

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 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 with *Cannon*
 Monument *without* Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S.
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) Other Allied Order
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: Adair County Historical Society

Original Dedication Date 2006 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 N Franklin & W Washington, N40°11.689' W92°34.990'
 City/Village Kirksville Township _____ County Adair

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 Adair County Courthouse Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 106 W Washington
 City Kirksville State MO Zip Code 63501
 Contact Person _____ Telephone (660) 665-3350

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 = Aluminum Compound _____

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 6'8" Width 4' Depth 5" 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...	___	___

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) .

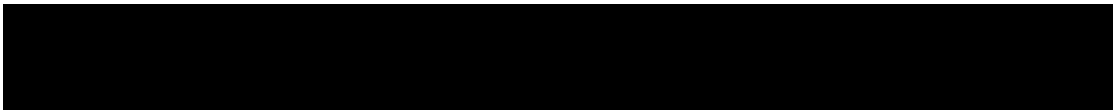
Supplemental Background Information

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

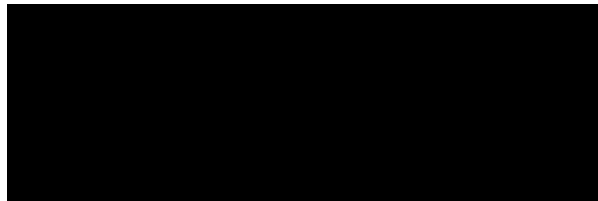
Date of On-site Survey 04/22/2010

Your Name Walter E Busch US Grant Camp 68



Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE AUGUST 6, 1862

Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Porter of Lewis County had been recruiting and harrying in Northeast Missouri throughout the summer of 1862. Adair County farmer Captain Mathias (Tice) Cain (Confederate), in command of Irregulars from Schuyler County, sent word to Porter that he held Kirksville, then a village of 700 extending only a few blocks from the courthouse square. Their combined force was about 2000. Only about 300 were well equipped and took part in the battle; fully 1000 were unarmed, raw recruits. Porter arrived before noon on August 6. Colonel John McNeill (Union), Commander of the Northeast Division of the District of Missouri, had been following Porter since July 29. McNeill's forces were based in what is now Memorial Park. After unnerving the enemy with an artillery barrage, the Federals arrived on the edge of Kirksville about 10 a.m. The focal point of the battle was the courthouse square. McNeill sent in a squad who drew fire from the rebels concealed in the courthouse and the houses and shops around the square. The Confederates being discovered, the battle was joined, with Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer in charge of the Union
(Continued on other side)

MARKER PROVIDED BY THE ADAIR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC. 2006.

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE AUGUST 6, 1862

(Continued from other side)

right wing while Major Caldwell commanded the left. McNeil used about 500 of his 1250 soldiers in the battle. As the two wings met and succeeded in driving the Confederates from the courthouse area, Porter yielded ground and concentrated his forces behind a fence on the western edge of town. From this position the Confederates poured withering fire into McNeil's men, who moved against the line and drove it to the west, while the left wing took full possession of the southern part of Kirksville. The battle lasted about three hours, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Many residents evacuated town before the battle, and only two civilians were killed. McNeil reported five of his troops killed and thirty-two wounded, against 150 Confederates killed, 300 to 400 wounded and forty-seven taken prisoner. A number of rebels were tried and executed for violation of parole on August 7 and 8. The day after the battle Colonel McNeil ordered Kirksville residents to bury the Confederate dead. The Battle of Kirksville is regarded as consolidating Union control of Missouri.

MARKER PROVIDED BY THE ADAIR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC. 2008

Battle of Kirksville
August 6, 1862

Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Porter of Lewis County had been recruiting and harrying in Northeast Missouri throughout the summer of 1862. Adair County farmer Captain Mathias (Tice) Cain (Confederate), in command of irregulars from Schuyler County, sent word to Porter that he held Kirksville, then a village of 700 extending only a few blocks from the courthouse square. Their combined force was about 2000. Only about 500 were well equipped and took part in the battle; fully 1000 were unarmed, raw recruits. Porter arrived before noon on August 6. Colonel John McNeil (Union), Commander of the Northeast Division of the District of Missouri, had been following Porter since July 29. McNeil's forces were based in what is now Memorial Park. After unnerving the enemy with an artillery barrage, the Federals arrived on the edge of Kirksville about 10 a.m. The focal point of the battle was the courthouse square. McNeil sent in a squad who drew fire from the rebels concealed in the courthouse and the houses and shops around the square. The Confederates being discovered, the battle was joined, with Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer in charge of the Union (Continued on other side)

Marker Provided by the Adair County Historical Society, Inc. 2006.

Battle of Kirksville
August 6, 1862
(Continued from other side)

Right wing while Major Caldwell commanded the left. McNeil used about 500 of his 1250 soldiers in the battle. As the two wings met and succeeded in driving the Confederates from the courthouse area. Porter yielded ground and concentrated his forces behind a fence on the western edge of town. From this position the Confederates poured withering fire into McNeil's men, who moved against the line and drove it to the west, while the left wing took full possession of the southern part of Kirksville. The battle lasted about three hours, form 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Many residents evacuated town before the battle, and only two civilians were killed. McNeil reported five of his troops killed and thirty-two wounded, against 150 Confederates killed, 300 to 400 wounded and forty-seven taken prisoner. A number of rebels were tried and executed for violation of parole on August 7 and 8. The day after the battle Colonel McNeil ordered Kirksville residents to bury the Confederate dead. The Battle of Kirksville is regarded as consolidating Union control of Missouri.

Marker provided by the Adair County Historical Society, Inc. 2006.