

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: Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 2004 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 High & Washington Sts. W92°10'25" N38°34'41"
 City/Village Jefferson City Township _____ County Cole

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 Department 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)...

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.) Metal and Lexan or Plexiglass

Material of the Sculpture = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) n/a
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = plastic

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = n/a

Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height 3 1/2 ft Width 4 in Depth 2 1/2 ft or Diameter _____

Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found n/a

The "Dedication Text" is formed: cut into material raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.
 see attached due to length

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: <u>State Capital</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes X No ___ Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.
___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed X 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?
X 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) .
The printed wording on this type of monument starts showing age after about 5 years. Recommend reinspection in 2008 and then every year thereafter.

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 01 October 2005
Your Name Walter E. Busch

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PDC

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

The State Capital During the Civil War

As Missouri's seat of government during the Civil War, Jefferson City witnessed many exciting and dramatic scenes. During the early months of the war the opposing forces of secession and unionism engaged in a tense contest for dominance that culminated in the hasty evacuation of the elected pro-southern government and its replacement by a military backed provisional Unionist government. Once the federals gained the upper hand, defense of the strategically important city became a vital priority as the provisional government struggled to maintain a semblance of control in a deeply divided and war-torn state.

As the Civil War moved into its later stages, the capitol was menaced with the threat of invasion by Confederate raiders--Joseph Shelby in late 1863 and Sterling Price a year later.

As a true border state Missouri was a place of divided loyalties in the years leading up to the Civil War. Demographic and cultural ties linked Missouri to the South; economic connections and changes in population trends during the 1850s revealed that Missouri also had many links to the Northern states as well. The condition of political affairs during this same period was a faithful reflection of the ambivalence felt by most Missourians as they attempted to sort out their loyalties in an atmosphere of impending conflict while on either extreme, hardening factions mobilized for an inevitable confrontation.

At the outset of the Civil War the government in Jefferson City was headed by Governor Claiborne Jackson, who was avowedly pro-Southern in outlook. The General Assembly, after the 1860 elections, consisted in majority of men who were considered conditional unionists, (pro-Union, but against coercing seceding states to remain in the Union) while on one end of the spectrum were a large number of pro-southerners and on the other a small minority of unconditional Unionists. The most pressing question facing the state government was how to deal with the secession issue. The matter was referred to a specially elected state convention that met, first in Jefferson City, then St. Louis, from February 28 to March 22. The convention came to the conclusion that it was in Missouri's best interest to remain in the Union. The convention also took the stand that the states desiring to secede in order to establish an independent southern Confederacy should in no way be prevented from doing so by the federal government. Events quickly proved that such a neutral position was impossible to maintain.

Until late Spring, the legislature resisted Governor Jackson's call to reorganize the antiquated state militia into a more powerful state guard with enough military muscle to enforce an exodus from the Union, should a final break come with federal authorities. On May 10th, an incident occurred that dramatically transformed the posture of the legislature. On that day federal forces in St. Louis, suspecting a secessionist plot, captured a brigade of the state militia then encamped at Camp Jackson. A riot ensued that left 28 civilians dead at the hands of the federals. The legislature was then in special session, and still wrangling over Jackson's military bill. The news of the capture of Camp Jackson instantly resolved the impasse and the military bill was passed in less than 15 minutes. The governor then sent the legislature a message (in

reality a false alarm) that a federal army was advancing on the capital. In an extraordinary all-night session the legislature gave Governor Jackson emergency powers to put the state on a war footing to resist any would be invaders. Sterling Price, Mexican war hero and popular ex-governor, was appointed Major General in command of the new State Guard.

After an uneasy month-long truce a break came between Jackson's secession leaning faction and St. Louis unionists led by General Nathaniel Lyon and U.S. Congressman Frank Blair, Jr. Lyon declared war on Jackson's government on June 11 at the conclusion of a stormy meeting, held at the Planter's House in St. Louis, between Jackson and Price and Lyon and Blair.

Jefferson City at that time had a large German-American population that was strongly pro-Union. Given this situation, Jackson decided to temporarily remove the government to Boonville. Boxing up official papers and the state seal, Jackson, along with those members of the state government who decided to cast their lot with the south, evacuated the capitol on June 13. Two days later, four steam boats pulled up to Jefferson City's wharf and unloaded Lyon, Blair, and 2000 troops who immediately placed the city under military occupation. While Lyon continued towards Boonville in hot pursuit of Jackson, a detachment of three companies was left behind under command of Colonel Henry Boernstein to begin the federal occupation of the capital city that was to last for the duration of the Civil War.

Following Price's army, the remnant of Jackson's government, that fled Jefferson City, assembled in southwest Missouri, first at Neosho, then Cassville, where a group of legislators passed an Ordinance of Secession and voted to ally Missouri with the South as the 12th Confederate state. This was always to be a government in exile, headed by Jackson until his death in late 1862, and then by Lt. Gov. Thomas Reynolds. The seat of this government shifted from one place to another during the war and was finally located in Marshall, Texas late in 1863.

With the elected government disestablished by military force, a new Unionist government was needed to conduct the affairs of state, but no legal precedent existed for creating a new government. The situation was remedied by reconvening the State Convention that had adjourned the preceding March after deciding that Missouri should remain in the Union. On July 30, the members of the state convention declared the offices of the executive branch and general assembly to be vacated. The next day, the executive offices of the new provisional government were filled, and Hamilton R. Gamble was selected to carry out the duties of provisional governor. The convention intended that elections for the vacated seats of the General Assembly, and for the executive offices, be held by August of 1862. But the ever growing problem with guerrilla warfare and increasing disaffection of large segments of the public with federal military policies made the outcome of any election uncertain and the election for the executive offices was put off until November, 1864, near the war's end. Hamilton Gamble died on January 31, 1864 and Lt. Governor, Willard P. Hall served until succeeded by Governor Thomas P. Fletcher on January 2, 1865.

An election governed by strict test oath requirements to establish loyalty to the Union cause was held in November, 1862 to fill the vacant seats of the General Assembly. The twenty-second General Assembly met in two sessions--December 29, 1862 - March 23, 1863 and from November 10, 1863 - February 16, 1864. The state convention met a total of five times during the war, convening for the last time on June 15, 1863. Both the convention and the general assembly grappled with the two most pressing political issues of the war years--the question of how and when to emancipate Missouri's slaves, and legislation regarding the imposition of loyalty oaths to determine who could vote, hold office and practice certain professions. In the early years, conservative slave holding men dominated the political process, but as the war progressed Radicals played an ever more dominant role and were swept into control of the state government in the November, 1864 elections. They wrote the "Drake" Constitution of 1865, which provided for immediate emancipation of the slaves, and created a harsh "Iron-Clad Oath" that excluded former Confederates and sympathizers to their cause from several professions and the franchise--a situation that lasted for the next five years until the oath provision was repealed by a popular vote in 1870.

The Union army, Missouri Home Guard and Enrolled Militia units that defended the state capital during the four years of the Civil War never yielded the capital city back to the expelled former officials, and their armies, who had hastily departed Jefferson City in mid-June, 1861 to cast their lots with the Confederacy. This is not to say, however, that there were not many anxious moments throughout the war for the defenders of the state capital. The need to strongly fortify Jefferson City was pressed home with urgency when General Lyon met both defeat and death at Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861. In late September, Sterling Price, at the head of the State Guard, invaded the Missouri heartland and forced the surrender of the Union garrison at Lexington. Price was motivated by an intense desire to reclaim Missouri for the South and his presence in the Missouri River valley was always a matter of grave concern for the federals charged with keeping Missouri in the Union column. Future commander-in-chief of the Union Army, Ulysses S. Grant, spent a week in Jefferson City before being reassigned to Cape Girardeau in late August of 1861. He immediately saw that the city could not be fortified, as he was ordered to do, until the green troops assigned to him had some semblance of training, but he hardly had the time to see to this need. It was General John Charles Fremont, arriving in Jefferson City in late September at the head of a 15,000-man army, who inaugurated the first major round of fortification building in the capital city. Price was still at Lexington six days after his great victory in the "Battle of the hemp Bales," and still causing anxiety for federal commanders who feared that he might turn on the capital. To counter this, Fremont established Camp Lillie and soon had his men busily at work erecting around the city a ring of fortifications protected by thousands of troops and five artillery batteries. The state house was completely ringed by emplacements of cannon. Price wisely turned south on September 30, electing to postpone his confrontation with the defenses of Jefferson City to another day.

The next threat to the capital city came in the fall of 1863. Needing a diversion, General Price sent his best cavalry leader, Joseph O. Shelby, out of Arkansas on a daring raid into Missouri. Shelby had stated that one of his aims was to fly the Stars and Bars from the capitol dome. His raiders got as close as Tipton, thirty-five miles away, while alarmed soldiers frantically refurbished the defenses around Jefferson City and awaited attack by the legendary Confederate cavalryman. Upon receiving word of this activity, Shelby bypassed the capitol and headed instead for Boonville and a much friendlier reception.

The greatest military peril that Jefferson City was exposed to during the Civil War came in the fall of 1864 as a result of the famous raid of Sterling Price. In late September, Price crossed from Arkansas into Missouri at the head of an invasion force of 12,000 soldiers. His principal mission was to capture St. Louis, but historians have suggested that Price also had a political objective of capturing enough territory to hold elections and install a Confederate governor and legislature.

Price's raiders suffered their first setback at Pilot Knob on September 27 where they left a thousand or more men dead or wounded on the field surrounding Fort Davidson and its small band of determined federal defenders. Following the Pilot Knob disaster, Price concluded that St. Louis was too heavily defended. He then turned his army in the direction of Jefferson City. While Price advanced slowly towards the capital city from the east, Union defenders were hurriedly converging on Jefferson City from all directions: Generals Sanborn from Springfield, McNeil from Rolla, Fisk from St. Joseph, Brown from Warrensburg. Seven thousand troops had gathered in the city and another 7,000 were on the way including those of Alfred Pleasonton, who was to assume overall command of the federal pursuit of Price.

In the meantime, a hundreds of soldiers and civilians were busily at work repairing old fortifications and erecting new ones. As Price's troops neared the city a reception had prepared for them consisting five stout earthen forts connected by rifle pits that had been ringed around the city so as to discourage attack from any direction.

On October 6, Federal outposts at crossings on the Osage River were forced back by advance elements of Price's army under Shelby. The next day, after a brisk skirmish, General Shanks pushed his forces across the Moreau River to a point only five miles from the city. By midday the Confederates had gained the heights on the south and east outskirts of the city and could clearly see the stars and stripes waving above the capitol dome.

The impending battle never materialized. Price could see that his enemy was strongly defended and that an assault on the breastworks protecting the capital would most likely prove more costly in human life than had Pilot Knob. He, therefore, abandoned his second objective of seizing the capital and ordered his troops to take up a westward march the next day. With the departure of Price's raiders on October 8, in the direction of the fateful battlefields of Westport, all military threat to Jefferson City ended, and the state capital enjoyed relative peace during the waning months of the Civil War.





The STATE CAPITAL DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The Missouri State Capitol building in Jefferson City was a significant landmark during the Civil War. It was the seat of the Missouri government and a symbol of the state's loyalty to the Union. The building was surrounded by a high wall and was a major target for Confederate forces. In 1862, the Confederates captured the city and the Capitol building. They used the building as a headquarters and a place to store supplies. The building was damaged during the war and was not fully restored until after the war.



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

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