FORM CWM #61 Page 1 of 4

### 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 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)
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 <i>first</i> 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 <i>currently</i> located at:  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 _xx_ 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
Allison Dubbert 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

FORM CWM #61 Page 2 of 4

## **Physical Details**

Material of Monument or base under a Sculp name specific material (color of gran		
SUVCW CIVIL WAR		
Material of the Sculpture = Sto If known, name specific material (col If the Sculpture is of metal, is it soli	or of granite, marble, etc.)	
Material of Plaque or Historical Mar	rker / Tablet = _cast aluminum and poly	mers
Material of Cannon =Bronze Markings on muzzle =	Iron - Consult known Ordna	nce Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle =	Right Trunion _	<del></del>
——————————————————————————————————————	emonar: ii so, describe	<del></del>
Approximate Dimensions (indicate Monument or Base: Height 3 1/2 ft Sculpture: Height Width	te unit of measure) - taken from Width 3 1/2 ft Depth 3 1/2 ft Or Diame	m tallest / widest points _ or Diameter eter
For Memorials with multiple Sculptor each statue and attach to this for weapons/implements involved (in contents)	orm. Please describe the "pose	e" of each statue and any
Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-v Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If		
The "Dedication Text" is formed:	cut into material raised	up from material face
Record the text (indicate any separa See text on separate pages	tion if on different sides) Please	use additional sheet if necessary.
Environmental Setting (The general vicinity and immediate locale so Type of Location	urrounding a memorial can play a majo	or role in its overall condition.)
xxx Cemetery	Park	Plaza/Courtyard
"Town Square" Municipal Building	Post Office State Capitol	School Other:
Courthouse Traffic Circle	State Capitol College Campus Library	

FORM CWM #61 Page 3 of 4

General Vicinity  XX Rural (low population, open land) Town	Suburban (resident Urban / Metropolita	
Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)  Industrial Commercial  Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (composed from the elements (canopy or enclosure, incomposed from the public (fence or other barrier)  Any other significant environmental factor	doors)	
Condition Information		
Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)		
The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually	sculpture and its base can b	e detected by a
	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 gr Any broken or missing parts?	owth)	
(Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc mi	issing	
due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.) Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?		
(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the mater	ial)	
Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)		
	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting White crusting	<del></del>	
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)	<del></del>	<del></del>
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)		
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe		
NEW		<del></del>
Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial?	_ Yes <u>xx</u> No Unable	to tell

FORM CWM #61 Page 4 of 4

Surface Coating			
Does there appear to be a coating? Yes <u>xx</u> 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			
, <del></del>			
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 Walt Busch, PDC US Grant #68			
Please send this completed form to			

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. Sons of Union  $\boldsymbol{V}$ 

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin Infantry were held in reserve.

Plummer sent the 17<sup>th</sup> Illinois and 11<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 cavalrymen, 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







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 astern Ozarks.



First Phase

Col. Aden Lowe and the State Guard infantry marched to Fredericktown from Stoddard County, Mo. while Thompson took his cavally directly to the Big River railroad bridge. On Oct. 15, Thompson'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 On Oct. 16, Lowe reached Fredericktown. The next day, there was minor skirmishing with Union scouts. Thompson and his causlry rode into the town later that day to support Lowe. He chased the Federal causlry 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 Grardeau 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. Learning of the dual Federal advance, I nompson decined to withdraw south. With lead-filled wagons in front, the Missourians marched a 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 orepared to give battle.

#### 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 the statement. "I understand you want a fight. By God! You shall have it. I'm statement: "Lunderstand you want a right. 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 to of aff 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 contourised the rederais. The smellided his weakness not only wind 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 ould despite its native ability and tremeitude personal cleepy, commanded by could never persuade nearby forces of the Confederacy, commanded by Gers. 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.



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

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.

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 heavy musket fire and were twice fire how book by the Missourans. In the 20th Illinois was thrown into the fix, For 40 minutes, the flighting raged. State Guard casualties mounted and the Federals began to flank their position. Low was supposed to fall back at his point, but recklessly fought on until he was shot dead. In the face of well aim of artillery fire and superior numbers, the Guardsmen retreated. Union rifles exacted a heavy toll as the Missourians raced for their reserve line. Serious 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 ist 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 cavalrymen, including Maj. John S. Gavitt and Capt. John K. Highman, and left 28 wounded. The Indianans wheeled in retreat while the ourians 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

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.

On the same day, Carlin's column reached Fredericktown and was told that the On the same day, Carlini Colimin teached 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

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

-

800-334-6946

