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   _X_ 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._____)
_ _X_ 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 Central Methodist U - Inman Plaza N39°09.017 W92°41.142
City/Village Fayette_____ Township _____ County Howard_____

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North   ___ South   _X_ 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 _X_ 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 = <u>Photo Embedment Plastic</u>_____

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 _3Ft___ 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

____ Cemetery	____ Park	____ Plaza/Courtyard
____ "Town Square"	____ Post Office	____ School
____ Municipal Building	____ State Capitol	Other: _____
____ Courthouse	_X_ College Campus	_____
____ Traffic Circle	____ Library	_____

General Vicinity
___ Rural (low population, open land)　　　___ Suburban (residential, near city)
_X_ 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**

	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　_X_ No　___ Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes X No ___ Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.
___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed X Unable to determine
Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes ___ No X 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) .
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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

The Battle of Fayette

The Battle of Fayette occurred on Sept. 24, 1864, when a large force of guerrillas assaulted a fortified Union garrison in Fayette. The attacking force of approximately 250 partisans was led by two of Missouri's most notorious guerrilla chieftains, William ("Bloody Bill") Anderson, and George Todd. The recently deposed guerrilla leader, William Quantrill, was also present but did not participate in the attack. Defending Fayette were some thirty to fifty members of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. Sheltered in log fortifications, the militiamen held off three charges by the guerrillas and inflicted heavy casualties. The ill-advised attack turned into one of the worst defeats suffered by the guerrillas up to that time.

The Fayette Attack Planned

The attack on Fayette took place in the context of guerrilla activities in Central Missouri. The raid seems to have been mainly Anderson's idea, supposedly in retaliation for the death of five of his men captured by the Ninth Missouri Cavalry earlier in the summer.

The Missouri State Militia force stationed in Fayette at the time of the attack consisted of four companies of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia under the command of Maj. Reeves Leonard. About Sept. 25, all but about 30 (some reports say 50) of these men, along with Maj. Leonard, left Fayette to join other companies of the ninth Cavalry at Rocheport in hunting down guerrillas. This move left Fayette nearly undefended. The men left in Fayette were mainly hospital patients, convalescents and others under the command of Lieutenants Joseph M. Street of Company A and Thomas A.H. Smith of Company H.

On the day of the battle, Sept. 24, Anderson's company of guerrillas (which included Frank and Jesse James) rendezvoused with other guerrilla bands led by George Todd and William Clarke Quantrill south of Fayette and the leaders discussed the prospect of attacking Fayette. After some spirited arguments over the advisability of making the raid, Todd reluctantly agreed to join forces with Anderson to make the assault. Quantrill was opposed to the proposition of men armed only with pistols attacking an enemy who was well fortified. Anderson prevailed, however, and gave the order to proceed. The combined guerrilla commands began their movement toward Fayette.

The "Fayette Fight"

About 10:30 a.m. the guerrillas reached Fayette and rode quietly toward the courthouse square. They apparently were not detected as guerrillas since the men of the advance guard were dressed in Federal uniforms stripped from slain enemy soldiers. When they

came to the courthouse square, part of the command (about 50 men) turned west to Church Street and then north toward what is now the Central Methodist University campus about a half mile from the courthouse. The main body of the guerrillas continued west on Morrison Street to Water (present Linn) Street before turning north. The command reunited at a ravine that existed on the north side of the present Central Methodist University campus.

To the east was their objective, a row of barracks or "blockhouses" constructed of logs (Frank James says they were railroad ties), which had been erected by the Federal soldiers for winter quarters. These well fortified quarters were located on the ridge north and east of the present Puckett Fieldhouse. Here, the 2 to 50 Federal soldiers capable of bearing arms were barricaded.

Only about 75 of the 250 guerrillas in the raiding party participated in the three suicidal charges made on the Federal stronghold. According to Hamp Watts, " Not one of the enemy could be seen, but the muzzles of muskets protruded from every porthole, belching fire and lead at the charging guerrillas. Horses went down as grain before the reaper…" In later years Frank James said that the Fayette fight made him "the worst scared I ever was during the war." In his brief description of the fight, he said, "We charged up to a blockhouse made of railroad

[Insert: Pictures of Anderson, Todd & Quantrill]
[Insert Text: By the time of the Battle of Fayette, William ("Bloody Bill" Anderson (left) and George Todd (center) had split from their former commander, William Quantrill (right) and formed independent commands. The assault on the Union garrison at Fayette was Anderson's idea. Todd agreed to participate in the attack. Thinking it foolhardy to launch men armed only with revolvers against a fortified position, Quantrill did not join in the assault although he was present on the field. Images used by permission of State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.]

[Insert Map of Troop Movements]
[Insert Text: This 1876 plat map of Fayette, taken from the Illustrated Atlas Map of Howard County, Mo., depicts the approximate layout of the town at the time of the Battle of Fayette.
Image used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.]

Ties filled with portholes and then charged back again. The blockhouse was filled with Federal troops and it was like charging a stone wall, only this stone wall belched forth lead."

The guerrillas were usually masters of never engaging their enemy in a disadvantageous situation, but on this occasion, Anderson and Todd made a serious error in judgment. Watts complained: "Leading men, armed only with revolvers, charging an invisible enemy in block-houses, to simply imbed bullets in logs, with no possible chance to either kill or inflict injury on the foe, was both stupid and reckless." Each charge was repulsed by the defenders, who fought with the desperation of men who knew that their attackers

would show no mercy or take no prisoners. When the futile attack was finally abandoned, 13 guerrillas were dead and some 30 wounded. Only one Federal soldier died (some accounts say three), and about five were wounded. Quantrill refused to order any of his men to take part in the assaults.

[Insert Text: 1864: A Season of Bloody Guerrilla Warfare
The guerrilla attack on Fayette was one of many incidents that occurred during the late summer and early fall of 1864 when Missouri guerrillas of the former William Quantrill band were focusing much of their attention on the middle section of the state. These guerrilla had spent the winter of 1863-65 in Texas. By the time they returned to Missouri in late April and early May of 1864, a falling out had occurred between Quantrill and his chief lieutenants, "Bloody Bill" Anderson and George Todd. In early June of 1864, the guerrilla bands rampaged through Johnson County and attacked steamboats along the Missouri River between Jefferson City and Kansas City, causing a near complete halt of boat traffic. By July, the raids began to concentrate in central Missouri. Following a raid on Huntsville in mid-July, Anderson and his men rode into Rocheport (the town Anderson called "my capital") and stayed a week; Union scouts reported that the Perche Hills of Boone County were infested with guerrillas. Always on the move, Anderson was soon attacking the North Missouri Railroad in Randolph County and the Hannibal St. Joseph Railroad in Shelby County. Missouri state militia troops rode thousands of miles and fought dozens of skirmishes against the guerrillas, but failed to make any headway in neutralizing the raging guerrilla war.

As fall approached the guerrillas received intelligence that Gen. Sterling Price was planning a large scale invasion of Missouri from his base in Arkansas in October of 1864. Price sent word to the guerrillas to disrupt rail traffic and keep the Federals bogged down in counterinsurgency operations. Moving west across northern Missouri, the guerrillas made a series of raids through Carroll, Ray, Clay and Platte counties and then moved back west through Randolph, Howard and Boone counties during August. Anderson spent another week in Rocheport, at the end of August. Around this time, Todd, Dave Poole and other guerrillas, who had been disrupting telegraph service and destroying portions of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, moved into central Missouri where there were a number of clashes between state militia and guerrilla forces during late August and early September. The day before the Fayette battle, 12 soldiers and three black teamsters escorting a Federal supply train near Rocheport were annihilated in a surprise attack. Masters of ambush and hit and run tactics, the guerrillas more often then not got the better of Federal forces in their many clashes. This would not, however, be the case with the Fayette fight.]

[Insert: Confederate Shield]
[Insert: Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Logo]

[Insert: Pictures of Frank and Jesse James]
[Insert Text: Frank (left) and Jesse (right) James, who were to gain fame as outlaws in the post-Civil War era, both participated in the Battle of Fayette. Frank later stated that the

Fayette fight caused him to be "the worst scared I ever was during the war." Both images used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.]

Aftermath

Anderson's and Todd's men finally broke off the engagement and left town headed north on the Glasgow Road (present Highway 5). Quantrill and his men retired to their encampment in the Howard County hills near Boonsboro. Three days later, Anderson and Todd were encamped near Centralia. Anderson's men halted a train at Centralia and, at their captain's order, executed the 24 unarmed Union soldiers aboard. Later that day, the combined force of guerrillas annihilated a unit of mounted Union infantry and left 116 dead on the field. On Oct. 11, Anderson, Todd and Quantrill met Gen. Sterling Price and his army of invasion at Boonville, and the general hailed them as "distinguished partisan leaders." Ten days later, Todd was killed near Independence by a Union sniper. Five days after that, Anderson was gunned down in Ray County in a guerrilla-style ambush laid by Missouri state militiamen.

BATTLE OF FAYETTE

BATTLE OF FAYETTE

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

Battle of Fayette
September 24, 1864