

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 X 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.)
X Other: Missouri Dept of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Civil War Monuments Program

Original Dedication Date 2006 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 Block E. Spring near Washington St. W94°22'03" N36°52'10"
City/Village Neosho Township County Newton

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East X West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name Dept of Natural Resources 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 X Metal Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Metal, Plexiglass, Polymers

Material of the Sculpture = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) not applicable _____
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Laminated Plastic & Plexiglass

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = not applicable _____

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 feet Width 4 feet Depth 2 1/2 feet 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 not applicable _____

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 for text

TITLE: SECESSION CONVENTION AT NEOSHO

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <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? <small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	_____	_____

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) .

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.

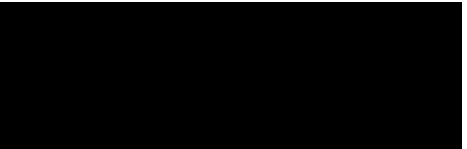
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 12/18/2006

Your Name Walter E. Busch, US Grant Camp #68 Commander

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillinton. PDC



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 Neosho

[Insert: Pictures of US Flag and Gamble]

Directly in front of this marker, at the corner of Washington and Spring Streets, there stood in 1861 a two-story frame building that served as a Masonic Hall. In this building, known as Missouri's "first Confederate Capitol," there occurred a special session of the Twenty-first General Assembly, lasting from October 21 through October 28, 1861. At this extraordinary session an Ordinance of Secession was passed that, upon recognition by the Confederate government on November 28, 1861, made Missouri the twelfth Confederate state. At the same time, Missouri also had in place a provisional government that was loyal to the Union and was backed by federal military might. This government was created on July 23-31, 1861, by a state convention that met and declared all of the executive offices of the state and seats of the General Assembly vacant. This convention then proceeded to put in place a provisional government to carry on the functions of state. Hamilton Gamble was selected to act as a provisional governor. Although the Unionist provisional government was originally intended to serve only until an election could be held to fill the vacated offices, this election, as it turned out, was postponed until November, 1864, due to wartime conditions in Missouri.

Those senators and representatives who were able to evade federal capture and make their way to Neosho by October 21 heard a proclamation by Governor Claiborne Jackson that accused federal authorities of waging a ruthless war on the people of the state that in turn justified the people abandoning peaceful means in order to secure their constitutional rights.

[Insert: "War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that government." Claiborne Fox Jackson, October 21, 1861.]

In a few days, those members of the General Assembly who reached Neosho took the preliminary steps toward secession, steps Governor Jackson had been hoping the assembly would take since his inauguration as governor in early 1861.

Unfortunately for the Southern cause, this gesture came too late to dislodge Missouri's position in the Union. At nearly every step on the bumpy road to

[Insert Photo: Camp Jackson "Massacre", May 10, 1861- NY Illustrated News May 25, 1861, Mo. Hist. Soc.]

[Insert Photo: Masonic Hall at Neosho, MO, Site of Secession Convention, October 21-28, 1861 - State Historical Society, Columbia]

secession. Jackson and his fellow disunionists found themselves outmaneuvered by an aggressive Union faction centered in St. Louis.

From the very beginning of his term as governor, Jackson felt that a breakup of the Union was inevitable. In his inaugural address on January 3, 1861, Jackson stated that Missouri, as a slave state, should stand by her sister states of the South. At that time he also called for a state convention to determine Missouri's relation to the Union. In issuing this call he badly misjudged the strength of disunionist sentiment in the border state. When the state convention met in the spring, it not only reaffirmed Missouri's ties to the Union, it also took a firm stand against coercing the Southern states that had already seceded to rejoin the Union.

In the wake of the "submission convention," Jackson experienced yet another disappointment in his efforts to lead Missouri down the path to secession

[Insert: A State Divided: CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI - Missouri Department of Natural Resources]

when the General Assembly refused to pass a military bill to organize and equip a state guard. Jackson required a strong military force to back any steps taken to carry Missouri into the Confederacy. He also needed to secure the munitions necessary to equip an army. To this end he conspired with supporters to seize the St. Louis arsenal and its vast stores of arms and munitions but was frustrated in this effort by alert Unionists. When Jackson angrily and defiantly refused to answer Lincoln's call for troops following the bombardment of Ft. Sumter [sic], St. Louis Unionists filled the void by

raising a force of 10,000 well-armed Home Guards, many of them German-Americans with previous military experience in their former homelands.

On May 10, 1861, St. Louis Unionist troops surrounded and captured the First Brigade of the state militia at Camp Jackson in St. Louis, thereby depriving Jackson of his best-trained military force. This action shocked much of the state and helped to bring to a climax the confrontation between the pro-Southern and Unionist elements of the state. In mid-May the General Assembly at last driven to action by the Camp Jackson "massacre," passed Jackson's Military Bill authorizing the formation of a state guard to resist federal aggression. A brief uneasy truce followed that ended abruptly on June 11, in an encounter at the Planters House hotel in St. Louis. Here Jackson met with his federal adversaries, Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and attempted to forestall a direct confrontation with the Unionists long enough to finish organizing and equipping the State Guard. Suspecting

[Insert Pictures: Jackson and Confederate Flag]

Jackson's motives, Lyon would have none of this and announced to the governor that a state of war now existed between the federal and state governments. Three days later Lyon moved on Jefferson City and drove Jackson and his supporters from the capital city.

Following a skirmish at Boonville, Jackson headed for the southwest section of the state where he made contact with Arkansas Confederates. On the way, his 6,000 State Guard troops, on July 5, scattered a smaller federal force at the Battle of Carthage. One month later, on August 10, assisted by the Arkansas State Guardsmen and Confederates, the Missouri State Guard defeated the federal army at the Battle of Wilson's Creek; Lyon fell mortally wounded in the battle. The State Guard then marched north and won the Battle of Lexington on September 18-20, before being compelled by a large federal army to retreat back to southwest Missouri.

[Insert Photo: Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Webster's Photographic Galley - Mo. Hist. Soc.]

While at Lexington, Jackson issued a call for the General Assembly to convene in a special session at Neosho on October 21. During the first week of the Assembly little business was actually conducted. Those members present found it necessary to await the arrival of more senators and representatives in order to secure a quorum. No official roster of the members present was recorded, nor did the Senate Journal list roll calls of the votes cast. This is probably because no quorum existed, although the point is moot on two grounds; first, the entire membership of the General Assembly had been deposed by the state convention and, second, the Confederacy recognized the actions of the Neosho/Cassville assembly as legal. In any event, the General Assembly went into session on October 28 and passed an ordinance of secession and an act ratifying the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. On October 29, the Assembly adjourned to meet on October 31 at the courthouse in Cassville. It was there that most of the business of the session was transacted. It was in Cassville, on November 3, that Governor Jackson affixed his signature to the acts drawn up in Neosho. A more detailed discussion of the accomplishments at Cassville are discussed on a marker in this series that is located on the courthouse square in Cassville.

Historian William R. Geise summed up the unique situation that prevailed in Missouri government during the Civil War period:

"From July 1861, until the end of the Civil War, there were two governments of Missouri. One, sitting in the regular state capitol at Jefferson City, was created under the stress of wartime necessity by a state convention, exercising vague and extraordinary powers. The other, composed of a number of the last regularly elected members of the old state government, became a fugitive government, dispossessed of both capital and state, moving from place to place."



SECESSION CONVENTION AT NEUDSHO



The secession convention at Neudsho was held in the building which now stands on the site of the present Neudsho. It was held in the building which now stands on the site of the present Neudsho. It was held in the building which now stands on the site of the present Neudsho. It was held in the building which now stands on the site of the present Neudsho.



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"War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that government."

—Governor Jackson, October 21, 1861

In a few days three sessions of the General Assembly were held in Neudsho to ask the secessionists to sign a declaration of independence. Jackson had been making this proposal several weeks before the secession of the state in 1861.

Controversy for the secession cause, the general assembly held in Neudsho, Missouri, in the town of Neudsho, Missouri, in the town of Neudsho, Missouri.

A State Divided: CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI Missouri Department of Natural Resources



When the General Assembly refused to pass a resolution to secede and to equip a state guard, Jackson signed a decree calling for a state guard to be raised in the state. This was done in the town of Neudsho, Missouri, in the town of Neudsho, Missouri. This was done in the town of Neudsho, Missouri, in the town of Neudsho, Missouri.

On May 10, 1861, a Union force of 100 men surrounded and captured the town of Neudsho. The town of Neudsho was captured by a Union force of 100 men. The town of Neudsho was captured by a Union force of 100 men. The town of Neudsho was captured by a Union force of 100 men.

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Historian William B. Ewing recorded in his memoirs the general opinion in Missouri regarding the Civil War period.

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SECESSION CONVENTION AT NEOSHO



The secession convention at Neosho, Missouri, was held in the building now known as the Old Neosho Hotel. It was the first time that a state convention was held in Missouri since the 1820s. The convention was held from October 21 to October 29, 1861. It was attended by delegates from all over the state. The convention was held in the building now known as the Old Neosho Hotel. It was the first time that a state convention was held in Missouri since the 1820s. The convention was held from October 21 to October 29, 1861. It was attended by delegates from all over the state.



The Old Neosho Hotel, where the secession convention was held in 1861.

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Portrait of a man in military uniform, likely a participant in the convention.

"Was now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal government, and it state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that government."

—Jefferson Davis, October 21, 1861

In a 1861 diary, about members of the secession convention, who traveled Neosho took the necessary steps toward secession. They were the first to do so, hoping the assembly would lead other Southern states to secede as well. 1861

Historians say the Neosho convention was the first time that a state convention was held in Missouri since the 1820s. It was held from October 21 to October 29, 1861.



Illustration of a battle scene, likely related to the Civil War.

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In the wake of the secession convention, the state government was divided. The convention was held from October 21 to October 29, 1861.

A State Divided CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI Missouri Department of Natural Resources

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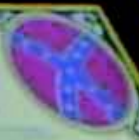
On May 10, 1861, the Union-Federal troops entered and captured the First Capital of the state in the town of Lexington, Missouri. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, was in the city at the time and he had to flee. The convention was held from October 21 to October 29, 1861.

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SECESSION CONVENTION AT NEARBY



The secession convention at nearby was held in the year 1861. It was a significant event in the history of the state, as it led to the declaration of independence from the United States. The convention was held in a large hall, and it was attended by many prominent citizens of the state. The delegates at the convention debated the issue of secession for several days, and eventually, they voted to secede from the Union. This decision led to the outbreak of the Civil War, which would have a profound impact on the state and the nation as a whole.



The secession convention at nearby was a pivotal moment in the state's history. It was a time when the people of the state made a choice that would shape the future of the nation. The convention was held in a grand building, and it was a testament to the courage and conviction of the delegates who gathered there. Their decision to secede from the Union was a bold and controversial one, but it was one that reflected the deep-seated beliefs of many people in the state at that time. The events that followed would be a period of great hardship and sacrifice, but they would also be a time of great heroism and bravery.

War was waged between the State of Missouri and the Federal government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that government.

A State Devoted CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

Missouri Department of Historic Sites



The Civil War in Missouri was a complex and often overlooked part of the larger conflict. It was a state that was divided, with people on both sides of the issue. The war in Missouri was characterized by a series of battles and skirmishes, as well as a period of occupation by Union forces. The state was a battleground for the forces of the Union and the Confederacy, and it was a place where the war was fought in a very real and tangible way. The events of the war in Missouri were a testament to the courage and sacrifice of the people who lived through it, and they were a defining moment in the state's history.

From 1861 to 1865, the state of Missouri was divided into two governments. The Union government was based in Jefferson City, and the Confederate government was based in St. Louis. The state was a place of great conflict and division, and it was a place where the war was fought in a very real and tangible way. The events of the war in Missouri were a testament to the courage and sacrifice of the people who lived through it, and they were a defining moment in the state's history.