

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 Missouri Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 10/27/2012 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 N38°14.176 W94°26.418 Marth Rd, east of Cooper Rd off Hwy K West of Butler
City/Village Butler Township Bates County
State Missouri

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name Missouri Division of State Parks
Dept./Div. DNR-DSP
Street Address PO Box 176 City
Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person
Allison Dubbert Telephone ( ) 800-3DIOXIN

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

NEW BATTLEFIELD STATE HISTORIC SITE

### Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = \_\_\_ Stone \_\_\_ Concrete <sup>XX</sup> Metal \_\_\_ Undetermined If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Grey

#### SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = \_\_\_ Stone \_\_\_ Concrete <sup>XX</sup> 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 = polymers

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 4 feet Width 3 feet Depth 1 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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 Text Attached  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 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 checked="" 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: _____                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse         | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle     | <input type="checkbox"/> Library         | _____                                    |



**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 10/27/2012

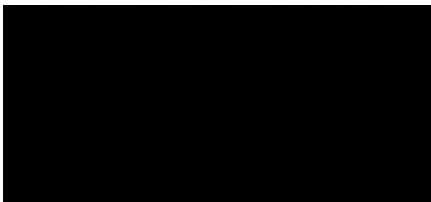
Your Name Walter E Busch, PDC

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

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? MO - SUVCW US GRANT CAMP 68

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

Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site

mostateparks.com

Missouri  
State Parks is a division of the  
Missouri  
Department of  
Natural Resources [MSP Logo]

### The Toothman Farm: Home to a Notorious Rebel Family

After the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, pro-slavery Missourians and free-state Kansans fought over whether Kansas should enter the Union as a slave or a free state. The fighting was so intense that the conflict was called “Bleeding Kansas.”

In 1861, when the Civil War began, most Bates County, Mo. residents supported the Confederacy. Because Bates County bordered Kansas, guerrilla warfare from both states was rampant.

[Insert map showing flames over certain towns labeled: “On Sept. 22, 1861, Osceola, Mo., in neighboring St. Clair County, was destroyed by Kansas Unionists, jayhawkers, led by Sen. Jim Lane. The courthouse in Butler was also burned during the war.]

[Insert graphic showing people moving along wooded trail]

Federal authorities considered the Toothman family, who came to Missouri from Virginia, Southern sympathizers. John Toothman, the 23-year-old son of Enoch and Christina Toothman, rode with Bill Turman, a local bushwhacker. These guerrillas often sought refuge on Hog Island, an area formed by the Marais-des-Cygnés River. John Toothman joined in the ambush of a Union foraging party on May 15, 1862, in which three Federal soldiers were killed. He was later arrested and confined at Fort Lincoln, Kan.

“There is a strip of land between the Marais-des-Cygnés, and a long connecting slough, known as “The Island.” This has long been infested with more or less bushwhackers, who have carried all their plunder off to it for safekeeping. Lately, they have been increasing in strength and boldness, until they had become the terror of all good citizens for miles around.”

*Lawrence [Kan.] Republican,*  
Nov. 6, 1862

In October 1862, the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry received orders to march into Bates County and break up the rebel encampments on Hog Island. The Kansas troops took over the Toothman home, about two and a half miles north of Hog Island. They made camp around the house, used the fences rails for fortifications and dubbed it “Fort Africa.”

Women of the Toothman household were present when the soldiers arrived and

were questioned about the presence of guerrillas in the area. The adult males, probably rebel sympathizers if not outright guerrillas, made themselves scarce during the occupation of their farm.

[Insert: “We encamped within Toothman’s yard, throwing up a rail barricade and raising a flag. We named the place, “Fort Africa.” Lt. R. Hinton]

[INSERT BOX TEXT]

#### Clues to the Past

Even though there appears to be nothing left of the Toothman farmstead or Fort Africa, clues to the past remain beneath the ground. By using a combination of research with historical records and archaeological investigation techniques, archaeologists are piecing together bits of the past to reveal the history of the Toothman property.

An 1859 land survey shows no structures on the Toothman property but a house was on the property by 1862 when the First Kansas camped here. None of the accounts from the time of the Battle of Island Mound describe the house or its exact location. In order to find the location of the Toothman house, archaeologists have carried out investigations that included metal detecting, geophysical survey and excavation. Archaeologists plan to do more work in the future to try to definitely determine the location of the Toothman house.

An 1875 plat map shows a Methodist Episcopal Church on the property and no other structures. The church was built sometime around 1870 and was probably gone from the property by the 1930s. Archaeologists have uncovered the church site in their investigations.

There are still many questions about the Battle of Island Mound, the Toothman farm and Fort Africa. Artifacts and other evidence provide clues to help to tell the story about what really happened at this site.

[Color photo labeled: A volunteer archaeologist screens soil from a test unit during an archaeological dig at Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site. Missouri State Park file photo.

BOIM-W1-Oct2012-CLV

Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site  
islandmound.com

## The Toothman Farm Home to a Notorious Rebel Family

After the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, pro-slavery Missourians and free-state Kansans fought over whether Kansas should enter the Union as a slave or a free state. The fighting was so intense that the conflict was called "Bleeding Kansas."

In 1862, when the Civil War began, most Bates County, Mo. residents supported the Confederacy. Because Bates County bordered Kansas, guerrilla warfare from both sides was rampant.



On June 22, 1862, Bates County, Mo., neighboring St. Clair County, Mo., was destroyed by Kansas Unionists, guerrillas, led by Gen. John Lamb. The toothman in battle was also burned during the war.



"There is a strip of land between the Marshes Cypress, and a long connecting strip, known as 'The Island.' This has long been believed to have been the site of the battle, which was fought on the grounds off to the left. The site has been investigated by archaeologists and historians, who have found the bones of all great citizens for miles around."

Lawrence (Dan) Republican,  
Nov. 6, 1862

Even though there appears to be nothing left of the Toothman farm, some remains, such as the post remains beneath the ground. By using a combination of research with historical records and archaeological investigations, archaeologists are piecing together one of the great events in the history of the Toothman property.

An oblique land survey shows an illustration of the Toothman property had a house was on the property by John Toothman, the first owner.

Other structures. The church was built sometime around 1850 and was probably gone from the property by the 1860s. Archaeologists have uncovered the church site in their investigations.

There are still many questions about the Battle of Island Mound, the Toothman farm, and Fort Africa. Artifacts and other evidence provide clues that help to tell the story about what really happened at this site.

In October 1862, the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry received orders to march into Bates County and attack the rebel encampments on Hog Island. The Kansas troops took over the Toothman home, about two and a half miles north of Hog Island. They made camp around the house, used the fence rails for fortifications and dubbed it "Fort Africa."

Women of the Toothman household were present when the soldiers arrived and were questioned about the presence of guerrillas in the area. The adult males, probably rebel sympathizers if not outright guerrillas, made themselves scarce during the occupation of their farm.

"An escaped white slaveholder, with a group of a few slaves and a group of free men, the area 'Fort Africa'."

By A. Denton

### Cues to the Past

Even though there appears to be nothing left of the Toothman farm, some remains, such as the post remains beneath the ground. By using a combination of research with historical records and archaeological investigations, archaeologists are piecing together one of the great events in the history of the Toothman property.

An oblique land survey shows an illustration of the Toothman property had a house was on the property by John Toothman, the first owner.

Other structures. The church was built sometime around 1850 and was probably gone from the property by the 1860s. Archaeologists have uncovered the church site in their investigations.

There are still many questions about the Battle of Island Mound, the Toothman farm, and Fort Africa. Artifacts and other evidence provide clues that help to tell the story about what really happened at this site.

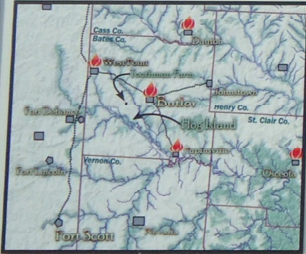


A stone structure, possibly the remains of the Toothman house, was found during an archaeological dig at the site of the Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site. Photo by Dan Parks.

# The Toothman Farm Home to a Notorious Rebel Family

After the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, pro-slavery Missourians and free-state Kansans fought over whether Kansas should enter the Union as a slave or a free state. The fighting was so intense that the conflict was called "Bleeding Kansas."

In 1861, when the Civil War began, most Bates County, Mo. residents supported the Confederacy. Because Bates County bordered Kansas, guerrilla warfare from both states was rampant.



On Sept. 22, 1861, Oxeola, Mo., in neighboring St. Clair County, was destroyed by Kansas Unionists, jayhawkers, led by Sen. Jim Lane. The courthouse in Butler was also burned during the war.



Federal authorities considered the Toothman family, who came to Missouri from Virginia, Southern sympathizers. John Toothman, the 23-year-old son of Enoch and Christina Toothman, rode with Bill Turman, a local bushwhacker. These guerrillas often sought refuge on Hog Island, an area formed by the Marais-des-Cynges River. John Toothman joined in the ambush of a Union foraging party on May 13, 1862, in which three Federal soldiers were killed. He was later arrested and confined at Fort Lincoln, Kan.

"There is a strip of land between the Marais-des-Cynges, and a long connecting slough, known as "The Island." This has long been infested with more or less bushwhackers, who have carried all their plunder off to it for safekeeping. Lately, they have been increasing in strength and boldness, until they had become the terror of all good citizens for miles around."

Lawrence [Kan.] Republican, Nov. 6, 1862

In October 1862, the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry received orders to march into Bates County and break up the rebel encampments on Hog Island. The Kansas troops took over the Toothman home, about two and a half miles north of Hog Island. They made camp around the house, used the fence rails for fortifications and dubbed it "Fort Africa."

"We encamped within Toothman's yard, throwing up a rail barricade and raising a flag. We named the place, "Fort Africa."

Lt. R. Hinton

Women of the Toothman household were present when the soldiers arrived and were questioned about the presence of guerrillas in the area. The adult males, probably rebel sympathizers if not outright guerrillas, made themselves scarce during the occupation of their farm.

## Clues to the Past

Even though there appears to be nothing left of the Toothman farmstead or Fort Africa, clues to the past remain beneath the ground. By using a combination of research with historical records and archaeological investigation techniques, archaeologists are piecing together bits of the past to reveal the history of the Toothman property.

An 1859 land survey shows no structures on the Toothman property but a house was on the property by 1862 when the First Kansas

camped here. None of the accounts from the time of the Battle of Island Mound describe the house or its exact location. In order to find the location of the Toothman house, archaeologists have carried out investigations that included metal detecting, geophysical survey and excavation. Archaeologists plan to do more work in the future to try to definitively determine the location of the Toothman house.

An 1875 plat map shows a Methodist Episcopal Church on the property and no

other structures. The church was built sometime around 1870 and was probably gone from the property by the 1930s. Archaeologists have uncovered the church site in their investigations.

There are still many questions about the Battle of Island Mound, the Toothman farm and Fort Africa. Artifacts and other evidence provide clues that help to tell the story about what really happened at this site.



A volunteer archaeologist screens soil from a test unit during an archaeological dig at Battle of Island Mound State Historic Site. Missouri State Parks file photo.

BOEM-WM-GUESTLE-CVY