

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 Marker Program

Original Dedication Date ~~Unknown, last 5 years~~ 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 N39°07.407 W93°09.994 Indian Foothills Park
 City/Village Marshall Township _____ County Saline

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)...

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 = Photo Embedment Plastic _____

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 ^{4 Ft} _____ Width ^{3 Ft} _____ Depth ^{3 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 type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input checked="" 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...	- -	_____
Vandalized cuts on sign.		

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 06/17/2009

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

Address 220 N College Box 381 City Arcardia

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 Marshall

[American Shield]

[Picture Labeled 'Brown' of Gen. Egbert Brown]

[Insert: A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources]

The Battle of Marshall

The Civil War Battle of Marshall was fought at this and other locations on Oct. 13, 1863. Union Gen. Egbert B. Brown and 1800 soldiers turned back the raid of Confederate Col. Joseph O. Shelby and his 1,200 cavalymen in a day-long battle. Union forces attempted to encircle and divide Shelby's troops, but the wily confederate commander successfully withdrew his raiders and escaped in two columns. The victory by Brown and his Federal soldiers in the Battle of Marshall was the culminating event of Shelby's raid that had begun more than three weeks earlier in southwest Arkansas.

Background

By the fall of 1863, Missouri and northern Arkansas as far south as Little Rock, were under Federal control. The Confederate army, temporarily commanded by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, had been driven south of the Arkansas River. Col. Joseph O. Shelby chose this time to approach Price with a bold plan to lead a force of cavalry into the heartland of Missouri and launch a series of lightning strikes against Federal outposts. He hoped such a raid would keep Missouri troops from leaving the state to reinforce a Union army under siege at Chattanooga, Tenn. Along the way he would gather Confederate recruits and rekindle the spirit of hope and resistance in the hearts of Southern-sympathizing Missourians living under Federal control. Shelby received Price's approval to proceed and the promise of a general's star if he succeeded in his daring expedition.

[Insert: Map of Shelby's Raid September 22 to November 3, 1863]

Shelby's Raid

The military expedition known as Shelby's Raid began on September 22, 1863, when Shelby's brigade, comprising 600 men, rode out of Arkadelphia, Ark. Shelby's swiftly moving horsemen galloped northward, eluding Federal forces, capturing or scattering militia garrisons, capturing towns and leaving smoldering ruins of courthouses at Greenfield and Stockton.

Brown Takes up the Pursuit

By the time his riders reached Warsaw, Shelby was in the district of Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Brown, an officer that Shelby had failed to defeat ten months earlier (Jan. 8, 1863) at the Battle of Springfield. Brown would chase Shelby across 300 miles of thickly timbered country, a grueling three-day pursuit that Brown carried out without forage, rations or camp equipage. In an initial effort to intercept Shelby, Brown moved from Clinton to Osceola with

Col. John F. Phillips and 800 men of the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry. At the same time he ordered Lt. Col. B. F. Lazear and 670 men of the First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry to move east from their position at Clinton until they came upon the trail of Shelby's Raiders.

On Oct. 11, Lazear's advance guard finally caught up with Shelby's rear guard four miles south of Boonville an, in the fading light of the day, skirmished with his pickets. Shelby's men, meanwhile, rode triumphantly into Boonville that afternoon and cheered the sight of the Missouri River, nearly 350 airline miles distant from where they had set out 19 days earlier.

On the morning of Oct. 12, Lazear discovered that Shelby had moved out of Boonville during the night, heading in the direction of Marshall, and he began an immediate pursuit. Shelby posted Capt. G.P. Gordon at Dug Ford on the Lamine River to ambush Lazear's column. A Federal charge across the ford cleared the enemy and Lazear continued the chase. Shortly, Gen. Brown came up with Phillip's troops and took the advance. With the Federals pressing his rear guard, Shelby made another stand at Salt Fork Creek, near Jonesborough (today's Napton). The two sides exchanged artillery fire until nightfall, at which time Shelby moved out and halted within six miles of Marshall, while the Federals bivouacked on their arms at Salt Fork Creek.

[Insert: DNR Logo and 'Missouri Department of Natural Resources']

[Insert: Painting 'Shelby's break-out as depicted by Missouri Artist Andy Thomas, courtesy of Andy Thomas.]

The Battle of Marshall

Brown's united forces now numbered about 1,800 men, plus six pieces of artillery, while Shelby, his force now doubled, had around 1,200 men, and two pieces of artillery, including a piece captured from General Brown at the Battle of Springfield.

Brown knew that he would have to get in front of Shelby in order to compel the elusive cavalryman into decisive action. To accomplish this, Brown sent Lazear and his force, now swelled to 1,000 men, on a late night march around Shelby's left flank to establish a position in his front while Brown would march at daybreak and assault the Confederate rear.

Lazear's command was in Marshall by sunrise on the morning of Oct. 13, and within an hour his pickets on the Arrow Rock road (today's Eastwood Street) rode up with the report that Shelby's Confederates were advancing in force.

Shelby rapidly forded Salt Fork Creek (just north of this location) and posted the regiment of Maj. David Shanks at the crossing to delay Brown's column while he hurled the remainder of his force on the Union troops to his front. Shelby evidently thought he was facing the 4,000-man strong force of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, and he wanted to attack and defeat this force before Brown could fall on his rear.

While Lazear organized his troops in line just east of Marshall to meet the coming attack, Maj. G.W. Kelly was sent forward with the Fourth Missouri State Militia to slow Shelby long enough his defensive position. He placed his two pieces of artillery in the center behind Maj. A.W. Mullins and three companies of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry. He established his right on a hill southeast of Marshall. Here, he posted the Second Battalion, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry commanded by Maj. J.H. McGhee, and Capt. W.D. Wear's company, the Ninth Provisional Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry. On the Union left, he positioned Maj. William Gentry's battalion of the Fifth Provisional Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia.

[Insert: The Battle of Marshall, Opening Phase: 1. Lazear's position 2. Shelby's attack 3. Brown's arrival 4. Second positions of Phillips and Kelly]

Upon making contact with the advance guard under Kelly, Shelby halted, dismounted his men and arrayed them in line of battle. Lt. Col. J.C. Hooper's regiment formed the left while the center was composed of the regiment of Capt. G.P. Gordon and the battalion of Maj. Benjamin Elliot, and the right was made up of the regiments of Cols. D.C. Hunter and J.T. Coffee. Kelly, in the meanwhile, his mission fulfilled, retired to the rear of the Federal center to form a reserve force.

[Insert: Picture labeled 'Shelby']
[Insert: Confederate Shield]

Shelby first sent Hooper's regiment against McGhee's position on the Federal right. The Confederates had to charge across a deep ravine into the face of heavy rifle fire from the Federals. This proved too much and Hooper fell back. Next, Shelby unleashed Elliot and Gordon against the Federal center held by Mullins. Three charges were repulsed. Then Hunter and Coffee fell against the Federal left defended by Gentry. Gentry's militiamen fell back in the face of this charge but rallied at the edge of town and held their position. Maj. Kelly's battalion was moved to the left of Gentry to shore up the Federal left and prevent a Confederate flanking movement.

By then the battle had been raging for an hour and a half or more, and Lazear's position had held fast against repeated Confederate charges. At this time, Lazear's men heard the boom of Federal artillery and knew that the forces of Gen. Brown had come up and were attacking the Confederate rear, held by Shanks' regiment. Gen. Brown sent the battalion of Maj. T.W. Houts, backed by two sections of artillery, against Shanks' position on the west side of the bridge over Salt Fork Creek, while Capt. Foster was sent a half a mile north of the crossing, followed by Majors Sues and Foster and two pieces of artillery. They battled Shanks for an hour. At the same time, Brown moved Phillips three-quarters of a mile south around the Confederate position with orders to attack the Confederate left. As his dismounted men moved forward to attack, Phillips saw the Confederates moving north to escape. He then remounted his men and circled around to take up a position on the left of Kelly to prevent a Confederate breakout.

Shelby's Breakout

While the Federals moved around his position, Shanks attempted to withdraw toward the main body of Shelby's troops, fighting all the way. At the same time Shelby was in the process of mounting his force and preparing to break through the Union lines and escape to the northwest in the direction of his hometown, Waverly. At this moment, Maj. Kelly led the Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry in a charge through Shelby's lines that split the Confederate force in two, separating Shanks, Hunter and Hooper from the rest of Shelby's command. Before Brown could close the trap, Shelby broke through the Union line and led the commands of Elliot, Coffee, and Gordon, along with his trains of ammunition and captured Federal goods, north toward Miami. Shelby did lose one of his two pieces of artillery to Brown as he withdrew, bringing the score to one captured cannon apiece for the two commanders.

[Insert Map: Shelby's Breakout: 1. Kelly charges and splits Shelby's force 2. Shelby, with Elliot, Coffee, and Gordon, retreats northwest 3. Shanks, Hunter and Hooper retreat east then south 4. Phillips, Kelly, and Gentry pursue Shelby ; Houts pursues Shanks, Hunter and Hooper 5. Lazear moves west to cut Shelby off]

Shanks, Hunter and Hooper, meanwhile, swung off to the right, crossed Salt Fork Creek and retreated down the Arrow Rock Road (today's Highway 41). Phillips pursued Shelby's force for the rest of the day while Lazear moved west to intercept Shelby when he turned south, and Houts chased after Hunter, Hooper and Shanks.

Aftermath of Shelby's Raid

Various Union forces pressed the two columns of Shelby's raiders hard as they retreated toward Arkansas. The raiders were forced to destroy their train of captured goods. Back in Arkansas, near Bentonville, the two columns reunited and on Nov. 3, 1863, the exhausted men of Shelby's Raiders rode into Washington, Ark., and halted, at last.

Shelby had conducted a textbook raid, one of the longest raids, at 1,500 miles, of the Civil War for either side. Shelby's reputation as the best cavalry leader in the Trans-Mississippi West, and one of the top cavalymen of the Confederacy, was indelibly established. Shelby's superiors recognized his merit and the boost to Confederate morale produced by the raid by promoting him to brigadier general. Shelby and his men had reason to be pleased. The size of their force had been doubled, they had captured or destroyed great quantities of Federal property and they had scattered to captured local Federal garrisons. Shelby's raid, however, made no lasting impact on the military situation in Missouri. When Shelby left the state, Federal authorities quickly recovered from this temporary disruption.

Gen. Brown, too, could be pleased. He had faced the redoubtable Shelby twice in 1863 and emerged victorious both times - a claim few other Union generals who tangled with Shelby could make. His Missouri militiamen had faced down the battle-hardened troops of one of the South's most formidable warriors and sent them retreating southward, their forces split and their captured Federal property strewn in their wake.





The BATTLE of MARSHALL



A BATTLE OF GREAT FIERCENESS AND IMPORTANCE

The Battle of Marshall

The Battle of Marshall was fought on September 19, 1862, between the Union Army and the Confederate Army. It was a decisive battle in the American Civil War, resulting in a Union victory.

Background

The Union Army, led by General George B. Brown, was pursuing the Confederate Army, led by General George A. Sibley, through the Dakota Territory. The Confederate Army was attempting to reach the Red River to join with other Confederate forces.



The Battle of Marshall

The battle was fought in a wooded area near Marshall, Dakota Territory. The Union Army was in a defensive position, while the Confederate Army was attacking.

Sibley's Raid

General George A. Sibley led a raid on the Union supply lines in the Dakota Territory. He was successful in capturing several Union supply wagons and horses.

Brown Takes up the Pursuit

General George B. Brown pursued Sibley's raiding party through the Dakota Territory. He eventually caught up with Sibley's forces near Marshall, Dakota Territory.



MAP OF SIBLEY'S RAID September 22 to September 2, 1862

The map shows Sibley's route from Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, to Fort Union, New Mexico. He traveled through the Dakota Territory, capturing several Union supply wagons and horses along the way.



THE BATTLE OF MARSHALL, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862. 1. Brown's position. 2. Sibley's attack. 3. Brown's pursuit. 4. Final positions of Sibley and Kelly.

The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the Union. It prevented the Confederate Army from reaching the Red River and joining with other Confederate forces.

The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the Union. It prevented the Confederate Army from reaching the Red River and joining with other Confederate forces.

Sibley's Breakout

General George A. Sibley managed to breakout from the Union forces near Marshall, Dakota Territory. He led his army to safety near the Red River.



SIBLEY'S BREAKOUT: 1. Sibley's breakout from Marshall. 2. Sibley's route to the Red River. 3. Sibley's position near the Red River. 4. Sibley's final position near the Red River.

Aftermath of Sibley's Raid

The aftermath of Sibley's raid was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the Union. It prevented the Confederate Army from reaching the Red River and joining with other Confederate forces.

The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the Union. It prevented the Confederate Army from reaching the Red River and joining with other Confederate forces.

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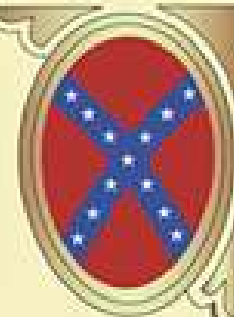


BROWN

The Battle of Marshall



SHELBY



A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

The Battle of Marshall

The Civil War Battle of Marshall was fought at this and other locations on Oct. 13, 1862. Union Gen. E. B. Brown and other soldiers turned back the rest of Confederate Col. Joseph G. Shelby and his men in a day-long battle. Union forces attempted to invade and divide Shelby's troops for the week, but the Confederate commander successfully withdrew his soldiers and escaped to new locations. The victory by Brown and his Federal soldiers in the Battle of Marshall was the culminating event of Shelby's raid that had begun more than three weeks earlier in southwest Arkansas.

Background

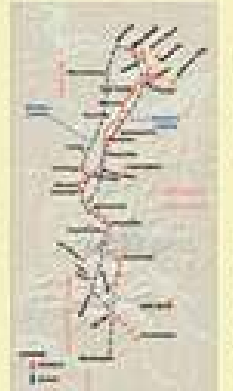
By the fall of 1862, Missouri and southern Arkansas (as far south as Little Rock), were under Federal control. The Confederates were temporarily commanded by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, but from distant parts of the Arkansas River, Col. Joseph G. Shelby chose the time to approach Price with a bold plan to lead a force of cavalry into the heartland of Missouri and launch a series of lightning strikes against Federal positions. He hoped such a raid would bring Missouri troops from leaving the state to reinforce a Union army under siege at Chattanooga, Tenn. Along the way he would gather Confederate recruits and vehicles, the spirit of hope and resistance in the hearts of Southerners sympathizing with Missouri's secession from Federal control. Shelby received Price's approval to proceed and the promise of a general's aid if he succeeded in his daring expedition.

Shelby's Raid

The military expedition known as Shelby's Raid began on September 20, 1862, when Shelby's brigade, comprising two regiments, rode out of Arkadelphia, Ark. Shelby's wildly moving force moved northwest, chasing Federal forces, capturing or warning about 600 prisoners, capturing towns and burning considerable stores of munitions at Greenfield and Benton.

Brown Takes up the Pursuit

By the time his ideas reached Brown, Shelby was in the district of Big, Gen. E. B. Brown, a officer that Shelby had failed to defeat ten months earlier (Jan. 8, 1862) at the Battle of Springfield. Brown would chase Shelby across the miles of Shelby's makeshift caissons, a grueling three-day pursuit that Brown carried out without fatigue, return or easy respite. In an initial effort to intercept Shelby, Brown moved from Clinton to Osceola with Col. John F. Phillips and two units of the Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry. At the same time he ordered Lt. Col. B. F. Lassar and two units of the First Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry to move east from their position at Osceola and they came upon the trail of Shelby's Raiders.



MAP OF SHELBY'S RAID
September 23 to November 1, 1862

On Oct. 11, Lassar's advance guard finally caught up with Shelby's rear guard four miles south of Bensenville and, in the falling light of day, discovered with his pickets Shelby's men, meanwhile, were temporarily in Bensenville that afternoon and cleared the right of the Missouri River, nearly 100 miles from where they had set out 14 days earlier.

On the morning of Oct. 13, Lassar discovered that Shelby had turned east of Bensenville during the night, heading in the direction of Marshall, and to begin an immediate pursuit. Shelby pushed Capt. G. P. Gordon at Big Ford on the Gamble River to ambush Lassar's column. A Federal charge across the ford toward the enemy and Lassar continued the chase. Shelby, Gen. Brown came up with Phillips' troops and took the advance. With the Federals pressing from the rear guard, Shelby made another stand at Salt Fork Creek, near Jonesborough (today's Rogers). The two sides exchanged artillery fire until daylight, at which time Shelby moved east and fought within an mile of Marshall, while the Federals surrounded on their rear at Salt Fork Creek.



Illustration by [unreadable]

The Battle of Marshall

Brown's central force was positioned about three miles from the scene of fighting, while Shelby, his force was divided, had around 1,000 men, and two pieces of artillery, including a piece captured from General Brown at the Battle of Springfield.

Brown knew that he would have to get in front of Shelby in order to compel the elusive cavalryman into decisive action. To accomplish this, Brown used Lassar and his force, now reformed in 1,000 men, on a line eight miles around Shelby's left flank to establish a position in the front while Brown would march to the front and assault the Confederates rear.

Lassar's command was in Marshall by sunrise on the morning of Oct. 13, and within an hour he picked up the Brown Back road (today's Eastwood Road) made up with the report that Shelby's Confederates were advancing to the east.

Shelby rapidly turned Salt Fork Creek (one north of this location) and passed the remnants of Maj. David Shields at the crossing to delay Brown's advance while he baited the remainder of his force on the Union troops in his front. Shelby evidently thought he was facing the 4,000 men strong force of Big, Gen. Thomas Sweeny, and he wanted to attack and defeat this force before Brown could fall on his rear.

While Lassar engaged his troops in the gun zone of Marshall to meet the coming attack, Maj. G. W. Kelly was sent forward with the Fourth Missouri State Militia to allow Shelby long enough to allow Lassar to establish his Artillery position. He placed his two pieces of artillery in the corner behind Maj. A. W. Mullins and three companies of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry. He established his right on a hill southeast of Marshall. Here he posted the Second Battalion, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanded by Maj. J. H. McClain, and Capt. W. H. Wear's company, the North Provisional Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry. On the Union left, he positioned Maj. William Conroy's battalion of the First Provisional Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry.



THE BATTLE OF MARSHALL, OPENING PHASE:
1. Lassar's position 2. Shelby's attack 3. Brown's arrival 4. Second positions of Phillips and Kelly

Upon making contact with the advance guard under Kelly, Shelby halted, discovered his men and stopped them in line of battle. Lt. Col. J. C. Hooper's regiment formed the left while the center was composed of the regiment of Capt. G. P. Gordon and the battalion of Maj. Benjamin Elliot, and the right was made up of the regiments of Col. B. C. Boney and J. E. Coffey. Kelly, on the meanwhile, his entire battery, moved to the rear of the Federal center to form a reserve line.

Shelby first was Hooper's regiment against McClain's position on the Federal right. The Confederates had to charge across a deep ravine into the face of heavy rifle fire from the Federals. This proved too much and Hooper fell back. Next, Shelby attacked Elliot and Gordon against the Federal center held by Mullins. These charges were repulsed. Then Brown and Coffey fell against the Federal left defended by Conroy. Conroy's soldiers fell back in the face of this charge but rallied at the edge of town and held their position. Maj. Kelly's battalion was moved to the left of Conroy to close up the Federal left and prevent a Confederate flanking movement.

By now the battle had been raging for a hour and a half or more, and Lassar's position had held fast against repeated Confederate charges. At this time, Lassar's men found the boom of Federal artillery and knew that the forces of Gen. Brown had come up and were attacking the Confederates rear. Held by Hooper's regiment, Gen. Brown sent the battalion of Maj. J. H. McClain, backed by two companies of artillery against Shelby's position on the west side of the bridge over Salt Fork Creek, while Capt. Foster was sent a half a mile north of the crossing, followed by Major Boney and Foster and two pieces of artillery. They halted Shelby for an hour. At the same time, Brown moved Phillips three quarters of a mile north around the Confederate position with orders to attack the Confederates left. As his momentum was moved forward to attack, Phillips saw the Confederates moving north to escape. He then retreated for men and ordered around to take up a position on the left of Kelly to prevent a Confederate breakout.

Shelby's Breakout

While the Federals moved around his position, Shields attempted to withdraw toward the rear body of Shelby's troops, fighting off the way. At the same time Shelby was in the process of mounting his force and preparing to break through the Union lines and escape to the northwest in the direction of his headquarters. Shortly in this movement, Maj. Kelly led the Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry in a charge through Shelby's lines that split the Confederates into two, separating Shields, Hooper and Hooper from the rest of Shelby's command.



SHELBY'S BREAKOUT: 1. Kelly charges and splits Shelby's force 2. Shelby, with Elliot, Coffey, and Gordon, retreats northwest 3. Shields, Hooper and Hooper retreat east then south 4. Phillips, Kelly, and Conroy pursue Shelby. Shields pursues Shields, Hooper and Hooper 5. Lassar moves west to cut Shelby off

Shields, Hooper and Hooper, meanwhile, moving off to the right, crossed Salt Fork Creek and entered along the Brown Back road (today's Highway 6). Phillips pursued Shelby's force for the rest of the day while Lassar moved west to intercept Shelby when he turned north, and Brown chased after Hooper, Hooper and Shields.

Aftermath of Shelby's Raid

Nine Union forces pursued the two columns of Shelby's raiders back as they retreated toward Arkansas. The raiders were forced to destroy their train of captured goods. Back in Arkansas, from Bensenville, the two columns reunited and on Nov. 3, 1862, the culminating event of Shelby's Raiders rode into Washington, Ark., and halted at last.

Shelby had conducted a brilliant raid, one of the longest raids, of 1,000 miles, of the Civil War for either side. Shelby's reputation as the best cavalry leader in the West, Missouri West, and one of the top commanders of the Confederacy, was instantly established. Shelby's superior organization for march and the honor to Confederate morale produced by the raid by promoting him to full general. Shelby and his men had reason to be pleased. The rest of their force had been divided, they had captured or destroyed great quantities of Federal property and they had succeeded in capturing four Federal generals. Shelby's raid, however, made no lasting impact on the military situation in Missouri. When Shelby left the state, Federal authorities quickly recovered from this temporary disruption.

Gen. Brown, too, could be pleased. He had found the indubitably Shelby twice in 1862 and stopped a runaway back toward a Union line other Union generals who caught with Shelby would make. The Missouri militiamen had laid down the battle-hardened troops of one of the South's most formidable warriors and now their remaining leadership, their forces split and their captured Federal property stored in their wake.