

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 ☒ 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 & Crane Family

Original Dedication Date Oct 22, 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 10665 Old Hwy 40 btwn Crane Gen'l Store and Museum. N38°55'04.3" W91°42'04.7"

City/Village Williamsburg Township _____ County Callaway

State MO.

The front of the Memorial faces: xxx 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.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 = Aluminum and polymer plastics

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 3 1/2 ft Width 3 ft Depth 2 1/2 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 for text

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

☐ Cemetery
☐ "Town Square"
☐ Municipal Building
☐ Courthouse
☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park
☐ Post Office
☐ State Capitol
☐ College Campus
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ School
Other: Business

General Vicinity☒ Rural (low population, open land)☐ Town☐ Suburban (residential, near city)☐ 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...	_____	_____

Good Shape

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 04/23/2012

Your Name Walter E Busch

Address PO Box 381

City Arcadia

State MO Zip Code 63621

Telephone () 314-630-8407

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

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

Missouri's Civil War

Gateway to the Boone's Lick

The Boone's Lick Trail

Augmenting the earlier settlement of Fruits, Williamsburg (est. ca. 1833) became the eastern gateway to both Callaway County and its broad, fertile Nine Mile Prairie. It was a key stop along the Boone's Lick trail (or Road) from St. Charles in the east to the salt lick established by Daniel Boone's sons on the Missouri River west of Columbia. Part of the original Trail is parallel to Old US Hwy. 40, east-west Main Street (Co. Rd. 184) running one block north of here. An unimproved portion of the Trail enters Williamsburg from the east to Main Street; then about 1 ½ miles west of the street's end, one can see where two of three branches of the old road diverged.

[Map labeled: "Boone's Lick Trail routes across Callaway County. map by Frank Peters, Jr.]

Because the country east of here was quite rough, Williamsburg became a popular provisioning center for settlers continuing west. The original wagon road ("alpha" on the map) passed through here, angling northwest and then west across Callaway's northern prairie, followed later by a more westward route ("beta") taking it by Old Auxvasse Presbyterian Church. This is often called the Old St. Charles Road, well traveled by troops during the Civil War.

Another, more wooded route ("gamma") ran slightly southwest through Moore's Mill (now Calwood) through Fulton (Callaway County seat), Millersburg and Columbia. The earliest route bypassed Columbia but the other two converged there before ending at Old Franklin.

During the war, Williamsburg was a place where Confederates or their partisans could find food, shelter or other assistance. Still a hospitable stop for travels – now from Interstate 70 instead of the old Boone's Lick Road --- Williamsburg retains evidence of its 19th-century heritage. Four homes on Main Street were built before the Civil War.

[Graphic men on horses labeled: Southern partisan cavalry ("guerrillas") on the move.]

[CENTER]

Williamsburg and its rural neighborhood, including the Loutre River valley to the east, were home to several famous, even notorious Southern guerrillas.

One such was Capt. Alvin Cobb, of "Cobbtown," in western Montgomery County, Mo. A large, bearded man, Cobb wore a hook where his forearm had been accidentally shot off. Brothers Frank and Ike also were guerrillas.

After the July 17, 1861, fight at Overton Run near Fulton, Cobb and some of his men sped to the Whetstone Hills north of Williamsburg, then trailed, rode down and killed Major Benjamin Sharp and Lt. Anthony Jaeger, of Lt. Col. Adam Hammer's command, near Martinsburg. A Virginia-born Danville

resident, Sharp was headed to Mexico, Mo., to make a speech and recruit Union soldiers. Riding in a buggy, neither man was killed outright when they were ambushed but were pursued and executed.

Cobb also led guerrillas in battles at Mt. Zion Church and at Moore's Mill (Calwood), July 28, 1862. He was reported as having gone to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1864 and surviving until at least 1885 in California.

Fond of plumed hats and gaudy dress, guerrilla Joe Cole and his men were the bane of local Unionist "Dutch" (German). He was killed by Wellsville-based soldiers at a bordello near Portland, S.E. Callaway County, December 1, 1863. Dick, Ike and Jim Berry were sons of early Callaway County settler Caleb Berry, who operated a farm distillery on Whetstone Creek. All three sons rode with Capt. William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson. It seems likely all were with him at the September 27, 1864, massacre and battle at Centralia.

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

After the war, Dick Berry was a deputy sheriff in Montana, dying after a few years. Ike Berry operated liquor businesses in Williamsburg and Montgomery County and a restaurant in Fulton, dying about 1928. Riding with outlaw Sam Bass, Jim Berry was a bank and train robber after the war. He was mortally shot by Audrain County Sheriff Glascock in Callaway County, dying October 15, 1877.

It was said guerrilla chieftain Anderson sojourned in Williamsburg before his October 14, 1864, burning of Danville and destruction of the rail depots at Florence and High Hill in Montgomery County to the east. Anderson led fifty of the "most desperate bushwhackers in Missouri," all heavily armed with revolvers and mounted on thoroughbreds.

Occurring during General Sterling Price's expedition, the Danville raid was ordered by Price. The mission was to destroy the North Missouri Railroad. It was said that guerrillas Dick and Ike Berry persuaded Anderson to fire Danville, a Unionist town, because of indignities suffered there by two Berry sisters. A town of almost 1,000, Danville was practically erased from the map of Missouri.

Col. Upton Hays (1832-1862) was the youngest son of Boone Hays, an early pioneer of Nine Mile Prairie and a grandson of Daniel Boone. Born in Nine Mile Township, Upton grew up in Jackson County, Missouri, where he later outfitted wagon trains bound west.

[Picture of dapper man]

As a Confederate recruiting colonel, he collaborated with guerrilla chieftain William Clarke Quantrill to enlist about 300 soldiers in western Missouri in June-July 1862. Quantrill's rampages decoyed away Union forces; Hays also benefitted from a Federal order requiring able-bodied men to join its militia to exterminate "the guerrillas that infest our state." Hays distinguished himself at the Battles of Independence and Lone Jack, where Cole Younger said he was Hays' courier. Hays was killed in action at Newtonia, Missouri, Sept. 12, 1862.

Hays' widow, Margaret, and her four children moved to Williamsburg after Hays' death. She remained here during the balance of the war, supported by friends and relatives.

[Insert labeled: 1910 photograph of the old McMahan Inn in Williamsburg. Dating from the 1830s, the building still stands at Main and Pearl Streets.]

Sources: *History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, Missouri*, 1885. Frank L. Peters, Jr., "Path of Land-Rush Traffic Across Boone and Callaway Counties," *Boonslick Heritage*, December 1993. Mark K. Douglas, *Soldiers, Secesh and Civilians*, Fulton, 2001. Bruce S. Allardice, *Confederate Colonels: A Biographical Register*, 2008. Edward E. Leslie, *The Devil Knows How to Ride*, 1996.

[FOOTER]

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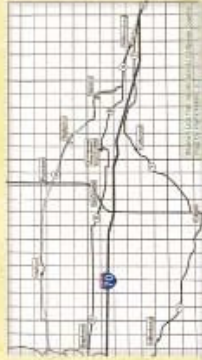
[Logo: Crane's Museum & Shoppes]

Funded through a donation by the Crane Family.

Gateway to the Boone's Lick

The Boone's Lick Trail

Augmenting the earlier settlement at Frank, Williamsburg (ca. ca. 1833) became the main gateway to both Callaway County and its local "Boone's Lick Trail." It was a key stop along the Boone's Lick Trail (or Road) from St. Charles in the east to the old lick established by Daniel Boone's sons on the Missouri River west of Columbia. Part of the original trail is marked by Old US Hwy. 40, four miles from St. Charles, Mo. Rd. 401 running east from the town of Frank. An antiques store is at the trail's end in Williamsburg from the east to Main Street, then about 1 1/2 miles west of the town of Frank, one can see where two of three branches of the old trail diverged.



Because the country east of there was quite rough, Williamsburg became a popular provisioning center for settlers continuing west. The original wagon road ("Cape") on the map passed through here, angling north-west and then west across Callaway's northern prairie, followed later by a more westerly route ("Ford") leading to Old Monroe's Presbyterian Church. This is often called the Old St. Charles Road, well traveled by troops during the Civil War.

Another, more wooded route ("Gunn") ran slightly southwest through Moore's Mill (now Cabwood) through Wilson (Callaway County seat), Williamsburg and Columbia. The southern route bypassed Columbia but the other two converged there before ending at Old Franklin.

During the war, Williamsburg was a place where Confederates or their partisans could find food, shelter or other assistance. Still a hospitable stop for travelers — now from humans 75 instead of the old Boone's Lick horses — Williamsburg retains evidence of its pre-war heritage: four homes on Main Street were built before the Civil War.



Southern partisan cavalry ("partisan") on the move.

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Williamsburg and its rural neighborhood, including the Louisa River valley to the east, were home to several famous, even notorious Southern guerrillas.

One such was Capt. Alvin Cobb, of "Cabbowen," in western Montgomery County, Mo. A large, bearded man, Cobb wore a hook where his forearm had been accidentally shot off. Brothers Frank and Ike also were guerrillas.

After the July 17, 1861, fight at Overton Run near Fulton, Cobb and some of his men sped to the Whetstone Hills north of Williamsburg, then trailed, rode down and killed Major Benjamin Sharp and Lt. Anthony Jasper, of Lt. Col. Adam Hammer's command, near Martinsburg. A Virginia-born Danville resident, Sharp was headed to Mexico, Mo., to make a speech and recruit Union soldiers. Riding in a buggy, neither man was killed outright when they were ambushed but were pursued and executed.

Cobb also led guerrillas in battles at Mt. Zion Church and at Moore's Mill (Cabwood), July 28, 1862. He was reported as having gone to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1864 and surviving until at least 1885 in California. Fond of plumed hats and gaudy dress, partisan Joe Cobb and his men were the bane of local Unionist "Dutch" (Germans). He was killed by Wellsville-based soldiers at a roadside near Portland, S.E. Callaway County, December 1, 1863.

Dick, Ike and Jim Berry were sons of early Call-

away County settler Caleb Berry, who operated a farm distillery on Whetstone Creek. All three sons rode with Capt. William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson. It seems likely all wore with him at the September 27, 1864, massacre and battle at Centerville.

After the war, Dick Berry was a deputy sheriff in Monticello, dying after a few years. Ike Berry operated liquor businesses in Williamsburg and Montgomery County and a restaurant in Fulton, dying about 1928. Riding with outlaw Sam Bass, Jim Berry was a bank and train robber after the war. He was mortally shot by Audrain County Sheriff Glacock in Callaway County, dying October 15, 1877.

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Occurring during General Sterling Price's expedition, the Danville raid was guided by Price. The mission was to destroy the North Missouri Railroad. It was said that guerrillas Dick and Ike Berry persuaded Anderson to fire Danville, a Unionist town, because of indignities suffered there by two Berry sisters. A town of almost 1,000, Danville was practically erased from the map of Missouri.



Col. Upton Hays (1832-1862) was the young son of Boone Hays, an early pioneer of Nine Mile Prairie and a grandson of Daniel Boone. Born in Nine Mile Township, Upton grew up in Jackson County, Missouri, where he later (re)defined wagon train board west.

As a Confederate recruiting colonel, he collaborated with guerrilla chieftain William Clark Quantrill to enlist about 500 soldiers in western Missouri in June-July 1862. Quantrill's rangers decimated away Union forces. Hays also benefited from a federal order requiring able-bodied men to join in militia to exterminate "the guerrillas that under our nose." Hays distinguished himself at the battles of Independence and Linn's Fork, where Cole Younger said he was Hays' confidant. Hays was killed in action at Newburg, Missouri, Sept. 12, 1862.

Hays' widow, Margaret, and her four children moved to Williamsburg after her death. She resided here during the balance of the war, supported by friends and relatives.



1910 photograph of the old McAdams Inn in Williamsburg, Callaway County, Missouri, the building still stands at Main and Poplar Streets.

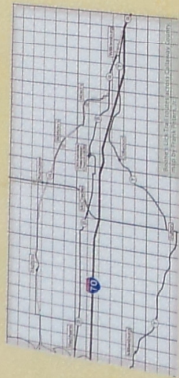
Source: History of Callaway County, Missouri, and Boone's Lick, Missouri, 1885. Frank C. Davis, Jr., "The Old Land Road Trade Across Boone and Callaway Counties," *Boone's Lick*, December 1913. John K. Douglas, *Southern and Western History*, 1911. Bruce S. Mullins, *Confederate Casualties in the Missouri River*, 2001. Edwards, Callaway, *The Boone's Lick*, 1996.



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Cole Younger (1832-1862) was the younger son of Boone Hays, an early pioneer of Nine Mile Prairie and a grandson of Daniel Boone. Born in Nine Mile Township, Upson grew into a famous and feared guerrilla leader where he later unified several different bands.

As a Confederate recruiting colonel, he collaborated with guerrilla chieftain William Clarke Quantrill to enlist about 300 soldiers in western Missouri to June-July 1862. Quantrill's rampages decimated Unionist towns and guerrillas joined to join its militia to exterminate "chickens" that infect our state." Hays distinguished himself at the Battle of Independence and Lone Jack, where Cole Younger said he was Hays' cousin. Hays was killed in action at Newtonia, Missouri, Sept. 12, 1862.

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