NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

Affiliation

Location

Type of Memorial

Monument with Sculpture

Monument without Sculpture

DUVCW (Tent Name & No.____

The Memorial is currently located at:

Street Address PO Box 176

Original Dedication Date 2004

- 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. Monument with Cannon X Historical Marker ___ Plaque G.A.R. (Post Name & No.____ W.R.C. (Corps Name & No.____) Other Allied Order _ SUVCW (Camp Name & No.____ X Other: The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks Civil War Marker Program 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. Street/Road address or site location Morgan, east of Riverside (W92°44'00" N38°58'38") City/Village Boonville Township County Cooper The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North _X South ___ East ___ West Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)... Name Department of Natural Resoruces Dept./Div. Division of State Parks City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person James Denny Telephone (800) 334-6946

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.) Modern weather resistant polymers

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

Material of the Sculpture : If known, name specific mate If the Sculpture is of metal	erial (color of gr	ranite, marble, etc	;) not applicable	Undetermined
Material of Plaque or Histo	orical Marker /	Tablet = Modern	Polymers	
Material of Cannon =E Markings on muzzle = Not Markings on Left Trunion	Applicable			
Markings on Left Trunion_ Is inert ammunition a part	of the Memori	al? If so,	describe	
Approximate Dimensions Monument or Base: Height Sculpture: Height	s (indicate uni t <u>4 feet</u> Wid t Wid	t of measure) - t lth <u>3 feet</u> Dept th Dept	aken from talle th 3 feet or E th or E	est / widest points Diameter Diameter
For Memorials with multip sheet of paper for each st each statue and any we separated from this form).	tatue and atta apons/implem	ch to this form.	Please descr	ribe the "pose" of
Markings/Inscriptions (or Maker or Fabricator mark / Not Applicable	n stone-work / name? If so,	metal-work of m	nonument, bas cation found	e, sculpture)
The "Dedication Text" is fo	rmed: cut	into material	raised up fr	om material face
Record the text (indicate any sep See Attached	paration if on diff	erent sides) Plea	se use additional	sheet if necessary.
Environmental Setting The general vicinity and immediate	locale surrounding	a memorial can play	a major mla in ita a	
Type of Location	ocale surrounding	a memorial carr play	a major role in its o	verall condition.)
Cemetery		Park	F	Plaza/Courtyard
"Town Square"	***************************************	Post Office		School
Municipal Building Courthouse		State Capitol College Campus		Residence near
Traffic Circle		Jollege Campus ∟ibrary	prison	

General Vicinity		
	Suburban (residential, near cit Urban / Metropolitan	ty)
Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply) Industrial Street/Roadside within 20 feet Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosu Protected from the public (fence or other barrier) Any other significant environmental factor		nches)
Condition Information	À	
Structural Condition (check as many as may apply The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle base.	re, and Monuments <u>without</u> Scul the sculpture and its base can be de	etected
N/	Sculpture I	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.)	- Marie Salanda Salanda	
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		Base
Black crusting	-	
White crusting	- Approximate from	
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	Approximation	
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, new		
Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial?	YesNo _X_Unable	to tell

Surface Coating			
Does there appear to be a coating	g? Yes	_X_ No	Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.			
Gilded Painted	Vamished _	Waxed	Unable to determine
Is the coating in good condition?	Yes _	No	Unable to determine
Basic Surface Condition Asses	sment (check	one)	
In your opinion, what is the gener	al appearance	or condition	of the Memorial?
X Well maintained Would benefit from	m treatment In	urgent need of to	reatment 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 a	iging over time.	- a any concen	The area y to do hed on y .
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Supplemental Background	Information		
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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.

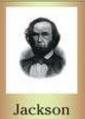
Eminent Civil War historian, Bruce Catton, summarized the significance of what Lyon had accomplished: "This fight at Boonville, the slightest of skirmishes by later standards, was in fact a very consequential victory for the Federal government. Governor Jackson had been knocked loose from the control 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."













A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

Battle of Boonville

On June 17, 1861, the flattle of Boorville took place at this and other locations along this road. By most standards of warfare, the Battle of Boom life was more truly a skirmish or demonstration than a full bloven battle. But small conflicts can sometimes have large consequences, and such was the case with the outcome of the Battle of Bootville. The battle was not only one of the first flash soints of conflict in the rapidly escalating Civil War, but it also helped to decide in lawer of the Union the then uncertain question of Minouri's ultimate status. Ex-Confederate, Thomas L. Stread summarized the consequences of the Battle of Boomville in 1888. "Insignificant as was this out in a military aspect, it was in fact a shareing blow to the Southern Rights' people of the State, and one which did incalculable and usending injury to the Confederates.

Months of mounting tension between Unionist and Secondonist factions preceded the outbreak of hostilities at Boonville. A pro-Southern faction, led by Gov. Claiburne Fox Jackson, was at work organizing a military lorce, the State Guard, to be placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Prior. Backed by a powerful state military force, Gos. 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 Illair, 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 lackson's treasonous pregrament and the United States.

Jackson and Price, hearing that Lyon's army would soon be on their beets, quickly left this meeting and returned to Jefferson City to organize a basty evacuation of the Capitol. Reasoning that Jefferson City was too per-Union to detend. Gor, Jackson and Gen. Price ordered their volunteers to master at either Boooville or Lexington, both strongholds of Southern sentiment. If Boonville could be held for a couple of weeks while Southern volumeers massed at Lexington, the State Guard might be transformed into an array capable of holding Missouri for the Controleracy

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A mile to the west, an advance detachment of four or five hundred State Guardinner awaited Lyon's approach. Earlier that morning, the Southern volunteers had moved out of their encamprent, called variously Camp Vest or Camp Bacon, to take up their position on Rocheport Boad. The communiter of the guardanem, Crit. John Sappington Marmachile, was not optimistic about the natcome of the coming fight. He knew that his total force of 1,500 poorly armed and ontrained men was so match for i, you's disciplined and well-equipped soldiers. Mannadoke urged Gov. Jackson to concentrate his forces further south, at Warsaw, where hattle with the Federals could be had on terms more Sovorable to the Southerners. With a victory in hand, they might be able to issuch a campaign to drive the Federals from the state, Jackson, however, was unwilling to depart from Sourcille without offering a show of resistance, and trainted they make a stand



Battle of Boomstile as sketched by O. C. Richa

Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861

1. Gen. Lyon's Troops land at 7 a.m. and march west towards Boonville on Rocheport Road.

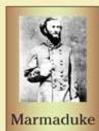
2. At two miles, the Federal Troops are fired upon by State Guard pickets who then fall back.

3. The Federal troops advance one mile in line of battle and, at 8 a.m., encounter a large body of State Guardmen ahead. The main part of the battle begins. The State Guard, outnumbered and facing artillery fire, falls back



4. The State Goard 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 armory 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 Artiflery

Federal Advance

State Guard Retreat

Steamer McDowell

House/Ballding Site

Existing Antebellum House

The position chosen for the Southern stand was along a taur that intersected Recheport Road about a role west of where the pickets first fired on Lyon's approaching array. On the mortheast crimer of the intersection stood a brick house behind which was a wheat field. Concealing elves behind the house, its outholdings and lences, and a thicket of swods, 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 liattle opened at approximately 8 a.m. with a brisk shelling of the rebel position by Lyon's artiflery, under the command of Captain Totter. The artiflery 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 builets as both sides unleashed volleys at one another. Totten acon found his range, and two camon halfs came crashing into the brick house, and others passed into the Southern position. Thus disladeed, the defenders tell back across the lences and through the wheat field. The Southerners were able to stitch together a new line man 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 artiflery was pressed into service while the troops on both flanks posted the attack. It seconed 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 califtary preparation and fire power of the Federal side soon overpowered the illprepared Southerners and Marmadiske gave the order to retreat. The battle had lasted little roose than 20 minutes. The withdrawing Southerners made at altempt to maintain some semblance of order as they pulled back, firing at their pursuars from any available cover. Their retreat, however, sively degenerated into a disorderly stampede

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Two popular lithographs celebrate Gen. Nathatiel Lyon's victory over Gor. Claborer Jackson at the Battle of Boomsth