

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Civil War Fortification at Barnesville

other names/site number Fort Barnesville

2. Location

street & number Deer Run State Forest [n/a] not for publication

city or town Ellington

[x] vicinity

state Missouri code 179 county Reynolds zip code 63638

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Claire F. Blackwell 28 May 1998
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	1	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		_____ Total
		1	

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
DEFENSE: fortification

Current Functions
RECREATION AND CULTURE:
outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
none

Materials
foundation Earth
walls Earth
roof n/a
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Military

Engineering

Periods of Significance

1862-1863

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property less than 1
acre**

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 678590	Northing 4120900	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet
organization _____ date _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Missouri Department of Conservation
street & number P.O. Box 180 telephone 573-751-4115
city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65102

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**Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
Reynolds County, MO**

SUMMARY: THE CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION AT BARNESVILLE, Reynolds County, is located in Deer Run State Forest, one mile southwest of the town of Ellington. The site consists of a horseshoe shaped redoubt which lies along the old Military Trail between Pilot knob and Van Buren. This area of the Ozarks played a pivotal role in the Civil War in southeastern Missouri, as the territory was highly contested by both sides during the conflict. The fortification's primary purpose was to protect the trail as it approached the Logan Creek valley, where the village of Barnesville (now Ellington) sat. Constructed of packed earth, the redoubt's apex (front line) points toward the southwest, and its gorge (outlet) faces northeast. The redoubt is approximately 150' in length from north to south, and 135' wide from east to west. Within the earthworks are three features; a rectangular pit which served as a powder magazine, an earthen platform used to elevate field artillery to be fired toward the south, and a trench which runs along the inside wall (parapet). The site is overgrown with forest and brush, but otherwise, the redoubt retains its shape and integrity of setting, feeling, association, and location. Because of the method of construction used in building these types of temporary fortifications (that is, banked-earth construction) rarely can these structures be identified or even located. Other Civil War fieldworks which have been identified in Missouri include the perimeter walls of Fort Davidson in Iron County (NRHP 2/26/70), and the battle trenches at Lexington Battlefield in Lafayette County (NRHP 6/4/69), both of which are State Historic Sites. The Civil War Fortification at Barnesville is the only known identifiable feature to be associated with the Civil War in Reynolds County.

ELABORATION: The Civil War in Missouri was a conflict of mobility; opposing forces had to be able to move over large areas of extremely rugged terrain in minimal amounts of time. Unlike the war in the eastern United States, where battles were often fought upon established fields and pastures where there were an abundance of established roads, the war as it was fought in the Ozark Highlands was a hit and run conflict, more suited to guerrilla activities than those of well ordered military formations. Because of the rough topography of the region, logistics were a virtual nightmare. The few roads in the Ozarks were guarded jealously by the side which held them. The importance of temporary fieldworks to protect controlled territory was immense. The Civil War Fortification at Barnesville represents the Federal Army's desire to protect a section of the strategically important military wagon road between Pilot Knob and Van Buren.

Military science at the time of the Civil War categorized fortifications in two types; permanent and temporary. The fortification at Barnesville is typical of the temporary type. Horse-shoe shaped, made of earth, and small by contemporary standards, the style is typical of redans and redoubts built at the time of the Civil War. D.H. Mehan,

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in his volume on field works of the period, stated, "...when the position is to be occupied only a short period or during the operation of a campaign, perishable materials [such] as earth and wood are mostly used and the works are denominated Temporary..."¹ The fortification is technically known as a *redoubt* rather than *redan*. While both are similar in shape and size, a redan is dependent upon a larger fortification and is normally connected to a large series of earthworks, while a redoubt was constructed as an independent fortification, designed to stand alone.² The redoubt at Barnesville was constructed to serve as a picket post on the ridge above the village of Barnesville, where the main body of the Union troops were camped, and those soldiers who were assigned to the redoubt had the responsibility of guarding the road from the south and watching for any signs of Confederate approach upon the main body of the Federal position. The redoubt was used only a short amount of time, and appears to have been hastily constructed, and may have been unfinished. A large mound of rock rubble lies at the right point of the gorge, perhaps intended to be used to additionally fortify the redoubt; if it had been deemed necessary by the commanding officer in the area, these temporary field fortifications were typically developed into more permanent outposts. The Union army maintained a camp at Barnesville for only five months, and the necessity of maintaining the position diminished following their withdrawal from the area.

Today, the site is covered by second, possibly third, growth forest, yet the redoubt has retained most of its original shape from the time of construction. Minor erosion is unavoidable with any earthworks, however the impact upon the fortification at Barnesville has been minimal. Military specifications at the time of the redoubt's construction called for the parapet (wall) crest line length in yards to not exceed half the number of men available to defend the line. With the redoubt crest line measuring 330', or 110 yards, this would lead one to believe that the officers in charge of construction expected to have 220 men available for defending the redoubt. The specifications, of course, were developed for ideal personnel availability, and given the nature of the war in the Ozarks, it is highly unlikely that the redoubt was ever fully manned. Specifications also called for the parapet to rise six feet from the bottom of the interior trench. A two foot high ledge, called a *banquette*, was built on the trench floor at the base of the interior wall of the parapet, offering the defending soldiers a place to stand while looking over the parapet or firing upon the enemy (see Figure 2). If these specifications were followed, it can be assumed that erosion has caused approximately

¹Warren Ripley. *Arms and Ammunition of the Civil War*. p.246

²Ibid. p. 247

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two foot of backfill to fall back into the interior of the redoubt (see Figure 3).³

The redoubt is built on the promontory of a ridge, and the southern apex of the horseshoe is only approachable by ascending a natural slope. By combining the higher ground with a six foot wall, the designer of the redoubt was able to afford the defenders of the position adequate protection from musket and rifle fire (see Figure 4). The average thickness of the parapet is 5 to 6 feet, following the specifications for defense from musket, rifle, and small artillery fire.⁴ When fortifications were built on high ground like the one at Barnesville, exterior moats were rarely constructed since they afforded little more protection than the natural slope (also known as a *glacis*).

The pit which served as a powder magazine is centrally located within the perimeter of the redoubt, measuring 12' x 8', with a depth of 4'. The pit would have been covered by some sort of wood and earth structure, but the only remaining evidence of such construction has been a fragment of a wooden timber found in the bottom of the pit. At the present, the rectangular pit is filled with water, which extends beyond the original scope of the powder magazine's excavation. Since the small "pond" is the only water hole on the summit of the ridge, local wildlife regularly visit it, and a game trail traverses the site.

The earthen platform was built to provide access for field artillery to fire upon the southern approach to the redoubt. This ramp has eroded greatly over time, and is now little more than a rise, measuring 8' x 8', on the southwestern point of the interior grounds.

Across the opening, or gorge, of the fortification, the ground level drops perhaps 8" from the surrounding terrain. Since it was common for cavalry units to picket their mounts in this area, horses probably wore down the ground over the period that the fortification was used.

Very few examples of this type of field fortifications remain in recognizable condition , and no independent redoubts have previously been identified within the state of Missouri. Given the construction materials used, the economy of time necessary in

³H.L. Scott. *Military Dictionary: Comprising Technical Definitions; Information on Raising Troops; Actual Service, Including Makeshifts and Improved Material; and Law, Government, Regulation, and Administration Relating to Land Forces.* P.286

⁴Ibid. P.284

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construction, and the brief life expectancy of the structure, it is indeed surprising that this particular example has remained in such good condition over the last one-hundred and thirty-five years.

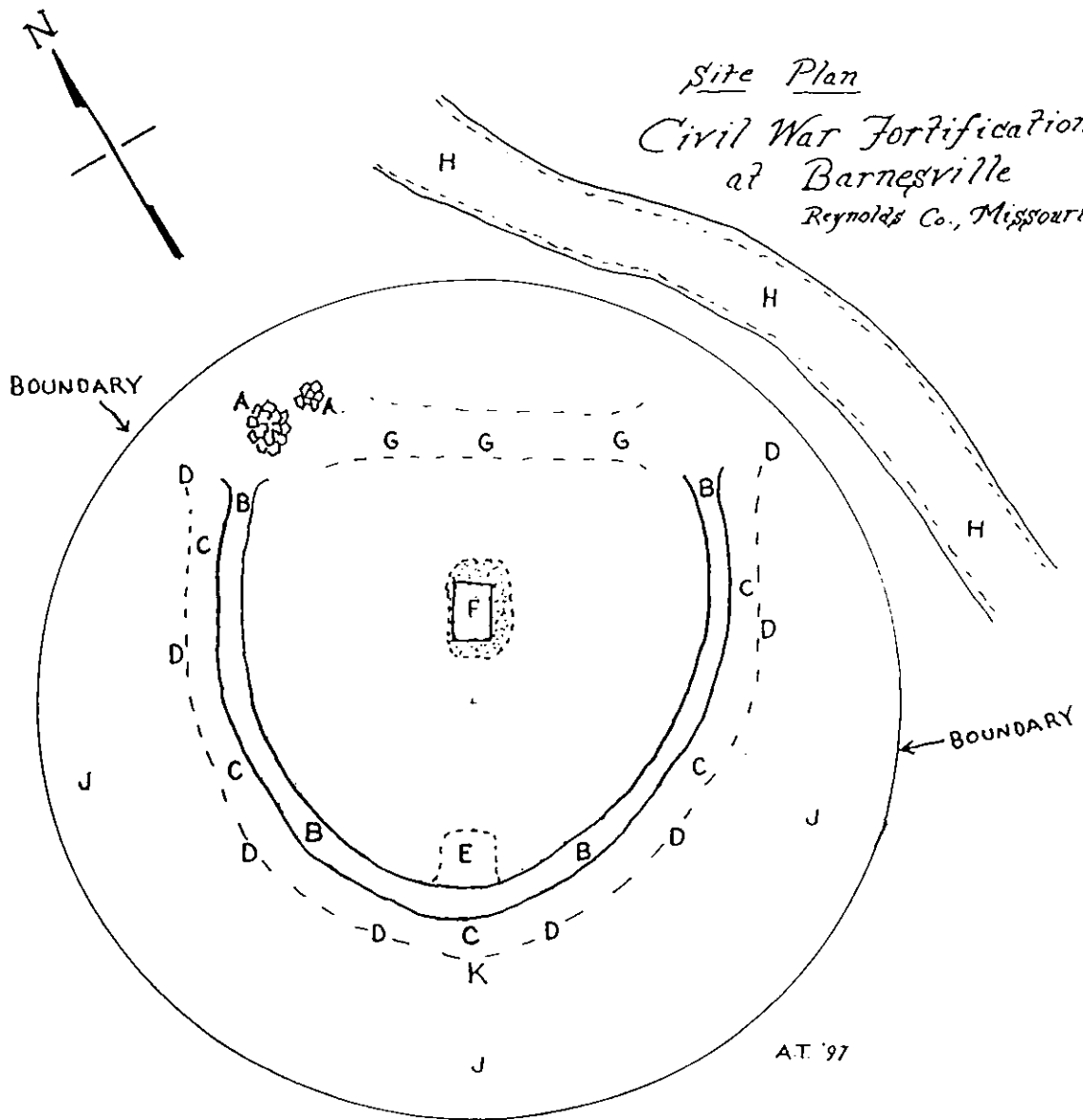
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Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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FIGURE 1: Site Plan, Civil War Fortification at Barnesville, Reynolds County, Missouri
Approximate Scale: 1/4" = 10'



- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. RUBBLE PILE | G. CAVALRY PICKET - GORGE |
| B. INTERIOR TRENCH | H. ROAD |
| C. PARAPET | J. SLOPE - GLACIS |
| D. EXTERIOR BASE | K. APEX |
| E. ARTILLERY PLATFORM | ☉ - WATER |
| F. POWDER MAGAZINE | |
- APPROXIMATE SCALE - 1/4" = 10'

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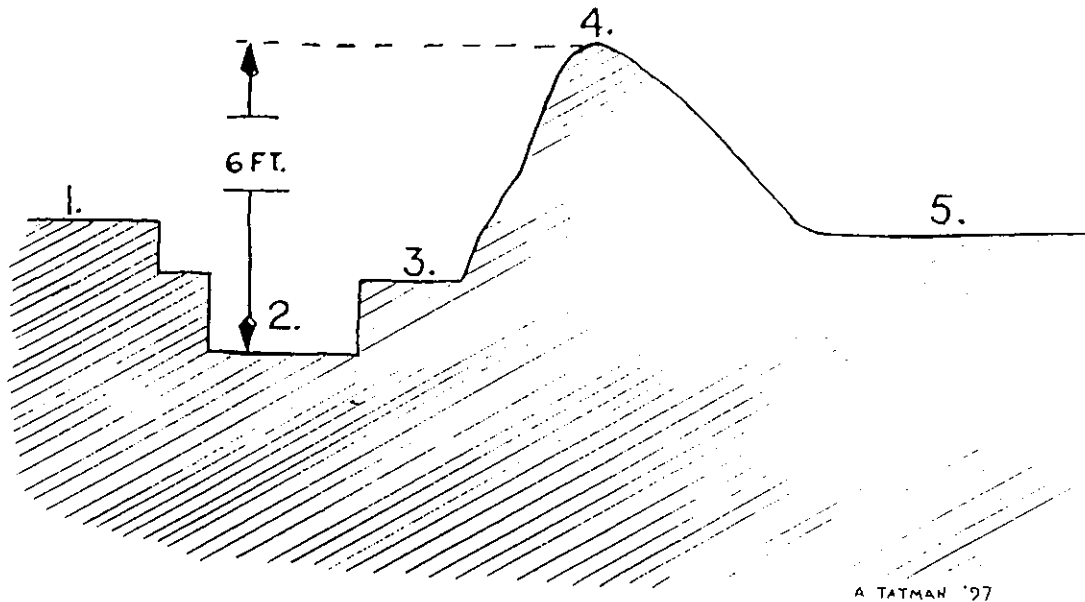
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FIGURE 2

CROSS SECTION OF
TYPICAL 19TH CENTURY FIELDWORKS
WALL CONSTRUCTION



- 1. INTERIOR GROUNDS
- 2. TRENCH
- 3. BANQUETTE
- 4. PARAPET
- 5. EXTERIOR GROUNDS

SOURCES: RIPLEY, P.248; SCOTT, PP. 284-287

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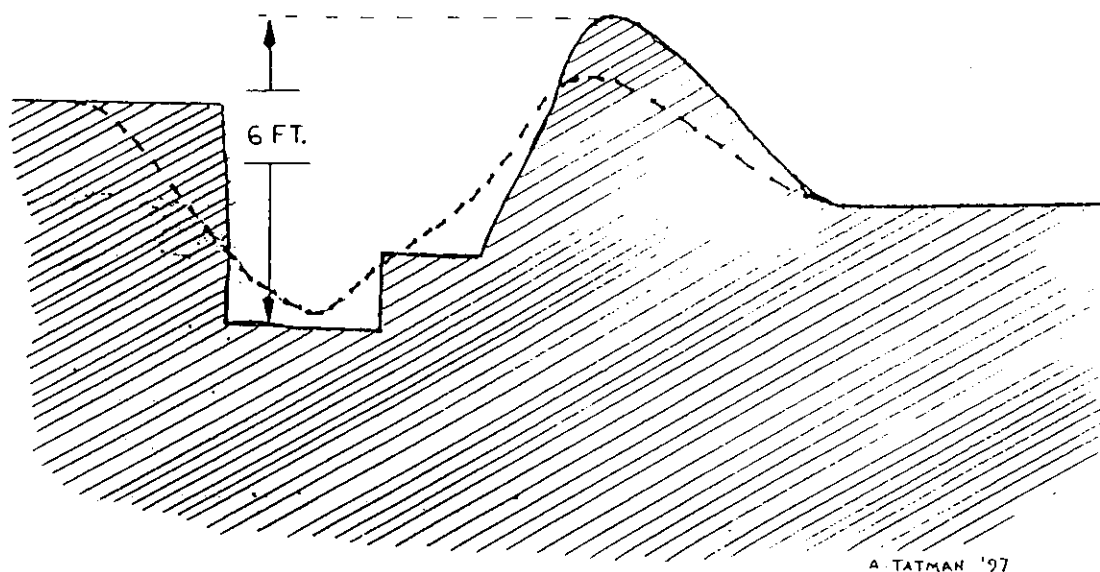
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FIGURE 3

PROBABLE CROSS-SECTION OF PARAPET WALL
CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION AT
BARNESVILLE



-  ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION
-  PRESENT SURFACE

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FIGURE 4

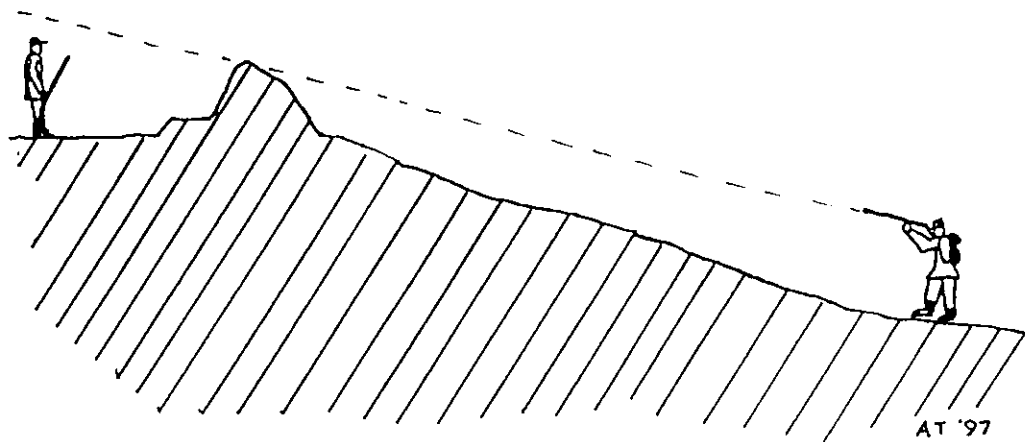


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING ADVANTAGE OF
ELEVATED POSITION OF DEFENSIVE
FIELDWORKS

TAKEN FROM SCOTT, P. 285

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SUMMARY: THE CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION AT BARNESVILLE, Ellington vicinity, Reynolds County, is a rare example of a temporary military field fortification from the Civil War in Missouri and is significant under Criterion A in the area of MILITARY. Constructed in the winter and early spring of 1863, the fortification was strategically placed along the Military Trail between Pilot Knob and Van Buren, and was used as a picket by the Federal Army, whose main body of troops was camped at Barnesville, one mile to the northeast, during that period. Other significance can be found under Criterion C in the area of ENGINEERING; a type of fortification known as a redoubt, it is one of the few known examples of a Civil War temporary field fortification remaining in the state. Significance is also found under Criterion D in both of the areas of MILITARY and ENGINEERING; with future archaeological investigations, information will be obtained from the site about how the redoubt was constructed, and who occupied and defended the fortification. Because earthworks of this nature generally do not weather well over decades of time, and few examples of the type have been located or identified, the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville is particularly significant as a surviving representative example of a temporary military field fortification from the last war to be fought on Missouri soil. The period of significance- 1862-1863- coincides with the period when Federal troops, specifically, the 13th Illinois Cavalry, were stationed at Barnesville.

ELABORATION: During the Civil War, the Ozark Highlands between St. Louis and northern Arkansas was a virtual no man's land, where the rules of conduct which governed war in the eastern theater of the war did not apply. Like 20th Century Lebanon, Nicaragua, and Northern Ireland, the Civil War in Missouri consisted of neighbor fighting neighbor and brother fighting brother, and the loyalties of any one participant were liable to change with the winds of the war and local political stability, or instability, however the case might have been. The Ozarks of the 19th Century were characterized by unforgiving topography; steep rock strewn hills, thick virgin forests of oak, hickory and pine, and deep narrow river valleys lent to a particularly brutal type of guerilla warfare which produced notoriously vicious raiders on both the Confederate and Union sides. The vast majority of roads which traversed this wilderness were little more than deer paths that either snaked through the river bottoms or followed high hard ridges over the crests of the towering hills. These woodland routes, many of which had been used by Native Americans for centuries and Anglo-American hunters for decades, provided little more than a clear path for horse and rider, and contributed to the mounted guerilla style tactics that remained prevalent through the war. Small bands of mounted marauders would ride out of the deep hollows and attack the small scattered communities which dotted the region. Once the guerrillas, the majority being Confederate partisans, had accomplished their goal of looting and destruction, they would simply ride off into the deep, silent forests, hiding until the time came when they

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could once more attack. This type of hit and run warfare also made travel between the populated areas of eastern Missouri and the Arkansas River valley virtually impossible for Federal control of the country. The need for a Union military presence in the Ozarks was paramount, if the Civil War was to be won in the west.

The greatest obstacle in achieving a military presence in the Ozarks was one of logistics. The topography and state of transportation, while conducive to guerilla warfare tactics, was extremely detrimental to typical military maneuvers. Wagon roads, where they existed, were jealously guarded by those troops which held them. The primary wagon road over this ground, the Military Trail (originally called the Belleview Trail), ran from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and then on southward to Pocohantas, Arkansas. This trail was reportedly laid out prior to the war by Pocahontas Randolph, a settler of northern Arkansas. The trail not only supplied Randolph with what he needed, but also helped in the development of several villages in Missouri, including Belleview (for which the trail was named), Lesterville, Centerville, Van Buren, and Barnesville. The trail wound its way south from St. Louis to Potosi, then on to Caledonia, then jogged southeast to Pilot Knob, then southwest to Lesterville and Centerville, then south to Barnesville and Van Buren. From Van Buren, the trail continued south through the Irish Wilderness to Alton and then on into Arkansas (see Figures 5 and 6). When the Civil War opened in 1861, this all important artery of transportation ran through a virtual no-man's land, and the strategic importance of holding the territory was imperative to both Federal and Confederate concerns.

At Barnesville, the trail came from north of the village down Dry Valley, crossing Logan Creek near the present Highway 21 bridge. The wagon road then went west along Logan Creek, turning south at Jakie Hollow, and following the draw for approximately a mile. The trail then ascended the hillside to the east to the top of the ridge, where it then turned south and followed the ridge for two miles before dropping down into Pine Valley and following the creek by the same name (see Figure 7). The Federal troops selected the point where the trail emerged from Jakie Hollow and topped the ridge for the location of the redoubt. Once the ridge was cleared of trees, the location of the redoubt offered a clear vista of the trail as it approached Barnesville from the south. There has never been a clear date established for the construction of the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville, but this is not unusual. According to the National Archives in Washington D.C., more often than not, when temporary field fortifications were constructed during the Civil War, military personnel did not always document or report their activities. Evidence leads to the belief that the 13th Illinois Cavalry (Union) most likely constructed the redoubt. The 13th Illinois was in the Barnesville vicinity for an extensive length of time during the war, and has been officially credited with construction projects at Bloomfield, Fort Benton, Fort Davidson, bridges at Van Buren

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and Carter's Ford, as well as many unlocated field fortifications along the Military Trail. Credit to the 13th Illinois is suppositional; other units may have been responsible for the construction of the Civil War fortification at Barnesville, or may have worked in conjunction with the 13th Illinois. Hopefully, further archaeological investigations of the site will shed light on the actual builders of the redoubt.

The 13th Illinois Cavalry was organized a Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois on October 30, 1861 and mustered into service on December 31, 1861. The regiment moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri in February, 1862. On March 9, 1862, Colonel Joseph W. Bell was placed in command of the companies A, B, C, and H of the 13th Illinois. Other officers of the 13th Illinois Cavalry included Lt. Colonel Theobald Hartman, Major Lothar Lippert, 2nd Lieutenant Adam Sachs, and 1st Lieutenant Albert Erskine. On May 22, 1862, the 13th Illinois marched from Pilot Knob to Barnesville, and then on to Van Buren, and were involved in two skirmishes on the Military Trail. On June 14 of that same year, companies D, E, F, and G of the 13th Illinois (the 2nd Battalion) escorted 100 wagons loaded with provisions from Pilot Knob to Major General Curtis and his troops in Arkansas. These companies then joined up with Curtis' forces and participated in his Arkansas and Mississippi campaign through the rest of the year, while companies A, B, C, and H (the 1st Battalion) remained under Colonel Bell's command and continued their scouting activities along the Military Trail. On August 7, 1862 the 1st Battalion of the 13th were camped at Greenville along the St. Francis River. Leaving Greenville, the 1st Battalion marched onto Van Buren where they confronted Coffee's Gang, a group of confederate partisans. In the ensuing skirmish, the confederates suffered 7 casualties and 16 men captured. The 1st Battalion then burned a large portion of the town, justifying their actions on the basis that Van Buren was known to be a "regular rebel headquarters". The 1st Battalion returned to Greenville, then went on to Barnesville, "scattering the Rebels wherever found and burning the town of Barnesville likewise, for the same reasons already given."

Two weeks following the march on Van Buren, the 1st Battalion delivered an artillery piece to the small Union garrison at Bloomfield, and then continued on a foray into Arkansas before returning to Missouri in the autumn of 1862.

The Army of Southeastern Missouri was organized in September of 1862 under the command of Major General Samuel Curtis. Curtis' task was to ensure the strategic defense of Missouri and assist in the Union drive to open the lower Mississippi River for Federal control.

The 2nd Battalion, which had been involved in the operations through Arkansas and Mississippi, had only 13 of the original 400 men left fit for duty at the end of September.

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On October 6, 1862, Steele's Division of the Army of Southeastern Missouri, to which the remanent of the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Illinois was attached, was ordered to return to Missouri. The 2nd Battalion arrived at Pilot Knob on October 22. Meanwhile, the 1st Battalion, on their return to Missouri from Arkansas, stopped at Van Buren on October 7 to burn the rest of the town and anything that may have been rebuilt since their first conflagration, leaving only one building standing. Why the one house was spared is not known. The 1st Battalion continued on to Pilot Knob, arriving on October 16. The next day, Company C of the 1st Battalion was ordered on to Lesterville, to establish a post there, while companies A, B, and H went on another foray south to Patterson. The four companies rejoined at Patterson on October 23. On November 1, 1862, Major General Curtis ordered that a garrison be stationed at Pilot Knob. Brigadier General John W. Davidson was placed in charge of the garrison, and the fort constructed there was named after him. In December, Davidson assigned the 1st Battalion of the 13th Illinois to Barnesville, to establish a forward watch on the approach to Fort Davidson. It is assumed that this is the most probable date of construction for the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville. Assuming that the 13th Illinois was familiar with the trail at the place, the site chosen was a logical placement for the redoubt to be able to observe the wagon road to the south. The placement of a forward watch at Barnesville became all the more important after the series of events which occurred along the Black River at about the same time as Davidson's assignment of the 13th Illinois to Barnesville.

An eastern spur of the Military Trail ran from Patterson across the Black River and then on to Van Buren. General Benton's Division of the Army of Southeastern Missouri, which included the 11th Wisconsin and 33rd Illinois Infantry had established a camp along the Black with orders to build a pontoon bridge at the trail's crossing of that river. The camp was located about 200 yards from the river, in a valley of about 40 acres, at a place where the river was bounded by high rocky bluffs on both sides. Under the supervision of Captain Jesse Miller of the 11th Wisconsin, the bridge was completed on December 10, 1862. The troops had been blessed with unseasonably warm weather, which aided in the speedy construction of the bridge. On December 12, the weather changed to rain and the wet weather continued through the night and into the next day. By nightfall of December 13, the river had risen five feet. Around 11 p.m., the water rose an additional three inches in one half hour. With the bridge still secured in its moorings, the troops retired to their tents for the night, reasoning that the water would have to rise an additional 8 to 10 feet before reaching the camp. The camp was flooded shortly after midnight, with men scattering to higher ground. Various sorts of baggage, supplies, munitions, and provisions were all washed downstream. The next morning the remnants of the pontoon bridge were dismantled to be used as boats to ferry the troops across the river.

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When news of the flood reached General Davidson, he abandoned the trail from Patterson to Van Buren. This left the route through Barnesville as the main route between Pilot Knob and northern Arkansas. Through the rest of the winter of 1862-1863, the 13th Illinois operated out of Barnesville. Other regiments of the Army of southeastern Missouri filtered in and out of the Barnesville area all through winter. Company G of the 25th and 24th Missouri Infantry left Patterson for Barnesville on December 20, 1862. The 3rd Missouri Militia also camped at Barnesville for short amount of time in December. In early January of 1863, a detachment of troops were sent from Barnesville to Van Buren to do road maintenance and forage for food. On January 9th, a Confederate force of 1200 men attacked the troops near Van Buren, capturing the Union forage train and 32 men belonging to the 24th Missouri Infantry. The 13th Illinois was ordered to leave Barnesville and pursue the Confederates. The pursuit of the rebels continued across the Current River to Thomasville, Alton, and on to West Plains by January 23. On February 7, the 13th Illinois' commissary stores were exhausted, and there was little or no forage for the stock to be found. The regiment's wagons were stuck in the mud between West Plains and Rolla. The 13th Illinois headed back to Thomasville, where they burned the town. On February 11, upon reaching the Current River, they encountered a force of Confederate partisans, and the 13th Illinois captured 5 men belonging to a Texas Ranger unit. Over the next two days they were continually harassed by Confederate guerrillas, until they reached Eminence. From Eminence the regiment returned to the Pilot Knob vicinity, where they arrived on February 20, 1863, "half-naked and completely starved". The 13th Illinois had lost over 1,000 mules on the way to and from West Plains, but apparently no human casualties. After a brief respite in Pilot Knob, the 1st Battalion, 13th Illinois, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hartman divided up for reconnaissance missions in the area and were ordered to rendezvous at Barnesville on March 19.

On March 14, 1863, Captain Erskine of the 2nd Battalion, 13th Illinois Cavalry, reported from Barnesville that the area possessed adequate forage and corn to support the troops there for 20 days. That same day, Colonel John B. Gray, wired Erskine with information concerning Hartman's pending arrival at Barnesville. Gray also ordered Erskine to brief Hartman of any and all Confederate activities in the Barnesville area. A Confederate partisan force led by Tim Reeves was rumored to be 150 men strong and operating between the Black and Current rivers. Gray ordered the garrison at Barnesville to be kept at no fewer than 100 men, with rest being allowed to pursue the Reeves' Gang. The garrison at Barnesville requested from Pilot Knob that ten wagons of oats and hay be sent to supplement what they were able to forage in the area.

On March 18, 1863, Lieutenant Collins of the Missouri Union Militia left Pilot Knob with 15 men to pursue a band of horse thieves who were reportedly operating just east of

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Barnesville. A telegraph warning arrived in Barnesville that same day stating that reconnaissance reports indicated that Confederate General Marmaduke was about to march on Bloomfield and that the garrison at Barnesville should keep a "sharp and careful lookout as far at least to Van Buren."

Nearly a month later, on April 11, 75 men of the 13th Illinois were ordered on a scout from Barnesville to the Eleven Point River. They returned on April 15. The next day, Colonel J.W. Bell arrived in the Barnesville camp, where he received a dispatch from General Davidson that stated that Bell should "Keep [his] patrols well to the front. Don't let any get in between you [at Barnesville] and Patterson. If the enemy comes up in force, move back to Pilot Knob, via Lesterville and Centerville...Organize good spies, and send them out in [the] front."

Patterson fell to the Confederates on April 20. The garrison at Barnesville received scouting reports of a Confederate force of 1000 advancing upon their position. In the face of a superior force, Bell ordered the garrison at Barnesville, comprised mainly of the 13th Illinois, to break camp and retreat to Pilot Knob. When Marmaduke's Confederate forces reached Barnesville, they found only abandoned earthworks and a few tattered wedge tents.

On May 20, 1863, the 13th Illinois was consolidated from seven companies into three at Pilot Knob. Continuing to run scouts through the territory south of Pilot Knob, the 13th Illinois re-established a post at Patterson in June of 1863. As the Confederates momentum through Missouri began to wane through the summer of 1863, the Army of Southeastern Missouri countered by invading northern Arkansas and capturing Little Rock on September 10. The 13th Illinois Cavalry remained with the occupying force in the Arkansas capital through the winter of 1863-1864.

As the major front of the western theater of the Civil War continued to push south and east in 1864 and 1865, the Ozark Highlands still remained a hot bed of Confederate partisan sympathy, but the major threat of a consolidated Southern army had vanished. The villages and hamlets of southeastern Missouri fell in and out of partisan hands, but the Confederate's numbers were never sufficient enough to hold the towns for very long. Barnesville witnessed the passing of both Union supply trains and reinforcements and Confederate guerrillas and partisans over the last two years of the war. Barnesville never experienced a large notable battle during the Civil War. However, the immediate area was plagued by numerous skirmishes and troop movements, as well as untold raids by both Confederate and Union forces upon the civilian population. In the 1870 Federal Census for Reynolds County, of the 664 families in the county, 110 of those families were headed by widows, 46 of whom were under the age of 40. The impact of

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the Civil War on Reynolds County was extreme. Very few vestiges of the struggle remain to remind people of the devastation that the conflict left on those who lived there. From an emotional point of view, the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville remains as a reminder of that war; its conquerors, its vanquished, its victors, and its casualties. For the student of American History, as well as the admirer of the military arts, the redoubt remains as one of the very few examples of an all important, if only temporary, protective and defensive measure created by the soldiers of that conflict.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

THE CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION AT BARNESVILLE represents an exceptional archaeological site. While Missouri has other Civil War sites which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (including Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Fort Davidson, Byram's Ford Historic District, Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield, Lafayette County Courthouse, and Jefferson Barracks) the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville represents one of the few temporary field fortifications known to exist in the state. Professional archaeological investigations of the site have not been recorded and what investigation has been recorded was done with a metal detector by amateur investigators on May 21, 1996. With permission from the Missouri Department of Conservation, Gerald Angel of the Reynolds County Historical Society, along with Frank Snider, passed over the site with a high quality metal detector in the course of the afternoon. Identified artifacts recovered included a copper belt buckle, and parts of another belt buckle. The parts were identified by the Bardstown, Kentucky, Civil War Museum as pieces from a State militia saber plate buckle. In the powder magazine, many readings were detected, but no excavation was attempted due to the pit being full of water and mud.

In the fall of 1996, the water was pumped from powder magazine and the mud was dug out of the pit. The metal detectors found no metal in the removed mud, and it is assumed that the readings are from the original level of the pit. A fragment of a wooden timber was also retrieved from the pit at that time. It is believed that additional material could be found if the site was investigated by professionals who are advanced in the study of historical archaeology, and for this reason it is believed that significance for Criteria D can be established. With further investigations the following questions may be answered:

Exactly which regiments and companies were using the redoubt?

Over what period of time did the Federal troops garrison the redoubt?

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Did any Confederates use the fortification in lieu of its abandonment by the Union troops?

What additional materials, other than earth, were used in construction of the redoubt?

Exactly how much erosion has occurred to the site over the past 130 years?

What types of provisions, supplies, munitions, and materials were used by the soldiers at the redoubt?

What was the relative use of space within and outside the parapet walls?

These questions were developed based on an assessment of the literature and documents relating to the Civil War as it was carried out in the region. It is believed that the minimal data collection which has been done to this point merits additional investigation and research. Any additional examination of further recovered materials may be able to answer the aforementioned questions.

The fact that the site is on state property behooves further investigation. Deer Run State Forest began as a game refuge and state park in 1925 and has been used in the same manner since that time. Looting and pillaging of the site appears to be minimal, but this will only be determined by further examination of the property. While most of the archaeology pertaining to Civil War sites in Missouri has been confined to large encampments and battlefields, individual field fortifications such as that found at the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville have been widely ignored, primarily due to lack of documentary evidence recording their location. In this case, one has been located and only waits for the appropriate investigation.

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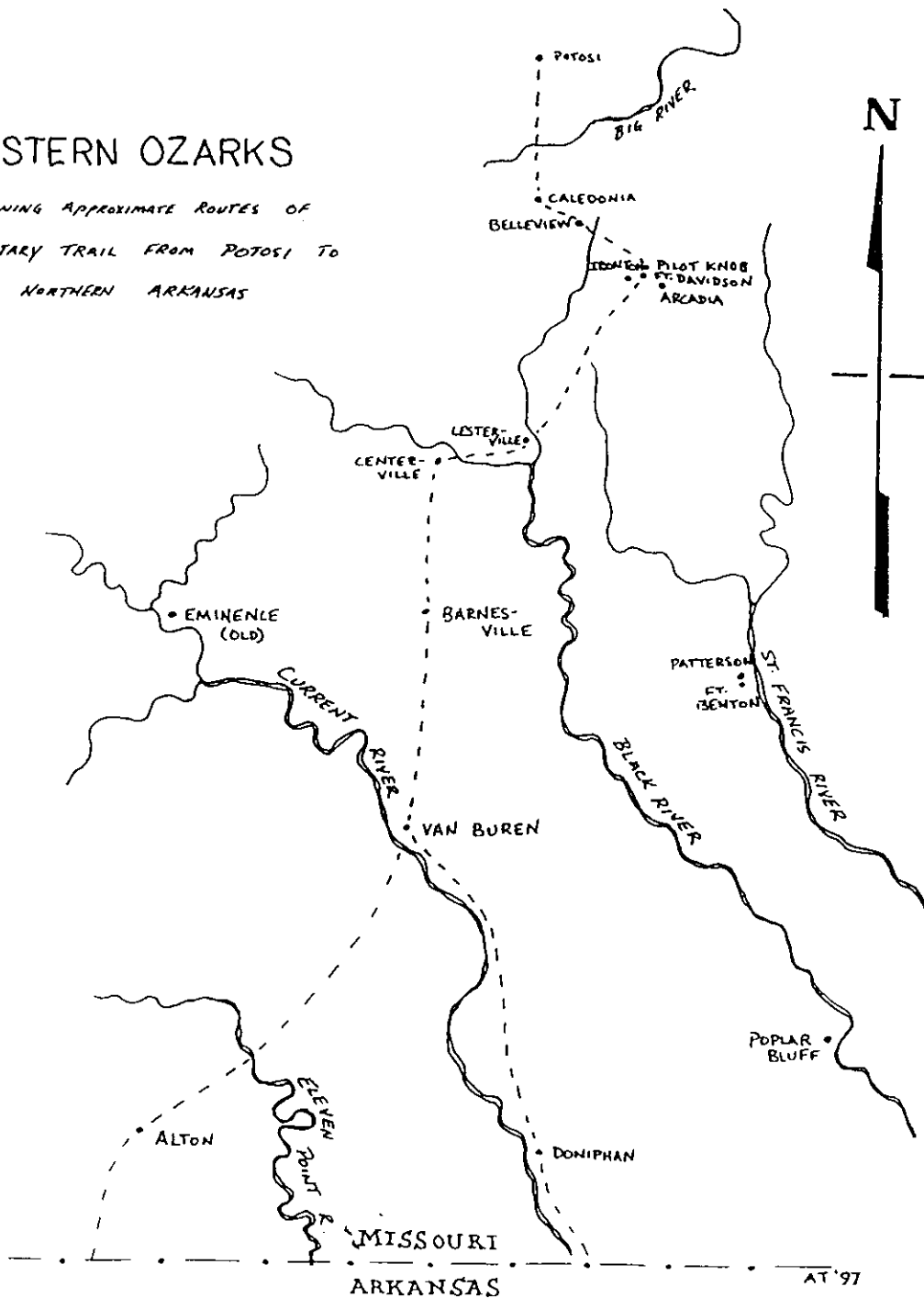
Section 8 Page 18

Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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FIGURE 6

EASTERN OZARKS

SHOWING APPROXIMATE ROUTES OF
MILITARY TRAIL FROM POTOSI TO
NORTHERN ARKANSAS



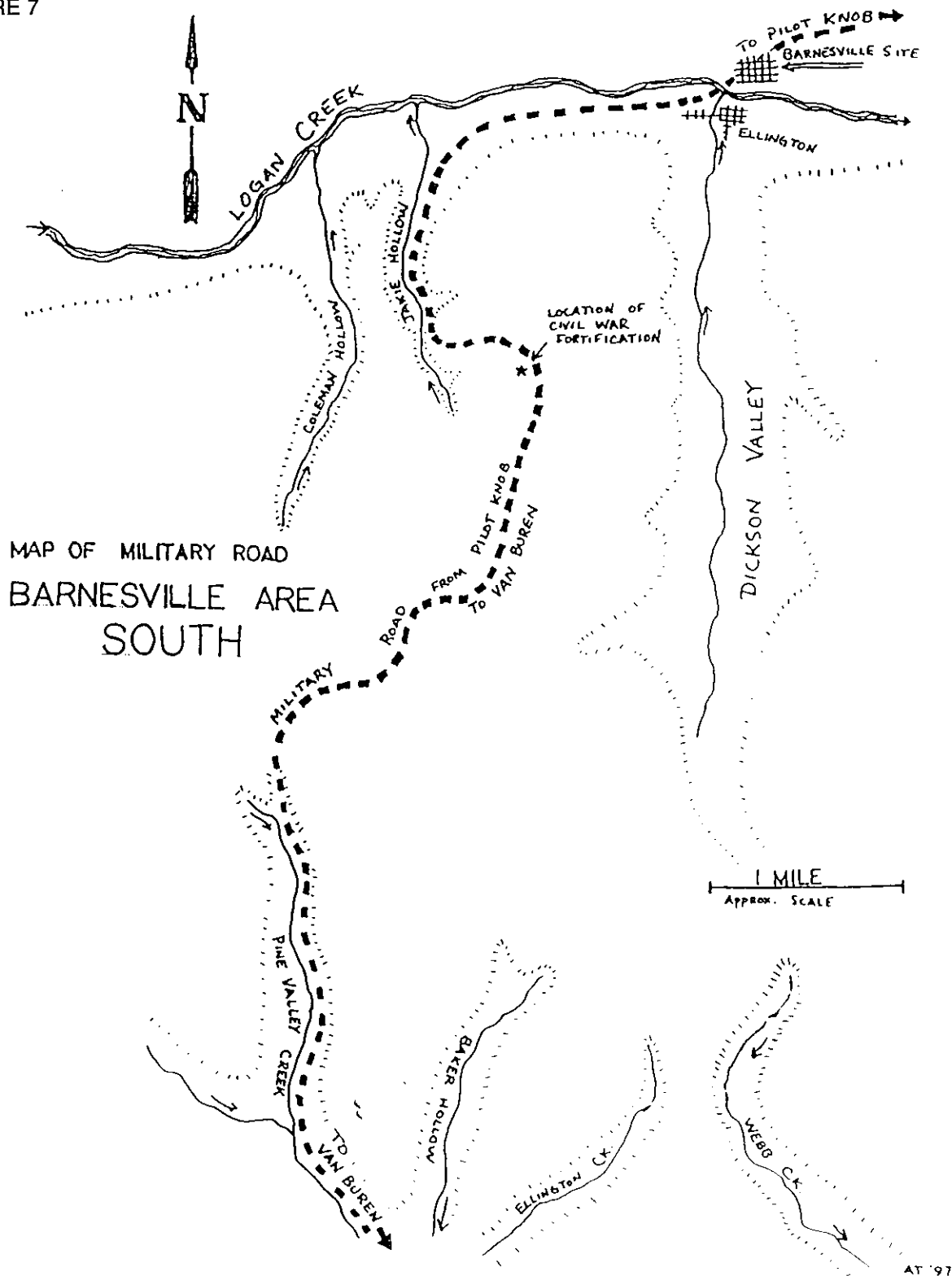
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Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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FIGURE 7



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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of The Civil War Fortification at Barnesville is delineated by the location of the structure itself. From a point in the center of the fortification, 80' northeast from the apex of the redoubt, a radius line is measured 120' from the center point and a circle is drawn around the property. Contained within this circle are all of the features associated with the Civil War Fortification at Barnesville. (see Figure #1).

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Civil War fortification at Barnesville has been determined by the visible features that remain from the time of the horseshoe-shaped fieldwork's construction. The boundary has been drawn to include only those features which can be identified as part of a Civil War era redoubt, including the parapet, interior trench, artillery platform, powder magazine, cavalry picket, and rubble piles.

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Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Property Name: CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATION AT BARNESVILLE
2. County/State: REYNOLDS COUNTY, MISSOURI
3. Photographer: ALLEN TATMAN, MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
4. Date of Photographs: JANUARY 28, 1998
5. Location of Original Negative: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The following are descriptions of view of each photograph, indicating direction of camera (also note diagram on continuation sheet 25):

1. View of interior trench and parapet; looking west
2. View of parapet from glacis; looking northwest
3. View of interior of redoubt, including Gerald Angel standing next to flooded powder magazine; looking northwest
4. View of glacis; looking west
5. View of interior trench: looking west
6. View of interior trench from top of parapet (note erosion and backfill); looking northeast
7. View of interior trench from parapet; looking east
8. View of interior trench and parapet from interior of redoubt; looking southeast
9. View of interior trench; looking east
10. View of parapet from glacis; looking west-northwest
11. View of parapet from glacis; looking northwest
12. View of interior trench from parapet; looking west-northwest
13. View of parapet from exterior base, showing Gerald Angel standing in interior trench; looking north
14. View of flooded powder magazine; looking east-northeast
15. View of interior trench and parapet from interior of redoubt; looking west
16. View of glacis from exterior base; looking west-southwest
17. View of rock piles; looking east
18. View of interior of redoubt from gorge; looking west
19. View of parapet from exterior base; looking east-southeast

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20. View of interior trench from parapet; looking north-northeast
21. View of gorge from end of interior trench; looking northwest
22. View of interior trench from end of trench; looking south
23. View of interior trench; looking south-southwest
24. View of parapet and glacis; looking west
25. View of parapet from glacis; looking north
26. View of old road bed (Bellevue Trail); looking northwest
27. View of interior trench from parapet; looking west
28. View of interior trench from parapet; looking west
29. View of interior trench from parapet; looking west
30. View of flooded magazine and interior of redoubt; looking northwest
31. View of interior trench from parapet; looking northeast
32. View of interior of redoubt and flooded magazine; looking northwest
33. View of parapet from glacis, showing Gerald Angel standing in interior trench; looking east
34. View of parapet from glacis showing Gerald Angel standing at exterior base; looking east
35. View of interior trench with artillery platform in foreground; looking east-southeast
36. View of interior trench from artillery platform; looking east-southeast
37. View of interior trench; looking north-northeast
38. View of interior trench; looking north
39. View of interior trench; looking east
40. View of interior trench from parapet; looking north-northeast
41. View of glacis from end of trench; looking west
42. View of topography to the north of redoubt, illustrating commanding view of the valley from the position; looking northeast
43. View of old road bed (Bellevue Trail); looking north-northwest
44. View of rock piles and mouth of gorge; looking east
45. Detail of rock piles; looking east-southeast
46. View of gorge; looking west-northwest
47. View of rockpiles from gorge; looking north-northwest
48. Detail of flooded powder magazine; looking west
49. View of interior of redoubt; looking west

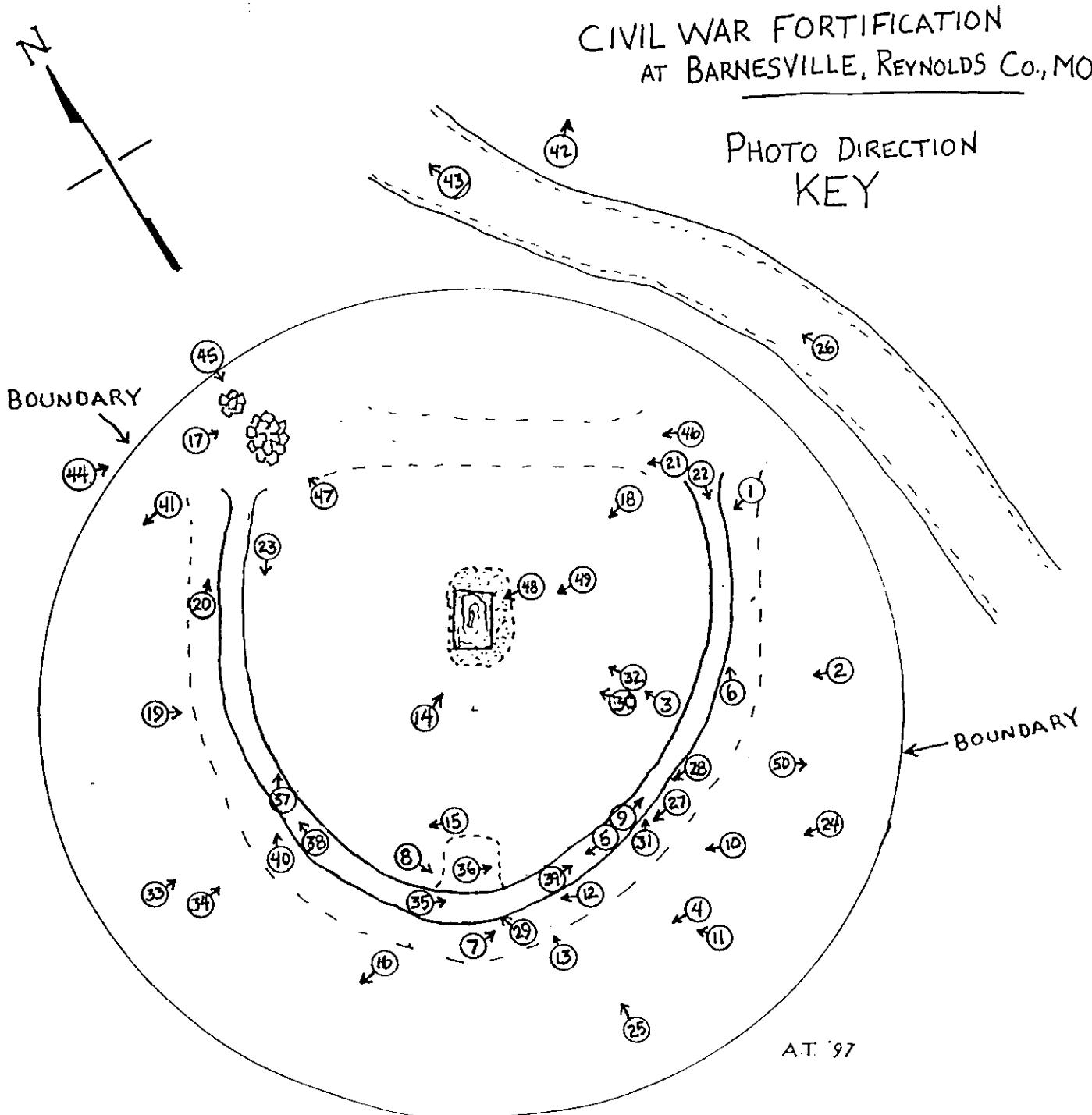
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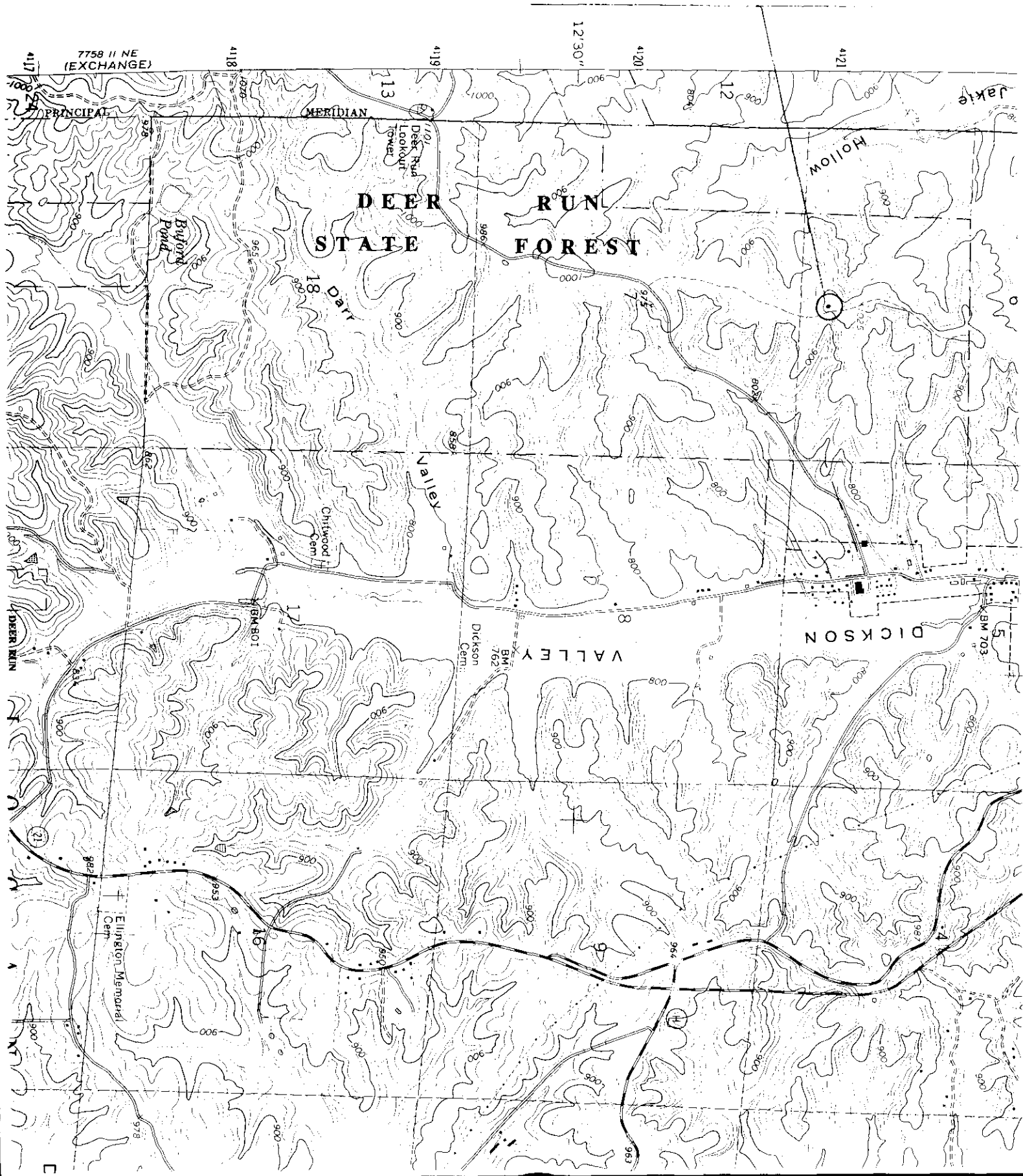
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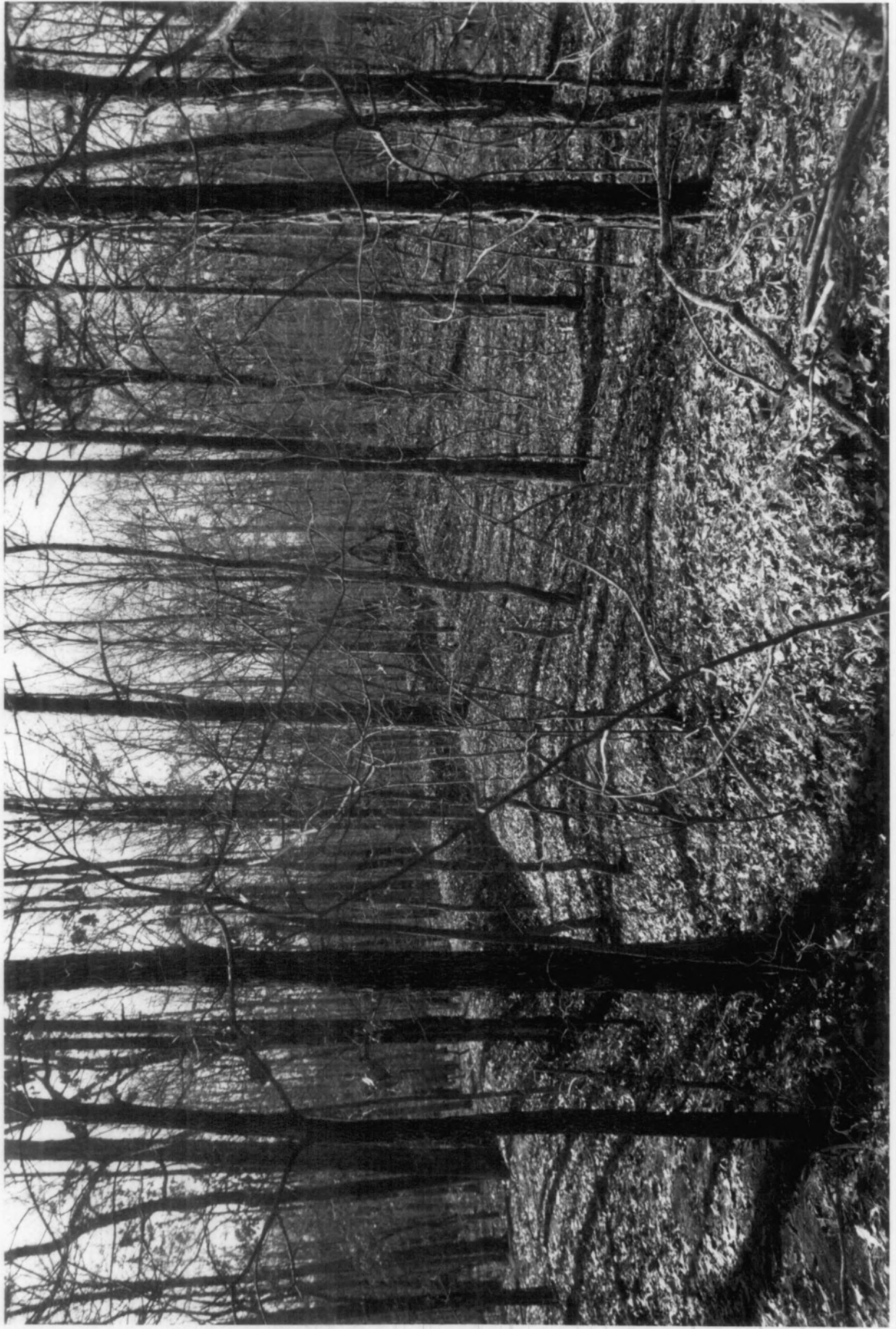
Civil War Fortification at Barnesville
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50. View of topography to the south, illustrating commanding view of the valley from the position; looking southeast.



CIVIL WAR FORTIFIED POSITION
DEPT. OF THE ARMY
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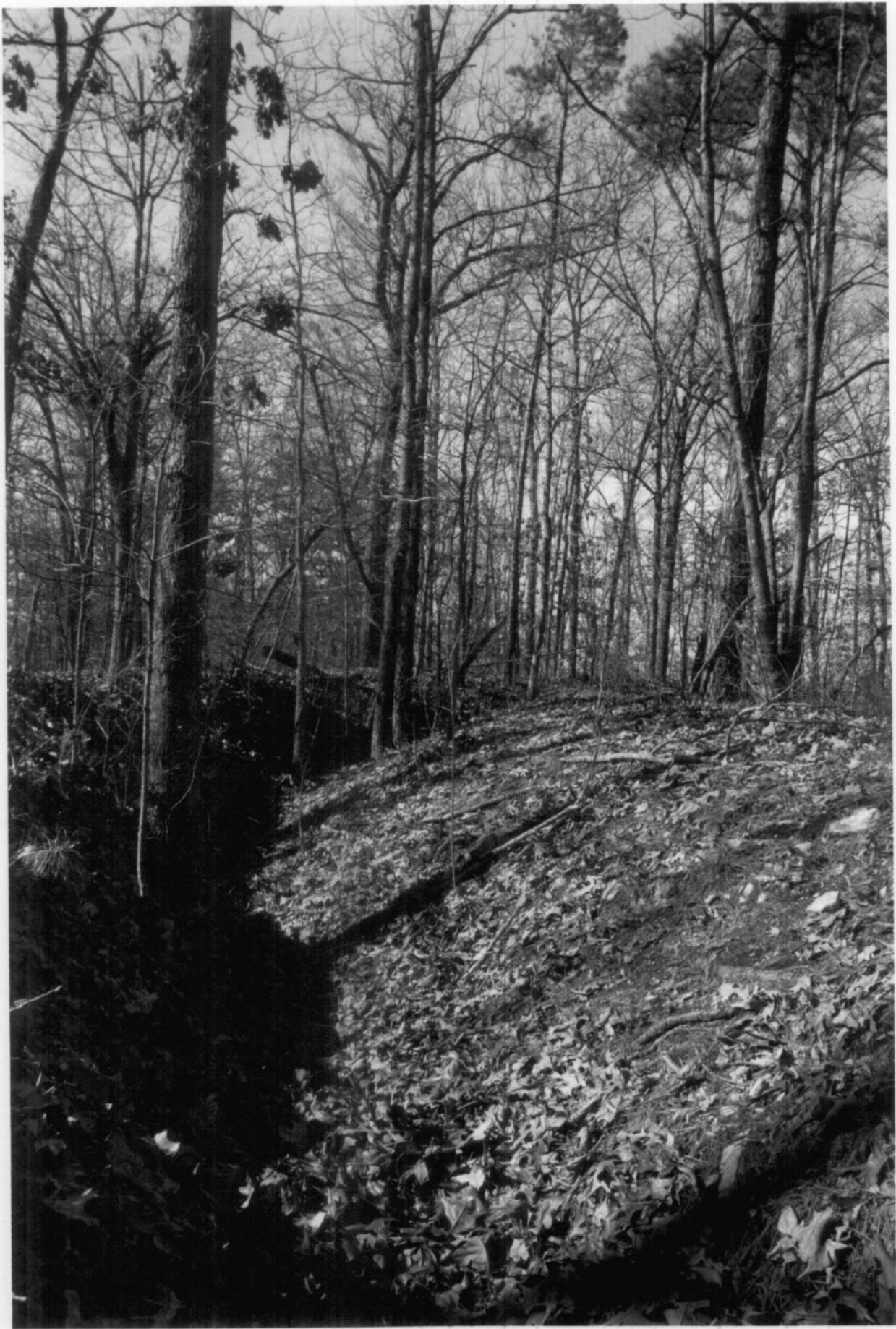














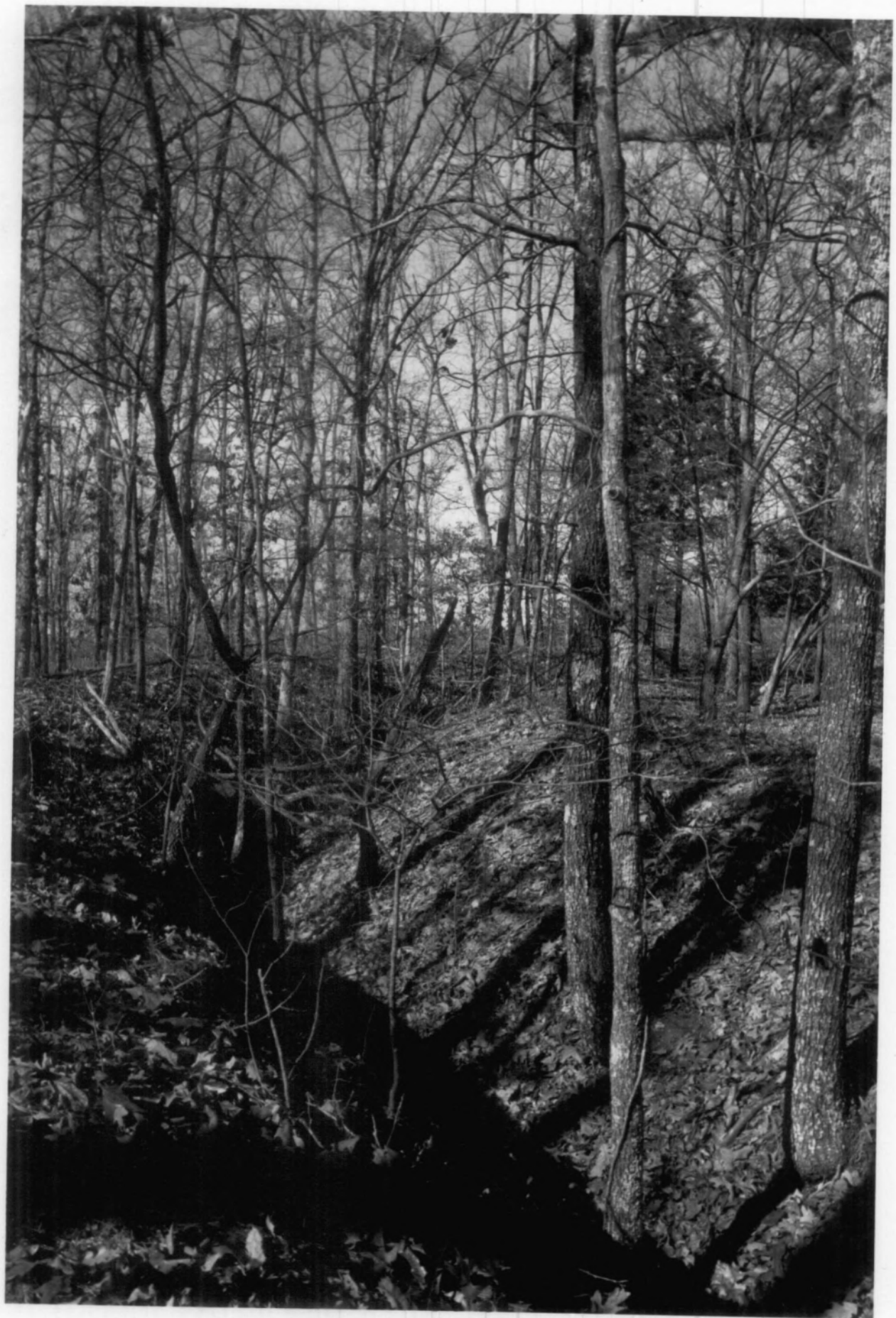


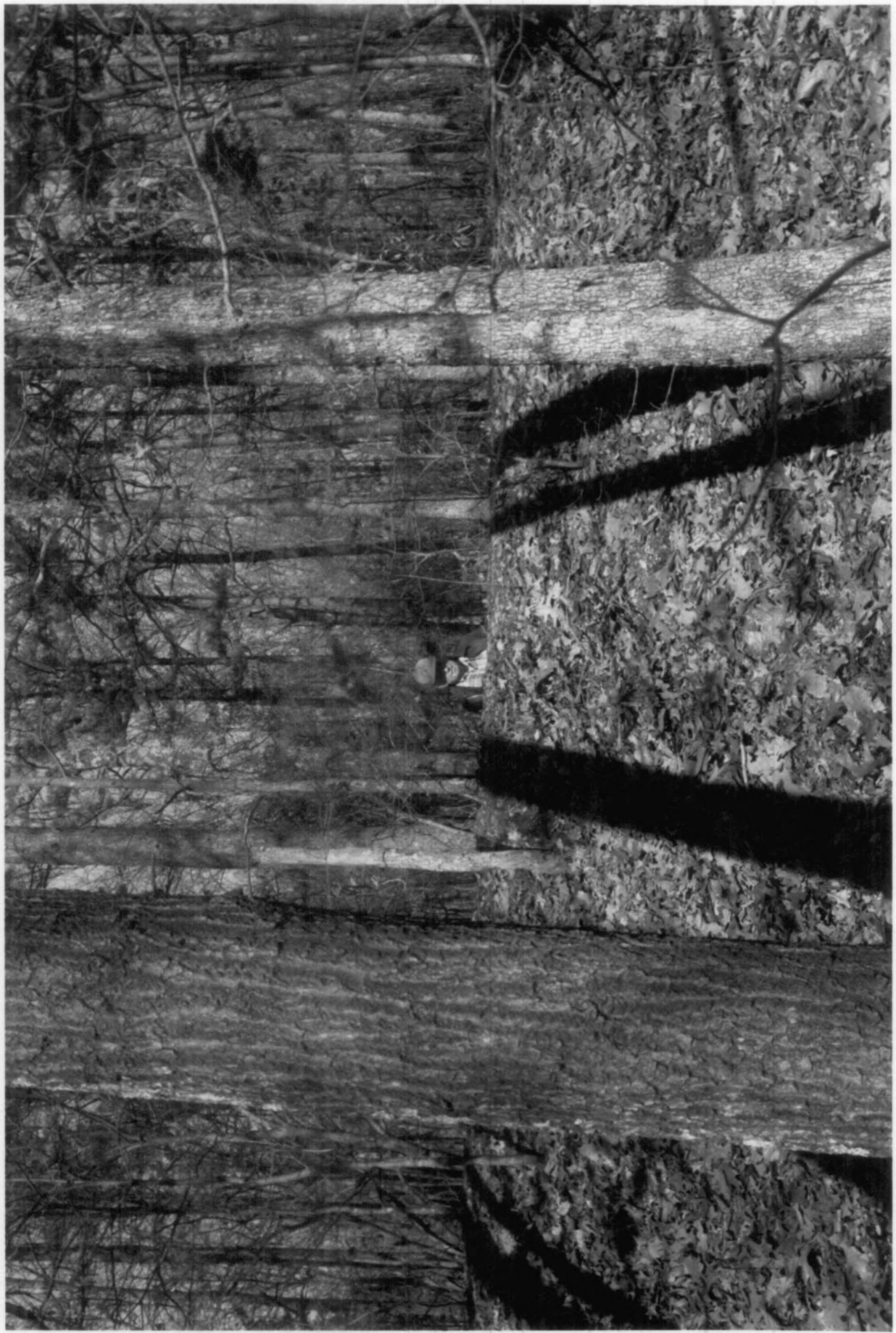
















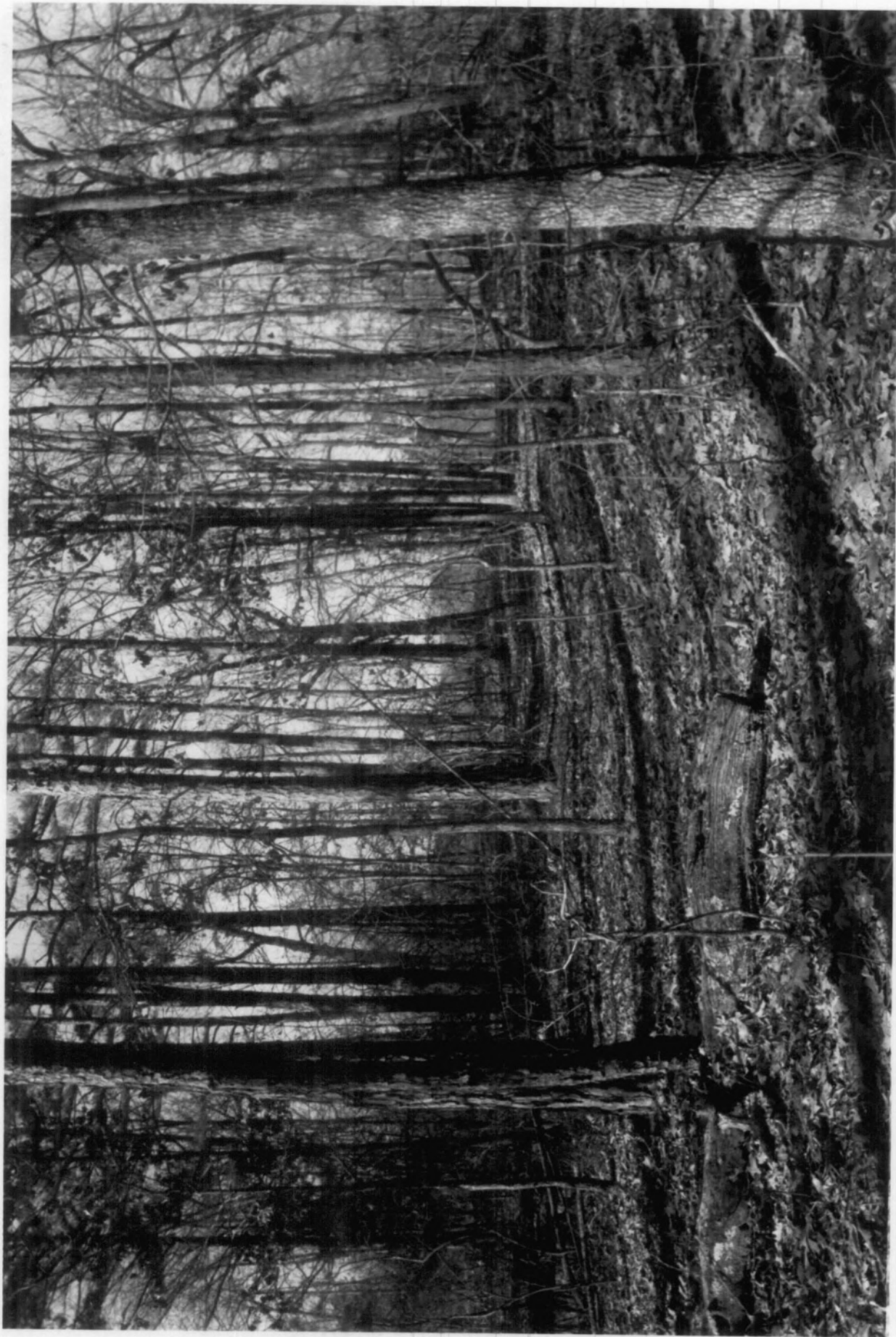






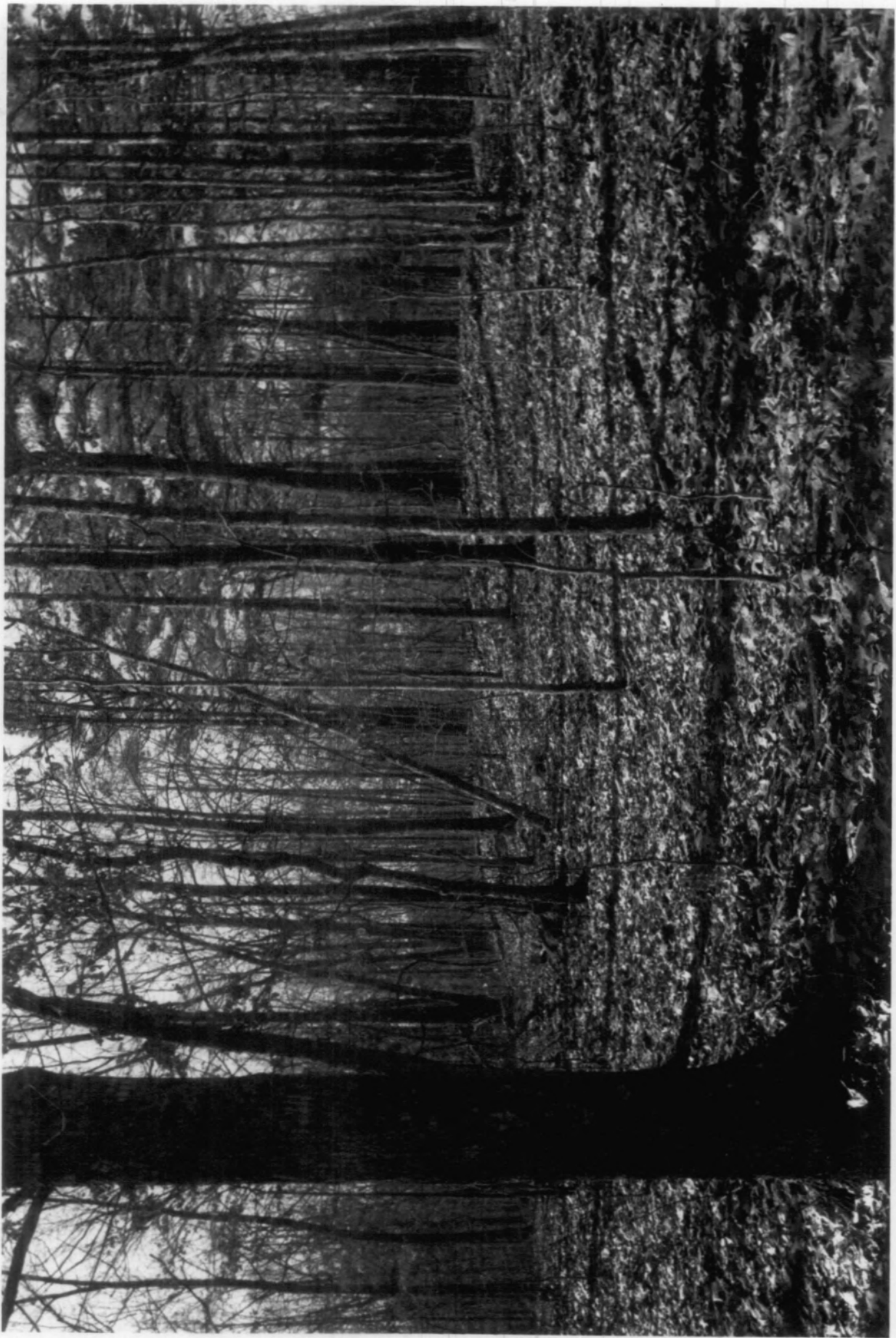










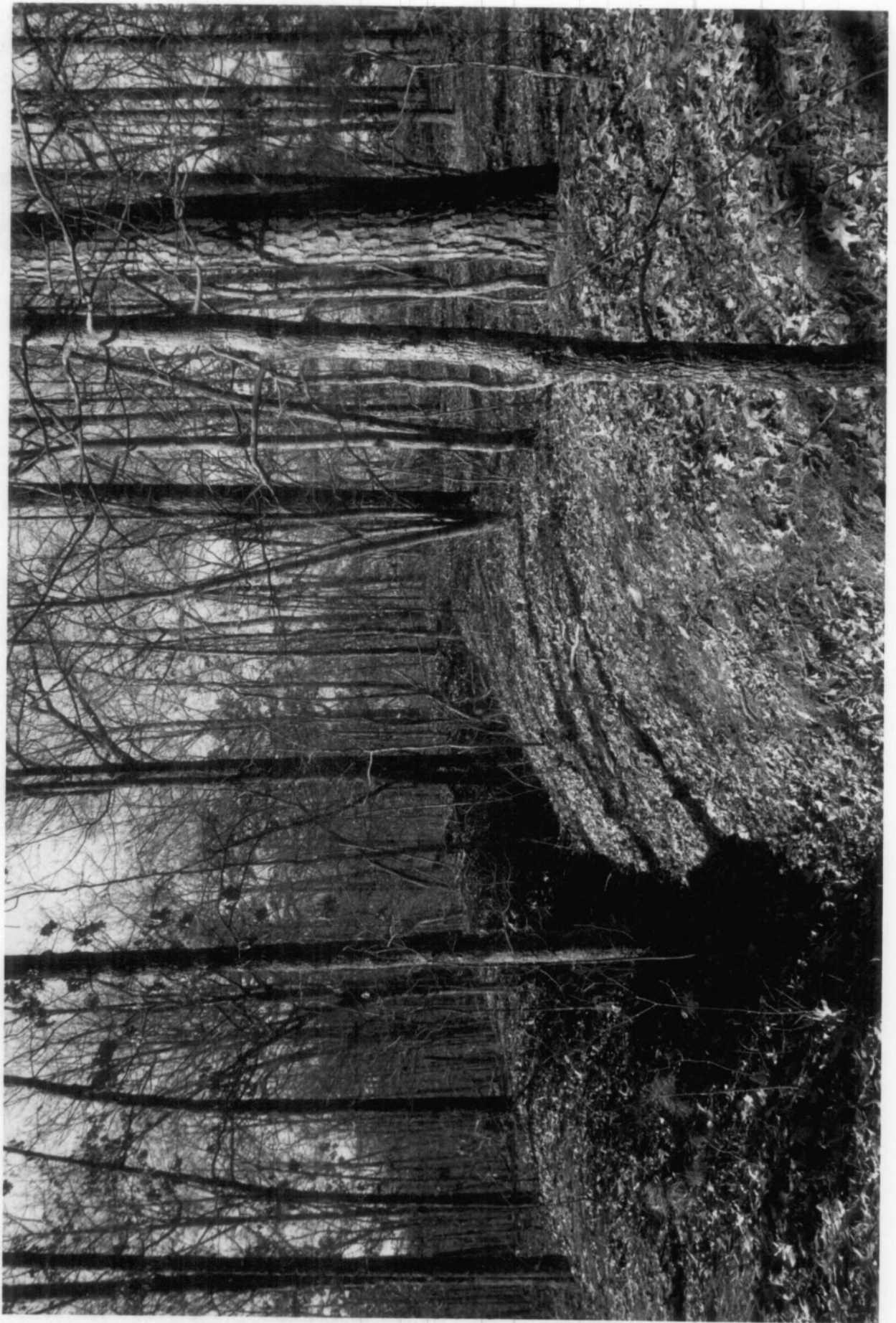








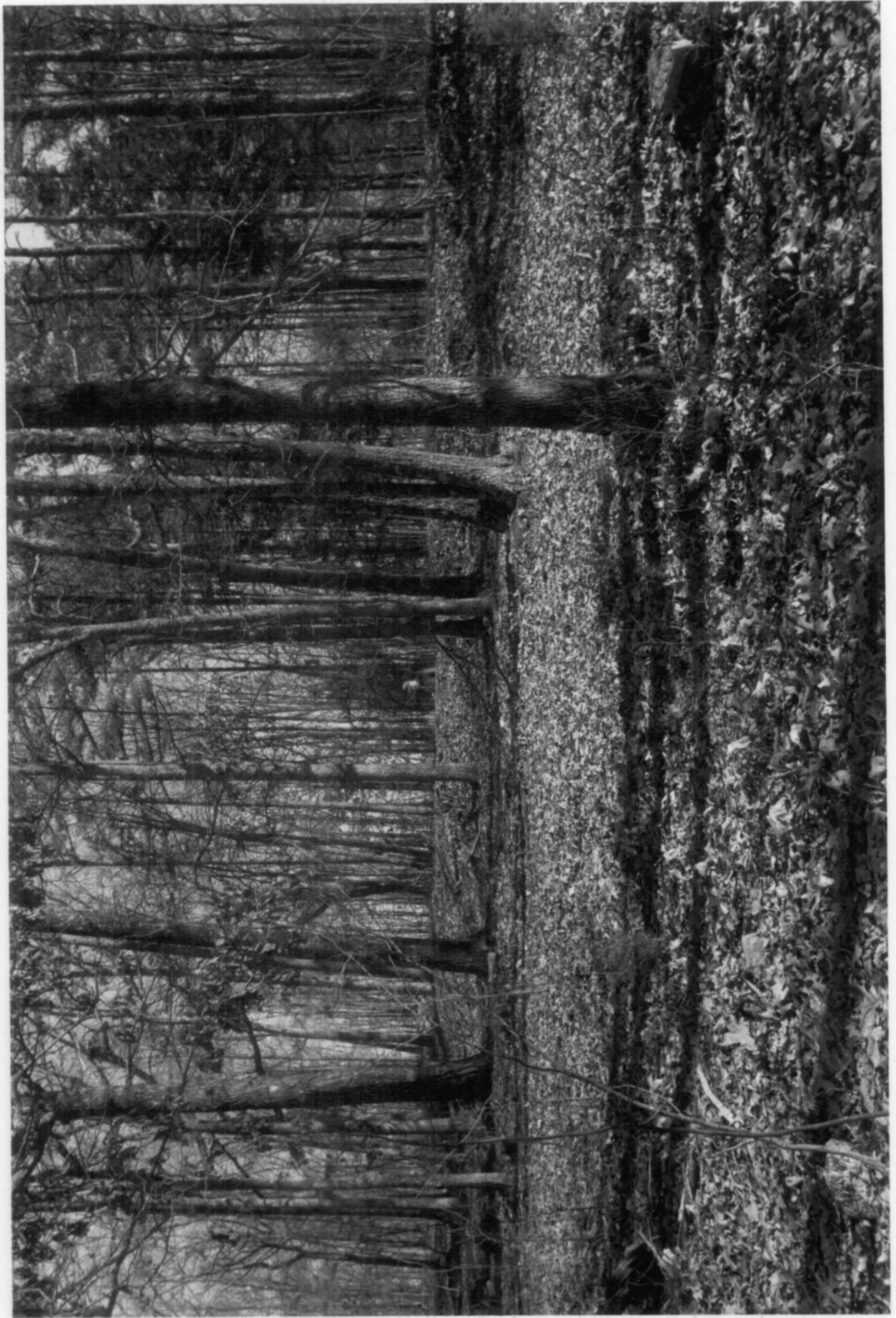




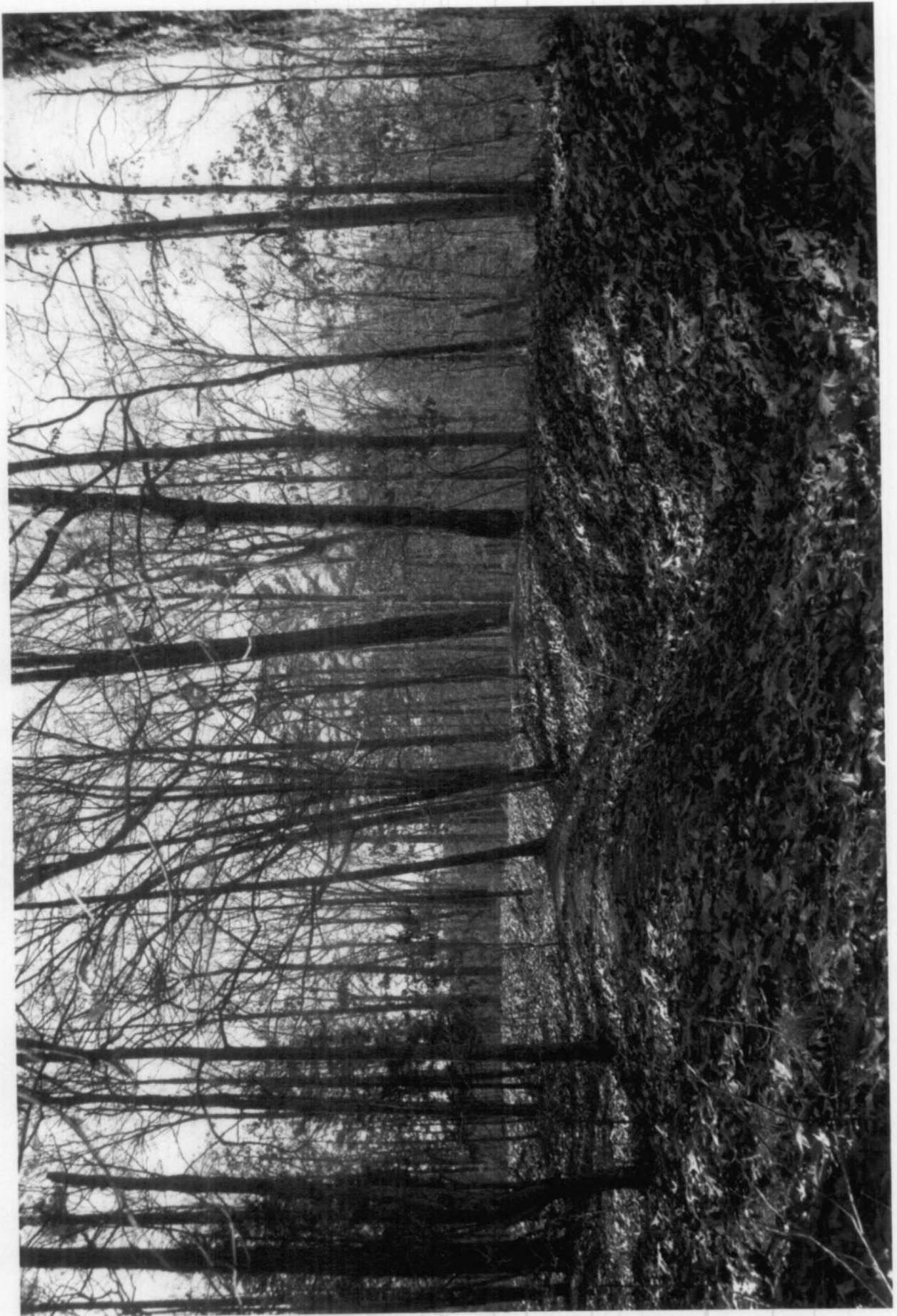




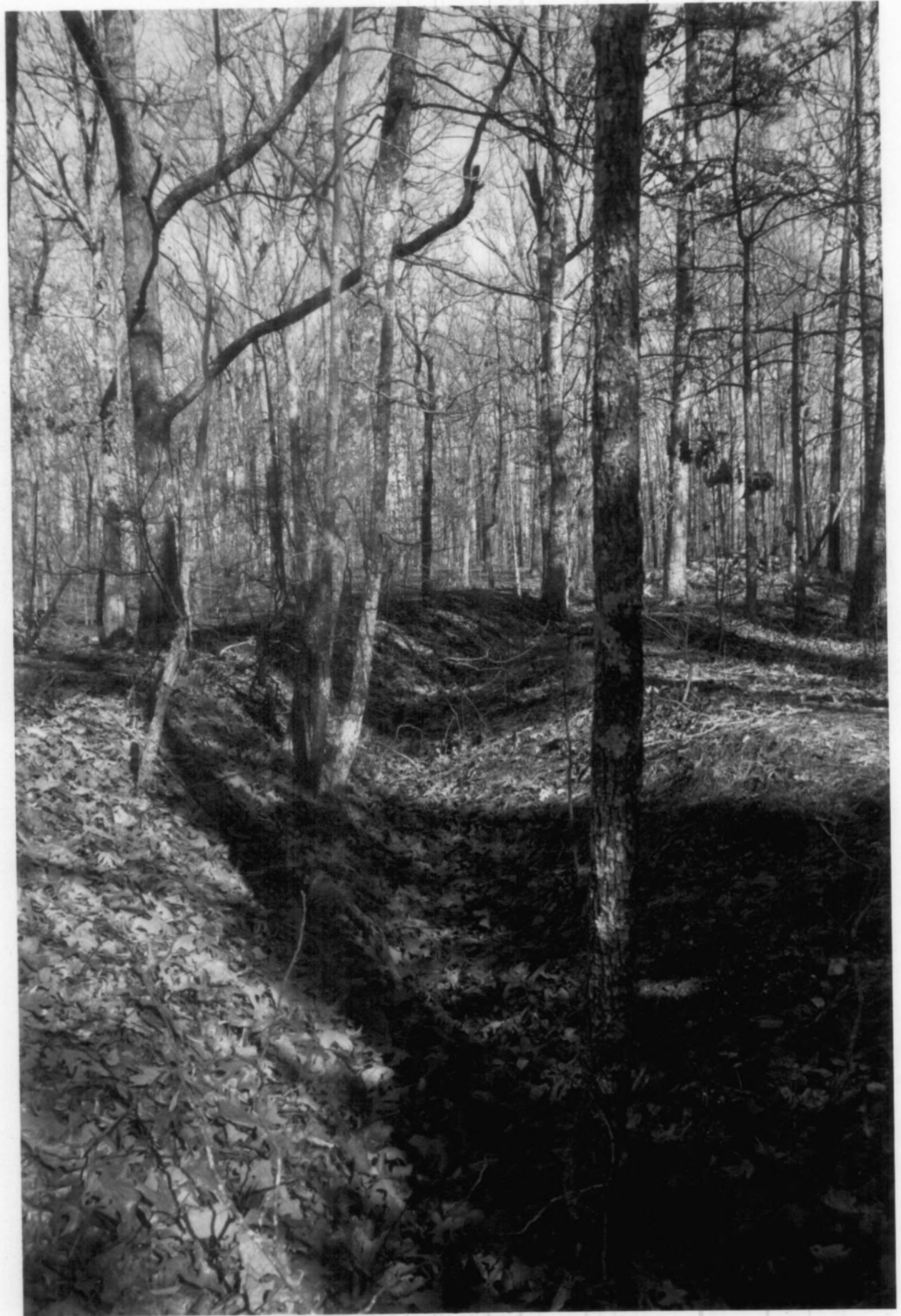


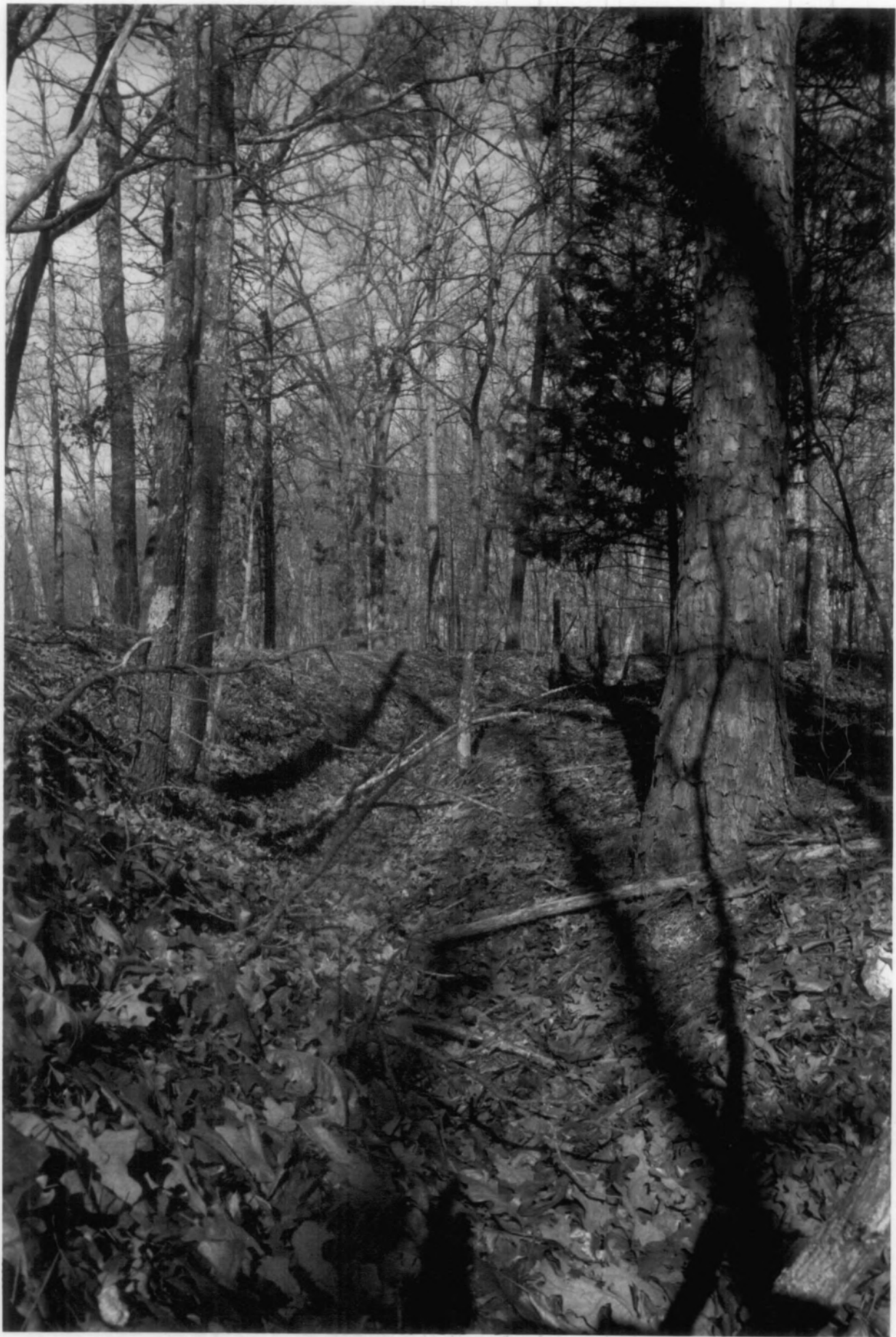
























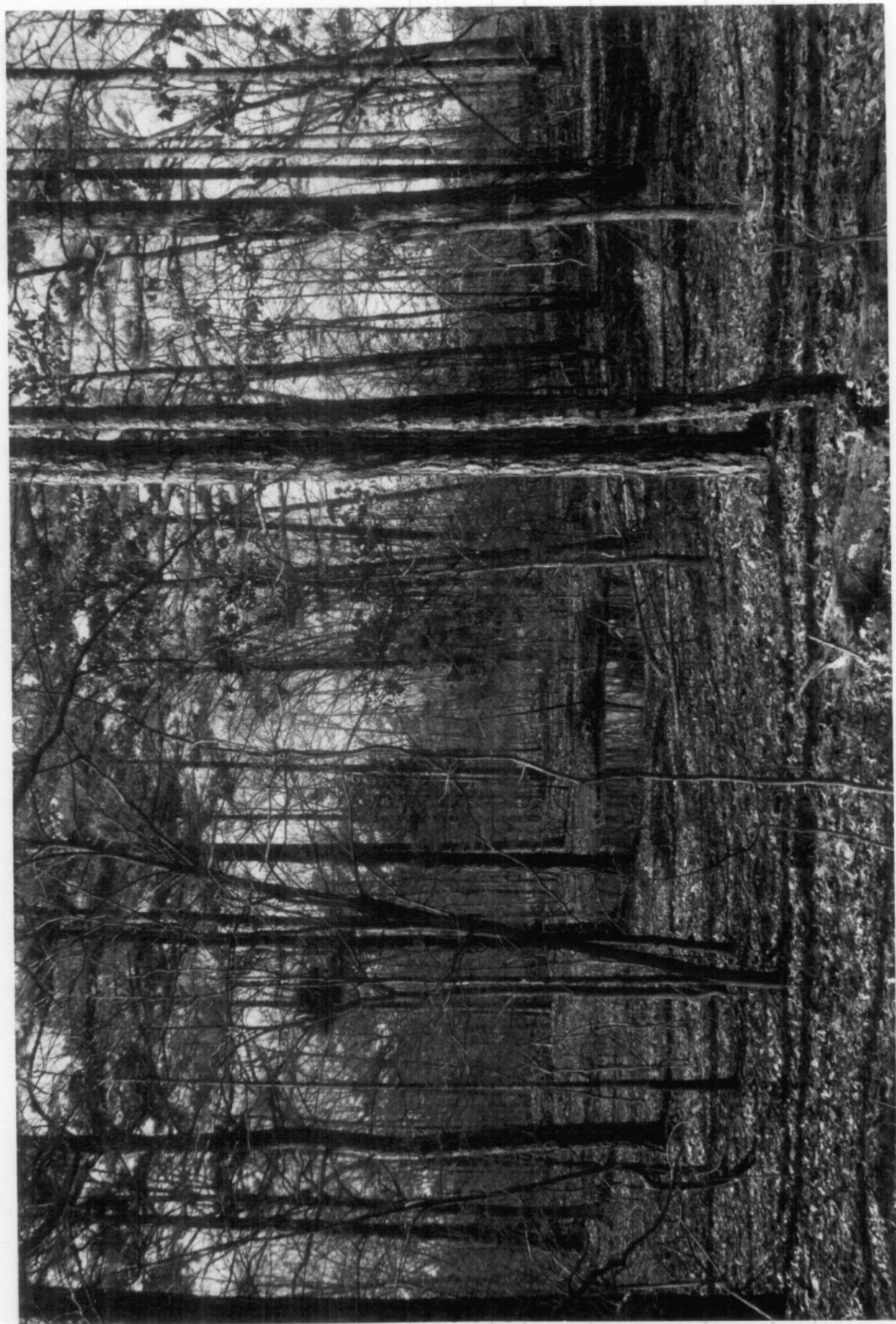




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EXTRA
PHOTOS

VIEW: SOUTH FROM NW CORNER

OF PARAPET

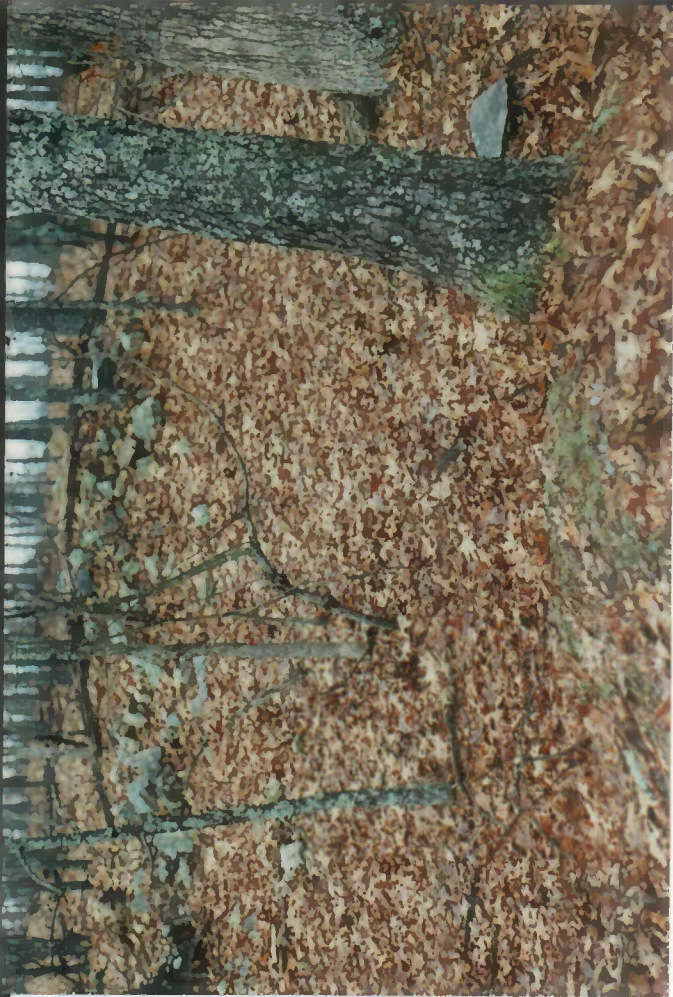


VIEW: NE FROM GLACIS

1911-1912



RUBBLE FILE



PARAPET



PARAPET FROM BASE OF

APEX



INTERIOR TRENCH



INTERIOR TRENCH



INTERIOR TRENCH



INTERIOR TRENCH



VIEW: SOUTH OF INTERIOR TRENCH
FROM NE CORNER OF PARAPET



VIEW: INTERIOR TRENCH

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VIEW: NW FROM RUBBLE PILE



VIEW: SE FROM PARAPET



VIEW: WEST FROM GLACIS



VIEW: SW FROM APEX OF REDUJET



POWDER MAGAZINE



ARTILLARY "PLATFORM"





