NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

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- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.

 Do not guess at the information. An ans 	
• Include a photograph of each viewable side	
	- Thank You.
Type of Memorial	
Monument with Sculpture	Monument with Cannon
Monument without Sculpture	X Historical Marker Plaque
Affiliation	
G.A.R. (Post Name & No) M.O.L.L.U.S.
W.R.C. (Corps Name & No	
SUVCW (Camp Name & No) (Please describe below)
DUVCW (Tent Name & No.) (1 loade describe below)
X Other: Missouri Dept of Natural Resources, Division of State Pa	arks Civil War Monuments Program
Original Dedication Date 2006	Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a st dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial
local paper's article that would have information on the fit Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification	st dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial
Please Subitlic a copy of your infulligs with full identification	Tot the paper a date of publication. Thank you.
Location	
The Memorial is <i>currently</i> located at:	
Street/Road address or site location Matthew H	I. Ritchey Home W94°10'60" N36°52'39" 600 Block of Mill West of Market
City/Village Newtonia Township	County Newton
The front of the Memorial faces: North	x South East West
The field of the Memorial laces.	
Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owne	er (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)
	Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
Name Dept of Natural Resources Street Address PO Box 176	
City Jefferson City	State MO Zip Code 65102
Contact Person Jim Denny	Telephone (573) 751-8566
If the Memorial has been moved, please list	former location(s)
N/A	(-)
Physical Details	
Physical Details	on = Stone Concrete X Metal Undetermined
Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannot If known, name specific material (color of granit	e marble etc.) Metal, Plexiglass, Polymers

Material of the Sculpture If known, name specific materials				Undetermine
If the Sculpture is of meta			,	
Material of Plaque or Hist	orical Marker	/ Tablet = Laminate	d Plastic & Plexig	lass
Material of Cannon = Markings on muzzle =not	applicable			
Markings on Left Trunion Is inert ammunition a part		Right T	runion	
Is inert ammunition a part	of the Memor	rial? If so,	describe	
Approximate Dimensior Monument or Base: Heig Sculpture: Heigh	n s (indicate un ht <u>3 1/2 feet</u> Wi ht Wi	nit of measure) - ta dth <u>4 ^{feet}</u> Depti dth Depti	aken from tall h 2º1/2 feet or h or	est / widest points Diameter Diameter
For Memorials with multi sheet of paper for each seach statue and any w separated from this form)	statue and att reapons/imple	ach to this form.	Please desc	cribe the "pose" of
Markings/Inscriptions (c Maker or Fabricator mark				
The "Dedication Text" is f	ormed: cu	ıt into material	raised up t	from material face
Record the text (indicate any s See Attached for text	eparation if on di	fferent sides) Plea	se use additiona	al sheet if necessary.
TITLE: First Battle of Newtonia				
Environmental Settir (The general vicinity and immediat		ng a memorial can play	a major role in its	overall condition.)
Type of Location				
Cemetery		Park		Plaza/Courtyard
"Town Square"		Post Office		School
Municipal Building		State Capitol	Othe	F: Historic Building
Courthouse		College Campus	***************************************	
Traffic Circle		Library		

General Vicinity						
Rural (low population, open land) X 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						
Condition Information)					
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 by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtlebase.	ure, and Monuments with the sculpture and its base of	can be detected				
	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						
Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial?	Yes X No I	Unable to tell				

Surface Coating Does there appear to be a coating?Yes _X_NoUnable to determ If known, identify type of coating. GildedPaintedVarnishedWaxedUnable to determ Is the coating in good condition?Yes _X_NoUnable to determ	ine					
Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one) In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial? X 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						
Tour Name						
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 form 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 jepordy [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 hegins: 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 Texaus 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.]



FIRST BATTLE OF NEWTONIA



THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOCRE



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Confederate Communities &



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Map 5. The abstraction planet of the harter climated white the Federal and fedium House Guard climbed with Confederate Charles and Cheroket with to deadly con-

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The Confederate victory at Newtonia was gained at the cost of pR casualities or killed and fig. wounded. For the Pederals the cost was much higher, turbuling the loss of loss soring companies of the 4th Wisconsin. The day's action had given the Confederates a builty resolut.

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