

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. \_\_\_\_\_)  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  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

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery           | <input type="checkbox"/> Park           | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square"      | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office    | <input type="checkbox"/> School          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol  | Other: _____                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse         | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | <u>North facing grassy hillside</u>      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle     | <input type="checkbox"/> Library        | _____                                    |



**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) .  
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 Identification**

Date of On-site Survey 03/13/2012

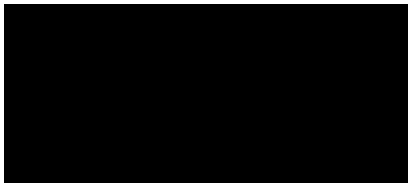
Your Name Walt Busch



What 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**



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 25<sup>th</sup> Missouri Infantry to fortify the post at Patterson.

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

The 25<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> Kansas Cavalry manned the post. On April 15, 1865, eight days after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Va., the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 47<sup>th</sup> Missouri Infantry and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 47<sup>th</sup> 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



## 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 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 Southwest Missouri. He ordered Gen. William Plummer Benton and the 25th Missouri Infantry to fortify the post at Patterson.



Daniel H. Hagler drew this rendering of Fort Benton. Courtesy Daniel 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 200-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 "rudy 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 25, 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 Texas, 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.



Brig. Gen. John H. Marmaduke

In the spring of 1863, Federal forces threatened the Confederate strongholds of Yorkburg, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark. As a distraction, Brig. Gen. Marmaduke marched from Arkansas with his cavalry division to destroy railroad facilities and supplies in Southwest Missouri.

Marmaduke's four brigades, under colonels Joseph Shelby, Colton Greene, John Burleson, and George W. Carter, contained no pieces of artillery and about 300 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.

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 his 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 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 out 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."

## 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 recaptured by Union troops after Marmaduke's defeat at Cape Girardeau and escape to Arkansas.

## Marmaduke's 1863 Expedition to Cape Girardeau

Brig. Gen. John H. McNeil, Union commander of the District of Southwest 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 22, 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.



Map Legend  
Shelby's Column  
Carter's Column  
Marmaduke's Column  
Battle of Cape Girardeau  
Battle of Pilot Knob

## 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.



Col. Joseph O. Shelby

On Sept. 22, Shelby approached Fort Benton which was manned by companies of the 17th 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 and fought eastward. About 30 were captured or killed. Shelby ordered Fort Benton burned. By November 1864, the Union recaptured Fort Benton. Gen. Price's army was late defeated at Pilot Knob, Mo., Westport, Mo., and Mine Creek, Kans.







Gen. John Davidson

# Fort Benton

A STATE DIVIDED:  
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



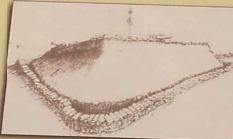
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In late 1862, Union Gen. John Davidson took command of the Army of Southeast Missouri. He ordered Gen. William Plummer Benton and the 25th Missouri Infantry to fortify the post at Patterson.



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

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Marmaduke's four brigades, under colonels Joseph Shelby, Colton Greene, John Furbridge, and George W. Carter, contained 18 pieces of artillery and about 5,000 Missouri, Arkansas and Texas cavalry.

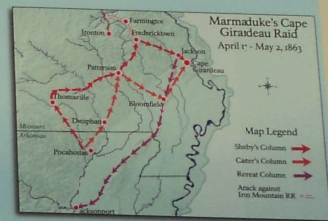
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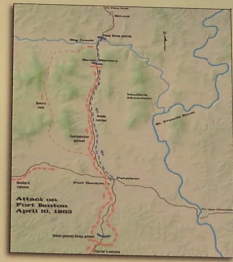
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Map Legend  
Shelby's Column  
Carter's Column  
McNeil's Column  
Attack against Iron Mountain RR

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.



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