

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 | _____ |

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

Your Name Walt Busch

Address PO Box 509

City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663 Telephone () 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? US Grant 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
P.O. Box 509
Pilot Knob, MO 63663
(314) 630-8407
webusch@hotmail.com

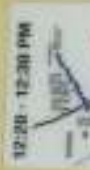
Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

The Battle of Moore's Mill

Recreated Operations of Moore's Mill

Approximately seven days after the 1862 evacuation of the Union soldiers from the battlefield, the Union Army returned to Moore's Mill. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



12:00 - 12:30 PM

The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



12:30 - 12:45 PM

The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



11 AM - 12 PM

The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



12 - 12:10 PM

The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



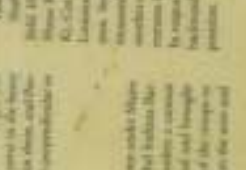
3:30 - 3:45 PM

The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces. The Union Army was now in a position to attack the Confederate forces.



1:00 - 1:30 PM

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10:00 - 1:00 PM

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Mark W. Shoup (1807-1880)
 Union Army Major General



Allen S. Casner (1799-1868)
 Confederate Army Major General



Established by Bill and Catherine Connor for High Green Farm, State of Massachusetts

Learn more at mooremill.org
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The Battle

Combat Operations at Moore's Mill

Pursued by more than 700 mounted troops under Union Col. Olinus Guitar, about 360 Confederate horsemen under Col. Joseph C. Porter enter the vicinity of Moore's Mill (now Cabwood) on Monday morning, July 28, 1862. Dividing his command about one mile north of here, near Old Annapolis Presbyterian Church, Guitar has sent nearly 250 of his force under Lt. Col. William Shaffer across and south down Annapolis Creek, which runs just east of here. Guitar's force includes elements of his own 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, three companies of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry under Maj. Henry C. Caldwell and Capt. George Duffield, and a section of the 3rd Indiana Battery of artillery. Porter leaves a clear trail across an oat field to lure Guitar into an ambush nearby.

11 a.m.-Noon (all times approximate)

Porter's men rendezvous in a shaded camp in a deep ravine east of the Moore's Mill-Gallatin Mill road (roughly today's Sr. Rd. J) about one mile south of the Faboon-St. Charles road (today's Sr. Rd. Z). They march 500 yards in the road west and hide in the thick brush for about an hour. Moving far ahead of the Union columns, Guitar's advance guard under Duffield (25 men, Co. E 3rd Iowa Cavalry) is ambushed by Porter's men and returns fire. Already riding up with flankers, Guitar orders the advance to dismount.



12:20-12:30 p.m.

The Union troops settle down to counter Guitar's westward move. Porter's force deploys along the road, with the second column deployed on the right flank so it can stall the road. Guitar also orders his right flank to counter Guitar's forward move.

12:30 - 12:45 PM



12:45-1 p.m.

His lines now holding, Guitar's force hold their ground. For the next hour, there are no major changes, with neither side gaining ground.

1:00-1:30 p.m.

Shaffer's absent force find field. His troops comprise the 3rd Iowa Cavalry (from Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z of the 10th Louisiana (Mo.) Independent men. Stripping excess gear, they dismount. Guitar orders one company to reinforce his right flank, another to reinforce his left flank, now exposed. In response, Porter withdraws his force backward, about 25-50 yards to a new position.



Noon-12:10 p.m.

Porter's troops fire another volley and the Union advance scrambles for cover. Causing Guitar orders up the main column so deploy left and right (east and west) of the road; they take cover in the heavy brush. The advance's survivors join them, and Porter adjusts his line to face Guitar's perpendicular to the road.

12:10-12:20 p.m.

The remainder of Guitar's column under Major Caldwell, with the section of the 3rd Indiana Battery, arrives on the field. Guitar orders a cannon on the front of the line, unlimbered and brought forward by hand because the road is so narrow. Guitar orders the rest of the troops to the east of the road. Capt. Alvin Cobb's men counter, crossing the road to the west and attacking Guitar's right (west) flank.

forward by hand because the road is so narrow. Guitar orders the rest of the troops to the east of the road. Capt. Alvin Cobb's men counter, crossing the road to the west and attacking Guitar's right (west) flank.

Learn more at mocivilwar.org

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The Battle of Moore's Mill

Moore's Mill

Gen. John B. Gordon orders the 3rd Indiana Battery to hold its position about noon. Gattar has been nearly run down. At 12:00 p.m., he orders his own 7th Missouri Infantry under Maj. Henry C. Indiana Battery of soldiers in an ambush nearby.



12:00-12:30 p.m.

The Union troops attack down to fight in earnest. Counting Cable's westward movement, Gattar orders the second cannon deployed just behind his right flank so it can shell the road on the west side. Gattar also orders his right flank forward, effectively countering Cable's forward movement.



12:30-12:45 p.m.

Porter orders his men to charge, which they do furiously with a shouting Rebel yell, driving the Federals from their cannon and to their tent. The Confederates kill four cannons and several troops around them, including a major. Gattar unsuccessfully tries to steady his men, finally ordering them about 100 yards to the rear, where they stand their ground.

12:45-1 p.m.

His lines now holding, Gattar orders his men to counter-charge but Porter's men hold their ground. For the next quarter-hour there are constant charges and counter-charges, with neither side gaining an advantage.

1:00-1:30 p.m.

Shaffer's assault force finally reaches the battle field. His troops comprise detachments of Merrill's Horse Battalion (from Cos. A, C, E, F, G, H, I & K), Cos. B & D of the 10th MSM Cavalry and 38 Louisiana (Mo.) Independent Red Rover cavalrymen. Stripping excess gear, they enter the fight dismounted. Gattar orders one company into reserve, another to reinforce his right flank and the rest to the extreme left flank, now extended past Porter's right. In response, Porter withdraws his line 30-75 yards backward, about 25-50 yards ahead of its original position.



12:20 - 12:30 PM



1:30-3:00 p.m.

Confederate pressure and the weight of superior numbers give the advantage to the retreating left and right flank. At 2:30 to 3:00 p.m., Porter's men begin moving off by the Federals, the cannon on their right flank into Cable's care.

3:30-3:45 p.m.

The closing ranks of Federals force Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in order fashion, returning to the camp in the evening. The companies of Captains Sylvester Perry and John W. Porter (the former's brother) do not get away however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

3:45-4:00 p.m.

Perry's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly fashion but the fire from retreating Federal's is intense. One of Captain Perry's men is wounded and, as Porter the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field ground and then stand up, a round of canteen including Perry. The remaining Southern troops exhausted, do not pursue.



Mark K. Douglas (1950) and Allen L. Conner (1950)

Close friends and heritage with Douglas (left) and Allen L. Conner (right) prepared the maps of the battle's preparation for reconstruction. They met here in 1999 and 2007. The location of the family cemetery is in the October 1862 "Kingdom of the South" project of the High Gate Camp which Conner and Douglas were

the Kingdom of the South Historical Society and was a historian. Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Blood and Glory: The War of the Rebellion* (2001).

www.confederateheritage.org
Heritage Foundation Inc.



Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Moore's Mill

12:20 - 12:30 PM



1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Constant pressure and the weight of superior numbers slowly give the Federal troops the advantage; their extending left and right flanks begin to enclose Porter's forces. By 2:30 or 3:00 p.m. Porter's men begin conserving their waning ammunition. Responding to the Federals, the cannon on their right flank pours devastating rounds of canister into Cotby's men.

3:30 - 3:45 p.m.

The closing circle of Federals forces Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in orderly fashion, retreating to the camp in the ravine. The companies of Captains Sylvester Penny and James W. Porter (the colonel's brother) do not get word, however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

3:30 - 3:45 PM



3:45 - 4:00 p.m.

Penny's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly way, but the fire from encircling Federals is intense. One of Captain Penny's men is wounded and as Penny and three other men begin to carry the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field. As his companions lower him to the ground and then stand up, a round of canister from the deeper Y canyon kills several, including Penny. The remaining Southern troops leave the field in the Federals' wake, exhausted, do not pursue.

Porter's men to change, which they do during Rebel Yell, driving the Federals and so their men. The Confederates and several companies bring a higher. Cannon instructions for men, finally rallying them to the mill, where they stand their

men charge but Porter's men counter charges and counter

1:00 - 1:30 PM



Mark K. Douglas (1953-2008)

Allen L. Conner (1959-2000)



Class friends and heritage colleagues, Mark K. Douglas (left) and Allen L. Conner thoughtfully investigated the stages of the Battle of Moore's Mill in preparation for reunions they helped organize last here in 1995 and 1997. They also led the restoration of the family cemetery of the central figure in the October 1861 "Kingdom of Callaway" inscription, Col. Jefferson Franklin Jones, the heroic pioneer of the Elijah Gates Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of which Conner and Douglas were charter members. Each served as president of the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society and was also a gifted "living history" teacher. A regional historian, Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Scouts and Gentlemen: Camped Beyond of Callaway in the War of the Rebellion* (2001).



Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for Elijah Gates Camp,
Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Nearby Marker

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, U.S.A., AMBUSHED 730 UNION TROOPS UNDER COLONEL ODON CUNTER 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 CALLOWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF ST. LOUIS.

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°



Save

The Battle of Moore's Mill

Combat Operations at Moore's Mill

Pursued by more than 700 mounted troops under Union Col. Odon Guitar, about 260 Confederate horsemen under Col. Joseph C. Porter entered the vicinity of Moore's Mill (now Calwood) on Monday morning, July 28, 1862. Dividing his command about two miles north of here, near Old Auxvasse Presbyterian Church, Guitar has sent nearly 2/3 of his force under Lt. Col. William Shaffer across and south down Auxvasse Creek, which runs just east of here. Guitar's forces included elements of his own 9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry,, three companies of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry under Maj. Henry C. Caldwell and Capt. George Duffield, and a section of the 3rd Indiana Battery of artillery. Porter leaves a clear trail across an oat field to lure Guitar into an ambush nearby.

11 a.m. – Noon (all times approximate)

Porter's men rendezvous in a sheltered camp in a deep ravine east of the Moore's Mill – Galbreath Mill road (roughly today's St. Rd. JJ) about one mile south of the Fulton – St. Charles road (today's St. Rd. Z) . They march 500 yards to the road west and hide in the thick brush for about an hour. Moving far ahead of the Union column, Guitar's advance guard under Duffield (25 men, Co. E 3rd Iowa Cavalry) is ambushed by Porter's men and returns fire. Already riding up with flankers, Guitar order the advance to dismount.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 11 AM- 12PM]

Noon – 12:10 p.m.

Porter's troops fire another volley and the Union advance scrambles for cover. Cursing, Guitar orders up the main column to deploy left and right (east and west) of the road; they take cover in the heavy brush. The advance's survivors join them, and Porter adjusts his line to face Guitar's perpendicular to the road.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12 – 12:10 PM]

12:10-12:20 p.m.

The remainder of Guitar's column under Major Caldwell, with the section of the 3rd Indiana Battery, arrives on the field. Guitars [sic] orders a cannon to the front of the line, unlimbered and brought forward by hand because the road is so narrow. Guitar orders the rest of the troops to the east of the road. Capt. Alvin Cobb's men counter, crossing the road to the west and attacking Guitar's right (west) flank.

12:20-12:30 p.m.

The Union troops settle down to fight in earnest. Countering Cobb's westward movement, Guitar orders the second cannon deployed just behind his right flank so it can shell the road on the west side. Guitar also orders his right flank forward, effectively countering Cobb's forward movement.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12:20 – 12:30 PM]

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 12:30 – 12:45 PM]

12:30 – 12:45 p.m.

Porter orders his men to charge, which they do furiously with a rousing Rebel Yell, driving the Federals from their cannon and to their rear. The Confederates kill four cannoneers and several troops around them, including a bugler. Guitar unsuccessfully tries to steady his men, finally rallying them about 100 yards to the rear, where they stand their ground.

12:45 -- 1 p.m.

His lines now holding, Guitar orders his men to counter-charge but Porter's men hold their ground. For the next quarter hour there are constant charges and counter charges, with neither side gaining an advantage.

1:00 – 1:30 p.m.

Schaffer's absent force finally reaches the battlefield. His troops comprise detachments of Merrill's Horse Battalion (from Cos. A, C, E, F, G, H, I & K) Cos. B & D of the 10th MSM Cavalry and 38 Louisiana (Mo.) Independent Red Rovers cavalymen. Stripping excess gear, they enter the fight dismounted. Guitar orders one company into reserve, another to reinforce his right flank and the rest to the extreme left flank, now extended past Porter's right. In response, Porter withdraws his line 50-75 yards backward, about 25-90 yards ahead of its original position.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 1:00 – 1:30 PM]

1:30 – 3:30 p.m.

Constant pressure and the weight of superior numbers slowly give the Federal troops the advantage; their extending left and right flanks begin to enclose Porter's forces. By 2:30 or 3:00 p.m. Porter's men begin conserving their waning ammunition. Recaptured by the Federals, the cannon on their right flank pours devastating rounds of canister into Cobb's men.

3:30 – 3:45 p.m.

The closing circle of Federals forces Porter to order his men to withdraw, which they do in orderly fashion, retreating to the camp in the ravine. The companies of Captains Sylvester Penny and James W. Porter (the colonel's brother) do not get word, however, and thinking the others are being ordered to another part of the field, they stand their ground awaiting orders.

[Insert graphic map of troop movements labeled: 3:30 – 3:45 PM]

3:45 – 4:00 p.m.

Penny's and Porter's companies finally receive orders to withdraw and do so in an orderly way; but the fire from encircling Federals is intense. One of Captain Penny's men is wounded and as Penny and three other men begin to carry the wounded man, he asks to be left on the field. As his compatriots lower him to the ground and then then stand up, a round of canister from the forward cannon kills several, including Penny. The remaining Southern troops leave the field to the Federals who, exhausted, do not pursue.

[Two color photos of men. One (Douglas) in front of Confederate flags in gray uniform and the other (Conner) atop a horse]

Mark K. Douglas (1953-2008)

Allen L. Conner (1959-2000)

Close friends and heritage colleagues, Mark K. Douglas (left) and Allen J. Conner thoroughly investigated the stages of the Battle of Moore's Mill in preparation for reenactments they helped organize near here in 1995 and 1997. They also led the restoration of the family cemetery of the central figure in the October 1861 "Kingdom of Callaway" compromise, Col. Jefferson Franklin Jones, the formative project of the Elijah Gates Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of which Conner and Douglas were charter members. Each served as president of the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society and was also a gifted "living history" teacher. A regional historian, Douglas was author of *Soldiers, Secesh and Civilians: Compiled Records of Callawegians in the War of Rebellion (2001)*.

Learn more at mocivilwar.org

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[Logo: First National Confederate Flag with a Missouri Seal in the star field along with 11 stars]

Endowed by Bill and Genevieve Conner for Elijah Gates Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.