

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: Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation _____

Original Dedication Date 2005 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 Hwy 161 & Boonslick Rd Jnct Coordinates: N38°54.510' W 91°32.088'
 City/Village Danville Township _____ County Montgomery

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 _____
 City Columbia State MO Zip Code _____
 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 = _____

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 ^{4 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 n/a

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

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | school checked in error |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | it is roadside |

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...	_____	_____
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.

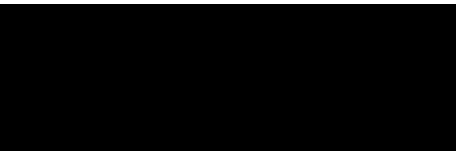
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 09/27/2009

Your Name Walter E Busch US Grant Camp 68

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee

Missouri's Civil War

Danville Female Academy

The Danville Raid

On October 11, 1864, at Boonville, Missouri, confederate [sic] General Sterling Price met with an already infamous "Bloody Bill" Anderson, during Price's westward march on his 1864 Missouri Expedition. Price instructed Anderson to take a party east to disrupt and destroy the North Missouri Railroad. Anderson's men traveled east on the Boonslick Road, passing through Franklin and Rocheport, and skirting Columbia, then continuing to Williamsburg and Danville. After the attack on Danville, described here, the raiders moved on New Florence and High Hill, to the east, and destroyed tracks and railroad facilities there. The damage to the railroad, however, was relatively slight, and the raiders ended (story continued on right panel)

[Stylized map from Danville to Rocheport]

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

You are standing on the site of the Danville Female Academy, and at your front is the sole surviving building of the Academy, the chapel and dormitory.

The Female Academy was founded in 1853 by the Reverend James H. Robinson at a time when Danville was an important stop on the Boonslick Road, and it is considered one of the first female "colleges" west of the Mississippi River. As shown by the woodcut at the upper right, the academy became a substantial facility during the years of its operation (1853-1865). The Rev. Robinson moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1865 and he became a prominent educator there.

On the evening of October 14, 1864, rebel horseman [sic] rode east into Danville on the Boonslick Road - a rare segment of which survives two blocks northwest of here. Danville was a predominately Unionist settlement at the time and was garrisoned by Union troops operating out of a large blockhouse that stood at the southeast corner of the public square. The night of Anderson's Raid, these union [sic] troops were stationed several miles to the east, protecting the North Missouri Railroad.

Arriving in town at 8:30 p.m. without warning, Anderson's men began their rampage by indiscriminately killing several of the townspeople, including 12-year-old Ira Chinn. For three and one half hours, the southern raiders practiced their grisly trade. Some, like "Little Archie" Clements had been at Centralia just two and a half weeks earlier and knew well how to terrorize a town. The raiders moved east to New Florence, about midnight and left most of the town of Danville in flames and ruins. Still intact was the substantial brick home of Missouri legislator Sylvester Baker, which stands to this day down the road about a mile to the east.

The most fascinating story to come out of the Danville Raid happened right here. Guerrillas entered the academy grounds believing that Union troops had secreted themselves in the chapel and demanded the keys from Mrs. Robinson. While this scene transpired, some of the students housed in the second floor dormitory ran for the woods, while some came out to confront the guerrillas, claiming there were southern girls and begging that the school be spared. Local lore holds that one of the girls hung her petticoat on a staff over the front door of this place as a sign of truce. Whatever the reason, the school survived and this chapel survived, a testament to the grit of some young Missouri women, some northern and some southern in heritage.

This building was a Methodist Church until the 1950s and is considered by some to be the finest example of Greek Revival architecture still standing in central Missouri.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

[Graphic of buildings]

[Picture of "Bloody Bill" Anderson]

Was Bloody Bill Anderson at Danville? Major historians have disagreed on the issue of whether Anderson commanded the raiders at Danville, but some of the literature also places him at Glasgow, Missouri on the wrong date - i.e., on the same day as the Danville Raid. The Draper sisters believe they saw the infamous Anderson here. If he was not, then his sidekick, the diabolical "Little Archie" Clements (at right) was in command.

[Picture of Clements]

The Danville Raid (continued)

their eastward dash well before reaching their objective, a bridge at the St. Charles County line.

After High Hill, Anderson's men camped on the New Florence - Hermann Road several miles southeast of here, then crossed the Missouri River west of Hermann.

[Map of Town of Danville]

Photo and Image Credits: Reproduced by permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Sources: "The History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties," St. Louis National Historical Company, 1885; Letters of Laura and Eliza Draper, Gateway Heritage Magazine, Spring 1993.

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[Logo: Bank of Montgomery County]

Made possible by a grant from the Bank of Montgomery County

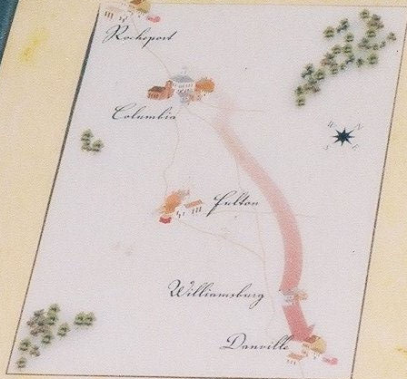


Danville Female Academy

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

The Danville Raid

The Charles F. Smith at Danville, Missouri, is the site of the original Danville Female Academy. The building was destroyed by the Danville raid in 1864. The site is now a park.



Early one cold day in late 1864, the North Missouri Railroad, Anderson's men traveled east on the Boonville & Road, passing through Franklin and Danville, and skirting Columbia, then continuing to Williamsburg and Danville. After the attack on Danville, the raiders moved on New Florence and High Hill, to the east, and moved trucks and railroad facilities there. The damage to the railroad, however, was relatively slight, and the raiders ended their journey in Danville.

(Continued on right panel)

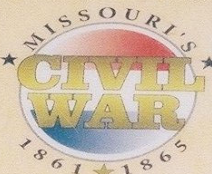
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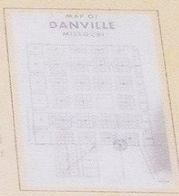


The Danville Raid

Continued

Their captured dark well before reaching their objective, a bridge at the St. Charles County line.

After High Hill, Anderson's men camped on the New Florence - High Hill Road several miles westward of here, then crossed the Missouri River west of Danville.



Photos and Images Credit: Reproduced by permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia. Sources: "The History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties," St. Louis National Historical Company, 1895; Letters of Laura and Eliza Draper, Gateway Heritage Magazine, Spring 1993.

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Made possible by a grant from the Bank of Montgomery County



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