

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 Division of State Parks

**Original Dedication Date** 2007                      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 Caruthers St & Thilenius St (W89°37'40" N37°18'38")  
City/Village Cape Girardeau Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Cape Girardeau

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 MO Division of State Parks Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address PO Box 176

City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102

Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone ( 800 ) 3-DIOXIN

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

New Marker \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 = Plastic Compound

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 1/2 ft Width 4 in Depth 2 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 due to length

## **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	_____
<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? (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... new - 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 X 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?

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) .

Printed wording on this type of monument starts showing age after about 5 years, recommend reinspection in 2013

**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 03/31/2008

Your Name Walt Busch, US Grant Camp #68

Address PO Box 509 City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663-0509 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

TEXT:

#### Battle of Cape Girardeau

A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

[US Shield]

[Picture: Brig. Gen. John McNeil labeled as "Brig. Gen. John McNeil"]

On the morning of April 26, 1863, after a week-long raid through Missouri (see below), Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke massed his 5,000-man cavalry division west of Cape Girardeau. He had a strongly fortified Federal force under Brig. Gen. John McNeil. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to Jackson, leaving Col. Joseph Shelby's brigade to create a diversion. The diversion escalated into a battle, and fighting raged for four hours before Marmaduke could break off the action. The Confederates suffered about 50 casualties; the Federals lost fewer than 20. Marmaduke was pursued south, but escaped into Arkansas, having accomplished little during the raid.

#### Cape Girardeau Prepares for Attack

Late in the day on April 24, Brig. Gen. John McNeil led his command of Federal troops from Bloomfield into Cape Girardeau to make his defensive stand against Marmaduke's raiders. The town was well fortified. Four earthen forts surrounded the town: Forts A and D, which overlooked the river, and Forts B and C, which guarded the roads entering from the north, south and west. Two fortified gun batteries and a line of rifle pits stood farther to the west. The defenders were to hold the rifle pits as long as possible, then retire into Forts B and C. If those forts could not be held, they would retreat to Forts A and D near the Mississippi River, where gunboats could assist them.

On the morning of April 25, McNeil deployed his 2,500 men for battle. His right flank on the Perryville road was guarded by five companies of infantry from the 1st Nebraska and 32nd Iowa, and two 12-pounder howitzers of Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. In the center, rifle pits and a gun position south of the Jackson Road were occupied by seven companies of the 1st Nebraska and the rest of Battery B - two 12-pounder howitzers and two 12-pounder guns. They were supported by two 24-pounder howitzers and a 24-pounder siege gun in Fort B, 1,200 yards to their rear. McNeil's left flank, on the Bloomfield road, was held by cavalry - the 1st Wisconsin and 2nd Missouri State Militia, supported by two 12-pounder mountain howitzers and the artillery of Fort C.

Soon, two Confederate brigades arrived on the Bloomfield road. Their commander, Col. George W. Carter, demanded unconditional surrender, but McNeil refused and continued preparations. Horses and equipment were brought into the city and boats departed with requests for reinforcements.

#### The Battle of Cape Girardeau

As dawn broke on April 26, rain fell in torrents. Marmaduke arrived from Fredericktown with Shelby's and Col. John Q. Burbridge's brigades after an all night march. He had learned that 5,000 Federal cavalry under Brig. Gen. William Vandever were closing on his rear from the northwest, and now found the town's defenses to his front too strong to storm. retreat was the only option, so Marmaduke sent Shelby's brigade to skirmish on the Jackson road and distract the Federals while Carter's command withdrew from the Bloomfield road. All would unite in Jackson, eight miles northwest.

Shelby encountered Federal skirmishers several miles from Cape Girardeau and pushed them back. At about 10 a.m., his men entered a field at the base of a chain of hills and came under artillery fire. Maj. David Shanks' battalion and Col. G.W. Thompson's regiment deployed left of the Jackson road, Capt. R.A. Collins' battery two Parrot rifles and two 6-pounder guns - unlimbered on and to the

[Map of Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid April 17 - May 2, 1863]

[Map: Battle of Cape Girardeau April 26, 1863]

right on the road, and Col. B. G. Jeans' and Col. B. F. Gordon's regiments occupied woods on Collins' right. Burbridge's brigade deployed to the right of Shelby but was withdrawn at noon. An artillery duel raged for more than an hour. Collins' battery concentrated fire on Fort B, which returned fire. Most of the fired projectiles bored into the mud and caused few casualties. The Lacey house, which stood between the lines, was set afire by a shell, but a slave extinguished the blaze and saved the family sheltering in the basement.

Although Shelby's men had ridden all night, they pushed forward aggressively. Shanks and Thompson advanced north of the Jackson Road to turn the enemy right, but were forced back by fire from the Perryville road. Jeans and Gordon drove Federal skirmishers from the woods to their front, but were halted by withering volleys from the 1st Nebraska. Thompson's regiment and Collins' battery, posted in the open on Shelby's left, began suffering casualties, so Shelby moved them into shelter in the woods on Gordon's right. Collins' guns opened fire on enemy positions south of the Jackson road,  
[Continues on down page]

#### [Text For Map] Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid

In the spring of 1863, the Confederate bastions of Vicksburg and Little Rock were threatened by Federal forces advancing down the Mississippi River. To hinder these operations, a Confederate cavalry division under Brig. Gen. John Sappington Marmaduke was to march from Arkansas and destroy Federal facilities and supplies in Southeast Missouri.

Marmaduke gathered his forces on the Eleven Point in northern Arkansas. His four brigades, under Colonels Joseph Shelby, Colton Greene, John Burbridge, and George W. Carter, contained about 5,000 Missouri, Arkansas and Texas Cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery. Approximately 1,200 of the men were unarmed and 900 without mounts. These were to be equipped during the raid, which was to be the largest Confederate cavalry expedition yet attempted west of the Appalachians.

On April 19, Marmaduke's army entered Missouri in two columns commanded by Shelby and Carter, Carter's and Greene's brigades seized Patterson on April 20. Shelby's column briefly linked p with Carter's at Patterson. The next day, Carter's column marched to attack Bloomfield, which was held by 2,000 Federals under Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commander of the District of Southeast Missouri. The elimination of McNeil, who was hated for his harsh treatment of Confederate prisoners and sympathizers, was among the raid's objectives.

Marmaduke, meanwhile, accompanied [sic] Shelby's column to Fredericktown. From there they launched attacks against the Iron Mountain Railroad and could cut off any escape route by McNeil in the direction of Ironton. The advance on Bloomfield by Carter and Green was plagued by rain and mud and the column became mired in an area known today as Mingo Swamp. The day lost in the swamp allowed McNeil to learn of the Confederate trap being laid and retreat to Cape Girardeau, a major Federal supply base. Carter dispatched messages to inform Marmaduke of McNeil's escape, but the couriers were captured. Marmaduke and Shelby waited near Fredericktown until April 25, then realized that something was amiss and marched to Cape Girardeau where McNeil awaited their arrival.

[Picture: Col. Joseph O. Shelby]

[Picture: Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke]

[Picture: Stars and Bars Logo]

[Picture: DNR Logo]

[Picture from Frank Leslie's Newspaper of Fortifications at Cape Girardeau: Because of its strategic location on the Mississippi River, Cape Girardeau was occupied by Union forces during the early months of the Civil War. Work on four forts, A, B, C and D began in 1861 and continued into the early months of 1862. In the above illustration, from *Leslie's Weekly*, workers are shown building Fort A. The windmill was a town landmark at the time.]

[Continued from Above]

threatening the enemy center and left. The Federals responded by deploying two mountain howitzers and several companies of dismounted cavalry from the Bloomfield road. Shell fire from the howitzers soon forced Collins to withdraw.

The defenders of Fort C believed they would be attacked next, but Carter's and Greene's brigades, who faced them on the Bloomfield road, had already retired under cover of the demonstration on the Jackson road. Shelby's mission had been accomplished, but his aggressive skirmish continued to escalate. His men were heavily engaged, and he feared they would be counterattacked if they retreated. Marmaduke was forced to deploy Carter's and Greene's men in Shelby's rear as support. Between 2:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. Shelby's brigade fell back through their lines and the firing ceased.

McNeil expected the Confederates to renew the attack, so he was heartened when Federal gunboats and reinforcements arrived at the landing. He was further cheered by a message from Vandever, who had followed the Confederates from Fredericktown with 5,000 cavalry and expected to strike them during the night. To cooperate with Vandever, McNeil advanced his cavalry toward Jackson at about 8 p.m.

In Cape Girardeau, April 27 was a day of rejoicing. A local newspaper proclaimed: "Great Union Vicotry. The Marmaduke raid at an end. He is routed- horse, foot and dragoon." Evacuees who had fled town before the battle returned and were surprised that little had been harmed, one house burned, but not due to enemy action. Although shot and shell fragments littered the town, casualties had been light, 50-to-60 Confederates (mostly from Shelby's brigade) and fewer than 20 Federals.

#### Retreat to Arkansas

After the battle, Marmaduke's division bivouacked in and around Jackson. At 9 p.m. a regiment of Burbridge's brigade was unexpectedly charged and scattered by the 1st Iowa Cavalry of Vandever's command. While Burbridge rallied his brigade and slowed Vandever's attack, Marmaduke learned that McNeil was advancing also and feared that he would be caught between two forces. He ordered a retreat, which began at 4 a.m. on April 27 in a thunderstorm.

Marmaduke was pursued south, fighting delaying actions at the Whitewater and Castor rivers. On May 1, he reached the flooded St. Francis River at Chalk Bluff, where his rearguard held back the Federals while his division crossed and escaped into Arkansas. The raid had been a disappointment; little damage had been done to the Federals, and the unnecessary battle at Cape Girardeau almost led to the Confederate's destruction. Federal operations in the Mississippi Valley had not been hindered. Vicksburg fell in July and Little Rock in September.

# BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU



Brig. Gen. John McNeil

## The Battle of Cape Girardeau

On the morning of April 26, after a week-long raid through Missouri (see below), Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke led his command of Federal troops from Bloomfield into Cape Girardeau to make his defense stand against Marmaduke's army. He had hoped to capture the town and its important Federal supply depot, but found it too well defended to attempt. Instead, he decided to withdraw to Jackson, leaving Col. Joseph O. Shelby to fight the battle. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to Jackson, leaving Col. Joseph O. Shelby to fight the battle. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to Jackson, leaving Col. Joseph O. Shelby to fight the battle.

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On the morning of April 25, Marmaduke deployed his 2,500 men for battle. His right flank on the Perryville road was guarded by five companies of infantry from the 1st Nebraska and 4th Iowa, and two companies of Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery. In the center, rifle pits and a gun position were held by seven companies of the 1st Nebraska and the 24th Missouri. To the left, a 24-pounder siege gun in Fort B, 2,000 yards to the west, was supported by two 12-pounder mountain howitzers and the artillery in Fort C.

Soon two Confederate brigades arrived on the Bloomfield road. Their commander, Col. George W. Carter, demanded unconditional surrender, but McNeil refused and continued preparations. Horses and equipment were brought into the city and boats departed with requests for reinforcements.

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Shelby encountered the Federal skirmishers several miles from Cape Girardeau and pushed them back. At 10 a.m., his men entered a field at the base of a chain of hills and came under artillery fire. Maj. David Stanks' battery two 6-pounder guns and two 6-pounder guns numbered 41 and to the road, Capt. R. A. Collins' battery two 6-pounder guns and two 6-pounder guns numbered 41 and to the road.

## A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Battle of Cape Girardeau April 26, 1863

Information for this map was provided by William Tarnum and Scott House. Adapted from the book, The Civil War in Missouri, by William Tarnum and Scott House, published by the Missouri Historical Society, 1963. For more information, contact the Missouri Historical Society.



Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke



Col. Joseph O. Shelby



Because of its strategic location on the Mississippi River, Cape Girardeau was occupied by Union forces during the early months of the Civil War. Work on four forts, A, B, C, and D began in 1861. The Confederates took the town and the forts in 1862. The illustration shows a town surrounded at the time.

threatening the enemy center and left. The Federals responded by deploying two mountain howitzers and several companies of dismounted cavalry from the Bloomfield road. Still fire from the howitzers soon forced Collins to withdraw.

The defenders of Fort C believed they would be attacked next, but Carter's and Greene's brigades, the Jackson and Shelby, had already retired under cover of the demonstration on the left. His men were heavily engaged, and he feared the Federal men in Shelby's rear as support. Marmaduke was forced to deploy Carter's and Greene's men in Shelby's rear as support. Between 2:30 p.m. and 3 p.m., Shelby's brigade fell back through their lines and the firing ceased.

McNeil expected the Confederates to renew the attack, so he was heartened when Federal gunboats arrived at the landing. He was further cheered by a message from Vandever, who had followed the Confederates down with 3,000 cavalry and expected to strike them during the night. To cooperate with Vandever, McNeil advanced his cavalry toward Jackson at about 8 p.m.

In Cape Girardeau, April 27 was a day of rejoicing. A local newspaper proclaimed: "Great Union Victory. The Marmaduke raid at an end. He is routed, horse, foot and dragoon." Evacuees who had fled town before the battle returned and were surprised that little had been harmed one house burned, but not due to enemy action. Although shot and shell fragments littered the town, casualties had been light, 50 to 60 Confederates (mostly from Shelby's brigade) and fewer than 20 Federals.

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After the battle, Marmaduke's division bunched in and around Jackson. At 4 p.m., a regiment of Burbridge's brigade was unexpectedly charged and scattered by the 1st Iowa Cavalry of Vandever's division. Burbridge rallied his brigade and slowed Vandever's attack. Marmaduke learned that McNeil was advancing also and feared that he would be caught between two forces. He ordered a retreat, which began at 4 a.m. on April 27 in a thunderstorm.

Marmaduke was pursued south, fighting delaying actions at the Whitewater and Castor rivers. On May 1, he crossed the Arkansas River at Clark's Bluff, where his rear guard held back the Federals while he divided and fled into Arkansas. The raid had been a disappointment; little damage had been done to the Federals, and the Union army garrisons along the river had not been threatened. Federal operations in the Mississippi Valley had not been hindered. Vicksburg fell in July and Little Rock in September.

## Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid

In spring of 1863, the Confederate battalions of Vicksburg and Little Rock were threatened by Federal forces advancing down the Mississippi River. To hasten the evacuation of the river, the Confederates sent Brig. Gen. John Sappington Marmaduke to march from Arkansas and destroy Federal facilities and supplies in Southeast Missouri.

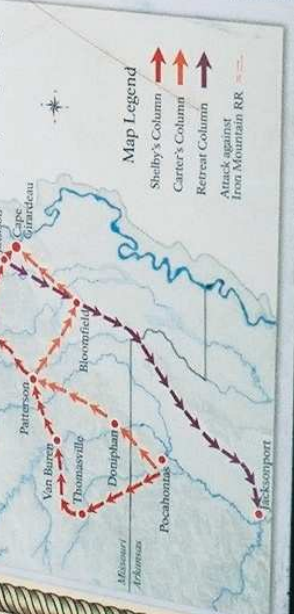
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On April 19, Marmaduke's army entered Missouri in two columns commanded by Shelby and Carter. Carter's and Greene's brigades seized Patterson on April 20. Shelby's column broke into two columns. The next day, Carter's column marched to attack Bloomfield, which was held by 2,000 Federals under Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commander of the District of Southwest Missouri. The elimination of McNeil, who was hated for his harsh treatment of Confederate prisoners and sympathizers, was among the raid's objectives.

Marmaduke, meanwhile, accompanied Shelby's column to Fredericktown. From there they launched attacks against the Iron Mountain Railroad and could cut off the direction of Iron Mountain. The advance on Bloomfield by Carter and Greene was plagued by rain and mud and was delayed. On the next day, Carter's column marched to attack Bloomfield, which was held by 2,000 Federals under Brig. Gen. John McNeil, commander of the District of Southwest Missouri. The elimination of McNeil, who was hated for his harsh treatment of Confederate prisoners and sympathizers, was among the raid's objectives.

## Marmaduke's Cape Girardeau Raid

April 17 - May 2, 1863



Map Legend

- Shelby's Column
- Carter's Column
- Retreat Column
- Attack against Iron Mountain RR

# BATTLE OF CAPE GIRARDEAU



Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke



Col. Joseph O. Shelby

A STATE DIVIDED:  
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI  
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Battle of Cape Girardeau  
April 26, 1863

Information for this map was provided by William Lamm and Scott House. A driving tour brochure of the battle site is available at the Cape Girardeau National Battlefield. For more information, contact the National Park Service, Cape Girardeau National Battlefield, 15733 335 1631 or 1-800-777-0068, or by contacting info@nps.gov.



Brig. Gen. John McNeil

## The Battle of Cape Girardeau

On the morning of April 26, 1863, after a week-long raid through Missouri (see below), Confederate forces entered Cape Girardeau. The town was a strategic location for the Confederates, as it was a major supply depot. The town was defended by a small force of Union soldiers. The Confederates, led by Brig. Gen. John McNeil, hoped to capture the town and its important Federal supply depot. But found it too well defended by a strongly fortified Federal force under Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to a safe position and fight a battle of attrition. The diversion escalated into a battle, and the Confederates suffered about 40 casualties, the Federals lost fewer than 20. Marmaduke was pursued south, but escaped into Arkansas, having accomplished little during the raid.

### Cape Girardeau Prepares for Attack

Late in the day on April 24, Brig. Gen. John McNeil led his command of Federal troops from the Bloomfield road into Cape Girardeau to make his defensive stand against Marmaduke's raiders. The town was defended by a small force of Union soldiers. The Confederates, led by Brig. Gen. John McNeil, hoped to capture the town and its important Federal supply depot. But found it too well defended by a strongly fortified Federal force under Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke. Marmaduke decided to withdraw to a safe position and fight a battle of attrition. The diversion escalated into a battle, and the Confederates suffered about 40 casualties, the Federals lost fewer than 20. Marmaduke was pursued south, but escaped into Arkansas, having accomplished little during the raid.

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Soon two Confederate brigades arrived on the Bloomfield road. Their commander, Col. George W. Carter, demanded unconditional surrender, but McNeil refused and continued preparations. Horses and equipment were brought into the city and boats, departed with requests for reinforcements.

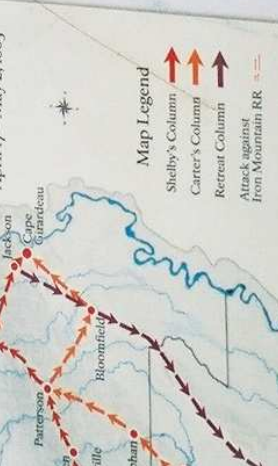
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### Marmaduke's Raid

April 17 - May 2, 1863



Marmaduke's Raid  
April 17 - May 2, 1863

Map Legend

- Shelby's Column
- Carter's Column
- Retreat Column
- Attack against
- From Mountain RR

threatening the enemy center and left. The Federals responded by deploying two mountain howitzers and several companies of mounted cavalry from the Bloomfield road. Still fire from the howitzers soon forced Collins to withdraw.

The defenders of Fort C believed they would be attacked next, but Carter's and Greene's brigades, who faced them on the Bloomfield road, had already retired under cover of the demonstration on the Jackson road. Shelby's mission had been accomplished, but his aggressive skirmish continued to escalate. His men were heavily engaged, and he feared they would be counterattacked if they retreated. Marmaduke was forced to deploy Carter's and Greene's men in Shelby's rear support.

Between 2:30 p.m. and 3 p.m., Shelby's brigade fell back through their lines and the firing ceased. McNeil expected the Confederates to renew the attack, so he was heartened when Federal gunboats and reinforcements arrived at the landing. He was further cheered by a message from Vandever, who had followed the Confederates from Fredericktown with 5,000 cavalry and expected to strike them during the night. To cooperate with Vandever, McNeil advanced his cavalry toward Jackson at about 8 p.m.

In Cape Girardeau, April 27 was a day of rejoicing. A local newspaper proclaimed: "Great Union Victory. The Marmaduke raid at an end. He is routed, horse, foot and dragoon." Evacuees who had fled town before the battle returned and were surprised that little had been burned one house burned, but not due to enemy action. Although shot and shell fragments littered the town, casualties had been light, 30 to 40 Confederates (mostly from Shelby's brigade) and fewer than 20 Federals.

### Retreat to Arkansas

After the battle, Marmaduke's division bivouacked in and around Jackson. At 9 p.m., a regiment of Burbridge's brigade was sent to scatter the Confederates by the 1st Iowa Cavalry of Vandever's command. While Burbridge's brigade was in the process of scattering the Confederates, Marmaduke learned that McNeil was advancing also and feared that he would be caught between two forces. He ordered a retreat, which began at 4 a.m. on April 27 in a thunderstorm.

Marmaduke was pursued south, fighting delaying actions at the Whitewater and Castor rivers. On May 1, he reached the flooded St. Francis River at Chalk Bluff, where his rearguard held back the Federals while his division crossed and escaped into Arkansas. The raid had been a disappointment; little damage had been done to the Federals, and the unnecessary battle at Cape Girardeau almost led to the Confederates' destruction. Federal operations in the Mississippi Valley had not been hindered Vicksburg fell in July and Little Rock in September.