

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

Monument with Sculpture without Sculpture with Cannon standalone Cannon
 Historical Marker Plaque Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Note: try to record items separately. Cannons near monuments should be recorded & photographed separately, etc. Thank you.

Affiliation

GAR MOLLUS SUVCW WRC ASUVCW
 LGAR DUVCW Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

Veterans Administration

Original Dedication Date Post 2000

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

Knoxville National Cemetery

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location _____

Office Address: 939 Tyson St GPS Coordinates N35°58'34.518" W83°55' 37.841

City/Village &/or Township Knoxville

County Knox State TN Zip Code 37917

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Veteran's Administration

Dept./Div. Knoxville National Cemetery

Street Address 939 Tyson St

City Knoxville State TN Zip Code 37917

Contact Person _____ Telephone (423) 855-6590 ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places Yes No ID # if known 96000966

Entire Cemetery on NRHP

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Other

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

Material of the Sculpture Stone Concrete Metal Other Is it hollow or solid? _____

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

For Historic Marker or Plaque: Copolymer Sign Face on Aluminum Metal Frame

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = _____ Bronze _____ Iron _____ Type of Cannon (if known) _____

Rifled _____ Yes _____ No _____

Markings: Muzzle _____ Base Ring/Breech _____

Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? _____ Yes _____ No _____

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] _____ Yes _____ No _____

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial _____

Materials of the Memorial _____

Complete for All Memorials

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

4 feet _____ Height 3 feet _____ Width _____ Depth or _____ Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) 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 _____

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office
 School Municipal Building State Capitol Courthouse College Campus
 Traffic Circle Library Other: _____

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 _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Submission of this form requires at least one type of identification so that you may be contacted regarding the information on this form. This information will most likely be in the public domain. Your name is required; please include one (or more) pieces of contact information.

1. If a member of an Allied Order, the name of your camp, auxiliary, tent, circle or corps; along with your department;
2. Physical Address;
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail address.

By submitting this, you are allowing the posting of this information on the internet.

Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 12/04/2025
Your Name Walter E Busch, PDC & P-Commander Central Region Allied Orders Assoc
Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr
City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026
Telephone () _____ E-Mail cwmemorials@suvcw.org

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?
US Grant Camp 68 MO-SUVCW, Central Region Allied Orders of the GAR, MOLLUS, Logan Brigade

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. Photographs & GPS Co-ordinates are very much desired.

Pages 4 & 5 attached to this electronic file are the Monument's Condition and the Narrative forms. Only the Monument's Condition form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Please mail (or e-mail pdf, and picture files) to:
Walt Busch, PDC, Chair, 1240 Konert Valley Dr., Fenton, MO 63026, cwmemorials@suvcw.org (314) 630-8407

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War - Civil War Memorials Committee.

KNOXVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Knoxville

In an 1861 referendum, 81 percent of East Tennessee voters rejected secession. Many in Knoxville, the region's largest city, supported the Union. During the Civil War, 30,000 East Tennesseans joined the U.S. Army. When Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside's troops arrived in Knoxville in 1863, they received a hero's welcome.

On November 17, 1863, Confederate forces led by Gen. James Longstreet surrounded Knoxville. The city was encircled by a strong line of earthworks anchored on the Tennessee River.

Longstreet attacked at Fort Sanders on the western edge of the Union line on November 29. The assault lasted less than an hour as Union soldiers inflicted heavy losses on Confederate troops. The Confederates retreated and attempted to lay siege to the city. Longstreet withdrew in December, leaving East Tennessee firmly in Union hands.



Fort Sanders, c. 1863. Surrounded by a ditch 8 feet deep, the fort was located near Clinch Avenue just north of what is today the University of Tennessee campus. Library of Congress.



Lithograph of cemetery, 1864, that emphasizes the Highlander Monument and headstones in Section A. Library of Congress.

National Cemetery

In December 1863, General Burnside ordered Capt. H. S. Chamberlain to prepare a cemetery for casualties of the Knoxville fighting. Three years later, Capt. E. B. Whitman, who was in charge of establishing national cemeteries in the South, described it as:

the only burial ground of Union Soldiers . . . originally laid out and constructed to the present time in a manner and on a system that renders it suitable to be converted into a National Cemetery . . .

By 1874, there were 3,135 interments in the 10-acre tract. Approximately one-third were unknown. Graves were arranged in concentric circles around a central flagstaff. A stone wall enclosed the grounds.

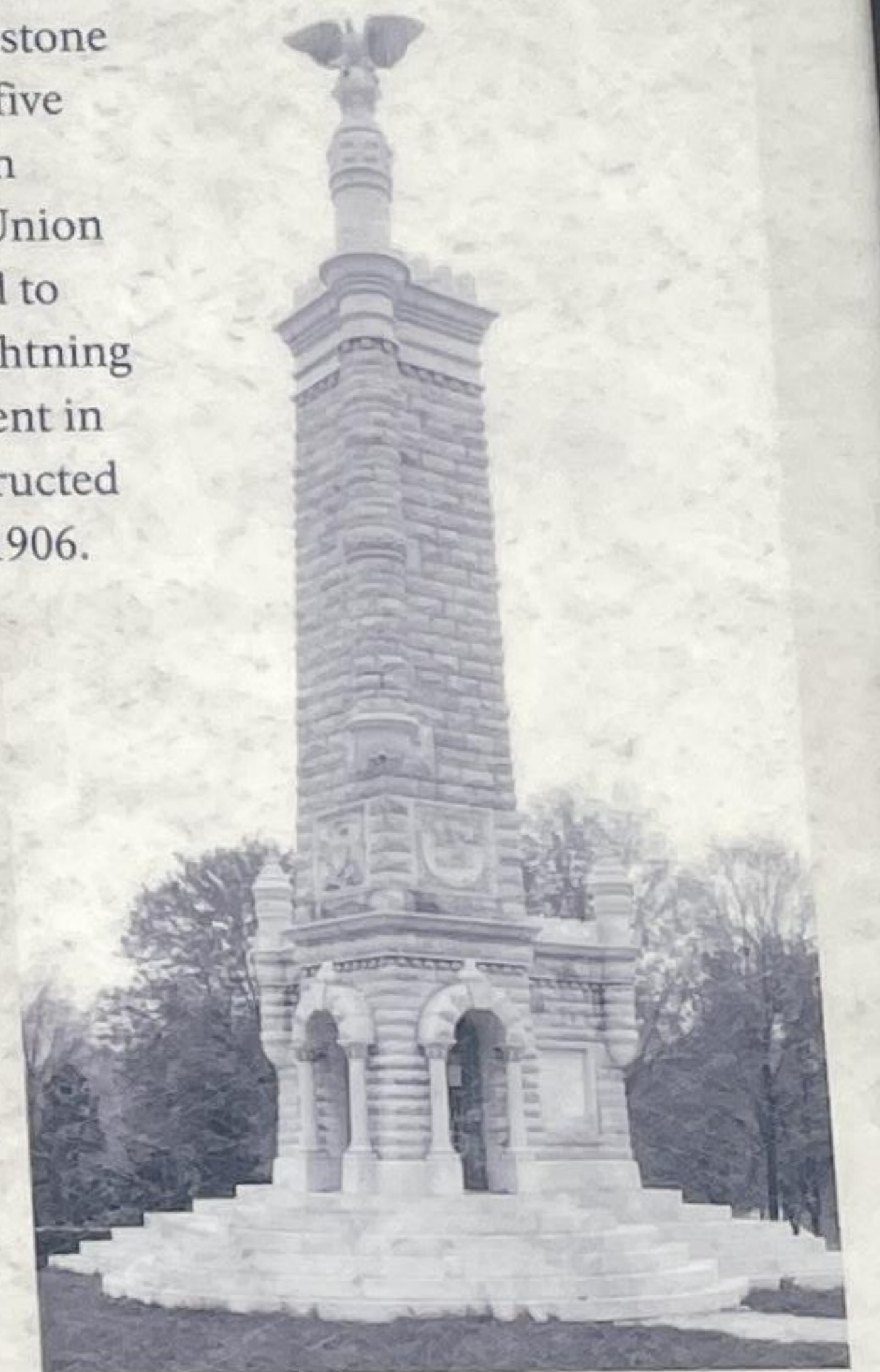
One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient lies here. Pvt. Timothy Spillane, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, received the commendation for gallantry at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 5-7, 1865. He died in Knoxville in 1901 (Section A, Grave 3319).

Monuments

The first monument erected in the cemetery honors the 79th New York Volunteer Infantry known as the "Highlanders." Hugh Young, a stonecutter by trade and member of the regiment, carved this monument and surrounding headstones for his comrades in March 1864.

In 1893, the Tennessee Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veterans' organization, decided to build a monument to the state's Union dead. The cornerstone was laid in 1896 during a ceremony that featured a parade and speeches.

The 60-foot-tall, limestone tower was dedicated five years later. More than 7,000 donors, most Union veterans, contributed to the \$11,000 cost. Lightning toppled the monument in 1904. It was reconstructed and rededicated in 1906.



The original Union Soldiers Monument, c. 1902. A statue of a standing soldier replaced the ball and eagle at the top when it was reconstructed four years later. Library of Congress.

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration

To learn more about benefits and programs for Veterans and families, visit www.va.gov



KNOXVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Knoxville

In an 1861 referendum, 81 percent of East Tennessee voters rejected secession. Many in Knoxville, the region's largest city, supported the Union. During the Civil War, 30,000 East Tennesseans joined the U.S. Army. When Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside's troops arrived in Knoxville in 1863, they received a hero's welcome.

On November 17, 1863, Confederate forces led by Gen. James Longstreet surrounded Knoxville. The city was encircled by a strong line of earthworks anchored on the Tennessee River.

Longstreet attacked at Fort Sanders on the western edge of the Union line on November 29. The assault lasted less than an hour as Union soldiers inflicted heavy losses on Confederate troops. The Confederates retreated and attempted to lay siege to the city. Longstreet withdrew in December, leaving East Tennessee firmly in Union hands.



Fort Sanders, c. 1863. Surrounded by a ditch 8 feet deep, the fort was located near Clinch Avenue just north of what is today the University of Tennessee campus. Library of Congress.



Lithograph of cemetery, 1864, that emphasizes the Highlander Monument and headstones in Section A. Library of Congress.

National Cemetery

In December 1863, General Burnside ordered Capt. H. S. Chamberlain to prepare a cemetery for casualties of the Knoxville fighting. Three years later, Capt. E. B. Whitman, who was in charge of establishing national cemeteries in the South, described it as:

the only burial ground of Union Soldiers . . . originally laid out and constructed to the present time in a manner and on a system that renders it suitable to be converted into a National Cemetery . . .

By 1874, there were 3,135 interments in the 10-acre tract. Approximately one-third were unknown. Graves were arranged in concentric circles around a central flagstaff. A stone wall enclosed the grounds.

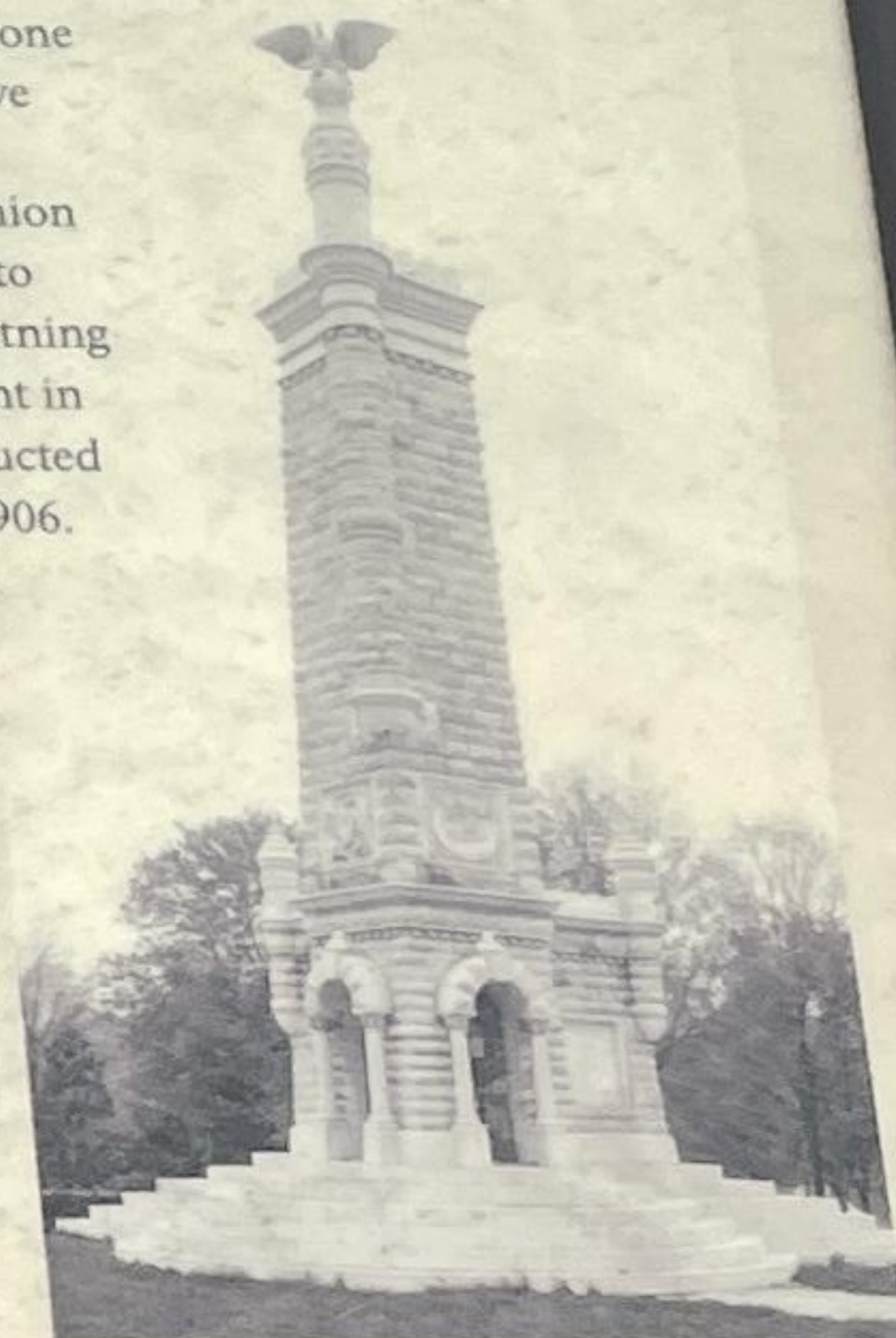
One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient lies here. Pvt. Timothy Spillane, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, received the commendation for gallantry at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 5-7, 1865. He died in Knoxville in 1901 (Section A, Grave 3319).

Monuments

The first monument erected in the cemetery honors the 79th New York Volunteer Infantry known as the "Highlanders." Hugh Young, a stonecutter by trade and member of the regiment, carved this monument and surrounding headstones for his comrades in March 1864.

In 1893, the Tennessee Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veterans' organization, decided to build a monument to the state's Union dead. The cornerstone was laid in 1896 during a ceremony that featured a parade and speeches.

The 60-foot-tall, limestone tower was dedicated five years later. More than 7,000 donors, most Union veterans, contributed to the \$11,000 cost. Lightning toppled the monument in 1904. It was reconstructed and rededicated in 1906.



The original Union Soldiers Monument, c. 1902. A statue of a standing soldier replaced the ball and eagle at the top when it was reconstructed four years later. Library of Congress.



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration

To learn more about benefits and programs for Veterans and families, visit www.va.gov



A NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

Civil War Dead

An estimated 700,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in the Civil War between April 1861 and April 1865. As the death toll rose, the U.S. government struggled with the urgent but unglorious task of burying fallen Union troops. This prompted the creation of a national cemetery system.

On September 21, 1861, the War Department directed commanding officers to bury "wounded and permanent records of deceased soldiers." It also required the U.S. Army Quartermaster General, the officer responsible for administering to the needs of troops in life and to death, to mark such graves with a headboard. A few months later, the department mandated placement of the dead in graves marked with individual headboards, recorded in a register.



Reflection and Memorialization

The country reflected upon the Civil War's human toll—2 percent of the U.S. population died. Memorials honoring war service were built in national cemeteries. Most were donated by regional units, state governments and veterans' organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic. Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) was a popular patriotic spring event that started in 1868. Visitors placed flowers on

Creating National Cemeteries

The strategy to create military burial grounds came in an Omnibus Act of July 17, 1862. It directed the president to purchase land to be used as "a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." Fourteen national cemeteries were established by 1862.

When facilities ended, a grave task began. In October 1863, Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs directed officers to survey lands in the Civil War theater to find Union dead and plan to reinter them in new national cemeteries. Cemetery sites were chosen where troops were concentrated: camps, hospitals, battlefields, railroad hubs. By 1872, 74 national cemeteries and several soldiers' lots contained 395,492 remains, about 85 percent were unknown.



Most cemeteries were less than 10 acres and located nearby. In the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries of February 22, 1867, Congress mandated some permanent walls or fences, grave markers, and flags for cemetery superintendents.

At first only soldiers and sailors who died during the Civil War were buried in national cemeteries. In 1871, eligibility was expanded to all honorably discharged Union veterans, and Congress appropriated \$1 million to mark the graves. Upright marble headstones honor mark unknowns.

By 1873, military post cemeteries on the Western frontier joined the national cemetery system. The National Cemetery Act of 1873 transferred 82 Army cemeteries, including 12 of the original 14, to what is now the National Cemetery Administration.



groves and monuments, and gathered around restraints to hear speeches. Construction of Civil War monuments peaked in the 1890s. By 1920, as the number of aging veterans was dwindling, more than 120 monuments had been placed in the national cemeteries.

Some were as simple as a stone marker. Others were grand structures of stone and marble. Many were designed by prominent architects of the time. Some were dedicated to specific units or regiments. Others were dedicated to the war as a whole. Many were dedicated to the memory of individual soldiers.

KNOXVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Knoxville

In an 1861 referendum, 81 percent of East Tennessee voters rejected secession. Many in Knoxville, the region's largest city, supported the Union. During the Civil War, when 30,000 East Tennesseans joined the U.S. Army, Union Gen. Andrew Burdick's troops arrived in Knoxville in 1863, they received a hero's welcome.

On November 17, 1863, Confederate forces led by Gen. James Longstreet surrounded Knoxville. The city was encircled by a strong line of earthworks anchored on the Tennessee River.

Longstreet attacked at Fort Sanders on the western edge of the Union line on November 29. The assault lasted less than an hour as Union soldiers inflicted heavy losses on Confederate troops. The Confederates retreated and attempted to lay siege to the city. Longstreet withdrew in December, leaving East Tennessee firmly in Union hands.



Illustration of General Burdick's 1863 defense of Knoxville. Illustration by William A. Rorer, Library of Congress.

National Cemetery

In December 1863, General Burdick ordered Capt. H. S. Chamberlain to prepare a cemetery for casualties of the Knoxville fighting. Three years later, Capt. E. B. Whitman, who was in charge of establishing national cemeteries in the South, described it as "the only burial ground of Union Soldiers... originally laid out and constructed in the present time in a manner and on a system that renders it suitable to be converted into a National Cemetery."

By 1874, there were 3,135 interments in the 10-acre tract. Approximately one-third were unknown. Graves were arranged in concrete circles around a central flagstaff. A stone wall enclosed the grounds. One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient lies here: Pvt. Timothy Spillane, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, received the commendation for gallantry at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 5-7, 1865. He died in Knoxville in 1901 (Section A, Grave 3319).



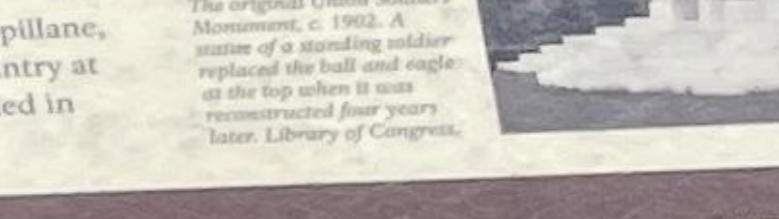
View of the Knoxville National Cemetery grounds. Photo by the National Cemetery Administration.

Monuments

The first monument erected in the cemetery honors the 7th New York Volunteer Infantry known as the "Highlanders." Hugh Young, a noncommissioned officer and member of the regiment, carried this monument and surrounding headstones for his comrades in March 1864.

In 1893, the Tennessee Grand Army of the Republic, a Union veterans' organization, decided to build a monument to the state's Union dead. The cornerstone was laid in 1898 during a ceremony that featured a parade and speeches.

The 60-foot-tall, limestone tower was dedicated five years later. More than 7,000 donors, most Union veterans, contributed to the \$11,000 cost. Lightning toppled the monument in 1904. It was reconstructed and rededicated in 1906.



The 60-foot-tall limestone tower was dedicated in 1906. Photo by the National Cemetery Administration.



A NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

Civil War Dead?

Creating National Cemeteries

Reflect and Memorialization

KNOXVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

What Was Knoxville?

National Cemetery

*From The Bivouac of the Dead
By Louise O'Hare*

*The muffled drum's sad toll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo,
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and noble few.
On Earth's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn tread,
The bivouac of the dead.*

