

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: Citizens of Hartville _____

Original Dedication Date 2011 _____ 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 N37.24868 W92.51003 Hwy 5 So of Marshfield St.
 City/Village Hartville Township _____ County Wright

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 Hartville Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address _____
 City _____ State MO Zip Code _____
 Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____

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

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.) concrete _____

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 = Tablet: Metal Panels: Plastics/Polymet

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 25 ft Width 21 ft Depth 12 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 _____

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

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard
<input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square"	<input type="checkbox"/> Post Office	<input type="checkbox"/> School
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building	<input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol	Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse	<input type="checkbox"/> College Campus	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle	<input type="checkbox"/> Library	_____

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...	_____	_____

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 11/23/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant 68

Address PO Box 381 City Arcadia

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

Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair
 1691 Summerfield Street, SE
 Grand Rapids, MI 49508-6499
 (616) 827-3369
 civil-war@comcast.net

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

[Plate on Kiosk]

The Battle of Hartville January 9-11, 1863

[Left Panel]

[US Shield] [Cannon] The Battle of Hartville [Cannon] [Confederate Shield]

The Civil War Comes to Hartville

The battle of Hartville, Mo., on Jan. 11, 1863, was a chance meeting of two armies. On Jan. 8, Confederates led by Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, MO. After the attack, they left Springfield and headed east toward Hartville. Union commander Col. Samuel Merrill, stationed at Houston, Mo., received orders to march west to aid the soldiers defending Springfield. The two forces collided seven miles west of Hartville, skirmished and then raced to take positions at Hartville.

The battle that followed involved inexperienced Union troops. They were pitted against battle-hardened veterans who had fought in some of the most severe conflicts west of the Mississippi River. The Federal soldiers, outnumbered over two to one, beat back repeated charges by some of the South's best fighters before all but one Union division retreated toward Lebanon, Mo. When the smoke cleared, both sides claimed victory.

[Insert]

[Picture of Gen Marmaduke]

Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke

Born in 1833, Marmaduke was the son of a Missouri Governor and great-grandson of a governor of Kentucky. Marmaduke was raised on a slave-holding plantation in Saline County, Mo.

Marmaduke attended Yale and Harvard before entering West Point. He served briefly in the Missouri State Guard before joining the Confederate Army, where he quickly rose to the rank of colonel. In December, 1862, the newly appointed brigadier general commanded a brigade at the Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. In January, he led a raid into Missouri that ended with the Battle of Hartville.

During Price's 1864 raid, Marmaduke led cavalry divisions until he was captured at the Battle of Mine Creek, Kan. After the war, Missourians elected him governor in 1884. He died in office three years later.

[INSERT 2]

[Picture of Col. Samuel Merrill]

Col. Samuel Merriall

Merrill was born in Maine in 1822. As a young adult, he went south to teach. Due to his abolitionist sympathies, he returned north where he tried farming. After moving to Iowa in 1856, he established a branch of his brother's mercantile firm in McGregor, Iowa. He opened a branch of the State Bank of Iowa in McGregor and later became the president of that bank.

Elected to the Iowa General Assembly in 1859, Merrill proved a staunch supporter of the Union. IN 1862, he was commissioned a colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry Regiment. The Battle of Hartville provided the first taste of combat for Merrill and his men.

In 1863, the 21st Iowa participated in the Vicksburg Campaign, where Merrill received a severe wound. Following the war, he served two terms as governor of Iowa, 1868-1872. He died in 1899.

[END INSERTS]

Marmaduke's First Missouri Raid

I think I may safely state tha the object of the expedition was fully accomplished, and more. [The] Army of the Frontier countermarched rapidly to save Springfield' a long chain of forts...[which] kept in subjection the country, were razed to the ground, and the heart of the people revived again at the presence of Confederate troops. - John S. Marmaduke, Brigadier-General, Commanding

[Insert: Picture of Marmaduke's Flag. "Marmaduke carried this flag from the spring of 1863 until he was captured in October 1864." Courtesy Missouri State Museum]

Union Occupation of Northern Arkansas

In December 1862, the Union Army of the Frontier won the Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. After the battle, they remained to occupy northern Arkansas.

Confederates Plan Missouri Invasion

On Dec. 31, 1862, a Confederate force, consisting of 1,900 Missouri cavalymen, rode north from Lewisburg, Ark. By attacking the Federal supply base at Springfield, Mo., they planned to draw the Union troops in Arkansas back to southwest Missouri.

Marmaduke's column was the larger of a two-pronged offensive. The other was Col. Joseph C. Porter's brigade of 700 cavalymen, who rode northwest, on Jan. 2, 1863, from Pocahontas, Ark.

Marmaduke Rampages Through Southwest Missouri

Moving into Missouri, Confederate troops burned Fort Lawrence and the deserted post at Ozark on Jan. 6, 1863. Two days later, they attacked but failed to capture Springfield, the key Union post in southwestern Missouri. Forwarned of the attack, the Union commander could not be dislodged from his improvised fortifications despite repeated Confederate assaults.

Marmaduke's battered soldiers veered toward Sand Springs and Marshfield, where they destroyed more militia forts. On Jan. 10, his column finally met and joined forces with Porter's brigade from Arkansas.

By then, Porter had already captured 50 militiamen at Hartville and destroyed fortifications at Hartville and Hazelwood.

On Jan. 11, Marmaduke's combined forces headed to Hartville, where he sought provisions. Instead, he ran into Merrill's force and fought the costly Battle of Hartville.

[Map of troop movements labeled: "Marmaduke's Springfield/Hartville Expedition December 31-January 25, 1863"]

[Center Panel]

[US Shield] [Cannon] All Roads Lead To Hartville: How Union and Confederate Armies Met at Hartville
[Cannon] [Confederate Shield]

[Troop Movements Map Labeled: "Jan. 9, 1863"]

On the morning of Jan. 9, 1863, following a failed attack on Springfield, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke marched his battle weary Confederates in two columns northeast along the road to Rolla. One column, led by Col. Emmet [sic] MacDonald, attacked the Federal garrison at Marshfield. The other, under the command of Col. Joseph O. Shelby, detoured north, destroying Union fortifications at Sand Springs. He joined MacDonald at Marshfield the next morning.

Leading 700 Confederates, Col. Joseph Porter attacked Hartville on the morning of Jan. 9. He captured about 40 Unionist militiamen and 200 guns without firing a shot. After destroying the fortifications, Porter moved southwest toward Hazelwood.

[Troop Movement Map Labeled: "Jan. 10, 1863"]

On Jan. 10, Porter's men burned the Federal blockhouse in Hazelwood and raided other area Union installations before joining Marmaduke's column south of Marshfield. Having received reports of Union troops approaching to surround him on the road to Springfield, Marmaduke prepared for a confrontation.

Col. Samuel Merrill, who had been ordered to Springfield from Houston, Mo., arrived in Hartville the same morning, where he learned of Porter's visit. Merrill marched west toward Springfield in pursuit of Porter.

[Troop Movement Map labeled: "Jan. 11, 1863"]

Early on the morning of Jan. 11, scouting parties under Porter and Merrill met and skirmishing commenced. By dawn, the larger armies met and Marmaduke's larger force threatened to cut off Merrill's advance to Springfield. Marmaduke mistakenly thought that he was between two Federal forces and feared being cut off from his retreat route into Arkansas.

Both sides were determined to seize Hartville; Merrill to secure his retreat route and Marmaduke to replenish his supplies. Each column raced to Hartville, where Merrill's forces established a defense line.

Here, a four-hour battle ensued in which the Confederates suffered heavy casualties but compelled the Union forces to retreat. Although they gained control of Hartville, the Confederates were forced to abandon the raid and return to friendly territory.

[Right Panel]

[US Shield] [Cannon] The Battle of Hartville: A Stubborn, Sullen, Bloody Fight [Cannon] [Confederate Shield]

After meeting on the Springfield road and exchanging shots, Confederate commander Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Union commander Col. Samuel Merrill retreated to Hartville. Both were determined to seize the town. Marmaduke thought he was trapped between two enemy forces, and Merrill needed to secure his retreat route and gain higher ground.

The Race to Hartville

A seven-mile eastward race began on parallel roads. Union forces along the Springfield road reached Hartville first. They established a position west of town on low, brush-covered hills overlooking the courthouse and dwellings. The 3rd Missouri and 3rd Iowa cavalries dismounted and held the left flank near the Lebanon road. The 21st Iowa Infantry, supported by Col. William Waldschmidt's artillery battery, commanded the center. The 99th Illinois Infantry held the right.

Marmaduke's men raced on the old Springfield road. His combined forces included Col. Joseph Shelby, Col. Emmett MacDonald and Col. Porter's cavalry and Lt. Richard Collins' artillery battery. Shelby and Porter took positions southeast of Hartville along the West Plains road. Marmaduke sent Collins' artillery to Steele Mansion Bluff east of Hartville and MacDonald's cavalry to block the Houston road.

The Fight Begins

About 11 a.m., Shelby's brigade dismounted, and the Confederate artillery began firing. With little knowledge of the Union position, Ben F. Gordon's, Charles Gilkey's and G.W. Thompson's cavalry regiments moved west past the courthouse. As they reached a rail fence surrounding the square, Union cannon and rifle fire erupted. Stunned, Shelby's men regrouped and launched a series of dismounted and mounted charges. Union infantry and artillery cut down the attackers. The gunners shelled the courthouse and dueled with Collins' battery. Marmaduke and Shelby had horses shot from under them. Separated from his cavalry but charging with a group of stragglers, Col. MacDonald died after being shot from his saddle near the courthouse.

[Picture of men standing in front of courthouse labeled: "Confederate sharpshooters constantly annoyed the Union with fire from the courthouse and other nearby buildings. Union artillery shelled the courthouse in an attempt to dislodge the sharpshooters." Courtesy Wright County Historical Society]

[Map of Troop Movements: "Battle of Hartville: January 11, 1863 Phase One: Shelby's Attack ca. 11 a.m.-1p.m."]

Union Retreat

Despite Confederate casualties, word came in the early afternoon that the Union troops were retreating. Running short on ammunition, Merrill decided to retreat along the Lebanon road. Shelby pulled back and Marmaduke ordered Porter to hurry Merrill's troops along. Porter's men advanced with two artillery in front, but came under fire only 50 yards from the courthouse. In the chaos, Merrill's orders never reached Lt. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap and the 21st Iowa. Alone but determined to hold his position until nightfall, Dunlap extended his thin line in the brush and ordered rapid fire. The rifle fire drove Porter's men back without their artillery, but they regained it later. Porter's brigade lost an additional officer and Porter was seriously wounded.

[Map of Troop Movements: "Battle of Hartville: January 11, 1863 Phase Two: Porter's Attack ca. 1 p.m. – Dusk]

The Aftermath of the Battle

The larger Confederates [sic] forces had the advantage. However, Marmaduke was concerned about other Federal forces nearby and broke off the engagement. Leaving his wounded in temporary hospitals under care of surgeons, he withdrew from Hartville after dark and marched in a severe winter storm toward winter quarters near Batesville, Ark.

Dunlap and his men watched the Confederates leave; they caught up the next morning with Merrill's command retreating to Lebanon. The Union losses totaled seven dead and 64 wounded. Since Dunlap's detachment was the last to withdraw from the battlefield, the Union claimed victory at Hartville. Although Waldschmidt's artillery was key to the defense, Dunlap became the northern hero.

Confederate Losses

Given the size of the Confederate force, the number of casualties was not severe, a little over 4 percent of the attacking force. However the loss of more than 15 experienced officers devastated the Confederate army in the west. The total losses were 113 killed, wounded or missing. This included two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, one major, eight captains and a lieutenant. Additionally, 11 captains and three lieutenants sustained wounds. Among the dead was the gallant Col. MacDonald who had vowed not to cut his hair until the South prevailed. Col. John Wimer, a former mayor of St. Louis, was also killed. Both were favorites of St. Louis Confederates. Joseph Porter, who had raised hundreds of recruits in north Missouri, died later of his wounds.

Considering these losses, Shelby's adjutant, Capt. W.J. McArthur, later wrote: "Hartville was a stubborn, sullen, bloody fight."

[Insert picture labeled "Col. Emmett MacDonald vowed not to cut his hair until the South prevailed. Courtesy Missouri History Museum']

[Insert picture labeled: "Col. John M. Wimer was a former St. Louis Mayor who sided with the South. Courtesy St. Louis Public Library"]







THE BATTLE OF HARTVILLE



Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke

Born in 1833, Marmaduke was the son of a Missouri Governor and great grandson of a governor of Kentucky. Marmaduke was raised on a slave-holding plantation in Saline County, Mo.

Marmaduke attended Yale and Harvard before entering West Point. He served briefly in the Missouri State Guard before joining the Confederate Army, where he quickly rose to the rank of colonel. In December 1862, the newly appointed brigadier general commanded a brigade at the Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. In January, he led a raid into Missouri that ended with the Battle of Hartville.

During Price's 1864 raid, Marmaduke led cavalry divisions until he was captured at the Battle of Mine Creek, Kan. After the war, Missourians elected him governor in 1864. He died in office three years later.

The Civil War Comes to Hartville

The battle of Hartville, Mo., on Jan. 11, 1863, was a chance meeting of two armies. On Jan. 8, Confederates led by Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, Mo. After the attack, they left Springfield and headed east toward Hartville. Union commander Col. Samuel Merrill, stationed at Houston, Mo., received orders to march west to aid the soldiers defending Springfield. The two forces collided seven miles west of Hartville, skirmished and then raced to take positions at Hartville.

The battle that followed involved inexperienced Union troops. They were pitted against battle-hardened veterans who had fought in some of the most severe conflicts west of the Mississippi River. The Federal soldiers, outnumbered two to one, beat back repeated charges by some of the South's best fighters before all but one Union division retreated toward Lebanon, Mo. When the smoke cleared, both sides claimed victory.



Col. Samuel Merrill

Merrill was born in Maine in 1822. As a young adult, he went south to fight. Due to his abolitionist sympathies, he returned north where he tried farming. After moving to Iowa in 1856, he established a branch of his brother's mercantile firm in McGregor, Iowa. He opened a branch of the Iowa State Bank of Iowa in McGregor and later became the president of that bank.

Elected to the Iowa General Assembly in 1859, Merrill proved a staunch supporter of the Union. In 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry Regiment. The Battle of Hartville provided the first taste of combat for Merrill and his men.

In 1863, the 21st Iowa participated in the Vicksburg Campaign, where Merrill received a severe wound. Following the war, he served two terms as governor of Iowa, 1868-1872. He died in 1899.

Marmaduke's First Missouri Raid

I think I may safely state that the object of the expedition was fully accomplished, and more. [The Army of the Frontier] commenced its march to take Springfield, a long chain of forts, [which] kept in subjection the country, a mere raid in the ground, and the heart of the people revived again in the presence of Confederate troops.

John S. Marmaduke, Brigadier General, Commanding



Union Occupation of Northern Arkansas

In December 1862, the Union Army of the Frontier won the Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. After the battle, they retreated to occupy northern Arkansas.

Confederate Plan Missouri Invasion

On Dec. 20, 1862, a Confederate force, consisting of Major Marmaduke's cavalry troops, rode south from Lebanon, Ark. By attacking the Federal supply base at Springfield, Mo., they planned to draw the Union troops to Arkansas and back to southwest Missouri.

Marmaduke's column was the larger of a two-pronged offensive. The other was Col. Joseph C. Porter's brigade of 200 cavalrymen, who rode southward, via Jan. 1, 1863, from Pocahontas, Ark.

Marmaduke Ranges Through Southwest Missouri

Moving into Missouri, Confederate troops burned Fort Lawrence and the deserted post at Clark in Jan. 8, 1863. Two days later, they attacked but failed to capture Springfield, the key Union post in southwestern Missouri. Faced with the attack, the Union commander could not be dislodged from his entrenched fortifications despite repeated Confederate assaults.

Marmaduke's hardened soldiers entered without bloodshed and Harbottle, where they destroyed two military forts. On Jan. 10, his column finally met and defeated Porter's brigade from Lebanon. By then, Porter had already captured 200 prisoners at Hartville and destroyed fortifications at Hartville and Harbottle.

Confederate March Back to Arkansas

The following day, Marmaduke began a difficult winter march back to Arkansas. On Jan. 12, the weary troops reached Hartsville. The next day, Marmaduke's forces ate supplies but it accomplished its purpose. The Union Army of the Frontier rapidly withdrew from northern Arkansas back into Missouri.

Marmaduke's First Missouri Raid was one of four Confederate raids into Missouri in the last year of the war. The other raids included another by Marmaduke in the southeast and two by Gen. Sterling Price in the west.

Marmaduke's Springfield/Hartville Expedition December 31 - January 25, 1863

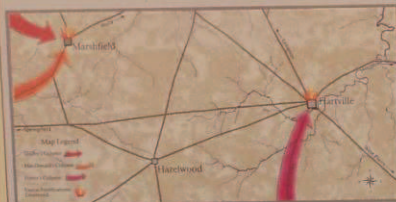




ALL ROADS LEAD TO HARTVILLE: HOW UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES MET AT HARTVILLE



Jan. 9, 1863



On the morning of Jan. 9, 1863, following a failed attack on Springfield, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke marched his battle-weary Confederates in two columns northeast along the road to Rolla. One column, led by Col. Emmet MacDonald, attacked the Federal garrison at Marshfield. The other, under the command of Col. Joseph O. Shelby, devoured north, destroying Union fortification at Sand Springs. He joined MacDonald at Marshfield the next morning.

Leading 700 Confederates, Col. Joseph Porter attacked Hartsville on the morning of Jan. 9. He captured about 40 Union militiamen and 200 guns without firing a shot. After destroying the fortifications, Porter moved southwest toward Hazlewood.

Jan. 10, 1863



On Jan. 10, Porter's men burned the Federal blockhouse in Hazlewood and raided other area Union installations before joining Marmaduke's column south of Marshfield. Having received reports of Union troops approaching to surround him on the road to Springfield, Marmaduke prepared for a confrontation.

Col. Samuel Merrill, who had been ordered to Springfield from Houston, Mo., arrived in Hartsville the same morning, where he learned of Porter's visit. Merrill marched west toward Springfield in pursuit of Porter.

Jan. 11, 1863



Early on the morning of Jan. 11, scouting parties under Porter and Merrill met and skirmishing commenced. By dawn, the larger armies met and Marmaduke's larger force threatened to cut off Merrill's advance to Springfield. Marmaduke mistakenly thought that he was between two Federal forces and feared being cut off from his retreat route to Arkansas.

Both sides were determined to seize Hartsville. Merrill to secure his retreat route and Marmaduke to replenish his supplies. Each column raced to Hartsville, where Merrill's forces established a defense line. Here, a four-hour battle ensued in which the Confederates suffered heavy casualties but compelled the Union forces to retreat. Although they gained control of Hartsville, the Confederates were forced to abandon the road and return to friendly territory.



THE BATTLE OF HARTVILLE: A STUBBORN, SULLEN, BLOODY FIGHT



After meeting on the Springfield road and exchanging shots, Confederate commander Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Union commander Col. Samuel Merrill retreated to Hartville. Both were determined to seize the town. Marmaduke thought he was trapped between two enemy forces, and Merrill needed to secure his retreat route and gain higher ground.

The Race to Hartville

A seven-mile eastward race began on parallel roads. Union forces along the Springfield road reached Hartville first. They established a position west of town on low, brush-covered hills overlooking the courthouse and dwellings. The 3rd Missouri and 9th Iowa cavalries dominated and held the left flank near the Lebanon road. The 2nd Iowa Infantry, supported by Col. William Waldschmidt's artillery battery, commanded the center. The 9th Illinois Infantry held the right.

Marmaduke's men raced on the old Springfield road. His combined forces included Col. Joseph Shelby, Col. Emmet MacDonald and Col. Porter's cavalry brigades and Lt. Richard Collier's artillery battery. Shelby and Porter took positions southeast of Hartville along the West Plains road. Marmaduke sent Collier's artillery to Steele Mansion Bluff east of Hartville and MacDonald's cavalry to block the Houston road.

The Fight Begins

About 11 a.m., Shelby's Virginia Sharpshooters and the Confederate artillery began firing. With little knowledge of the Union positions, Ben F. Gordon's, Charles Gile's, and G. W. Thompson's cavalry regiments moved past the courthouse. As they reached a rail fence surrounding the square, Union cannon and rifle fire erupted. Stunned, Shelby's men regrouped and launched a series of dismounted and mounted charges. Union infantry and artillery cut down the attackers. The gunners shelled the courthouse and duelled with Collier's battery. Marmaduke and Shelby had horses shot from under them. Separated from his cavalry but charging with a group of stragglers, Col. MacDonald died after being shot from his saddle near the courthouse.



Confederate sharpshooters successfully targeted the Union with fire from the courthouse and other nearby buildings. Union artillery shelled the courthouse in an attempt to dislodge the sharpshooters. Courtesy: Wright County Historical Society



Union Retreat

Desperate Confederate casualties, word came to the early afternoon that the Union troops were retreating. Running short on ammunition, Merrill decided to retreat along the Lebanon road. Shelby pulled back and Marmaduke ordered Porter to harry Merrill's troops along. Porter's men advanced with two artillery in front, but came under fire only 50 yards from

the courthouse. In the chaos, Merrill's orders never reached Lt. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap and the 2nd Iowa. Alone but determined to hold his position until daylight, Dunlap extended his thin line in the brush and ordered rapid fire. The rifle fire drove Porter's men back without their artillery but they regained it later. Porter's brigade lost an additional officer and Porter was seriously wounded.



The Aftermath of the Battle

The larger Confederate forces had the advantage. However, Marmaduke was concerned about other Federal forces nearby and broke off the engagement. Leaving his wounded in temporary hospitals under care of surgeons, he withdrew from Hartville after dark and marched in a secret route toward winter quarters near Batesville, Ark.

Dunlap and his men watched the Confederates leave; they caught up the next morning with Merrill's command retreating to Lebanon. The Union losses totaled seven dead and 64 wounded. Since Dunlap's detachment was the last to withdraw from the battlefield, the Union claimed victory at Hartville. Although Waldschmidt's artillery was key to the defense, Dunlap became the northern hero.

Confederate Losses

Given the size of the Confederate force, the number of casualties was not as great, a little more a percent of the attacking force. However the loss of more than 15 experienced officers devastated the Confederate army in the west. The total losses were 23 killed, wounded or missing. This included two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, one major, eight captains and a lieutenant. Additionally, 15 captains and three lieutenants sustained wounds. Among the dead was the gallant Col. MacDonald who had vowed not to cut his last until the battle prevailed. Col. John Winters, a former mayor of St. Louis, was also killed. Both were lieutenants of St. Louis Confederate Joseph Porter, who had saved hundreds of men in north Missouri, died last of his wounds.

Considering these losses, Shelby's situation, Capt. W. J. McArthur, later wrote: "Hartville was a stubborn, sullen, bloody fight."



Col. Emmet MacDonald viewed war as not his last until the battle prevailed. Courtesy: Missouri Historical Society



Col. John S. Marmaduke led the Western St. Louis Major who joined with the South. Courtesy: St. Louis Public Library

Nearby Confederate Marker



Location

GPS N 37° 15' 01.7" W 92° 30' 38.0"

Nearest Address:

109 West Rolla Street

Hartville, Missouri 65667

Transcript

North Side

TO THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS KILLED IN

THE BATTLE OF HARTVILLE MISSOURI

11 JANUARY 1863

THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED

DEO VINDICE

ERECTED A.D. 2000

BY

THE GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE CAMP #632

MISSOURI DIVISION

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

AND

THE WRIGHT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

South Side

ON THIS SITE AS A RESULT OF THE

BATTLE OF HARTVILLE

11 JANUARY 1863

LIE THE REMAINS

OF OUR FOLLEN COMRADES

<<see photos>>

End Transcript

TO THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS KILLED IN
THE BATTLE OF HARTVILLE, MISSOURI
11 JANUARY 1863
THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED.

DEO VINDICE



ERECTED A.D. 2000
BY
THE GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE CAMP #632
MISSOURI DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
AND
THE WRIGHT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



ON THIS SITE, AS A RESULT OF THE
BATTLE OF HARTVILLE
11 JANUARY 1863
LIE THE REMAINS
OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES.

SHELBY'S BRIGADE

GORDON'S REGIMENT

CAPTAIN JAMES GARRETT	CO. E
PRIVATE JAMES M. GAULTHING	CO. E
PRIVATE MARK MORGAN	CO. F
CAPTAIN CHARLES M. TURPIN	CO. I
PRIVATE GEORGE BROCKMAN	CO. I
PRIVATE JOHN WEST	UNKNOWN

GILKEY'S REGIMENT

PRIVATE G. T. WAGNER	CO. A
PRIVATE L. G. STARKE	CO. B
LIEUTENANT THOMAS W. ROYSTER	CO. E
CAPTAIN R. M. DUPUY	CO. G
PRIVATE J. THOMAS SMART	CO. G
PRIVATE DANIEL A. HODGES	CO. K
PRIVATE J. P. DIMSCOMB	CO. K
PRIVATE J. W. CARSON	UNKNOWN

THOMPSON'S REGIMENT

PRIVATE EDWARD ROBBS	UNKNOWN
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PORTER'S BRIGADE

BURBRIDGE'S REGIMENT

PRIVATE GEORGE H. SMITH	BROWN'S BATTERY
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JEFFER'S REGIMENT

PRIVATE CHARLES ALEXANDER	CO. C
SERGEANT Z. M. SIMPSON	CO. G

GREENE'S REGIMENT

PRIVATE MUNROE LAYTON	CO. A
PRIVATE WILLIAM M. COLLINS	CO. E
PRIVATE NEWTON C. GEORGE	CO. E
PRIVATE THOMAS COWAN	CO. G
LIEUTENANT JERRY BREY	CO. K
PRIVATE FREDRICK K. BASS	CO. I
PRIVATE FRAZIER	UNKNOWN

AND OTHERS WHO MAY BE UNKNOWN



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