

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 xx 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? xx 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

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

The July 20, 1862, Battle of Moore's Mill opened a new chapter in the struggle for the Missouri I.M.E. (Irregular Missouri Equestrian) was a military unit that fought in the battle. The unit was composed of men who were mostly from the Missouri I.M.E. (Irregular Missouri Equestrian) and were known for their equestrian skills. The unit was composed of men who were mostly from the Missouri I.M.E. (Irregular Missouri Equestrian) and were known for their equestrian skills.



With more than 200 men from its own 10th Missouri Cavalry and a 10th Missouri Cavalry, the 10th Missouri Cavalry was a military unit that fought in the battle. The unit was composed of men who were mostly from the Missouri I.M.E. (Irregular Missouri Equestrian) and were known for their equestrian skills.

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Photos in North Missouri

The photos in North Missouri show the battle of Moore's Mill. The photos show the soldiers in the field, the horses, and the landscape. The photos are a historical record of the battle and the lives of the soldiers.



The photos in North Missouri show the battle of Moore's Mill. The photos show the soldiers in the field, the horses, and the landscape. The photos are a historical record of the battle and the lives of the soldiers.

Gen. Joseph Johnson's forces were defeated at Moore's Mill. The battle was a significant event in the Missouri Civil War. The battle was fought on July 20, 1862, and was a decisive victory for the Union forces.



Historian North Missouri. The battle was a significant event in the Missouri Civil War. The battle was fought on July 20, 1862, and was a decisive victory for the Union forces.



The battle of Moore's Mill was a significant event in the Missouri Civil War. The battle was fought on July 20, 1862, and was a decisive victory for the Union forces.

Made possible by a grant from the Big 14 Mills Society.



Learn more at mccivilwar.org
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The Battle of

CIVIL WAR

Porter in North Missouri

By spring 1862, most Confederate regulars were out of Missouri, now occupied by Union forces from an overwhelming garrison. However Missouri State Guard officer Joseph C. Porter came to Northcentral Missouri to recruit and train cavalry and lead them back to Confederate lines.

Union troops followed a two-prong policy in dealing with guerrillas, which was how they regarded Porter's men. They fought conventional battles and skirmishes, ending up in 2,000 cases, but successfully made schools.

Porter first captured and burned Union schools in Marion County on June 17. On July 15, 200 of his recruits captured arms and clothing in Memphis, burned undisciplined men found stores, and a Union man was kidnapped and believed hanged. Savage raids followed at Vance Hill, Florida and Barren. Union General John M. Schofield ordered our citizens to militia, and his increasingly harsh measures increased sympathy for militia, driving many recruits to Porter.



From *A Year's Walk to Missouri's Civil War: Personal and True Accounts* (Minneapolis: Mosaic Publishing, 2010), with permission of the author.

With about 200 men, Porter wanted to reach the Missouri River, but was defeated here by Col. Odon Guitar's 725-man force. With a small force, Porter moved northward, capturing and lighting at Northville, on August 16. Here, Gen. John McNeil confronted Porter's perhaps one thousand recruits at Kirksville with five hundred well-trained troops and its cannon. McNeil crushed and scattered Porter's command. About three hundred crossed the river at Portland (Callaway County) October 10 on a conventional march.

McNeil ordered 25 of Porter's men captured at Kirksville and Mason; he said they had fought before, been captured, and visited Union cavalry units. Similarly, he executed 100 men at Palmyra October 18 in retaliation for Porter's men's capture of

The July 28, 1862, Battle of M... about one-eighth mile south along Galloway Mill road, near today's 5... area then was heavily timbered.

Lying in ambush east of the r... dismounted Confederate cavalry... seph C. Porter, after riding from Bowen's Spring pursued by Union troops under Colonel Odon 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 Staffin. Guitar sent Staffin past Old Auxvasse Church, across and south down Auxvasse Creek with elements of alry and Rice's Red Rovers.

Meanwhile, Guitar's 269 m... tion of the 3rd Indiana artillery and west of the creek toward M... Two dozen Iowa cavalrymen up by gunfire from their left (east). The troopers scrambled back... lowed. "Bring on them cannon" with his other troops. Guitar d... on both sides of the road, form... ing fire, stricken and maling for... all his men were up.

The two commands being...

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e's Mill

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uitar's the rest of the battle oc-
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tack that was repulsed; Porter
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ng along his line. The Re-
rove the Yankees about 100
and, under withering fire,
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loes not mention this but the
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firm it.)

Guitar rallied his men and
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in no major change until
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With forces now 3:1 in fa-
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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 fought the Union and visited with its army units. Confederates signed ordinances, implicitly 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 Gateway Historical Society Museum, Fulton. At left is Capt. Alvin Cobb, who wrote a book on an injured trooper. (Photo by CD-Errol)

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, 1918, 1986*, 81-81; Bruce S. Albertine, *Confederate Colonel: A Biographical Register* (Chowchewick, 2008), 310-11; Lisa Hoffmann Wolf, "Olin Guitar," *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, ed. Christopher M. Alford (Missouri, 1999), 357-8.

Made possible by a grant from the Ray Liddle family

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 ODOOK O'NEILL 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

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]

The July 28, 1862, Battle of Moore's Mill opened about one-eighth mile south along the Moore's Mill-Galbreath 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 Auxvasse Church, across and south down Auxvasse Creek with elements of the 10th MSM Cavalry and Rice's Red Rovers.

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 troops scrambled backward, but Guitar bellowed, "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 adjusted 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.

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

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 cannoneers 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.

[Biographies Inserted]

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 19, 1862, to recruit for the Confederacy. He was mortally wounded in action at Hartsville Jan. 11, 1863, dying near Batesville, Ark., Feb 19.

Col. Odon 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 hunters. 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 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

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[Grey Ghost Trail Logo]

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