

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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Original Dedication Date** \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Depot Park, Wyoming & Paul Sts.                      N38°47.155' W94.16.443'  
City/Village Pleasant Hill                      Township \_\_\_\_\_                      County Cass

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 City of Pleasant Hill                      Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address 203 Paul St.  
City Pleasant Hill                      State MO                      Zip Code 64080  
Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_                      Telephone ( 816 ) 540-3135

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.) Probably aluminum



**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.

<b>Sculpture</b>	_____	<b>Base</b>	_____
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? <small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	_____		_____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	_____		_____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	_____		_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(also look for signs of uneven stress &amp; weakness in the material)</small>	_____		_____

**Surface Appearance** (check as many as may apply)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
Black crusting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
White crusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chalky or powdery stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Granular eroding of stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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**

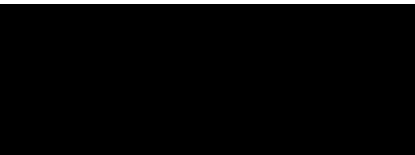
Date of On-site Survey 03/07/2009

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant 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

## The Civil War in Pleasant Hill

The American Civil War had a profound and long-lasting impact on the Pleasant Hill area. Its location in the border state of Missouri ensured that residents would align themselves on both sides of the conflict. Numerous skirmishes were fought in this vicinity and much of the original town was put to the torch by one side or the other. In an effort to counter the activities of southern guerrilla forces under the command of William Clarke Quantrill, Order No. 11, issued by Union General Thomas Ewing, virtually depopulated the surrounding countryside.

In 1865, the Civil War came to an end. The coming of the railroads that same year provided an opportunity for former enemies to share in the common goal of rebuilding Pleasant Hill. The scars of the conflict took many years to heal, however, and the devastating effects of the Civil War continue to form an important part of the history and heritage of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

### Missouri in the Civil War

As a border state situated between North and South, Missouri suffered greatly in the Civil War. The divided loyalties of Missouri residents were evidenced by the fact that 100,000 men served in the Federal Army, and nearly 50,000 joined the rebel forces. Although never seceding from the Union, Missouri was represented by one of the stars on the Confederate flag. The state had representatives in both the Union and Confederate Congress. More battles were fought in this state than any other, except Virginia and Tennessee. In 1861, Missouri led all states with 123 battles and skirmishes. Fighting began along the Missouri-Kansas border long before the firing on Fort Sumter and continued in some areas long after the surrender at Appomattox.

[Insert Map: Major Civil War Battlefields of Missouri]

### Neighbors Divided and reunited

Like the rest of Missouri, Pleasant Hill was divided in its loyalties, and the Civil War pitted neighbor against neighbor. Attacks and reprisals resulted in the destruction of much of the original town. After the war ended in 1865, the coming of the railroad led to a rebirth of the community. Union Army veterans, former Confederate soldiers, former slaves, displaced victims of war, and newcomers from many different walks of life worked together to rebuild Pleasant Hill and start again.

Pictured below from left to right are: Confederate soldier C.B. Lotspeich, (in center) who went on to become Pastor of the Christian Church; Union soldier O.L. Beasley, who later became a merchant in Pleasant Hill; and "Aunt Maria" Moore, who first came to the area as a slave, then made here home in Pleasant Hill for over 70 years after gaining her freedom. Widely known and beloved for her kindness, wit, and personality, she was recognized at one time as Pleasant Hill's oldest citizen.

[Inserts: Photo of three men. Photo of Beasley. Photo of Moore]  
Photos courtesy of Pleasant Hill Historical Society.

[Insert: Area Map

#### Quantrill's Route to Lawrence

In August of 1863, William Clarke Quantrill led his guerrilla force in the infamous and bloody raid on Lawrence, Kansas. The route of his advance on Lawrence passed northwest of Pleasant Hill in the vicinity of what is now the Pleasant Hill Lake area.

#### Henley House

On August 16, 1862, the commanding officer of Union forces in Pleasant Hill, Captain Long, was severely wounded at the nearby Battle of Lone Jack. During his posting, Long had become friends with the Joseph Henley family, despite the fact that they were of Southern sympathy. In an act of compassion, Mr. Henley drove a wagon to the battlefield and brought Captain Long back to the Henley home. Long was welcomed by the Henley family, including son Andrew, who was himself recovering from a wound he received fighting on the Confederate side. Due to the presence of Captain Long, the Henley House became in effect the Union headquarters for a time. He eventually succumbed to his wounds and was laid to rest in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

#### The Battle of the Ravines

On July 11, 1862, Confederate Guerrillas under the command of William Clarke Quantrill were encamped west of Pleasant Hill on the Silas Sorrency farm. At about 10:00 a.m., they were attacked by a superior Force of Union Cavalry commanded by Major James Gower. Quantrill and his men, including Jesse James' brother Frank James, were taken by surprise. The horsemen were forced to abandon their usual tactics and fight a desperate battle on foot in the woods and ravines before making their escape. Federals killed in the battle, and it is believed some of the fallen guerrillas, were buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

#### Union Camp Site

During the war, Union troops were encamped at the old Pleasant Hill Fairgrounds.

#### Gamble Mansion Façade

In 1866, the widow of the Union Governor of Missouri during the Civil War, Hamilton R. Gamble, built a three-story mansion in Pleasant Hill which was later destroyed by fire. In 1904, a portion of the tower was used to make the front façade of the commercial building at 125 Wyoming, which later became the home of the Pleasant Hill Historical Society Museum.

#### Civil War Skirmishes

Military records of the Civil War indicate that at least 15 skirmishes were

Fought in the Pleasant Hill area, including several that took place west of town along Big Creek. Although regular soldiers of the Confederate Army were occasionally in the area, southern forces were generally guerrilla units. These guerrilla bands were commanded by William Quantrill or one of his subordinates, including Cole Younger. Union Troops belonged to cavalry units from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado.

#### Pleasant Hill Post Office Mural

During the Depression, a federal program was established to depict local history in murals painted in U.S. Post Office buildings. One of America's finest artists, Tom Lea, was selected to paint the mural in Pleasant Hill. It depicts the return of a Confederate soldier and his family to their burned-out farm which was destroyed as a result of "Order No. 11" The mural is entitled "Back Home, April 1865."

[Insert: "Back Home, April 1865" by Tom Lea]

#### Pleasant Hill Cemetery

In addition to being one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the region and the location of the original town site, the Pleasant Hill Cemetery is also an important site for Civil War history. Two mass graves in the cemetery contain the bodies of at least 30 Union soldiers from the 1st Iowa Cavalry, 7th Missouri Cavalry, and 6th Kansas Cavalry who gave their lives at the "Battle of the Ravines" and the "Encounter at the Pouncy Smith Farm." Close by is the grave of Captain Long, who was in command of Union forces in Pleasant Hill. Confederate battle casualties are also interred on the grounds in unmarked graves. Col. Hiram Bledsoe, Confederate artillery commander, and Caroline Abbott Stanley, who wrote the Civil War novel "Order No. 11" are also buried at the cemetery.

#### Cole Younger's Capture of Pleasant Hill

On October 5, 1862, Confederate guerrillas under Cole Younger captured Pleasant Hill after attacking and scattering Union forces posted in the town. Although no townspeople were injured in the raid, several were locked inside the Methodist Church while Younger and his men helped themselves to food and ammunition. When Union forces returned to retake the town, they discovered that the guerrillas had already made their escape.

#### "Jennison's Day"

November 18, 1861, is known in Missouri Civil War history as "Jennison's Day." Colonel C.B. Jennison of the 1st Kansas Cavalry led Union forces posted in Kansas City on a "Jayhawking" campaign through the Pleasant Hill area. The raid was in retaliation for the burning by Confederate forces of two Union army wagon trains enroute to Jefferson

City. One of these trains was destroyed in Pleasant Hill and the other in nearby Holden. Enraged by this action, Jennison dispatched troops to punish the area through intimidation, plunder, and destruction. Much of Pleasant Hill was burned to the ground. Union General Halleck later wrote to General McClellan that "the conduct of the forces under Lane and Jennison has done more for the enemy in this State than could have been accomplished by 20,000 of his own army. It will take 20,000 men to counteract its effect."

#### Order No. 11 and the "Burnt District"

"All persons...are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days." Brig. General Thomas Ewing.

After Quantrill led a bloody raid on Lawrence, Kansas in August 1863, Union General Thomas Ewing issued his infamous "Order No. 11." The intent of the order was to cut off Confederate guerrillas from their base of support through the forced relocation of rural residents in Cass, Bates and portions of Jackson and Vernon Counties. All Cass County residents living more than one mile from Federal garrisons in Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville were ordered to vacate their homes within 15 days. Homes and outbuilding were then burned, and supplies were confiscated in what became known as the "Burnt District." More than 20,000 people were impacted. As a military action aimed at civilians, Order No. 11 resembled Sherman's "March to the Sea" in Georgia. Coincidentally, General William T. Sherman was General Ewing's brother-in-law. In the end, Order No. 11 failed to stop guerrilla activity, but it did succeed in depopulating rural Cass County and halting growth and development in the region.

[Insert: Map highlighting the Missouri border area. & Picture "Order No. 11" by George Caleb Bingham. Courtesy of Missouri State Historical Society.]

Erected 2008 by Pleasant Hill Community Betterment





# BATTERY

WEST ARTILLERY  
CIVIL WAR WAS  
BATTERY, COMMANDED  
BY BLED SOE. A  
PLEASANT HILL.

WHEN HE MOVED  
TO EXINGTON MO  
HE JOINED THE U.S.  
VOLUNTEERS.  
DURING THE MEXICAN WAR,  
HE BROKE OUT  
AND FORMED AN  
ARTILLERY AND OFFERED  
TO SERVE IN THE MISSOURI  
ARTILLERY COMMANDED BY  
L. STERLING PRICE.  
THE BATTERY WAS  
RENAMED A LARGE  
SILVER CANNON.  
HE HAD HELPED  
DURING THE MEXICAN WAR  
AT HUAHUA CHURCH  
AND PRODUCED A  
RING SOUND THAT  
WAS THE BATTLEFIELD  
DURING THE MO.  
AT THE BATTLES  
OF WILSON'S CREEK  
AND PEAK RIDGE IN  
THE ARTILLERY JOINED THE

## THE CIVIL WAR IN PLEASANT HILL

The American Civil War had a profound and long-lasting impact on the Pleasant Hill area. In location in the border state of Missouri, that region would align themselves on both sides of the conflict. Numerous skirmishes were fought in this vicinity, and much of the original town was put to the torch by one side or the other. In an effort to conserve the resources of southern guerrilla forces under the command of William Clark Quantrill, Order No. 14, issued by Union General Thomas Ewing, virtually depopulated the surrounding countryside.

In 1865, the Civil War came to an end. The coming of the railroads that same year provided an opportunity for former enemies to share in the common goal of rebuilding Pleasant Hill. The scars of the conflict took many years to heal, however, and the devastating effects of the Civil War continue to form an important part of the history and heritage of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

### MISSOURI IN THE CIVIL WAR

An American was elected President in 1860. Missouri's southern portion voted for the Confederacy. The United States of America was divided into two warring nations. The Union Army and nearly 50,000 men from Missouri were sent to the front lines. Although some soldiers from the Union Army were recruited from the area on the Confederate flag, the army had no intention of fighting for the Confederacy. Civil War battles were fought in this area more than any other state in the Union. In 1861, Missouri had all arms, men, and equipment. Fighting began along the Missouri River banks long before the firing on Fort Sumter and continued for several years after the surrender at Appomattox.

### MAJOR CIVIL WAR BATTLES OF MISSOURI



### NEIGHBORS DIVIDED AND REUNITED

The division of Missouri in 1861 led to the Civil War. Neighbors who once lived together in peace and harmony found themselves on opposite sides of the conflict. After the war ended in 1865, the country of the United States was reunited. Neighbors who once lived together in peace and harmony found themselves on opposite sides of the conflict. After the war ended in 1865, the country of the United States was reunited. Neighbors who once lived together in peace and harmony found themselves on opposite sides of the conflict. After the war ended in 1865, the country of the United States was reunited.



### QUANTILL & BERRY IN LAWRENCE

In August of 1862, William Clark Quantrill and James Berry led a group of about 100 men to Lawrence, Kansas. They were on a mission to destroy the town and its infrastructure. They succeeded in burning down the town and its infrastructure.



### THE BATTLE OF THE RAINFOREST

On July 11, 1862, the Confederates under the command of William Clark Quantrill and James Berry fought the Battle of the Rainforest. The battle was a tactical success for the Confederates, but it was a strategic failure. The Confederates were unable to capture Lawrence, Kansas.

### CHURCH MEMBERS

The members of the Pleasant Hill Church were divided during the Civil War. Some members supported the Union, while others supported the Confederacy. The church members were divided during the Civil War.

### PLEASANT HILL'S POST-CIVIL WAR HISTORY

After the Civil War, Pleasant Hill was a ghost town. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed.

### HERNIMAN

In August of 1862, the Confederates under the command of William Clark Quantrill and James Berry fought the Battle of Herniman. The battle was a tactical success for the Confederates, but it was a strategic failure. The Confederates were unable to capture Pleasant Hill, Missouri.



### UNION CAUSE

The Union cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill. The Union cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill. The Union cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill.

### CONFEDERATE CAUSE

The Confederate cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill. The Confederate cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill. The Confederate cause was supported by many people in Pleasant Hill.

### RECONSTRUCTION

After the Civil War, Pleasant Hill was a ghost town. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed.



### ORDER NO. 14 AND THE "BURNED DISTRICTS"

Order No. 14, issued by Union General Thomas Ewing, required the destruction of the homes and businesses of the people of the "burned districts" in Missouri. The order was a military necessity to prevent the guerrillas from using the homes and businesses as a base of operations.



### PLEASANT HILL CHURCH

The Pleasant Hill Church was a Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was a center of community life in Pleasant Hill. The church was a center of community life in Pleasant Hill.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN PLEASANT HILL

The Civil War in Pleasant Hill was a time of great hardship and suffering. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed. The town was almost completely destroyed.

### "BURNED DISTRICT"

The "burned district" in Pleasant Hill was a result of Order No. 14. The homes and businesses of the people of the "burned district" were destroyed. The "burned district" in Pleasant Hill was a result of Order No. 14.



Created 2008 by Pleasant Hill Community Reformation



Replica Cannon Next to Monument



Confederate Monument (on file with MO-SCV) next to Pleasant Hill Civil War Marker

