

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 Middle School near Old Wire Rd & Walnut. N37°01.690 W93°28.558"
 City/Village Clever Township _____ County Christian

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.) _____

Material of the Sculpture = ☐ Stone ☐ Concrete ☐ 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 = _____

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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft Width 4 ft Depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 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 n/a

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

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> School
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building	<input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol	Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse	<input type="checkbox"/> College Campus	off parking lot near _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle	<input type="checkbox"/> Library	sports field _____

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

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

Address PO Box 381 City Arcadia

State MO Zip Code 63621 Telephone (314) 630-8407

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair
58 Forest Street
Wakefield, MA 01880
(617) 595-7721

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

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

[US Shield]
[Picture labeled Gen. Nathaniel Lyon]

The Battle of Dug Springs

About one mile southwest of this marker, a Civil War engagement known as the Battle of Dug Springs took place in the late afternoon of Aug. 2, 1861. Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was encamped southwest of Springfield when he obtained information that a large Southern force led by Brig. Gen. Benjamin McCulloch was on its way to attack him at Springfield. Rather than wait for the attack and be forced to make a fighting retreat to Rolla, Lyon set his troops in motion on Aug. 1 to intercept the advancing army. The armies met on the following day on the Wire Road just outside of Clever, Mo.

The Fight for Missouri

Missouri's allegiance to the Union was not certain in the tension-filled early months of 1861. Most Missourians desired neutrality, but a powerful minority, led by Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson, worked to lead Missouri into the Confederacy. Tension came to a head after Lyon, who had been appointed commander of the Federal arsenal in St. Louis, captured a large body of secessionist troops at Camp Jackson. Pressed to react, the state legislature granted Gov. Jackson the power to create and equip a state guard capable of resisting Federal invasion. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price took charge of the newly created Missouri State Guard.

In June, after an unsuccessful meeting between the Unionist and Jackson, Lyon led his army up the Missouri River and captured the state capital. Following a defeat at the Battle of Boonville on June 17, the secessionist government, including Jackson, members of his government, and the fledgling Missouri State Guard, fled to the southwest part of the state.

A Southern Coalition Force Advances on Springfield

In mid-July of 1861, the Missouri State Guard, under Price, was encamped at Cowskin Prairie in McDonald County. They spent time drilling, organizing, and recruiting before leaving on July 25 to rendezvous with McCulloch at Cassville.

Although the Southern coalition force numbered more than 12,000; however, Confederate cooperation with the Missouri State Guard troops was complicated by the fact that Missouri was still part of the Union. Although the leaders agreed that the best option was to beat Lyon in Missouri, they disagreed on the method and command. Despite the fact that, as a major general, he was the highest ranking officer in the group, Price had no authority over McCulloch and the Confederate troops. For his part, McCulloch was skeptical of the Missouri State Guardsmen, thinking them untrained and

undisciplined. Additionally many in Price's command were still unarmed. After much discussion, it was decided that the combined forces, with McCulloch in command, would advance against Lyon. Their army set out toward Springfield via the Wire Road, named for the telegraph wires strung beside the roadway.

Lyon Hears of the Southern Advance

Encamped at Springfield with about 5,800 men, including Missouri Home Guards, volunteers and U.S. Regulars, Lyon received intelligence that a large army of Southerners was moving his way. While the secessionist army in southern Missouri had been receiving additional troops, weapons and supplies from the South, Lyon's Union troops were poorly supplied and reduced in number because the terms of enlistment had expired for many of his volunteers. Lyon had repeatedly written to headquarters in St. Louis to request both supplies and troops, only to be denied. Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont, newly in command of the Union Army's Western Department, decided the southeast part of the state was in more pressing need of troops and supplies due to its strategic position on the Mississippi River since the river was a natural route of invasion into the Confederacy.

[Picture labeled: Capt. James Totten was head of the artillery company that Gen. Lyon sent with the advance guard. Courtesy U.S. Army Military History Institute]

With his troops so vastly outnumbered, retreat to Rolla was Lyon's safest and most realistic option. However, he and his officers did not want to pull back without a fight. It was a risky decision, but with his smaller, quicker army Lyon could conceivably cripple the Southerners before withdrawing.

According to Lyon's intelligence, the Southern army was advancing on Springfield in three columns, with the main column moving from Cassville along the Wire Road. He waited until the Southerners were within about two days march from Springfield before he moved his troops. His intention was to attack the strongest column first and then in the event of success turn upon the other columns. Lyon set out with his troops on Aug. 1 and encamped that night about 12 miles southwest of Springfield on Terrell Creek. The next day he continued his advance along the Wire Road.

[Map labeled: The Missouri State Guard and Confederate troops under gen. McCulloch planned to march up the Wire Road to attack Gen. Lyon at Springfield, as shown on this map, adapted from an 1861 Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri. Courtesy Library of Congress.]

The Battle of Dug Springs

McCulloch assigned Brig. Gen. James S. Rains and his six mounted companies of the 8th Division of the Missouri State Guard along with a company of Arkansans, about 400 men, to take the lead in the Southern advance. Rains was given the task because many of his command were from the area and were familiar with the terrain. Rains and his men kept about 10 miles ahead of the rest of the Southerners.

At about 9 a.m. on Aug. 2, Rains' pickets came upon Lyon's advance guard of a four companies Second U.S. Infantry under Capt. Frederick Steele and Lt. W.L. Lothrop, a company of 4th U.S. Cavalry under Capt. D.S. Stanley and Capt. James Totten's battery, the 2nd U.S. Artillery. The road at this point passed through a narrow valley with dense forest at the top of the ridge, obscuring the size of both forces. Each side had little information about the size of the army they were about to fight.

After receiving two shots from Totten's artillery, the Southern pickets retreated to Rains' camp. Rains ordered his whole guard forward where they met the Union troops about 3 miles away. For several hours the armies held each other in check, with the Union forces sending small skirmishing parties forward only to be forced back by Southern sharpshooters.

After about 5 hours, Capt. James McIntosh, with about 150 mounted men of the regular Confederate Army, joined Rains and his Missouri State Guardsmen. McIntosh conducted reconnaissance to discover the strength of the Union army and he determined that there were not more than 150 Union troops. In truth the Union advance guard was a much larger force than McIntosh thought. After reminding Rains that he was not to engage the Union forces, McIntosh pulled back to the main body with his men.

At about 5 p.m., Steele's Union skirmishers spotted an advancing Southern column. The Federals formed a battle line and moved toward the enemy. Shots were exchanged from both sides as the troopers advanced. Suddenly a large force of State Guardsmen emerged from the woods and attacked Steele's infantry from left and the front, cutting them off from Stanley's cavalry. In the confusion, one of Stanley's subordinate officers shouted, "charge!" and a small group of about 25 horsemen surged forward and cut through the State Guard line.

The surprised guardsmen suddenly panicked, broke ranks and fled back to the woods. Here they regrouped, rejoined the larger force of cavalry and counterattacked. This time Totten's battery fired their two 6 -pound guns. The guardsmen scattered again, abandoning about 200 horses tied in the ravine. Steele's infantry and Stanley's cavalry pursued the Southerners for a short distance before Lyon called them back. Rains' men retreated back to the main Southern army.

[Picture labeled: Gen. Benjamin McCulloch]
[Confederate Shield]

[Insert Text: The Price-McCulloch Feud]

Gen. Sterling Price, a former Missouri governor and Mexican War hero, owned a large tobacco plantation along the Missouri River. Gen. Benjamin McCulloch, a tough frontiersman and Texas Ranger, was also a Mexican War hero and his reputation far exceeded that of Price. From their first meeting, McCulloch thought Price was pompous, egotistical and overbearing. He doubted Price's military ability and thought that the Missouri State Guard was basically an undisciplined mob, especially since the guardsmen helped themselves to equipment and food belonging to McCulloch's men. Price caused

only more tension when he allowed unarmed guardsmen to follow the combined army despite McCulloch's orders that they be left behind.

[Picture labeled: Gen. Sterling Price]

After the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Price was angry that McCulloch refused to follow up the victory with a march on St. Louis. However, McCulloch had orders not to violate Missouri's neutrality by further invasion. He was also concerned by an ammunition shortage and angry about the Missouri State Guard's failure to return borrowed and pilfered weapons and supplies. The two generals disliked each other so intensely that in battle reports, Price omitted McCulloch's leadership role and took credit for actions that belonged to McCulloch's men, while McCulloch failed to credit the State Guard's heroic fighting at Wilson's Creek. Unwilling to provide anymore assistance to Price, McCulloch returned to Arkansas. Price and the Missouri State Guard persisted in their campaign to chase the Federals out of Missouri with or without McCulloch's help.

Price continued to seek help from Confederate officials. In December he wrote a letter to Gen. Leonidas Polk denouncing the Confederate government, and especially McCulloch, for their failure to assist Missouri. An address along the same lines appeared in the *Missouri Army Argus*, the camp newspaper of the State Guard, this time penned by the editor, J.W. Tucker. Tucker's address was reprinted across the South. McCulloch responded by publishing his own angry letter in the Richmond *Whig*, which was also published in various southern papers. The newspaper exchange only intensified the ill feeling between the two. To put an end to the feuding, Confederate President Jefferson Davis appointed Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn to command the independent Southern forces in the west, including Price and McCulloch. The two were in combat together one last time at the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, where McCulloch was killed in action.]

The Aftermath

Estimates for casualties sustained at Dug Springs are at most 20 Southerners killed and 50 wounded and four Union men killed with 37 wounded. The Confederates called the incident "Rains' Scare," and the action caused McCulloch's already negative opinion of the fighting capabilities of Missourians and their leaders to sink even lower. Nevertheless, the Southerners proceeded with their plan to advance on Springfield along the Wire Road. Had Lyon pursued them after routing Rains' advance he might have stalled the Southern force, but the numbers were against him. As it was, he made the fateful decision to strike one last time before retreating to Rolla; this time it would be on Aug. 10 in the bloody battle at Wilson's Creek, where the outnumbered Union army was forced to retreat. Lyon, falling in the thick of the fight, became the first Union general to be killed in action.

[Picture labeled: *Splendid Charge of United States Cavalry at the Battle of Dug Springs, Missouri...* The heavy fighting in Missouri early in the war was depicted in several *Harper's Weekly* drawings, including this one from Aug. 24, 1861.

[Missouri Department of Natural Resources with Logo]

THE BATTLE OF DUG SPRINGS

A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Gen. Nathaniel Lyon

The Battle of Dug Springs

About one mile southwest of this marker, a Civil War engagement known as the Battle of Dug Springs took place on August 2, 1861. Union Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was victorious, capturing the Confederate army and forcing it to retreat. The battle was a significant Union victory in the Missouri War.

The Fight for Missouri

Missouri's allegiance to the Union was not certain in the tension-filled early months of 1861. Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, who had been appointed commander of the Federal arsenal in St. Louis, captured a large body of the power to create and equip a state guard out of the militia. In June, after an unsuccessful meeting between the Unionists and Jackson, Lyon led his army up the Missouri River and captured the state capital. Following a defeat at the Battle of Dug Springs, the secessionist government, including Jackson, members of his government, and the fledgling Missouri State Guard, fled to the southwest part of the state.

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The Missouri State Guard, under Price, was encamped at Cowdon Prairie in McDonald County. They were in the process of organizing, and recruiting before leaving on July 25 to rendezvous with McCulloch at Cassville.

Although the Southern coalition force numbered more than 12,000; however, Confederate cooperation with the Missouri State Guard troops agreed that the best option was to beat Lyon in general, he disagreed on the method and command. Despite the fact that, as a major general, he had no authority over McCulloch and the Confederate troops. For his part, McCulloch had no authority over McCulloch's Guardmen, thinking them untrained and undisciplined. Additionally many in Price's command were in more pressing need of troops and supplies due to its situation in the Mississippi River since the river was a natural route of invasion into the Confederacy.

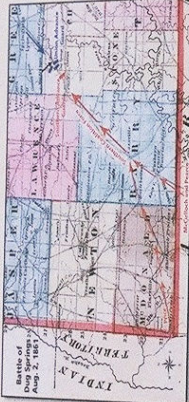
Lyon Hears of the Southern Advance

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Capt. James Totten was head of the Union Artillery. He sent with the advance guard.

Courtesy U.S. Army Military History Institute



The Missouri State Guard and Confederate troops under Gen. McCulloch planned to march up the Wire Road.

The Southern forces were within about two days march from Springfield before they moved his troops. His intention was to attack the strongest column first and then in the event of success turn upon the other columns. Lyon set out with his troops on Aug. 1 and encamped that night about 12 miles southwest of Springfield on Terrell Creek. The next day he continued his advance along the Wire Road.

The Battle of Dug Springs

Division of the Missouri State Guard along with a company of 4th U.S. Cavalry under Capt. D.S. Rains and his Missouri State Guard, led by Rains, and his men kept about 10 miles ahead of the rest of the Southerners.

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The surprised guardmen suddenly panicked, broke ranks and fled back to the woods. Here they regrouped, reformed the larger force of cavalry and counterattacked. This time Totten's battery fired the first shot. Steele's cavalry pursued the Southerners for a short distance before Lyon called them back. Rains' men retreated back to the main Southern army.



Gen. Benjamin McCulloch

The Price-McCulloch Feud

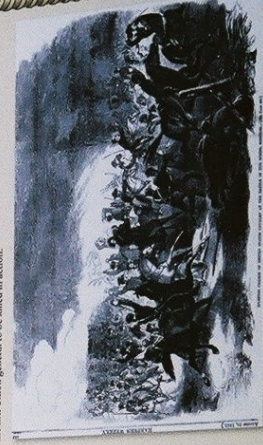
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The Aftermath

Estimates for casualties sustained at Dug Springs are at most 20 Southerners killed and 50 wounded. The Union lost 10 killed and 20 wounded. The Confederates called the incident "Rains' Scurf" and the action caused McCulloch's already shaky confidence in Rains to waver. Rains' Scurf was a minor skirmish that occurred on August 2, 1861, during the Battle of Dug Springs. It was a tactical error on the part of Rains, which led to a Union victory. The Confederates called it "Rains' Scurf" because it was a minor skirmish that occurred on August 2, 1861, during the Battle of Dug Springs. It was a tactical error on the part of Rains, which led to a Union victory.



The heavy fighting in Missouri during the war was depicted in several Harper's Weekly drawings, including this one from Aug. 24, 1861.

Illustration by John R. Sweeney

