

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
 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 DNR Division of State Parks _____

Original Dedication Date 1990-2005 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 Battle of Lexington SHS Grounds Battlefield N39°11'31.6 W93°52'44.2
 City/Village Lexington Township _____ County Lafayette
 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 MO DNR DSP Battle of Lexington SHS
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 1101 Delaware City _____
Lexington State MO Zip Code 64067-0006 Contact Person _____
 Site Administrator _____ Telephone () 660-259-4654

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>Battlefield</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

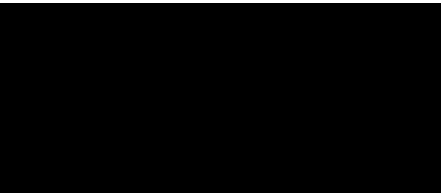
Your Name Walter E Busch



What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? US Grant Camp

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

SEPT. 18, 19 AND 20, 1861

[US Flag shield on left – Missouri State Seal on right]

This area saw action between the Missouri Home Guard units and the Missouri State Guard. The Home Guard were composed of pro-Union German immigrants from Lafayette county. They were commanded by Maj. F.W. Becker. Sharpshooters kept many of the Federal troops fearful. A Lt. Thomas McClure exclaimed “Ha! That makes me start. He sent a bullet just past my cheek. It struck our camp kettle by my side, and I have the bullet in my pocket. If any of us raise our heads above the breastworks these fellows fire at us.”

By the 19th heavy artillery fire left unmistakable marks. A newspaper correspondent observed that great limbs from trees had been torn off and the artillery had opened many huge chasms in the college building. He noted that most of the Southern cannon shots had passed over the Federal works. It is possible that one cannon ball, from Hiram Bledsoe’s battery, sailed straight into a column on the county courthouse. The hole has not been repaired and can still be seen today.

Across the ravine to the northeast was Hiram Bledsoe’s battery. In the painting, right, done by a Hungarian artist named Domenico, the battery can be seen. One can imagine Bledsoe’s view of the battlefield and the perspective of the soldiers on this point looking toward the battery.

On the third and final day, Sept. 20, the State Guard made their final assault across open ground. Not wishing to expose themselves to murderous fire, the southerners used hemp bales as movable breastworks. Two or three men would but the heavy bale forward while others would take up fire behind them. Union troops fired frantically in an attempt to keep the bales from moving. In order to keep the bales from catching fire from hot shot the southerners soaked them with water. After several hours the southern troops were close enough for a final charge at the earthworks.

A Northern newspaper correspondent described the approach, “It was about twenty rods in length and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the ends facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving forward not in detachments or singly, but in one vast body, unbroken and steady, as though it slid along the ground at its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up again as impenetrable as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pushing and urging with levers, while others held the bales steadily to their

places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men looked at the moving monster in astonishment.”

Col. Martin Green led his northeast Missourians into the Union trenches. Maj. Becker’s German Home Guards and a company from Col. James Mulligan’s Irish Brigade met them. In the ensuing chaos Maj. Becker waived a white handkerchief in an effort to retrieve his wounded. As word of a white flag spread, gunfire across the battlefield ceased. Ignorant of Becker’s attempts, Mulligan replied to Price’s inquiry of ceasefire, “General, I hardly know, unless you have surrendered.” The battle resumed, but a surrender psychology spread among the Union troops and Mulligan knew the end was at hand. Shortly after noon, he sent out a flag of truce and asked for terms of surrender. By 2:00 pm the Union soldiers walked out of the fortifications and laid down their arms.

[Painting labeled: *The Battle of Lexington* by Domenico. Courtesy The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.]

Gen. Sterling Price announced that he would release the prisoners on their promise not to take up arms against Missouri or the Confederacy. The Federals were lined up and addressed by Gov. Claiborne Jackson and Gen. Price. The governor said the Federals had no business in Missouri and he would take care of the state without assistance. Price addressed the Federal troops saying, “You were the hardest troops to capture I have ever seen.”

After the surrender, Mulligan declined parole and remained a prisoner of war. Mrs. Mulligan asked for permission to stay with her husband and care for his wounds. Price acquiesced provided she find someone to take care of their baby.

[Graphic labeled: “Gov. Jackson addressing the troops, From *Leslie’s Illustrated*”]

[Graphic labeled: “Hemp bales used as a breastworks, from the collection of The Battle of Lexington State Historic Site”]

The spoils of battle went to the victors. Besides the prisoners and the seven pieces of artillery, Gen. Price took possession of over 3,000 stands of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, plus an ample quantity of ammunition. The State Guard victory at Lexington yielded more than arms and money. From a political standpoint it bolstered the spirit and determination of those favoring the secession of Missouri. In Lexington, however, it was just a matter of time until the Federal soldiers returned. By Oct. 16, 1861, the Union army reclaimed Lexington.

[Unlabeled map of troop movements]

[Map labeled: *Battle Field of Lexington, Mo.*, courtesy The Library of Congress]

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

SEPT. 18, 19 and 20, 1861



Battlefield

This area saw action between the Missouri Home Guard units and the Missouri State Guard. The Home Guard were composed of pro-Union German immigrants from Lafayette county. They were commanded by Maj. F. W. Becker. Sharpshooters kept many of the Federal troops fearful. A Lt. Thomas McClure exclaimed "That makes me start. He sent a bullet just past my cheek. It struck our camp kettle by my side, and I have the bullet in my pocket. If any of us raise our heads above the breastworks these fellows fire at us."

By the sixth heavy artillery fire left unmistakable marks. A newspaper correspondent observed that great limbs from trees had been torn off and the artillery had opened many huge chasms in the college building. He noted that most of the Southern cannon shots had passed over the Federal works. It is possible that one cannon ball, from Hiram Bledsoe's battery, sailed straight onto a column on the county courthouse. The hole has not been repaired and can still be seen today.

Across the ravine to the northeast was Hiram Bledsoe's battery. In the painting, right, done by a Hungarian artist named Domenico, the battery can be seen. One can imagine Bledsoe's view of the battlefield and the perspective of the soldiers on this point looking toward the battery.

On the third and final day, Sept. 20, the State Guard made their final assault across open ground. Not wishing to expose themselves to murderous fire, the southerners used hemp bales as movable breastworks. Two or three men would butt the heavy bale forward while others would take up fire behind them. Union troops fired frantically in an attempt to keep the bales from moving. In order to keep the bales from catching on fire from the shot the southerners soaked them with water. After several hours the southern troops were close enough for a final charge at the earthworks.

A Northern newspaper correspondent described the approach, "It was about twenty rods in length, and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the ends facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. The immense breastwork commenced moving forward not in detachments or singly, but in one vast body, unbroken and steady, as though it slid along the ground at its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up again as impenetrable as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pushing and arguing with levers, while others held the bales steadily in their places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men looked at the moving monster in astonishment."

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The Battle of Lexington, Missouri, by Domenico, a Hungarian artist.

Gen. Sterling Price announced that he would release the prisoners on their promise not to take up arms against Missouri or the Confederacy. The Federals were lined up and addressed by Gen. Claiborne Jackson and Gen. Price. The governor said the Federals had no business in Missouri and he would take care of the state without assistance. Price addressed the Federal troops saying, "You were the hardest troops to capture I have ever seen."

After the surrender, Mulligan declined parole and remained a prisoner of war. Mrs. Mulligan asked for permission to stay with her husband and care for his wounds. Price acquiesced and provided the first someone to take care of their baby.

Gen. Sterling Price and his troops, Sept. 1861.



The spoils of battle went to the victors. Besides the prisoners and the seven pieces of artillery, Gen. Price took possession of over 1,000 stands of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, plus an ample quantity of ammunition. The State Guard's victory at Lexington yielded more than arms and money. From a political standpoint it bolstered the spirit and determination of those favoring the secession of Missouri. In Lexington, however, it was just a matter of time until the Federal soldiers returned. By Oct. 28, 1861, the Union army reclaimed Lexington.

Map of the Battle of Lexington, Missouri, showing the positions of the Federal and Missouri State Guard troops.



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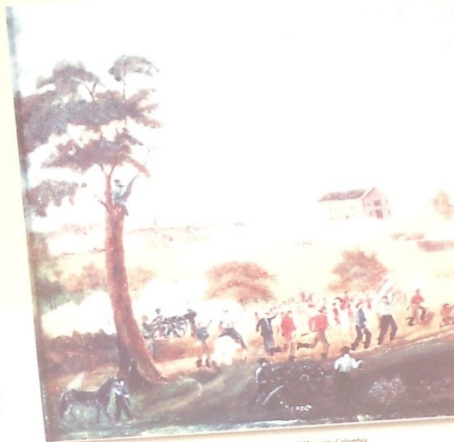
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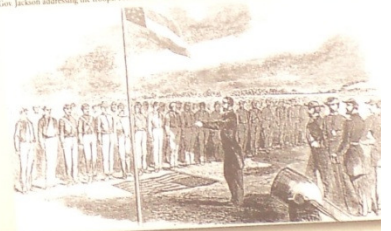


The Battle of Lexington by Domenico. Courtesy The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

Gen. Sterling Price announced that he would release the prisoners and take up arms against Missouri or the Confederacy. The Federal Gov. Claiborne Jackson and Gen. Price. The governor said Missouri and he would take care of the state without assistance from the Confederacy. "You were the hardest troops to capture I have ever seen."

After the surrender, Mulligan declined parole and remained in the army. He asked for permission to stay with her husband and care for their children. "If you will, I will stay with her and care for her as long as she lives. I will provide for her and care for her as long as she lives."

Gen. Jackson addressing the troops. From Leber's Illustrated.



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The Battle of Lexington by Domenico. Courtesy The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

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Gov. Jackson addressing the troops. From Lakin's Illustrated.



Hemp bales used as a breastworks, from the collection of The Battle of Lexington State Historic Site.



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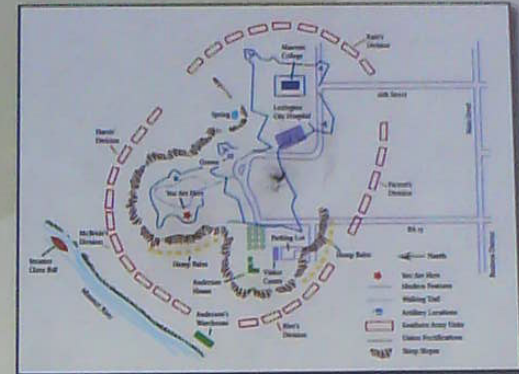




Painting by John Trumbull, Columbia

ould release the prisoners on their promise not to re-entend. The Federals were lined up and addressed by the governor. The governor said the Federals had no business in Lexington without assistance. Price addressed the Federals and said, "I have ever seen."

Price remained a prisoner of war. Mrs. Mulligan provided food and care for his wounds. Price acquiesced to the capture of his baby.



The spoils of battle went to the victors. Besides the prisoners and the seven pieces of artillery, Gen. Price took possession of over 3,000 stands of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, plus an ample quantity of ammunition. The State Guard victory at Lexington yielded more than arms and money. From a political standpoint it bolstered the spirit and determination of those favoring the secession of Missouri. In Lexington, however, it was just a matter of time until the Federal soldiers returned. By Oct. 16, 1861, the Union army reclaimed Lexington.

Battle Field of Lexington, Mo., courtesy The Library of Congress.



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