

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 & Fulton Heritage Trust Inc

Original Dedication Date 2009 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 Hockaday Park, 100 blk Hockaday N38.84270 W91.94778
 City/Village Fulton Township _____ County Callaway

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.) _____

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 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 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 checked="" 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 | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

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

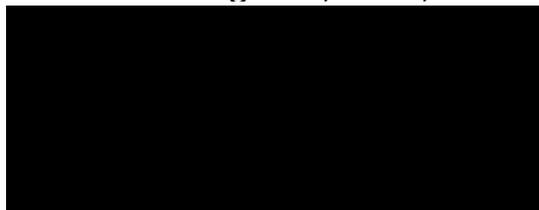
Date of On-site Survey 7/19/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Jeff Davis Comes to the Kingdom

Architectural Architecture in Fulton

When James Guthrie's grand old man, John Guthrie, died in 1857, he left behind a large estate in Fulton, Missouri. The estate included a large brick house, a farm, and a plantation. The house, known as the Guthrie House, was built in 1820 and is now a National Historic Landmark.



The Guthrie House was built by James Guthrie, a prominent businessman and politician in Fulton, Missouri. The house is a fine example of early American architecture and is now a National Historic Landmark. It was built in 1820 and is one of the oldest houses in Fulton.



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Learn more at www.guthriehouse.org

Viewing this page on a mobile device will automatically zoom in to fit the screen.

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

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Missouri's Civil War

Jeff Davis Comes to the Kingdom

[Left Panel]

Antebellum Architecture in Fulton

Fulton's rich heritage housing stock manifests early 19th century origins as well as noteworthy Victorian and post-Victorian architectural designs. Some remaining antebellum homes reflect early "Little Dixie: settlers' roots in the upper South; these Greek Revival style houses have Civil War tales to tell as well:

[color picture labeled "Robnett-Payne House" and black and white picture labeled "Jesse James"]

Robnett-Payne House, 5th and N. Bluff Sts. (1857-1858). Originally located west of Westminster College, this two-story white clapboard home with added lacework porch has been moved and painstakingly restored. According to the great-grandson of original owner James Robnett, during the July 17th, 1861, running fight extending to Overton Run on the outskirts of Fulton, spent bullets passed through clothes on a line near the house. Also, perhaps in 1864, the widower and his children sheltered an early-hours visitor seeking refuge from Union troops – teenaged guerrilla Jesse James, who with a compatriot had stolen federal ammunition.

Dr. George M. Willing Home, 211 Jefferson St. (ca. 1850). This two-story structure featuring magnificent red brick work was built on the end-chimney "I" plan with a central hall. Kentucky-born Willing operated a general store here by 1854. A known Confederate sympathizer, when Fulton was occupied by Union troops he was arrested and imprisoned in Jefferson City, where according to lore his wife, Mary, rode on horseback accompanied by

[Color photo labeled "George Willing Home"]

Story continued on right panel.

[Center Panel]

When former Confederate president Jefferson Davis accepted an invitation to speak at the Callaway County agricultural fair ten years after the Civil War, he knew that he would be coming to a community with many Southern sympathizers and former Confederates.

He arrived in Fulton by train on the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1875, after an address at DeSoto, Missouri. He was welcomed here at this gracious Italianate home of Missouri's attorney general, John A. Hockaday. In a spirit of fellowship and reconciliation, Davis was honored with a reception and sumptuous dinner including both Southern and former Union political leaders.

Davis came to speak on behalf of an English venture, the Mississippi Valley Association, seeking to foster agricultural trade with, and perhaps emigration to, this farming region. While Davis accepted three offers from Missouri, an Illinois invitation was withdrawn due to threats. Much of the North continued to harbor resentment toward the "arch traitor" Davis.

However, “[i]n many respects the train ride from St. Charles to the capital of the ‘Kingdom of Callaway’ was one long triumphal procession into the heart of Little Dixie,” with enthusiastic welcomes at Montgomery City and Mexico, wrote historian William E. Parrish.

Fatigue forced the ailing Davis, accompanied by his son Jeff Jr., to forego a grand tour of the fair, but after the evening’s dinner here, a crowd gathered on the front lawn with a local band to serenade him. Davis responded briefly but graciously. Missouri’s newly elected U.S. senator, former Confederate general Francis M. Cockrell, also spoke.

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

When the next day Davis’ carriage arrived for his speech at the fairground – now Westminster College’s Priest Field – he was greeted by the roar of an estimated 10,000 – 12,000 people. The Fulton Telegraph offered: “There is no man living whom our people were more anxious to meet, representing as he does the cause that had enlisted their warmest sympathies, and in defense of which they had lost and suffered so much.”

In his address Davis extolled the economic sense of agriculture as well as urged developing local manufacture as an alternative to exporting natural resources. He endorsed the “joint interest” of the upper and lower Mississippi valleys in expanding exchange and export of commodities through shared river transport.

Davis was visibly moved by his reception and the warmth of locals he met after his address. During his speech he made a point of observing that in Callaway County the people were “King,” and while he had been a Jeffersonian “republican” all his life, “if I ever move to a kingdom it shall be to the Kingdom of Callaway.” Frequently interrupted by applause, now he was roundly cheered.

Sharing the platform was Missouri Governor Charles Hardin, with whom Davis would debark later by train to enjoy the hospitality of the Governor’s Mansion in Jefferson City before traveling to his final appearance in Kansas City. Hardin rose at the end of Davis’ address to speak some words on his behalf, but stood aside while Davis acknowledged a thunderous ovation and the band struck up “Dixie.”

[right panel]

[Picture of aged Jefferson Davis]

Born in Kentucky, Jefferson Davis was educated at Transylvania University and the U.S. Military Academy. As a young officer, he was posted to Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), where he escorted Chief Black Hawk after his capture in 1832. Davis served with distinction as a colonel of volunteers in the Mexican War (where he was wounded). A Mississippi planter, he also served as a U.S. Congressman, Senator and Secretary of War.

From 1861-1865 he was the first and only president of the Confederate States of America. Demonized in the North as a traitor, after the Civil War he was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for two years before being released on bond. In 1868 a charge of treason was dropped, but he refused to take a loyalty oath because he believed he had done nothing wrong or illegal. His full citizenship was posthumously restored by Congress in 1978.

[continued from left panel]

A slave and successfully appealed for her husband's release by a Union officer because both men were Masons. Fearing re-arrest, Willing barely missed local Federals while hiding in a cornfield before escaping to St. Louis on a borrowed mule.

[color picture labeled: Nesbit Mansion]

Judge Thomas B. Nesbit Mansion, 530 Old Jefferson City Road (ca. 1840). Little is known about its construction, but this two-story red-brick home with two-story portico is a fine example of some "Southern mansions" in Nesbit's native Kentucky. Thirty-nine years of age at war's onset, Nesbit successfully walked the line as a Union man in a strongly Southern county, elected circuit court clerk and recorder in 1860, remaining the latter until 1867. This household witnessed passage of the first Union troops to occupy Fulton, U.S. Reserve Corps (German Home Guards) soldiers, after the fight at Overton's Run.

Sources: William E. Parrish, "Jefferson Davis Comes to Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review* LVII:4 (July 1863): 344-356. David Payne, "Missouri Family Album," *House and Garden*, April 1941, pp. 49, 92-94. *History of Callaway County*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884, pp. 446-459.

Photo of Jesse James used with permission of the University of Oklahoma.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Fulton Heritage Trust, Inc. promotes historic preservation in Fulton and Callaway County.

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[Logo: FHT]

Made possible by a grant from Fulton Heritage, Inc.

Jeff Davis Comes to the Kingdom

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

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Roberts-Payne House, 5th and N. Bluff Sts. (1857-1858). Originally located west of Westminster College, this two-story white clapboard home with added facework porch has been moved and painstakingly restored. According to the great-grandson of original owner James Roberts, during the July 17, 1861, running fight extending to Oserton Run on the outskirts of Fulton, open bulkers passed through clothes on a line near the house. Also, perhaps in 1861, the widower and his children sheltered an early-hour visitor seeking refuge from Union troops — alleged guerrilla case James, who with a companion had stolen federal ammunition.



Dr. George M. Willing Home, 211 Jefferson St. ca. 1850. This two-story structure featuring magnificent red brick work is unique on the end-chimney T-plan with a central hall. Kentucky-born Willing operated a general store here by 1854. A known Confederate sympathizer, when Fulton was occupied by Union troops he was arrested and imprisoned in Jefferson City, where according to lore his wife Mary, rode on horseback accompanied by Story continued on right panel.

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Born in Kentucky, Jefferson Davis was educated at Transylvania University and the U.S. Military Academy. As a young officer, he was posted to Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis) where he married Chief Clerk Healy after two captures in 1852. Davis was a military instructor as a colonel of volunteers in the Mexican War (when he was wounded). A Mississippi planter, he also served as a U.S. Congressman, Senator and Secretary of War.

From 1861-1865 he was the first and only president of the Confederate States of America. Elected in the North as a traitor after the Civil War he was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for five years before being released on bond. In 1863 a charge of treason was dropped, but he refused to take a loyalty oath because he believed he had done nothing wrong or illegal. His full citizenship was posthumously restored by Congress in 1976.

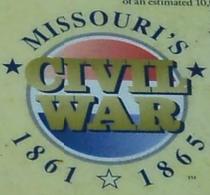
a slave and successfully appealed for his husband's release from prison after because both men were Masons, leaving records. "The King's House" — moved back to Fulton while holding in a cemetery before exhuming to St. Louis on a borrowed site.



John Thomas B. Noble Magazine, 630 6th Jefferson City Road ca. 1860. Little is known about its construction, but this two-story red-brick home with two-story porch is a fine example of early "Southern mansions" in Noble's native Kentucky. Thirty-nine years of age at its onset, Noble successfully pulled the line as a Union man in a strongly Southern country, elected circuit court clerk and recorder in 1860, remaining the latter until 1867. This household witnessed passage of the first Union troops through Fulton, U.S. Revenue Corps Hartran House Guards soldiers, after the fight at Oserton Run.

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Jeff Davis Com

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CIVI

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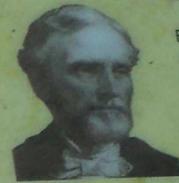
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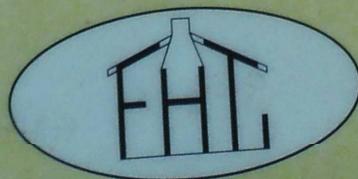
Nebitt Mansion

Thirty-nine years
line as a Union
court clerk and
household witne
U.S. Reserve C
Overton's Run

Sources: Will
Historical Rev
Album," How
County, Nat

Photo of J

War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from

the Kingdom

WAR



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a slave and successfully appealed for her husband's release by a Union officer because both men were Masons. Fearing re-arrest, Willing barely missed local Federals while hiding in a cornfield before escaping to St. Louis on a borrowed mule.



Nesbit Mansion

Judge Thomas B. Nesbit Mansion, 530 Old Jefferson City Road (ca. 1840). Little is known about its construction, but this two-story red-brick home with two-story portico is a fine example of some "Southern mansions" in Nesbit's native Kentucky.

Thirty-nine years of age at war's onset, Nesbit successfully walked the line as a Union man in a strongly Southern county, elected circuit court clerk and recorder in 1860, remaining the latter until 1867. This household witnessed passage of the first Union troops to occupy Fulton, U.S. Reserve Corps (German Home Guards) soldiers, after the fight at Overton's Run.

Sources: William E. Parrish, "Jefferson Davis Comes to Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, LVII:4 (July 1963): 344-356. David Payne, "Missouri Family Album," *House and Garden*, April 1941, pp. 49, 92-94. *History of Callaway County*, National Historical Company, St. Louis, 1884, pp. 446-459.

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