

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 W93°52'03" N36°40'46 Courthouse Lawn, E 8th & Main
 City/Village Cassville Township _____ County Barry

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 1/2 ft Width 4 ft 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 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

☐ "Town Square"

☐ Municipal Building

☒ Courthouse

☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park

☐ Post Office

☐ State Capitol

☐ College Campus

☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard

☐ School

Other: _____

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 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** (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

☒ Well maintained ☐ Would benefit from treatment ☐ In urgent need of treatment ☐ Unable to determine**Overall Description**

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

Supplemental Background Information

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

Inspector IdentificationDate of On-site Survey 10 Mar 2009Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp #68Address PO Box 381 City ArcadiaState MO Zip Code 63621 Telephone (314) 630-8407

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair
58 Forest Street
Wakefield, MA 01880
(617) 595-7721

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Secession Convention At Cassville

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[U.S. Shield]

[Picture: Gov. Hamilton Gamble]

[Picture: Gen. John C. Freemont]

Between 1855 and 1885, there stood on this square, a two-story brick courthouse that was known as Missouri's "second Confederate capitol." It was here that members of the state legislature gathered between Oct. 29 and Nov. 7, 1861 to complete a legislative agenda that they had begun the preceding week in Neosho. In Neosho, the General Assembly had passed an Ordinance dissolving Missouri's tie to the United States and another bill ratifying the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. At Cassville, the assembly set to work reorganizing the State Guard, selecting representatives to the Confederate Congress, and attending to other business.

In Union eyes, the members who assembled here, perhaps not enough to constitute a quorum, were part of a fugitive and illegal legislature. They had been driven from the capital at Jefferson City by Federal troops on June 15, 1861. Six weeks later a state convention met in the capital and declared the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, Secretary of state, and all members of the General Assembly vacant. Hamilton Gamble was appointed to fill the office of provisional governor of Union-held Missouri.

[Insert: Picture front page of Journal of the Senate. Extra Session of the Rebel Legislature... "A Proclamation of C.F. Jackson" "the Federal authorities have for months past, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, wages a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and ...desolating our land... War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government..." Claiborne Fox Jackson, Oct. 21, 1861]

The convention, without reference to any known constitutional precedent, then proceeded to establish a provisional government that would rule the state until elections could be held, which, as it turned out was not until November 1864.

Following their mid-June expulsion from the capital, the secessionist legislators who followed Gov. Claiborne Jackson to Neosho and Cassville were in a state of limbo. They were at war with the United States but not yet a part of the Confederacy. The approximately 10,000 state guard troops under Jackson and Maj. Gen. Sterling Price marched against the Yankees under the flag of the State of Missouri, not the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy.

[Insert: Picture Jefferson Davis]

Jackson knew that his only hope of driving the Federals from Missouri soil and regaining the capital lay with joining the Confederacy. While members of the State Convention met in Jefferson City to unseat Jackson and launch the provisional government, Jackson, himself, was in Richmond conferring with Confederate president, Jefferson Davis. Prior

to this meeting, Davis had been reluctant to aid Missouri until meeting with Jackson, he softened his position to the extent of promising money to pay the State Guard troops as soon as such funds could be appropriated by the Confederate Congress. Confederate troops from Arkansas and Louisiana also assisted the Missouri State Guard in gaining a significant victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on Aug. 10, 1861.

[Insert: Picture Barry County Courthouse, 1855-1885: Missouri's "second Confederate Capitol" State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia]

This triumph was followed the next month, by another morale boosting State Guard victory at Lexington (Sept. 18-20, 1861). But Jackson still lacked any kind of formal offensive-defensive treaty of alliance with the Confederacy. And he was still hoping for a Confederate invasion into Missouri to wrest the state from Union domination. With this in mind, Jackson issued a call from Lexington for the General Assembly to meet in special session at Neosho on Oct. 21. A few days later, the Confederate Congress passed an act that authorized President Davis to cooperate with Jackson by offering the use of Confederate troops. At the same time it recognized the Jackson government as legally constituted with authority to ratify the Confederate Constitution. Once this ratification was accomplished, Missouri would be admitted into the Confederacy on an equal footing with the 11 other seceded states.

This General Assembly in exile convened at Neosho on Oct. 21, 1861, and after waiting a week to secure a quorum, decided on Oct. 28 to proceed with business, quorum or not. On that day, the assembly passed the secession ordinance and ratified the Confederate Constitution. The next day, the members adjourned to meet at Cassville in two days.

The shift to Cassville was necessitated by the advance of Union Gen. John C. Fremont [sic] and a large Federal army on Springfield. To distance himself from Fremont's superior force, Gen. Sterling Price decided to move his forces to Cassville. Cassville had been the county seat of Barry County since 1845 and was located on the road from Springfield, Mo. to Fayetteville, Ark. The road was commonly referred to as the "Wire Road" following the stringing of a telegraph line along the route in 1860. During the Civil War, the Wire Road became a vitally important transportation route for both sides. The bloody battles at Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge were fought at points along the Wire Road, as were hundreds of smaller engagements.

In the six-year-old brick courthouse in Cassville, under the sheltering protection of Price's army, the "rebel legislature" again set to work. They passed an act reorganizing the State Guard and creating 10 military districts. Another act confirmed the eight brigadier generals that Jackson had previously appointed. A bill was passed appropriating \$10 million for the defense of the state; Jackson was authorized to raise this sum through the issuance of defense bonds. One controversial action taken by the legislature provided for the selection of representatives to the Confederate Congress...

[Inserts; Pictures of Confederate Shield, Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson and Gen. Sterling Price]

...The Assembly named two senators and seven representatives to serve until an election could be held and sent this slate to Jackson for his approval. Jackson signed this bill, although as a legalist, he knew that neither he nor the assembly had the right to appoint representatives. Under the state constitution, representatives were chosen by popular election, and senators were selected by the state house of representatives without the consent of the governor. As it was, no elections could be held in Missouri due war time conditions, and most of the nine appointees served in the Confederate Congress during its entire existence.

On Nov. 3, 1861 Jackson signed the Ordinance of Secession and the bill ratifying the Confederate Constitution and forwarded both to Richmond. The assembly adjourned on Nov. 7, after resolving to meet in New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862. By that time, however, New Madrid was under siege by the Federals. No other session of the "Confederate general Assembly" was ever held.

On Nov. 28, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed the act admitting Missouri into the Confederacy as the 12th Confederate state. This act, as it turned out, came too late to have any real effect on Union control of Missouri.

[Insert: Picture: Confederate \$3 bill issued shortly after Missouri's admission to the Confederacy]

Jackson's hopes for a Confederate invasion of Missouri faded at the Battle of Pea Ridge in northwestern Arkansas on March 7-8, 1862. This major Confederate defeat doomed the fledgling Confederate state government to exist in perpetual exile. Jackson would be dead of cancer before the year expired. His Lt. Governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, carried on the executive functions in various locations before finally establishing his capital-in-exile at Marshall, Texas, during the waning months of 1863.

Noted Civil War historian Shelby Foote, described the lot for some 40,000 Missourians who followed the Confederate banner across battlefields far from home in the long years following the defeat at Pea Ridge that had secured a ravaged and war-torn Missouri for the Union:

"...Guerrilla bands might rip and tear [Missouri],...raider columns of various strengths might cut swaths of destruction up and down [the state], but...[Missouri's] star in the Confederate flag, placed there like Kentucky's be a fleeing secessionist legislature, represented nothing more from now on than the exiles who bore arms beneath that banner."





Giov. Hamilton Gamble



Geo. John C. Freemont

Between 1855 and 1884, there stood on this square, a two-story brick courthouse that was known as Missouri's "second Confederate Capitol." It was here that members of the second Confederate legislature gathered between Oct. 29 and Nov. 7, 1861 to complete a legislative agenda that they had begun the preceding week in Neosho. In Neosho, the General Assembly had affirmed the dissolving Missouri's tie to the United States and the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. At the time, the assembly set to work reorganizing the state government. At Cape Girardeau, the assembly sent representatives to the Confederate Congress, and attendees

In Union eyes, the members who assembled here, perhaps not enough to constitute a quorum, were part of a fugitive and illegal legislature. They had been driven from the capital at Jefferson City by Federal troops on June 15, 1861. Six weeks later a state convention met in the capital and declared the members of the governor, Secretary of state, and other state officials to be traitors. The members of the convention then appointed a provisional governor, Francis Pickens, to fill the office of provisional governor of Union-held Missouri.

THE REBELL LEGACY
BY JAMES H. COLEMAN
ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. PRITCHARD AND C. F. JACKSON

The convention, without reference to any known constitutional precedent, then proceeded to establish a plan by which the government that would elect the state government at the next elections could be held, which, as it turned out, was not until November 1864.

The Federal authorities here for months past, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES H. COLEMAN

Following their mid-June expulsion from the capital, the secessionist legislators who

Missouri State Archives

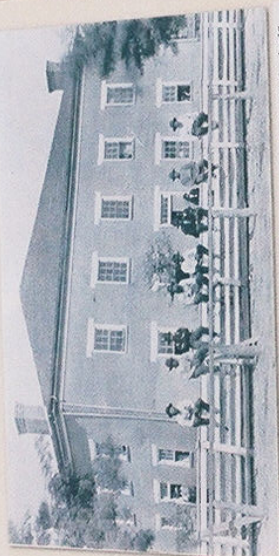
followed Gov. Claiborne Jackson to Neosho and Cassville were in a state of limbo. They were at war with the United States but not yet a part of the Confederacy. The approximately 10,000 state guard troops under Jackson and Maj. Gen. Sterling Price marched against the Yankees under the flag of the State of Missouri, not the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy.

Jackson knew that his only hope of driving the Federals from Missouri soil and regaining the capital lay with joining the Confederacy. While members of the State Convention met in Jefferson City to unseat Jackson and launch the provisional government, Jackson, himself, was in Richmond conferring with Confederate president, Jefferson Davis. Prior to this meeting, Davis had been reluctant to aid Missouri until the state had formally seceded from the Union. After meeting with Jackson, he softened his position to the extent of promising money to pay the State Guard troops as soon as such funds could be appropriated by the Confederate Congress. Confederate troops from Arkansas and Louisiana also assisted the Missouri State Guard in gaining the Battle of Wilson's Creek on Aug. 10, 1861.



1-11-1944 David

**A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI**
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Garry County Courthouse, 1855-1884: Missouri's "second Confederate Capitol"

This triumph was followed the next month by another morale boosting State Guard victory at Lexington (Sept. 18-20, 1860). But Jackson still lacked any kind of formal offensive-defensive treaty of alliance with the Confederacy. And he was still hoping for a Confederate invasion into Missouri to wrest the state from Union domination. With this in mind, Jackson issued a call for the General Assembly to meet in special session at Neosho on Oct. 21. A few days later, the Confederate Congress passed an act that authorized President Davis to cooperate with Jackson by offering the use of Confederate troops. At the same time it recognized the Jackson government as legally constituted with authority to ratify the Confederate Constitution. Once this ratification was accomplished, Missouri would be admitted into the Confederate States. *—Robert Secord, States*

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Gen. Sterling Price

provided for the selection of representatives to the Confederate Congress. The thirty named two senators could be held and sent side to Jackson for his approval. Jackson signed this bill, although the senators would not be held until the rights were chosen by popular election, and senators would be representatives without the right to vote. The bill was signed by the governor. As it was, no elections could be held in the war time conditions, and most of the nine appointments signed in the Confederate Congress during its entire existence.

On Nov. 28, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed the act admitting Missouri into the Confederacy as the 12th Confederate state. This act, as it turned out, came too late to have any real effect on Union control of Missouri.



...will leave shortly after Missouri's admission to the Confederacy

Jackson's hopes for a Confederate invasion of Missouri faded at the Battle of Pea Ridge in northwestern Arkansas on March 7-8, 1862. This major Confederate defeat doomed the fledgling Confederate state government to the same fate as the rest of the South. Jackson would be dead or in exile before the conference in Lexington. His Lt. Governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, carried on his executive functions in various locales before finally establishing his capital-in-exile at Marshall, Texas, during the waning months of 1865.

Noted Civil War historian, Shelby Foote, described the lot for some 40,000 Missourians who followed the Confederate banner across battlefields far from home in the long years following the defeat at Pea Ridge that held:

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