

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 Dept of Natural Resources

Original Dedication Date 2005 and 2013 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: N37°32'45" W90°17'38"
 Street/Road address or site location SW So Main/John Holt Dr, Odd Fellows Cemetery
 City/Village Fredericktown Township _____ County Madison
 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 DNR
 Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
 Street Address PO Box 176 City _____
 Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person _____
 Allison Dubbert Telephone () 800-334-6946

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

Old marker removed 2013 and new one with updated text installed

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.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 = cast aluminum and 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 3 1/2 ft Width 3 1/2 ft Depth 3 1/2 ft 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 pages

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

☒ Cemetery
☐ "Town Square"
☐ Municipal Building
☐ Courthouse
☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park
☐ Post Office
☐ State Capitol
☐ College Campus
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ School
Other: _____

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? (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...	_____	_____

NEW

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes xx 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? xx 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) .

N/A

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 05/21/2014

Your Name Walt Busch, PDC US Grant #68

Address PO Box 509

City Pilot Knob

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

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair

P.O. Box 509

Pilot Knob, MO 63663

(314) 630-8407

webusch@hotmail.com

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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

[Graphic USA Stars and Stripes]

[Graphic of man labeled: Col. Joseph B. Plummer]

[Graphic of man labeled: Col. William P. Carlin]

BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN

[Graphic of man labeled: Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson]

[Graphic CSA Stars on St Andrews Cross]

A State Divided; The Civil War in Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

On Oct. 21, 1861, the Battle of Fredericktown was fought just south of this location. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson set the stage for the Battle of Fredericktown in mid-October 1861 when he led the 1st Division, Missouri State Guard, to disrupt the Iron Mountain Railroad, the main Union artery from St. Louis into the southeastern Ozarks.

Col. Aden Lowe and the State Guard infantry marched to Fredericktown from Stoddard County, Mo. while Thompson took his cavalry directly to the Big River railroad bridge. On Oct. 15, Thomson's troops captured a company of Union bridge guards, burned the bridge and then scattered another company nearby at Blackwell's Station.

On Oct. 16, Lowe reached Fredericktown. The next day, there was minor skirmishing with Union scouts. Thompson and his cavalry rode into the town later that day to support Lowe. He chased the Federal cavalry for a few miles and then turned back to Fredericktown. For the next three days, he remained there and gathered recruits. He also accumulated 18,000 pounds of badly needed lead from local mines.

Thompson and his brigade threatened Ironton, which prompted Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant, commanding in southeast Missouri, to send troops to dislodge the troublesome "Swamp Fox." Federal columns soon converged on Fredericktown. Col. Joseph Plummer left Cape Girardeau on Oct. 18 with 1,500 soldiers. Two days later, Col. William P. Carlin, with 3,500 troops, marched from Pilot Knob to attack Thompson.

Learning of the dual Federal advance, Thompson decided to withdraw south. With lead-filled wagons in front, the Missourians marched 12 miles before Thompson rashly decided to return to Fredericktown and give the larger Union force a fight. On the morning of Oct. 21, he placed his 1,200 men in concealed positions on both sides of the Greenville road south of Fredericktown and prepare to give battle.

[TEXT BOX: Jeff Thompson, the "Swamp Fox" of Missouri]

A businessman and prewar mayor of St. Joseph, Thompson was one of the most colorful figures of the war. When he gained command of Missouri State Guard in southeast Missouri, he introduced himself to his men with a statement: "I understand you want a fight. By God! You shall have it. I'm a rip squealer and my name is fight! Get ready to march...in the morning. We are too far from the enemy." Thompson was the only Southern leader to display initiative in southeastern Missouri in 1861. Despite serious deficiencies in manpower and equipment, Thompson repeatedly confounded the Federals. He shielded his weakness not only with quick marches and countermarches from one end of the region to the other, but also by issuing bombastic proclamations and a stream of disinformation. His skill at eluding his foes earned him the "Swamp Fox" nickname.

But despite his native ability and tremendous personal energy, Thompson could never persuade nearby forces of the Confederacy, commanded by Gens. Leonidas Polk, William Hardee and Gideon Pillow, to cooperate with him and march up the west bank of the Mississippi to threaten, or even seize, St. Louis. The Federal high command, however, did take Thompson seriously. They strengthened their presence along the Mississippi River at New Madrid and pushed him out of Missouri in 1862.]

[Insert 2 Maps labeled “Battle of Fredericktown: October 21, 1861 First Phase: Battle in the Cornfield” and “Second Phase: State Guard Withdrawl [sic] and Union Pursuit”]

On the same day, Carlin’s column reached Fredericktown and was told that the Missourians had left the previous day. Carlin, who was ill, decided not to give chase, pleading short rations. When the Cape Girardeau column arrived about noon, however, Plummer decided to pursue Thompson despite what he assumed was a long head start.

Taking a portion of Carlin’s units, Plummer started down the Greenville road. The cavalry advance had only proceeded a mile from town when they encountered Lowe’s guardsmen ahead, formed for battle behind a rail fence surrounding a cornfield. Plummer immediately deployed his troops to attack.

Thompson had planned only an ambush and quick retreat. He arranged his lines to support each other for a withdrawal. Lowe’s command, consisting of a regiment and two battalions, totaling some 500 men took position behind the fence and cornfield east of the Greenville road. Behind him was the four-gun battery that comprised the State Guard artillery. Across the road to the west, two infantry regiments held a line to the rear of Lowe’s cavalry and a small reserve force protected the flanks and rear.

[Insert battle graphic labeled: this illustration of the Battle of Fredericktown by artist, W.J. Hinchy appeared in the New York Illustrated News on Nov. 11, 1861. The artist is standing behind the attacking lines of Federals, who are obviously advancing in the face of fierce State Guard resistance. Courtesy of Carole Magnus]

Plummer ordered two guns of the Federal battery to unlimber on the Greenville Road and open a brisk fire. Thompson’s artillery responded in kind. Plummer deployed additional Federal units west of the road, including four more cannons under Maj. John Schofield. Part of Schofield’s battery and the 8th Wisconsin Infantry were held in reserve.

Plummer sent the 17th Illinois and 11th Missouri infantry regiments into the cornfield to attack Lowe’s position. The Federal skirmishers encountered heavy musket fire and were twice driven back by the Missourians. The 20th Illinois was thrown into the fray. For 40 minutes, the fighting raged. State Guard casualties mounted and the Federals began to flank their position. Lowe was supposed to fall back at this point, but recklessly fought on until he was shot dead. IN the face of well aimed artillery fire and superior numbers, the Guardsmen retreated. Union rifles exacted a heavy toll as the Missourians raced for their reserve line. Seeing the enemy’s overwhelming numbers, Thompson ordered a withdrawal down the Greenville road, leaving behind several killed and wounded and a damaged cannon.

Hoping to rout the retreating Missourians, Plummer ordered the 1st Indiana Cavalry to charge. But, Thompson had anticipated such a move and had set an ambush. As the Indiana Cavalry thundered down the road, soldiers of Thompson’s command suddenly arose from concealment and unleashed a volley that killed 4 cavalymen, including Maj. John S. Gavitt and Capt. John K. Highman, and left 28

wounded. The Indianans wheeled in retreat while the Missourians hurried down the Greenville Road without serious pursuit.

Elated by success, the Federals returned to Fredericktown. Angry soldiers, suspecting the hapless townspeople knew of Thompson's ambush, burned eight dwellings and looted the courthouse and Catholic Church before the rampage was halted.

Federal losses in the battle tallied 14 killed and 60 wounded. Reports of Thompson's casualties vary, but his known losses totaled 17 killed, 52 wounded, and 78 captured, including 38 wounded.

Although it was a tactical victory for the Union, the battle had no important strategic effect on the war in southeast Missouri. Each side simply returned to their posts to await another opportunity.

[Missouri State Parks logo : Missouri State Parks – a division of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources -----Missouri State Parks is supported by the parks, soil and water sales tax. 800-334-6946 ----- mostateparks.com -----CW-27 9/2013]

BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN

A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Col. Joseph B. Plummer



On Oct. 31, 1861, the Battle of Fredericktown was fought just south of the town. This battle was the first of many that would be fought in the state. The Union army, led by Col. Joseph B. Plummer, defeated the Confederate army, led by Col. William F. Carlisle. The battle was a tactical victory for the Union, but it did not have a significant strategic effect on the war in Missouri. Each side simply returned to their positions to await another opportunity.

Col. Adin Lowe and the State Guard infantry marched to Fredericktown from Stockard County, Mo. while Thompson took his cavalry directly to the Big River railroad bridge. On Oct. 15, Thompson's cavalry crossed the bridge and burned the bridge. Thompson's cavalry then moved on to the Union Mountain Railroad, the main Union artery from St. Louis into the southeastern Ozarks.

On Oct. 16, Lowe reached Fredericktown. The next day, three companies of the 1st Division of the State Guard, led by Thompson, rode into the town that day to support Lowe. He chased the Federal cavalry for a few miles and then turned back to Fredericktown. For the next several days, he remained there and waited for the Federal army. He also accumulated 8,000 pounds of badly needed lead from local mines.

Thompson and his brigade threatened Ironton, which prompted Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant to send the 1st Division of the State Guard to Fredericktown. Col. Joseph Plummer left Cape Girardeau on Oct. 18 with 1,500 soldiers. Two days later, Col. William F. Carlisle, with 3,500 troops, marched from Pilot Knob to attack Thompson.

Learning of the dual Federal advance, Thompson decided to withdraw south. With lead-filled wagons in front, the Missourians marched 12 miles before Thompson rashly decided to return to Fredericktown and give the Union force a fight. On the morning of Oct. 21, he placed his men in concealed positions on both sides of the Greenville road south of Fredericktown and prepared to give battle.

Jeff Thompson, the "Swamp Fox" of Missouri

A businessman and pioneer mayor of St. Joseph, Thompson was one of the most colorful figures of the war. When he gained command of Missouri State Guard in southeast Missouri, he introduced himself to his men with the statement: "I understand you want a fight. By God! You shall have it. I'm a tippler and my name is fight! Get ready to march!" He was only a Southern leader. We are too far from the enemy. Thompson repeatedly displayed initiative in southeast Missouri. He shielded his weakness not only with quick marches and counterattacks from one end of the region to the other, but also by issuing bombastic proclamations and a stream of disinformation. His skill at eluding his foes earned him the "Swamp Fox" nickname.

But despite his native ability and tremendous personal energy, Thompson could never persuade his men to fight. He was a Confederate, commanded by a Union officer, William Hardee and Gideon Pillow, to cooperate with him and march up the west bank of the Mississippi to threaten, or even seize, St. Louis. The Federal high command, however, did take Thompson seriously. They strengthened their presence along the Mississippi River at New Madrid and pushed him out of Missouri in 1862.



This illustration of the Battle of Fredericktown by artist, W.J. Henchy appeared in the New York Herald on Nov. 15, 1861. The artist is clearly pro-Confederate, as the attacking line of Federalists, who are obviously advancing in the face of fierce State Guard resistance.

Courtesy of Carole Magnus

regiment and two battalions, totaling some 900 men took position behind the fence and the State Guard artillery. Behind him was the four-gun battery of the 1st Division of the State Guard. Across the road to the west, two infantry regiments held a line to the rear of Lowe's cavalry and a small reserve force protected the flanks and rear.

Plummer ordered two guns of the Federal battery to unlimber on the Greenville Road and open a brisk fire. Thompson's artillery responded in kind. Plummer deployed additional Federal units west of the road, including four more cannons under Maj. John Schofield. Part of Schofield's battery and the 8th Wisconsin Infantry were held in reserve.

Plummer sent the 17th Illinois and 11th Missouri infantry regiments into the cornfield to attack Lowe's position. The Federal skirmishers encountered heavy musket fire and were twice driven back by the Missourians. The 17th Illinois was thrown into the first line of the Federal attack. The 11th Missouri was supposed to fall back at this point, but recklessly fought on until he was shot dead. In the face of well aimed artillery fire and superior numbers, the Guardsmen retreated. Union rifles exacted a heavy toll as the Missourians raced for their reserve line. Seeing the enemy's overwhelming numbers, Thompson ordered a withdrawal and retreated down the Greenville road, leaving behind several killed and wounded and a damaged cannon.

Hoping to rout the retreating Missourians, Plummer ordered the 1st Indiana Cavalry to charge. But, Thompson had anticipated such a move and had set an ambush. As the Indiana Cavalry thundered down the road, soldiers of Thompson's command suddenly arose from the cornfield and fired a volley that killed 10 men and wounded 20 more. Thompson's command then hurried down the Greenville Road without serious pursuit.

Elated by success, the Federals returned to Fredericktown. Angry soldiers, suspecting the hapless townspeople knew of Thompson's ambush, burned eight dwellings and looted the courthouse and Catholic Church before the rampage was halted.

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