

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. 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

<input type="checkbox"/> Monument <i>with</i> Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/> Monument with Cannon
<input type="checkbox"/> Monument without Sculpture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Marker <input type="checkbox"/> Plaque
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)	

Affiliation

<input type="checkbox"/> G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> M.O.L.L.U.S
<input type="checkbox"/> SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____)	(Please describe below)
<input type="checkbox"/> WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)	
<input type="checkbox"/> ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)	
<input type="checkbox"/> DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)	
<input type="checkbox"/> LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation	

Original Dedication Date June 20, 2015 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 N37°35'51.510 W90°37'39.449 NW Corner Russell & Main Sts.
 City/Village Ironton Township _____ County IRON
 State MO.

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 Iron County Courthouse
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address Main & Russell (PO Box 42) City _____
 Ironton _____ State MO Zip Code 63650 Contact Person _____
 Telephone () 573-546-2912

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).

N/A

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 = Metal base / polymer board for text _____

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 4' _____ Width 3' _____ Depth 3' _____ 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)

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

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 _____

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...	_____	_____

NEW

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

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 6/20/2015

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr City Fenton

State MO Zip Code 63026 Telephone () 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026
(314) 630-8407
webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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



Above – L-R DC/Lt. Martin Aubuchon; Alan Finken Keller, Leonard Wright, PCC Bob Aubuchon; PDC Chris Warren and Andy Warren all participated in the newest Grant Trail sign in front of the Iron County Courthouse, Ironton, MO on 6-20-15.

N37*35'51.510 W90*37'39.449

Missouri History Museum Partners to Mark Historic Iron County Courthouse



Molly Kodner, Associate Archivist of the Missouri History Museum, with MCWHF Executive Director Greg Wolk, Ironton, Missouri.

On Saturday, June 20, 2015, a crowd gathered on the lawn of the Iron County Courthouse to dedicate an educational panel that commemorates the role of the Arcadia Valley in Missouri's Civil War. The panel, part of Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation's state-wide marking program, was unveiled and accepted on behalf of the county by Iron County Presiding Commissioner Jim Scaggs.

The educational panel dedicated Saturday is the fifth one that has been co-sponsored and funded by the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Principal funding for the panel came from the Arcadia Valley Chamber of Commerce and the Friends of Fort Davidson. The Arcadia Valley, 80 miles south of St. Louis, shelters the cities of Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia and is home to the Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site.

Missouri History Museum-sponsored Civil War panels have been erected at the Common Pleas Courthouse in Cape Girardeau, and also at Bellefontaine and Father Dickson cemeteries in the St. Louis area, and at Lafayette Square park in south St. Louis.

THE CIVIL WAR IN ARCADIA VALLEY

Touring Arcadia Valley

Located at North Ziegler and Pine, Emmanuel Lutheran Church served as the battlefield hospital during the Battle of Pilot Knob in 1864. It was built by German immigrants and was completed in 1881. It also stands almost identical to its state in 1864, down to a blood stain on the floor and the original pastoral robes on display. Archaeological studies of the church and surrounding area continue to reveal evidence sufficient of the church's role in the Civil War.

The battle of Pilot Knob at Fort Davidson is Iron County's Civil War claim to fame. Today, the site of this pivotal battle is owned and operated by Missouri State Parks. The Battle of Soles Fork, the battle of Arcadia Valley, and the site currently includes Fort Davidson's old sawtooth, two Confederate built trenches, and a victory carter that offers a narrative story of the battle and its context during the War.

On the grounds of the site, Monte and Leo Christ on Main Street stands a large bronze statue. This monument marks the site where Ulysses S. Grant received his commission as brigadier general. This monument marked the beginning of Grant's success in Missouri. However, the statue is not actually of Grant himself, rather it is a statue of an average enlisted Union soldier.

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Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Settlers to what we now call Iron County arrived in the first few decades of the 19th century. Little did they know the history that would unfold just a few more decades later when the Civil War erupted in Missouri.

One of those first settlers was Ephraim Short, who arrived sometime between 1805 and 1807, drawn to the area by the large deer and buffalo population. It wasn't until 1838 that the vast iron ore resources were discovered, drawing in more settlers and miners. Iron County was so named in 1857 for this reason.

That same year, the landholders laid out a town to be named Iron. The founding of Iron had much to do with the Iron Mountain railroad, used to transport the large amounts of iron ore leaving the area. Before leaving access to the railroad, the only way to transport iron ore was by wagons pulled by oxen. The railroad had recently been completed to Pilot Knob, but further expansion was halted by the start of the war.

During the Civil War, this railroad had been the Union's number one path from St. Louis to southwest Missouri, and it was the goal of the Confederates to disrupt that.

General Ulysses S. Grant's first in Iron County was an important chapter in the area's history. Grant wrote in his memoirs, "This town is a Valley about two miles wide right in the Iron mountains and the prettiest place I have seen in Missouri." It was here that General Grant received his commission of brigadier general in August of 1861. Later that same month, he was named

commander of Union forces in Southeast Missouri. By March 1862, thousands of federal forces had moved into southeast Missouri, securing Missouri for the Union.

The courthouse you see before you, constructed in 1858, stands as a poignant reminder of the war in Missouri. It was built as a symbol of Iron County's status as county seat. Today, it stands as a survivor of war, shown by the damage still visible on the facade. This damage occurred during the Battle of Pilot Knob in 1864. Missouri became a much contested state during the Civil War. Despite many efforts by more firms to take Missouri from Union hands, Missouri held strong.

One of the most well-known attempts to take Missouri from Union hands would be that of Sterling Price as he began what would prove to be a fruitless raid through Missouri on September 10, 1864. His ultimate goal was to enlist recruits, gather supplies, and disrupt Missouri elections. Coming into southern Missouri by way of Arkansas, General Price entered Iron County on September 27th. The result was the Battle of Pilot Knob at Fort Davidson, the first of Price's many engagements in Missouri, which was unsuccessful. The Union, led by General Thomas Ewing, held strong despite being vastly outnumbered. This debut crushed Price's hopes of taking St. Louis. Though a Union victory, the effects of this battle still scar Iron County, as the courthouse bears the marks of cannon fire to this day.

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Touring Arcadia Valley

Formerly a landmark on the NW corner of Main and Washington, the Iron House (or Hotel) was a very large structure, consisting almost half a block. The hotel was used as a hospital during Price's raid in 1864. In the early days, it was the scene of many fashionable gatherings. The site is located just south of the site of the Courthouse Inn.

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The completion of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad in Pilot Knob in 1857 was a defining moment for this region. At first, its main use was transporting ore ore. Between 1858 and 1871, Pilot Knob looked the town terminal for the railroad. The Missouri Iron House was built in 1858. The Iron House and Courthouse Inn were used the railroad to transport materials to and from St. Louis. In addition, during the battle of Pilot Knob on September 27, 1864, Confederate troops occupied the hotel but an escapee the house to prevent Union troops from occupying the lot and winning. Though the hotel no longer stands, today there is a grade towards the nearby the location of the site.

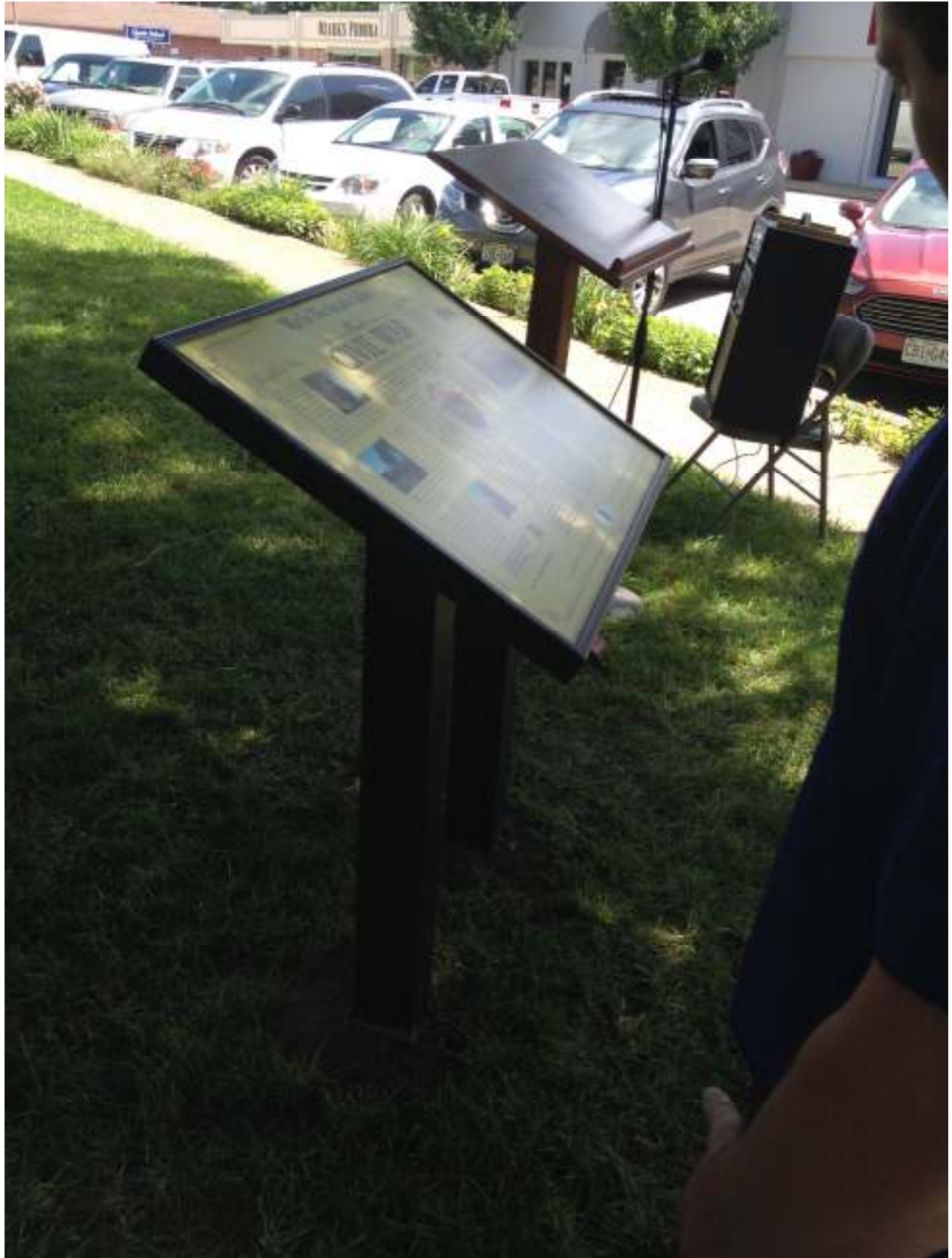
For more information, please visit the Missouri Civil War Museum website at <http://www.missouri-civil-war-museum.org> or contact the Missouri Civil War Museum at <http://www.missouri-civil-war-museum.org> or call 660-242-1234. The Missouri Civil War Museum is located at 1000 N. Main Street, Pilot Knob, Missouri 64652. For more information, please visit the Missouri Civil War Museum website at <http://www.missouri-civil-war-museum.org> or contact the Missouri Civil War Museum at <http://www.missouri-civil-war-museum.org> or call 660-242-1234.

Learn more at www.civilwar.org



Made possible by a grant from the Arcadia Valley Chamber of Commerce

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War In The Ar

Missouri

CIVIL

Joining Frontier Valley

Founded in 1820, Frontier Valley was the first settlement in the area. It was a pioneer town and was one of the first to be established in the area. It was a pioneer town and was one of the first to be established in the area.



The town of Frontier Valley was one of the first settlements in the area. It was a pioneer town and was one of the first to be established in the area.

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This educational panel created in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org



Learn more at www.missourihistory.org

It was in what we now call Iron County around 1840 that the first decade of the 19th century took off. It was here that the first decade of the 19th century took off.

One of those first settlers was Ephraim Pease. He arrived in the area between 1840 and 1845, drawn to the area by the large deer and buffalo populations. A year later, in 1846, the year that the settlement was founded, Pease and others from County were so named in 1847 for this reason. This same year, the settlement had set a town to be named Ironville. The naming of Ironville had much to do with the Iron Mountain railroad, used to transport the large amounts of iron ore leaving the area. Not having access to the railroad, the only way to transport ore was by wagon pulled by oxen. The railroad had recently been completed to Ironville, but further expansion was held by the state. During the Civil War, this railroad from the County's main source of iron ore to southeast Missouri, and it was the goal of General Sherman to destroy this.

General Ulysses S. Grant's move on County was an important chapter in the history of the area. Grant wrote to his mother, "He is in a Valley about one mile wide, eight miles long and the ground is very fertile. It was here that Grant received his commission as a Major in August of 1861. Later this same month



War In The Arcadia Valley

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



Original ground schoolhouse, built and surrounding area, located near the Civil War site.

South of Pike Knob, near Hamilton in New York's Catskill Mountains, the site is a small valley in which a small schoolhouse was built to educate the children of the area. The schoolhouse was built in 1861, the year the Civil War began. It was the only schoolhouse in the area at the time. The schoolhouse was built on the site of the original ground schoolhouse, which was destroyed during the Civil War.



Missouri History Museum

to learn to what we now call Iron County arrived in the first few decades of the 19th century. Little did they know what would unfold just a few more decades later when the Civil War started in Missouri.

One of these few families was Ephraim Jones, born around somewhere between 1810 and 1820. Jones is the one in the large stone and buffalo population. It wasn't until 1836 that you can see any mention more discussion, showing its main services and routes. Iron County was so named in 1807 for this reason. The area was the inhabitants led out a county to be named Iron. The naming of Jones had much to do with the Iron Mountain railroad, used to transport the large amounts of iron ore leaving the area. Before leaving, many of the railroad, the only way to transport iron ore was by wagon pulled by men. The railroad had recently been completed in Pike Knob, but further expansion was hindered by the start of the war. During the Civil War, this railroad had been the Union's main route from St. Louis to southern Missouri, and it was the goal of the Confederates to disrupt that.

General Thomas S. Greig's goal in Iron County was an important chapter in the war. Greig went to his mission. His mission was to be in the Valley about 1861 to the 1862. It was the Iron Mountain and the presence of Iron County in Missouri. It was his mission to be in the Valley about 1861 to the 1862. It was the Iron Mountain and the presence of Iron County in Missouri. It was his mission to be in the Valley about 1861 to the 1862. It was the Iron Mountain and the presence of Iron County in Missouri.

named entrepreneur of Union forces in Southern Missouri. By March 1862, thousands of federal troops had moved into southern Missouri, securing Missouri for the Union.

The construction was very laborious, completed in 1856, served as a significant milestone of the war in Missouri. It was built as a result of Jones's vision of a county was. Today, it stands as a testament of war, shown by the strange wall visible on the inside. This damage occurred during the Battle of Iron in 1862, the day before the Battle of Pike Knob. The damage occurred during the Civil War, despite more efforts by both sides to take Missouri from Union hands. Missouri held strong.

One of the most well-known of these attempts would be that of General Price as he fought what would prove to be a failure and through Missouri on September 25, 1862. His ultimate goal was to take control, gather supplies, and disrupt Missouri's economy. Coming into southern Missouri by way of Arkansas, General Price crossed Iron County on September 26. The result was the Battle of Pike Knob in Iron County, the loss of Price's main engagement in Missouri, which was unsuccessful. The Union, led by General Thomas Ewing, held strong despite being badly outnumbered. This battle resulted in Price's retreat from St. Louis. Though a Union victory, the effects of these battles still war Iron County, as the construction built the marks of justice in this day.



Existing Arcadia Valley

Existing Arcadia Valley, Missouri. The site is a small valley in which a small schoolhouse was built to educate the children of the area. The schoolhouse was built in 1861, the year the Civil War began. It was the only schoolhouse in the area at the time. The schoolhouse was built on the site of the original ground schoolhouse, which was destroyed during the Civil War.



Iron Mountain Railroad



The completion of the St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad in 1858 was a turning point for the region. It was the only railroad in the region, and it was the only one that could take iron ore from the mountains to the coast. The railroad was built by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, which was founded in 1858. The railroad was built on the site of the original ground schoolhouse, which was destroyed during the Civil War.



In The Arcadia Valley

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

These four articles are from the Missouri Historical Society's 1962 book, *Missouri's Civil War*, edited by John C. Insler. The book is a collection of essays by leading historians, providing a comprehensive overview of the state's role in the conflict. The book is available for purchase at the Missouri Historical Society.



General Nathaniel Lyon's victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1862, secured Missouri for the Union.

The establishment of the Iron Mountain Railroad in 1858 was a significant event in the state's history. The railroad was built to transport iron ore from the Iron Mountain region to the St. Louis area. It was one of the first railroads in the state and played a major role in the development of the region.

One of the most significant events in the state's history was the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 7, 1862. The battle was a decisive Union victory that secured Missouri for the Union. It was one of the few major battles fought in the state during the war.

St. Louis, Missouri

St. Louis was a major center of the war effort. It was the headquarters of the Union Army in the West and the site of several important battles. The city was also a major center of commerce and industry.



Iron Mountain Railroad



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