

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ballpoint 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* Plaque
 Monument *without* Sculpture Historical Marker

Affiliation

- GAR Post Name & No. _____ MOLLUS
 WRC Corps Name & No. _____
 SUVCW Camp Name & No. _____
 DUVCW Tent Name & No. _____
 Other Description Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Original Dedication Date unknown

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.

LocationThe Memorial is *currently* located at:Street/Road address or site location 401 Delaware (N39°06.540' W094°35.078')City/Village Kansas City Township _____ County JacksonThe front of the Memorial faces: North South East West**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner** (of property that Memorial is located in)...

Name _____ Dept./Div. _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State MO Zip Code _____

Contact Person _____ Telephone _____

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s):

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon is: Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) 2"x4" steel tubing

Material of the Sculpture is: 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?" Solid Cast Hollow Undetermined

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet is: Plastic or plexiglass _____

Material of the Cannon is: Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm

Markings on muzzle are: _____

Markings on Left Trunion: _____ Right Trunion: _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? Yes No If so, describe: _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height 4'2" Width 3'10.5" Depth 3'2.25" 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 stonework / metalwork of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? Yes No

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...):

See attached document for text and photographs.

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"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Library |

Other: On the sidewalk across the street from the Pacific Hotel _____

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.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? <small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(look for elements - sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any cracks, splits, breaks, or holes? <small>(also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
White crusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chalky or powdery stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Granular eroding of stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - please describe:

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface CoatingDoes there appear to be a coating? Yes No Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating:

 Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determineIs the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine**Basic Surface Condition Assessment**

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).

The structure is basically waterproof since its material consists mainly of plastic and painted tube steel construction.

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 IdentificationDate of On-site Survey 6/22/2006

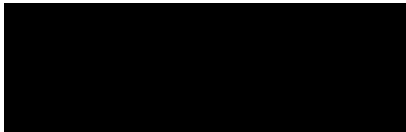
Westport 64 MO SUVCW

Your Name Brian Smarker


Print Form

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PCC



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

General Orders No. 11

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

General Orders No. 11: The Revenge of Depopulation

The building in front of you (401 Delaware Street) opened for business in the spring of 1860 as the Pacific House Hotel, one of Kansas City's most up-to-date hotels. During the war years, the building was partially taken over by Union military authorities, and by 1863, was serving as the headquarters for the District of the Border under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr. It was from his office in this building that Ewing issued the controversial General Orders No. 11 on Aug. 25, 1863.

General Orders No. 11 required that all inhabitants of the western Missouri border counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and the northern half of Vernon not living within one mile of specified military posts vacate their homes within 15 days (Sept. 9, 1863). Those civilians who could establish their loyalty to the Union with the commanding officer of the military station nearest their place of residence would be permitted to move to any military station in the District of the Border or to any part of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of that state. Persons who failed to prove their loyalty were to move out of the district completely or be subject to military punishment.

General Orders No. 11 is regarded by historians as one of the harshest measures ever taken by the United States government against its own citizens. The immediate cause for this stringent measure was retaliation for the bloody Lawrence Massacre, which had occurred on Aug. 21, 1863. On that morning, the notorious guerilla chieftain, William Quantrill, and 450 of his followers rode into Lawrence, murdered over 150 mostly unarmed men, and burned the town. This horrifying incident was the culmination of guerilla warfare along the border that had raged for several years. That Union commanders felt compelled to depopulate an entire region, encompassing an area approximately 28 miles wide by 90 miles long, reveals the desperate level of guerilla warfare along the Missouri-Kansas border by late summer of 1863. It is also an admission of the inability of the federal authorities to develop an effective anti-guerilla strategy.

With too few troops available to eliminate or neutralize the guerrilla menace, Union strategists pursued the alternative policy of retaliation against the civilian population that harbored the guerrillas. In early August, Ewing wrote his superior, Gen. John M. Schofield, stating that since two-thirds of the families in western Missouri were kin to the guerrillas and were "actively engaged in feeding, clothing and sustaining them," several hundred of these families should be transported to Arkansas. This plan, embodied in General Orders No. 10, went into effect on Aug. 18, 1863. Three days later Quantrill attacked Lawrence.

Immediately, there arose in Kansas a clamor for revenge. Radical Kansas senator, James H. Lane, threatened to "lay waste to the border counties of Missouri and exterminate the disloyal people." Ewing was under tremendous pressure to take immediate action. His response was General Orders No. 11.

While perhaps less stringent than unrestrained vengeance by Kansas "Jayhawkers," General Orders No. 11 was, nonetheless, terrible enough in its own right. It caused great hardship and suffering on the civilian populations of the effected counties who were given just 15 days to vacate their homes and farms. There were descriptions of "refugees passing through... ill clad, often times barefooted, leaving their only shelter, and their only means of sustenance during the approaching winter – the crops now maturing – in numerous cases without money to buy food or pay rent going they know not wither." Long moving wagon trains of exiles in vehicles of every description drawn by teams of every variety, except "good ones," made their way out of the region. One federal officer declared, "It is heart sickening to see what I have seen. A desolated country and women and children, some of the almost naked. Some on foot and some in old wagons. Oh, God. What a sight to see in this once happy and peaceable country." This same officer, however, was a veteran of many clashes with Quantrill's band and thought Ewing's order one of the best that had been issued.

Perhaps the worst feature of the depopulation was that Kansas soldiers were used to assist in the enforcement of the order. These vengeance-minded troops did not overlook such a splendid opportunity to punish Missourians. Ewing's intention was that only hay and grain should be destroyed, but the Kansans ignored these instructions. Several men suspected of aiding Quantrill were summarily shot, and much pillaging of livestock and household valuables occurred. So many barns and houses were destroyed that in some areas the only standing structures were the charred chimneys of residences put to the torch. Such reminders came to be known as "Jennison's monuments," so named after Charles Jennison, one of the most notorious of the Kansas Jayhawkers. The devastation was so complete in Cass and Bates counties that the region was known for many years as the "Burnt District."

Although accurate figures do not exist, it is generally assumed that some 20,000 people were forced to evacuate their homes by General Orders No. 11. In Bates County, hardly a single family remained – the county became an empty wilderness – while in Cass County only 600 inhabitants were allowed to remain in a county that before the Civil War had a population of 9,794 residents.

While most hard-line Unionists considered General Orders No. 11 a military necessity to curtail guerrilla activity, the order aroused a storm of protest among moderate and conservative Missouri Unionists who regarded it as "inhuman, unmanly and barbarous." The best known of these critics was the celebrated Missouri artist, George Caleb Bingham. He had warned Ewing during a stormy meeting in the Pacific Hotel that if Ewing issued the order Bingham would make him "infamous with pen and brush as far as I am able." For the next 16 years, until his death, Bingham availed himself of every opportunity to assail Ewing for issuing the notorious order. He executed two versions of a painting entitled "Order No. 11," which depicted Ewing on horseback impassively presiding over a dismal scene of senseless murder and pillage committed on innocent civilians by heartless and bloodthirsty Kansas troops.

The public outcry against the harshness of the order soon led to a relaxing of its severe provisions. On Nov. 29, 1863, Gen. Ewing issued General Orders No. 20, which provided for a limited resettlement of the depopulated district by individuals who could meet a strict test for loyalty. In January, 1864, the District of the Border was reorganized and placed under command

of Gen. Egbert B. Brown, who was one of the critics of General Orders No. 11. He soon issued an order permitting persons to return to their homes in the district under more lenient requirements for proving loyalty.

The demise of General Orders No. 11 was one example of inability of Union military authorities to devise a workable anti-guerrilla strategy. In 1864, Quantrill's band was back in Missouri, concentrating their operations north of the Missouri River in the central section of the state where they spread terror among Union sympathizers and continued to elude federal efforts to exterminate them.

Lacking the troop strength necessary for a massive campaign against the guerrillas, commanders were also unable to take effective action against the civilian population that sustained them. Public opinion simply would not support such drastic measures as the depopulation of an entire region. Still, as historian James McPherson has observed, such actions as General Orders No. 11 foreshadowed the total war practices that would be used in the eastern theater of the war during its final bloody year. Events in Missouri helped to move the federal high command to the conviction later put into words by Gen. William T. Sherman that "We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people," who must be made to "feel the hard hand of war."

