

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: Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation/ Eagle Scout Project & City of Pacific

Original Dedication Date October 8, 2010 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 Pacific Station Plaza 1st St. N38°28'54" W90°44'28"
 City/Village Pacific Township _____ County Franklin

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 City of Pacific Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 300 Hoven Drive
 City Pacific State MO Zip Code 63069
 Contact Person _____ Telephone (636) 271-0500

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

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' ___ Width ___ 3' ___ Depth ___ 2' ___ 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 checked="" 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) .

It is a plastic/fiberglass marker which is three feet wide and two feet deep. It is on a metal stand that is forty
_____ inches from front of the plaque to the ground level. The plaque faces North and to its front about two blocks away
_____ in the 11 o'clock direction on top of the hill you can see the other marker and cannon located in Blackburn Park.

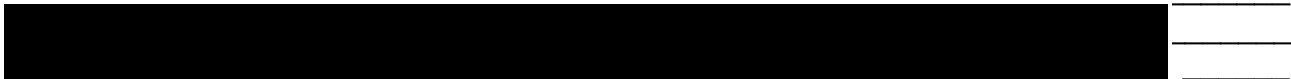
Supplemental Background Information

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

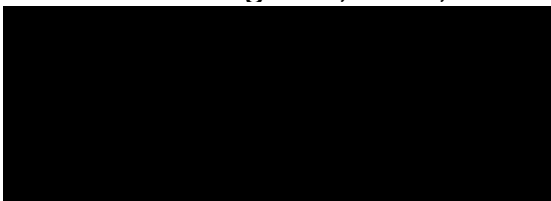
Date of On-site Survey 5/20/11

Your Name Gary L. Scheel



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Missouri's Civil War
The War on the Pacific Railroad

[Left Panel]
Civil War Medicine

A military hospital was established near this point in 1861, and administered by the Western Sanitary Commission that was headquartered in St. Louis. St. Louis was a medical center during the Civil War, and federal military authorities established a number

[insert "3rd style" map labeled "1869 map of Pacific"]

of facilities to receive the sick and wounded who were not fit to travel to the St. Louis hospitals. Pacific's hospital was one of these.

The Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross, from South Bend, Indiana, were nurses at the Pacific military hospital, one of 8 hospitals they served. At the military hospital in Mound City, Illinois, the Holy Cross sisters staffed the first hospital ship in American history, and as a result they are considered the forerunners of the U.S. Navy Nurse Corps. The Civil War was the first experience of the Holy Cross Order in the field of nursing; now, they are renowned for their contributions in the field.
Story continued on right panel.

[Picture of Solder labeled: "Lt. Robert Denny - 26th Mo. Inf.]

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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[Center Panels]

The City of Pacific, once known as Franklin, takes its name from the railroad that bustles through town. Up to the time of the Civil War only the Pacific Railroad ran from St. Louis to this point.

The main line of the Pacific Railroad was constructed in the 1850s. It reached Jefferson City in 1855, and by 1861 reached Sedalia. When the first division of the line was opened in July, 1852, the town of Pacific was the westernmost point reached by any steam railroad in the United States.

The promoters of the Pacific Railroad built a branch line called the Southwest Branch, Pacific Railroad. Construction began here in 1855. The Southwest Branch was completed as far as Rolla, Missouri in December, 1860. The junction of the two lines was 300 yards northeast of the place you are standing. Now the Burlington line runs from St. Louis and follows the old Southwest Branch.

When the Civil War began in Missouri in May, 1861, there were six railroads in the state (counting the Southwest Branch), and four of these emanated from St. Louis. Pacific was one of only two junction points on these roads outside of St. Louis, and it was a critical military resource.

The first Union unit to occupy Pacific in force was the 9th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which established a camp known as Camp Herron. The 9th Iowa arrived in Pacific on October 11, 1861. The lowans remained here on guard duty until January, 1862, when they joined the federal campaign that ended in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The 26th Missouri was another unit with roots in Pacific. Several companies of the 26th Missouri, made up largely of Franklin County recruits, enrolled here and received basic training. The 26th Missouri went south, and would distinguish itself at places like Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and on Sherman's March to Savannah.

The troops in Pacific were devastated by disease during the Fall and Winter of 1861. The 9th Iowa lost over 20 men to measles, typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea and other such causes. Some Franklin County boys of the 26th Missouri died in hospital the week of Christmas, 1861, even before being mustered in.

The War revisited Pacific in 1864, when a Confederate force attacked both branches of the Pacific Railroad. Known as Price's Expedition, this campaign featured a force of 12,000 cavalry and mounted infantry under the command of former Missouri governor Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. The Confederates entered southeast Missouri on September 16, 1864. Moving north in three columns, after the Battle of Pilot Knob the Confederates reached the Southwest Branch at Leasburg on September 29 and at St. Clair on September 30. There is a marker at the top of the bluff to your north, at Blackburn Park, which provides more information about the Battle of Pacific.

To reach Blackburn Park, drive north from here on First Street. Go to Walnut Street, which is north of Osage Street. Turn left on Walnut and go to the top of the hill.

[Railroad Engine & Route 66 Logo of Pacific Area Chamber of Commerce]

[Right Panel]

[Picture of General John C. Frémont]

Pathfinder

The life of the celebrated "Pathfinder of the West," John Charles Frémont, is bound to the history of the Pacific Railroad. The first military governor of California and first Republican candidate for President of the United States (in 1856), Frémont owed much to wife Jessie, the daughter of Missouri Sen. Thomas Hart Benton. Two of his famous expeditions of the West, those of 1848 and 1853, were undertaken to aid Senator Benton's search of a rail route that would put Missouri at the center of commerce with California.

Frémont's connections secured for him an appointment as Major General of the Union Army in July, 1861, and he took command of the army's Western Department. His tenure in Missouri was brief and scandal-ridden. Before he was released in November, 1861, he mounted a campaign directed at Springfield. In October, while his army prepared to move south from a base on the Pacific Railroad near Tipton, the 9th Iowa Infantry was moved forward to Pacific to protect Frémont's supply line.

Ironically, the impact of the war on Missouri's railroads doomed Benton's dream of a railroad to the Pacific; and cleared the way for the northern route that became the Union Pacific. In 1866 a group of investors headed by Frémont acquired the Southwest Branch with designs to continue its construction west. Only a few miles of road were built west of Rolla before Frémont defaulted on his obligations, and the failed venture is thought to have cost Frémont the fortune he had earned in the early days of California. The line was acquired by another company and became the foundation for the great St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.

Civil War Medicine
(continued)

The establishment of the Pacific military hospital coincided with another innovation in military medicine. By most accounts, the world's first railroad hospital cars were outfitted in September, 1861 by order of Maj. Gen. John Frémont, and placed in service on the Pacific Railroad between Jefferson City and St. Louis.

[Picture of men in bunks on railroad car]

Sources: Hope, Arthur J., CSC, "The Story of Notre Dame" 1942 < <http://archives.nd.edu/hope/hope09.htm>>; "History of the Frisco" <<http://thelibraryspringfield,missouri.org/lochist/frisco/history/1962history.cfm>> Forman, Jacob Gilbert, *"The Western Sanitary Commission; a sketch of its origin, history, etc.* (St. Louis, R. P. Studley & co., 1864).

Image Credit Library of Congress

Made possible by a grant from the Pacific Area Chamber of Commerce.

The War on the Pacific Railroad

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Civil War Medicine

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1861-1862

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Stories continued on next page.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org



St. John's Hospital
Nov 1861

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Civil War Medicine

(continued)

The establishment of the Pacific military hospital coincided with another innovation in military medicine. The great advances that would find railroad hospital care were outlined in September, 1861 by order of Maj. Gen. John H. Hammond, and placed in service on the Pacific Railroad between Jefferson City and St. Louis.



Source: Hope Arthur J., CMC, "The Story of Some Dates," 1942, <http://www.mocivilwar.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/11/1861-1865>

Image Credit: Library of Congress



Blackburn Park
Cannon + of the Plague located here.

