

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 = Modern Polymers

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 4 feet Width 3 feet Depth 3 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

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 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>Residence near</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | <u>prison</u> |
| <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 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) .

Recheck every 2 years. Printing probably subject to aging over time.

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 07 August 2005

Your Name Walter E. Busch



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

BATTLE OF BOONVILLE

On June 17, 1861, the Battle of Boonville took place at this and other locations along this road. By most standards of warfare the Battle of Boonville was more truly a skirmish or demonstration than a full blown battle. But small conflicts can sometimes have large consequences, and such was the case with the outcome of the Battle of Boonville. The battle was not only one of the first flash points of conflict in the rapidly escalating Civil War, but it also helped to decide in favor of the Union the then uncertain question of Missouri's ultimate loyalty. Ex-Confederate, Thomas L. Snead, summarized the consequences of the Battle of Boonville in 1888: *"Insignificant as was this engagement in a military aspect, it was in fact a stunning blow to the Southern Rights' people of the State, and one which did incalculable and unending injury to the Confederates."*

Months of mounting tension between Unionist and Secessionist factions preceded the outbreak of hostilities at Boonville. A pro-Confederate faction led by Governor Claiborne Jackson was attempting to organize a military force, the State Guard, and take Missouri out of the Union. Determined to thwart Jackson's plans was a strong Unionist faction based in St. Louis and led by Congressman Frank Blair, Jr. and General Nathaniel Lyon. The final break between these struggling factions came at a meeting between Jackson, Blair and Lyon at the Planter's House in St. Louis. Here, Lyon declared that a state of war now existed between Jackson's treasonous government and the United States.

Jackson and Price, fearing that Lyon's army would soon be on their heels, hurriedly left this meeting to return to Jefferson City and made plans for a hasty evacuation of the capitol. Reasoning that Jefferson City was too pro-Union to defend, Governor Jackson and Sterling Price, commander of the State Guard, ordered their volunteers to muster at either Boonville or Lexington, both strongholds of pro-Southern sentiment. If Boonville could be held for a couple of weeks while Southern volunteers massed at Lexington, the State Guard might be transformed into an army capable of conquering Missouri for the Confederacy.

On June 13, Jackson evacuated the capital city. Two days later, Lyon, Blair and 2,000 soldiers arrived in four boats to take control of Jefferson City. Lyon was well aware of the danger that could come from allowing Price and Jackson enough breathing space to assemble and train an army. Determined to prevent this by keeping his enemy on the run, Lyon continued steaming on to Boonville with 1,700 men.

Fearing that enemy artillery was emplaced on the bluffs near Boonville, Lyon disembarked his force some eight miles below town. At 7:00 a.m. Lyon set his army in motion. A march of two miles across the floodplain of the Missouri River led to a point where the road they were on, the Rocheport Road, began a gradual rise into the surrounding river hills. As the force started its ascent, State Guard pickets opened fire, and then fell back.

A mile to the west, a force of four or five hundred State Guardsmen awaited Lyon's approach. Earlier that morning, the Southern volunteers had moved out of their encampment, called variously Camp Vest or Camp Bacon, to take up their position on the Rocheport road. The coming fight was one their commander, Colonel John Sappington Marmaduke, had scant enthusiasm to make. He knew that his force of 1,500 poorly armed and untrained men was no match for Lyon's disciplined and well-equipped soldiers. Marmaduke urged Governor Jackson to concentrate his forces further south, at Warsaw, where battle with the federals could be had on terms more favorable to the Southerners. With a victory in hand, they might be able to launch a campaign to drive the federals from the state. Jackson, however, was unwilling to quit the field without a fight, and insisted they make a stand whatever the odds.

The position chosen for the Southern stand was along a lane that intersected the Rocheport road about a mile west of where the pickets first fired on Lyon's approaching army. On the northeast corner of the intersection stood a brick house behind which was a wheat field. Concealing themselves behind the house, its outbuildings and fences, and a thicket of woods, the state forces had a good position from which to pour fire into the exposed ranks of the advancing Federals.

The main portion of the battle opened at approximately eight a.m. with a brisk shelling of the rebel position by Lyon's artillery, under the command of Captain Totten. The artillery occupied the center of Lyon's column while infantry steadily advanced on either flank. For a while, according to one newspaper account, the air whined with bullets as both sides unleashed volleys at one another. Totten soon found his range, and two cannon balls came crashing into the brick house, and others poured into the Southern position. The dislodged the defenders fell back across the fences and through the wheat field. The Southerners were able to stitch together a new line near the brow of a hill, advance some twenty paces and open fire. Lyon's troops, now rapidly advancing, were compelled to cross a stretch of open ground. A body of the enemy concealed in a grove of trees unleashed what was described as a galling fire. This created the few casualties suffered by the Federal side. Again, Totten's artillery was pressed into service while the troops on both flanks pushed the attack. It seemed at this point that the skirmish might assume the magnitude of a full-fledged battle, but the lack of arms and discipline of the Southern force began to take their toll. The superior military preparation and fire power of the Federal side soon overpowered the ill-prepared Southerners and Marmaduke gave the order to retreat. The battle had lasted little more than twenty minutes. The withdrawing Southerners made an attempt to maintain some semblance of order as they pulled back, firing at their pursuers from any available cover. Their retreat, however, progressively degenerated into a disorderly stampede.

While the Federal infantry pressed the attack, the *McDowell* steamed upriver to a point opposite Camp Bacon and began to shell the position with an eight-inch howitzer. This discouraged the Southerners

from any attempt to linger in the encampment long enough to gather their belongings. The Federals marched into the hastily evacuated camp to find food still on tables and much equipment left behind including 1,200 pairs of shoes and assorted tents, blankets, and other items.

The final Southern stand was made at the fairgrounds, about a mile east of town. During the evacuation of the capitol, Jackson had moved the state armory to this location. The river-based howitzer was again called into service and lobbed shells onto the Southern position while the Union infantry closed in rapidly. The retreating Southerners were forced to leave behind their only two artillery pieces, a pair of six-pound cannons that were never used against the enemy.

By 11:00, General Lyon was riding into Boonville to receive the surrender of the town from a local delegation of citizens. At the same time, Jackson was exiting the other end of town, bound for southwest Missouri to link up with Price and his troops who were at the same time evacuating Lexington. Word of the Boonville rout convinced Price that the rich and friendly Missouri River valley was no longer a safe haven. Lyon had denied Price and Jackson the precious time they needed to build up their army in the Missouri heartland.

As battles went, Boonville was clearly a small affair. Three Southerners were killed, and five to nine wounded, while the Federal toll came to five killed, seven wounded. Probably few battles of so minor a scale reaped such large results as did the Boonville triumph for Lyon. He had disestablished a treasonous government and sent it and its embryonic army into flight. The Missouri River was now a Federal highway that barred potential recruits in northern Missouri from joining Price and Jackson in southwest Missouri.

Eminent Civil War historian, Bruce Catton, summarized the significance of what Lyon had accomplished: *"This fight at Boonville, the slightest of skirmishes by later standards, was in fact a very consequential victory for the Federal government. Governor Jackson had been knocked loose from the control of his state, and the chance that Missouri could be carried bodily into the Southern Confederacy had gone glimmering. Jackson's administration was now, in effect, a government-in-exile, fleeing down the roads toward the Arkansas border, a disorganized body that would need a great deal of help from Jefferson Davis's government before it could give any substantial help in return."*



Battle of Boonville



A BATTLE FIGHTING THE NEW WAR IN MISSOURI Battle of Boonville

The Battle of Boonville was fought on June 17, 1861, between Union forces and Confederate forces in Missouri. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant morale boost for the Union forces. The Union forces were led by General Nathaniel Lyon, and the Confederate forces were led by General Sterling Price. The battle took place in Boonville, Missouri, which was a strategic location for the Union forces. The Union forces were able to hold their ground against the Confederate forces, and this was a major victory for the Union. The battle was a turning point in the war in Missouri, and it showed that the Union forces were capable of standing up to the Confederate forces in a conventional battle.

Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861



- 1. Union forces
- 2. Confederate forces
- 3. Casualties
- 4. Outcome





Battle of Boonville



FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORICAL MARKS BATTLE OF BOONVILLE

The Battle of Boonville was fought on August 17, 1861, between the Union and Confederate forces. It was a tactical draw, but it demonstrated the Union's ability to move troops and supplies through the region. The battle took place near the town of Boonville, which was a strategic location for the Confederates.



- Union
- Confederate
- Union Camp
- Confederate Camp
- Battle Site





Lyon

Battle of Boonville



Jackson



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

Battle of Boonville

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Months of mounting tension between Unionist and Secessionist factions preceded the outbreak of hostilities at Boonville. A pro-Southern faction, led by Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson, was at work organizing a military force, the State Guard, to be placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. Backed by a powerful state military force, Gen. Jackson intended to lead Missouri into the Confederacy. Determined to thwart Jackson's designs was a strong Unionist faction based in St. Louis and led by Congressman Frank Blair, Jr. and Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. The final break between these struggling factions came at a meeting, held on June 11, 1861, between Jackson, Price, Blair and Lyon, at the Planter's House in St. Louis. Lyon concluded this stormy meeting by declaring that a state of war now existed between Jackson's treasonous government and the United States.

Jackson and Price, hearing that Lyon's army would soon be on their heels, quickly left this meeting and returned to Jefferson City to organize a hasty evacuation of the Capitol. Reasoning that Jefferson City was too pro-Union to defend, Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price ordered their volunteers to muster at either Boonville or Lexington, both strongholds of Southern sentiment. If Boonville could be held for a couple of weeks while Southern volunteers massed at Lexington, the State Guard might be transformed into an army capable of holding Missouri for the Confederacy.

On June 12, Jackson evacuated the capital city. Two days later, Lyon, Blair and 2,000 soldiers arrived in four boats to take control of Jefferson City. Lyon was well aware of the danger that could come from allowing Price and Jackson enough breathing space to assemble and train an army. Determined to prevent this by keeping his enemy on the run, Lyon continued steaming on to Boonville with 1,700 men.

Fearing that enemy artillery was emplaced on the bluffs near Boonville, Lyon disembarked his force some eight miles below town. At 7 a.m. Lyon set his army in motion. A march of two miles across the floodplain of the Missouri River led to a point where the road they were on, the Rocheport Road, began a gradual rise into the surrounding river hills. As the force started its ascent, State Guard pickets opened fire, and then fell back.

A mile to the west, an advance detachment of four or five hundred State Guardsmen awaited Lyon's approach. Earlier that morning, the Southern volunteers had moved out of their encampment, called variously Camp West or Camp Bacon, to take up their position on Rocheport Road. The commander of the guardsmen, Col. John Sappington Marmaduke, was not optimistic about the outcome of the coming fight. He knew that his total force of 1,500 poorly armed and untrained men was no match for Lyon's disciplined and well-equipped soldiers. Marmaduke urged Gov. Jackson to concentrate his forces further south, at Warsaw, where battle with the Federals could be had on terms more favorable to the Southerners. With a victory in hand, they might be able to launch a campaign to drive the Federals from the state. Jackson, however, was unwilling to depart from Boonville without offering a show of resistance, and insisted they make a stand whatever the odds.



Battle of Boonville as sketched by O. C. Richardson, from *Camp Fire and Cotton Field* by Thomas W. Knox

Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861

1. Gen. Lyon's Troops land at 7 a.m. and march west towards Boonville on Rocheport Road.
2. At two miles, the Federal Troops are fired upon by State Guard pickets who then fall back.
3. The Federal troops advance one mile in line of battle and, at 8 a.m., encounter a large body of State Guardsmen ahead. The main part of the battle begins. The State Guard, outnumbered and facing artillery fire, falls back to Camp Bacon.
4. The State Guard retreats to Camp Bacon, but the Steamboat McDowell comes up and begins to shell the camp. Federal troops advance to find camp evacuated.
5. The final State Guard stand is made at their army at the fairgrounds. Shelling from the McDowell soon forces the State Guard to withdraw and they retreat south. At 11 a.m. Gen. Lyon receives the surrender of Boonville from a delegation of local citizens.

LEGEND

- Federal
- State Guard
- State Guard Pickets
- Federal Artillery
- Federal Advance
- State Guard Retreat
- Steamer McDowell
- House/Building Site
- Existing Antebellum House

Marmaduke

The position chosen for the Southern stand was along a lane that intersected Rocheport Road about a mile west of where the pickets first fired on Lyon's approaching army. On the northeast corner of the intersection stood a brick house behind which was a wheat field. Concealing themselves behind the house, its outbuildings and fences, and a thicket of woods, the state forces had a good position from which to pour fire into the exposed ranks of the advancing Federals.

The main portion of the battle opened at approximately 8 a.m. with a brisk shelling of the rebel position by Lyon's artillery, under the command of Captain Totten. The artillery occupied the center of Lyon's column while infantry steadily advanced on either flank. For a while, according to one newspaper account, the air whined with bullets as both sides unleashed volleys at one another. Totten soon found his range, and two cannon balls came crashing into the brick house, and others poured into the Southern position. Thus dislodged, the defenders fell back across the fences and through the wheat field. The Southerners were able to stitch together a new line near the brow of a hill, advance some 20 paces and open fire. Lyon's troops, now rapidly advancing, were compelled to cross a stretch of open ground. A body of the enemy concealed in a grove of trees unleashed what was described as a galling fire. This created the few casualties suffered by the Federal side. Again, Totten's artillery was pressed into service while the troops on both banks poured the attack. It seemed at this point that the skirmish might assume the magnitude of a full-blown battle, but the lack of arms and discipline of the Southern force began to take their toll. The superior military preparation and fire power of the Federal side soon overpowered the ill-prepared Southerners and Marmaduke gave the order to retreat. The battle had lasted little more than 20 minutes. The withdrawing Southerners made an attempt to maintain some semblance of order as they pulled back, firing at their pursuers from any available cover. Their retreat, however, progressively degenerated into a disorderly stampede.

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Eminent Civil War historian, Bruce Catton, summarized the significance of what Lyon had accomplished: "This fight at Boonville, the slightest of skirmishes by later standards, was in fact a very consequential victory for the Federal government. Gov. Jackson had been knocked loose from the control of his state, and the chance that Missouri could be carried bodily into the Southern Confederacy had gone glimmering. Jackson's administration was now, in effect, a government-in-exile, fleeing down the roads toward the Arkansas border, a disorganized body that would need a great deal of help from Jefferson Davis's government before it could give any substantial help in return."



Two popular lithographs celebrate Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's victory over Gov. Claiborne Jackson at the Battle of Boonville.