

# 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:

Tennessee Historical Commission

**Original Dedication Date** 1956 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 Hwy 22 & 504 Cate's Landing Rd N  
GPS Coordinates N36° 26'36.7099999 W89° 28'39.7399999

City/Village &/or Township Tiptonville  
County Lake State TN Zip Code 38079

The front of the Memorial faces:  North  South  East  West

## Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Tennessee Historical Commission  
Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address 2941 Lebanon Pike  
City Nashville State TN Zip Code 37214  
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.) \_\_\_\_\_

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



**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 N/A

[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.

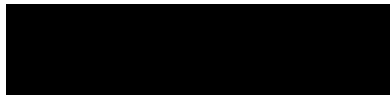
Inspector Identification \_\_\_\_\_ Date of On-site Survey 06/11/2018  
Your Name Walter E Busch  
Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr  
City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026  
Telephone [REDACTED] E-Mail [REDACTED]

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

MO - US Grant Camp 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair  
1240 Konert Valley Dr.



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.**



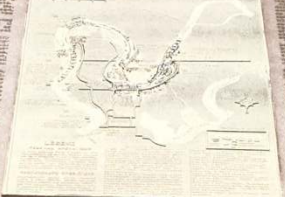


N36-26'36.7099999 W89-28'39.739999





### CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10



4B 28  
**ISLAND NO. 10**  
This installation was made with the cooperation of Hon. C. U. Cochran, County Judge, Hon. R. C. Donaldson and the Lake Co. Highway Dept. Topography by Wyatt R. Algee, Co. Surveyor. Battle map furnished by Tennessee Historical Commission. Dan M. Robison, Chm., Francis B. Warfield, Chm., Committee on Historic Places. Col. Campbell H. Brown, Director of Highway Marking.





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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION



















# LAND NO. 10



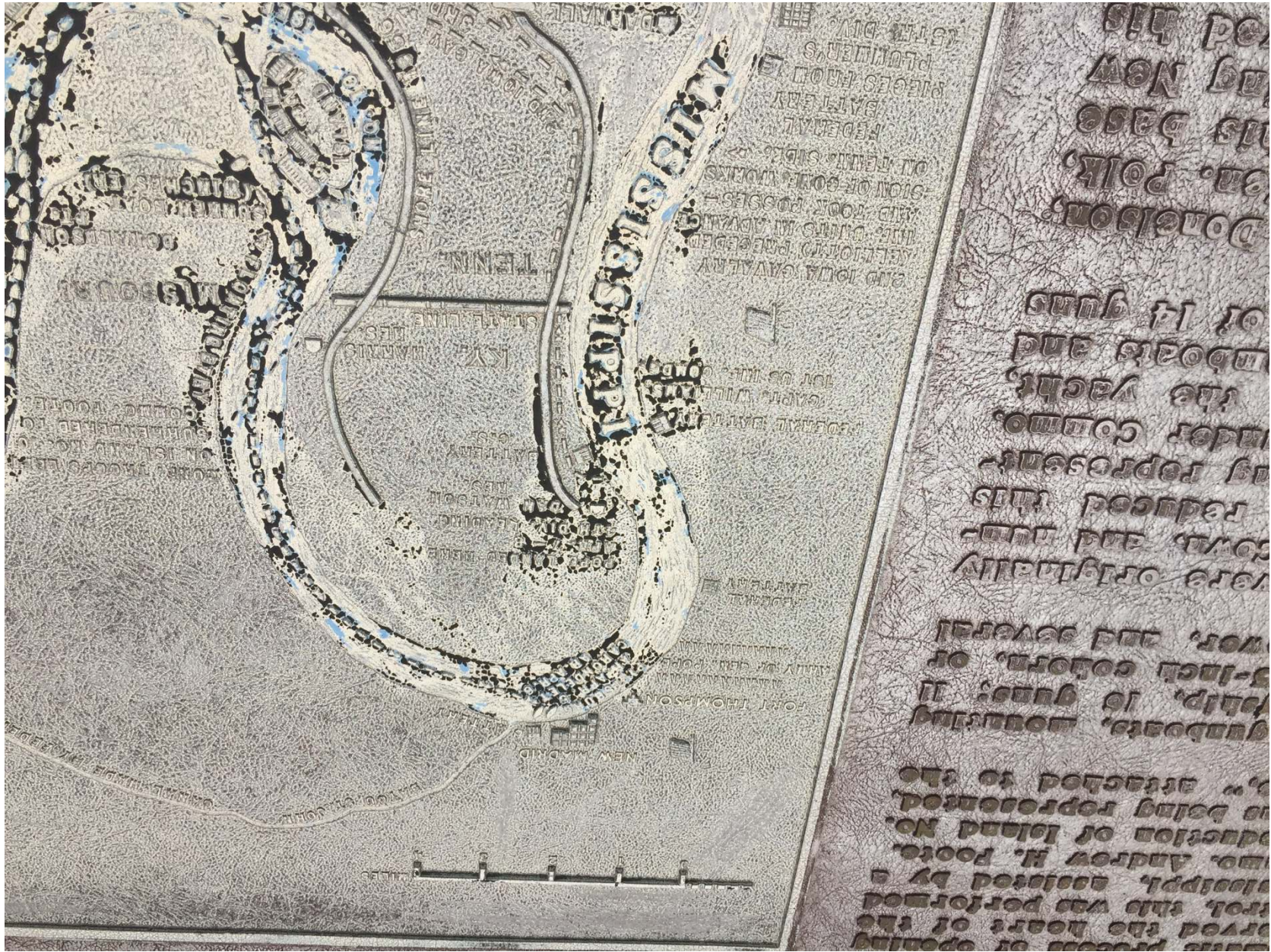
March 22, but left again for Ft. Pillow on March 21, leaving Brig. Gen. William W. Mackall in command. About March 19, Federal naval units commenced daily bombardment of Island No. 10 and the Tennessee shore, but without too much effect. Attempts to pass westward through a chute to the north of the island were thwarted by the sinking of the CSS Winchester there. The Confederate defenders suffered more from high water, particularly in the area around Battery No. 1. Magazine storage of ammunition was almost impossible, due to water. Some effective force came from Federal batteries along the west bank of the river south of New Madrid. The Confederate defenses received heavy bombardment on March 18 and 19, but effective counter-battery fire caused a slackening of this fire by March 20. But, by Apr. 2, flood waters had forced the virtual abandonment of Battery No. 1. That night, a Federal landing party from USS Benton reached the position and spiked the guns. On Apr. 3, USS Benton, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, each with a mortar boat in tow, shelled Confederate positions on both sides of the river, cutting adrift the floating battery. On the night of Apr. 4-5, Commander Henry Walks took the Carondelet downstream past the island, anchoring at New Madrid at dawn. The Pittsburg duplicated the maneuver the following night. On Apr. 7, these two vessels steamed downstream, attacked and silenced Confederate batteries along the river as far south as Tiptonville. Gen. Mackall, foreseeing Pope's crossing, began assembling about 2500 of his troops in a central position on the peninsula west of the island. Pope, ferrying his troops to Watson's Landing, fanned them out south and east. His 4th Division, leading, marched directly on Tiptonville to cut off Mackall, then withdrawing southward. The two forces met north of Tiptonville at daylight Apr. 8. Here Mackall, after some fighting, surrendered his decimated command, reported by Pope in a dispatch on that day to be "about 2000." The remaining defenders on the island, finding themselves about to be overrun, attempted escape by boat across the then flooded river, in a snowstorm. Upward of 500 got away; they were mostly members of the 12th Arkansas Infantry. The floating battery was scuttled, but drifted to the Missouri shore, where it was captured. About 500 were captured when the island was overrun by the Federal naval task force.

ERECTED 1956









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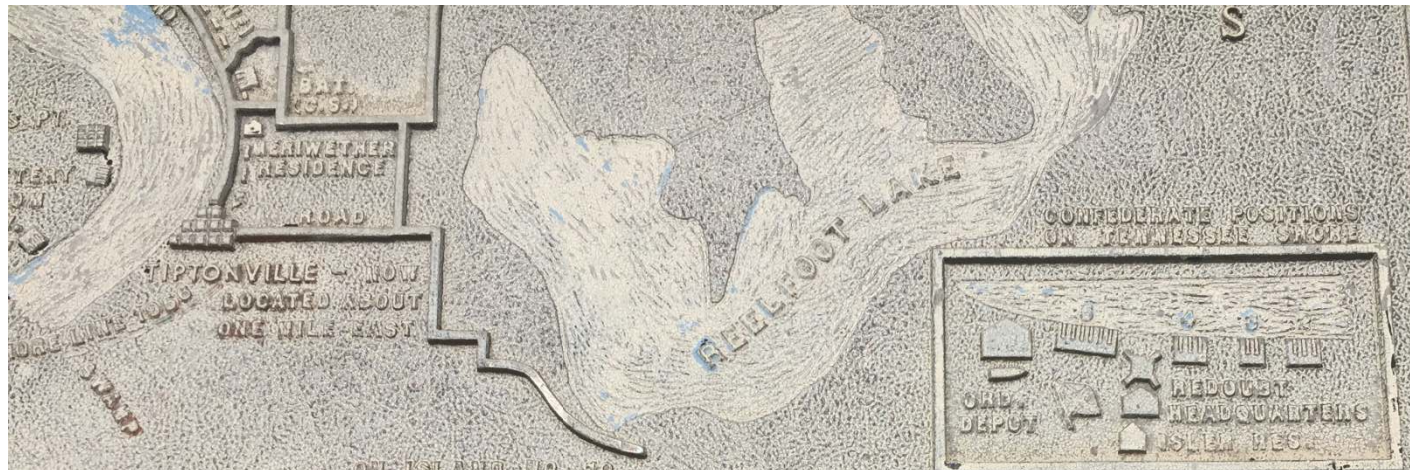






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ON ISLAND NO. 10  
 BTRY. NO. 1 BELMONT BATTERY  
 CAPT. WILLIAM Y. C. HULES, WHO WAS  
 ALSO DESIGNATED AS ARTILLERY COM-  
 MANDER FOR THE ISLAND - TWO 8 IN.  
 COLUMBIADS, FOUR SMOOTH-BORE 32-  
 POUNDERS, ONE OF THESE REPLACED THE  
 "BELMONT GUN," 32-POUNDER RIFLE,  
 WHICH BLEW UP DURING THE SIEGE.  
 BTRY. NO. 2 CAPT. HULES ONE 32-  
 POUNDER RIFLE, THREE SMOOTH-BORE  
 32-POUNDERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 3 CAPT. FISHER TWO RIFLED  
 24-POUNDER DAHLGREN'S, ONE 8-IN.  
 COLUMBIAD, 2 SMOOTH-BORE 32-POUNDERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 4 CAPT. JOHNSTON - THREE 24-  
 POUNDER SIEGE GUNS, ONE 12-POUNDER,  
 FOUR 34-POUNDER HOWITZERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 5 THE FLOATING BATTERY -  
 LT. S. W. AVERETT, CSM - NINE 8 IN.  
 COLUMBIADS, ONE 32-POUNDER RIFLE,

MOUNTED IN A CONVERTED DRY DOCK,  
 WHICH COULD BE TOWED INTO POSITION.  
 ON TENNESSEE SHORE  
 BTRY. NO. 1 CAPT. EDMOND W. RUCKER -  
 THREE 8-IN. COLUMBIADS, THREE SMOOTH-  
 BORE 32-POUNDERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 2 CAPT. ROBERT STERLING -  
 THREE RIFLED 32-POUNDERS, ONE  
 SMOOTH-BORE 32-POUNDER.  
 BTRY. NO. 3 CAPT. J. W. WOODLEY -  
 THREE RIFLED 32-POUNDERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 4 CAPT. ANDREW JACKSON, JR. -  
 ONE 8-IN. COLUMBIAD, THREE RIFLED  
 32-POUNDERS.  
 BTRY. NO. 5 CAPTS. JONES, CARUTHERS  
 & DISMUKES - THREE 8-IN. COLUMBIADS,  
 ONE RIFLED 32-POUNDER, THREE SMOOTH-  
 BORE 32-POUNDERS.  
 REDOUBT - FOUR SMOOTH-BORE 32-  
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SEWAH STUDIOS - MARIETTA, OHIO





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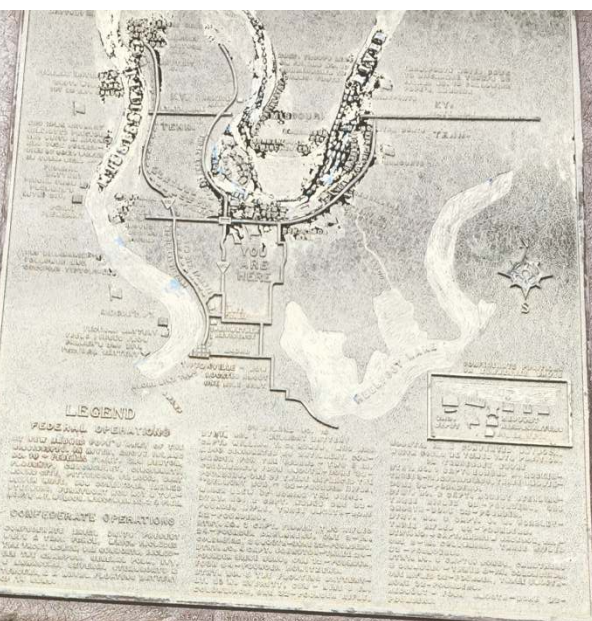
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SEWAH STUDIOS - MARIETTA, OHIO



... were originally  
 bored about 7800. Later they were reduced and  
 numbered to about 4000. All arms being reduced this  
 ad. Confederates included his flagstaff, the yacht,  
 G. N. Hollins included his flagstaff, the yacht,  
 McRae, and six gunboats, several rowboats and  
 leaders, and a naval floating battery of 14 guns  
 under Lt. J. W. Averett, C.M.  
 followed the taking of Fort Henry and Davidson  
 on the Tennessee River, by Grant, Lt. Gen. Polk,  
 Confederate area commander, evacuated his base  
 at Columbus, Ky., and commenced fortifying New  
 Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10. Grant moved his  
 army to Pittsburg Landing, later to fight the battle  
 of Shiloh; Pope, with the mission of clearing the  
 upper Mississippi, marched from New Combs, Mo.,  
 to invest New Madrid.  
 On March 13, McCown evacuated New Madrid after  
 some shelling. The bulk of his force went to Fort  
 Pillow, about 90 miles downriver; a number of guns  
 and artillery personnel went to Island No. 10.  
 Pope now had units above and below the island.  
 To capture it, he needed water transport for  
 ferrying his troops into Tennessee. Accordingly,  
 his engineers cut a passage through the trees at the  
 head of Bayou St. John to the river, thus making  
 a passage for light-draft vessels. This passage was  
 in use by Apr. 1.  
 The Confederate defenses of the island, still in-  
 complete by the time of the attack, are shown on  
 the map. Troops not quartered directly in the  
 various batteries were camped on the island itself,  
 and round-the-clock reliefs detailed from infantry  
 regiments. There was considerable sickness among  
 the garrison.  
 On March 13, Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker succeeded  
 Gen. McCown in command. The latter returned on



... the almost impossible...  
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 along the west bank of the river south of New  
 Madrid. The Confederate detachment received Lee's  
 battery on March 10 and he, but effective  
 battery fire caused a blackening of the  
 March 20. But by Apr. 1, flood waters had  
 the virtual abandonment of Battery K.  
 night, a Federal landing party from the  
 reached the position and captured the gun.  
 On Apr. 5, 1862, Battery C, commanded and  
 back with a mortar boat in tow, situated on  
 position on both sides of the river, cut  
 the floating battery.  
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 walks took the Garondet downstream  
 island, anchoring at New Madrid at 6  
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 night.  
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 assembling about 2000 of his troops  
 position on the peninsula west of  
 Pope, ferrying his troops to Water  
 landed them out south and east. His  
 landing, marched directly on Tipton  
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 two forces west north of Tipton  
 light Apr. 8. Here MacCall, after a  
 surrendered his detached command,  
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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ERECTED 1968

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