

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: Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri _____

Original Dedication Date October 18, 2009 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 Lexington Rd. off Hwy 24 N39°08.096' W94°20.486'
 City/Village Independence Township _____ County Jackson

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 Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 17313 E 51st Terr. Ct., S.
 City Independence State MO Zip Code 64055
 Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____

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 Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone ___ 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 = Photo embedded plastic _____

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 ft Width 3 ft Depth 3 ft 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.
See Attached

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 checked="" 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: <u>Streetside</u> |
| <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) 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

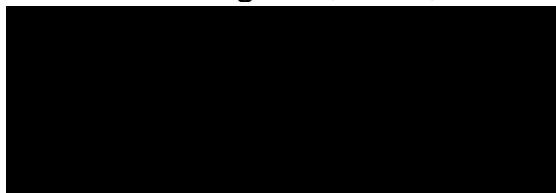
Date of On-site Survey 08/10/2010

US Grant 68 MO SUVCW

Your Name Walter E Busch

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

Price's Great Missouri Raid
The Battle of the Little Blue River
"They fought us on the blue grass ridges..."
Pvt. James H. Campbell, 14th Missouri Confederate Cavalry

[US Flag and Crossed Cannons]
[Crossed Sabres and Missouri Guard Flag]

[Insert Photos L-R: Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U.S.A. *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka*; Col. Thomas Moonlight, U.S.A. *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka*; Col. Charles R. Jennison, U.S.A. *State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia*; Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson C.S.A. *State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia*; Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, C.S.A. *State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia*; Col. Sidney D. Jackman, C.S.A. *State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia*]

By 11 a.m. on October 20, 1864, Col. Thomas Moonlight had made his first movement after the Little Blue crossing. Maj. Gen. James Blunt received permission from Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis to engage the Confederates and made a rapid movement to this position, deploying the Federal line starting at the Independence-Lexington Road and stretching for about a mile to the south. Blunt dismounted his troops, sending every fourth man to the rear to hold the horses. Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, also dismounted, were just 60 yards over the hill. A cannonade signaled the beginning of the last movement for the battle of the Little Blue. Almost simultaneously Confederate and Federal forces swept forward into the attack. On the Confederate left Marmaduke charged into Col. Charles R. Jennison's 15th Kansas, the 3rd Wisconsin and 2nd Colorado and Shelby on the right charged the 16th and 11th Kansas. Band and forth along these slopes the fighting was fierce and often hand to hand. After an hour Blunt had pushed the Confederates about a half mile east, but recognizing that his flanks were about to be engulfed, Blunt ordered a withdrawal back to the heights. Gen. Curtis and staff now came upon the battle and immediately shifted forward Col. W.D. McClain's Artillery, U.S.A. and 2 cannons from the 11th Kansas to a recently ploughed field, leaving them exposed to Rebel sharpshooters. Maj. R.H. Hunt, chief of artillery, U.S.A., shifted 2 more 11th Kansas cannons in support. They opened fire on the Confederates and drove them back, but exposed their left flank. The Confederates increased pressure on the Federal lines and further exposed the Federal left flank. Shelby sent Col. Sidney Jackman on the attack. Maj. Hunt, U.S.A., seeing the attack forming, searched for help and sent for the 11th Kansas Cavalry who were beginning to pull back to Independence.

[Insert: Crossed Cannons]

[Insert: Map of Westport labeled from the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865. Guild Press and Big Blue and Modern Map of Troop Movements]

[Insert and text box: Photo of a white house labeled Lawson More House 20309 E. Blue Mills Rd. (private residence). This home was built in 1856 by Lawson Moore, a prosperous slave owner. In August of 1863 following Order No. 11 Mrs. Moore fled with her children, the oldest 19, the youngest 18 months, to Clay County, never to return. The house had survived several fires and was empty at the time of the battle. On the day of the battle it would serve as the rallying point for Shelby's command. It was here that he took time to care for his wounded, utilizing the Moore house as a hospital. Surviving accounts would indicate that buried on the property is a mass grave of 18 Confederate soldiers and in a separate location 6 to 8 officers. It is from the draw behind this property that Shelby launched his final attack of the day.]

At about 3 p.m. the fight here had been going on for 4 hours. Gen. Curtis understood that he could not hold Gen. Sterling Price until Federal help could arrive from the east and so he returned to Independence, taking the ammunition wagons with him. Blunt was glad to see him go. Sometime during this fight Moonlight realized his troops were nearly out of ammunition, but still holding them in line began the troops singing "Rally 'Round the Flag" in order to bolster their courage. Jennison, with the 15th Kansas, 3rd Wisconsin and Barker's Artillery, was holding back Marmaduke on the right in a series of charges and counter charges from rock wall to rock wall, ravine to ravine.

Blunt also realized he must begin his retreat to Independence or face surrender. Forming one line while a second took up a new position, they leap-frogged like this and made stands at the Saunders and Massey farms. Blunt took his last line of defense on the eastern edge of Independence.

[Text Box: "The Battle continued in Independence on Oct. 22, 1864, 6 miles west, and then on to the Battle of the Big Blue at 63rd and Manchester."]

[Text Box: "About two and one half miles from where the first attack was made, we saw the Second Colorado battery of six fine Parrot guns crossing a field on our right as we were retreating. The rebel advance was within 400 to 500 yards of the

battery. Quick work must be done to save the guns, worth a thousand men to us. Colonel Moonlight commanding our brigade came galloping down the line to my company. We were the rear guard. He ordered me to countermarch and charge the enemy with my eighty-eight men in column of eight front. We charged down the road, passing the Little Blue church, straight for the enemy. I saw ahead of me a brick house just where the road turned from a northerly course straight east, a stone fence dead ahead of us, and a brick house and stone fence on the right. The rebel cavalry fell back, but a line of infantry occupied the house and were down behind the fence. About 150 yards south of the house between us and the enemy, was a hollow that for a moment or two kept us out of sight and range of their guns.

As we reached the brow on the hill, a thought flashed through my mind that the first line, in which I was riding, with seven soldiers to my left, would be shot as soon as we came in sight. I clutched the pommel of my saddle and threw myself almost flat on the horse. The volley of bullets came, as I expected. I felt my horse going down, swung my feet clear of the stirrups, and fell on my horse's neck, unhurt. Geo. W. Edwards, who fired the first shot when we were charging through Lexington the day before, fell on my back, dead. My men saw me fall and thought I was killed. They retreated back into the hollow. I jumped up and ran after them, a perfect hail storm of bullets buzzing past me. I ordered the men to dismount. Every man left his horse in the road. We then jumped the fence into an orchard and charged the brick house, and took it, driving the enemy; then charged the stone fence and took that. At this moment I heard the yells of 400 or 500 men. Maj. J. Nelson Smith, with the first and third battalions of the Second Colorado cavalry, was charging the enemy to save us, and right before us this gallant officer fell dead at the head of his command. I had a chance now to fall back and found my horses in the hollow where I had left them. The animals showed "horse sense" enough to remain where they were safe from the bullets. This little diversion, costly to my company, saved the Colorado battery."

Captain Henry E. Palmer, Company A, 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

[Logo: Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri]

Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from: Sonny Wells Little Blue Battlefield Commission.

Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation



Price's Great Missouri Raid The Battle of the Little Blue River

"They fought us on the blue grass ridges"
Pvt. James H. Campbell, 14th Missouri Confederate Cavalry



Maj. Gen. James H. Hunt, U.S. A., Kansas (left)



Col. Charles R. Jennison, U.S. A., Kansas (left)



Col. Charles B. Marmaduke, U.S. A., Kansas (left)



Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, U.S. A., Kansas (left)



Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Blunt, U.S. A., Kansas (left)



Col. Sidney Jackman, U.S. A., Kansas (left)

By 11 a.m. on Oct. 20, 1864, Col. Thomas Moonlight had made his first movement after the Little Blue crossing. Maj. Gen. James Hunt received permission from Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis to engage the Confederates and make a rapid movement to this position, deploying the Federal line starting at the Independence-Lexington Road and stretching for about a mile to the south. Hunt dismounted his troops, sending every fourth man to the rear to hold the horses. Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, also dismounted, were just 60 yards over the hill. A cannonade signaled the beginning of the last movement for the Battle of the Little Blue. Almost simultaneously, Confederate and Federal forces swept forward into the attack. On the Confederates left Marmaduke charged into Col. Charles R. Jennison's 1st Kansas, the 3rd Wisconsin and 2nd Colorado and Shelby on the right charged the 16th and 11th Kansas. Back and forth along these slopes the fighting was fierce and often hand to hand. After an hour Hunt had pushed the Confederates about a half mile east, but recognizing that his flanks were about to be engulfed, Hunt ordered a withdrawal back to the heights. Gen. Curtis and staff now came upon the battle and immediately shifted forward Col. W. D. McClain's Artillery, U.S. A., and 2 cannons from the 11th Kansas to a recently ploughed field, leaving them exposed to rebel sharpshooters. Maj. R. H. Hunt, chief of artillery, U.S. A., shifted 2 more 11th Kansas cannons in support. They opened fire on the Confederates and drove them back, but exposed their left flank. The Confederates increased pressure on the Federal line and further exposed the Federal left flank. Shelby sent Col. Sidney Jackman on the attack. Maj. Hunt, U.S. A., seeing the attack forming, searched for help and sent for the 11th Kansas Cavalry who were beginning to pull back to Independence.



Lawson Moore House 20109 E. Blue Mill Rd. (private residence)

This home was built in 1856 by Lawson Moore, a prosperous slave owner. In August of 1863 following Order No. 11 Mrs. Moore fled with her children, the eldest 19, the youngest 18 months, to Clay County, never to return. The house had survived several fires and was empty at the time of the battle. On the day of the battle it would serve as the rallying point for Shelby's command. It was here that he took time to care for his wounded, utilizing the Moore house as a hospital. Surviving accounts would indicate that buried on the property is a mass grave of 18 Confederate soldiers and in a separate location 6 to 8 officers. It is from the draw behind this property that Shelby launched his final attack of the day.

At about 3 p.m. the fight here had been going on for 4 hours. Gen. Curtis understood that he could not hold Gen. Sterling Price until Federal help could arrive from the east and so he returned to Independence, taking the ammunition wagons with him. Blunt was glad to see him go. Sometime during this fight Moonlight realized his troops were nearly out of ammunition, but still holding them in line began the troops singing "Tally Ho, the Flag" in order to bolster their courage. Jennison, with the 15th Kansas, 3rd Wisconsin and Parker's Artillery was holding back Marmaduke on the right in a series of charges and counter charges from rock wall to rock wall, ravine to ravine.

Blunt also realized he must begin his retreat to Independence or face surrender. Forming one line while a second took up a new position, they kept-fighting like this and made stands at the Saunders and Massey farms. Blunt took up his last line of defense on the eastern edge of Independence.

"The Battle continued in Independence on Oct. 22, 1864, 6 miles west, and then on to the Battle of the Big Blue at 63rd and Manchester."



When you see and feel alone know where the first attack was made, we see the United Coloreds history of the line during the crossing. They were on the right and we were on the left. I looked the position of my rifle and saw it looking west. The arrow he shot at me was on the right. I looked the position of my rifle and saw it looking west. The arrow he shot at me was on the right. I looked the position of my rifle and saw it looking west. The arrow he shot at me was on the right.

Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from: Senny Walls Little Blue Battlefield Commission

Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation





Price's Great Missouri Raid

The Battle of the Little Blue River

"They fought us on the blue grass ridges..."
Pvt. James H. Campbell, 14th Missouri Confederate Cavalry



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Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt
U. S. A., Kansas West (Confederate)
Mourning, Topeka



Col. Thomas Moonlight
U. S. A., Kansas West (Confederate)
Mourning, Topeka



Col. Charles R. Jennison
U. S. A., New Hampshire (Confederate)
Mourning, Independence



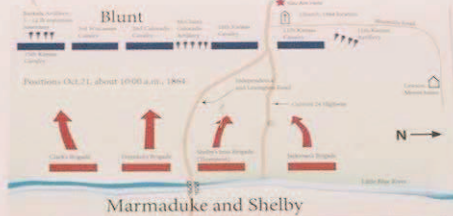
Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson
U. S. A., Independent of the Army of
Missouri, Columbia



Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby
U. S. A., Missouri (Confederate)
Mourning, Columbia



Col. Sidney D. Jackman
U. S. A., Missouri (Confederate)
Mourning, Columbia



From the Adjutant General's Office, Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865, vol. 20, 200.



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Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from:
Sonny Wells Little Blue Battlefield Commission

Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation

"Always there and one half mile from where the first attack was made, we saw the Second Colorado battery of the Blue Division guns crossing a field on our right as we were retreating. This rebel battery was within 400 to 500 yards of the battery. Quick work must be done to save the guns, worth a thousand men to us. Colonel Moore, watching our movements and seeing the smoke with my right eye, sent me orders to get back. We charged down the road, passing the Little Blue church, through the woods. I saw ahead of me a rock house and across from us on the right. The rebel cavalry fell back, but a line of volunteers occupied the house and were down behind the house about 200 yards north of the house between us and the enemy. We withdrew first for a moment or two before we saw the right and edge of their guns.

"We reached the house on the left, a double barrel through my mind that the first line, in which I was riding, with some advantage, we fell, would be shot as soon as we came in sight. I dashed the general of the battle and there were about 400 yards between us and the house. The volley of bullets came, as I expected. I felt my horse going down, seeing my first shot for the straps and fell on my horse's neck, under the gun. I felt my horse fall and I fell back, when we were charging through. I saw the flag before, and we were back. God, my men saw me fall and thought I was killed. They returned back into the house. I jumped up and ran after them, a perfect ball of nerves of middle-heating gun fire. I reached the porch to find them. Every man left his horse in the road. We then jumped the horse into an orchard and charged the rebel house, and took it. After the enemy ran their shells, with the first and third batteries of the Second Colorado Cavalry, was charging the enemy to see us. Right after the stone house and took that. At the moment I heard the shot of 100 to 200 shot. Maj. J. Johnson and right before us the gallant officer fell dead at the head of his command. I had advance men to fall back, and several volunteers on the house when I had left them. The animals showed 'some sense' enough to know where they were safe from the bullets. This little diversion, early in the campaign, saved the Colorado battery."

Captain Henry E. Phipps, Company A, 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry



