

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 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

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S.
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) Other Allied Order
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: Missouri Division of State Parks, Civil War Markers Program

Original Dedication Date Circa 2005 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 Main St. & Levee Road (Observation Deck) W89°31'34" N36°35'01"
 City/Village New Madrid Township _____ County New Madrid

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 DNR Division of State Parks Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address PO Box 176
 City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102
 Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone (800) 334-6946

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.) _____

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 = Cast Aluminum

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 ^{3 1/2 feet} _____ Width ^{4 inches} _____ Depth ^{2 1/2 feet} _____ 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 None Located

The "Dedication Text" is formed: X 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 TEXT ON SEPARATE PAGES

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: <u>Riverview</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | <u>Boardwalk</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

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 Riverside

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...	- -	_____
Good shape		

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) .
This type of material starts fading in 5 years. Recommend reinspection by 2013

Supplemental Background Information

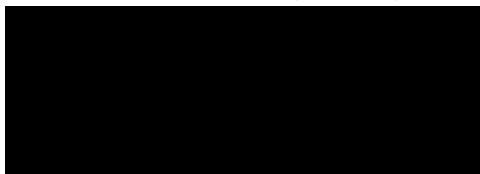
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 19 May 2008
Your Name Walter E Busch, US Grant Camp #68

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee

NEW MADRID & ISLAND NO. TEN

A STATE DIVIDED THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



The Missouri River was a vital link between the East and West. It provided a means of transportation for goods and people. The river was also a source of power and a source of food. The river was a lifeline for the people of Missouri.

The Battle of New Madrid was a decisive battle in the Civil War. It was fought on the Mississippi River in 1862. The Union forces defeated the Confederate forces. This battle was a turning point in the war.

The Battle of Island No. 10 was a decisive battle in the Civil War. It was fought on the Mississippi River in 1862. The Union forces defeated the Confederate forces. This battle was a turning point in the war.

The Confederates Take Columbus, Mo. The Confederates took Columbus, Missouri, in 1862. This was a major victory for the Confederates. It allowed them to control the Mississippi River.

The Island No. 10 Campaign The Island No. 10 Campaign was a major military operation in 1862. The Union forces captured Island No. 10. This was a major victory for the Union.

The Siege of New Madrid The Siege of New Madrid was a major military operation in 1862. The Union forces captured New Madrid. This was a major victory for the Union.



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New Madrid & Island No. 10
A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[Picture: US Flag] [Picture: Gen. John Pope] [Picture: The levee at New Madrid from a sketch made soon after the capture of Island No. Ten. State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia]

At this location, and at other locations up and down stream, the Siege of New Madrid and the Island No. Ten campaigns took place during the months of March and April of 1862. Union victories here ensured Federal control of the middle Mississippi River and were a part of a string of Union victories at forts Henry and Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh and Corinth in the western theater of the Civil War. These victories provided a momentum for the Union cause in the West, launched the careers of such generals as U.S. Grant, William T. Sherman and John Pope, and gave the Union control of Missouri, Kentucky, and much of Tennessee.

The Confederates Take Columbus, Ky.

The first attempt by the Confederacy to block the Mississippi from Federal penetration came in September of 1861, when forces under the command of Gen. Leonidas Polk violated Kentucky neutrality by occupying and fortifying Columbus, Ky. With earthworks and 140 pieces of artillery. On Nov. 7, 1861, Gen. U.S. Grant led troops in an unsuccessful attack against a Confederate encampment at Belmont, Mo., on the opposite side of the river from Columbus. As for Columbus itself, Grant chose not to throw his troops against its massive earthen ramparts. Instead, he bypassed that stronghold, moved his army up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and captured Forts Henry and Donelson on Feb. 6 and 13, 1862, respectively. In gaining these victories, Grant severed the supply line to Columbus and compelled the Confederates to abandon the site.

Blockading the Mississippi: New Madrid and Island No. Ten

The next viable location for blockading the Mississippi lay some 40 miles downstream at the hairpin double bends of the Mississippi River at Island No. Ten (so named because it was the tenth island below the mouth of the Ohio) and New Madrid. At this point the river resembles an "S" laid on its side with Island No. Ten at the bottom of the first bend and New Madrid at the top of the second. In selecting this site, the Confederate engineers chose well. In early 1862, the low-lying bottomlands that ringed Island No. Ten and New Madrid were naturally swampy and had been further flooded by spring rains. An attack by land on Island No. Ten was impossible, and New Madrid could only be approached along a narrow band of high ground known as the Sikeston Ridge.

By the time that the Union high command decided to assault the Island No. Ten and New Madrid positions, they found that the Confederates had prepared a daunting reception for them. To attack or bypass the island by water, the Federals would have to face a gauntlet of 43 pieces of heavy artillery emplaced in five Tennessee shore batteries and four batteries on the island itself. New Madrid was flanked on either side by Forts Thompson and Bankhead, which were defended by a total of 24 heavy guns.

The Siege at New Madrid

In late February, Union Gen. John Pope, then stationed in central Missouri, was placed in command of the 20,000-man Army of the Mississippi and ordered to advance on Island No. Ten/New Madrid. The Island No. Ten batteries could be supplied and reinforced in two ways: upstream by river and by a road leading from Tiptonville, Tenn. To the shore opposite the island defenses. For a successful advance, Pope had to cut off both routes of supply. By capturing New Madrid, Pope could bring the river under his guns and prevent any enemy supply boats from reaching Island No. Ten from below. Pope moved his army along the Sikeston Ridge to launch his campaign against New Madrid by [sic]. By March 3, his army had New Madrid under siege. In fortifying New Madrid, the Confederates had incorrectly assumed that Pope would not be able to haul heavy and cumbersome siege guns along the miry roads to the Federal entrenchments, which faced the two forts and Confederate gunboats that protected the New Madrid position. It required 10 days of herculean effort, but the Federals succeed in dragging the heavy guns to their positions before the town. In the meantime, Pope dispatched a force to Point Pleasant, 11 miles farther south, established a battery there, and begun to harass Confederate river traffic. On the 13th, the four 128-pound siege guns arrived and the Federals set about in earnest to shell the forts and the fleet of gunboats.

Unable to hold New Madrid against siege guns, the Confederate commanders ordered the evacuation of the position during the night amidst a rain storm and much confusion. The next morning the Federals entered the deserted forts to discover an immense quantity of stores that had been abandoned in the hasty retreat. Thirty-three cannons, several thousand stands of small arms, tents for an army of 10,000 men, and other materials fell into Pope's hands.

The Island No. Ten Campaigns

Pope's next task was to cross the river and take Tiptonville. To accomplish this he would need gunboats to silence the Confederate batteries positioned on the opposite shore to contest his crossing and troop transports. The only way any gunboats or transports could reach him was past the deadly batteries of Island No. Ten. Federal fleet commander, Flag Officer Andrew Foote, was reluctant to bring his fleet within shooting distance of the Confederate guns after the guns of Fort Donelson had revealed to him the terrific pounding his ironclad gunboats could receive from Confederate cannons. If any of his seven ironclads became disabled on the Mississippi, the gunboats would drift helplessly downstream into Confederate hands. So Foote instead proceeded to lay a heavy bombardment on the shore and island batteries with his gunboats and his ten mortar boats. As furious as the two-week-long cannonading was, it caused little damage.

The frustrated Pope pleaded repeatedly for Foote to attempt to run the blockage, but Foote remained reluctant to do so. Pope's resourceful engineers proposed that they dig a canal above

[two pictures of clearing swampy lands]

[Picture: Brig. Gen. W.W. Mackall] [Picture of Confederate Flag]

[Picture: View of the attack on Island No. Ten by Commodore Foote's flotilla. State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia]

Island No. Ten that would connect with St. John's Bayou, which in turn emptied into the Mississippi at New Madrid, thus bypassing the batteries. Pope blessed this project and a regiment set to work constructing a canal 50 feet wide and 12 miles long; 6 of those miles were cut through heavy timber where every tree had to be sawn off 4 1/2 feet below water. This remarkable feat was accomplished in 19 days. By April 4, it was possible to ferry shallow-draft troop transports down to Pope at New Madrid. The deep-draft gunboats, however, could not be moved by this route.

In the face of this impasse, Foote at least relented and permitted Commodore Henry Walke and a hand-picked crew of volunteers to attempt to run past the Island batteries. In one of the most dramatic episodes of the Civil War, on the night of April 6, the ironclad gunboat Carondelet, ran past the batteries in a furious storm punctuated by vivid flashes of lightning, taking only two hits in the process. This daring feat was repeated the next night by the Pittsburg.

Pope worked quickly to bring about the conclusion that was now inevitable. On April 7, the Carondelet and Pittsburg silenced the Confederate batteries on the Tennessee shore. This done, Union troops were ferried across to Tiptonville in time to block the escape route of thousands of Confederates who were frantically attempting a retreat. Meanwhile, the stranded soldiers on Island No. Ten surrendered to Foote. At 2:00 a.m., on the morning of April 8, the Confederate commander, Brig. Gen. W.W. Mackall, unconditionally surrendered his entire force to Pope's army.

The Aftermath of the Siege of New Madrid and Island No. Ten Campaigns

The Island No. Ten campaign had ended and Federal forces could claim a glorious victory. Pop reported an incredible haul of prisoners and equipment that included the capture of three generals, 273 field and company officers, 6,700 privates, 123 pieces of heavy artillery, and an immense quantity of ammunition, small arms, and supplies of every description. All of this had been accomplished with fewer than a hundred casualties on the Union side.

The Confederacy not only experienced these severe losses, but also faced the harsh reality that they had also lost the middle Mississippi River. The disintegration of the Mississippi Valley defenses continued with the loss of Fort Pillow, Tenn., which was abandoned on June 1 after the Confederate evacuation of Corinth, Miss. Memphis fell

five days later. By mid-June of 1862, only Vicksburg, Miss., and Port Hudson, La., remained to be conquered in order to give the Union control of the entire river.

Two months after his triumph Pope was called east to assume command of the Army of Virginia and to see if his success in the West could be duplicated in the East. The test came shortly, when Pope faced Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson at the Battle of Second Bull Run.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources [DNR Logo]