

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 & Boonville Tourism Commission

Original Dedication Date 2010 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 Walnut Grove Cemetery. 1006 Locust N38°58'22.2 W92°44'01.1

City/Village Boonville Township _____ County Cooper

State MO.

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.) _____

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: _____

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

Walnut Grove Cemetery

Sisters & Brothers

The 37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry known as the "Illinois Greyhounds," fought in the Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove campaigns in 1862. This famous regiment's first post was Boonville, where part of the regiment wintered in 1861-62. Captain William P. Black was sightseeing in late October, 1861, and had this to say in a letter home:

"Boonville is a very pretty place, lapped & almost hidden around the hills which all along skirt the Missouri. Buildings mostly are good & it has a beautiful cemetery with the prettiest monument in it I ever saw, a statue of twin sisters, in marble, some 4 ft. high. The chaplain, Quartermaster & I were riding out last evening when we came on this place & felt well repaid by it."

The stone that Black described marks the grave of Kate Tracy, and it stands on the east side of the cemetery. He was wrong. The stone does not depict sisters, but rather Kate's image is paired with a figure that represents a Greek goddess.

Story continued on right panel.

[Insert Graphic Map showing grave locations of Thomas W. Nelson; J.F. Gmelich; John Cosgrove; Lt. Col David Wear; David Barton' Kate Tracy; Dr. William Quarles; John A. Hayn; Col. Robert McCulloch; Charles E. Leonard]

[Center]

The Walnut Grove Cemetery was founded in 1852 when 4 acres were set aside in a grove of walnut trees. During the Civil War graves of battle casualties were added to the cemetery, and over the years, so were graves of many veterans. Private histories mention Walnut Grove as a hiding place and watch for approaching enemy on the old Rocheport Road.

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

There are important Civil War figures buried in Walnut Grove. First and foremost is Confederate Gen. Robert McCulloch, whose biography appears in the right column. Also buried here is Dr. William Montgomery Quarles, a Boonville physician who fought for the Missouri State Guard at the First Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861. The State Guard was a body of men organized under the authority of the state that fought along side Confederate forces in 1861. Dr. Quarles, 30 years old, was killed in action at the battle, five miles east of here. John A. Hayn served as adjutant to a company of the Boonville Home Guard (Union), which in 1861 fortified the old state fairgrounds on East Morgan Street. At the Second Battle of Boonville, on September 13, 1861 at the fairgrounds, Hayn was one of two men on the Union side killed in action. He was shot in the head when he stood up behind the Union breastworks, and he died instantly.

Charles E. Leonard was a member of a prominent unionist family that founded Cooper County's Ravenswood Farm in the 1840s. In 1862, Charles Leonard enlisted a company of infantry for the 52nd Regiment, Missouri Enrolled Militia (Union). In October, 1863, he fought with the 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry at Tipton, Missouri, during Shelby's 1863 Raid. A graduate of Kemper Military Academy in Boonville and the University of Missouri, Charles died in 1916 and was interred here. Colonel David Wear, originally from Otterville in southern Cooper County, was Colonel of the 52nd Regiment, and later a captain in the 9th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia. In this capacity he fought for the Union during Shelby's Raid, in actions at Boonville, Jonesborough and Marshall, October 11-13, 1863. After the Civil War, David Wear became an attorney in Boonville and St. Louis, and in the latter place was active in the dry goods business of his brother James Hutchinson Wear. Presidents George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush are direct descendants of James Wear, who also served in Boonville's 52nd Missouri Enrolled Militia.

Other notable burials include: J.F. Gmelich, a veteran of the Missouri State Guard who fought at the First Battle of Boonville, was Missouri's Lt. Governor from 1909 to 1914. John Cosgrove, a veteran of the 14th Missouri Cavalry [sic] (Union), was a U.S. Congressman in 1883-1885. Both Gmelich and Cosgrove served on Walnut Grove's first official cemetery board. Walnut Grove Cemetery is also the resting place for David Barton (1783-1837), who was one of Missouri's first U.S. Senators. Barton's remains were brought here from Sunset Hills Cemetery when Walnut Grove was first established.

In 1901 an extensive expansion of the cemetery was designed by George Kessler, who would later design Forest Park for the St. Louis World Fair in 1904. This new design doubled the size of the cemetery.

[Picture of goatee'd man in Confederate uniform]

Black Bob

Col. Robert McCulloch was a native of Virginia who settled in Cooper County in 1835. When the Civil War began, McCulloch fought with the Missouri State Guard, and he recruited a battalion of cavalry that would form the nucleus of the famous Second Missouri Cavalry (C.S.A.). The Second Cavalry fought for most of the war east of the Mississippi as part of legendary General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate cavalry. McCulloch was one of Forrest's senior commanders and is credited with saving Forrest's life during a battle at Okoloma, Mississippi. The Second Cavalry, with "Black Bob" McCulloch at its head, participated in the battles at Holly Springs and Harrisburg, Mississippi, in the affair at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and in Forrest's 1864 raid on Memphis, among many other actions. At the close of the war, McCulloch as head of a brigade fought in Selma, Alabama during Wilson's 1865 Alabama Raid. After surrendering, McCulloch returned to his life in Boonville.

Black Bob's nickname derives from the fact that his first cousin, Robert A. McCulloch of Boonville, was a subordinate officer to Black Bob during most of the Civil War. To distinguish the two, troopers referred to Robert A. as "white-haired Bob" (he was a redhead turning prematurely gray) and to their colonel as "black-haired Bob."

Sisters & Brothers (continued)

William Black was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862. When John Charles Black of the 37th Illinois received his MOH for heroism at the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, William and John became the first brothers in American history to be so conspicuously honored.

[Insert picture of plantation style house with text: "The 1843 home of the Thomas Nelson family, "Forest Hill," stands just north of here on Locust Street. It was here that Boonville mayor James O'Brian officially surrendered the City to Union General Nathaniel Lyon after the first battle of Boonville.]

Sources: Sickles, John, (2006 Mar/Apr), The Second Missouri Cavalry, CSA, *Military Images Magazine*; McVicker, Maryellen, "Reflections of Change: Death and Cemeteries in the Boonslick Region of Missouri". Diss. University of Missouri Columbia; Niermeyer, Douglas, Biography of David Walker Wear. Web Articles. <http://www.suvcw.org/mollus/art048.htm>

[Footers]

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[Logo: Boonville Missouri Tourism Commission]

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.

Walnut Grove Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

The Walnut Grove Cemetery was founded in 1861, during the Civil War, as a resting place for Union soldiers who died in the area. Over the years, it has become a significant site for the study of the war and the lives of those who served.



John S. Leonard

John S. Leonard was a prominent figure in the community during the Civil War. He was known for his leadership and dedication to the cause of the Union.



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Black Bob

Black Bob was a famous dog who lived at the cemetery. He was known for his loyalty and his ability to find the graves of his owners.

Stations, St. Louis

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Walnut Grove Cemetery

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

The Walnut Grove Cemetery was founded in 1852 when 4 acres were set aside in a grove of walnut trees. During the Civil War graves of battle casualties were added to the cemetery, and over the years, so were graves of many veterans. Private histories mention Walnut Grove as a hiding place and watch for approaching enemy on the old Rochester Road. There is an important Civil

★ War figures buried in Walnut Grove. First and foremost is Confederate Gen. Robert McCulloch, whose biography appears in the right column. Also buried here is Dr. William Montgomery-Gardner, of Nashville.

1861
The State Guard was a body of men organized under the authority of the state that fought along side Confederate

A. Hayn served as adjutant to a company of the Boonsville Home Guard (Union), which in 1861 fortified the old state fairgrounds on East Morgan Street. At the Second Battle of Boonsville, on

September 13, 1861 at the fairgrounds. Hays was one of two men on the Union side killed in action. He was shot in the head when he stood up behind the Union breastworks, and he died instantly.

1862, Charles Leonard enlisted a company of infantry for the 52nd Regiment, Missouri Enrolled Militia (Union). In October, 1863, he fought with the 7th Missouri State Militia.

George Foundation, Inc.


This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. There is a faint, illegible smudge or mark near the top center of the page.

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Black Bob

[illegible]

Black Beauty's nickname derives from the fact that his first owner, Mr. Carruthers, was a celebrated champion of Black and White. To distinguish the two, his owners referred to him as "white-faced Beauty" (as well as "white-faced Beauty" [sic] was a refinement "serving good" used to their children as "black-faced Beauty").

Sisters & Brothers
(Continued)

just north of here on Locust Street. It was here that Booneville mayor James O'Brien officially surrendered the City to Union General Nathaniel Lyon after

Source: Siskin, John. (2006, Mar/Apr). The New USA. *Military Images Magazine*. McVicker Media. Chicago. Downloaded from www.militaryimagesmagazine.com.



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Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



The stone that Black described marks the grave of Kate Tracy, and it stands on the east side of the cemetery. He was wrong. The stone does not depict duty, but rather Kate's image is paired with a figure that represents a Greek maiden.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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15 Maryland State Capitol
14 Old Senate Chamber
13 Old Senate Chamber
12 Old Senate Chamber
11 Old Senate Chamber
10 Old Senate Chamber
9 Old Senate Chamber
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7 Old Senate Chamber
6 Old Senate Chamber
5 Old Senate Chamber
4 Old Senate Chamber
3 Old Senate Chamber
2 Old Senate Chamber
1 Old Senate Chamber

For more at www.mocivilwar.org

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There are important Civil War figures buried in Wilkes-Barre. First and foremost is Confederate Gen. Robert M. C. Callicott, whose biography appears in the next column. Also buried here is Dr. William Montgomery Quince, a Boswell (Montgomery) who fought for the Union Army at the First Battle of Bull Run, June 17, 1861. The Star Guard was a body of men organized under the authority

of the state that finally along with Confederate forces in 1861. Dr. Quigley, 30 years old, was killed in action at the battle, five miles east of here. John A. Hays served as adjutant to a company of the Booneville Home Guard (Union), which in 1861 fortified the old state fairgrounds on East Morgan Street. At the Second Battle of Booneville, on September 13, 1861 at the fairgrounds, Hays was one of two men on the Union side killed in action. He was shot in the head when he stood up belatedly to join his comrades, and he died instantly.

Charles E. Leonard was a member of a prominent unionist family that founded Cooper Country's Ravenswood Farm in the 1840s. In 1862, Charles Leonard enlisted in company of infantry for the 52nd Regiment, Missouri Enrolled Militia (Union). In October, 1863, he fought with the 7th Missouri State Militia

[illegible]

Other notable burials include: J. F. Gendick, a former of the Missouri State Guard who fought at the First Battle of Boonville; was Missouri's Lt. Governor from 1899 to 1914; John Cooney, a representative of the Missouri Cavalry Corps, was a U.S. Congressman in 1883-1884. Both Gendick and Cooney served on Walden Grove's first official cemetery board. Walden Grove is also the resting place for David C. Sargent (1783-1837), who was one of Missouri's first U.S. Senators. Sargent's remains were brought here from Saint Hills Cemetery when Walden Grove was established.

In 1901 an extensive expansion of the cemetery was designed by George Kessler, who would later design Forest Park for the St. Louis World Fair in 1904. This new design doubled the size of the cemetery.

Black Bob



Col. Robert McCulloch was a native of Virginia, who settled in Cooper County in 1835. When the Civil War began, McCulloch fought with the Missouri State Guard, and he recruited a battalion of cavalry that would form the nucleus of the famous 8th Missouri Cavalry (U.S.A.)

The Second Cavalry fought for most of the war in the Mississippi as part of legendary General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate army. McCulloch was one of Forrest's senior aides, and he ended his military career in 1865, still with serving Forrest's side during a battle at the Second Cavalry, with "Black Bat" McCulloch in the battles at Holly Springs and Humboldt, and Fort Flow, Tennessee, and in Forrest's 1864 campaign for many other actions. At the close of the war, a brigade fought in Selma, Alabama during the raid. After surrendering, McCulloch returned

Black Bob's nickname derives from the fact that his first cousin, Robert A. McCutcheon Brown, was a gladiator in the office to Black Bob during most of the Civil War. To distinguish the two, he was referred to Robert as "white-haired Bob" (he was a redhead turning prematurely gray) and to their cousin as "black-haired Bob."

Sisters & Brothers

William Black was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Fort Ridge Arkansas, March 7, 1862. When John Charles Black of the 37th Illinois received his MOH for heroism at the Battle of Peoria Grove, Arkansas, William and John became the first brothers in American history to be so courageously honored.



The 1848 home of the Thorman Nelson family, "Rosat Hill," stands just north of home on Locust Street. It was here that Knoxville mayor James O'Brian officially surrendered the City to Union General Nathaniel Lyon after the first battle of Boonville.

Source: Sakke, John. (1961 March/April). The Second Missouri Cavalry, C.A. Military Image Magazine, M/Vol. 1, No. 10. "A Bicentennial of George Duff and Connections to the Boundary Regions of Missouri." Division of Missouri-Columbia, Missouri. Downloaded by David Walker Wagon. With Attribution (<http://www.museum.missouri.edu/5081en>)

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.