

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 type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: <u>private property</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

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) .

Historical description of Battle of Albany on October 17, 1864 between Confederate William Anderson's guerilla forces and Union forces from the 33rd and 51st Missouri Enrolled Militia Regiments.

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



THE BATTLE OF ALBANY

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



This cemetery contains the graves of the guerrilla fighters who died in the Battle of Albany, which occurred about the fall of 1862. It is the only place in the state where the graves of both sides are preserved. The graves of the Union soldiers are on the left and the graves of the guerrillas are on the right. The graves of the guerrillas are on the right because the Union soldiers were buried in the state between the guerrillas and the Union troops.



William T. "Dill" Anderson: Outlaw or Hero?

William T. "Dill" Anderson was one of the most prominent and best guerrilla fighters in Missouri. In 1862, he was captured by the Union and taken to Kansas. He was held in a prison in Lawrence, Kansas, where he was held for several months. He was released in 1863 and returned to Missouri. He was killed in the Battle of Albany in 1862. He was a hero to the guerrillas and a villain to the Union.

Anderson's Guerrillas in Ray County

In September 1862, guerrillas entered Ray County in support of Claiborne Felt. Felt was a Union soldier who had been captured by the guerrillas. He was held in a prison in Lawrence, Kansas, where he was held for several months. He was released in 1863 and returned to Missouri. He was killed in the Battle of Albany in 1862. He was a hero to the guerrillas and a villain to the Union.



Aftermath

Following the battle, Union troops searched the dead, confirming Anderson's identity. Anderson was carrying multiple pistols, about \$1000 in cash, a photograph of his wife, a small dog and papers such as a railroad ticket. Anderson's personal effects were taken to the Union. The Union troops also searched the area for other guerrillas. They found several more guerrillas and took them to the Union. The Union troops also searched the area for other guerrillas. They found several more guerrillas and took them to the Union.

In 1863, to suppress their support of guerrilla activities, Union Gen. Thomas Fanning imprisoned Anderson's widow with her relatives in Kansas City. The building where they were held collapsed, killing one sister and seriously injuring the other two.

The treatment of his family fueled his hostility. He conducted one brutal raid after another, terrorizing the people in Kansas, Missouri and Texas, ruthlessly murdering his victims. In July 1864, Anderson wrote a letter to the *Louisville Courier* in which he said, "I have always been a man of peace and I never would be the wrong that I could see returning wrong for wrong."

His ruthlessness made him one of the most feared of the Missouri guerrillas and earned him the nickname "Dill" Bill. It is common to be regarded as one of the most brutal Civil War guerrillas.

Union Troops Bait the Trap

Ray County, Mo., resident Mary Rowland informed the commander of the 10th Regiment of the Iron Brigade of the Missouri Militia, Union Lt. Col. Samuel Cox, about Anderson's position. Cox ordered a small group of cavalry to lure Anderson to the station near Union. The guerrillas, after about a year of being quickly hunted and gun down through a fall night into the hidden Union forces. Cox used the same tactic that Anderson used a month earlier at Cassville, Mo.

Eight of Anderson's men were killed in the first volley. Most reports agree Anderson made it through the line and would have escaped, but he turned back to help and would have escaped. According to Federal reports, Anderson was fatally shot twice in the head.

The Blyth Farm

The night before the battle the guerrillas camped at William Blyth's farm. Blyth was the guerrillas coming and during their dangerous negotiation, disorganized, leaving his family and servants to handle the situation. Later in life, Blyth's daughter recalled her fascination of Anderson with his baby dress, stating

figure and wild hair and beard. She watched Anderson press in front of a mirror. "Was he caught sight of he he said, 'Now Madam, what do you think about me?' Then he pulled her on the head and bit. The Blyth children watched the guerrillas take away and shortly afterwards the battle from their home on the bluff.



The site of the battle. Anderson's head lies at the Blyth house. Courtesy William Clark High

In the 1880s, Mary Rowland's family finally discovered the site of Anderson's camp. The site is now a state historical site.

Missouri State Parks is supported by the state, with some support from the National Park Service.

THE BATTLE OF ALBANY

A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



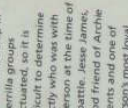
Lt. Col. Samuel Cox
Courtesy: Kansas Historical Society, Lawrence, Kansas

This cemetery contains the graves of the guerrilla fighters who died in the Battle of Albany, which occurred down the hill from Uniontown on Oct. 27, 1864. During this battle, Union forces from the 81st and 104th Missouri Militia from Ray, Davies and Caldwell counties in Missouri, killed guerrilla leader William Anderson. Because Anderson was notorious for his brutality, the Union soldiers were given a major victory. His death makes this skirmish stand out for many others in the state between pro-Southern guerrilla forces and Union troops.

Anderson's Guerrillas in Ray County

In September 1864, guerrillas began to surge in support of Confederate Gen. Sterling Price's raid into Missouri. Anderson was not officially a part of Price's army, but he and his men embarked on a series of raids to divert Union attention. His brutal raids killed hundreds, caused extensive damage to property, and terrorized citizens of central Missouri. In late October, Anderson's guerrillas came to Ray County, perhaps on their way to meet Price's army.

Left: Membership in guerrilla groups fluctuated, so it is difficult to determine exactly who was with Anderson at the time of the battle. Jesse James, a good friend of Archie Clements, was one of Anderson's and one of his followers, was probably at Albany. Courtesy: Library of Congress



Center: T. F. Maupin and his brothers rode with Anderson through most of the Civil War. Many guerrilla groups included multiple family members. Courtesy: Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

Right: Anderson's Lieutenant, Archie Clements, escaped by stampeding the Union wagons and causing the guards to run. Courtesy: Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

Union Troops Bait the Trap

Ray County, Mo., resident Mary Rowland informed the commander of the 1st Regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Union Lt. Col. Samuel Cox, about Anderson's position. Cox ordered a small group of cavalry to lure Anderson to the almost 300 Union troops that Cox hid in the trace-line west of Albany, Mo. The guerrillas, also about 300 strong, quickly mounted and gave chase through a field right into the hidden Union force. Cox used the same tactic that Anderson used a month earlier at Centralia, Mo.

Eight of Anderson's men were killed in the first volley. Most reports agree Anderson made it through the line and would have escaped, but he turned back to help one of his fallen companions. According to federal reports, Anderson was fatally shot twice in the head.



In the 1950s, Mary Rowland's family finally disclosed her role in informing the Union troops of Anderson's camp. Courtesy: Ray County museum



Aftermath

Following the battle, Union troops searched the dead, confirming Anderson's identity. Anderson was carrying multiple pistols, about \$600, a gold watch, a photograph of his wife, a small flag and papers with a railroad pass. Anderson was fatally shot through the North Missouri his saddle and the papers with 59 knots indicating the men he had killed. Cox also reported that he received a letter from Anderson allowing him to keep Anderson's fine horse. While Cox received credit for the kill, the company's bugler Adolph Vogel claimed he shot Anderson.

Eleven guerrillas were killed in the battle. All but Anderson are buried in this cemetery. His body was brought to nearby Richmond, and the county seat. The Union troops photographed the corpse and displayed it around the courthouse in celebration. Local citizens protested the display, and retrieved the body for burial in an unmarked grave in the Richmond Pioneer Cemetery. In 1908, the ex-guerrillas and former outlaws Jim Cummins and Cole Younger arranged for a funeral service at Anderson's gravesite.



Capt. William Anderson

William T. "Bill" Anderson: Outlaw or Hero?

William T. "Bill" Anderson was one of the most notorious and feared guerrilla fighters in Missouri during the war. He went and fought in terms of live property. Nevertheless, his followers were loyal to him and who honored him in life and in death. Historians debate whether Anderson was simply a cold-blooded killer or a casualty of the horrors of war.

Probably born in 1838 in either Kentucky or Missouri, Anderson's family lived in Kansas before the war. There, he and his father and brothers had reputations as horse thieves. The Andersons also faced hostility due to their Southern sympathies. In 1862, his father was killed in a confrontation over a horse. Anderson killed two men thought to be responsible for his father's death.

In 1863, to suppress their support of guerrilla activities, Union Gen. Thomas Ewing imprisoned Anderson's sisters and female relatives of other guerrillas in Kansas City, Mo. The building where they were held collapsed, killing one sister and seriously injuring the other two.

The treatment of his family fueled his hostility. He conducted one brutal raid after another, terrorizing the people in Kansas, Missouri and Texas, anonymously mutilating his victims. In July 1864, Anderson wrote a letter to the Lexington, Mo., newspapers: "I have chosen guerrilla warfare to revenge myself for the wrongs that I could not honorably avenge otherwise."

His ruthlessness made him one of the most feared of the Missouri guerrillas and earned him the nickname "Bloody Bill." He continues to be regarded as one of the most brutal Civil War guerrillas.



The day of the battle, Anderson ate breakfast at the Blyth house. Courtesy: William Ulm Blyth

figure and wild hair and beard. She watched Anderson preen in front of a mirror. When he caught sight of her he said, "Now Madam, what do you think about me?" Then he patted her on the head and left. The Blyth children watched the guerrillas ride away and shortly after witnessed the battle from their home on the bluffs.

The Blyth Farm

The night before the battle, the guerrillas camped at William Blyth's farm. Blyth saw the guerrillas coming and fearing their dangerous reputation, disappeared, leaving his family and servants to handle the situation. Later in life, Blyth's daughter recalled her fascination of Anderson with his flashy dress, dashing