

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: Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri \_\_\_\_\_

**Original Dedication Date** October 18, 2009 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 Ripley Jnct Pk 22100 E(Old) Lexington N39°08.047W94°18.830'  
 City/Village Independence Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Jackson

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 Civil War Roundtable of Western Missouri Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address 17313 E 51st Terr. Ct., S.  
 City Independence State MO Zip Code 64055  
 Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

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 = Photo embedded plastic \_\_\_\_\_

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 checked="" 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>Streetside</u>                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse         | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus  | _____                                    |
| <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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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) .

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Supplemental Background Information**

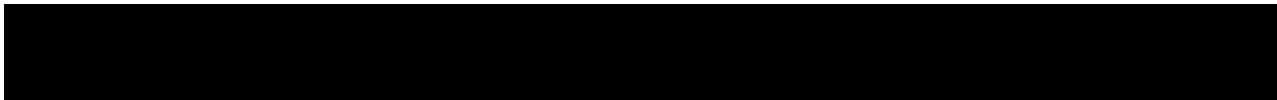
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation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

**Inspector Identification**

Date of On-site Survey 08/10/2010

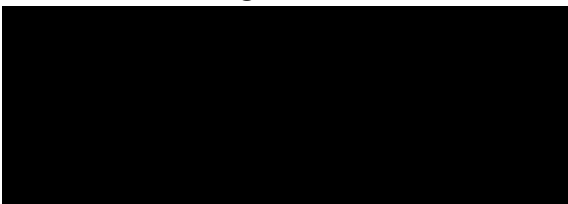
US Grant 68 MO SUVCW

Your Name Walter E Busch



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Price's Great Missouri Raid  
The Battle of the Little Blue River  
"This is the place to fight..."  
Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt

[US Flag and Crossed Cannons]  
[Crossed Sabres and Missouri Guard Flag]

[Insert Photos L-R: Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U.S.A. *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka*; Col. Thomas Moonlight, U.S.A. *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka*; Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U.S.A. *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka*; Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke, C.S.A. *State Historic Society of Missouri, Columbia*; Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, C.S.A. *State Historic Society of Missouri, Columbia*]

In the late afternoon of Oct. 19, 1864 in Lexington, Mo., with only 2,000 men and eight cannons Maj. Gen. James Blunt realized that he could no longer stop Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's 10,000 man Army of Missouri and ordered a withdrawal west towards Independence, Mo.

Marching west until 2:00 a.m. on Oct. 20, Blunt ordered his forces to halt at the Little Blue River crossing of the Independence-Lexington Road. The men fell out of column exhausted knowing that the Confederates could not be far behind. At daylight, Blunt was active surveying his position as a place to make a fight. Looking at the covered bridge over the river, the high river banks and the low rocky ridge to the west, he immediately sent word to Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis in Independence that he would secure this position and to send ammunition at once.

Gen. Curtis' response was short and to the point. The Kansas Militia would not cross the Big Blue, Blunt was to leave Col. Thomas Moonlight with 400 men and two cannons to hold the crossing and fall back with the rest of the troops to Independence. Moonlight spent Oct. 20 strengthening his position by setting up headquarters on the Independence-Lexington road near the wooden bridge. He placed Maj. Martin Anderson, U.S.A., with men at the bridge to hold it as long as possible, but not to fall back until he burned the bridge. He then sent Capt. James E. Greer, U.S.A., with men north to the ford at the Blue Mills crossing and Capt. Joel Huntoon with men to a ford 4 miles distant to the south.

[Insert graphic of crossed cannons]

[Map showing Price's Raid with caption: From the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865. Guild Press.*]

For a description of troops movements for this portion of the battle, refer to the market at the southeast corner of the parking lot.

[Insert photo labeled Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C.S.A. *State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.*]

[Insert textbox: "You will scrupulously avoid all wanton acts of destruction and devastation. Restrain your men, impress upon them that their aim should be to secure success in a just and holy cause and not to gratify personal feeling and revenge. Rally the loyal men of Missouri, and remember that our great want is men, and that your object should be, if you can maintain yourself in that country, to bring as large an accession as possible to our force."]

"Make St. Louis the objective point of your movement, which, if rapidly made, will put you in possession of that place, its supplies, and military stores, and which will do more toward rallying Missouri to your standard than the possession of any other point. Should you be compelled to withdraw from the State, make your retreat through Kansas and the Indian Territory, sweeping that country of its mules, horses, cattle, and military supplies of all kinds."

Gen. Kirby Smith's orders to Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Aug. 4, 1864]

[Insert Textbox: Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from: Sonny Wells Little Blue Battlefield Commission]

Additional funding by the Truman Heartland Community Foundation and Independence Young Matrons. Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation

In memory of Harold "Sonny" Wells and Tim A. Cox, past presidents of The Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri]

[Insert Logo of The Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri]

During this time Blunt did one thing that would prove crucial, he sent a telegraph operator to Moonlight. No longer completely isolated, Moonlight gained confidence in his position and troops.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, the Confederates advanced to Fire Prairie Creek and camped for the night. On Friday, Oct. 21, the Confederates awoke at 3 a.m. and marched along the Independence-Lexington road to the bluffs on the east side of the Little Blue, arriving at 6 a.m. At 8 a.m. the battle began when Confederate skirmishers advanced on the Union skirmishers east of the Little Blue. Capt. H. E. Palmer, U.S.A., of the 11th Kansas was doing a little domestic repair on the pants he ripped during the fight at Lexington. Seeing the rapid advance of the Confederates, he threw his pants over his saddle and went to battle in his drawers. The Union men showed some resistance and then fell back across the bridge, setting it on fire. The Confederates advanced rapidly and were able to put out the fire and began their attack on the Federal position. The Kansans stopped the first two attacks from Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke. Maj. Gen. James A. Fagan, C.S.A., shifted left to join Marmaduke for another charge. By 9 a.m., Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby was finding the resistance in his front to be too much and so he crossed behind the Rebel position going from the left to the right and charged up the Lexington-Independence road to get behind Moonlight's men. This movement began the dislodgement of Moonlight. After 2 hours of fighting at the bridge, the Union forces began their movement toward Independence. Twice during this period Moonlight sent telegraph messages back to Blunt requesting reinforcements. Rock wall to rock wall, ravine to ravine, the fight raged across the plains to the west.

[Insert graphics of cavalry sabers]



# Price's Great Missouri Raid

## The Battle of the Little Blue River

"This is the place to fight" - Maj. Gen. James Blunt



Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis  
U.S.A. Army, Missouri



Col. Thomas Moonlight  
U.S.A. Army, Missouri



Maj. Gen. James A. Fagan  
U.S.A. Army, Missouri



Maj. Gen. John S. Marmaduke  
Confederate Army



Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby  
U.S.A. Army, Missouri

In the late afternoon of Oct. 10, 1864 in Lexington, Mo. with only 2,000 men and eight cannons Maj. Gen. James Blunt realized that he could no longer trap Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's 10,000 man Army of Missouri and ordered a withdrawal west towards Independence, Mo.

Marching west until 2:00 a.m. on Oct. 20, Blunt ordered his forces to halt at the Little Blue River crossing of the Independence-Lexington Road. The men fell out of column exhausted knowing that the Confederates could not be far behind. At daylight, Blunt was active surveying his position for a place to make a fight. Looking at the covered bridge over the river, the high river banks and the low rocky ridge to the west, he immediately saw what to Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis in Independence that he would secure this position and to send ammunition at once.

Gen. Curtis' response was short and to the point. The Kansas Militia would not cross the Big Blue. Blunt was to leave Col. Thomas Moonlight with 600 men and two cannons to hold the crossing and fall back with the rest of the troops to Independence. Moonlight spent Oct. 20 strengthening his position by setting up headquarters on the Independence-Lexington road near the wooden bridge. He placed Maj. Martin Anderson's U.S. A. 10th men at the bridge to hold it as long as possible but the mill back could be burned the bridge. He then sent Capt. James I. Green, U.S. A., with men north to the ford at the Blue Mills crossing and Capt. Joel Hantson with men to a ford 4 miles distant to the south.



This site is designated the Official Battlefield of the Union and Confederate Armies 1864 - 1865. Credit: Bruce



Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, U.S. A.

Price's Great Missouri Raid

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For a description of troop movements for this portion of the battle, refer to the marker at the southeast corner of the parking lot.

During this time Blunt did not think that would prove crucial, he sent a telegraph, operative to Moonlight. No longer completely isolated, Moonlight gained confidence in his position and troops.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, the Confederates advanced to Fox Prairie Creek and camped for the night. On Friday, Oct. 21 the Confederates awoke at 4 a.m. and marched along the Independence- Lexington road to the bridge on the east side of the Little Blue, arriving at 6 a.m. As 8 a.m. the battle began when Confederate skirmishers advanced on the Union skirmishers west of the Little Blue. Capt. H. E. Palmer, U.S. A., of the 11th Kansas was doing a little domestic repair on the guns he repaired during the fight at Lexington. Seeing the rapid advance of the Confederates, he threw his gun over his saddle and went to battle in his dress. The Union men showed some resistance and then deserted. The Confederates advanced rapidly and were able to get on the left bank across the bridge, setting it on fire. The Confederates advanced rapidly and were able to get on the left bank across the bridge, setting it on fire. The Confederates advanced rapidly and were able to get on the left bank across the bridge, setting it on fire.

After 2 hours of fighting at the bridge, the Union forces began their movement toward Independence. Twice during this period Moonlight sent telegraph messengers back to Blunt reporting road conditions. Look well to each wall, ravine to ravine, the fight raged across the plains to the west.



Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from: Sorey Willis Little Blue Battlefield Commission  
Additional funding by the Truman Historical Community Foundation and Independence State Museum. Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation  
In memory of Harold "Sorey" Willis and Tim A. Cox, past presidents of The Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri







### Price's Great Missouri Raid The Battle of the Little Blue River

1847-1848





# Price's Great Missouri Raid

## The Battle of the Little Blue River

"This is the place to fight..." Maj. Gen. James Blunt



In the late afternoon of Oct. 19, 1864 in Lexington, Mo., with only 2,000 men and eight cannons Maj. Gen. James Blunt realized that he could no longer stop Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's 10,000 man Army of Missouri and ordered a withdrawal west towards Independence, Mo.

Marching west until 2:30 a.m., on Oct. 20, Blunt ordered his forces to fall at the Little Blue River, crossing of the Independence-Lexington Road. The men fell out of column exhausted knowing that the Confederates could not be far behind. At daylight, Blunt was active surveying his position as a place to make a fight. Looking at the covered bridge over the river, the high river banks and the low rocky ridge to the west, he immediately sent word to Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis to Independence that he would secure this position and to send ammunition at once.

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Maj. Gen. James E. Blunt  
U.S.A. Major Gen. (General)  
General Staff



Col. Thomas Moonlight  
U.S.A. Colonel (General)  
General Staff



Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Curtis  
U.S.A. Major Gen. (General)  
General Staff



Maj. Gen. John A. Marmaduke  
U.S.A. Major Gen. (General)  
General Staff



Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Shelby  
U.S.A. Brig. Gen. (General)  
General Staff



From the Atlas of the War of the Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861-1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025



Major Kirby Smith

"You will appreciate our all women army of observation and direction. Because your army, against your desire, has been able to see our situation in a just and bold manner and not in a petty personal feeling and enmity. Be it the first time of Missouri, and remember that our great war is not, and that since about should be if you can maintain yourself as that country by being so large an enterprise as possible to our army."

Major W. Lewis the objective point of your movement, which, if you will, will put you in Missouri to your intended plan. The position of any other point, should you be compelled to withdraw from the State, will be your retreat through Kansas and the Indian Territory, sweeping that country of its mules, horses, cattle, and military supplies of all kinds."

From Kirby Smith's orders to Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Aug. 8, 1864

Placed by the Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri with funds from: Sonny Wells Little Blue Battlefield Commission

Additional funding by the Truman Historical Community Foundation and Independence Young Men's. Site courtesy of Jackson County Parks & Recreation.

In memory of Harold "Sonny" Wells and Tim A. Cox, past presidents of The Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri



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For a description of troop movements for this portion of the battle, refer to the markers at the southeast corner of the parking lot.