

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 Division of State Parks

**Original Dedication Date** probably 2006 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 Old Courthouse Lawn, W. 3rd St & No. Rolla. W91°46'22" N37°56'46"  
 City/Village Rolla Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Phelps

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. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address PO Box 176  
 City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102  
 Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone ( 800 ) 334-6946

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 = Metal and plastics

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 3 1/2 Width 4 inches Depth 2 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 on separate page

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 checked="" 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.

<b>Sculpture</b>	_____	<b>Base</b>
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)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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... good shape	_____	_____

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) .  
 this type of marker starts fading in 5 years. Recommend reinspection by 2013

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**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 April 20 2008

Your Name Walter E. Busch, US Grant Camp 68

Address PO Box 509 City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663 Telephone ( 314 ) 630-8407

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

**FORT WYMAN**  
**A State Divided**  
**The Civil War in Missouri**  
**Missouri Department of Natural Resources**

[Picture of Fort Wyman: Sketch of Fort Wyman, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Feb 1, 1862]

**FORT WYMAN AND DEFENSE OF THE RAILHEAD**

Fort Wyman was the first of two artillery field fortifications built by the Union Army at Rolla, signifying the importance of the railroad terminus to the northern war effort in Missouri

The South West Branch of the Pacific Railroad on Missouri (better known later as the "Frisco" line) reached Rolla by the beginning of 1861. As a railhead in the Ozarks on the direct line between St. Louis and Springfield, the young town became strategically important when war broke out in Missouri. Col. Franz Sigel's troops seized Rolla in a bloodless coup on June 14, 1861, as part of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's plan to control Missouri's river and railroad network. Federal troops remained for the duration of the war.

The railhead was a critical supply depot and link in the federal army's line of communications. Beginning with Lyon's campaign in 1861 and continuing into 1865, Rolla was the primary forward supply point for Union armies in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Quartermasters, soldiers and civilian employees transferred thousands of tons of war material, food and forage from railcars to warehouses and wagons. They supported soldiers as far away as Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Ark., in 1862, and during Gen. Sterling Price's Expedition in 1864. Just the routine supply of the post at Springfield was enormous.

Long trains of ponderous army wagons left Rolla almost daily. Each carried 4,500 pounds of freight at two and a half miles per hour. The effective range of supply by wagon from the railhead was about 200 miles. To accommodate the burgeoning freight operation, the army built warehouses, loading docks, forage sheds, blacksmith shops and wagon repair facilities. The investment was enough for the army to begin a second fortification in 1863. Fort Dette stood on ground north of town on what is now the campus of the University of Missouri-Rolla, and was named after John F.W. Dette, the officer who supervised construction.

[Photo: Col. John B. Wyman - Led by former railroad builder, John B. Wyman, the 13<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry ("Fox River") regiment arrived in Rolla on July 17, 1861. Except for brief forays, the unit remained at the railhead until March 1862, leading soldiers to quip that the regiment should have been called the "Rolla Home Guard." Col. Wyman died of wounds received at the head of his regiment during the failed attack on Chickasaw Bluff, Miss. (Battle of Chickasaw Bayou) on Dec. 28, 1862.]

[Topographical Map of the Country around Rolla, by H.A. Uiffers, Asst. Topographical Engineer, Jan. 25, 1862, National Archives and Records Administration" By the beginning of the Civil War, Missouri had the best developed network of railroads west of the Mississippi River (refer to upper right map). Rolla was the terminus of the South West Branch of the Pacific Railroad, as shown above.]

No Confederate force ever seriously threatened Rolla. Gunners at Fort Wyman fired the fort's 32-pound cannons only in practice, on ceremonial occasions including the Fourth of July, and to announce federal victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, Tenn., and at Pea Ridge, Ark., in 1862, and the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee's army in Virginia in 1865. The guns tolled every half-hour in memory of Abraham Lincoln on April 19, 1865.

United States troops remained in Phelps County through the summer of 1865, dismantling the forts and shipping military surplus to St. Louis. The remaining government property required only a corporal's guard of three men when the post at Rolla was abolished in August of 1865.

The site of Fort Wyman was a local landmark for many years. Col. John B. Wyman and the fort named after him are remembered in modern times in the names of a street, subdivision, elementary school and a church. As late as the 1990s, the outline of the fort was plainly visible from the air, its rectangular shape and rounded gun positions looking much like a baseball field. In recent years, modern development has destroyed all visible traces of Fort Wyman.

[Missouri Department of Natural Resources Logo]

[Lloyd's Southern Railroad Map, 1863: Library of Congress]

## **Refugees at Rolla**

Fort Wyman and the Union garrison at the railhead represented a safe haven for thousands of uprooted people who had fallen victim to a regional calamity that had engulfed a large portion of Missouri.

Refugees from southern Missouri and northern Arkansas converged on Rolla during the war. They had been forced from their homes due to unpopular opinions about the war or because of hostile neighbors. Many of these homeless families left farmsteads reduced to ruin after armies of either side had passed through. Many had been preyed upon by armed bands of guerrillas and bandits of every character.

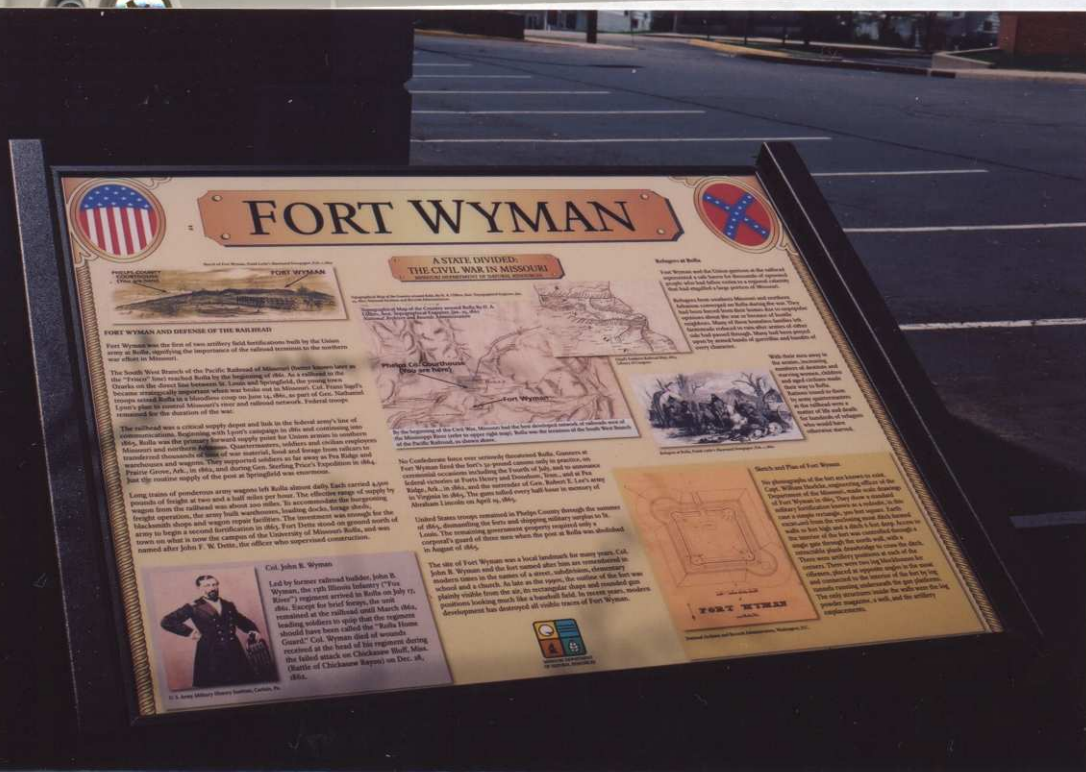
With their men away in the armies, increasing numbers of destitute and starving women, children and aged civilians made their way to Rolla. Rations issued to them by army quartermasters at the railhead were a matter of life and death for hundreds of refugees who would have otherwise starved.

[Refugees at Rolla, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Feb. 1, 1862]

[Map: Sketch and Plan of Fort Wyman]

No photographs of the fort are known to exist. Capt. William Hoelcke, engineering officer of the Department of the Missouri, made scale drawings of Fort Wyman in 1865. They show a standard military fortification known as a redoubt, in this case a simple rectangle, 300 feet square. Earth excavated from the enclosing moat ditch formed walls 10 feet high and a ditch 6 feet deep. Access to the interior of the fort was controlled through a single gate through the north wall, with a retractable plank drawbridge to cross the ditch. There were artillery positions at each of the corners. There were two log blockhouses for riflemen, placed at opposite angles in the moat and connected to the interior of the fort by log tunnels running underneath the gun platforms. The only structures inside the walls were the log powder magazine, a well, and the artillery emplacements.





# FORT WYMAN



## A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

### FORT WYMAN AND DEFENSE OF THE RAILROAD

Fort Wyman, the site of an artillery fortification built by the Union army at Rolla, Missouri, is the site of the railroad station in the northern part of the state.

The South West Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri began in 1854. The "Pony" line reached Rolla in the summer of 1854. As a result of the Union army's occupation of Rolla, the young men of Rolla were organized into a militia and named the "Rolla Rifles".

The railroad was a critical supply route and link to the federal army's line of communication. It was the only supply route for the Union army in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Quartermasters, soldiers and civilian employees transferred thousands of pounds of war material, food and horses from Rolla to the front lines. In 1862, during Gen. Sterling Price's Expedition in 1862, the railroad supply of the post at Springfield was cut off.

Large trains of provisions were sent from Rolla almost daily. Each carried up to 100 tons of freight or two and a half miles per hour. The effective range of supply wagons from the railroad was about 100 miles. To accommodate the transporting wagon trains, the army built warehouses, loading docks, baggage sheds, and freight operations, the army built warehouses, loading docks, baggage sheds, and freight operations, the army built warehouses, loading docks, baggage sheds, and freight operations.

Fort Wyman was a local landmark for many years. Col. John B. Wyman and the fort named after him are remembered in the names of a street, a school and a church. In the year, the corner of the fort was a square with the top in the shape of a square and the bottom in the shape of a square. The remaining government property consisted of a company's guard of these men when the post at Rolla was abandoned in August of 1862.



Col. John B. Wyman  
Led by former railroad builder, John B. Wyman, the 9th Illinois Infantry ("The Rifles") regiment arrived at Rolla on July 17, 1862. Except for brief forays, the regiment remained at Rolla until March 1863, when it was ordered to join the rest of the army in the field. Col. Wyman died of wounds received at the battle of the Regiments during the battle at the Chickasaw Bluff. The battle of Chickasaw Bluff was Dec. 31, 1862.



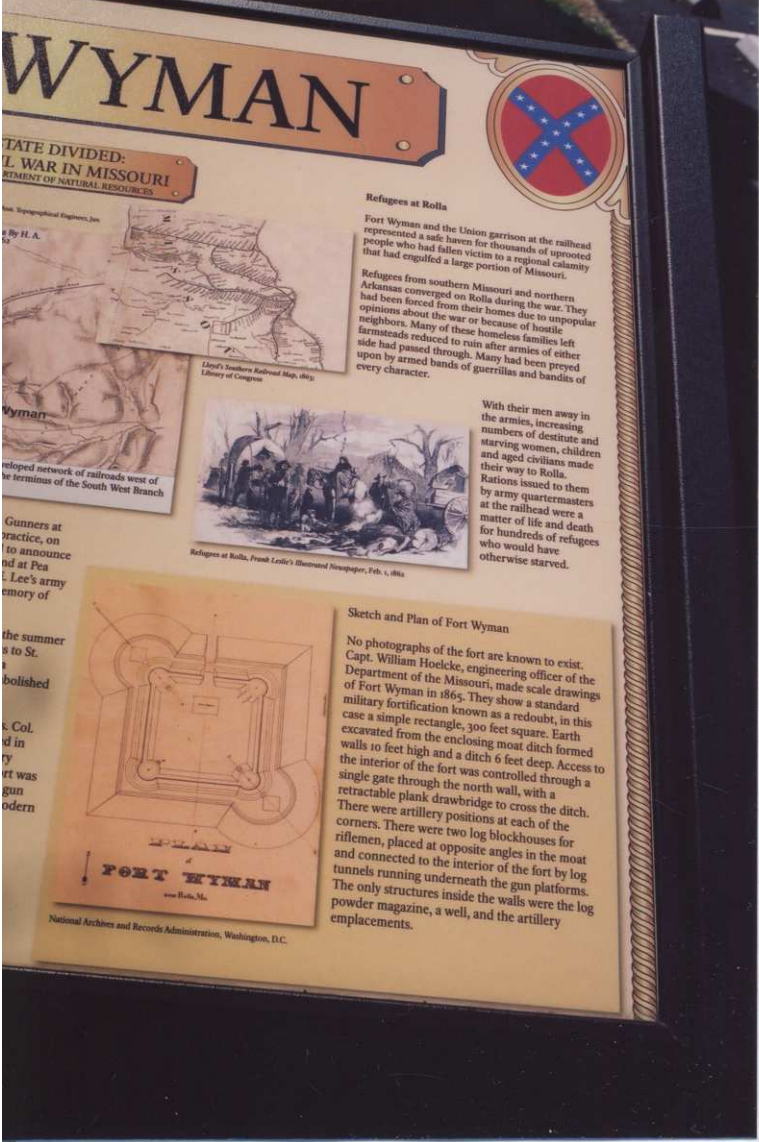
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Refugees at Rolla  
Refugees from southern Missouri and northern Arkansas covered on Rolla during the war. They had been forced from their homes due to unpopular neighbors. Many of these homeless families left side had passed through. Many had been preyed upon by armed bands of guerrillas and bands of every character.



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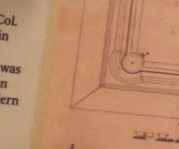
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Refugees at Rolla, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Feb. 4, 1862



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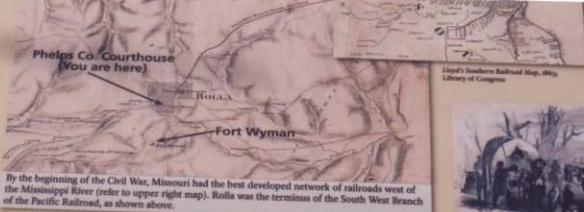


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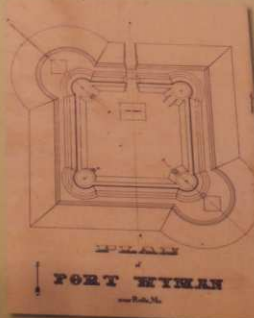


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The site of Fort Wyman was a local landmark for many years. Col. John B. Wyman and the fort named after him are remembered in modern times in the names of a street, subdivision, elementary school and a church. As late as the 1990s, the outline of the fort was plainly visible from the air, its rectangular shape and rounded corners looking much like a baseball field. In recent years, modern development has destroyed all visible traces of Fort Wyman.



Sketch and Plan of Fort Wyman

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National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

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A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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The site of Fort Wyman was a local landmark for many years. John B. Wyman and the fort named after him are remembered in modern times in the names of a street, subdivision, elementary school and a church. As late as the 1990s, the outline of the fort was plainly visible from the air, its rectangular shape and rounded corners looking much like a baseball field. In recent years, modern development has destroyed all visible traces of Fort Wyman.

Fort Wyman was the first of two artillery field fortifications built by the Union army at Rolla, signifying the importance of the railroad terminus to the northern war effort in Missouri.

The South West Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri (better known later as the "Frisco" line) reached Rolla by the beginning of 1861. As a railroad in the Ozarks on the direct line between St. Louis and Springfield, the young town became strategically important when war broke out in Missouri. Col. Franz Sigel's troops seized Rolla in a bloodless coup on June 14, 1861, as part of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's plan to control Missouri's river and railroad network. Federal troops remained for the duration of the war.

The railroad was a critical supply depot and link in the federal army's line of communications. Beginning with Lyon's campaign in 1861 and continuing into 1865, Rolla was the primary forward supply point for Union armies in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Quartermasters, soldiers and civilian employees transferred thousands of tons of war material, food and forage from railcars to warehouses and wagons. They supported soldiers as far away as Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Ark., in 1862, and during Gen. Sterling Price's Expedition in 1864. Just the routine supply of the post at Springfield was enormous.

Long trains of ponderous army wagons left Rolla almost daily. Each carried 4,500 pounds of freight at two and a half miles per hour. The effective range of supply by wagon from the railroad was about 200 miles. To accommodate the burgeoning freight operation, the army built warehouses, loading docks, forage sheds, blacksmith shops and wagon repair facilities. The investment was enough for the army to begin a second fortification in 1863. Fort Dette stood on ground north of town on what is now the campus of the University of Missouri-Rolla, and was named after John F. W. Dette, the officer who supervised construction.

**Col. John B. Wyman**

Led by former railroad builder, John B. Wyman, the 13th Illinois Infantry ("Fox River") regiment arrived in Rolla on July 17, 1861. Except for brief forays, the unit remained at the railroad until March 1862, leading soldiers to quip that the regiment should have been called the "Rolla Home Guard." Col. Wyman died of wounds received at the head of his regiment during the failed attack on Chickasaw Bluff, Miss. (Battle of Chickasaw Bayou) on Dec. 28, 1862.