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

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

Affiliation

__ G.A.R. (Post Name & No._____)
__ SUVCW (Camp Name & No._____)
__ WRC (Corps Name & No._____)
__ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No._____)
__ DUVCW (Tent Name & No._____)
__ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
__ Other Missouri State Guard Confederate -- State Museum

___ M.O.L.L.U.S
(Please describe below)

Original Dedication Date N/A Created 1861 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: Capitol Bldg, West Capitol Ave. N38°34'44.83" W92°10' 22.77"
Street/Road address or site location _____
City/Village Jefferson City Township _____ County Cole
State Missouri.

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 Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
Street Address PO Box 176 City
Jefferson Ctiy State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person
Linda Endersby Telephone ( ) 800-3-DIOXIN

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).
When not on display, it is in a storage facility on Riverside Ave in Jefferson City

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 = _____

Material of Cannon = ___Bronze XX Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle = None, Muzzle Rifled
Markings on Left Trunion None Right Trunion None
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? NO 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 _____
NONE LOCATED

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.
NONE, But for the sesquicentennial the state created informational panels for use in the state museum. 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

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

General Vicinity

___ Rural (low population, open land) ___ Suburban (residential, near city)
XX Town ___ Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

___ Industrial ___ Commercial
___ Street/Roadside within 20 feet ___ Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
XX Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
XX 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

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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? XX 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) .
See attached

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 03/08/2014
Your Name Walt Busch US GRANT CAMP 68
Address 2140 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
P.O. Box 509
Pilot Knob, MO 63663
(314) 630-8407
webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

CANNON HISTORY

The cannon exhibited here traveled from Mexico to Missouri and has been used in two wars.

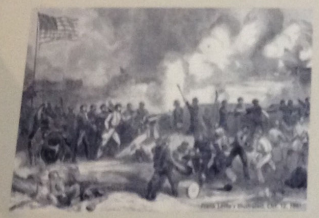
10 Ten cannons were captured during the Mexican War Battle of Sacramento in 1847. The guns were brought back to Missouri by Missouri troops.

This Mexican gun was used in 1856 by Missourians in the Kansas-Missouri border wars. It remained in Kansas during the Civil War. Today, it is on exhibit at the Douglas County Historical Society in Lawrence.

7 Seven of the Mexican guns were stored under the portico of the old Missouri State Capitol building. In 1861, Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson sent them to St. Louis where they were recast into four larger guns, including the one displayed here. They were intended for use by the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard but were seized and used by Union forces early in the Civil War.

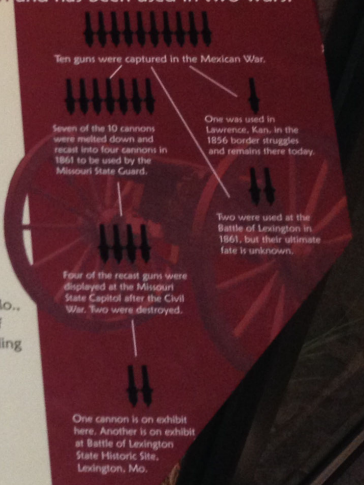
One cannon is visible in this photograph of the Missouri State Capitol taken about 1910.

4 The four recast guns were transported to Jefferson City, Mo., after the Civil War. They were displayed on the corners of the Capitol Building and fired for special occasions, including the Fourth of July and Lincoln's Birthday.



Two of the cannons were used at the Civil War Battle of Lexington in Missouri.

Local Civil War heroes, Fred and Wendelin Buehrle of Jefferson City, led the cannon crew that fired the Capitol guns. The Buehrle brothers were German immigrants and, like many immigrants, joined the Union cause in Missouri.



CANNONS

Firing a cannon requires teamwork and concentration.

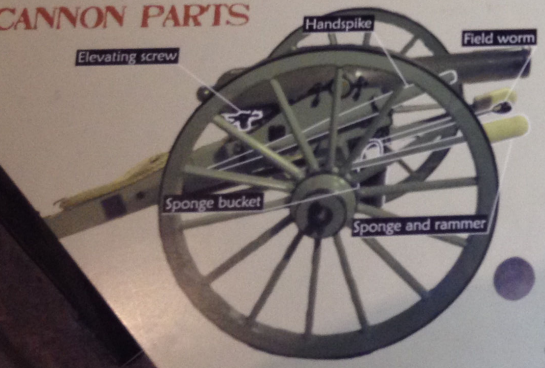
CANNON TYPES

There were two general types of cannons used during the Civil War.

Smoothbores were designated by the approximate weight of the charge they could shoot. A "10-pounder" could project a 10-pound cannonball. Two types of smoothbores were guns and howitzers. Guns were designed to fire solid shot at high speeds, while howitzers were designed to fire explosive shells at a higher arc.

Rifled artillery was used later in the Civil War. Spiral grooves inside the barrel made the projectile spin like a football, allowing for a more accurate shot. Rifled guns included the 3-inch ordnance, the Parrott and the Whitworth.

CANNON PARTS



FIRING THE CANNON

gunner In charge of the cannoneers. Makes adjustments for aiming the cannon and gives command to fire.

cannoneer 1 Pushes the artillery round into the barrel using the rammer. After firing, uses the field worm to remove any remaining debris inside the cannon, then sponges the barrel.

cannoneer 2 Inserts the artillery round into the cannon's barrel.

cannoneer 3 Covers the vent on the cannon to prevent any old embers from relighting while the round is being pushed into the barrel. Aims the cannon using the handspike and pokes a hole in the charge before firing.

cannoneer 4 Inserts the primer into the vent and attaches the lanyard to it. Pulls the lanyard to fire.

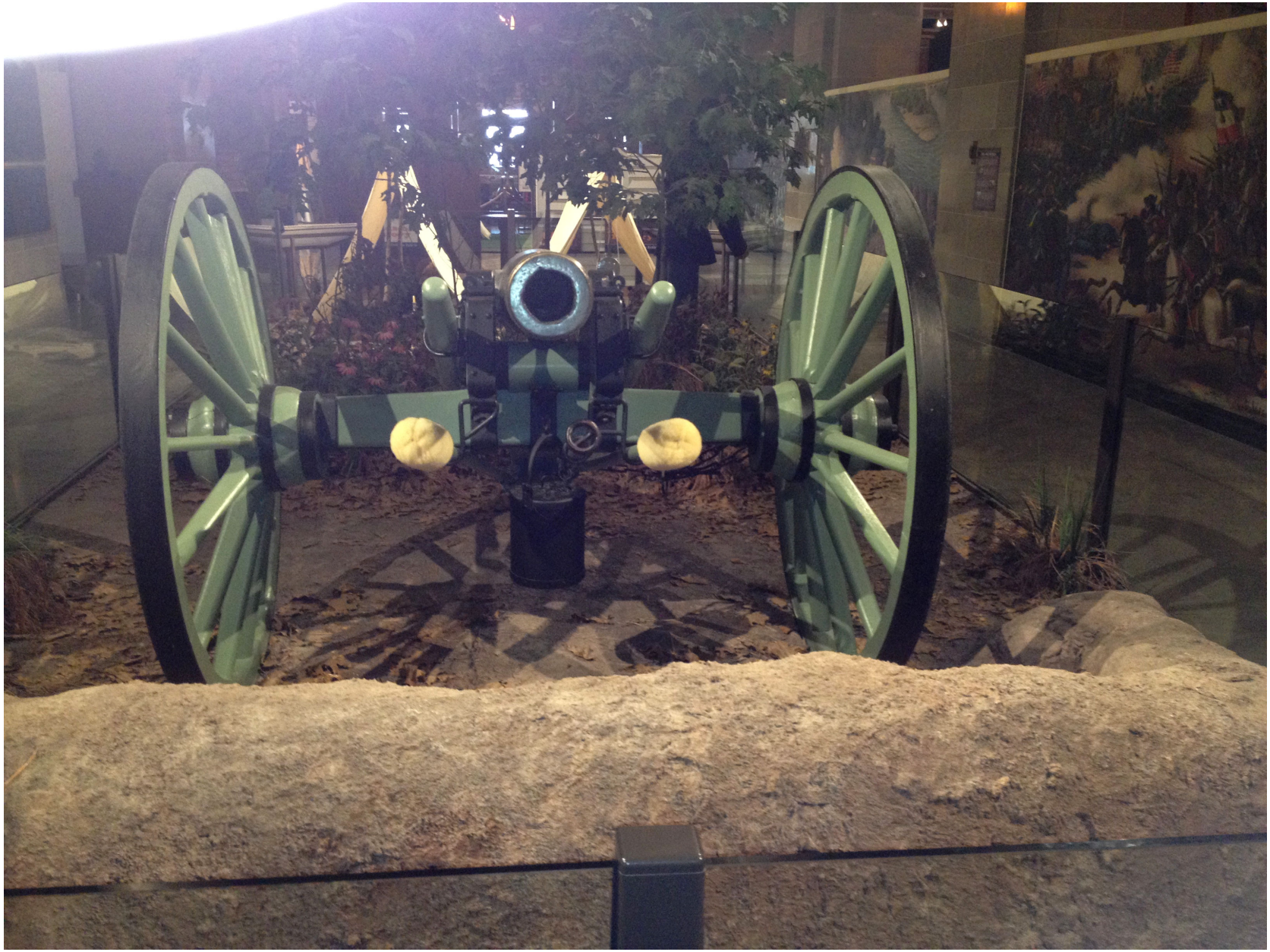
cannoneer 5 Hauls the artillery round from the limber chest to the cannon.

cannoneer 6 Works at the limber chest getting artillery rounds and cutting fuses.

cannoneer 7 Assists cannoneer 6 with handling the artillery rounds and cutting fuses.

CANNON EQUIPMENT

Cannons require additional equipment for transportation, ordnance storage and firing. The carriage underneath the cannon provides mobility and storage for all the firing and cleaning tools. The limber chest sits behind the cannon during battle and holds artillery rounds and fuses.



[State Museum Informational Panels on Display with Cannon During the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War]

Cannon History: The cannon exhibited here traveled from Mexico to Missouri and has been used in two wars.

Ten cannons were captured during the Mexican War Battle of Sacramento in 1847. The guns were brought back to Missouri by Missouri troops.

[Insert: Cannon and Crew photo labeled *This Mexican gun was used in 1856 by Missourians in the Kansas-Missouri border wars. It remained in Kansas during the Civil War. Today it is on exhibit at the Douglas County Historical Society in Lawrence.]*

Seven of the Mexican guns were stored under the portico of the old Missouri State Capitol Building. In 1861, Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson sent them to St. Louis where they were recast into four larger guns, including the one displayed here. They were intended for use by the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard but were seized and used by Union forces early in the Civil War.

[Insert Picture of a Drum]

[Insert Graphic Labeled: *Two of the cannons were used at the Civil War Battle of Lexington in Missouri.]*

[Insert Photo Labeled: *One cannon is visibile in this photograph of the Missouri State Capitol taken about 1910.]*

The four recast guns were transported to Jefferson City, Mo., after the Civil War. They were displayed on the corners of the Capitol Building and fired for special occasions, include the Fourth of July and Lincoln's Birthday.

[Photo labeled: *Local Civil War heroes, Fred and Wendelin Buehrle of Jefferson City, led the cannon crew that fired the Capitol guns. The Buehrle brothers were German immigrants and, like many immigrants, joined the Union cause in Missouri.]*

[FLOW CHART:

Ten guns were captured in the Mexican War.

Seven of the 10 cannons were melted down and recast into four cannons in 1861 to be used by the Missouri State Guard.

One was used in Lawrence, Kan, in the 1856 border struggles and remains there today.

Two were used at the Battle of Lexington in 1861, but their ultimate fate is unknown.

Four of the recast guns were displayed at the Missouri State Capitol after the Civil War. Two were destroyed.

One cannon is on exhibit here. Another is on exhibit at Battle of Lexington State Historic Site, Lexington, Mo.]

[Second Interpretive Panel]

Cannons: Firing a cannon requires teamwork and concentration.

Cannon Types

There were two general types of cannons used during the Civil War.

Smoothbores were designated by the approximate weight of the charge they could shoot. A "10-pounder" could project a 10-pound cannonball. Two types of smoothbores were guns and howitzers. Guns were designed to fire solid shot at high speeds, while howitzers were designed to fire explosive shells at a higher arc.

Rifled artillery was used later in the Civil War. Spiral grooves inside the barrel made the projectile spin like a football, allowing for a more accurate shot. Rifled guns included the 3-inch ordnance, the Parrott and the Whitworth.

[Insert Graphic of Cannon labeling elevating screw, handspike, field worm, sponge bucket, and sponge and rammer.]

Cannon equipment

Cannons require additional equipment for transportation, ordnance storage and firing. The carriage underneath the cannon provides mobility and storage for all the firing and cleaning tools. The limber chest sits behind the cannon during battle and holds artillery rounds and fuses.

Firing the Cannon [Positions marked in insert diagram]

Gunner	In charge of the cannoneers. Makes adjustments for aiming the cannon and gives command to fire.
Cannoneer 1	Pushes the artillery round into the barrel using the rammer. After firing, uses the field worm to remove any remaining debris inside the cannon, then sponges the barrel.
Cannoneer 2	Inserts the artillery round into the cannon's barrel.
Cannoneer 3	Covers the vent on the cannon to prevent any old embers from relighting while the round is being pushed into the barrel. Aims the cannon using the handspike and pokes a hole in the charge before firing.
Cannoneer 4	Inserts the primer into the vent and attaches the lanyard to it. Pulls the lanyard to fire.
Cannoneer 5	Hauls the artillery round from the limber chest to the cannon.

Cannoneer 6	Works at the limber chest getting artillery.
Cannoneer 7	Assists cannoneer 6 with handling the artillery rounds and cutting fuses.