

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/Plastic 40 in h x 36 in w x 24 in deep t-style marker

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 _____ Width _____ Depth _____ 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 checked="" 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 | _____ |

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...	_____	_____

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) .

Stand alone marker commemorating the Union Church in Pilot Knob which was the meeting hall for the US Grant GAR post there.

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 10/27/2014

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

Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site



Union Church
Pilot Knob State Historic Site

This 1914 photo of Pilot Knob was taken from the top of the hill at the site of the battle. The Union Church is visible in the center of the image.

The Union Church at Pilot Knob

You are standing near the location of Pilot Knob, a small town where the Union Church was built in 1850. The church was destroyed in 1862 during the Battle of Pilot Knob. It was rebuilt in 1863 and is now a National Historic Landmark.

in the building plans for Union veterans. From 1906 until World War I (1914-1918), veterans used these plans as the basis for construction of a new church.

One of the first accounts that mention the Union Church during the battle was the "Pilot Knob" chapter of the Battle of Pilot Knob (edited by Sgt. John Deane) to appear in the *Warrior's Weekly* in 1862. Deane and other soldiers who fought at Pilot Knob in 1862 should all be thanked for their service.

The "spirit" of the Union Church is a true reflection of America's history as a land of freedom, opportunity and progress. It is a symbol of our nation's past and a reminder of the sacrifices made by our soldiers and sailors. The Union Church is a true reflection of our nation's history and a symbol of our nation's future.

—Gen. William T. Sherman

**Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site (October 2014)
4BPK-W009, The Union Church at Pilot Knob**

New wayside base: NPS Yorktown Green wayside base to display interpretive panel at 45 degree angle. Source: exhibit inventory.

New interpretive panel: 36.0”w x 24.0”h, high pressure laminate output requested. Initially , provided laminated cast vinyl on 0.125” polymetal for a quicker display for visitors.



This 1910 photo of Fort Davidson from Pilot Knob Mountain was taken at an angle rarely seen in old photographs. Missouri State Parks photo from Leonard Wright Collection

American Civil War (1861-1865)

Battle of Pilot Knob, Sept. 26-27, 1864

The Union Church at Pilot Knob

You are standing near the junction of Maple and Lucas Streets where the Union Church once stood. Originally built around 1860, the non-denominational church was torn down in the 1920s. It served as a meeting place for Union troops

during the Civil War. According to some accounts, the church also occasionally served as an army dance hall. It provided for both the military needs of the soldiers as well as some of their comforts.

After the war, the church served as the meeting place for Union veterans. From 1904 until World War I (1914-1918), veterans met there, then marched to the fort to reminisce around a fire.

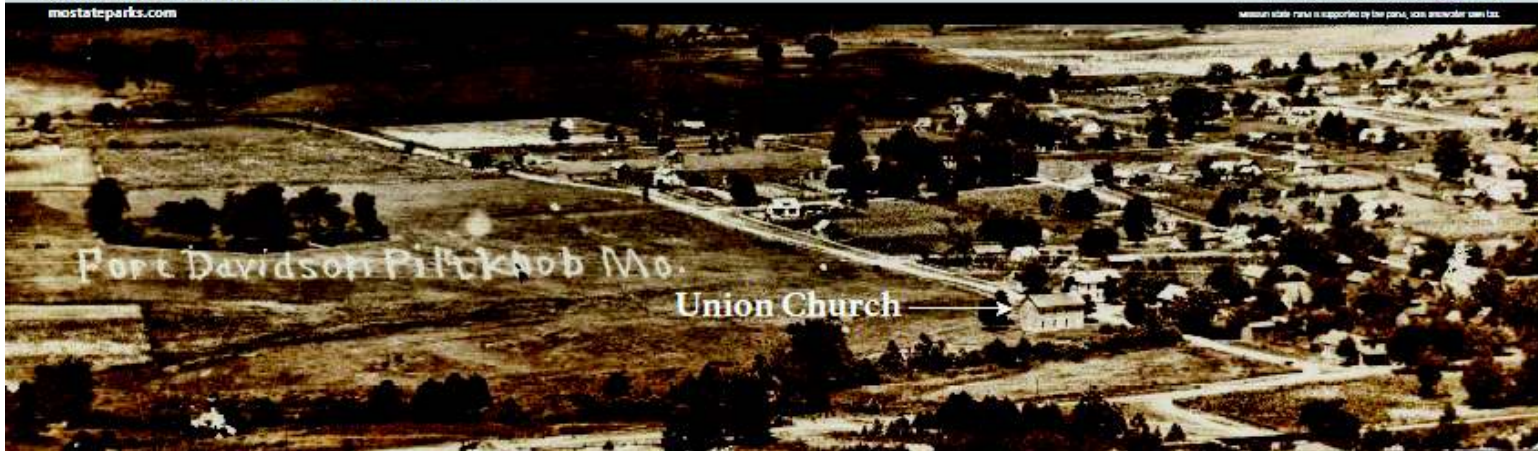
One of the few accounts that mentions the Union Church during the battle states the “whiz, bang” opening of the Battle of Pilot Knob caused Sgt. John Delano to scramble to the stables east of here, mount a horse and speed past the church to Fort Davidson, barely ahead of the attacking Confederates.

The “camp-fire” of the Grand Army is a mere assemblage of comrades absolutely on an equal footing, regardless of former rank, yet subject to self-imposed discipline ... when they sing their old war songs, tell their old war stories, or in the soldier’s phrase, “swap lies”... For mathematical accuracy, one should go to the interesting tables of statistics compiled by adjutants general, but for the living radiant truth, commend me to the “camp-fire.” — Gen. William T. Sherman

Battle of Pilot Knob State Historic Site

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Missouri Department of Natural Resources
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 Federals
 Confederates

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REPAIRED PHOTO BY BILLY

