

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

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

Affiliation

___ GAR ___ MOLLUS ___ SUVCW ___ WRC ___ ASUVCW
___ LGAR ___ DUVCW Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

Assorted Local Community Groups in cooperation with City

Original Dedication Date 2013-2016 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 303 No Prairie GPS Coordinates N36°53'15.042 W89°55'44.711

City/Village &/or Township Bloomfield
County Stoddard State Missouri Zip Code 63825

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

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Probably city
Dept./Div. _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____ ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ___ Yes No ID # if known _____

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = ___ Stone ___ Concrete Metal ___ Other
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Aluminum Post

Material of the Sculpture ___ Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other Is it hollow or solid? _____
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

For Historic Marker or Plaque:

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Aluminum

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron Type of Cannon (if known) _____ Rifled YES NO

Markings: Muzzle _____ Base Ring/Breech _____

Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? Yes No

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] Yes No

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial

Materials of the Memorial

Complete for All Memorials

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

8 ft Height 3 ft Width 6 inches Depth or _____ Diameter

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) 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)

None

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

See Photographs For Text - Brief Description Follows

- The Civil War Hospitals of Bloomfield:Cast aluminum marker (303 N. Prairie) This marker is located on the site of Major Henry Bedford's home, It is the location of one of several hospitals in Bloomfield. Maj. Bedford was an officer in the Missouri State Guard. Due to his health, he did not continue to serve in the military when the Guard disband at the end of 1861.

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 State Capitol Courthouse College Campus
 Traffic Circle Library Other: _____

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 _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

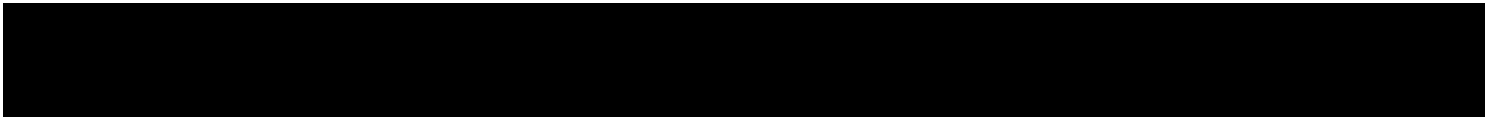
Supplemental Background Information

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.

Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

Inspector Identification Date of On-site Survey 09/03/2016
Your Name Walt Busch



Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

[Sons of Union Veterans](#)

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 – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.



THE CIVIL WAR HOSPITALS OF BLOOMFIELD

The strategic location of Bloomfield on the high ground of Crowley's Ridge made it an important crossroads during the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate forces contested for control of the region. The small community changed hands more than twenty times during the war.

Both armies sought to use existing businesses and homes as hospitals for the sick and wounded. The large home of Major Henry Bedford, a prominent Bloomfield attorney with Confederate sympathies, was seized by Union troops in early 1862 and converted to a hospital. A description of the home stated that, "the building and site are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are used. Extensive grounds around, filled with ashberry and marked by gravel walks, arbors, shade trees and a well of excellent water - all conducive to the health and comfort of the place."

Union surgeon Lt. Thomas E. Johnson was in charge of the "Bedford Hospital" and was credited with providing excellent care for the sick and wounded. Dr. Johnson evidently spent much time in the Bedford household as he married Miss Laura Robinson, Major Bedford's stepdaughter, in October of 1863. Miss Robinson was a Confederate sympathizer, possibly a spy. Following the war Dr. Johnson lived and practiced medicine here for many years.

(Continued on other side)

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THE CIVIL WAR HOSPITALS OF BLOOMFIELD

(Continued from page 1007)
1862

The first hospital in Bloomfield was provided in the new school academy on Missouri Street, prior to General Hill's December 1861 attack on Fredericktown. He directed that the facility be prepared in case for military occupation.

A large structure on the corner of Blowers and Spring was traditionally described as a "Civil War Hospital." This was the home of the prosperous merchant Norval North Jones, a strong supporter of the Union. When the war began he moved to Camp Lawrence where he died a short time later. His widow, Sarah Chertey Jones, returned to Bloomfield and leased the house available as a hospital. Several Union graves sites are said to exist on the property.

Near the end of the war Union physician Dr. Cyrus T. Kinmel occupied a large house on the corner of Tappan and Spring and had earlier served as Union bandmaster. It was reported that he had the house "covered up" and converted to a hospital on the first day in that facility he is said to have succumbed to his wounds and cared for two wounded Confederates.

Dr. Kinmel boarded at the nearby home of Mrs. Sarah Chertey Jones and became a favorite of the Bloomfield community as he provided medical care to civilian families as well as soldiers' patients.

1862-1863

NO PARKING
ANY TIME

OFFICE



THE CIVIL WAR HOSPITALS OF BLOOMFIELD

(Continued from other side)

The first hospital in Bloomfield was probably in the new school academy on Missouri Street. Prior to General Jeff Thompson's 1861 attack on Fredericktown, he directed that the facility be prepared to care for military casualties.

A large structure on the corner of Shawnee and Spring has been traditionally described as a "Civil War hospital." This was the home of the prosperous merchant Norphlat "North" Jones, a strong supporter of the Union. When the war began he moved to Cape Girardeau where he died a short time later. His widow, Sarah Christy Jones, returned to Bloomfield and made the home available as a hospital. Several Union grave sites are said to exist on the property.

Near the end of the war Union physician Dr. Cyrus T. Kimmel occupied a large house on the corner of Center and Spring that had earlier served as Union headquarters. It was reported that he had the house "scoured out" and converted to a hospital. On the first day in this facility he is said to have vaccinated forty Union soldiers and cared for two wounded cavalymen.

Dr. Kimmel boarded at the nearby home of Mrs. Sarah Christy Jones and became a favorite of the Bloomfield community as he provided medical care to civilian families as well as military patients.

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