

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. 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
☐ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
☐ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☐ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
☒ Other Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri State Parks

Original Dedication Date unknown 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: Ray County Courthouse, N39.278743 and W93.976766

Street/Road address or site location 100 West Main Street

City/Village Richmond Township Richmond County Ray

State Missouri.

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 Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Dept./Div. Missouri State Park

Street Address PO Box 176

Jefferson City

State MO

Zip Code 65102

City

mostateparks.com

Telephone () 800-334-6946

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.) Printed on plastic sheet with metal frame and stand

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 = Printed on plastic sheet with clear cover panel

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 36" Width 48" Depth 2" 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 _____

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri State Parks

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 pictures for complete text

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard
<input checked="" 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)☒ Town☐ Suburban (residential, near city)☐ 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? ^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) .

Historical description the Missouri bushwackers who were Confederate guerilla forces that operated against Union Forces along the Missouri-Kansas

Boarder War. Local guerilla leaders William Quantril and William Anderson were depicted as heros or villians depending on which side local families were associated.

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 7 April 2018

Your Name Dale Crandell

Address 7535 Grand Avenue

City Kansas City

State MO Zip Code 64114

Telephone () 816 444 7244

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW Westport Camp #64

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair

P.O. Box 509

Pilot Knob, MO 63663

(314) 630-8407

webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

us bank
First-Stop Service Guaranteed



Gen. Henry Halleck



Gen. Thomas Ewing



Gen. William Quantrill

THE BUSHWACKER IN MISSOURI

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



From the Union Territory
To the Confederate Territory
The Missouri River
The Missouri River
The Missouri River
The Missouri River

A lack of Confederate

Confederate forces in Missouri were often poorly equipped and lacked the resources to sustain a prolonged campaign. They often relied on local sympathizers for food, shelter, and information. This lack of support made it difficult for them to maintain a large, organized force in the state.

The Guerrilla Lifestyle

Guerrilla warfare was a common tactic in Missouri. Guerrillas often lived in small, isolated communities and relied on their knowledge of the local terrain for survival. They often used hit-and-run tactics and avoided large-scale battles.

Guerrilla Tactics

Guerrilla tactics in Missouri often involved ambushes, raids, and sabotage. Guerrillas often used the cover of the night or the terrain to launch surprise attacks on Union troops or infrastructure.

The Fate of the Bushwhackers

The fate of the bushwhackers was often grim. Many were captured and executed, while others fled to other parts of the country. The guerrilla war in Missouri was a brutal and bloody conflict that left a lasting impact on the state.

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act was passed in 1862, giving the state government the authority to raise a militia of partisans to fight against the guerrillas. This act was a response to the increasing threat posed by the guerrillas to the Union's control of the state.

The Death of William Anderson

William Anderson was a prominent guerrilla leader in Missouri. He was killed in a battle with Union troops in 1862. His death was a significant blow to the guerrilla cause in the state.

Guerrilla Tactics

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Missouri State Parks is supported by the people. All state parks are open to the public.

Missouri State Parks is a division of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

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2. 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*
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Affiliation

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☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
☐ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☐ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
☐ Other Missouri State Parks

Original Dedication Date after Oct 2013 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 100 W Main Street
 City/Village Richmond Township _____ County Ray
 State Missouri.

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 Ray County Courthouse
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 100 W Main Street City _____
Richmond State MO Zip Code 64085-1755 Contact Person _____
 Telephone () 816-776-4502

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 = ☐ Metal and plexiglass? _____

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 5'00" Width 4'00" Depth 2'00" 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 Missouri State Parks;

Missouri State Parks is a division of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (mostateparks.com)

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 photographs

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

☐ Cemetery
☐ "Town Square"
☐ Municipal Building
☒ Courthouse
☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park
☐ Post Office
☐ State Capitol
☐ College Campus
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ School
Other: _____

General Vicinity☐ Rural (low population, open land)☒ Town☐ Suburban (residential, near city)☐ 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Any evidence of structural instability? (Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
White crusting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Chalky or powdery stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Granular eroding of stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> N

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) .

This is a fairly recent installation of an interpretative memorial about "The Bushwhacker in Missouri."

GPS coordinates are N39.27892 W093.97688

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 6 Jun 2015

Your Name Brian V. Smarker

Address 2205 Arbor Ln

City Excelsior Springs

State MO Zip Code 64024

Telephone () 816-517-3768

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? Westport Camp #64, Dept of Missouri

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026
(314) 630-8407
webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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



...of the ...
...and ...
...the ...

The U.S. Government provided research assistance for studies

Missouri Partisan Ranger Act. The Missouri act was an attempt to counter the Confederate Partisan Ranger Act instituted by Confederate President Jefferson Davis in April 1862. The act authorized guerrillas to be targeted for life or even while attempting to gain some amount of control over the guerrillas.

1. for the more effectual prosecution of the same upon the town and its inhabitants and upon all citizens of this district who are not comprehended or called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer among themselves and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

8. When all ready at 13 men come together for this purpose they are organized by electing a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 treasurer, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, convoys, business parties and trains, and to kill soldiers and officers.

14. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for good conduct and efficiency of

Owner: Thomas C. Hendelman



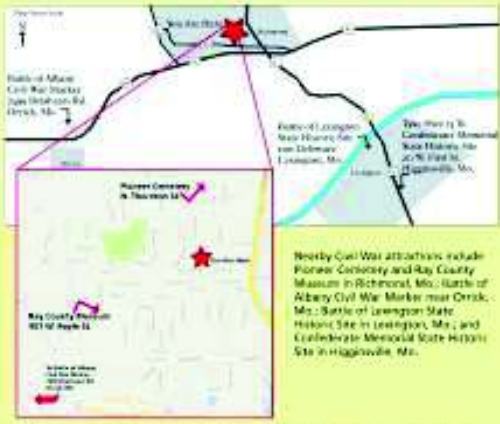
Gen. Henry Halleck

THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



Gen. Thomas Ewing

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Weekly Civil War attractions include Pioneer Cemetery and Ray County Museum in Richmond, Mo.; Battle of Albany Civil War Marker near Ozark, Mo.; Battle of Lexington State Historic Site in Lexington, Mo.; and Confederate Memorial State Historic Site in Higginsville, Mo.



Capt. William Anderson



Capt. William Anderson



A lack of Confederate

military presence in Missouri led southern sympathizers to form guerrilla groups to harass Union soldiers and pro-Union citizens. Depending on which side you asked, these bushwhackers were either heroes or criminals. They opposed the Union army in Missouri for a variety of reasons. Most fought to protect or revenge their families from what they saw as injustices heaped upon them by the Union army and Union sympathizers. On the western Missouri border, especially, much of the hardships experienced by these families could be traced to the violence of the 1850s Kansas Missouri Border War.

"The war brought on hate and strife and killing around here. They murdered my father when I was a schoolboy and I was launched into a life of shooting, reprisals and rough-riding."

Cole Younger, 1913

The Federal command in St. Louis, Mo. declared martial law in August 1861, giving Union forces broad powers to suppress those who resisted Union control. Bushwhacker activities in Missouri increased as a response to Federal occupation and increasingly brutal attacks and raids by Kansas soldiers, or Jayhawkers. Residents resented seizure of supplies and the increasingly harsh measures to control them. These acts were interpreted as tyranny and compelled many Missouri men to become bushwhackers.

The Guerrilla Lifestyle

The life of a guerrilla was difficult and violent. If they were caught, Federals considered them criminals not prisoners of war. They relied on knowledge of the local terrain for survival. Their families and other local Confederate sympathizers supplied them with shelter, food, medical care and tactical information about Union activities.



Many bushwhackers wore a distinctive shirt, such as this one on T.E. Maclin, pictured above. These "guerrilla shirts" were patterned with a deep V-neckline and four large pockets. Usually a wide, white, pointed collar, shirt and necktie were used to create the elaborate decorated shirt. A wide-brimmed slouch hat was the headgear of choice. West country Robbe Maclin.

Some bands of guerrillas, like William Quantrell's, had 400 or more members, but most were much smaller. Often group sizes fluctuated as they came together for larger raids and then broke apart afterwards. They used any weapon available to them. Carrying multiple loaded guns gave them an edge against soldiers equipped with a single-shot, muzzle-loading musket. Eventually, the six-shot revolver became the weapon of choice for the bushwhacker because it was considered better for firing from horseback.

Guerrilla Tactics

William Quantrell and William "Bloody Bill" Anderson are well-known bushwhacker leaders in Missouri. They often used unorthodox tactics to fight Union troops, such as using a small party of horsemen to lure them into an ambush. As a general rule, bushwhackers would attack quickly and withdraw if they began receiving serious casualties. Their familiarity with the landscape

enabled them to appear and disappear into the woods like ghosts. Smaller bands avoided fights with large detachments of Union soldiers, preferring to ambush stragglers or lost Union supporters and their property. They also targeted strategically important infrastructure like bridges, telegraph lines and railroads. Other bushwhackers were stolen Union uniforms as a disguise.

The Fate of the Bushwhackers

Confederate leaders were unsure about guerrillas. On one hand, they were useful, serving to tie down Union forces. On the other hand, the use of tactics like arson, robbery and murder seemed beyond the bounds of honorable combat. Quantrell and other guerrillas nonetheless sought and sometimes received formal Confederate commissions as partisan rangers.

Union leaders actively suppressed bushwhackers. In 1862, Gen. Henry Halleck issued General Order No. 10, stating that bushwhackers were illegal combatants and could be shot if captured. In the summer of 1863, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, commander of the District of the Border, concluded that eliminating bushwhacker's base of support would help to end guerrilla fighting. After the brutal guerrilla raid on Lawrence, Kan., Ewing issued General Order No. 11, exiling about 10,000 people from their homes in Jackson, Cass, Bates and northern Vernon counties in Missouri.

Violence dropped in the area affected by Order No. 11, but guerrilla activity continued throughout the war in other regions of the state. Bushwhackers were involved in Price's 1864 Raid, the last official Confederate campaign in Missouri. After the war, several guerrillas, such as Frank and Jesse James, continued their violent behaviors becoming infamous outlaws.



Missouri's southern sympathizers turned Union brig. Gen. John McNeil, the "Butcher of Palmyra." He forced immediate execution of captured bushwhackers.

The Death of William Anderson

On Oct. 27, 1864, about 100 men of the Missouri State Militia, led by Union Maj. Samuel P. Cox, ambushed Anderson and his guerrilla force in Ray County's Albany, Mo. Anderson was fatally shot twice in the back of the head. The Union troops took his body to Richmond, Mo. While on public display, a local photographer documented his death. Union troops used horses to drag Anderson's body through the streets around the Ray County Courthouse. Local citizens demanded possession of the corpse. They buried him in an unmarked grave in Richmond's Pioneer Cemetery. In 1908, the ex-guerrillas and former outlaws Frank James and Cole Younger arranged for a funeral service at Anderson's gravesite.



The U.S. Government provided a veteran's tombstone for Anderson's grave in 1962.

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act

On July 17, 1862, Confederate Gen. Thomas Hindman issued the Missouri Partisan Ranger Act. The Missouri act was an offshoot of the Confederate Partisan Rangers Act instituted by Confederate President Jefferson Davis in April 1862. The act sanctioned guerrilla activities against the Union army while attempting to gain some measure of control over the guerrillas.

Confederate Partisan Act in Missouri

I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods all citizens of this district who are not conscripted are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming themselves and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as 50 men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law it will proceed to elect the officer officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to their headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their officers.

III. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men and will report to their headquarters from time to time.

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman



Gen. Thomas C. Hindman was the head of the Confederate Army's Third Missouri Department in Little Rock, Ark.

THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



Gen. Henry Halleck



Gen. Thomas Ewing

A lack of Confederate

military presence in Missouri led southern sympathisers to form guerrilla groups to harass Union soldiers and pro-Union citizens. Depending on which side you asked, these Bushwhackers were either heroes or criminals. They opposed the Union army in Missouri for a variety of reasons. Most fought to protect or revenge their families from what they saw as injustices heaped upon them by the Union army and Union sympathizers. On the western Missouri border, especially, much of the hardships experienced by these families could be traced to the violence of the 1850s Kansas Missouri Border War.

"The war brought on hate and strife and killing around here. They murdered my father when I was a schoolboy and I was launched into a life of shooting, reprisals and rough-riding."

Cole Younger, 1913

The Federal command in St. Louis, Mo. declared martial law in August 1861, giving Union forces broad powers to suppress those who resisted Union control. Bushwhacker activities in Missouri increased as a response to Federal occupation and increasingly brutal attacks and raids by Kansas soldiers, or Jayhawkers. Residents resented seizure of supplies and the increasingly harsh measures to control them. These acts were interpreted as tyranny and compelled many Missouri men to become Bushwhackers.

The Guerrilla Lifestyle

The life of a guerrilla was difficult and violent. If they were caught, Federals considered them criminals not prisoners of war. They relied on knowledge of the local terrain for survival. Their families and other local Confederate sympathizers supplied them with shelter, food, medical care and tactical information about Union activities.

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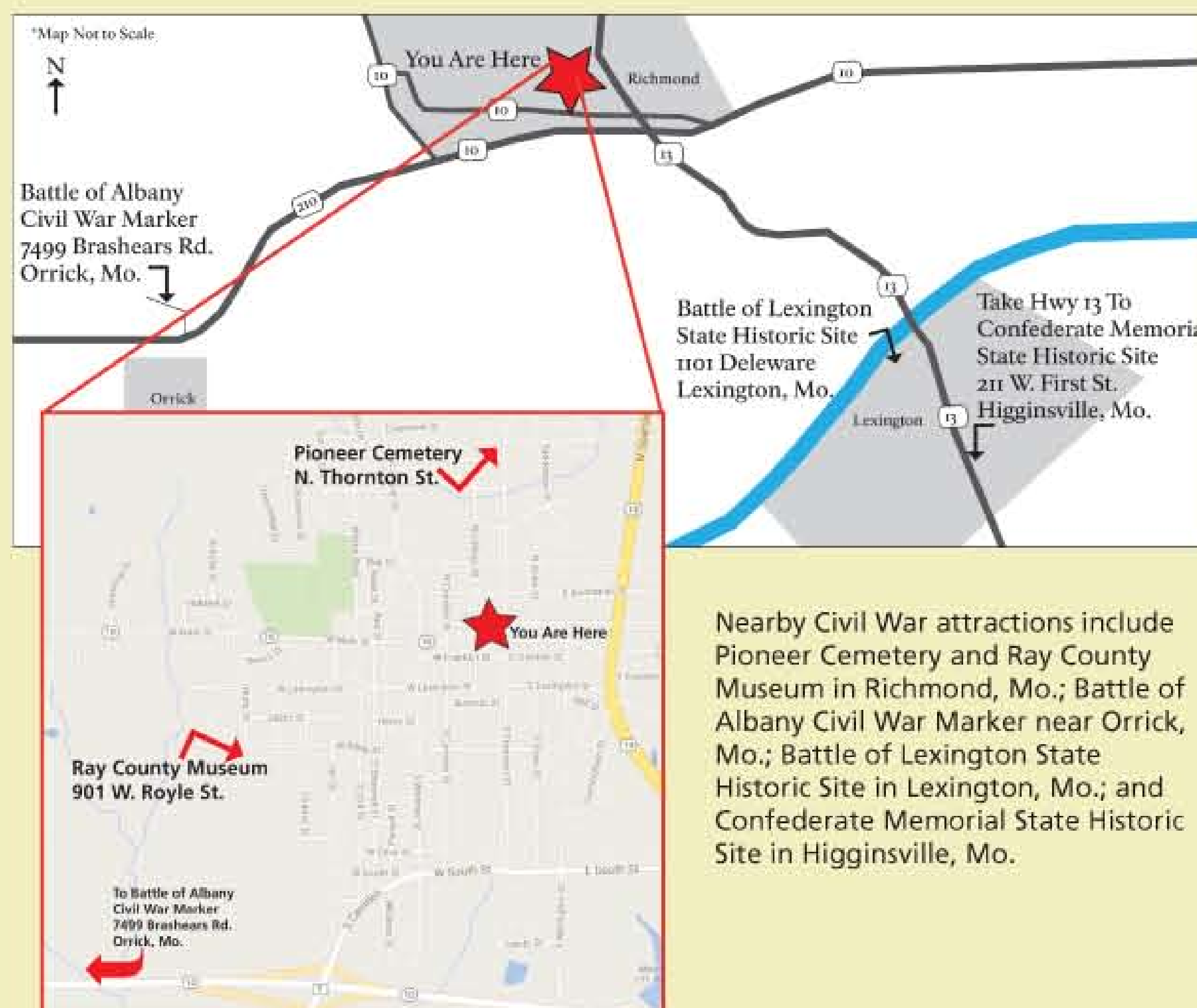
Guerrilla Tactics

William Quantrill and William "Bloody Bill" Anderson are well-known Bushwhacker leaders in Missouri. They often used unorthodox tactics to fight Union troops, such as using a small party of horsemen to lure them into an ambush. As a general rule, Bushwhackers would attack quickly and withdraw if they began receiving serious casualties. Their familiarity with the landscape



Many Bushwhacker's wore a distinctive shirt, such as this one on T.F. Maupin, pictured above. These "guerrilla shirts" were pullovers with a deep v-neckline and four large pockets. Usually a wife, sister, mother or sweetheart used ribbons, shells and needlework to create the elaborately decorated shirts. A wide-brimmed slouch hat was the headgear of choice. Photo courtesy Robbie Maupin

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Nearby Civil War attractions include Pioneer Cemetery and Ray County Museum in Richmond, Mo.; Battle of Albany Civil War Marker near Orrick, Mo.; Battle of Lexington State Historic Site in Lexington, Mo.; and Confederate Memorial State Historic Site in Higginsville, Mo.

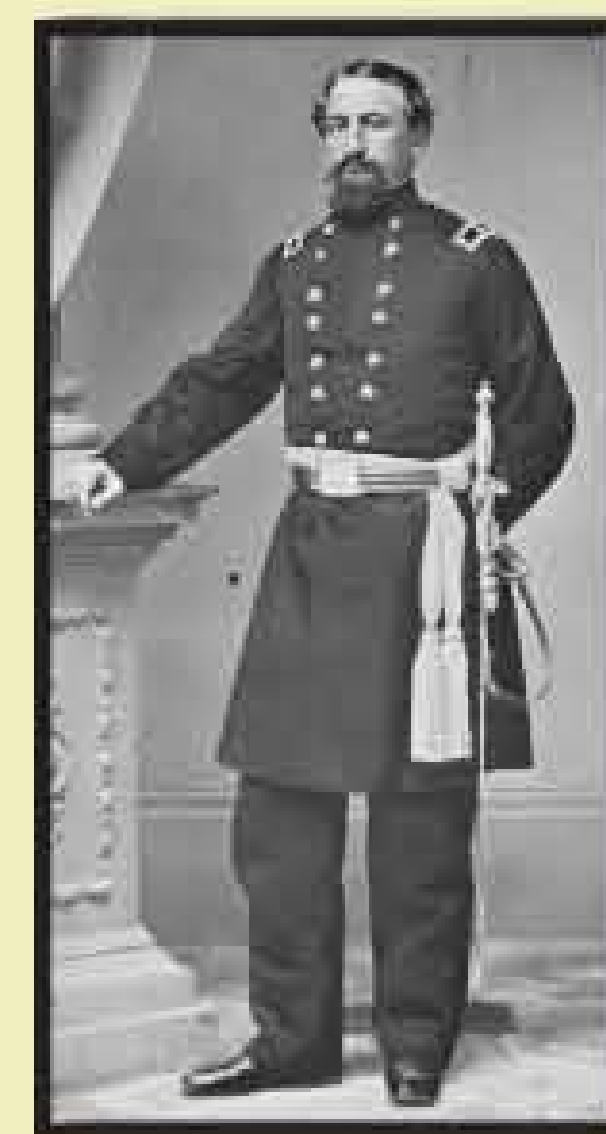
enabled them to appear and disappear into the woods like ghosts. Smaller bands avoided fights with large detachments of Union soldiers, preferring to ambush stragglers or loot Union supporters and their property. They also targeted strategically important infrastructure like bridges, telegraph lines and railroads. Often Bushwhackers wore stolen Union uniforms as a disguise.

The Fate of the Bushwhackers

Confederate leaders were unsure about guerrillas. On one hand, they were useful, serving to tie down Union forces. On the other hand, the use of tactics like arson, robbery and murder seemed beyond the bounds of honorable combat. Quantrill and other guerrillas nonetheless sought and sometimes received formal Confederate commissions as partisan rangers.

Union leaders actively suppressed Bushwhackers. In 1862, Gen. Henry Halleck issued General Order No. 100, stating that Bushwhackers were illegal combatants and could be shot if captured. In the summer of 1863, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, commander of the District of the Border, concluded that eliminating Bushwhacker's basis of support would help to end guerrilla fighting. After the brutal guerrilla raid on Lawrence, Kan., Ewing issued General Order No. 11, exiling about 10,000 people from their homes in Jackson, Cass, Bates and northern Vernon counties in Missouri.

Violence dropped in the area affected by Order No. 11, but guerrilla activity continued throughout the war in other regions of the state. Bushwhackers were involved in Price's 1864 Raid, the last official Confederate campaign in Missouri. After the war, several guerrillas, such as Frank and Jesse James, continued their violent behaviors becoming infamous outlaws.



Missouri's southern sympathizers hated Union Brig. Gen. John McNeil, the "Butcher of Palmyra." He favored immediate execution of captured Bushwhackers.



Capt. William Quantrill



Capt. William Anderson

The Death of William Anderson

On Oct. 27, 1864, about 300 men of the Missouri State Militia, led by Union Maj. Samuel P. Cox, ambushed Anderson and his guerrilla force in Ray County's Albany, Mo. Anderson was fatally shot twice in the back of the head. The Union troops took his body to Richmond, Mo. While on public display, a local photographer documented his death.

Union troops used horses to drag Anderson's body through the streets around the Ray County Courthouse. Local citizens demanded possession of the corpse. They buried him in an unmarked grave in Richmond's Pioneer Cemetery. In 1908, the ex-guerrillas and former outlaws Frank James and Cole Younger arranged for a funeral service at Anderson's gravesite.



The U.S. Government provided a veteran's tombstone for Anderson's grave in 1967.

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act

On July 17, 1862, Confederate Gen. Thomas Hindman issued the Missouri Partisan Ranger Act. The Missouri act was an offshoot of the Confederate Partisan Rangers Act instituted by Confederate President Jefferson Davis in April 1862. The act sanctioned guerrilla activities against the Union army while attempting to gain some measure of control over the guerrillas.

Confederate Partisan Act in Missouri:

I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods all citizens of this district who are not conscripted are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming themselves and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as 10 men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to their headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their captains.

III. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman



Gen. Thomas C. Hindman was the head of the Confederate Army's Trans Mississippi Department in Little Rock, Ark.

Civil War Interpretive Panels

Civil War Interpretive Panels were dedicated by the Ray County Historical Society and the Missouri State Parks during the Battle of Albany 150th Anniversary event in October, 2014. One panel has been placed on the grounds of the Ray County courthouse and the other rests near the site of the Battle of Albany.



photos courtesy: Ray County Historical Society