

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: _____

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 Blackburn Park
 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 Blackburn City Park Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address Walnut Street Past 2nd Street
 City Pacific State Missouri Zip Code 63069
 Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____

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 = Plastic

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? No If so, describe _____

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

Monument or Base: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ 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.
 In 1864, the Confederate Army mounted a major incursion into Missouri, designed to liberate the state from federal control. Known as Price's Expedition, a force of 12,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, under the command of former Missouri governor Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, entered southeast Missouri on September 16, 1864. A brigade of Arkansas Cavalry under the command of General William Cabell was detached near St. Clair and ordered to Pacific (still called Franklin by many) to destroy the railroad facilities here. On the way here, Cabell's men destroyed the railroad bridge over the Meramec River at Moselle, which was a substantial structure that took Union soldiers some weeks to rebuild. Cabell's troops entered the town at sunrise on October 1, 1864, and burned the railroad depot, car shops and water tanks, and looted the stores. A detachment proceeded east on the St. Louis road (now Business Route 44) and burned a railroad bridge two miles from town. (See photo for the rest)

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) 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 Because of steepness of road it may not be accessible in winter because of probable poor road conditions.

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 ___ Inable to determine

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

It is a plastic sign that is three feet wide and two foot deep. It is on a metal stand that is approximately forty inches from
front of plaque to the ground. There is a reproduction cannon that overlooks the town of Pacific. It is well placed.

See attached photos.

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 12/10/2010

Your Name Gary L. Scheel

Address P.O. Box 87 City Ste. Genevieve

State MO Zip Code 63670 Telephone (573) 883-9397

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair

58 Forest Street

Wakefield, MA 01880

(617) 595-7721

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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



The Battle of Pacific

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

A Soldier's View

...the first of the 100,000 men of the 1st Missouri Infantry...
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Learn more at www.MissouriCivilWar.org

In 1864, the Confederate Army mounted a major invasion into Missouri, designed to liberate the area from federal control. Known as Price's Expedition, a force of 12,000 cavalry and mounted infantry under the command of former Missouri governor Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, entered southeast Missouri on September 16, 1864. A brigade of Arkansas Cavalry under command of General William Cabell was detached near St. Charles and ordered to Pacific (still called Franklin by many) here. On the way, Cabell's men destroyed the railroad bridge over the Maramec River at Moultrie, which was a substantial structure that took Union soldiers some weeks to rebuild.



Cabell's troops entered the town at sunrise on October 1, 1864, and burned the railroad depot, car shops and water tanks, and looted the stores. A detachment proceeded east on the St. Louis road from Booneville (near 40) and burned a railroad bridge two miles from town.

Union authorities in St. Louis reacted quickly to Cabell's threat. Three divisions of the 10th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A.J. Smith, arrived at Jefferson Barracks in mid-September, 1864. These troops had been slated to join Sherman in Atlanta, but were diverted to deal with Price's Expedition. Smith's troops included a brigade then commanded by Col. Edward Wolfe, consisting of the 52nd Indiana, the 17th New York and the 49th and 117th Illinois regiments. At 9:00 a.m. Wolfe's brigade arrived by rail from St. Louis and disembarked at the destroyed bridge two miles to the east. These troops advanced from

the people, comprising Confederate pickets as they moved west.

By most reports, Cabell had four pieces of artillery at Pacific. His battery, Hagley's Battery, known also as the 8th Arkansas Field Battery, was likely posted on top of this bluff in command of the town. Confederate artillery located the Union force as it advanced around the bluffs just above to the east along Business Route 40.

Casualties of the battle of Pacific were light. The Union officers reported 8 of their men wounded, and it is believed several Confederate combatants were killed.

The Confederate work was largely done by the time of the Union attack. Cabell's repaired held until noon and then joined the rest of the brigade as it moved west. Cabell burned the town of Gray Summit before rejoining the main Confederate force, which was encamped at Union. Price's army moved west towards Jefferson City, with one division, under Gen. John Marmaduke, tracking the route of present day Highway 100 to Hermann. There was a small battle at Hermann on October 3, 1864 and a larger one in Jefferson City on October 7.

General Smith moved his headquarters to Pacific on October 4, 1864, with 8,000 Union troops of his divisions, and soon departed to chase Price across Missouri. Two months later, Smith and Wolfe were in Nashville, Tennessee. The 10th Corps broke the Confederate line on December 16 on Shy's Hill, to signal the end of the Battle of Nashville.

William Lewis Cabell, known as "Old Tom" to his friends, was born in Virginia in 1807. He graduated from West Point in 1825, and served in the regular Army until 1851, when he returned for Confederate service at Alexandria. He was a 1st Lieutenant General at October 26, 1864, when he was killed in action at the Battle of Mound. Cabell was the son of the late Gen. John Cabell, who was killed in action at the Battle of Shiloh. Cabell was the son of the late Gen. John Cabell, who was killed in action at the Battle of Shiloh. Cabell was the son of the late Gen. John Cabell, who was killed in action at the Battle of Shiloh.



A Journalist's View

...the first of the 100,000 men of the 1st Missouri Infantry...
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 ...the first of the 100,000 men of the 1st Missouri Infantry...



Source: Official Records, Report of Col. Thomas Price, Oct. 2, 1864, Report of Col. Lewis Merrill, Oct. 1, 1864, History of Price's Campaigns, by Lt. Col. Lewis Merrill, USA. Image Credit: Neuharth family, Leavenworth College, Kansas; Photo of this table courtesy of the Bush County (Ishland) Historical Society. Col. Lewis Merrill, USA.

General GPS Location

W90°44'34" N38°29'07"

[Advanced Search](#)

Civil War Marker Dedicated in Pacific

Speeches, Period Dress and Cannon Fire

Posted: Thursday, August 5, 2010 9:13 am | Updated: 9:15 am, Thu Aug 5, 2010.

Pacific residents turned out for the second Civil War Sesquicentennial recognition event in three days on July 24.

City officials joined the Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation (MCWHF), state and county officials and several Civil War re-enactment groups to unveil an educational marker in Pacific Station Plaza.

The event, which drew a crowd of about 100, followed the Civil War in Pacific presentation by the local genealogy society held at the Presbyterian Church July 21.

The educational marker is part of a series of outdoor plaques meant to aid tourists in retracing the trail of Ulysses S. Grant in Missouri.

Grant, the victorious Union general and 18th president of the United States, was from Missouri, according to Greg Wouk, MCWHF founder.

"And his first battles were in Missouri," Wouk told the crowd gathered for the ceremony.

A second educational marker will be placed atop the bluff at Blackburn Park near a replica 12-pounder Howitzer cannon, which 14-year-old Zach Myers is spearheading as an Eagle Scout project.

The city tourism committee sponsored the educational marker, which is meant to market Pacific as a Civil War destination.

Ron Sansone, who has been promoting the upcoming Civil War Sesquicentennial as a way to market Pacific as a tourist destination for the past five years, was instrumental in bringing Wouk and the MCWHF to Pacific.

Sansone hopes to develop an eventual re-enactment of the Oct. 1, 1864, Battle of Pacific when a regiment in Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri invaded the city.

Confederate forces entered the city from the south early in the morning, burning the railroad bridge over the Meramec, all the Pacific Railroad buildings and placing cannons along the hills north of town.

Union forces arrived at Dozier about two miles east of the town at about 9:30 a.m. and after about three hours of pushing Confederate forces to reform their lines several times were able to drive them out of town.

Some re-enactors attended the Plaza ceremony, including units dressed in both blue and gray. Ladies in period dress accompanied the military units.

A cannon was set up on the site of a former hotel, on the opposite side of First Street from the Plaza, and several artillery blasts were executed during the ceremony.

Visiting dignitaries for the event included Sen. John Griesheimer, Rep. Michael Frame, County Commissioner Terry Wilson and County Clerk Debbie Door. Brad Reed, Pacific Tourism Commission Civil War chair, emceed the ceremony.

Wouk said he had tried to map Grant's activities in Missouri.

"When he went from St. Louis to Jefferson City on the train he had to go through Pacific," Wouk said.

More importantly the steam locomotive carrying the Civil War hero and future president had to stop in Pacific, according to Jim Schwinkendorf.

"Steam engines had to have water to get up that hill to Gray Summit and the place they got water was in Pacific," Schwinkendorf said.

Schwinkendorf, a retired BNSF executive and steam train expert, said people sometimes forget how important water was to steam locomotives. Every locomotive that came west from St. Louis stopped in Pacific for water.

At least three large water tanks, located within eyesight of the Plaza, were among railroad structures burned during the Oct. 1 activities.

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