

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

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) .

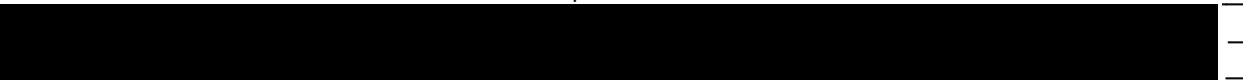
Supplemental Background Information

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

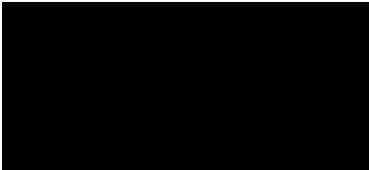
Date of On-site Survey 06/17/2009

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68



Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Battle of Fayette
A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
[American Shield]

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 than 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



A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI

THE BATTLE OF FAYETTE

The battle of Fayette was a tactical success for the guerrillas. They ambushed the Federal troops and captured the town of Fayette, Missouri, on September 24, 1864. The guerrillas were led by William Quantrill and George Todd. The Federal troops were led by William Anderson and George Todd. The battle was a tactical success for the guerrillas as they captured the town of Fayette and destroyed the railroad bridge over the river.

The Missouri State Militia were organized to Fayette at the time of the attack. The militia were organized into three regiments. The first regiment was the 1st Missouri State Militia. The second regiment was the 2nd Missouri State Militia. The third regiment was the 3rd Missouri State Militia. The militia were organized into three regiments. The first regiment was the 1st Missouri State Militia. The second regiment was the 2nd Missouri State Militia. The third regiment was the 3rd Missouri State Militia.

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The guerrillas were usually masters of surprise. They ambushed the Federal troops and captured the town of Fayette, Missouri, on September 24, 1864. The guerrillas were led by William Quantrill and George Todd. The Federal troops were led by William Anderson and George Todd. The battle was a tactical success for the guerrillas as they captured the town of Fayette and destroyed the railroad bridge over the river.

Only about 25 of the guerrillas in the leading party participated in the three tactical charges made on the Federal stronghold. According to Harry Wynn, "The rest of the army was left to guard the bridge and the river. The guerrillas were led by William Quantrill and George Todd. The Federal troops were led by William Anderson and George Todd. The battle was a tactical success for the guerrillas as they captured the town of Fayette and destroyed the railroad bridge over the river.

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 attack on the Union garrison at Fayette was Anderson's idea. Todd agreed to participate in the attack. Thinking it foolishly to launch an attack on a fortified position, Quantrill did not join in the assault although he was present on the field, though not to participate in the Missouri State Militia.



Anderson and Todd's men finally broke off the engagement and left town headed north on the Glasgow Road (present Highway 2). Quantrill and his men retired to their headquarters in the Glasgow Road. Anderson and Todd were reorganized near Howard County, Mo. near Hannibal. These days later, Anderson and Todd were reorganized near Howard County, Mo. near Hannibal. These days later, Anderson and Todd were reorganized near Howard County, Mo. near Hannibal.

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 guerrillas had spent the winter of 1863-64 in Texas. By the time they returned to Missouri in late April and early May of 1864, a falling ice had occurred between Quantrill and his chief lieutenants, "Bloody Bill" Anderson and George Todd. In early June of 1864, the guerrilla bands transposed through Johnson County and chief lieutenants, "Bloody Bill" Anderson and George Todd. In early June of 1864, the guerrilla bands transposed through Johnson County and chief lieutenants, "Bloody Bill" Anderson and George Todd.

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, Kay, Clay and Platte counties and then operations. Moving west across northern Missouri, the guerrillas made a series of raids through Carroll, Kay, Clay and Platte counties and then operations. Moving west across northern Missouri, the guerrillas made a series of raids through Carroll, Kay, Clay and Platte counties and then operations.