Carthage, Missouri, July 5.

By late June's commencement, secessionist Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and the legislature had fled the state capital pursued

by Federal troops. Missouri was in turmoil. Meanwhile the faculty criticized the two absent seniors eligible to receive their degrees. The commencement audience was divided in sentiments, however, and Unionists among them bristled when President Samuel S. Laws conferred the last two of nine diplomas "in absentia."

In Latin he announced what translates as "These two diplomas are conferred on Lieutenant [sic] Joseph Scott Laurie and Captain Daniel H. McIntyre, absent in the field crowded with arms." This act and these words were responsible in part for landing President Laws in St. Louis' Grant Street Prison as a presumed Southern sympathizer. He spent two months in Federal confinement and then was exiled to Europe for much of the war.

The war later affected Westminster in various other ways. Faculty and enrollment were both drastically reduced. As Fulton was occupied by Union troops, there was tension between the soldiers and generally pro-Southern college and some; there was sporadic militia and guerrilla violence and even the July 28, 1862, battle of Moore's Mill seven miles northeast of Fulton.

In fall 1863, Rev. J.W. Wallace became professor of English, the fifth faculty member. The Wallace family had fled its home at Independence as a result of Union General Thomas R. Ewing's notorious Order No. 11 sweeping about all civilians from the counties south of Kansas City; these people were presumed to be aiding and abetting guerrilla-like Colonel William C. Quantrell.



Daniel H. McIntyre (1838-1910) was born in Callaway and raised in Austin County. He was a senior at Westminster College when in 1859-1861 he was elected captain of the Callaway Guards. Young McIntyre was seriously wounded at the battle while leading the troops at the Battle of Williams Creek, August 10, 1861.



Captured by Federal cavalry, he was held in Union prison camps for two months until his exchange and release. He then (as a captain) Co. E, Williams' Regiment Missouri Cavalry, USA, until his death in the war.

A failed doctor, after the war he worked and practiced law, served as a state representative and senator, and was elected Missouri's attorney general (serving from 1891-1895). During his term he served Missouri and then Italy (1896-1898) as a result of his service to the world. He returned to Missouri, Missouri, Missouri.

From Slave to Soldier

South of Westminster is a neighborhood known as African American town, a name that is a reminder of the late George Washington Carver school (1917). The area has always had strong ties to freedom (descendants of 133 captives, Callaway slave historian Wood County, but identified as being in right possession of U.S. Colored Troops from Missouri. While other historical documents mentioned until 1865, those who remained by the Union from November 1863 were freed. "Local" owners were compensated as they drew arms. "Local" slaveholders were not.

Many of these soldiers served the Union cause with distinction. Callaway men with the 38th U.S. Colored Troops fought at the Battle of Nashville (December 1867) when 15 were killed or severely wounded in combat. 234 (the majority Black Union soldiers, 25 died of disease, especially cholera, and four died of unexpected causes — an amazing 17 percent combat death rate) fighting for emancipation of people in the hundreds of thousands.



Source: William F. Parish, Westminster College. *An Informal History 1851-1899* (Call. ed., 2000). Mark R. Douglas, "Overcome Run: A Subject of Love," *Call. Tribune*, May 2, 2005. Neal A. Green, *Free State in Indian* (1959).



Missouri's Civil War War Comes to Westminster College

[Left Panel]

Fight at Overton Run

The old Overton farm about 2 mi. southwest of here saw the final action in a running fight, July 17, 1861, that was the first significant Civil War combat in Callaway County. Seven companies (about 550 men) of U.S. Reserve Corps infantry (German Home Guards from St. Louis) under Colonel John McNeil entered the county from Jefferson City to interdict east-west passage through the county's northern timberland of Missouri State Guard cavalry under Brigadier-General Thomas B. Harris -- the same brigade briefly mustering Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain").

[color map of combat between McNeil and Harris]

Traveling north on the Old Jefferson City Road, the Unionists camped overnight north of New Bloomfield before being ambushed at Middle River by local Southern sympathizers and a contingent of Harris' force. The Southerners hit and ran against the Unionists until reaching a defile at the Overton farm, from which they attacked with a substantial part of Harris' large force and then were routed. At least 15 Home guards were wounded, three mortally. A Fulton Southern sympathizer, George Nichols, was killed and several others wounded.

Afterward the Home Guards entered Fulton, its first occupation by Union troops. "Overton's Run" was publicized as a Union victory, but Southern attackers were successful in keeping McNeil's force from stopping Harris' cavalry. Reportedly, spent bullets from the fight passed through hanging laundry at the Robnett-Payne house northwest of Westminster; the restored home is now at E. 5th and N. Bluff Streets.

[Center Panel]

"The Columns" atop this hill are the venerated remains of Westminster College's original academic building, Westminster Hall, destroyed by fire in 1909. Founded in 1851, Westminster was one of the few Missouri colleges to function in some fashion throughout the Civil War.

Anticipating an invasion by Federal troops, at the outset of the war in May 1861 the Missouri legislature reconfigured the militia as the Missouri State Guard. Almost immediately eight companies enrolled volunteers from strongly pro-Southern Callaway County.

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

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By late-June’s commencement, secessionist Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and the legislature had fled the state capitol pursued by Federal troops. Missouri was in turmoil. Meanwhile the faculty certified the two absent seniors eligible to receive their degrees. The commencement audience was divided in sentiments, however, and Unionists among them bristled when President Samuel S. Laws conferred the last two of nine diplomas “in absentia.”

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The war later affected Westminster in various other ways. Faculty and enrollment were both drastically reduced. As Fulton was occupied by Union troops, there was tension between the soldiers and generally pro-Southern college and town; there was sporadic militia and guerrilla violence and even the July 28, 1862, battle of Moore’s Mill seven miles northeast of Fulton.

In fall 1863, Rev. J.W. Wallace became professor of English, the fifth faculty member. The Wallace family had fled its home at Independence as a result of Union General Thomas R. Ewing’s notorious Order No. 11 sweeping almost all civilians from the counties south of Kansas City; these people were presumed to be aiding and abetting guerrillas like Colonel William C. Quantrill.

[Right Panel]

[Picture of Daniel H. McIntyre]

Daniel H. McIntyre (1833-1910) was born in Callaway and raised in Audrain County. He was a senior at Westminster College when in spring 1861 he was elected captain of the Callaway Guards. Young McIntyre was seriously wounded in the jaw while leading his troops at the Battle of Wilson’s Creek, August 10, 1861.

Captured by Federal cavalry, he was interned in Union prison camps for nine months until his exchange and release. He then commanded Co. C, Williams' Regiment Missouri Cavalry, CSA, until the end of the war.

A brilliant student, after the war he read and practiced law, served as a state representative and senator, and was elected Missouri's attorney general (see photo) from 1881-1885. During his final decade, he suffered blindness and then likely dementia as a result of his severe battle wound. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Mexico, Mo.

From Slave to Soldier

North of Westminster is a neighborhood historically African-American since the war, site (for example) of the landmark George Washington Carver School (1937). The area has always had among its residents descendants of 133 former Callaway slaves historian Noel Crowson has identified as serving in eight regiments of U.S. Colored Troops from Missouri. While other Missouri slaves were not emancipated until 1865, these who enrolled for the Union from November 1863 were freed. "Loyal" owners were compensated for their slaves' service; "disloyal" slaveholders were not.

Many of these soldiers served the Union cause with distinction. Callaway men with the 18th U.S. Colored Troops fought at the Battle of Nashville (illustration); at least 13 were killed or mortally wounded in combat. Of the remaining black Union soldiers, 29 died of disease, especially cholera, and four died of unreported causes – an astounding 35 percent total death rate. Fighting for emancipation, all gave the last full measure of devotion.

[color graphic of battle scene labeled "Kurz & Allison, Battle of Nashville"]

Sources: William E. Parrish, *Westminster College: An Informal History 1851-1999* (2nd ed., 2000). Mark K. Douglas, "Overton Run: A Subject of Jest," talk, Fulton, May 4, 2005. Noel A. Crowson, *From Slave to Soldier* (2010).

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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[Logo: Westminster College "WC"]

Made possible by donation of Callaway County alumni, Westminster College.



War Comes to Westminster College

CIVIL WAR



The Civil War was a period of intense conflict that shaped the nation's future. Westminster College played a significant role in the war, with many of its graduates serving in the military. The college's commitment to education and service was tested during these difficult times.

For more information, visit our website at www.westminster.edu.



War Comes to Westminster College

CIVIL WAR



The Battle of Pelee Island, fought on September 17, 1862, was a significant engagement during the American Civil War. It took place on Pelee Island, a small island in Lake Erie, where a Union garrison of about 1,000 men was surrounded by a larger Confederate force of approximately 3,000 men. The battle resulted in a Confederate victory, leading to the capture of the island and the garrison.

Westminster College, founded in 1828, has a rich history of education and service. The college's commitment to academic excellence and social responsibility is reflected in its ongoing efforts to preserve and share its historical legacy.

War Comes to Westminster College

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Fight at Overton Run

The old Overton farm about 2 mi. southwest of here saw the first action in a running fight July 17, 1861, that was the first significant Civil War combat in Callaway County. Seven companies (about 300 men) of U.S. Reserve Corps Infantry (German Home Guards from St. Louis)



under Colonel John McNeil entered the county from Jefferson City to interdict east-west passage through the county's northern timberland of Missouri State Guard cavalry under Brigadier General Thomas B. Harris — the same brigade briefly mustering Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain").

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Photo by Allison, Battle of Nashville

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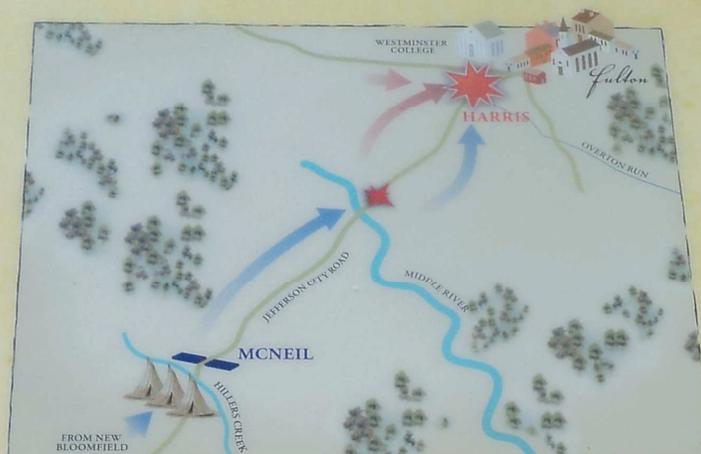


Made possible by donations of Callaway County alumni, Westminster College.

War Comes to

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CIV

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The first company, the Callaway Guards, pledged to help protect Jefferson City. Two graduating students, Daniel H. McIntire and Joseph S. Laurie, were captain and first lieutenant respectively. A month after the war began the young men reported for work and oral examinations at their graduation speeches.

According to tradition in old Westminster, Missouri, that the Guard's college history is "Without close to lunch these troops from the college never returned. Battle of Callaway County.

By late 1861 the Governor called the legislature

War Comes to Westminster College

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

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• Captured by Federal cavalry, was interned in Union prison camp and release. He then commanded Cavalry, CSA, until the end of the war. A brilliant student, after the war he served as a state representative and senator (see photo) from 1881-1886. He became blind and then likely demerol. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

From

North of Westminster is the site of the school since the war, site (for example) of the school (1937). The area of 133 former Callaway Guards soldiers serving in eight regiments of other Missouri slaves who were freed for the Union from 1861-1865. Many of these soldiers were compensated for their service.

Many of these soldiers were killed in the war (illustration); at least 29 of the remaining 133 soldiers, 29 died, especially cholera. Four died of cholera — an estimated 35 percent total. Fighting for the Union, all gave the best of devotion.

Sources:

1999 (2)
talk, Fu



Westminster College

Missouri's WAR

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Westminster in various ways and enrollment were both affected. As Fulton was occupied by the war, there was tension between the liberal pro-Southern college and radical militia and guerrilla forces. On July 28, 1862, battle of Pea Ridge northeast of Fulton.

Wallace became professor of history and faculty member. The Wallace family's independence as a result of the war. As R. Ewing's notorious actions against most all civilians from St. Louis; these people were often abetting guerrillas and their activities.

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A brilliant student, after the war he read and practiced law, served as a state representative and senator, and was elected Missouri's attorney general (see photo) from 1881–1885. During his final decade, he suffered blindness and then likely dementia as a result of his severe battle wound. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Mexico, Mo.

From Slave to Soldier

North of Westminster is a neighborhood historically African-American since the war, site (for example) of the landmark George Washington Carver School (1937). The area has always had among its residents descendants of 133 former Callaway slaves historian Noel Crowson has identified as serving in eight regiments of U.S. Colored Troops from Missouri. While other Missouri slaves were not emancipated until 1865, these who enrolled for the Union from November 1863 were freed. "Loyal" owners were compensated for their slaves' service; "disloyal" slaveholders were not.

Many of these soldiers served the Union cause with distinction. Callaway men with the 18th U.S. Colored Troops fought at the Battle of Nashville (illustration); at least 13 were killed or mortally wounded in combat. Of the remaining black Union soldiers, 29 died of disease, especially cholera, and four died of unreported causes — an astounding 35 percent total death rate. Fighting for emancipation, they gave the last full measure of devotion.



Kurz & Allison, Battle of Nashville

Sources: William E. Parrish, *Westminster College: An Informal History 1851–1999* (2nd ed., 2000). Mark K. Douglas, "Overton Run: A Subject of Jest," talk, Fulton, May 4, 2005. Noel A. Crowson, *From Slave to Soldier* (2010).

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