

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 Civil War Markers Program

Original Dedication Date 2011 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 N37°11.143 W90°33.240 S of Cemetery off Wayne Co Rd 312B

City/Village Patterson Township _____ County Wayne

State MO

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

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name Missouri Dept of Natural Resources

Dept./Div. Div of State Parks

Street Address	PO Box 176			City
Jefferson City	State	MO	Zip Code	65101
				Contact Person

Allison Dubbert Telephone () 800-3DIOXIN

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

N/A

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 = Polymer Face with Aluminum Stand

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 ft Width 3 ft Depth 3 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 attached

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: _____
North facing grassy hillside

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...		

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

Surface CoatingDoes 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) .

Part of a series of about 52 markers installed/to be installed statewide

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 IdentificationDate of On-site Survey 03/13/2012Your Name Walt BuschAddress PO Box 509City ArcadiaState MO Zip Code 63664Telephone () 314-630-8407What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUV Dept of Mo, US Grant Camp 68

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

Fort Benton

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

[Left US Flag Shield and picture labeled “Gen. John Davidson”]

[Right Confederate Flag Shield and picture labeled “Gen. Sterling Price”]

A Federal Fort at Patterson

During the Civil War, Patterson, Mo., located south of the Union encampment at Pilot Knob, Mo., became a regular post for Union soldiers. The outpost at Patterson was part of the overall plan to maintain federal control of the area.

In late 1862, Union Gen. John Davidson took command of the Army of Southeast Missouri. He ordered Gen. William Plummer Benton and the 25th Missouri Infantry to fortify the post at Patterson.

[Insert graphic labeled: David A. Hagler drew this rendering of Fort Benton. Courtesy David Hagler]

The 25th Missouri turned a church into a storehouse and surrounded it with a palisade. On a hill above it, they built Fort Benton, a 100-foot square, earthen fort surrounded by trenches. The inside walls of the fort were held up by timbers. It sheltered a buried magazine and supported light cannons. A Confederate major remarked that it looked “ugly and vicious on its elevated position.” The 25th Missouri also improved roads, built bridges and established a telegraph line.

More than 7,000 Union troops camped north of Patterson along Camp Creek. The army moved south to Van Buren, Mo., leaving men behind to guard the post. In March of 1863, the 3rd Missouri State Militia under Col. Edwin Smart, replaced the garrison’s Federal units.

Confederate generals John Sappington Marmaduke and Sterling Price each attacked the fort during raids. By the end of 1864, companies of the 7th Kansas Cavalry manned the post. On April 15, 1865, eight days after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Va., the 7th Kansas Cavalry fought against bushwhackers at nearby McKenzie’s Creek. This was the last action of the war for the little post at Patterson. By the summer of 1865, the 7th Kansas was reassigned to Nebraska.

Marmaduke’s 1863 Attack

The first engagement of Marmaduke’s 1863 raid was Col. George W. Carter’s cavalry attack on Fort Benton. At dawn on April 20, 1863, a combined force of 450 Texans, local partisans and two pieces of artillery surprised a sleeping Union picket detail several miles south of the fort. As the Confederates continued toward Patterson, they encountered more pickets two miles south of the fort. As one Texas soldier commented, the artillery “imprudently shelled the woods” in an attempt to scatter the few pickets.

[Insert picture labeled Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke]

At the fort, Smart had 400 soldiers ready to move if Marmaduke's army showed up in force. Tipped off by the booming of cannons in the distance, Smart reinforced the pickets and temporarily halted the attackers. The rest of the encampment quickly departed after setting fire to their supplies and buildings.

[Insert: Colored map of action at Patterson and the retreat]

A Running Battle

The Union force headed north toward Pilot Knob. The Confederates discovered this movement and impulsively surged after them. A running battle took place for seven miles ending at a rugged, narrow gorge known as Stony Battery. Smart formed a line of battle and allowed the battered rear guard to pass to the front. As the battle raged, Union troops moved through the gorge, and the Confederate partisans circled to cut them off. Realizing the threat, Smart sent troops forward to the bridge over Big Creek. They reformed their lines on the other side of the creek and dispersed the partisans. The main Confederate forces retreated to Patterson with a number of prisoners and captured wagons. Union troops reported to the commander at Pilot Knob, who telegraphed his superiors, "Smart has fallen back to Stony Battery and is fighting like a hero."

[Insert:

Marmaduke's 1863 Expedition to Cape Girardeau

In the spring of 1863, Federal forces threatened the Confederate strongholds of Vicksburg, Miss. And Little Rock, Ark. As a distraction, Brig. Gen. Marmaduke marched from Arkansas with his cavalry division to destroy federal facilities and supplies in southeast Missouri.

Marmaduke's four brigades, under colonels Joseph Shelby, Colton Greene, John Burbridge, and George W. Carter, contained 10 pieces of artillery and about 5,000 Missouri, Arkansas and Texas cavalry.

Entering Missouri on April 19, Marmaduke's army split into two columns commanded by Carter and Shelby. Carter's column seized Fort Benton on April 20 and continued to Bloomfield, MO.

Brig. Gen. John H. McNeil, Union commander of the District of Southeast Missouri was stationed at Bloomfield with 2,000 federal troops. He learned of the approaching army and retreated to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

In the meantime, Marmaduke went with Shelby's column to attack the Iron Mountain Railroad. They waited near Fredericktown, Mo., until April 25, and then marched on to Cape Girardeau to meet up with Carter's column.

Since Cape Girardeau was strongly defended, Marmaduke withdrew to Jackson, Mo., on April 26. He left Shelby's brigade to create a diversion which escalated into the four hour Battle of Cape Girardeau. Union troops pursued Marmaduke, who escaped into Arkansas. His raid accomplished little.

End Text Insert of Map of Southeast Missouri showing Troop Movements. End Insert]

Price's 1864 Attack

In late summer 1864, Gen. Sterling Price began his last raid into Missouri. Price's troops numbered nearly 12,000, including Marmaduke's and Col. Joseph O. Shelby's brigades.

[Insert graphic labeled *Col. Joseph O. Shelby*]

On Sept. 22, Shelby approached Fort Benton which was manned by companies of the 47th Missouri Infantry and 3rd Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Knowing that the Confederates were close, the cavalry was mounted and ready to leave. A bystander noted that they "had horses saddled all the time, blankets rolled and buckled to their saddles, and arms all buckled on."

As the 3rd Missouri Cavalry left the post headed north, Shelby's men attacked them. Reacting quickly, they headed to safety at Fort Davidson. The men of the 47th abandoned the fort [Fort Benton] and fought eastward. About 30 were captured or killed. Shelby ordered Fort Benton burned. By November 1864, the Union reoccupied Fort Benton. Gen. Price's army was later defeated at Pilot Knob, Mo., Westport, Mo., and Mine Creek, Kans.

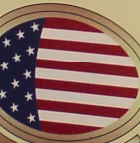
[Insert Graphic Map outlining Price's Raid into Missouri]

[Insert Logo labeled *Missouri Department of Natural Resources*]



Fort Benton

A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



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David A. Hagler drew this rendering of Fort Benton. Courtesy David Hagler

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More than 7,000 Union troops camped north of Patterson along Camp Creek. The army moved south to Vin Buren, Mo., leaving men behind to guard the post. In March of 1863, the 3rd Missouri State Militia under Col. Edwin Smart, replaced the garrison's Federal units.

Confederate general John Sappington Marmaduke and Sterling Price each attacked the fort during raids. By the end of 1864, companies of the 7th Kansas Cavalry manned the post. On April 15, 1865, eight days after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Va., the 7th Kansas Cavalry fought against bushwhackers at nearby McKenzie's Creek. This was the last action of the war for the little post at Patterson. By the summer of 1865, the 7th Kansas was reassigned to Nebraska.



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Gen. Sterling Price

Marmaduke's 1863 Expedition to Cape Girardeau

Brig. Gen. John H. McNeil, Union commander of the District of Southeast Missouri, was alerted to the planned expedition of 2,000 federal troops. He ordered them to approach army and retreat to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

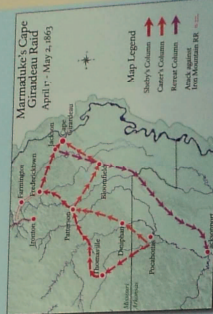
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In the spring of 1863, Federal forces threatened the District of Southeast Missouri, including the towns of Reelsburg, Miss. and Little Rock, Ark. As a result, Brig. Gen. Marmaduke marched to destroy federal facilities and supplies in southeast Missouri.

Marmaduke's four brigades, under colonels Joseph Shelby, Col. Carter, Col. Price, and George W. Carter, combined 19 pieces of artillery and about 5,000 men from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas cavalry.

Entering Missouri in April 19, Marmaduke's army split into two columns commanded by Shelby and Carter. They moved toward Fort Benton and on April 20 and continued to Bloomfield, Mo.



Map Legend
Shelby's Column
Carter's Column
Price's Column
John H. McNeil's Column
Iron Mountain RR

Price's 1864 Attack

In late summer 1864, Gen. Sterling Price began his last raid into Missouri. Price's troops numbered nearly 20,000, including Marmaduke's and Col. Joseph O. Shelby's brigades.

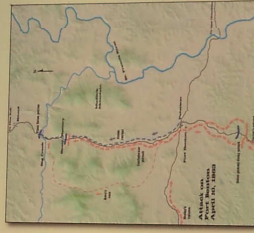
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At the fort, Smart had 400 soldiers ready to move if Marmaduke's army showed up. He was confident of the booming of guns in the distance. Smart reinforced the pickets and temporarily halted the attackers. The rest of the encampment quickly departed after setting fire to their supplies and buildings.

A Running Battle

The Union force headed northward Pilot Knob. The Confederates followed them and covered this movement and they surged after them. A running battle took place for seven miles (called the "running battle") through the gorge, and the Confederate partisans circled to cut the off. Reaching the threat, Smart sent troops forward to the bridge over Big Creek. The main Confederate forces retreated to Patterson with a number of prisoners and captured wagons. Union troops reported to the commander at Pilot Knob who telegraphed his superiors, "Smart has fallen back to Stony Battery and is fighting like a hero."

Aftermath

Confederate losses during the engagement totaled about 25 while Smart reported his losses at about 50, including missing and captured men. The captured men were quickly paroled except for the officers who were released later in Arkansas. Fort Benton was soon reoccupied by Union troops after Marmaduke's defeat at Cape Girardeau and escape to Arkansas.