

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 Department of Natural Resources Civil War Marker Program _____

Original Dedication Date 2008 _____ 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 Kent Library. SEMO Campus, Normal St. W89°31'50" N37°18'48"

City/Village Cape Girardeau Township _____ County Cape Girardeau

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 Southeast Missouri State University Dept./Div. _____

Street Address _____

City Cape Girardeau State MO Zip Code _____

Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____

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

This is a duplicate of the same marker dedicated in 2007 at the corner of

Caruthers & Thilenius Sts, Cape Girardeau MO. Coordinates: W89°37'40" N37°18'38"

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 = Plastic Compound

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 ft Width 4 in Depth 2 1/2 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 n/a

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 due to length

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> College Campus | <u>School Marked in error</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 _____

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	<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... good shape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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) .

Printed wording on this type of monument starts showing age after about 5 years. Recommend reinspection in 2014

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

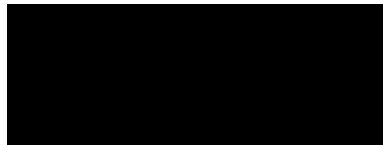
Date of On-site Survey 11/16/2008

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

TEXT:

Battle of Cape Girardeau

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[US Shield]

[Picture: Brig. Gen. John McNeil labled as "Brig. Gen. John McNeil"]

On the morning of April 26, 1863, after a week-long raid through Missouri (see below), Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke massed his 5,000-man cavalry division west of Cape Girardeau. He had a strongly fortified Federal force under Brig. Gen. John McNeil. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to Jackson, leaving Col. Joseph Shelby's brigade to create a diversion. The diversion escalated into a battle, and fighting raged for four hours before Marmaduke could break off the action. The Confederates suffered about 50 casualties; the Federals lost fewer than 20. Marmaduke was pursued south, but escaped into Arkansas, having accomplished little during the raid.

Cape Girardeau Prepares for Attack

Late in the day on April 24, Brig. Gen. John McNeil led his command of Federal troops from Bloomfield into Cape Girardeau to make his defensive stand against Marmaduke's raiders. The town was well fortified. Four earthen forts surrounded the town Forts A and D, which overlooked the river, and Forts B and C, which guarded the roads entering from the north, south and west. Two fortified gun batteries and a line of rifle pits stood farther to the west. The defenders were to hold the rifle pits as long as possible, then retire into Forts B and C. If those forts could not be held, they would retreat to Forts A and D near the Mississippi River, where gunboats could assist them.

On the morning of April 25, McNeil deployed his 2,500 men for battle. His right flank on the Perryville road was guarded by five companies of infantry from the 1st Nebraska and 32nd Iowa, and two 12-pounder howitzers of Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. In the center, rifle pits and a gun position south of the Jackson Road were occupied by seven companies of the 1st Nebraska and the rest of Battery B- two 12-pounder howitzers and two 12-pounder guns. They were supported by two 24-pounder howitzers and a 24-pounder siege gun in Fort B, 1,200 yards to their rear. McNeil's left flank, on the Bloomfield road, was held by cavalry - the 1st Wisconsin and 2nd Missouri State Militia, supported by two 12-pounder mountain howitzers and the artillery of Fort C.

Soon, two Confederate brigades arrived on the Bloomfield road. Their commander, Col. George W. Carter, demanded unconditional surrender, but McNeil refused and continued preparations. Horses and equipment were brought into the city and boats departed with requests for reinforcements.

The Battle of Cape Girardeau

As dawn broke on April 26, rain fell in torrents. Marmaduke arrived from Fredericktown with Shelby's and Col. John Q. Burbridge's brigades after an all night march. He had learned that 5,000 Federal cavalry under Brig. Gen. William Vandever were closing on his rear from the northwest, and now found the town's defenses to his front too strong to storm. retreat was the only option, so Marmaduke sent Shelby's brigade to skirmish on the Jackson road and distract the Federals while Carter's command withdrew from the Bloomfield road. All would unite in Jackson, eight miles northwest.

Shelby encountered Federal skirmishers several miles from Cape Girardeau and pushed them back. At about 10 a.m., his men entered a field at the base of a chain of hills and came under artillery fire. Maj. David Shanks' battalion and Col. G.W. Thompson's regiment deployed left of the Jackson road, Capt. R.A. Collins' battery two Parrot rifles and two 6-pounder guns - unlimbered on and to the

[Map of Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid April 17 - May 2, 1863]

[Map: Battle of Cape Girardeau April 26, 1863]

right on the road, and Col. B. G. Jeans' and Col. B. F. Gordon's regiments occupied woods on Collins' right. Burbridge's brigade deployed to the right of Shelby but was withdrawn at noon. An artillery duel raged for more than an hour. Collins' battery concentrated fire on Fort B, which returned fire. Most of the fired projectiles bored into the mud and caused few casualties. The Lacey house, which stood between the lines, was set afire by a shell, but a slave extinguished the blaze and saved the family sheltering in the basement.

Although Shelby's men had ridden all night, they pushed forward aggressively. Shanks and Thompson advanced north of the Jackson Road to turn the enemy right, but were forced back by fire from the Perryville road. Jeans and Gordon drove Federal skirmishers from the woods to their front, but were halted by withering volleys from the 1st Nebraska. Thompson's regiment and Collins' battery, posted in the open on Shelby's left, began suffering casualties, so Shelby moved them into shelter in the woods on Gordon's right. Collins' guns opened fire on enemy positions south of the Jackson road,
[Continues on down page]

[Text For Map] Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid

In the spring of 1863, the Confederate bastions of Vicksburg and Little Rock were threatened by Federal forces advancing down the Mississippi River. To hinder these operations, a Confederate cavalry division under Brig. Gen. John Sappington Marmaduke was to march from Arkansas and destroy Federal facilities and supplies in Southeast Missouri.

Marmaduke gathered his forces on the Eleven Point in northern Arkansas. His four brigades, under Colonels Joseph Shelby, Colton Greene, John Burbridge, and George W. Carter, contained about 5,000 Missouri, Arkansas and Texas Cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery. Approximately 1,200 of the men were unarmed and 900 without mounts. These were to be equipped during the raid, which was to be the largest Confederate cavalry expedition yet attempted west of the Appalachians.

On April 19, Marmaduke's army entered Missouri in two columns commanded by Shelby and Carter, Carter's and Greene's brigades seized Patterson on April 20. Shelby's column briefly linked p with Carter's at Patterson. The next day, Carter's column marched to attack Bloomfield, which was held by 2,000 Federals under Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commander of the District of Southeast Missouri. The elimination of McNeil, who was hated for his harsh treatment of Confederate prisoners and sympathizers, was among the raid's objectives.

Marmaduke, meanwhile, accompanied [sic] Shelby's column to Fredericktown. From there they launched attacks against the Iron Mountain Railroad and could cut off any escape route by McNeil in the direction of Ironton. The advance on Bloomfield by Carter and Green was plagued by rain and mud and the column became mired in an area known today as Mingo Swamp. The day lost in the swamp allowed McNeil to learn of the Confederate trap being laid and retreat to Cape Girardeau, a major Federal supply base. Carter dispatched messages to inform Marmaduke of McNeil's escape, but the couriers were captured. Marmaduke and Shelby waited near Fredericktown until April 25, then realized that something was amiss and marched to Cape Girardeau where McNeil awaited their arrival.

[Picture: Col. Joseph O. Shelby]

[Picture: Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke]

[Picture: Stars and Bars Logo]

[Picture: DNR Logo]

[Picture from Frank Leslie's Newspaper of Fortifications at Cape Girardeau: Because of its strategic location on the Mississippi River, Cape Girardeau was occupied by Union forces during the early months of the Civil War. Work on four forts, A, B, C and D began in 1861 and continued into the early months of 1862. In the above illustration, from *Leslie's Weekly*, workers are shown building Fort A. The windmill was a town landmark at the time.]

[Continued from Above]

threatening the enemy center and left. The Federals responded by deploying two mountain howitzers and several companies of dismounted cavalry from the Bloomfield road. Shell fire from the howitzers soon forced Collins to withdraw.

The defenders of Fort C believed they would be attacked next, but Carter's and Greene's brigades, who faced them on the Bloomfield road, had already retired under cover of the demonstration on the Jackson road. Shelby's mission had been accomplished, but his aggressive skirmish continued to escalate. His men were heavily engaged, and he feared they would be counterattacked if they retreated. Marmaduke was forced to deploy Carter's and Greene's men in Shelby's rear as support. Between 2:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. Shelby's brigade fell back through their lines and the firing ceased.

McNeil expected the Confederates to renew the attack, so he was heartened when Federal gunboats and reinforcements arrived at the landing. He was further cheered by a message from Vandever, who had followed the Confederates from Fredericktown with 5,000 cavalry and expected to strike them during the night. To cooperate with Vandever, McNeil advanced his cavalry toward Jackson at about 8 p.m.

In Cape Girardeau, April 27 was a day of rejoicing. A local newspaper proclaimed: "Great Union Vicotry. The Marmaduke raid at an end. He is routed- horse, foot and dragoon." Evacuees who had fled town before the battle returned and were surprised that little had been harmed, one house burned, but not due to enemy action. Although shot and shell fragments littered the town, casualties had been light, 50-to-60 Confederates (mostly from Shelby's brigade) and fewer than 20 Federals.

Retreat to Arkansas

After the battle, Marmaduke's division bivouacked in and around Jackson. At 9 p.m. a regiment of Burbridge's brigade was unexpectedly charged and scattered by the 1st Iowa Cavalry of Vandever's command. While Burbridge rallied his brigade and slowed Vandever's attack, Marmaduke learned that McNeil was advancing also and feared that he would be caught between two forces. He ordered a retreat, which began at 4 a.m. on April 27 in a thunderstorm.

Marmaduke was pursued south, fighting delaying actions at the Whitewater and Castor rivers. On May 1, he reached the flooded St. Francis River at Chalk Bluff, where his rearguard held back the Federals while his division crossed and escaped into Arkansas. The raid had been a disappointment; little damage had been done to the Federals, and the unnecessary battle at Cape Girardeau almost led to the Confederate's destruction. Federal operations in the Mississippi Valley had not been hindered. Vicksburg fell in July and Little Rock in September.

BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSISSIPPI





The Battle of Cape Girardeau

The Battle of Cape Girardeau was fought on April 29, 1862, between Union forces led by General Nathaniel Banks and Confederate forces led by General John S. Marmaduke. The battle resulted in a Union victory, leading to the capture of Cape Girardeau and the surrounding area.

Cape Girardeau: Strategic Importance

Cape Girardeau was a strategically important location for both sides. It was a major transportation hub, with the Mississippi River and the Cape Girardeau Railroad connecting it to other parts of the state. The Union sought to control the river and the railroad to disrupt Confederate supply lines and communication.

The Battle of Cape Girardeau

The battle began on April 29, 1862, when Union forces landed on the west bank of the Mississippi River. They quickly moved inland and captured Cape Girardeau. The Confederates, led by General Marmaduke, attempted to retake the city but were repelled by the Union forces. The battle ended on May 1, 1862, with the Union in control of the city.

The Aftermath of Cape Girardeau

The capture of Cape Girardeau was a significant Union victory. It gave the Union control of the Mississippi River and the Cape Girardeau Railroad, which was a major blow to the Confederate war effort. The Union then moved on to capture other strategic locations in the region.



**Battle of Cape Girardeau
April 29, 1862**



General Nathaniel Banks

General John S. Marmaduke



Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Railroad

April 29 - May 1, 1862

Map Legend

- Union Forces
- Confederate Forces
- Confederate Railroad
- Confederate Gun

Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Railroad

On April 29, 1862, General Marmaduke's Confederate forces captured the Cape Girardeau Railroad. This was a significant victory for the Confederates, as it gave them control of a major transportation route. The Union forces, led by General Banks, were unable to capture the railroad and were forced to retreat.

The capture of the railroad was a major blow to the Union. It gave the Confederates a significant advantage in the region and allowed them to move supplies and troops more easily. The Union forces were unable to capture the railroad and were forced to retreat.

Historical Significance

The Battle of Cape Girardeau was a significant Union victory. It gave the Union control of the Mississippi River and the Cape Girardeau Railroad, which was a major blow to the Confederate war effort. The Union then moved on to capture other strategic locations in the region.