

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 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 Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 10/27/2012 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 N38.234026° W94.441321° Marth Rd, east of Cooper Rd off Hwy K West of Butler
City/Village Butler Township Bates County
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 Division of State Parks
Dept./Div. DNR-DSP
Street Address PO Box 176 City
Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person
Allison Dubbert Telephone () 800-3DIOXIN

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

NEW BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC SITE

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = ___ Stone ___ Concrete ^{XX} Metal ___ Undetermined If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Grey

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone ___ Concrete ^{XX} 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 = polymers

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 feet Width 3 feet Depth 1 1/2 feet 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 Text 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)
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)
 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? <small>(Look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	_____	_____

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

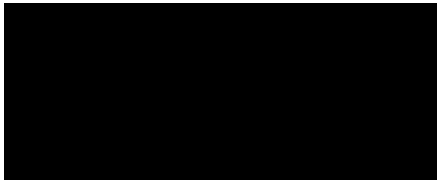
Date of On-site Survey 10/27/2012

Your Name Walter E Busch, PDC

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? MO - SUVCW US GRANT CAMP 68

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch. PDC. Chair



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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site
mostateparks.com

Missouri State Parks is a division of the Missouri
Department of Natural Resources [MSP Logo]

Missouri State Parks is supported by the parks
and soils sales tax.

Prairie Fire and the Battle of Island Mound

In the 1860s, the vast, rolling tallgrass prairies of the Osage Plains stretched for miles. Maintained by periodic fire for approximately 5,000 years before European settlement, prairie once covered approximately 78 percent of Bates County, Mo. Historically, the creeks and rivers in the area harbored stately bur oaks and post oaks, both fire-tolerant species able to withstand the regularly occurring prairie fires that swept through the area. By the mid-1850s, small homesteads and family farms dotted the prairie landscape, taking full advantage of the rich prairie sod and winding waterways. Outside of the farmed area, the natural history and fires associated with tallgrass prairie remained an integral part of life for area settlers.

[Insert Color Picture of Purple flowers on prairie labeled: Each July, the tall purple spikes of blazing star dominate the landscape at Prairie State Park in Southeast Missouri. Wildflower displays were once common on the Bates County prairies. Photos courtesy Allison Vaughn]

[Insert Missouri Map labeled: The green area on the map shows the vast prairie in presettlement Missouri. Bates County, Mo. is circled in black and Barton County, Mo., where Prairie State Park is located, is circled in red. Courtesy Walter Schroeder.]

[Insert Color Picture of Prairie Fire labeled: The staff at Prairie State Park regularly maintain over 3,500 acres of native tallgrass prairie with prescribed fire, continuing the ancient natural process that results in a vibrant landscape each spring. Missouri State Parks Photo.]

Prairie Fire as a Weapon

The landscape features here, including the prairie and wetlands associated with the Marais-des-Cygnets River, played a significant role in the events of the Battle of Island Mound, the first time black troops faced combat in the Civil War. Troops from both sides were well-versed in the flammability of prairie grasses.

On Oct. 29, 1862, following a full day of skirmishes between Southern guerrillas and the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, the Southern forces set fire to the prairie, pushing the Kansas troops back to the Toothman Farm. The Kansans intentionally lit a back fire to burn the grasses, removing the fuel feeding the Southern fire. This created a “blackline” that halted the flames set by the Southerners and protected their camp at the Toothman farm. Throughout the day, the prairie fires caused utter chaos and confusion, described in later reports as “a hellish backdrop of smoke and flame” as hand-to-hand combat ensued.



State of Iowa Mound State Natural Site

Prairie Fire and the Battle of Island Mound



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Photo: [unreadable]

STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Prairie Fire and the Battle of Island Mound



Prairie Fire as a Weapon

During the Civil War, the use of fire as a weapon was common. In the Battle of Island Mound, General Sherman's forces used prairie fires to destroy the Confederate army's supplies and to force them to retreat.

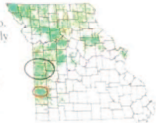
On July 1862, following a full day of fighting, Sherman's forces set a fire that spread through the prairie, destroying the Confederate army's supplies and forcing them to retreat.

During the battle, the Southerners and their allies set a fire that spread through the prairie, destroying the Confederate army's supplies and forcing them to retreat. The fire was described as a "hellish backdrop of smoke and flame" in later reports as the hand-to-hand combat ensued.

Prairie Fire and the Battle of Island Mound

In the 1860s, the vast, rolling tallgrass prairies of the Osage Plains stretched for miles. Maintained by periodic fires for approximately 5,000 years before European settlement, prairie

once covered approximately 78 percent of Bates County, Mo. Historically, the creeks and rivers in the area harbored stately bur oaks and post oaks, both fire-tolerant species able to withstand the regularly occurring prairie fires that swept through the area. By the mid-1860s, small homesteads and family farms dotted the prairie landscape, taking full advantage of the rich prairie soil and winding waterways. Outside of the farmed areas, the natural history and fires associated with tallgrass prairie remained an integral part of life for area settlers.



The green area on the map shows the vast prairie in present-day Missouri. Bates County, Mo. is circled in black and Barton County, Mo., where Prairie State Park is located, is circled in red.
Courtesy: Ripley Schreiber



The sign at Prairie State Park regularly maintains over 300 acres of native tallgrass prairie with prescribed fire, capturing the ancient natural processes that shape the prairie landscape each spring. Photo: Ripley Schreiber



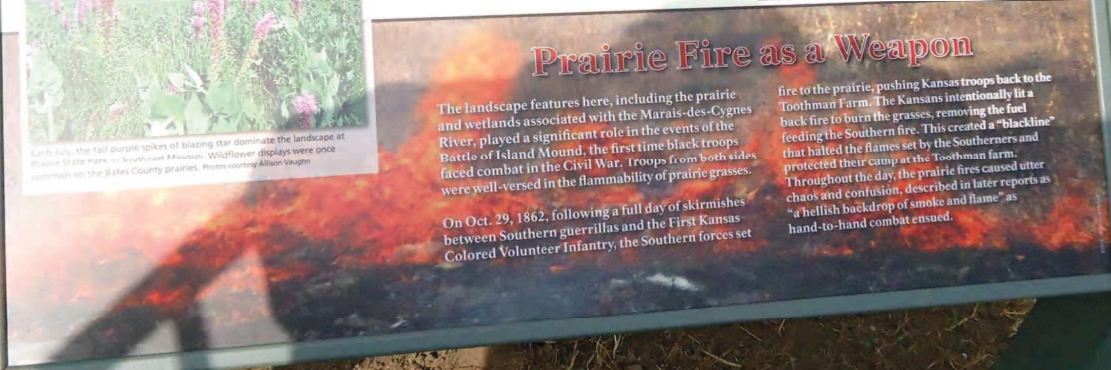
Each July, the tall purple spikes of blazing star dominate the landscape at Prairie State Park in Southwest Missouri. Wildflower displays were once common on the Bates County prairies. Photo courtesy Allison Vaughn

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mstateparks.com

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The green area on the map shows the tall prairie in present-day Missouri. Bates County, Mo., is circled in black and Barton County, Mo., where Prairie State Park is located, is circled in red. Courtesy: Walter Schneider



The staff at Prairie State Park regularly maintain over 3,500 acres of native tallgrass prairie with prescribed fire, continuing the ancient natural process that results in a vibrant landscape each spring. Missouri State Parks Photo

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