

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.)

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 _____ 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

Camp Butler National Cemetery

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location RR 1 5063 CAMP BUTLER ROAD

GPS Coordinates 39° 49.925' N, 89° 33.473' W.

City/Village &/or Township RIVERTON

County SANGAMON State ILLINOIS Zip Code 62707

The front of the Memorial faces: ☐ North ☐ South ☐ East ☒ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name _____

Dept./Div. _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____ ext _____

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

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:

Historical Story Board In metal framing and metal posts

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

24 inches _____ Height 40.5 inches _____ 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.

STORYBOARD WEATHERPROOF FRAMED IN METAL AND METAL POSTS- A NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM -- WITH 6 PHOTOGRAPH EXCERPTS ON THE BOARD AS WELL.

CIVIL WAR DEAD - AN ESTIMATED 200,000 UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS DIED IN THE CIVIL WAR BETWEEN APRIL 1861 AND AUGUST 1865 AS THE DEATH TOLL RISES THE US GOVERNMENT STRUGGLED WITH THE URGENT BUT UNPLANNED NEED TO BUR FALLEN UNION TROOPS. THIS PROPELLED THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM. ON SEPT 11, 1861 THE WAR DEPARTMENT DIRECTED COMMANDING SOLDIERS TO KEEP "ACCURATE AND PERMANENT RECORDS OF DECEASED." AND ALSO REQUIRED THE US ARMY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL THE OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING TO THE NEEDS OF TROOPS IN LIFE AND IN DEATH. TO MAKE EACH GRAVE WITH A HEADSTONE. A FEW MONTHS LATER, THE DEPARTMENT MANDATED INTERNMENT OF THE DEAD IN GRAVES MARKED WITH NUMBERED HEADBOARDS RECORDED TO A REGISTER.

CREATING NATIONAL CEMETERIES: THE AUTHORITY TO CREATE MILITARY BURIAL GROUNDS CAME IN THE CEMETERY ACT OF JULY 17, 1862. IT DIRECTED THE PRESIDENT TO PURCHASE LAND TO BE USED AT A NATIONAL CEMETERY FOR USE FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO SHALL DIE IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY. 14 NATIONAL CEMETERIES WERE ESTABLISHED BY 1862 WHEN HOSTILITIES ENDED A GRIM TASK BEGAN ON OCTOBER 1865 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MONTGOMERY C MEIGS DIRECTED OFFICERS TO SERVEY LANDS IN THE CIVIL WAR THEATRE TO FIND UNION DEAD AND PLAN TO REGISTER THEM IN NEW NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

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*]

Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 8/24/2026
 Your Name SANDRA COLE FLORES
 Address _____
 City OKLAHOMA CITY State OKLA Zip Code 73150
 Telephone () _____ E-Mail FLORESBRDLDY@AOL.COM

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

DUVCW TENT #18 SALLIE PEACHEATER - OKC ---- WRC - MAL LGAR MAL

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@suvchw.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.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – MONUMENT'S CONDITION

Completion of this form is required when requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

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.

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

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

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

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

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

Inspector's Name SANDRA COLE FLORES

Date 8/26/2026

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – NARRATIVE

[Generally used to record the text of monuments, but may be used for any other useful information, such as if the monument has been moved or if you have information about the day of dedication. May repeat use of page as often as necessary.]

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County SANGAMON

State ILLINOIS

Zip Code 62707

TEXT

(CONTINUED) CEMETERY SITES WERE CHOSEN WHERE TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED, CAMPS, HOSPITALS, BATTLEFIELDS, RAILROAD DEPOTS. IN 1872, 74 NATIONAL CEMETERIES AND SEVERAL SOLDIERS LOTS CONTAINED 305,492 REMAINS .. ABOUT 45% WERE UNKNOWN. MOST CEMETERIES WERE LESS THAN 10 ACRES, AND LAYOUTS DRAFTED IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ACT OF FEBRUARY 22, 1867. CONGRESS FUNDED NEW PERMANENT WALLS AND FENCES, GRAVE MARKERES AND LODGES FOR CEMETERY SUPERINTENDANTS. AT FIRST ONLY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO DIED DURING THE CIVIL WAR WERE BURIED IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES. IN 1873, ELIGIBILITY WAS EXPANDED TO ALL HONORABLE DISCHARGED UNION VETERANS AND CONGRESS APPROPRIATED J3 MILLION TO MARK THE GRAVES WITH UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONES TO HONOR THOSE NAMED INDIVIDUALS AND 6 INCH BLOCKS FOR THE UNKNOWN. BY 1873, MILITARY POST CEMETERIES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER JOINED THE NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM. THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES ACT OF 1873 TRANSFERRED 82 ARMY CEMETERYS INCLUDING 12 OF THE ORIGINAL 14. TO WHAT IS NOW THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINSTRATION

-----REFLECTION OF MEMORIALIZATION ---- THE COUNTRY REFLECTED UPON THE CIVIL WAR'S HUMAN TOLL.-- 2% OF THE US POPULATION DIED . MEMORIALS HONORING WAR SERVICE WERE BUILT IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES. MOST WERE DONATED BY REGIMENTAL UNITS, STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. DECORATION DAY, LATER MEMORIAL DAY WAS A POPULAR PATRIOTIC SPRING EVENT THAT STARTED IN 1868. VISITORS PLACED FLOWERS ON GRAVES AND MONUMENTS AND GATHERED AROUND LECTURNS TO HEAR SPEECHES. CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS PEAKED IN THE 1890S AND BY 1920 AS THE NUMBER OF AGING VETERANS WAS WINDING DOWN. 100'S OF MONUMENTS HAD BEEN PLACE IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Inspector's Name _____ Date _____

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 unexplained need to bury fallen Union troops. This propelled the creation of a national cemetery system.

On September 11, 1861, the War Department directed commanding officers to keep "accurate and permanent records of deceased soldiers." It also required the U.S. Army Quartermaster General, the office responsible for administering to the needs of troops in life and in death, to mark each grave with a headboard. A few months later, the department mandated interment of the dead in graves marked with numbered headboards, recorded in a register.



Soldiers' graves near General Hospital, City Point, Va., c. 1863. Library of Congress

Creating National Cemeteries

The authority to create military burial grounds came in an Omnibus Act of July 27, 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 hostilities ended, a grim task began. In October 1865, 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 305,492 remains; about 45 percent were unknown.



Plan of the site established after the siege of the city and Battle of Fort Sanders at 1862. Cemetery plan, 1862. National Archives and Records Administration

Most cemeteries were less than 10 acres, and layouts varied. In the Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries of February 22, 1867, Congress funded new permanent walls or fences, grave markers, and lodges for cemetery superintendents.



Lodge at City Point, Va., c. 1863. The lodge also contained a cemetery office and living quarters and housed the superintendent's family. Army National Cemetery System

At first only soldiers and sailors who died during the Civil War were buried in national cemeteries. In 1873, eligibility was expanded to all honorably discharged Union veterans, and Congress appropriated \$3 million to mark the graves. Upright marble headstones honor individuals whose names were known; 6-inch-square blocks mark unknowns.

By 1873, military post cemeteries on the Western frontier joined the national cemetery system. The National Cemeteries Act of 1973 transferred 82 Army cemeteries, including 52 of the original 14, to what is now the National Cemetery Administration.

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 regimental units, state governments and veterans organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic. Decoration Day, later Memorial Day, was a popular patriotic spring event that started in 1868. Visitors placed flowers on

graves and monuments, and gathered around rostrums 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.

National cemetery monuments, left to right: Massachusetts Monument, Washington, D.C., 1897; Hurdman Iron Monument, Garden Park, Baltimore, Md., 1891; and Wilson's Rubber-Covered Coffin of the Republic Monument to the Unknown Dead, Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Ind., 1891



VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery System

We honor them. We care for them. We protect them. We give them a home.