



### 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: _____                             |
| <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

Your Name 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

### Affair at Rawling's Lane

### The Sunset Hills Cemetery

Originally this cemetery was known as the "old Methodist Episcopal Church Burying Ground." The area was possibly used as early as 1818, but certainly several burials had occurred here by 1820.

[Insert photo labeled "Mass Grave" Text in photo: In memory of soldiers of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Killed by Bushwackers Under The Command of "Bloody Bill" Anderson in Howard County, Missouri, 28 August 1864. – Sgt. George H. Baugh --- Orderly Sgt. Porter W. Davis --- Pvt. John F. Hathaway --- Pvt. Alfred Gosnell – Pvt. Thomas Mitchell]

In 1841, prominent local merchant Jacob Wyan began proceedings to turn over the burial ground to the City of Boonville. The ground was accepted by the city, and served as the city cemetery for many years. As you stand facing this plaque, the original Methodist burial ground is the portion of the cemetery that is to the east, across the road. Additions were made going south to the top of the hill, the across the road turning north coming down the hill to this area. The newest additions are the two to the west divided by the road.

The Civil War brought turmoil and tension to this community originally established by Southerners and their slaves, but beginning in the 1830's large numbers of German immigrants were drawn to the area. Differences in the points of view of these groups resulted in a particularly turbulent atmosphere in Boonville and Cooper County that was to prevail throughout the Civil War. This came to a head in the summer of 1864 as Missouri Southern guerrillas fought in and around Boonville, at places like Rawlings Lane in Howard County.

[Insert Map of Cemetery]

*Story continued on right panel.*

[CENTER]

The plaque pictured at left has been placed in Sunset Hills Cemetery in remembrance of eight Union cavalry soldiers who died in action and are buried here.

In central Missouri in the summer of 1864, bands of Southern partisan cavalry roamed the country making life difficult for civilians and militiamen alike. In late July, 1864, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson led a raid out of Rocheport (located 10 miles to the east, north of the Missouri River). That raid went far north and east, nearly to Hannibal. Anderson may have been in Boone and Howard counties during August, 1864, but people generally assumed that all the "bushwhacking" in this area was the work of Anderson and his band.

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

A detachment of the 4<sup>th</sup> Missouri State Militia Cavalry (Union), under the command of Captain Joseph Parke, was stationed in Boonville at this time. After hearing reports that Anderson and his men were in the vicinity, on August 28<sup>th</sup> Parke with 44 troopers of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry crossed into Howard County. Heading east in the direction of Rocheport, Parke's command got caught in ambush at a place called Rawlings Lane, on the old Boonville-Rocheport Road about 3 miles northwest of Rocheport. These were Anderson's men for the most part, but a small group of riders led by Clifton Holtzclaw of Howard County was there as well.

Anderson had placed several horsemen in the lane to the Rawlings farm to serve as decoys, while the bulk of his men lay in wait over a hill, in a line parallel to the farm lane. Parke took the bait, following the decoys as they rode east through Rawlings Lane. Parke charged and once all of his men were in the lane the Southern cavalry charged up and over the hill. Parke's detachment was decimated in the attack.

Captain Parke left the scene before the action was finished, and on the road to Fayette he met Major Reeves Leonard and a detachment of Union cavalry moving south in the direction of the fight. Anderson drew his men off, but some continued the fight

along the Boonville-Rocheport Road. Survivors from Parke's command fought a rear guard action while retreating to Boonville. Captain Parke was dismissed from the service for his actions at Rawlings Lane [SUV NOTE: MUSTER CAR SHOWS RESIGNED. STATEMENT HERE IS INCORRECT].

Men of the 4<sup>th</sup> Militia Cavalry who were killed in the action at Rawlings Lane were Sergeants Alvin Moore and George Baugh; Corporal David A. Slough, and Privates John H. Hathaway, Alfred Gosnell, James O'Neal and Thomas Mitchell. The bodies were brought to Thespian Hall, placed in coffins and prepared for burial. The Reverend James Morton conducted a brief service and some men of Parke's command spoke in tribute to their comrades. The coffins were taken to the old cemetery and laid side by side in a common grave. Orderly Sergeant Porter Davis, who was found dead several days later near the scene of the battle, also was buried at Sunset Hills. The story is told that Davis and several of the others had been scalped.

[Insert Picture of Tombstones with word "Willie" in picture]

The story of Little Willie is one dear to the hearts of the people of Boonville. Be sure to see the graves of William Colt and his little son Willie. They died in Boonville in 1856 from a fever contracted as they traveled overland from Kansas. The town cared for them in their final days, and laid them to rest, and it cared for a devastated wife and sister who survived to complete the wagon trip hom to New York.

Cemetery (continued)

Earlier in the war, though, Boonville was a jumping off point for Union troops from Illinois and Iowa who were involved in campaigns in Missouri. Men from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Iowa Infantry regiments were in Boonville in 1861, pausing here as they joined Union campaigns targeting Springfield. Companies of the 37<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry, for example, occupied Boonville during the winter of 1861-1862. Sunset Hills was the burial place of the Illinois and Iowa soldiers of these regiments who died of disease or other causes while stationed here, but the bodies of these men were exhumed and reburied in the Jefferson City National Cemetery after the war.

[Insert picture of tombstone with text: "Lee Harris – Sgt. Co. B – 68 U.S. CLD. INF."]

There were local Union troops who survived the war and remained at rest here, Sergeant Lee Harris enlisted on February 29, 1864, in the 68<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Infantry, United State [sic] Colored Troops (USCT). The 68<sup>th</sup> regiment served in the defense of Fort Pickering, Tennessee and the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama, among other engagements. Sgt. Harris mustered out of the army in February, 1866 in Louisiana. Three other African American Civil War veterans are buried in Sunset Hills Cemetery, Charles Collins, James Shipley and Cyrus Wilson of the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 65<sup>th</sup> regiments, USCT. Companies "C" and "E" of the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, to which Collins and shipley belonged, fought in the last battle of the Civil War, on May 13, 1865 at Palmetto Ranch, Texas. Both men enlisted in Boonville in November, 1863.

Sources: "This Cruel, Unnatural War" by James F. Thomas. 1876 History of Cooper County by Levens and Drake, Boonville, an Illustrated History by Robert L. Dyer; William Lay and Bob Dyer, "Civil War incidents in Howard County," *Boone's Lick Heritage*, Volume 6, No. 1, March, 1998.

[FOOTERS]

Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

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[Logo: Boonville Missouri Tourism Commission]

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.

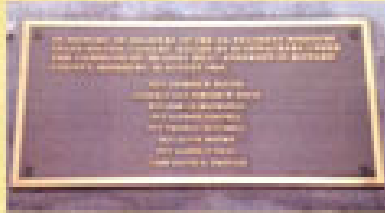
# Affair at Rawlings Lane

Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR

## The Slaughter Hills Cemetery

Originally this cemetery was known as the "Old Methodist Episcopal Church Burying Ground." The area was possibly used as early as 1816, but certainly several burials had occurred here by 1838.



In 1844, prominent local merchant Jacob Wynn began proceedings to turn over the burial ground to the City of Boonville. The ground was occupied by the city and served as the city cemetery for many years. The new metal facing also places the original Methodist burial ground in the position of the cemetery that is to the east across the road. Additional work is being done to the east of the hill, the exact location of the site is to be determined by the local.

The Civil War brought armed and unarmed men to this cemetery originally established by Southern and their slaves. The beginnings of the 1861-1865 period of "Canaan" engagements were shared with the differences in the period of time of these groups resulted in a particularly turbulent atmosphere in Boonville and Cass County that was in general throughout the Civil War. This came at a time in the summer of 1861 in Missouri Southern guerrillas fought to and around Boonville, at about the Rawlings Lane in Howard County.



They continued on eight miles.

Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

The plaque pictured at left has been placed in Slaughter Hills Cemetery in remembrance of eight Union cavalry soldiers who died in action and are buried here.

In central Missouri in the summer of 1864, bands of Southern partisan cavalry stamned the country making life difficult for civilians and militiamen alike. In late July, 1864, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson led a raid east of Rocheport (about 10 miles to the east, north of the Missouri River). This raid went far north and east, nearly to Hannibal. Anderson may have been in Boone and Howard counties during August, 1864, but people generally assumed that all of the "raiderbacking" in this area was the work of Anderson and his band.

A detachment of the 4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (Union), under the command of Captain Joseph Parke, was stationed in Boonville at this time. After hearing reports that Anderson and his men were in the vicinity, on August 28th Parke with 64 troops of the 4th Cavalry trained into Howard County heading east in the direction of Rocheport. Parke's command got caught in ambush at a place called Rawlings Lane, on the old Boonville-Rocheport Road about 7 miles northwest of Rocheport. There were Anderson's men for the most part, but a small group of riders led by Clifton Holcomb of Howard County was there as well.

Anderson had placed several barbed wire in the lane to the Rawlings Lane to

as decoys, while the bulk of his men lay in wait over a hill, in a line parallel to the farm lane. Parke took the bait, following the decoys as they rode east through Rawlings Lane. Parke charged, and once all of of his men were in the lane the Southern cavalry charged up and over the hill. Parke's detachment was decimated in the attack.

Captain Parke left the scene before the action was finished, and on the road to Fayette he met Major Robert Leonard and a detachment of Union cavalry moving south in the direction of the fight. Anderson drove his men off, but some continued the fight along the Boonville-Rocheport Road. Survivors from Parke's command fought a rear guard action while retreating to Boonville. Captain Parke was

dismissed from the service for his actions at Rawlings Lane.

Men of the 4th Militia Cavalry who were killed in the action at Rawlings Lane were: Sergeant Alex Mixer and Garage Baugh, Corporal David A. Shaggy and Privates John H. Harshaw, Alfred Council, James O'Neal and Thomas Mitchell. The bodies were brought to Thomas Hall, placed in coffins and prepared for burial. The Reverend James Marston conducted a brief service and some men of Parke's command spoke in tribute to their comrades. The coffins were taken to the old cemetery and laid side by side in a common grave. Chiefly Sergeant Foster Davis, who was found dead several days later near the scene of the battle, also was buried in Slaughter Hills. The story is told that Davis and several of the others had been scalped.



The story of Little Willie is one dear to the hearts of the people of Boonville. He was to see the graves of William Coff and his little son Willie. They died in Boonville in 1855 from a fever contracted as they traveled westward from Kansas. The train came for them in their front steps, and led them to rest, and it came for a disabled wife and other who wished to complete the wagon trip home to New York.

## Cemetery

Continued

Earlier in the war, though, Boonville was a jumping off point for Union troops from Illinois and Iowa who were involved in campaigns in Missouri. They were able to end the long Southern occupation here in Boonville in 1861, joining here in other armed Union campaigns capturing Springfield, Coon Springs, the Old Stone Bottoms, for example, occupied Boonville during the winter of 1861-1862. Slaughter Hills was the burial place of the Union and Iowa soldiers of these campaigns who died of disease in other camps while captured here. The bodies of these men were collected and shipped to the Jefferson City National Cemetery after the war.



There were local Union troops who survived the war and made it see here. Sergeant Lee Hays, killed on February 25, 1864, in the 1863 Regiment of Infantry, killed from Colored Troops (13th). The 13th Regiment served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Louisiana and the siege of Fort Fisher, Alabama among other engagements. Sgt. Hays returned east of the army in February, 1864 in Louisiana. When other Union-American Civil War veterans returned to Slaughter Hills Cemetery Charles Collins, John Shigley and Cyrus Wilson of the 11th and 15th regiments, U.S.C. Companies "C" and "E" of the 11th Regiment, of which Collins and Shigley belonged fought in the battles of the Civil War, on May 15, 1865 in Petersburg, Va. Sgt. Hays was buried in Boonville in November, 1865.

Source: "The Civil Unrested War" by James R. Thompson, 1976 History of Cass County by James and Frank Boonville, an Historical Sketch by Robert L. Day, William Cox and Ed Day, "Civil War Soldiers in Howard County" Board and Heritage, Volume 6, No. 1, March 1996.



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Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourist Commission.



Affair at Rawlings Lane

*The First Battle of*  
**CIVIL WAR**

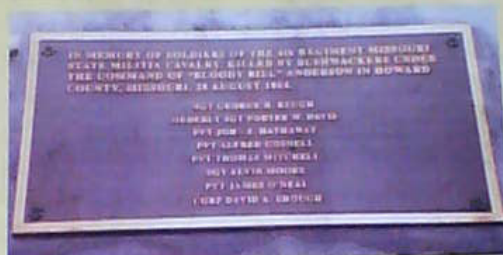




# Affair at

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In 1841, prominent local merchant Jacob Weso began proceedings to turn over the burial ground to the City of Boonville. The ground was accepted by the city, and saved as the city cemetery for many years. As you stand facing this plaque, the original Methodist burial ground is the portion of the cemetery that is to the east, across the road. Additions were made going south to the top of the hill, the across the road turning north coming down the hill to this area. The newest additions are the two to the west, divided by the road.

The Civil War brought turmoil and tension to this community originally established by Southerners and their slaves, but beginning in the 1830s large numbers of German immigrants were drawn to the area. Differences in the points of view of these groups resulted in a particularly turbulent atmosphere in Boonville and Cooper County that was to prevail throughout the Civil War. It is said to have been the harbinger of 1864 as Missouri Southern guerrillas fought in and around Boonville, at places like Rowles Lane in Howard County.

*Many continued on eight pages.*

Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

# CIV

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# Affair at Rawlings Lane

## Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR

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as decoys, while the bulk of his men lay in wait over a hill, in a line parallel to the farm lane. Parke took the bait, following the decoys as they rode east through Rawlings Lane. Parke charged, and once all of his men were in the lane the Southern cavalry charged up and over the hill. Parke's detachment was decimated in the attack.

Captain Parke left the scene before the action was finished, and on the road to Fayette he met Major Reeves Leonard and a detachment of Union cavalry moving south in the direction of the fight. Anderson drew his men off, but some continued the fight along the Boonville-Rocheport Road. Survivors from Parke's command fought a rear guard action while retreating to Boonville. Captain Parke was dismissed from the service for his actions at Rawlings Lane.

Men of the 4th Militia Cavalry who were killed in the action at Rawlings Lane were Sergeants Alvin Moore and George Baugh; Corporal David A. Slough; and Privates John H. Hathaway, Alfred Gosnell, James O'Neal and Thomas Mitchell. The bodies were brought to Thespan Hall, placed in coffins and prepared for burial. The Reverend James Morton conducted a brief service and some men of Parke's command spoke in tribute to their comrades. The coffins were taken to the old cemetery and laid side by side in a common grave. Orderly Sergeant Porter Davis, who was found dead several days later near the scene of the battle, also was buried at Sunset Hills. The story is told that Davis and several of the others had been scalped.



### Cemetery

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Source: "I  
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Howard Co.  
County, Mo



Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from the

# Rawlings Lane

Missouri's

## WAR

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The story of Little Willie is one dear to the hearts of the people of Boonville. Be sure to see the graves of William Coit and his little son Willie. They died in Boonville in 1856 from a fever contracted as they traveled overland from Kansas. The town cared for them in their final days, and laid them to rest, and it cared for a devastated wife and sister who survived to complete the wagon trip home to New York.

### Cemetery

(continued)

Earlier in the war, though, Boonville was a jumping off point for Union troops from Illinois and Iowa who were involved in campaigns in Missouri. Men from the 4th and 5th Iowa Infantry regiments were in Boonville in 1861, pausing here as they joined Union campaigns targeting Springfield. Companies of the 37th Illinois Infantry, for example, occupied Boonville during the winters of 1861-1862. Sunset Hill was the burial place of the Illinois and Iowa soldiers of these regiments who died of disease or other causes while stationed here, but the bodies of these men were exhumed and reburied in the Jefferson City National Cemetery after the war.



There were local Union troops who survived the war and remain at rest here. Sergeant Lee Harris enlisted on February 29, 1864, in the 68th Regiment of Infantry, United States Colored Troops (USCT). The 68th regiment served in the defense of Fort Pickering, Tennessee and the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama, among other engagements. Sgt. Harris transferred out of the army in February, 1866 in Louisiana. Three other African American Civil War veterans are buried in Sunset Hill Cemetery: Charles Collins, James Stapley and Cyrus Wilson of the 62nd and 69th regiments, USCT. Companies "A" and "I" of the 62nd Regiment, in which Collins and Stapley belonged, fought in the battles of the Civil War, on May 13, 1863 at Palmetto Ranch, Texas. Both men enlisted in Boonville in November, 1861.

Source: "The Civil, Unfinished War" by James F. Houston, 1870 History of Cooper County by Lesons and Drake, Boonville, an Illustrated History by Robert L. Dyer, William Gay and Betty Dyer, "Civil War in Boone and Cooper Counties," Boone's Last Heritage, Volume 6, Jan. to March 1991.

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.