

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 without Sculpture
 Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)
- Monument with Cannon
 Historical Marker Plaque

Affiliation

- G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____)
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____)
 WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
 ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
 Other _____
- M.O.L.L.U.S.
 (Please describe below)

Original Dedication Date _____ 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: N 34° 47' 02.74" / W 91° 27' 31.89"
 Street/Road address or site location RHODES PARK - CORNER OF MAIN + PRAIRIE ST.
 City/Village DEVALS BLUFF Township _____ County PRAIRIE CO.
 State ARKANSAS

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West NOT KNOWN

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

Name _____
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address _____
 _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ City _____
 _____ Telephone () _____ Contact Person _____

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.) _____

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 = _____

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 _____ 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.

See ATTACHED PHOTOS

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...	___	___

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).

4 HISTORICAL PLAQUES - COULD USE CLEANING + RESEALING.
MOD. WEATHERED-

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.

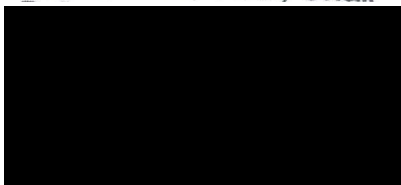
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 8-16-22
Your Name ERIC GLASER
Address 813A BIRCHWOOD City LITTLE ROCK
State AR Zip Code 72205 Telephone () [REDACTED]
What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUNCW

Please send this completed form to

ISAAC MANLY CAMP #2

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

>This form may be photocopied.<

DeValls Bluff: A Key Union Base

DeValls Bluff Was A Major Union Supply Depot

DEVALLS BLUFF, ARKANSAS
August 23, 1863

GENERAL Having reconnoitered the different routes, I have decided to commence my line of operations at this point, and have moved the depot and hospital here to-day. The site chosen is a plateau (look opening), high bluff on the river, and sloping on both sides, on one side a deep ravine. The two gendarmes which are to remain here can defend the flanks, and an intrenchment can be thrown up in rear which will make the place tolerably secure against any force that will be likely to annoy us while we are pushing the enemy to the front. The buildings here do not amount to much, but there is considerable lumber, and, by sending to Clarendon for more, we can erect tolerable shelter for the sick and the supplies.

-Major General Frederick Steele

With this report, DeValls Bluff began its role as a major Union base of operations. Steele's men soon built fortifications, a hospital, and a supply depot to support the Union army's drive to capture Little Rock.

Once Union troops occupied the Arkansas capital, they had to be supplied - army regulations specified that Steele's men should be issued 20 tons of rations every day, in addition to the 120 tons of fodder his 24,000 horses and mules would need daily. The best way to bring these mountains of supplies to the U.S. soldiers was via the White River, where they could be stored in warehouses constructed in DeValls Bluff before the railroad would take them to Little Rock. Dozens of storehouses, hospitals, and other government buildings were soon built, some using lumber taken from buildings in Des Arc.

As the war progressed, thousands of Union soldiers were stationed in DeValls Bluff to protect those supplies and the railroad that carried them, as well as to conduct operations against Confederate troops and guerrillas in the surrounding area.



Civilians opened businesses in DeValls Bluff to serve the hundreds of Union troops stationed here. R.H. White opened a photography studio in 1863 and made cartes de visite of many of the soldiers before opening a studio in Little Rock in 1864. Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission.



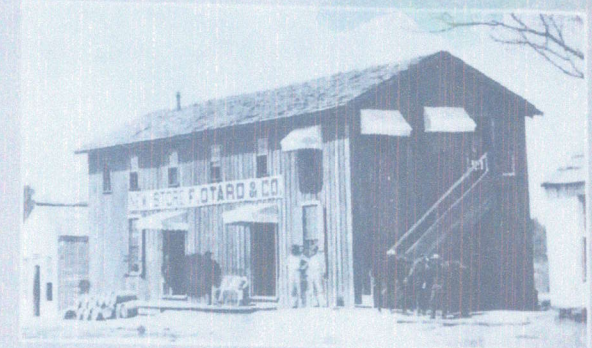
The quartermaster's stables (right) at the remount camp adjacent to DeValls Bluff helped serve the thousands of horses and mules used by the Union army in Arkansas. Courtesy, National Archives and Records Administration.



Most of the buildings in DeValls Bluff had been destroyed before Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele's Union army occupied the town in August 1863, but new structures were quickly built as the White River port became a major supply depot. Courtesy, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, Central Arkansas Library System, Little Rock.



Among the benefits of garrison duty at DeValls Bluff was the return of such amenities as musical performances. This photo shows the Third Michigan Cavalry Regiment band, stationed here in the winter of 1864-65. Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission.



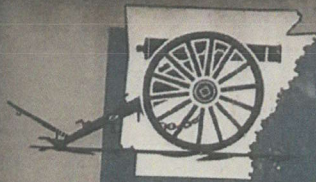
The Ordnance and Provost Marshal's offices were built to serve the sprawling Union base at DeValls Bluff. Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission.

This project is supported in part by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the Department of Arkansas Heritage. Other sponsors are the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, the City of DeValls, Bluff and the Bill & Sharon Arnold Family Foundation.

Arkansas
Humanities
Council



ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR
Sesquicentennial 1861-2011



DeValls Bluff Under Fire

Blue and Gray Fight on the Grand Prairie

DeValls Bluff's status as an excellent riverport and the head of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad made it an important base for both Confederate and Union forces. Hoping to block Federal ships from moving up the White River, Major Gen. Thomas C. Hindman fortified the site in June 1862 with two 8-inch guns, 1,000 infantrymen and 250 cavalry. Union troops skirmished with Confederate horsemen near DeValls Bluff on July 6, but did not enter the town.



Frederic E. Davis was a young sailor aboard the U.S.S. *Cincinnati* and participated in the January 1863 raid up the White River. On January 19, he wrote home from DeValls Bluff:

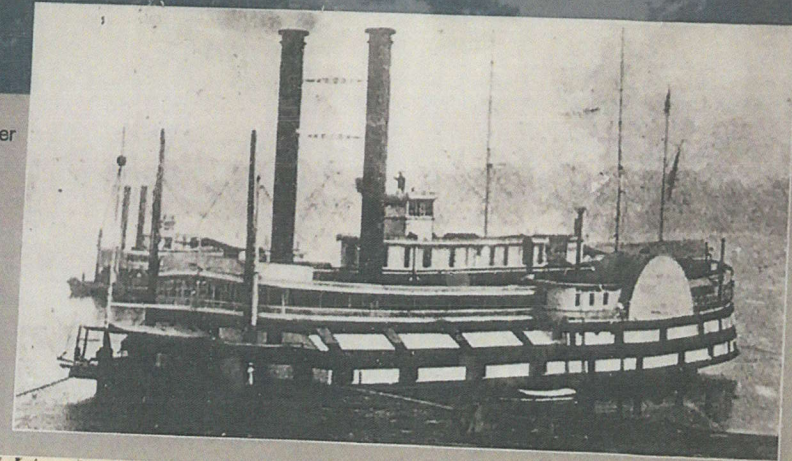
"We arrived here on Friday last, and found that the Rebels had fled. As soon as they saw our smoke coming up the river they ran, leaving behind them two 8 inch guns, 200 muskets; 4 railroad cars and several [illegible] we took prisoner. ... Our Army have all left this morning, and we are here alone. Our Engineers and men are ashore now destroying the cars, burning the buildings &c."

Courtesy, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Book Library, Emory University.



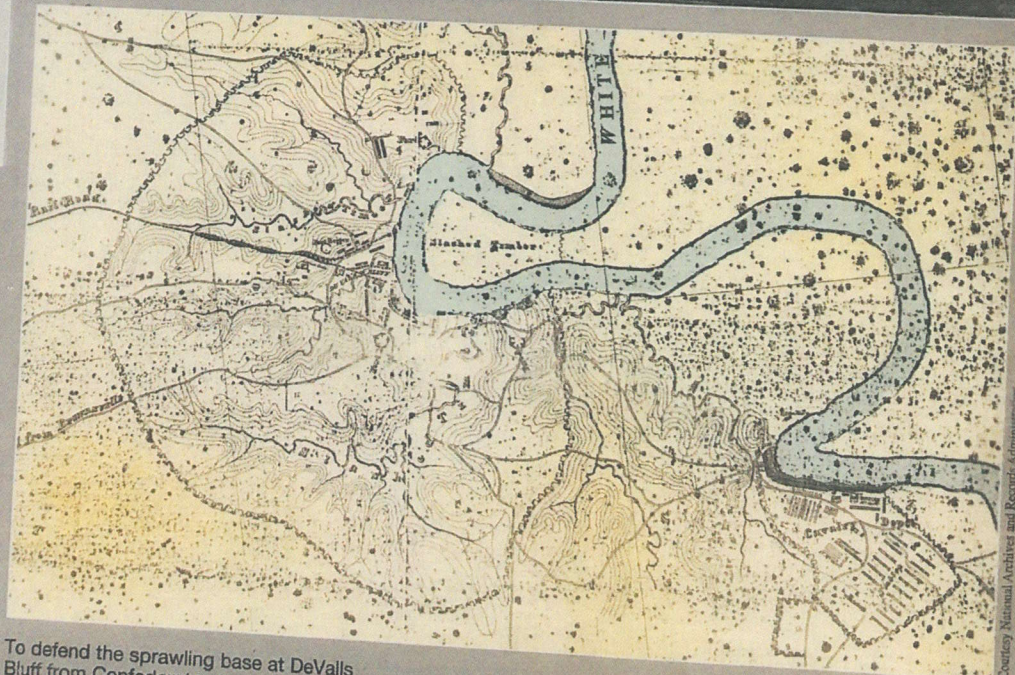
Brig. Gen. Willis A. Gorman, a former territorial governor of Minnesota, proposed the raid up the White River and led the army troops during the expedition. "I should have gone direct to Little Rock if it had been practicable to cross the sea of mud and water intervening between that place and DeValls Bluff, but this is impossible at present," he reported.

Courtesy, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division.



Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker led the naval component of the January 1863 expedition up the White River aboard the U.S.S. *Black Hawk*.

Courtesy, U.S. Naval Historical Center.



To defend the sprawling base at DeValls Bluff from Confederate attack, Union troops constructed strong defenses including three large redoubts like the one pictured here.

This project is supported in part by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the Department of Arkansas Heritage. Other sponsors are the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, the City of DeValls Bluff and the Bill & Sharon Ansell Family Foundation.

Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

Military Activity around DeValls Bluff

1862	1863	1864
1 July 6, 1862	2 January 16, 1863	10 October 21, 1864
3 Skirmish between Aberdeen and DeValls Bluff	3 Skirmish	11 Skirmish
4 December 1, 1863	4 Skirmish south of DeValls Bluff	12 November 2, 1864
5 December 11-12, 1863	5 Skirmishes	13 November 9-15, 1864
6 May 22, 1864	6 Affair	14 November 16-18, 1864
7 August 21, 23, 1864	7 Skirmishes	15 November 22-24, 1864
8 September 8, 11-14	8 Skirmish	16 Expedition from DeValls Bluff to Augusta
9 October 16-17, 1864	9 Expedition from DeValls Bluff to Clarendon	17 Expedition from DeValls Bluff to Augusta
		18 Expedition up the White River from DeValls Bluff



ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR

Common Ground for Many Soldiers

Many Troops Pass Through DeValls Bluff

With the possible exception of Helena, it is unlikely that any place in Arkansas had as many Union troops pass through it as did DeValls Bluff. Some saw the town when it was first occupied in September 1863, others stood garrison duty there, while still others visited DeValls Bluff before embarking on raids and expeditions into other parts of Arkansas or Missouri. Thanks to Frederick Dyer's *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, we can compile a list of Union units that might have, however briefly, called DeValls Bluff home.

Confederates in DeValls Bluff

Confederate units that used DeValls Bluff are more difficult to identify since their records are sketchier and there is no Dyer's *Compendium* for the Confederacy. Still, it is likely that many Regiments passed through the town during 1861 and 1862, heading east to fight with Confederate armies on the far side of the Mississippi River. As many as 6,000 Confederate troops assembled around DeValls Bluff in June and July of 1862 to oppose Union troops moving up the White River. Still others passed through in the months before it became a permanent, strategic Union base.

Several Texas units occupied DeValls Bluff. These include the 9th Field Artillery Battery, 9th Texas Infantry Regiment, 10th Texas Infantry Regiment, 12th Cavalry Regiment, 17th Cavalry Regiment, and 18th Infantry Regiment.

Howell "Doc" Rayburn was serving with the 12th Texas Cavalry, a regiment that served in DeValls Bluff in 1862, when he fell ill. After the 12th Texas left the area, Rayburn stayed, regained his health, and led guerrilla operations in Prairie and White counties for the remainder of the war. He is reputed to have attended a Christmas dance in DeValls Bluff in 1864 dressed as a woman - after a few dances with Federal officers, Rayburn snuck out and stole horses for his men.
Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission.



Private John Graff served with the 77th Ohio Infantry Regiment, which passed through DeValls Bluff in August 1863. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.



Benjamin Fullager served with the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment in DeValls Bluff during the summer of 1864. Courtesy of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.



Many of the men of the 36th Iowa Infantry Regiment, the unit George Hickenloper served as a lieutenant in Company K, were captured at the battle of Marks' Mills in April 1864. After their release from Confederate prison camps, the 36th was stationed at DeValls Bluff until August 1865. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.



Captain Jeremiah Boatman served in the 54th Illinois Infantry Regiment, a unit that lost many of its men as prisoners in the battle of Ashley's Station on August 24, 1864. The 54th was stationed at DeValls Bluff in the summer of 1864. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.



The 9th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, in which Charles T. Scammon served as a captain, was part of an expedition that briefly occupied DeValls Bluff in January 1863. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.



The 43rd Indiana Infantry Regiment was part of Maj. Gen. Frederick Steale's Union army that captured Little Rock on September 10, 1863, passing through DeValls Bluff on their long march from Helena. Capt. Joseph Lane served in the 43rd Indiana. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.



Christopher Columbus Andrews entered Arkansas at the head of the 3rd Minnesota Infantry Regiment, stationed at DeValls Bluff from October 10, 1864, to May 13, 1865. Andrews commanded the base at DeValls Bluff and ended the war as a brevet major general. Courtesy of the Arkansas History Commission.



Elements of Sgt. L. Smith Cogswell's 16th Illinois Infantry Regiment served in DeValls Bluff from 1863 through December 1865. Courtesy of the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.

Union Regiments Entering DeValls Bluff

ILLINOIS

9th Illinois Cavalry Regt.
13th Illinois Cavalry Regt.
Battery "E," 1st Illinois Light Artillery Battery ("Waterhouse's")
8th Illinois Infantry Regt.
11th Illinois Infantry Regt. (3 years)
18th Illinois Infantry Regt.
37th Illinois Infantry Regt. ("Fremont Rifles")
46th Illinois Infantry Regt.
49th Illinois Infantry Regt.
54th Illinois Infantry Regt.
61st Illinois Infantry Regt.
81st Illinois Infantry Regt.
95th Illinois Infantry Regt.
99th Illinois Infantry Regt.
1106th Illinois Infantry Regt.
114th Illinois Infantry Regt.
126th Illinois Infantry Regt.

IOWA

9th Iowa Cavalry Regt.
2nd Iowa Light Artillery Battery
1st Iowa Colored Infantry Regt.
12th Iowa Infantry Regt.
4th Iowa Infantry Regt.
20th Iowa Infantry Regt.
21st Iowa Infantry Regt.
27th Iowa Infantry Regt.
35th Iowa Infantry Regt.
36th Iowa Infantry Regt.

INDIANA

24th 8th Indiana Infantry Regt.
34th Indiana Infantry Regt.
43rd Indiana Infantry Regt.
46th Indiana Infantry Regt.
93rd Indiana Infantry Regt.

KANSAS

6th Kansas Cavalry Regt.
9th Kansas Cavalry Regt.
7th Kansas Infantry Regt.
7th Kentucky Infantry Regt.
19th Kentucky Infantry Regt.
22nd Kentucky Infantry Regt.

KENTUCKY

MASSACHUSETTS

7th Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery
15th Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery
4th Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery

MICHIGAN

3rd Michigan Cavalry Regt.
12th Michigan Infantry Regt.

MINNESOTA

3rd Minnesota Infantry Regt.
7th Minnesota Infantry Regt.
9th Minnesota Infantry Regt.
10th Minnesota Infantry Regt.

MISSOURI

8th Missouri Cavalry Regt.
11th Missouri Cavalry Regt.
Battery "A," 1st Missouri Light Artillery
Battery "D," 2nd Missouri Light Artillery
7th Missouri Infantry Regt.
11th Missouri Infantry Regt.

21st Missouri Infantry Regt.
30th Missouri Infantry Regt.
33rd Missouri Infantry Regt.

NEBRASKA

1st Nebraska Cavalry Regt.

OHIO

42nd Ohio Infantry Regt.
72nd Ohio Infantry Regt.
77th Ohio Infantry Regt.
99th Ohio Infantry Regt.
120th Ohio Infantry Regt.
U.S. RECLAMERS
3rd United States Cavalry Regt. "1st Mounted Rifles"

U.S. COLORED TROOPS

6th USCT Cavalry Regt.
57th USCT Infantry Regt.
60th USCT Infantry Regt.
69th USCT Infantry Regt.

WISCONSIN

4th Wisconsin Cavalry Regt.
2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regt.
33rd Wisconsin Infantry Regt.
35th Wisconsin Infantry Regt.

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Arkansas Humanities Council



ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR Bicentennial Commission

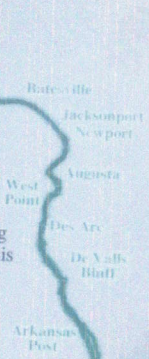
War on the White River

The Most Important Waterway in Civil War Arkansas

With a swift current and deep channel that allowed deeper-draft vessels to use it reliably as far north as Batesville, the White River was the most important river in Civil War Arkansas and was used extensively by both sides.

The Confederate gunboats *Pontchartrain* and *Maurepas* moved up the White following the defeat of the Confederate fleet at Memphis on the Mississippi River on June 6, 1862. The *Maurepas* remains in the White River, scuttled at St. Charles.

The Union navy patrolled the White River from the fall of 1863 until the end of the war. Using DeValls Bluff as a base, they often engaged in cat-and-mouse operations against Confederate troops and guerrillas in the area.

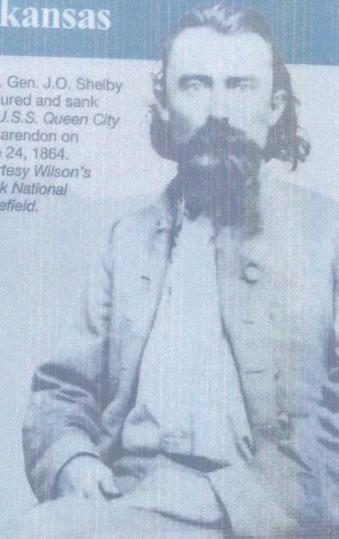


The *Queen City* was the only Union gunboat destroyed by enemy troops in Arkansas during the Civil War. Courtesy U.S. Naval Historical Center.



The *USS Fawn*, a 174-ton stern-wheel "tinclad" river gunboat, was built in 1863. Commissioned in May 1863 under the name *Fanny Barker*, she was renamed *Fawn* the following month. She was active on the White River during the Civil War and is shown here at DeValls Bluff in December 1863. Courtesy, Arkansas History Commission.

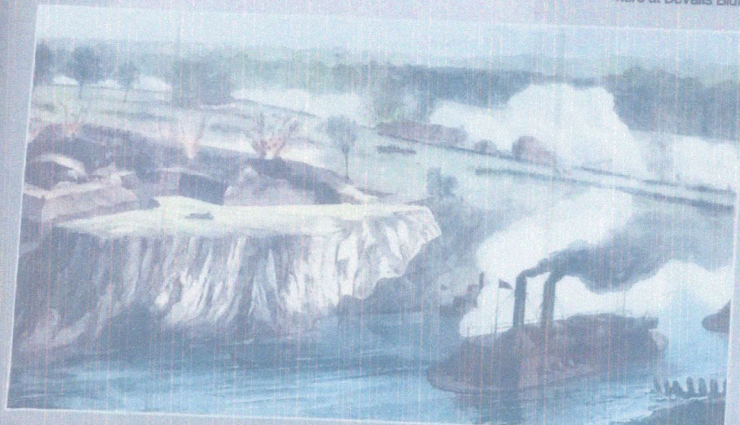
Brig. Gen. J.O. Shelby captured and sank the U.S.S. *Queen City* at Clarendon on June 24, 1864. Courtesy Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.



The country along the bank of the White River is the wildest that I ever saw, being low-land covered with heavy forest of timber with cotton wood and some underbrush. I know not how circumscribed the limits of civilization in our enlightened land are, but I am inclined to believe from all manifestations that this part of Ark. is not found within her borders.
Sgt. Asa E. Sample, 49th Indiana Infantry Regiment

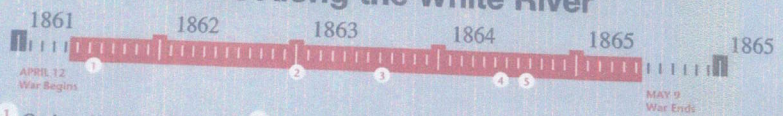
"My feeble power of description is not capable of describing the awful scenes that met my eyes upon boarding the ill-fated vessel - I immediately sent all the medical assistance at my command who did everything in their power to relieve the wounded, still 50 died within 4 hours after the accident happened."
Lt. George M. Blodgett, U.S.S. *Conestoga*, describing the U.S.S. *Mound City* at St. Charles.

*"In twenty minutes, after all that was valuable had been taken off, the earth reeled and trees trembled under the shock of the final destruction of the *Queen City*, and the waters closed over the remains of what had been two hours before a gallant mail-clad vessel."*
Pvt. Joseph Pollock, 6th Missouri Cavalry (C.S.)



The day after a Union expedition crushed the Confederate garrison at Arkansas Post in January 1863, a task force moved up the White River in pursuit of Rebel steamboats. Courtesy Butler Center for Arkansas Studies.

Major Activities Along the White River



- On June 13, 1862, a Union fleet left Memphis to bring supplies to Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis's Army of the Southwest via the White River. On June 17, 1862, they encountered Confederate batteries at St. Charles, where a Rebel shell pierced the steam drum of the U.S.S. *Mound City*, scalding dozens of sailors to death. That artillery shell, called "the single deadliest shot of the Civil War," caused 7 percent of the total fatal casualties suffered by the Union navy in the entire war. Falling water levels forced the flotilla to fall back without reaching Curtis.
- A Union fleet used the White River Cutoff to enter the Confederate base at Arkansas Post January 9-11, 1863. On January 12, a joint Army-Navy expedition headed up the White River in pursuit of Confederate steamboats. They captured and partially burned St. Charles, destroyed Rebel supplies at DeValls Bluff, and captured and paroled 39 sick Confederates at Des Arc before returning downriver on the 19th.
- A Union flotilla met Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele's army at Clarendon on August 9, 1863, during Steele's drive to capture Little Rock. Part of the fleet advanced up the White River on August 12 to burn a warehouse full of Confederate supplies at Des Arc and briefly occupy Augusta, while the remainder moved up the Little Red River to capture a pair of steamboats.
- Confederate General J.O. Shelby operated in the area along the White River throughout the summer of 1864. On June 24, 1864 his cavalrymen slipped into Clarendon and found the U.S.S. *Queen City* at anchor. Shelby attacked and captured the vessel, sinking her after seizing supplies and weapons. A punitive expedition steamed down the White the next day, but the elusive Shelby slipped away.
- Union gunboats escorted Yankee infantrymen up the White on August 30, 1864, in pursuit of Shelby's Confederates. They advanced as far as Augusta, facing frequent sniping from gunners along the shore, before returning to DeValls Bluff on September 6.

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Arkansas Humanities Council

ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR Sesquicentennial Commission

Latitude

34° 47' 02.74" N

Longitude

91° 27' 31.89" W



UTM

MGRS



Accuracy: 39 ft

Last location age: 00:00

