



### 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

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery           | <input 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: <u>Business</u>                   |
| <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 04/23/2012

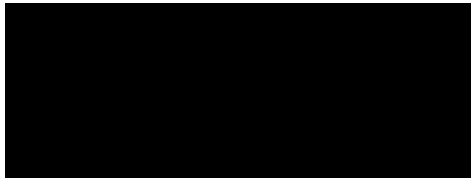
Walter E Busch

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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 19<sup>th</sup>-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.

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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.



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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 north-west and then west across Callaway's northern prairie, followed later by a more westerly route ("beta") taking it by Old Atravease Presbyterian Church. This is often called the Old St. Charles Road, well traveled by troops during the Civil War.

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

## Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Williamsburg and its rural neighborhood, including the Loure 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.

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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" (Germans). He was killed by Wellsville-based soldiers at a bordello near Portland, S.E. Callaway County, December 1, 1863.

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1910 photograph of the old McShain Inn in Williamsburg. Dating from the 1830s, the building still stands at Main and Pearl Streets.

Source: *History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, Missouri*, 1849; Frank L. Peters, Jr., "Paths of Land-Bash Trails Across Boone and Callaway Counties," *Boone's Heritage*, December 1915; Mark K. Douglas, *Soldier, Scout and Gunman*, Fulton, 2011; Bruce S. Allardice, *Confederate Patriots: A Biographical Register*, 2010; Edward L. Latta, *The Devil Knows How to Ride*, 1990.

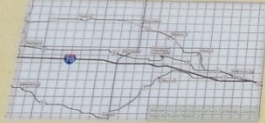




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Approximating the earlier settlement of Franks, Williamsburg (ca. 1833) includes the main gateway to both Callaway County and its branch, the Nine Mile Prairie. It was a key stop along the Boone's Lick Trail (see Road) from St. Charles in the east to the main 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, now was Main Street (Co. Rd. 14) running one block north of here. An unimproved portion of the mile west of the street end, here can see where two of three branches of the old road diverged.



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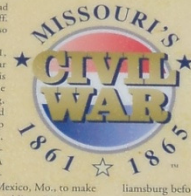
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Cal. Upton Hays (1822-1862) was the younger son of Benne Hays, an early pioneer of Nine Mile Prairie and a grandson of Daniel Boone. Berry in Nine Mile Township, Upton grew up in Jackson County, Missouri, where he later suffered wagon train-bandit raids.



As a Confederate recruiting officer, he collaborated with guerrilla chieftain William Clarke Quantrill to raise about 300 soldiers in western Missouri in January 1862. Quantrill's campaign drove away Union forces. Hays also benefited from a Federal order requiring able-bodied men to join to militia to exterminate "the guerrillas that infest our state." Hays distinguished himself at the Battles of Independence and Lone Jack, where Caleb Young said he was Hays' cousin. Hays was killed in action at Newton, Missouri, Sept. 12, 1862.

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