

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 Dept of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 2005-2008 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 Hwy 54 Emery's Truck Plaza, N37°50.434" W94°50.052
 City/Village Deerfield Township _____ County Vernon

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 Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
 Street Address PO Box 176
 City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102
 Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone (573) 751-8566

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 = plastics

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft Width 4 ft Depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 text

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

☐ Cemetery	☐ Park	☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ "Town Square"	☐ Post Office	☐ School
☐ Municipal Building	☐ State Capitol	Other: <u>Truck Parking Lot</u>
☐ Courthouse	☐ College Campus	_____
☐ Traffic Circle	☐ 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

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) .

Emery Truck Plaza is 8 miles west of Nevada on Hwy 54.

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 10 Mar 2009

Your Name Walt 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

Battles in the Marmaton Valley

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[U.S. Shield]

[Picture: U.S. Senator and brig. Gen. James H. Lane]

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

Action at Dry Wood Creek, Sept. 2, 1861

Following the Southern victory at Wilson's Creek near Springfield (Aug. 10, 1861), Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard, which numbered about 10,000 men, north to capture Lexington. He detoured to attack Fort Scott, Kan., where Brig. Gen. and U.S. Senator James H. Lane, a notorious Kansas marauder, had gathered 2,500 men. On Sept. 1, Price concentrated south of Nevada. His scouts raided Fort Scott, which alerted Lane, who prepared to evacuate. Early on Sept. 2 Lane sent Col. James Montgomery with 450 cavalry and a 12-pounder mountain howitzer to slow Price's advance.

That afternoon Price's Missourians, now 12,000 strong, marched on Fort Scott in a three-mile column. Around 4:30 p.m. their advance guard crossed Dry Wood Creek at Hogan's Ford two miles south of Deerfield and collided with Montgomery's Kansans, who drove them across the creek and onto the prairie. Price rushed Capt. Hiram Bledsoe's three-gun battery to a hill east of the creek and deployed infantry in support. The Kansans occupied the wooded creek bottom and opened a rapid fire with their Sharps breech-loading rifles; the Missourians replied with muskets and shotguns from the six-foot-tall prairie grass. Montgomery's efficiently-served howitzer soon silenced most of Bledsoe's guns. Capt. Henry Guibor's four-gun battery came to Bledsoe's aid, but took losses and was in danger of being outflanked.

Price was forced on the defensive ; the volume of enemy fire convinced him that he faced a larger force than he actually did. He reinforced his line, then advanced. Montgomery was low on ammunition ; he fell back, then retreated to Fort Scott as the sun was setting.

The fight lasted less than two hours. Casualties had been light because of the thick woods and high grass. Price reported two killed and 23 wounded ; Montgomery acknowledged five killed and six wounded. The sight of these casualties had a moving effect on Robert S. Bevier, a major in the Missouri State Guard: " We passed some of the dead and wounded, the first sad result of real war I had seen, and the solemnity attending the awful mystery of mortal dissolution crept over my soul."

[Insert: Picture Col. James Montgomery (U.S.A.) (Kansas State Historical Society)]

Lane abandoned Fort Scott. Price declined to follow, since his goal was to free Missouri, not invade Kansas. He continued north and captured Lexington, but was eventually forced from the state.

[Insert: Picture: Twelve-pounder mountain howitzers served effectively at the battles of Dry Wood Creek and the Marmaton River. The light guns were drawn by two mules or horses, and were highly maneuverable in rough terrain. (Shiloh Museum of Ozark History).]

[Insert: Map Battle of the Marmaton Oct. 25, 1864]

In the fall of 1864, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led 12,000 Confederate cavalry on an ill-fated raid through Missouri. He was defeated at Westport on Oct. 23, then pursued south by Federal cavalry. The demoralized Confederates were hindered by a train of approximately 500 wagons, loaded with captured supplies. Disaster struck again on Oct. 25. Nearly half of Price's army was routed while protecting the wagons as they crossed Mine Creek in Kansas. The fugitives and wagons were pursued throughout the afternoon, their trail marked by discarded weapons, abandoned horses, and burning farms. Late in the afternoon, the wagons reached the Marmaton River at Douglass Ford, a mile northeast of Deerfield, Mo., the only place where wagons could cross. To save his train, Price ordered Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby to slow the pursuers.

Shelby commanded Price's only intact division. He selected a position on a low prairie hill between Shiloh and Cottonwood Creeks six miles northwest of Douglass Ford and deployed his best troops behind fences and stone walls. They were supported by units that had been rallied after the defeat at Mine Creek. In the woods on his right, he concealed the unarmed but enthusiastic recruits of Col. Charles Tyler's brigade. In all, Shelby had about 8,000 men, although most were demoralized and unreliable.

At 3:30 p.m. the Federals came in sight. Brig. Gen. John McNeil's brigade led, followed by Lt. Col. Frederick Benteen's brigade ; the other Federal brigades trailed miles behind. McNeil's weary brigade, which numbered about 1,000 deployed 800 yards from the enemy. Although outnumbered and outflanked, they were flushed with victory ; the Confederates were near collapse, so McNeil ordered an immediate attack.

[Insert: Picture Lt. Col. Frederick W. Benteen (U.S.A.) (Montana State Historical Society)]

The sight of the grimly advancing Federals threw the Confederates into disorder. To gain time to rally his line, Shelby ordered Tyler's unarmed men to charge, which forced McNeil to halt. Shelby counterattacked, but was driven back by shell and canister fire from two 12-pounder mountain howitzers and two 3-inch rifled guns, which had reinforced McNeil.

Benteen's brigade came up on McNeil's right. They advanced together, but were forced to halt when Benteen's men came under friendly artillery fire. When the advance resumed, the horses, exhausted from days of marching and fighting, would not charge, so the Federals halted 300 yards from the enemy and opened fire. The 4th Iowa Cavalry saw the Southerners wavering and advanced. As Shelby's left began to disintegrate, Col. Sidney Jackman's brigade arrived from reserve and drove the Iowans back.

[Inserts: Confederate Shield. Picture Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. Picture Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby]

Darkness fell and firing ceased ; the Confederates retreated to the river. They had lost 25 killed and about 50 wounded, mostly from artillery fire ; the Federals suffered far less. McNeil requested reinforcements, but the other brigades had been diverted to Fort Scott, six miles southwest, to rest and resupply. He and Benteen were left facing the enemy, without rations or fodder.

The Southerners forded the Marmaton at a half-dozen places and dropped down exhausted along Dry Wood Creek. The wagon train did not finish crossing until midnight ; it had almost cost Price his army, so he ordered the greater part burned. He resumed his retreat at 2 a.m., but all organization had been lost ; only some elements of Shelby's division stayed in ranks. For miles the prairie was strewn with discarded weapons and broken-down livestock. Price pushed his men 56 miles to Carthage, where they rested and reorganized before retreating south. The Federals at Fort Scott were too far away to intervene, and did not regain contact for several days. Shelby's stand on the Marmaton had allowed the Confederates to escape. The Union's opportunity to destroy Price's army had been lost, but the beaten and demoralized Southerners no longer posed a threat.

[Insert: Picture Samuel Reader of the Kansas State Militia was captured near Westport on Oct. 22, 1864. He painted this picture of Union prisoners being hurried south by the fleeing Confederates. Reader escaped in the confusion following the battle of the Marmaton River. (Kansas State Historic Society)]

Insert: Price's Raid

On Sept. 19, 1864, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led 12,000 Confederate cavalry into Missouri. He was directed to seize St. Louis and Jefferson City, then ravage Kansas and return south with arms, supplies and recruits. It was hoped that the raid would disrupt Union operations in the East and influence the war-weary North to choose a peace candidate in the November presidential election.

On Sept. 27, Price paused to attack Pilot Knob, where he received a bloody repulse. Finding St. Louis and Jefferson City heavily defended, he moved to Boonville to recruit among the pro-Confederate population. Federal cavalry hounded him to Westport, where he was caught between two Union armies and defeat on Oct 23.

Price fled south, shepherding a huge wagon train. On Oct. 25, his army was nearly destroyed in battles at Mine Creek, the Little Osage River, and the Marmaton River. Price destroyed his wagons and continued the retreat. His demoralized and disheartened men suffered disease and starvation before they reached Texas on Nov. 28, 1864. The raid did divert Union troops from other hard pressed theaters of the war but otherwise failed to achieve any of Price's strategic objectives.



BATTLES IN THE MARMATON VALLEY



Action at Dry Wood Creek, Sept. 2, 1864

Following the heaviest action at Sherman's fork near Springfield, Mo., on Sept. 1, 1864, Maj. Gen. George Armstrong Custer, 7th Cavalry, moved on to the Marmaton Valley. He was followed by about 2,000 men, mostly infantry, and a battery of guns. He advanced to attack Fort Scott, Kan., which was held by a force of about 1,000 men, mostly infantry, and a battery of guns. The 7th Cavalry was defeated, and the Confederates moved on to the Marmaton Valley.



The Battle of the Marmaton River (Charles's Farm) Oct. 25, 1864

In the fall of 1864, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price led a large Confederate army into an old field south of Marmaton. The army was defeated by a force of approximately 10,000 men, mostly infantry, and a battery of guns. The Confederates were forced to retreat, and the Union army moved on to the Marmaton Valley.



Price's Raid

On Sept. 20, 1864, Price moved on to the Marmaton Valley. He was followed by about 10,000 men, mostly infantry, and a battery of guns. He advanced to attack Fort Scott, Kan., which was held by a force of about 1,000 men, mostly infantry, and a battery of guns. The 7th Cavalry was defeated, and the Confederates moved on to the Marmaton Valley.



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RESTAURANT

SELF SERVICE
UNLEADED

1799

SELF SERVICE
DIESEL

1889





BATTLES IN THE MARMATON VALLEY

A STATE HISTORIC SITE



Action at Dry Wood Creek, Sept. 2, 1862

Following the battles of Shiloh and Stones River, Union General Sherman's army moved south into Tennessee. On September 2, 1862, Sherman's army of 40,000 men defeated the Confederate army of 15,000 men at the Battle of Dry Wood Creek. The battle was a tactical draw, but it showed Sherman's army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.



The Battle of the Marmaton River (Charley's Farm) Oct. 25, 1864

On October 25, 1864, Union General Sherman's army of 40,000 men defeated the Confederate army of 15,000 men at the Battle of the Marmaton River. The battle was a tactical draw, but it showed Sherman's army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.



General Sherman



General Sherman



Soldiers on horseback



Battle scene illustration

Prior's Raid

On September 25, 1864, Union General Sherman's army of 40,000 men defeated the Confederate army of 15,000 men at the Battle of the Marmaton River. The battle was a tactical draw, but it showed Sherman's army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

Prior's Raid was a successful Union operation in the fall of 1864. It was a tactical draw, but it showed Sherman's army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.