

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 Dept of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Civil War Monuments Program

Original Dedication Date 2005 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 Park Central Square just north of South St., faces north W93°17'32" N37°12'31"
 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.) Metal, Plexiglass, Polymers

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: The Battle of Springfield

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 checked="" 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 | _____ |

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? <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 & 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...	___	___
<small>Good shape, but graffiti on it needs to be lightly scrubbed off</small>		

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes X No ___ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed ___ Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes X No ___ Unable to determine

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



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

The Battle of Springfield

[Picture of American Flag and Picture of Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown]

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI - Missouri Department of Natural Resources

The Battle of Springfield

The Battle of Springfield occurred during the raid, or expedition, into Missouri by Confederate acting Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke. This raid began on Dec. 31, 1862, and ended on Jan. 25, 1863. The Battle of Springfield commenced at 10 a.m. on the morning of Jan. 8, and continued until darkness brought a halt to the fighting. Despite several charges, Marmaduke's forces were unable to reduce Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown's makeshift but determined force of defenders. The following morning, Marmaduke's forces withdrew towards Hartville, Mo., where, two days later, another fierce battle was fought.

The Reasons for Marmaduke's Raid

Marmaduke's raid was brought about by the presence of an Army of the Frontier in northwestern Arkansas. This large Federal army remained in Arkansas after its victory on Dec. 7, 1862 in the Battle of Prairie Grove against Confederates commanded by Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman. To relieve the Federal threat in Arkansas, the Southern commanders decided to strike into Missouri where they could threaten the main Federal supply depot at Springfield and disrupt the supply line that connected Springfield with Rolla and St. Louis (BSM 1). The Federal army in Arkansas would then have little choice but to withdraw from northern Arkansas to save its key posts and vital supply and communications lines.

The Confederates Move North

The command for this important raid into Missouri went to acting Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke, a native Missourian with a West Point education. Most of the men he would be taking with him hailed from Missouri as well. Marmaduke's raiding party was to advance into Missouri in two columns. The left column under Marmaduke moved out of Lewisburg, Ark., on Dec. 31, 1862. This column consisted of the crack brigade of hard fighting cavalry, commanded by Col. Joseph Shelby, and a regiment of Missouri cavalry under the capable Col. Emmett MacDonald, supported by a detachment of artillery, in all, 2,100-men strong. The other column of 825 horsemen was led by an experienced Missouri raider, Col. Joseph C. Porter. He pushed off late, not leaving Pochontas, Ark., until Jan. 2, 1863.

On Jan. 6, Marmaduke learned from scouts that Springfield was weakly garrisoned. He immediately sent word to Porter to march rapidly and link up with him for a surprise attack on the vulnerable outpost. Marmaduke's intelligence proved correct. Springfield, despite being the principal supply depot and headquarters of the Army of the Frontier, was defended by a garrison of only around 1,000 men. These men mostly were Missouri militia yet to be tested in battle. The Federal command had also waited until a dangerously late hour to fortify the city. Construction of four of five planned earthwork forts was not begun before the fall of 1862. By the time of the battle, only fort No. 1 and Fort No. 4 were finished.

Springfield Prepares for Attack

The commander at Springfield was Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown, a New Yorker who had adopted Missouri as his home state before the war and went on to achieve success in business, railroading and politics. Since May 1862, he was commander of the District of the Southwest, and held a commission as brigadier general of state militia. Although undermanned and dangerously exposed, the Federal garrison did have a full day to prepare for Marmaduke's advance, thanks to intelligence of the impending Confederate attack gleaned from captured soldiers. Extra time was also gained by the fact that Marmaduke was slowed by side marches to Fort Lawrence and Ozark to capture Federal outposts.

Brown set to work to assemble as many militia as could be called in from the surrounding countryside to join the local Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia (BSM 1). Three hundred convalescents capable of holding rifles or manning artillery turned out of the military hospital; they became known as the "Quinine Brigade."

[insert: Two views of wartime Springfield from *Harper's Magazine*. Used by permission, State Historical Society, Columbia.]

[insert: 1863 Map of Springfield (with battle movements). Used by permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.]

Even ordinary citizens stepped forward and were issued muskets (BSM 2). In addition to these improvised forces were several commands and detachments of commands: the Third and Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and the Second Battalion Fourteenth Missouri State Militia regiment. In addition, Brown managed to locate three iron cannons, two 12-pounders and a six-pounder, for which carriages were hastily improvised; the homemade battery was wheeled into Fort No. 4 (BSM 3). Meanwhile, two brass six-pounder field pieces were installed in Fort No. 1. Altogether, Brown was able to pull together 2,099 men; this was force enough to match Marmaduke's raiders man for man.

Gen. Brown had done all he could do on short notice; by dawn of the next day he and his hastily assembled army awaited the arrival of the Confederate raiders.

The Battle of Springfield

After an all night march, Shelby's command arrived at the outskirts of Springfield at dawn on the Jan. 8; MacDonald's force did not appear till mid-morning and there was no sign at all of Porter. Finally, at 10 a.m., Marmaduke's reunited column, less Porter, launched its assault against the Federal position (BSM 5).

Brown formed his infantry in a line in front of Fort No. 4 (BSM 3) and sent two regiments of cavalry forward to engage the advancing Confederates. A mile south of Springfield, the Union cavalry encountered Marmaduke's line. The center of this line consisted of three of Shelby's regiments dismounted and acting as infantry, while on either flank were mounted Confederates (BSM 5).

As the two lines met, the Confederates opened with small arms and artillery fire and compelled the Federal cavalry to gradually withdraw to within supporting distance of the Federal artillery. As the Confederate line came within range of the cannon stationed in Fort No. 4, the Federal gunners opened fire, and the Confederates responded by throwing shot and shell into the fort and surrounding houses that sheltered troops. As the Confederates advanced, the firing on both sides increased in intensity; by 1 p.m. the battle was fully joined as the two sides became locked in a determined struggle. A Confederate cavalry charge on the Federal left was beaten back. MacDonald, reinforced by Lt. Col. C.A. Gilkey's Second Missouri Cavalry and Lt. Col. B.F. Gordon's First Missouri Cavalry from Shelby's Brigade, moved in mass against the Federal center and right. Parts of three Federal companies moved out of Fort No. 1 with a brass six-pounder cannon only to discover that they had left themselves dangerously exposed. The Confederates managed to capture the artillery piece in a bloody charge (BSM 7).

By mid-afternoon, the slowly advancing Confederates had managed to seize a fortified college building, now serving as a prison, that had been left undefended. For the remainder of the battle it would serve as an important staging area for repeated assaults against the Federals (BSM 8). Brown kept as many of his men as possible outside the forts in order to prevent the Confederates from flanking him or gaining entrance into the center of the city between the forts (BSM 1). With the afternoon wearing on, the Confederates threw their main force at the Union right. The seventy-second Enrolled Missouri Militia and the "Quinine Brigade" managed to hold them off (BSM 9). At this juncture of the battle, brown received a wound while riding the lines and was compelled to turn his command over to Col. Benjamin Crabb.

[insert: Picture of Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke. Picture of Confederate Flag]

[insert: map showing BSM marker locations.]

BSM Markers

A series of 12 interpretive markers detailing aspects of the Battle of Springfield have been placed at locations identified on the map on the left. These markers were erected by the cooperative efforts of the Battle of Springfield Commemorative Committee, Wilson's Creek Battlefield Foundation, and through generous donations.

These markers are referenced in the narrative below. The markers are designaged [sic] as Battle of Springfield Marker, or BSM, followed by the appropriate marker number, as in BSM 4.

As nightfall approached, the Confederates massed for a final charge against the Union right. Shelby's and MacDonald's brigades pressed the Federal militia, members of the "Quinine Brigade," and other forces and began to push them back. Briefly, when it seemed that the Federals might panic and be routed, the defenders were quickly rallied by Crabb while a battalion of militia and five companies of Iowa infantry arrived at the double quick and cheering. The timely arrival of these reinforcements proved enough to turn back the final confederate assault (BSM 11). With nightfall, the firing on both sides gradually ceased.

Aftermath

Brown had mounted a determined defense that held the Confederates at bay and protected the vital supply depot. Losses to the Union side consisted of 14 killed, 146 wounded and five captured, while Marmaduke lost 70-80 men killed or mortally wounded, and 124 wounded (BSM 4). Another 200 were slightly wounded and 12 were captured. The next morning, Marmaduke's army declined to resume the conflict and pulled out in the direction of Hartville (BSM 12), where another hotly contested and costly battle with the Federals took place on Jan. 11, 1863.

Marmaduke gained no signal victories in his first Missouri raid, but it was regarded as a success by the Confederate high command. The Army of the Frontier was obliged to withdraw from Arkansas back to Missouri to protect Springfield's vital stores. Brown lost the use of his arm as a result of his wound but remained in Federal service. Ten months later, Shelby led a celebrated raid into Missouri that resulted in another confrontation with Brown. On Oct. 13, 1863, the two generals met at the Battle Marshall, and clashed in a battle from which Shelby and his raiders were ultimately forced to retreat in the face of hot Union pursuit.

[insert: picture of Springfield during war]



Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown

THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD



Brig. Gen. John C. Marmaduke



A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

The Battle of Springfield

The Battle of Springfield occurred during the state secession crisis following the Confederate victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 4, 1862. The battle was fought on the morning of June 17, 1862, and resulted in a tactical draw. The battle was fought in the city of Springfield, Missouri, and was the only battle fought in the city during the war.

The Missouri State Militia

The Missouri State Militia was organized in 1861 to support the Union cause. It was composed of men from all over the state and was commanded by Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown. The militia was active in the defense of the state and was instrumental in the Battle of Springfield.

The Confederate Army

The Confederate Army was organized in 1862 to support the Confederate cause. It was composed of men from the Confederate States of America and was commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Marmaduke. The army was active in the defense of the state and was instrumental in the Battle of Springfield.



Map of Springfield



Map of Springfield

The battle was fought on the morning of June 17, 1862, and resulted in a tactical draw. The battle was fought in the city of Springfield, Missouri, and was the only battle fought in the city during the war.

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The commander at Springfield was Brig. Gen. Egbert Benson Brown, a New Yorker who had supported Missouri as his home state before the war and served as its adjutant general in Missouri, Michigan and Illinois. Since May 1861, he was commander of the District of the Southwest, and held a commission as regular general of state militia. Although untested in battle and apparently opposed, the Federal garrison did have a full day to prepare for Marmaduke's advance. Even then was also gained by the fact that Marmaduke was slowed by side attacks to Fort Lawrence and Clark in capturing Federal supplies.



Illustration of the Battle of Springfield

After an all night march, Shelby's command arrived at the outskirts of Springfield at dawn on the 16th. Marmaduke's force did not appear till 10:00 a.m. and there was no sign of all of Porter's Cavalry at 11:00 a.m., Marmaduke's mounted column, led by Porter, attacked its march against the Federal position (ISM 5).

Brown fortified his infantry in a line in front of Fort No. 4 (ISM 5) and sent two regiments of cavalry forward to engage the advancing Confederates. A mile south of Springfield, the Union cavalry encountered Marmaduke's line. The center of this line consisted of three of Shelby's regiments dismounted and acting as infantry, while on either flank were mounted Confederates (ISM 5).

As the two lines met, the Confederates opened with small arms and artillery fire and compelled the Federal cavalry to gradually withdraw to within supporting distance of the Federal artillery. As the Confederates line came within range of the cannon stationed in Fort No. 4, the Federal gunners opened fire, and the Confederates responded by throwing their shot and shell into the fort and surrounding houses that sheltered troops. As the Confederates advanced, the firing on both sides increased in intensity; by 1 p.m. the battle was fully joined as the two sides became locked in a determined struggle. A Confederate cavalry charge on the Federal left was beaten back. MacDonnell, reinforced by Lt. Col. C. A. Gilley's Second Missouri Cavalry and Lt. Col. K. F. Gordon's First Missouri Cavalry from Shelby's Brigade, moved in mass against the Federal center and right. Parts of three Federal companies moved out of Fort No. 1 with a brass six-pounder cannon only to discover that they had left themselves dangerously exposed. The Confederates managed to capture the artillery piece in a bloody charge (ISM 7).

By 2 p.m. the slowly advancing Confederates had managed to seize a fortified ceiling building, now serving as a prison, that had been left undefended. For the remainder of the battle it would serve as an important staging area for repeated assaults against the Federal (ISM 8). Brown kept as many of his men as possible outside the forts in order to prevent the Confederates from flanking him or gaining entrance into the center of the city between the forts (ISM 1). With the afternoon wearing on, the Confederates threw their main force at the Union right. The Second Second Mounted Missouri Militia and the "Quinn's Brigade" managed to hold them off (ISM 9). At this juncture of the battle, Brown received a wound while riding the lines and was compelled to turn his command over to Col. Benjamin Crabb.

As nightfall approached, the Confederates looked for a final charge against the Union right. Shelby's and MacDonnell's brigades pressed the Federal militia, members of the "Quinn's Brigade," and other forces and began to push them back. Shelby, who observed that the Federals might panic and be routed, the Federals were quickly rallied by Porter with a battalion of militia and two companies of Iowa infantry joined in the battle quick and cheering. The Union arrival of these militia units proved enough to turn back the final Confederate assault (ISM 10). With nightfall, the firing on both sides gradually ceased.

Brown had assumed a determined defense that held the Confederates at bay and prevented the final supply depot. Losses to the Union side consisted of 14 killed, 148 wounded and lost equipment, while Marmaduke lost 70 men killed or mortally wounded, and 144 wounded (ISM 4). Another 500 were slightly wounded and 2,000 captured. The next morning, Marmaduke's army decided to resume the conflict and pulled out to the direction of Hannibal (ISM 10), where another battle commenced and really battle with the Federals took place on June 20, 1862.

Marmaduke gained no signal victories in his first Missouri raid, but it was regarded as a success by the Confederate high command. The Army of the Frontier was obliged to withdraw from Arkansas back to Missouri to protect Springfield's coal mines. Brown lost the use of his arm as a result of his wound but remained in Federal service. The month later, Shelby led a celebrated raid into Missouri that resulted in another confrontation with Brown. On Oct. 23, 1862, the two generals met at the Battle of Pea Ridge, and finished in a battle from which Shelby and his column were ultimately forced to make a hasty retreat to Fort Union point.



01: M. K. is a battle
battle

