

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- 1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. 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
___ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

___ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. ___) ___ M.O.L.L.U.S
___ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. ___) (Please describe below)
___ WRC (Corps Name & No. ___)
___ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. ___)
___ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. ___)
___ LGAR (Circle Name & No. ___)
___ Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & Boonville Tourism Commission

Original Dedication Date 2010 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.

Location

The Memorial is currently located at:
Street/Road address or site location Thespian Hall 522 Main St N38°58'26.1 W92°44'35.3"
City/Village Boonville Township County Cooper
State MO

The front of the Memorial faces: XXX North ___ South ___ East ___ West

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

Name Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation
Dept./Div.
Street Address 6332 Clayton Ave City
St Louis State MO Zip Code 63139 Contact Person
Greg Wolk Telephone ()

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.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 = Aluminum and polymer 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 3 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 _____

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

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>Business</u> |
| <input 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? (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 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.

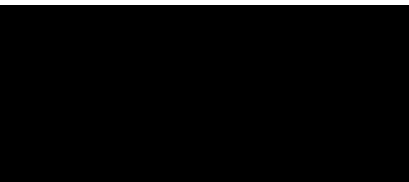
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 04/23/2012

Your Name Walter E Busch

_____

Please send this completed form to



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

Missouri's Civil War

The Civil War in Boonville

A New Hospital and A New Husband

[Insert Photo labeled: Thespian Hall in 1869]

During the Union occupation of Boonville, Thespian Hall served as a hospital. In a "Letter from Missouri" in the 'Rock Island (Illinois) Argus, 08 January 1862', the writer who gives only the initials of M.S.B. states: "There are a great many of our soldiers on the sick-list and in the hospital. There are four hospitals in the interior of Missouri, one at Jefferson City, one at Syracuse, one at Otterville and one at Boonville. They are all, and I have visited three of them, well provided for. At Boonville, the hospital (Thespian Hall --- ed.) is under the direction of Post Surgeon Henry J. Maynard and it is the model hospital in Missouri. It is clean and the greatest care is taken for the comfort of the patients. There are in this hospital some eighty or an [sic] hundred sick, the majority of them merely complaining --- not at all dangerous. I think when you find a man fitted for his place and does his duty promptly he is entitled to more than a mere passing notice, and I shall be doing Dr. Maynard (who by the way is an Illinoisian though surgeon in the Missouri 9th) no more than justice to say that his manner of treating patients and the arrangement of his hospital is worthy of imitation by all others in the service. He is kind, sociable and in every respect a gentleman. The suffering can turn to him with confidence for they are sure to find a friend and sympathizer. He is a young man of great promise and enters upon his business determined to conquer and overcome all obstacles. To give you an idea of the man, I will only relate one little circumstance which happened when he entered the service. He was engaged to be married to a lady in the town of his residence in Illinois, and the nuptial day arrived. At the same time an order came that his regiment wanted his services, as it would move to Missouri. He was married in the evening and the next morning joined his regiment and has not seen his wife since. However, his not seeing her since that time has been no fault of his, for he has asked your humble servant to grant him a leave of absence to visit his

[Center]

By 1864, the horrors of the Civil War had reached into all families on both sides. Guerillas and opportunists attacked wherever they sensed easy rewards. Thus, men from both sides formed the Boonville Home Guard (same name as in 1861, but with different ethnic membership) – Germans, Southerners, and Unionists – to guard the town and try to protect whatever property was left. They hoped their presence would keep out the bushwhackers and guerillas. In October 1864 Boonville citizens learned that a force of Confederate soldiers was approaching from the east and realized it was Confederate General Sterling Price and his army, retreating westward after losing the pivotal battle of Pilot Knob about two weeks earlier.

[MCWHF Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

The Home Guard erected a barricade across Vine Street just to the south of Thespian Hall. An hour before sundown the Confederates under Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby came into town. The Home Guard fired one round as the Confederates advanced. Realizing this was going to be hopeless – Price had over 12,000 men under his command, the Home Guards surrendered as prisoner of war. They were taken to the Cooper County Courthouse and closely guarded by the incoming Confederate troops.

The imprisoned Home Guard troops were marched into the street and lined up in front of either the Courthouse or City Hall. Historic references list both sites. General Price released them on parole under the condition that if they ever took up arms again against the South and were caught they would be shot. When General Price left, his troops stole horses and supplies and then the Union forces in the area did the same thing so that Cooper County was left destitute, especially of horses. It has been said that “hardly a good one” was left.

Of all the actions taken by Confederate General Sterling Price during his three day stay in Boonville, his meeting the Guerilla leader William Anderson (Bloody Bill) caused the most fury among Union supporters. Anderson gave Price a set of pearl handled revolvers. Anderson showed up in Boonville with about 100 men including John Pringle. Price ordered Pringle to remove and throw away a “profuse array” of scalps which dangled from his waist. Anderson and his men had spent much of the summer just across the Missouri River in Howard County. Price supposedly told Anderson that if he only had 50,000 men such as him all of Missouri could be held for the Confederacy. This inflamed Union supporters and soon whether it was really said or not no longer mattered. To Federal forces in Missouri, Anderson was the most despised and feared of all the guerilla leaders. Just two weeks before the meeting in Boonville, Anderson led a band of men that massacred Federal troops at Centralia, Missouri. After the encounter in Boonville, Anderson’s band left Boonville and headed east, on Price’s orders, to destroy the North Missouri Railroad. This raid culminated in the burning of Danville, Missouri, on October 14, 1864. Anderson was killed in ambush at Orrick, Missouri, on October 26, 1864.

[Insert 3 pictures labeled: “Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby” ; “General Sterling Price”; “William Anderson “Bloody Bill”]

Presbyterian Church Problems

In 1861 the Boonville Presbyterian church hosted a statewide gathering of Presbyterians. Delegates from all over Missouri met in the church’s sanctuary located across the street from Thespian Hall, where the current building stands today. The Pastor and many members of the Boonville Presbyterian Church offered a resolution requesting that the national church support the Southern cause. The majority approved the resolution. This action caused delegates favoring the Northern view to march out of the meeting and across the street to Thespian Hall to finish their business. The separation that began in Boonville spread to the national church, which divided into the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Following the war, the southern church was known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States, but the denominations did not reunite until 1983. Then, at the Reunion General Assembly in Atlanta, Georgia, the chalice of the First Presbyterian Church of Boonville was used to start the reunion celebration of

Holy Communion because of the significance of the crucial vote that took place across this street in 1861.

A New Hospital and a New Husband (continued)

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Photo credits: Chalice courtesy of Reverend Jeff Martin of the Presbyterian Church; Thespian Hall courtesy of Friends of Historic Boonville.

Sources: (1) Thoma, James F., *This Cruel Unnatural War*, 2003, pages 120-122. Castel, Albert and Thomas Goodrich, *Bloody Bill Anderson, the Short, Savage Life of a Civil War Guerrilla* (Stackpole Books, 1998)

[Footer]

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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[Logo: Boonville Missouri Tourism Commission]

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.



The Civil War in Boonville

A New York
A New York

CIVIL WAR



The Civil War in Boonville was a significant event in the town's history. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice. The town was divided into two camps, and the fighting was fierce. The town was destroyed, and many lives were lost. The war ended in 1865, and the town was rebuilt. Today, the town is a beautiful and historic place.



Bakery and Shop

My Cash Accepts

The Civil War in Boonville

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

A New Hospital and A New Pastoral

Using the Union as leverage, the Presbyterian Church of Boonville, Missouri, was able to secure the construction of a new hospital and a new pastoral.



Boonville, Missouri, was a small town in the heart of the state. It was a typical frontier town, with a few stores and a church. The Presbyterian Church of Boonville was one of the oldest in the state. It was founded in 1820 and had a long history of service to the community. In 1861, the church was divided into two factions, Union and Confederate. The Union faction was led by the pastor, and the Confederate faction was led by the deacon. The church was a center of activity in the town, and it was a source of pride for the people. In 1861, the church was a source of pride for the people. In 1861, the church was a source of pride for the people.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Thespian Hall in 1867

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left, his troops stole horses and supplies and then the Union forces in the area did the same thing so that Cooper County was left destitute, especially of horses. It has been said that "hardly a good one" was left.

Of all the actions taken by Confederate General

Sterling Price during his three day stay in Boonville, his meeting with guerrilla leader William Anderson (Bloody Bill) caused the most fury among Union supporters. Anderson gave Price a set of pearl handled revolvers. Anderson showed up in Boonville with about 100 men including John Pringle. Price ordered Pringle to remove and throw away a "profuse array" of scalps which dangled from his waist. Anderson and his men had spent much of the summer just across the Missouri River

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BRIGADIER GENERAL Joseph O. Shelby
GENERAL Sterling Price
WILLIAM ANDERSON "Bloody Bill"

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A New Hospital and a New Husband

(Continued)

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