

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

Affiliation

___ G.A.R. (Post Name & No.) ___ M.O.L.L.U.S
___ SUVCW (Camp Name & No.) (Please describe below)
___ WRC (Corps Name & No.)
___ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No.)
___ DUVCW (Tent Name & No.)
___ LGAR (Circle Name & No.)
___ Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & Meramec Caverns

Original Dedication Date 2014 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 N38°14'28.877" W91°05'31.980" 1135 State Hwy W
City/Village Stanton Area of Sullivan Township County Franklin
State Missouri

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North ___ South xx East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name Meramec Caverns
Dept./Div.
Street Address 1135 State Hwy W City
Sullivan State MO Zip Code Contact Person
Telephone () 573-468-2283

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 = _____

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 ft} _____ Width ^{4 ft} _____ Depth ^{3 ft} _____ 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 Photos

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: <u>Park Like Setting</u> |
| <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) .

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 10/07/2015

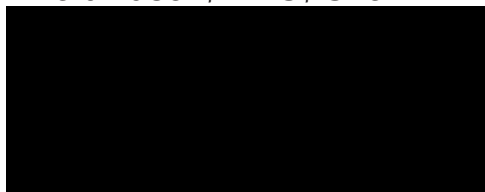
Your Name Walter Busch



What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? US Grant Camp 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Confederate Partisan Rangers

In the beginning of the Civil War, Quantrill's Rangers were among the first bands of Southern guerrillas operating in Missouri, and they quickly gained widespread notoriety and notoriety for causing the Union citizens. They conducted various raids and supply lines and attacked towns in the Missouri and Kansas border. Quantrill was more unconventional, often showing up "out of the blue" to attack the way of the Union.



Quantrill's Partisan Rangers were soon recruited by Captain William Clark Quantrill. He was born July 21, 1827, in Cass County, Missouri. After being given up by his teaching career, he joined the militia. In late 1855 he was recruited as a Union militia in Kentucky and died Jan. 6, 1861, in the age of 33. He is buried in St. John's Catholic Cemetery in Lee, Missouri.

Quantrill and his forces were collectively recruited from Confederate sources in August 1861 under the Partisan Ranger Act but rarely mentioned them when such Confederate government officials were. A local example is a raid on Lawrence, Kansas, where Quantrill's Rangers burned the town square, killing about 100 men and boys. After this raid, the Confederate government dismissed itself from Quantrill.

After Lawrence, the guerrillas splintered into several additional bands, including one commanded by William "Bloody Bill" Anderson and another led by George Todd. Quantrill and his group of men were in Kentucky when they were ultimately captured in a farm. A doctor named and Quantrill was recruited in the spring. He was arrested by Union forces and died a week later.



William "Bloody Bill" Anderson

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Salt Peter Cave

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

As far back as anyone can recall, the cave on the right bank of Meramec River, one hundred miles upstream from its confluence with the Mississippi River, was called Salt Peter Cave. Anyone remaining near Saltpeter, or any of the other large riverfront towns in the region, would have immediately recognized the distinctive smell of active logs for cabinet grates piles and their potential as saltpeter caves.

Anyone of long enough local memory can tell you, which can be found by leaching with water and wood ashes containing potassium carbonate (the so-called potash) to these potassium nitrate. Ideal cave conditions for preservation of the nitrate include about 60°F temperatures, low humidity, and relatively dry earth floors. The Chinese first formulated gunpowder around 1000 AD by mixing potassium nitrate, charcoal from willow saplings, and sulfur in different proportions for fireworks or so-called cannonballs, and later personal firearms. The resulting black powder varies in stability, making it a dicey proposition to transport long distances.

Potash and willow were plentiful near the Caverns. Nearby lead mining produced sulfur as a byproduct and a source for refined steel. The day of the fine saltpeter works produced material, as reference to the industry book made by Henry Howe Schookcraft in 1819 indicates.

To make saltpeter, cave dirt was divided into V-shaped vats (see right side story). Water passes through the dirt dissolved calcium nitrate and retained that mineral in solution. Water was treated for several passes to obtain a chemical rich solution called mother liquor. This liquid would then be passed through similar vats containing wood ashes

for conversion from calcium to potassium nitrate. The resulting liquid would then be boiled dry and the resulting saltpeter crystals scraped and collected for shipment or further processing into gunpowder.

Around the turn of the 19th century, migrants from Southern Appalachia arrived, an area where

local manufacture of gunpowder saltpeter as caves was common.

Local manufacturers John Sisson and James Sullivan were involved in storing the saltpeter vats and maintaining plants. During gunpowder shortages in the War of 1812, the Salt Peter Cave works again kicked into high gear for a commodity that many could not afford to buy. Improved gunpowders generally kept and increased better, as well as being less hazardous during manufacturing.

After warhood, local manufacture of saltpeter and gunpowder declined, as black powder again became a cheap commodity to obtain, and later gun technology advanced.

When the Civil War became a local reality early in 1861, both the cave and munitions vats were in the hands of local Southern sympathizers, and were quickly put back into use. They remained in Southern hands until 1862, when Union troops occupied the area, putting an end to Southern use of the cave. Whether or not Southern troops used the munitions plant, or simply let it decline, is unclear; it seems more certain that the plant was destroyed when Confederate General Sterling Price's troops passed through this area in 1864 during Price's Raid.

Saltpeter Cave retained that name until commercialized by Lester B. Dill in 1935. The cave was used locally for dances, picnics, and outings until that time.



The Notorious Jesse James

In April of 1844, at the age of sixteen, Jesse James of Clay County, Missouri, joined Captain Patrick Taylor's guerrilla gang. The leader James was already a member of Taylor's band. Later that summer, after Taylor was recruited, the James brothers joined a unit led by "Blood Bif" Anderson, and fought in the Battle of Carnation, Missouri, in September, 1864. In the Spring of 1865, Jesse James was severely wounded by a Union cavalry patrol near Lexington, Missouri. He returned to Missouri after the Civil War, and is known today as the notorious "Outlaw Jesse James."



Partisan Rangers

Continued

After the war, the James gang had returned their Missouri exile throughout the late 1860s, becoming the Missouri Iron government and local authorities. The authors were known as a gang with the leadership of Frank and Jesse James and Carl Younger, who committed bank robbery and several more in the Midwest.

Inside Meramec Caverns



Visit the Caverns' renowned V-shaped wooden loggers (the floor was used as primary potassium nitrate). Fresh water is passed into the water reservoirs the saltpeter from the cave dirt. Wood ash is added to decrease mineral saltpeter and boiled to create purified saltpeter crystals. Also on display inside is a replica of an 1861 Springfield musket with bayonet which was the type of weapon used by some Civil War era soldiers.

Meramec Caverns were first discovered by S. Moore, Pacific, Missouri.

Additional visit courtesy of Terry Wilson, Union, Missouri.

Photos: Corinne Stoddard and Corinne photos courtesy of Meramec Caverns.

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Maple possible by a grant from Meramec Caverns

Salt peter Cave

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Confederate Potassium Nitrate

In the beginning of the Civil War, Confederates began searching for potassium nitrate (saltpeter) in Missouri. Searching for saltpeter was a difficult task because saltpeter is found in caves and in the soil. The Confederates were looking for saltpeter in Missouri because saltpeter was used to make gunpowder and other explosives.



Saltpeter was used to make gunpowder and other explosives. It was found in caves and in the soil. The Confederates were looking for saltpeter in Missouri because saltpeter was used to make gunpowder and other explosives.

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William Wood

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

As far back as anyone can recall, the cave on the right bank of Meramec River was located under a limestone dome in conjunction with the Mississippi River. It was called Saltpeter Cave, because containing some saltpeter or any of the other large quantities found in the region, would have immediately attracted the attention of soldiers and their pursuit in saltpeter caves.



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The Notorious Jesse James

In April of 1864, at the age of sixteen, Jesse James of Blue Springs, Missouri, joined Captain James Hays's guerrilla gang. His brother Frank was already a member of Hays's band, and the two brothers, with Hays, were captured by Union soldiers in a battle near Liberty, Missouri. They were held in the State of Missouri Prison in September 1864. In the Spring of 1865, Jesse James was paroled by a Union soldier. Jesse James was a notorious Missouri lawbreaker who became a legend. He was a fierce fighter in the notorious "Wild West" period.



James Hays

James Hays was a Union soldier and a guerrilla fighter. He was a fierce fighter in the notorious "Wild West" period. He was a fierce fighter in the notorious "Wild West" period.

Inside Meramec Caverns



The Meramec Caverns are a natural wonder. They are a natural wonder. They are a natural wonder. They are a natural wonder.

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Made possible by a grant from Meramec Caverns

Confederate Partisan Rangers

At the beginning of the Civil War, Quantrill's Rangers were among the first bands of Southern guerrillas operating in Missouri, and they rapidly gained widespread notoriety and instilled fear among the Union citizens. They ambushed Union troops and supply lines and attacked towns on the Missouri and Kansas border. Guerrilla units were unconventional, employing rapid "hit and run" tactics and the use of disguises.



Quantrill and his force were officially mustered into Confederate service in August 1862 under the Partisan Ranger Act, but rarely concerned themselves with Confederate government policies or laws. A brutal example is a raid on Lawrence, Kansas, where Quantrill's Rangers burned the community, killing about 150 men and boys. After this raid, the Confederate government distanced itself from Quantrill.

After Lawrence, the guerrillas splintered into several additional bands, including one commanded by William "Bloody Bill" Anderson and another led by George Todd. Quantrill and his group of men went to Kentucky where they were ultimately cornered in a barn. A shootout ensued, and Quantrill was wounded in the spine. He was arrested by Union forces and died a week later.



William C. Quantrill

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

CI

As far back as anyone on the right bank of Meramec upstream from its confluence into Salt Peter, or any other salt peter caves in the region, recognized the amount of active large bar copiles and their production of salt peter caves.

Any sort of dung contains calcium nitrate, which can be treated by adding water and a small amount of potassium carbonate (lye or caustic potash) to produce potassium nitrate. Under these conditions for production, the nitrates include temperatures, low humidity, and relatively dry conditions.

The Chinese first used saltpeter in gunpowder around 1000 AD. In different proportions, saltpeter is used in cannonballs, and the resulting black powder is a dicey proposition.

Peter-dirt and salt peter caverns. Nearby, as a byproduct of the date of the first saltpeter, as reference to the Rowe Schoolcraft.

To make salt peter, V-shaped vats (so called) through the dirt, retained that mixture for several passes, called mother liquor, passed through s

Salt peter Cave

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

As far back as anyone can recall, the cave on the right bank of Meramec River, one hundred miles upstream from its confluence with the Mississippi River, was called Salt peter Cave. Anyone venturing into Salt peter, or any of the other large riverfront caves in the region, would have immediately recognized the ammonia smell of active large bar colony guano piles and their potential as salt peter caves.

Any sort of dung or nightsoil contains calcium nitrate, which can be treated by leaching with water and wood ashes containing potassium hydroxide (lye or caustic potash) to form potassium nitrate. Ideal cave conditions for preservation of the nitrates include about 60°F temperatures, low humidity, and relatively dry earth floors. The Chinese first formulated gunpowder around 1000 AD by mixing potassium nitrate, charcoal from willow saplings, and sulfur in different proportions for firecrackers or to propel cannonballs, and later personal firearms. The resulting black powder varies in stability, making it a dicey proposition to transport long distances.

Peter-dirt and willow were plentiful near the Caverns. Nearby lead smelting produced sulfur as a byproduct and a source for refined shot. The date of the first salt peter works predated statehood, as reference to the industry here made by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft in 1819 indicates.

To make salt peter, cave dirt was shoveled into V-shaped vats (see right side story). Water passes through the dirt dissolved calcium nitrate and retained that mineral in solution. Water was reused for several passes to obtain a chemical rich solution called mother liquor. That liquid would then be passed through similar vats containing wood ashes

for conversion from calcium to potassium nitrate. The resulting liquid would then be boiled dry and the resulting salt peter crystals scraped and collected for shipment or further processing into gunpowder.

Around the turn of the 19th century, migrants from Southern Appalachia arrived, an area where local manufacture of gunpowder salt peter in caves was common. Local southerners John Stanton and Steven Sullivan were involved in reviving the salt peter works and munitions plants. During gunpowder shortages in the War of 1812, the Salt peter Cave works again kicked into high gear for a commodity that many could not afford to buy. Imported gunpowder generally kept and functioned better, as well as being less hazardous during manufacturing.

After statehood, local manufacture of salt peter and gunpowder declined, as black powder again became a cheap commodity to obtain, and, later, gun technology advanced.

When the Civil War became a local reality early in 1861, both the cave and munitions ruins were in the hands of local Southern sympathizers, and were quickly put back into use. They remained in Southern hands until 1862, when Union troops occupied the area, putting an end to Southern use of the cave. Whether or not Northern troops used the munitions plant, or simply let it decline, is unclear; it seems more certain that the plant was destroyed when Confederate General Sterling Price's troops passed through this area in 1864 during Price's Raid.

Salt peter Cave retained that name until commercialized by Lester B. Dill in 1933. The cave was used locally for dances, picnics, and outings until that time.



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Partisan Ra
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Source: Ca -additional to Photo: Cam



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The Notorious Jesse James

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Jesse James

Partisan Rangers

(continued)

After the war, the former guerrillas continued their Missouri raids throughout the late 1860's, harassing the Missouri State government and local authorities. The outlaws were known as a gang under the leadership of Frank and Jesse James and Cole Younger, who committed bank robbery and caused terror in the Midwest.

Inside Meramec Caverns



Visit the Caverns' recreated V-shaped wooden hoppers like these once used to process potassium nitrate. Fresh water is poured into the vats to extract the saltpeter from the cave dirt. Wood ash is added to the newly mined saltpeter and boiled to create purified saltpeter crystals. Also on display inside is a replica of an 1861 Springfield musket with bayonet which was the type of weapon used by many Civil War-era soldiers.

Sources: Caverns story text courtesy of Jo Schapex, Pacific, Missouri; additional text courtesy of Terry Wilson, Union, Missouri.

Photo Credits: Handbill and Caverns photo courtesy of Meramec Caverns

ossible by a grant from Meramec Caverns

