



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 = Laminated Plastic & Plexiglass

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 3 1/2 feet Width 4 feet Depth 2 1/2 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 for text

TITLE: First Battle of Newtonia

**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>Historic Building</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)
- Town
- Suburban (residential, near city)
- Urban / Metropolitan

**Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)**

- Industrial
- Street/Roadside within 20 feet
- Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
- Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)
- Any other significant environmental factor \_\_\_\_\_
- Commercial
- Tree Covered (overhanging branches)

**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? <small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	___	___
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	___	___
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	___	___
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(also look for signs of uneven stress &amp; weakness in the material)</small>	___	___

**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 12/18/2006

Your Name Walter E. Busch, US Grant Camp #68 Commander

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please send this completed form to:

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

## **First Battle of Newtonia**

[Insert: Picture of US Flag. Picture of Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon]

### **First Battle of Newtonia**

At or near this location, the First and Second Battles of Newtonia were fought. The First Battle of Newtonia occurred on Sept. 30, 1862, when Union forces attempted to dislodge a large force of Confederates who were encamped a few miles south of Newtonia. The day-long battle witnessed hard fighting on both sides. At the day's end, the Union forces were compelled to withdraw, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field. The Confederate victory was the result of superior numbers and their ability to bring up nearby reinforcements.

### **Background: First Battle of Newtonia**

By the fall of 1862, the Arkansas-Missouri border separated areas of Confederate and Union control. Confederate soldiers in Northern Arkansas were starved for food and forage so troops began advancing into southwest Missouri. In the region around Newtonia, lead could be procured from the mines at nearby Granby while flour and meal could be ground at Matthew Ritchey's Mill in Newtonia.

[Insert: Map 1. Federal and Confederate troop concentration in the Fall of 1862.]

By early September, a sizable force of Confederates had gathered at Camp Coffee a few miles south of Newtonia. Col. Joseph Shelby was there with 1,500 Missouri cavalrymen. Soon, he was joined by Col. Douglas Cooper who had ridden in from Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) with a brigade of mounted Texans, and another brigade of Indians. In all, 4,000 Confederates had gathered at Camp Coffee.

The movement of Confederate units into southwest Missouri caused the Union high command to fear that Federal control of southwest Missouri was in jeopardy [sic]. Brig. Gen. James Blunt sent brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon from Fort Scott, Kans., south to Sarcoxie to find the Southerners. Once the enemy was located, Salomon could be reinforced by troops from Springfield, under Brig. Gen. John Schofield, and the combined force would then drive the Confederates back into Arkansas.

### **The First Battle of Newtonia begins: Union Attack**

On Sept. 29, a federal combat patrol, commanded by Col. Edward Lynde, encountered an enemy force, the 31st and 34th Texas Cavalry, occupying the town of Newtonia. Lynde, with the 9th Kansas Cavalry, and Col. Arthur Jacobi, of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, had orders to establish an observation post near Newtonia. But they were also ordered to avoid bringing on a general conflict with the Confederates. The Union commanders needed a few more days to gather their superior forces for an offensive against the Rebels.

[Insert: Map 2. The first phase of the First Battle of Newtonia began when a Federal combat patrol located Confederate forces in Newtonia and deployed to attack the enemy despite orders to not bring on a conflict.]

At dawn on the morning of Sept. 30, Jacobi, who had encamped near Newtonia, entered the open prairie north of town. ignoring orders to not bring on a battle, Jacobi decided to harry the enemy with his

[Insert: A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI - Missouri Department of Natural Resources.]

small force of just 500 men. He ordered Capt. Mefford, reinforced by the 9th Kansas, to try to capture an outpost of enemy pickets on his left flank, while his artillery shelled the enemy position in Newtonia, some 1,500 yards away. Lynde arrived on the scene and decided to send two artillery units, supported by a battalion of the 9th Kansas Cavalry, to a position on the far right of his line within 600 yards of the enemy. From this position the federals were able to switch from cannon balls to shell and canister. The Yankee battery delivered a deadly hail of fire on the 31st Texas Cavalry, who were concealed behind stone fence walls, several brick houses, and Ritchey's stoutly built stone barn in Newtonia.

At the same time, the 9th Wisconsin Infantry was sent forward to attack and attempt to dislodge the Texans, while the artillery shifted still closer to cover the advance. Meanwhile, the 34th Texas had to fall back to protect their artillery. The 31st Texas left the protection of their stone walls and charged the advancing 9th Wisconsin, but were compelled to fall back in the face of superior numbers after brief hand fighting.

[Insert: Map 1. The Federals launched their attack with artillery fire and advances against the Confederate right and center. The 31st Texas launched a brief counterattack against the 9th Wisconsin but were driven back.

#### Confederate Counterattack

Just as the Federals seemed to be getting the best of the Texans in the fighting at Newtonia, the 22nd Texas arrived on the scene from Granby and fell on the rear of the Federal artillery units, threatening to cut them off (Map 3). At the same time Gordon's 5th Missouri and Walker's 1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles reached Newtonia at full gallop (Map 3). The Missouriians veered to the right and attacked Mefford and the 9th Kansas while Walker's Indians swung left and attacked the 9th Wisconsin. Lynde, now surrounded on three sides, ordered a retreat. The artillery managed to hold off the enemy as they fell back, but the 9th Wisconsin, armed with only revolvers and sabers, stood no chance against the attacking horsemen. Many of the troopers were killed while the rest surrendered. For another four miles, the Confederates pursued the retreating remnants of Lynde's command.

[Insert: Map 4: A Confederate counterattack is launched when units from Granby and Camp Coffee converge on the Federals and force them to retreat.]

[Insert: Picture Col. Douglas Cooper. Picture Confederate Flag. Picture Col. Joseph Shelby]

#### The Afternoon Battle

As the morning phase of the Union assault on Newtonia was in its final phases of collapse, the advance column of Salomon's relief brigade reached the open prairie north of Newtonia. A lull of several hours then ensued until Salomon arrived on the field at 3:30 p.m. and disposed his forces on either side of a nine-gun battery of artillery, which began to bombard the town, forcing the Confederates to fall back. Steven's Texas and Jean's Missouri cavalry regiments then advanced against the Union left held by the 3rd Indian Home Guard. A volley from the Indians sent them reeling back. The Indians then pressed forward up a hollow to a place where they were able to deliver a hot fire against a sector of the Confederate line. Folsom's 1st Choctaw Regiment crept up on the hollow concealing the 3rd Indian Home Guard and engaged them in a desperate struggle in which several officers were killed. Salomon sent the 10th Kansas forward to reinforce the Indians, while the Union artillerists sent repeated volleys into the lines of the advancing 1st Choctaw and Cherokee regiment, which caused them to fall back. The 3rd Indian Home Guard then countercharged before being forced to retire in the face of Confederate artillery and charged by a combined force of Texans and Choctaws. Cooper then arrayed his entire force of Confederates in line of battle and advanced on Salomon's position.

A second brigade of reinforcements that Salomon was expecting still had not shown up, so he felt compelled to withdraw his force in the face of the advance by a superior Confederate force. In the gathering darkness, the second relief column, under Col. Hall, finally arrived to cover Salomon's retreat; seeing fresh enemy forces arriving on the field, and not wishing to bring on a night engagement, Cooper pulled his men back.

[Insert: Map 5. The afternoon phase of the battle climaxed when the Federal 3rd Indian Home Guard clashed with Confederate Choctaw and Cherokee units in deadly combat. As the Confederates massed to charge, the outnumbered Federals withdrew.]

#### Aftermath

The Confederate victory at Newtonia was gained at the cost of 78 casualties: 12 killed and 63 wounded. For the Federals the cost was much higher, including the loss of four entire companies of the 9th Wisconsin. The day's action had given the Confederates a badly needed victory, but it was a short lived one. Just four days later, on Oct. 4, the Federals massed three divisions under Generals Schofield, Blunt and Totten and appeared before Newtonia. After a [sic] artillery barrage, the force advanced on the town. Col. Cooper declined the offer of combat and withdrew his force through Pineville back into northwest Arkansas.

[Insert: Historic photograph of Matthew Ritchey's stone barn, which sheltered Confederate forces during the First Battle of Newtonia. Courtesy of Newtonia Battlefield Protection Association.]



Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon

First Battle of Newtonia

# FIRST BATTLE OF NEWTONIA

A STATE DIVIDED  
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Col. Douglas Cooper



Col. Joseph Shelby

In a war that featured the First and Second Battles of Newtonia were fought. The First Battle of Newtonia occurred on Sept. 30, 1862, when Union forces attempted to dislodge forces of Confederates who were occupying a few miles south of Newtonia. The struggle there involved hand-to-hand fighting on both sides. At the day's end, the Union forces, though badly wounded, were victorious in their objective to prevent the Confederates from occupying the town. The Confederate strategy was the result of superior numbers and their ability to bring up reinforcements.



Map 1. Federal and Confederate army concentrations in the Fall of 1862.

### Background: First Battle of Newtonia

In the fall of 1862, the Arkansas-Missouri border separated areas of Confederate and Union control. Confederate armies in northern Arkansas were ordered to find and bring to safety places where they could be protected from the Union. In the region around Newtonia, Miss., they could be protected from the Union. They could be protected from the Union. They could be protected from the Union.

By early September, a sizable force of Confederates had gathered at Camp Colles a few miles south of Newtonia. Col. Joseph Shelby was there with 1,500 Missouri Cavalry. Soon, he was joined by Col. Douglas Cooper who had ridden to New Indian Territory to join the Chickasaw with a brigade of mounted Texas, and another brigade of Indians. In all, 4,000 Confederates had gathered at Camp Colles.

The movement of Confederates into southwest Missouri caused the Union high command to fear that Federal control of southwest Missouri was in jeopardy. Brig. Gen. James Blunt and Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, from Fort Scott, Kan., south to Newtonia to find the Confederates. Once the enemy was located, Salomon could be reinforced by troops from Springfield, under Brig. Gen. John Schofield, and the combined force would then drive the Confederates back into Arkansas.

### The First Battle of Newtonia Begins: Union Attack

On Sept. 30, a Federal combat patrol, commanded by Col. Edward Lynde, encountered an enemy force, the 1st and 2nd Texas Cavalry, occupying the town of Newtonia. Lynde, with the 9th Kansas Cavalry, and Col. Arthur Jacobs, of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, had orders to establish an observation post near Newtonia. But they were also ordered to avoid bringing on a general conflict with the Confederates. The Union commanders needed a few more days to gather their superior forces for an offensive against the Rebel positions.

At dawn on the morning of Sept. 30, Jacobs, who had encamped near Newtonia, ordered the patrol to move south of town. Ignoring orders to just bring on a battle, Jacobs decided to

lead the enemy with his small force of just 100 men. He ordered Capt. McNeil, stationed by the 9th Kansas, to try to capture all supplies of enemy pickets on the left bank, while his artillery shelled the enemy position in Newtonia, some 1,500 yards away. Lynde ordered on the spot and decided to send two artillery units, supported by a battery of the 9th Kansas Cavalry, to a position on the far right of the line within two miles of the enemy. From that position, the Rebels were able to strike from cannon holes in shell and mortar. The Union battery delivered a deadly hail of fire on the 1st Texas Cavalry, who were concealed behind stone dikes with several brick houses, and Walker's artillery built stone forts in Newtonia.



Map 2. The Federals launched their attack with artillery fire and advanced against the Confederate right and center. The 1st Texas launched a brief counterattack against the 9th Wisconsin, but was driven back.

### Confederate Counterattack

Just as the Federals seemed to be getting the best of the Texans in the fighting at Newtonia, the 1st Texas arrived on the scene from Gracely and fell on the rear of the Federal artillery units, threatening to cut them off (Map 3). At the same time Gordon's 9th Missouri and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles reached Newtonia at full gallop (Map 3). The Missourians moved to the right and attacked McNeil and the 9th Kansas while Walker's Indians swung left and attacked the 9th Wisconsin. Lynde, now surrounded on three sides, ordered a retreat. The artillery managed to hold off the enemy as they fell back, but the 9th Wisconsin, armed with only muskets and spears, stood no chance against the attacking horsemen. Many of the troopers were killed while the rest surrendered. For another four miles, the Confederates pursued the retreating remnants of Lynde's command.



Map 3. A Confederate counterattack is launched when units from Gracely and Camp Colles converge on the Federals and force them to retreat.

### The Afternoon Battle

In the morning phase of the Union assault on Newtonia was in its final phase of collapse, the advance columns of Salomon's relief brigades reached the open prairie north of Newtonia. A full of several hours from dawn, Salomon arrived on the field at 2:30 p.m. and disposed his forces on either side of a main gun battery of artillery, which began to bombard the town, forcing the Confederates to fall back. Salomon's force and James' Missouri Cavalry regiments then advanced against the Union left held by the 1st Indian Home Guard. A volley from the Indians sent them reeling back. The Indians then pressed forward as a hollow in a place where they were able to deliver a hot fire against a column of the Confederates. Private's of Chickasaw Regiment swept up on the hollow, overwhelming the 1st Indian Home Guard and engaged them in a desperate struggle in which several officers were killed. Salomon sent the 9th Kansas forward to reinforce the Indians, while the Union artillerymen were ordered to withdraw into the line of the advancing 9th Missouri and Chickasaw regiments, which caused them to fall back. The 1st Indian Home Guard then countercharged before being forced to retire in the face of Confederate artillery and charge by a combined force of Texas and Chickasaw. Cooper then accepted his entire force of Confederates in line of battle and advanced on Salomon's position.

A second brigade of reinforcements that Salomon was expecting still had not shown up, so he felt compelled to withdraw his force in the face of the advance by a superior Confederate force. In the gathering darkness, the second relief column, under Col. Hall, finally arrived to cover Salomon's retreat, setting fresh enemy forces arriving on the field, but not wishing to bring on a night engagement, Cooper pulled his men back.

### Aftermath

The Confederate victory at Newtonia was gained at the cost of 18 casualties; 11 killed and 7 wounded. For the Federals the cost was much higher, including the loss of four entire companies of the 9th Wisconsin. The day's action had given the Confederates a badly needed victory, but it was a short-lived one. Just four days later, on Oct. 4, the Federals massed three divisions under Generals Schofield, Blunt and Estess and appeared before Newtonia. After an artillery barrage, the forces advanced on the town. Col. Cooper declared the offer of combat and withdrew his force through Pleville back into northwest Arkansas.



Map 4. The afternoon phase of the battle resumed when the Federal 9th Indian Home Guard clashed with Confederate Chickasaw and Chickasaw units in deadly combat. As the Confederates moved to charge, the outnumbered Federals withdrew.

Map 5. The afternoon phase of the battle resumed when the Federal 9th Indian Home Guard clashed with Confederate Chickasaw and Chickasaw units in deadly combat. As the Confederates moved to charge, the outnumbered Federals withdrew.



Historic photograph of Matthew Walker's stone barn, which sheltered Confederate forces during the First Battle of Newtonia.

