



In 1958, Richard S. Brownlee of the State Historical Society of Missouri penned his classic study of the Civil War in Missouri: *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy, Guerrilla Warfare in the West, 1861-1865*. The Gray Ghosts Trail is dedicated to his memory, and to the memory of all men and women who fought valiantly or suffered needlessly during Missouri's defining era.



The Gray Ghosts Trail

HEART OF MISSOURI SEGMENT

The Civil War sites that follow describe official sites on the Gray Ghosts Trail, designated by the red line on the map that forms the interior of this guide. Directions are from west to east. Reverse driving directions (east to west) may be found on the partners section of this guide.

Ridge Park Cemetery [23]

East end of Yerby Street, southeast of Marshall

Site of the Dennis Brothers monument, and original burial place for Confederate casualties of the October 13, 1863 Battle of Marshall.

Trail stop 22 is 1.2 miles northeast of here, via Vest Street and Osage Drive.

Battle of Marshall Park [22]

Indian Foothills Park, Eastwood Avenue

An interpretive panel marks the site of the Battle of Marshall and provides details and maps of the battle that ended Confederate JO Shelby's famous 1863 Missouri Raid.

Trail stop 21 is 1.2 miles east of Marshall via Routes 41 and AA.

Sappington Cemetery SHS [21]

Two miles north of Nelson on County Road AA, just south of junction with Route TT

This is the ancestral burial ground of the Dr. John Sappington family. Sappington settled in this area in 1819, and acquired large tracts of land in east Saline County. In the 1830s, Sappington perfected a method mass-produce quinine in pill form, adding to his fortune by selling his fever pills to travelers on the State Fe Trail. Dr. Sappington's daughters married two men who would become Governors of Missouri; both of them are buried here. Wartime Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, who fled Missouri during the Civil War, died near Little Rock, Arkansas in 1862. His remains were brought here after the war. The second is Miles Meredith Marmaduke, whose son John Sappington Marmaduke was a Confederate General who, eventually, was a Missouri Governor as well.

Trail stop 20 is northeast of the intersection of Routes AA and TT, via Route TT.

Arrow Rock Historic District [20]

State Route 41, 15 miles east of Marshall

This historic Santa Fe trail town is restored and listed on the National Register, in its entirety. A skirmish occurred on Main Street in 1864.

Trail stop 19 is located in Boonville, 20 miles southeast via State Highway 41 and I-70.

Sunset Hill Cemetery [19]

West end of South Street in Boonville

Boonville's oldest cemetery has the graves of African American veterans of the Civil War, and a mass grave of Union casualties of a cavalry battle in neighboring Howard County that occurred on August 28, 1864.

Trail stop 18 is located on Main Street, seven blocks north of the intersection of South Street.

Boonville's Thespians Hall [18]

Main Street at Vine

Still in operation, this is the oldest theatre in use west of the Appalachian Mountains. During the Civil War the building was used as a hospital at various times, as well as a morgue for Union soldiers. Thespians Hall served as headquarters of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price during his 1864 Expedition. The Danville Raid (October, 1864) was launched from here.

Trail stop 17 is on Locust Street, 1/2 mile east of Main.

Walnut Grove Cemetery [17]

106 Locust Street

Many veterans of the Civil War, from North and South, were interred in Boonville's historic cemetery, where they rest along side casualties of Boonville's four Civil War battles. Most prominent among these is Confederate General Robert "Black Bob" McCulloch, a cavalry commander who fought with Nathan Bedford Forrest in Mississippi and Alabama.

Trail stop 16 is north on 10th Street, then five blocks west on Morgan.

Old Cooper County Jail [16]

614 East Morgan Street

Frank James was imprisoned here after the Civil War. The building houses the archives of the Cooper County Genealogy Society.

Trail stop 15 is nine miles north on Boonville, via State Highway 5 and Route P.

Salt Creek Church Cemetery [15]

Highway Pat Maxwell Road, Howard County

The first church in Howard County, established on the old Boonslick Road, is now gone. The cemetery holds the double grave of Buck Collins and Al Carter, 17 year olds shot to death on the Maxwell Road by a Union cavalry patrol, September 12, 1864.

Trail stop 8 is in Centralia, Boone County, which is reached by way of Fayette and Hallsville via State Hwy 124.

Centralia Historical Museum [8]

310 East Sneed Street, Centralia

This museum contains an exhibit and audio-visual presentation describing the September 27, 1864 massacre at the Centralia depot, and the battle south of town.

Trail stop 7 is 3 1/2 miles southeast of here, via Route Z and East Gano Chance Road.

Centralia Battle Park [7]

Rangeline Road, southeast of Centralia

Battlefield park operated by the Friends of the Centralia Battlefield features 21 preserved and interpreted acres that was the scene of the September 27, 1864 Battle of Centralia. Southern Guerrillas including "Bloody Bill" Anderson and Jesse James destroyed a Union command in three minutes.

Trail stop 9 is 10 miles south, via Route Z and Mount Zion Church Road.

Central Missouri was fertile ground for the recruitment of African American troops, which began in earnest after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The 62nd Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, was manned by troops who enrolled in 1863 and 1864 at Boonville, Jefferson City and Tipton, among other places. The 62nd

Mt. Zion Church Cemetery [9]

Mt. Zion Road at Floyd Lane, west of Route Z

Seven unknown dead, Southern casualties of a battle fought near here, lie in the Church cemetery. The original church, a hospital after the battle, was burned during the war by Iowa cavalry.

Proceed to Fulton, via I-70 and U. S. 54.

Westminster College [6]

"The Columns"

West 5th Street at Westminster Avenue, Fulton

The pro-Southern Callaway Guards company included College senior Capt. Daniel H. McIntyre, WIA, and future Missouri attorney general (1884-1885). The nearby historically Black neighborhood has descendants of U. S. Colored Troops.

Trail stop 5 is four blocks east of here, via Westminster Avenue, 7th Street and Court Street.

Kingdom of Callaway Museum [4]

543 Court Street

Callaway County enrolled many soldiers, like Confederate Lt. Col. George W. Law, WIA, killed by vigilantes as county sheriff after the war. Well-organized exhibits tell the stories of the Union occupation of Fulton, and the 1862 Battle of Moore's Mill.

Stop 5 is six blocks south, via Court Street, Second Street, Rawline Street and Hockaday Avenue.

Regiment fought briefly at Glasgow, Missouri in 1864, and later engaged in the last battle of the Civil War, at Palmetto Ranch, Texas, May 12, 1865. Men of the 62nd contributed from their pay to help fund Missouri's first Historically Black College, now Lincoln University in Jefferson City.

Hockaday Park [5]

300 Block of Hockaday Avenue

The splendid Italianate home of Missouri Attorney General John A. Hockaday hosted former Confederate President Jefferson Davis when he delivered a historic address to 10,000 to 12,000 people on September 11, 1875.

Bluff Street north to Route Z; East on Z seven miles to Route JJ, then north.

Old Auxvasse Cemetery [2]

Two miles north of Calcooc, via Co. Rd. 156

Scenic 1828 church graveyard bordering the old St. Charles Road features many Civil War-era burials, including Pastor John F. Cowan and Pvt. Eljah Blankenship, survivor of the stone wall during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.

Trail Stop 1 is 20 miles east, via Routes JJ and Y to Interstate 70 exit 170.

Danville Female Academy [1]

Peggy McClain Park, Rte. 164 at I-70, Danville

This white frame building, the chapel of an early girls school, survived the burning of Danville during the Civil War. Southern partisan cavalry raided the town on October 14, 1864. The pleas of students saved the chapel. Two other pre-war structures survive in Danville.

