

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
 CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- 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.

Type of Memorial

Monument *with* Sculpture Monument with *Cannon*
 Monument *without* Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S.
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) Other Allied Order
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Civil War Monuments Program

Original Dedication Date ~~Installed 7 Oct 2008~~ _____ 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 SE of So Park Ave & Mt. Vernon St. jnct, N37°12.223' W93°19.294
 City/Village Springfield Township _____ County Greene

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 Dept of Natural Resources Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
 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

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

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, slight tear in text, but still legible

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 09/09/2009

Your Name Walter E Busch US Grant Camp 68

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee

Zagonyi's Charge

A State Divided: The Civil War In Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[US Shield]

[Picture labeled: Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont]

"We have been called holiday soldiers for the pavements of St. Louis; to-day we will show that we are soldiers for the battle. Your watchword shall be, 'The Union and Fremont!' Draw saber! By the right flank -- quick trot -- march!"
Charles Zagonyi, Address to his men, Oct. 25, 1861

Zagonyi's Charge

Near this location, on Oct. 25, 1861, Maj. Charles Zagonyi led a spectacular cavalry charge against a much larger Missouri State Guard force defending Springfield. The bloody charge was the sole military action of the Fremont Campaign of 1861. While Zagonyi's charge yielded no strategic gains, it did garner nationwide publicity as a rare Federal triumph in a bleak period marked by Union defeats at First Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Lexington and Ball's Bluff in Virginia.

Zagonyi led the personal bodyguard of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont who was moving with 38,789 soldiers toward Springfield, intending to take that city from the secessionist and crush the forces of Gen. Sterling Price. But as Fremont neared Bolivar, Price was a full 100 miles away at Neosho. There were reports that Springfield was lightly defended by 300-400 State Guardsmen. Zagonyi sought and received permission to lead the bodyguard against the Springfield defenders.

Night Ride to Springfield

Zagonyi's 160 cavalymen rode overnight toward Springfield. Nearing the city early next morning, Zagonyi met and took command of Major Frank White's 154-strong "Prairie Scouts." Zagonyi managed to learn from captured State Guard foragers that the city had been reinforced. Zagonyi reported that 2,100 State Guardsmen (the actual number was 1,000-1,500) now occupied the city. A State Guard soldier eluded capture and warned the Springfield garrison of Zagonyi's approach.

Zagonyi's command continued south on the Bolivar Road but then detoured around to the Mount Vernon Road to attack from the west. The enemy was just ahead. Near the city fairgrounds, on a slope backed by trees, State Guard infantry and cavalry units, under the command of Col. Julian Frazier, awaited their arrival.

[Picture labeled: Library of Congress Maj. Charles Zagonyi]

[Inserted text: Charles Zagonyi]

Charles Zagonyi was born in 1826 and served as a Hungarian officer in the Revolution of 1848. He came to the United States in 1851. Ten years later, he became the commander of Gen. John C. Fremont's 300-man personal bodyguard.

No American major general had a personal escort of this size. The haughty and dandified troops earned the resentment of St. Louisians who regarded the bodyguard as "Fremont's Pets" or the "Kid Glove Brigade."

Although "Zagonyi's Charge" was compared to the Charge of the Light Brigade by the national media and Zagonyi became a celebrity, Army officers declared the enrollment of the bodyguard to be improper, denied the members pay and rations and dismissed them from the service.]

[Map labeled: "Zagonyi's Charge Oct. 25. 1861]

Zagonyi's Charge

At 4:30 p.m., Zagonyi and his horsemen arrived at the city's edge. Here they left the Mount Vernon Road and rode down a lane that separated the city fairgrounds from a dense grove of trees. They came to a narrow lane bordered by a rail fence that ran at the base of the slope where the State Guard awaited their attack. Zagonyi decided to lead the bodyguard down the lane, across Jordan Creek to the base of the slope. Here he could form his men in line and launch a charge. The lane became littered with fallen horses and wounded men as the bodyguard swept forward, receiving volleys of heavy fire from the State Guard infantry. With two companies, Zagonyi pressed on, crossed Jordan Creek and found cover at the bottom of the slope.

Zagonyi's third company unmounted at the beginning of the lane and tore down a section of fence, hoping to attack the State Guard in the flank. Beaten back with a loss of 13 men, they returned to the lane and rejoined the rest of the bodyguard. Meanwhile, White's Prairie Scouts, bringing up the rear, became bottled up by the carnage in the narrow fenced lane, reversed course, and rode north past the fairgrounds away from the fight.

Zagonyi gathered his three battered companies and charged up the slope. Attacking first the State Guard cavalry then the infantry, the bodyguard scattered the poorly trained guardsmen in several directions. After winning the field, small groups of the bodyguard pursued retreating guardsmen through the city and killed many with their revolvers and sabers.

[Graphic labeled *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This is, perhaps, the most accurate of the many illustrations that appeared in the Nation's newspapers depicting Zagonyi's celebrated charge. The narrow lane, the rail fence, the Jordan Creek crossing, and the relative positions of the opposing sides with a dense growth of trees as a backdrop are all described in the contemporary accounts and maps of the battle.]

[Picture labeled: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price]
[Confederate shield]

Zagonyi's bodyguard suffered at least 52 casualties in the charge, including 16 killed, plus the loss of 45 horses. For the 130 Prairie Scouts, casualties numbered 31. The State Guard toll was also heavy, roughly 23 dead and 100 wounded. Zagonyi's troops rode into Springfield's square to cheers and flag-waving from Unionist citizens. But the bodyguard only controlled the city for a few hours. Zagonyi decided to leave before a stronger Southern force returned to chase him out, so he and his cavalry retreated and rejoined Fremont's army near Bolivar. In the county courthouse, he left behind his wounded with a detachment of 24 men to care for them.

[Battle Graphic: *Camp and Battlefield*. This illustration, adapted from a *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* original, depicts Frémont's bodyguard overrunning members of the State Guard at the edge of the woods.]

The Fremont Campaign

John C. Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder of the West" and 1856 Republican presidential candidate, took command of the Union's Western Department in July 1861. At the time, Southern forces threatened southeast Missouri and Union control of the Mississippi River while more Rebels, poised on the Arkansas border, could move into the southwest region of the state. Fremont decided to protect the southeastern outposts, but it was at the opposite end of the state that the Union position collapsed.

In August, combined Confederate and State Guard forces won a resounding victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield. Then State Guardsmen, under Gen. Sterling Price, marched north and forced the surrender of Lexington. Fremont soon lost the confidence of President Abraham Lincoln and powerful political leaders in Missouri. There were accusations of corruption in his department. While the State Guard lingered at Lexington, Fremont assembled a massive army of 38,789 soldiers and set out to try to close with Price.

His huge army moved slowly and never came close to bringing Price to battle, with the single exception of Zagonyi's attack on Springfield. President Lincoln finally lost patience and removed Fremont from command on Nov. 2, 1861. The Federal army then withdrew to Rolla and Sedalia, and southwest Missouri temporarily returned to Southern control.

[Logo and Text: Missouri Department of Natural Resources]

ZAGONYI'S CHARGE

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



They have been called holiday soldiers for the governments of St. Louis, for they will show that we are soldiers for the better. Near watchtower stand in the Union and Fremont's Cross against the right hand - again - march!"
Charles Zagonyi, *Asst. Dir. of St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1861*

ZAGONYI'S CHARGE

Near this location, on Oct. 25, 1861, Maj. Charles Zagonyi led a spectacular cavalry charge against a much larger Missouri State Guard force defending Springfield. The bloody charge was the sole military action of the Fremont Campaign of 1861. While Zagonyi's charge resulted in strategic gains, it did garner nationwide publicity as a rare Federal triumph in a bleak period marked by Union defeats at First Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Lexington and Rail's Bluff in Virginia.

Zagonyi led the personal bodyguard of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was moving with 34,289 soldiers toward Springfield, intending to take that city from the secessionists and cross the horns of Gen. Sterling Price. But as Fremont started Bolivar, Price was still 100 miles away at Nevada. There were reports that Springfield was lightly defended by 500-600 State Guardsmen. Zagonyi sought and received permission to lead the bodyguard against the Springfield defenders.

NIGHT RIDE TO SPRINGFIELD
Zagonyi and his cavalrymen rode overnight toward Springfield, leaving the city early next morning. Zagonyi met and took command of Major Frank White's elite "Prairie Scouts." Zagonyi managed to learn from captured State Guard riders that the city had been reinforced. Zagonyi reported that 2,000 State Guardsmen (the actual number was 1,000-1,500) now occupied the city. A State Guard soldier chided capture and warned the Springfield garrison of Zagonyi's approach.

Zagonyi's command questioned south on the Bolivar Road but then detoured around in the Mount Vernon Road to attack from the west. The enemy was not ahead. Near the 127 fairgrounds, on a slope backed by trees, State Guard infantry and cavalry units, under the command of Col. Julian Frazer, awaited their arrival.



Charles Zagonyi
Charles Zagonyi was born in 1828 and served as a Hungarian officer in the Revolution of 1848. He came to the United States in 1851. Ten years later, he became the commander of Gen. John C. Fremont's 300-man personal bodyguard.

No American major general had a personal escort of this size. The haughty and dandified troops earned the respect of St. Louisans who regarded the bodyguard as "Fremont's Pets" or the "Kid Glove Brigade."

Although "Zagonyi's Charge" was compared to the Charge of the Light Brigade by the national media and Zagonyi became a celebrity, Army officials declared the equipment of the bodyguard to be improper, denied the members pay and rations and dismissed them from the service.



Zagonyi's Charge Oct. 25, 1861

ZAGONYI'S CHARGE
At 4:30 p.m., Zagonyi and his horsemen arrived at the city's edge. Here they left the Mount Vernon Road and rode down a lane that separated the 127 fairgrounds from a dense grove of trees. They came to a narrow lane bordered by a rail fence that ran at the base of the slope where the State Guard awaited their attack. Zagonyi decided to lead the bodyguard down the lane, across Jordan Creek to the base of the slope. Here he could form his men in line and launch a charge. The lane became littered with fallen horses and wounded men as the bodyguard swept forward, receiving volleys of heavy fire from the State Guard infantry. With two companies, Zagonyi pressed on, around Jordan Creek and found cover at the bottom of the slope.

Zagonyi's third company mounted at the beginning of the lane and tore down a section of fence, leading to attack the State Guard in the flank. Retreating back with a loss of 15 men, they returned to the lane and rejoined the rest of the bodyguard. Meanwhile, White's Prairie Scouts, bringing up the rear, became bottled up by the carnage in the narrow fenced lane, reversed course, and rode north past the fairgrounds away from the fight.

Zagonyi gathered his three battered companies and charged up the slope. Attacking first the State Guard cavalry, then the infantry, the bodyguard scattered the poorly trained guardsmen in several directions. After winning the field, small groups of the bodyguard pursued retreating guardsmen through the city and killed many with their revolvers and sabers.

Zagonyi's bodyguard suffered at least 54 casualties in the charge, including 14 killed, plus the loss of 45 horses. For the 120 Prairie Scouts, casualties numbered 20. The State Guard toll was also heavy, roughly 35 dead and 200 wounded. Zagonyi's troops rode into Springfield's square to cheers and flag-waving from Unionist citizens. But the bodyguard only controlled the city for a few hours. Zagonyi decided to leave before a stronger Southern force returned to chase him out, so he and his cavalry retreated and rejoined Fremont's army near Bolivar. In the retreat, Zagonyi was wounded with a detachment of 14 men to care for them.



This illustration, adapted from a Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper original, depicts Fremont's bodyguard overrunning members of the State Guard at the edge of the woods.

The Fremont Campaign
John C. Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder of the West" and 1854 Republican presidential candidate, took command of the Union's Western Department on July 1861. At the time, Southern forces threatened southern Missouri and Union control of the Mississippi River while more Rebels, joined in the Arkansas border, could move into the southwestern region of the state. Fremont decided to protect the southwestern outposts, but it was at the opposite end of the state that the Union position collapsed.

In August, combined Confederate and State Guard forces won a resounding victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield. Then State Guardsmen, under Gen. Sterling Price, marched north and forced the surrender of Lexington. Fremont soon lost the confidence of President Abraham Lincoln and powerful political leaders in Missouri. There were accusations of corruption in his department. While the State Guard lingered at Lexington, Fremont assembled a massive army of 18,389 soldiers and set out to try to close with Price.

His huge army moved slowly and never came close to bringing Price to battle, with the single exception of Zagonyi's attack on Springfield. President Lincoln finally lost patience and removed Fremont from command on Nov. 2, 1861. The Federal army then withdrew to Rolla and Sedalia, and southern Missouri temporarily returned to Southern control.



That Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

This is, perhaps, the most accurate of the many illustrations that appeared in the Nation's newspapers depicting Zagonyi's celebrated charge. The narrow lane, the rail fence, the Jordan Creek crossing, and the relative positions of the opposing sides with a dense growth of trees as a backdrop are all described in the contemporary accounts and maps of the battle.



ZAGONYI'S CHARGE

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



ZAGONYI'S CHARGE
Near the beginning of the war, Maj. Charles Zagonyi and a detachment of his regiment were ordered to Springfield. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.



Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

NIGHT RIDE TO SPRINGFIELD
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

ZAGONYI'S CHARGE
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

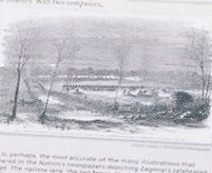
The Final Campaign
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.



Maj. Charles Zagonyi

Charles Zagonyi
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

Zagonyi's Charge
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.



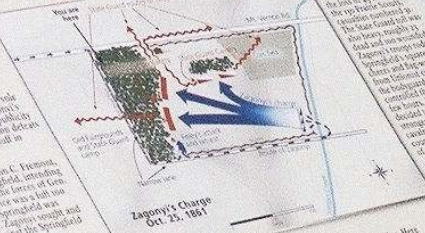
The Final Campaign
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

The Final Campaign
Zagonyi's brigade arrived at the city on Oct. 25, 1861. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time. The Union army was the only force in the city at the time.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE



A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Near this location, on Oct. 25, 1861, Maj. Charles Zagonyp led a spectacular cavalry charge against a much larger Missouri State Guard force defending Springfield. The bloody charge was the only military action of the Fremont Campaign. In this crucial nationwide publicity charge, Zagonyp's men, though outnumbered, won a tactical victory in a blood-soaked battle at the Ballast Road. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

NIGHT RIDE TO SPRINGFIELD
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.



Maj. Charles Zagonyp

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.



This illustration, adapted from a 19th-century engraving, depicts the bloody charge of Zagonyp's men against the Missouri State Guard at the Ballast Road on Oct. 25, 1861.

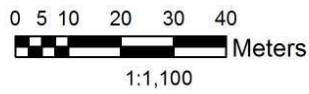
ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYP'S CHARGE
Zagonyp's men rode through the night toward Springfield. Zagonyp's men, led by Capt. James H. Lane, were the only Union soldiers to enter Springfield during the war.

ZAGONYIS
MONUMENT
MOVED IN
2018 TO A CITY
PARK



● Zagonyi Marker



Comment	GPS_Date	Northing	Easting	Long_DD	Lat_DD	
zagonyi marker	12/19/2018	4117578.858	471496.639	93.32° W	37.20° N	UTM NAD83, Zone 15N

