

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 without Sculpture
- Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)
- Monument with *Cannon*
- Historical Marker Plaque

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 Entrance to Battlefield N39°11'27.5 W93°52'40.2
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

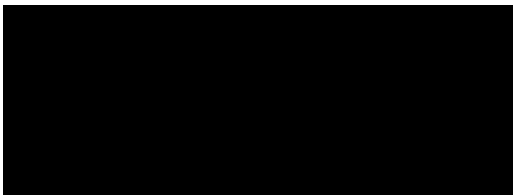
Walter E Busch



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 Shied on Right / Mo State Seal on Left]

Entrance to the Battlefield

At the onset of the Civil War Missouri was of particular importance as the westernmost border state, gateway to the western territories and bordered by the Mississippi River. Militarily the situation was grave. On Aug. 10, 1861 Union forces suffered a major defeat at Wilson's Creek, south of Springfield, Mo. With spirits buoyed by the victory, the State Guard, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, moved north to advance upon Lexington.

Price had been in service to the state of Missouri for two decades. He had been speaker of the Missouri House, United States Representative and Governor. He had returned from the Mexican War as a Brevet Brigadier General and now commanded the State Guard. Tom Snead described him as "well born and well bred, courteous and dignified, well educated and richly endowed with that highest of all mental faculties, common sense."

Col. James A. Mulligan commanded the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry referred to as the "Irish Brigade." At only thirty-two this charismatic Chicago politician, was put in command of the Union garrison.

Inside these fortifications were 3,500 Federal troops hastily digging entrenchments. The elaborate defenses included a maze of pits lined with sharpened stakes as an assault barrier, double rows of entrenchments near the fort and artillery lunettes at several of the angles. The strongest works, consisting of earthen ramparts more than ten feet high, were thrown up around Mulligan's headquarters at the college building. The men stripped water pipes from the buildings and used them to lay fuses for a series of mines hidden along the easiest approaches to the garrison. In total the works enclosed an area of more than fifteen acres. Outside the entrenchments the Federal soldiers had cleared the slopes of vegetation to provide a clear view of the enemy advance.

By Sept. 12th Price had reached Lexington. He engaged Federal troops briefly then set up camp south of Lexington at the "fairgrounds" to await his ammunition train. On Sept. 18th, Price and his 20,000 State Guard troops advanced on the Union position completely encircling the earthworks.

As the Southerners pressed forward, the Federal defenders were forced back into the inner works, away from water supplies. It was not long before the Union troops and horses exhausted the water supply in the two cisterns located within their lines. At the outset of the battle Mulligan's men began to suffer from thirst in the oppressive, late-summer heat.

On the 19th both sides exchanged artillery fire. As the Fort took on more hot shot Maj. Van Horn noticed smoke coming out of the building's windows and found a cannon ball burning through the flooring. He grabbed a shovel and tossed the ball out. A teenaged private named Charles Lantheaume took the responsibility of shoveling out the hot projectiles.

To the east lie five unknown Union soldiers who died during the Battle of Lexington. Their remains were found in 1932 during excavation near the site of the old Masonic College building, a few hundred yards southeast. The college building was used as Union headquarters during the siege of Lexington. Pieces of equipment found with the bodies suggest they may have been art of Col. Thomas A. Marshall's cavalry.

During the battle, it is estimated that the Union losses amounted to 40 killed and 120 wounded, while State Guard casualties among the "enrolled" soldiers were approximately 38 killed and 150 wounded. However the casualties among the "irregular" Southerners were likely double that number.

[Picture of building labeled: "Photograph of the Masonic College after the battle. Courtesy The United Daughters of the Confederacy collection of The Battle of Lexington State Historic Site"]


[Graphic labeled: "The Masonic College from the *Atlas Map of Lafayette County Missouri, 1877*. Collection of the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site."]

[Picture of man labeled: "Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, courtesy of the Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas"]

[Picture of man labeled: "Col. James A. Mulligan, from *Harper's Weekly*, Oct. 19, 1861"]

[Unlabeled map showing troop movements]

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



Entrance to the Battlefield

At the onset of the Civil War Missouri was of particular importance as the westernmost border state, gateway to the western territories and bordered by the Mississippi River. Militarily the situation was grave. On Aug. 10, 1861 Union forces suffered a major defeat at Wilson's Creek, south of Springfield, Mo. With spirits buoyed by the victory, the State Guard, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, moved north to advance upon Lexington.

Price had been in service to the state of Missouri for two decades. He had been speaker of the Missouri House, United States Representative and Governor. He had returned from the Mexican War as a Brevet Brigadier General and now commanded the State Guard. Tom Snead described him as "well born and well bred, courteous and dignified, well educated and richly endowed with that highest of all mental faculties, common sense."

Col. James A. Mulligan commanded the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry referred to as the "Irish Brigade". At only thirty-two this charismatic Chicago politician, was put in command of the Union garrison.

Inside these fortifications were 3,500 Federal troops hastily digging entrenchments. The elaborate defenses included a maze of pits lined with sharpened stakes as an assault barrier, double rows of entrenchments near the fort and artillery lunettes at several of the angles. The strongest works, consisting of earthen ramparts more than ten feet high, were thrown up around Mulligan's headquarters at the college building. The men stripped water pipes from the building and used them to lay fuses for a series of mines hidden along the easiest approaches to the garrison. In total the works enclosed an area of more than fifteen acres. Outside the entrenchments the Federal soldiers had cleared the slopes of vegetation to provide a clear view of the enemy advance.

By Sept. 12th Price had reached Lexington. He engaged Federal troops briefly then set up camp south of Lexington at the "fairgrounds" to await his ammunition train. On Sept. 18th, Price and his 20,000 State Guard troops advanced on the Union position completely encircling the earthworks.

As the Southerners pressed forward, the Federal defenders were forced back into the inner works, away from water supplies. It was not long before the Union troops and horses exhausted the water supply in the two cisterns located within their lines. At the outset of the battle Mulligan's men began to suffer from thirst in the oppressive, late-summer heat.



Photograph of the Masonic College after the battle.
Courtesy: The United Daughters of the Confederacy, collection
Historic site

On the 19th both sides exchanged fire. Price's men took on more hot shot. Major V. ... out of the building's windows burning through the flooring, the ball out. A teenaged private took the responsibility of shooting

To the east lie five unknown graves from the Battle of Lexington. Their locations were discovered during excavations near the site of the building, a few hundred yards from the site. The building was used as Union headquarters in Lexington. Pieces of equipment they may have been part of

During the battle, it is estimated that 40 killed and 120 casualties among the "enrolled" Union troops. 38 killed and 150 wounded. Hundreds of "irregular" Southerners were

ance as the
bordered by the
1861 Union forces
Mo. With spirits
Maj. Gen. Sterling

les. He had been
nd Governor. He had
nd now commanded
well bred, courteous
best of all mental

nfantry referred to as
o politician, was put

gging entrenchments.
rpened stakes as an
nd artillery lunettes at
en ramparts more than
s at the college
I used them to lay
es to the garrison. In
Outside the
vegetation to provide

ral troops briefly then
t his ammunition train.
nced on the Union

were forced back into
before the Union troops
located within their lines.
om thirst in the



Photograph of the Masonic College after the battle.
Courtesy The United Daughters of the Confederacy, collection of The Battle of Lexington State
Historic site

On the 19th both sides exchanged artillery fire. As the Fort took on more hot shot Maj. Van Horn noticed smoke coming out of the building's windows and found a cannon ball burning through the flooring. He grabbed a shovel and tossed the ball out. A teenaged private named Charles Lantheaume took the responsibility of shoveling out the hot projectiles.

To the east lie five unknown Union soldiers who died during the Battle of Lexington. Their remains were found in 1932 during excavations near the site of the old Masonic College building, a few hundred yards southeast. The college building was used as Union headquarters during the siege of Lexington. Pieces of equipment found with the bodies suggest they may have been part of Col. Thomas A. Marshall's cavalry.

During the battle, it is estimated that the Union losses amounted to 40 killed and 120 wounded, while State Guard casualties among the "enrolled" soldiers were approximately 38 killed and 150 wounded. However the casualties among the "irregular" Southerners were likely double that number.



The Masonic College from the Atlas Map of Lafayette Casey Missouri, 1877
Collection of the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site



Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, courtesy of the Kansas
Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

SEPT. 18, 19 and 20, 1861



Entrance to the Battlefield

At the onset of the Civil War Missouri was of particular importance as the southern border state, giving to the western territories and backed by the Mississippi River. Militarily the situation was grave. On Aug. 25, 1861 Union forces suffered a major defeat at Wilson's Creek, south of Springfield, Mo. With spirits buoyed by the victory, the State Guard, under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, moved north to advance upon Lexington.

Price had been in service to the state of Missouri for two decades. He had been speaker of the Missouri House, United States Representative and Governor. He had returned from the Mexican War as a Brevet Brigadier General and was confident of the State Guard. Tom Donal described him as "well born and well bred, courteous and dignified, well educated and capable endowed with the highest of all natural facilities, common sense."

Col. James A. Mulligan commanded the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry referred to as the "Iron Brigade". An only thirty-two day campaign, Chicago politician, was due to see the end of the Union garrison.

Inside these fortifications were 3,400 Federal troops hastily digging entrenchments. The defensive defenses included a mass of pits lined with sharpened stakes as an outer barrier, double rows of entrenchments near the front and artillery batteries at several of the angles. The entrenchment works, consisting of earthen parapets more than ten feet high, were thrown up around Mulligan's headquarters at the college building. The men stripped water pipes from the building and used them to lay out a series of mines hidden along the eastern approaches to the garrison. In total the works entailed an area of more than fifteen acres. Outside the entrenchments the Federal soldiers had cleared the slopes of vegetation to provide a clear view of the enemy advance.

By Sept. 18th Price had reached Lexington. He engaged Federal troops briefly then set up camp south of Lexington at the "Sargegrounds" to await his ammunition train. On Sept. 18th, Price and his own State Guard troops advanced on the Union position completely encircling the earthworks.

As the Southerners pressed forward, the Federal defenders were forced back into their outer works, away from water supplies. It was not long before the Union troops and horses exhausted the water supply in the two cisterns located within their lines. At the onset of the battle Mulligan's men began to suffer from thirst in the oppressive, late-summer heat.



On the 19th both sides exchanged artillery fire. As the Fort took on more the blue flag, the Union soldiers began coming out of the building's windows and found a cannon ball passing through the floor. He grabbed a shot and tossed the ball out. A surprised private named Charles Lamborne took the responsibility of showing out the hot position.

To the east lay five unknown Union soldiers who died during the battle of Lexington. Their remains were found in 1972 during excavations near the site of the Old Masonic College building, a few hundred yards westward. The college building was used as Union headquarters during the siege of Lexington. Pieces of equipment found with the bodies suggest they may have been part of Col. Thomas A. Marshall's cavalry.

During the battle, it is estimated that the Union losses amounted to 40 killed and 200 wounded, while State Guard casualties among the "cavalry" soldiers were approximately 10 killed and 100 wounded. However the casualties among the "regular" Southerners were likely double the numbers.

