

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: Site of Battle of Albany, N39.227184, W94.122540
 Street/Road address or site location 7499 Brashears Road _____
 City/Village Orrick _____ Township Orrick _____ 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 _____ City _____
Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person _____
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 ^x 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 ^x 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

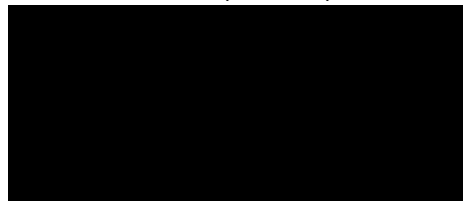
Dale Crandell



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

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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 along the Hill from July 1862 to July 20, 1862. During this battle, Union forces from the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Missouri Militia (both Ray, Dyer and Lathrop counties) in Missouri, killed guerrilla leader William T. "Dill" Anderson and his men. Anderson was a well-known guerrilla leader in the state between Ray, Dyer and Union troops.



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

William T. "Dill" Anderson was one of the most notorious and feared guerrilla fighters in Missouri. In 1861, Anderson returned to the state and soon took to the hills in terms of law and property. Nevertheless, his followers were loyal to him and many followed him in life and in death. Anderson's father, a school teacher, was simply a well-to-do citizen on a number of the harvests of war.

Anderson's Guerrillas in Ray County

In September 1861, guerrillas arrived in Ray County in support of Confederate forces. Anderson was a well-known guerrilla leader in the state between Ray, Dyer and Union troops. He formed a band of guerrillas, named Anderson's Guerrillas, and recruited members of several Missouri, in Ray County, Anderson's guerrillas came to Ray County, perhaps on their way to meet. Private action.



Aftermath

Following the battle, Union troops searched the dead, confirming Anderson's identity. Anderson was carrying multiple pistols, about \$100, a gold watch, a photograph of his wife, a small dog and papers such as a railroad ticket. Anderson's personal effects were taken to the Union camp. Anderson's personal effects were taken to the Union camp. Anderson's personal effects were taken to the Union camp.

in 1862, to suppress their support of guerrilla activities. Union Gen. Thomas Fanning imprisoned Anderson's mother with his maternal 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, ruthlessly murdering his victims. In July 1862, Anderson wrote a letter to the Lexington, Mo. newspaper, "I have always guerrilla warfare to revenge myself for the wrongs that I could not otherwise avenge otherwise."

His ruthlessness made him one of the most feared of the Missouri guerrillas and earned him the nickname "Dill" Bill. It continues 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 1st Regiment of the 1st Missouri Militia, Union Lt. Col. Samuel Cox, about Anderson's position. Cox ordered a small group of cavalry to lure Anderson to the station on Union troops that Cox had in the area west of Albany, Mo. The guerrillas, after about a year of fighting, quickly mounted and gave chase through a field right into the hands of Union forces. Cox used the same tactic that Anderson used a month earlier at Cottleville, 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 several of his fellow companions. 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 saw the guerrillas coming and fleeing their dangerous reputation, 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, chatting

figure and wild hair and beard. She watched Anderson press in front of a mirror. "Was he caught right to be 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 hill."



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



In the 1860s, Mary Rowland's family fled Anderson's guerrilla forces.

Source: Bill Rice is supported by the grant, with the same grant as...



Lt. Col. Samuel Cox
Courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri

THE BATTLE OF ALBANY

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Capt. William Anderson



This cemetery contains the graves of the guerrilla fighters who died in the Battle of Albany, which occurred down the hill from this location on Oct. 27, 1864. During this battle, Union forces from the 51st and 13rd Regiments Enrolled Missouri Militia from Ray, Daviess and Caldwell counties in Missouri, killed guerrilla leader William Anderson. Because Anderson was notorious for his brutality, the Union considered this brief action a major victory. His death makes this skirmish stand out from many others in the state between pro Southern guerrilla forces and Union troops.

Anderson's Guerrillas in Ray County
In September 1864, guerrilla activity began to surge in support of Confederate Gen. Sterling Price's raid into Missouri. Although not officially a part of Price's army, Anderson and his men embarked on a campaign to divert Union attention. His brutal raids killed hundreds, caused extensive damage 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 and one of Anderson's most loyal 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.

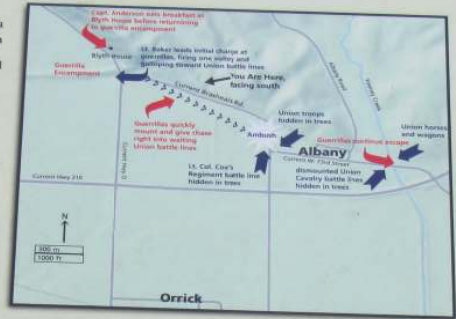


In the 1950s, Mary Rowland's family finally disclosed her role in informing the Union troops of Anderson's camp. Courtesy Ray County museum

Union Troops Bait the Trap

Ray County, Mo., resident Mary Rowland informed the commander of the 13rd 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 tree-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.

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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 orders from Gen. Price to permanently destroy the North Missouri Railroad. Additionally, several accounts indicated that he had a scalp on his saddle and a rope with 59 knots indicating the men he had killed. Cox also reported that his superior allowed 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, the county seat. The Union troops photographed the corpse and drug it around the courthouse in celebration. Local citizens protested the desecration 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.

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

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

William T. "Bill" Anderson was one of the most notorious and feared guerrilla fighters in Missouri. He left destruction wherever he went and cost much in terms of lives and property. Nevertheless, his followers were loyal to him and many 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?

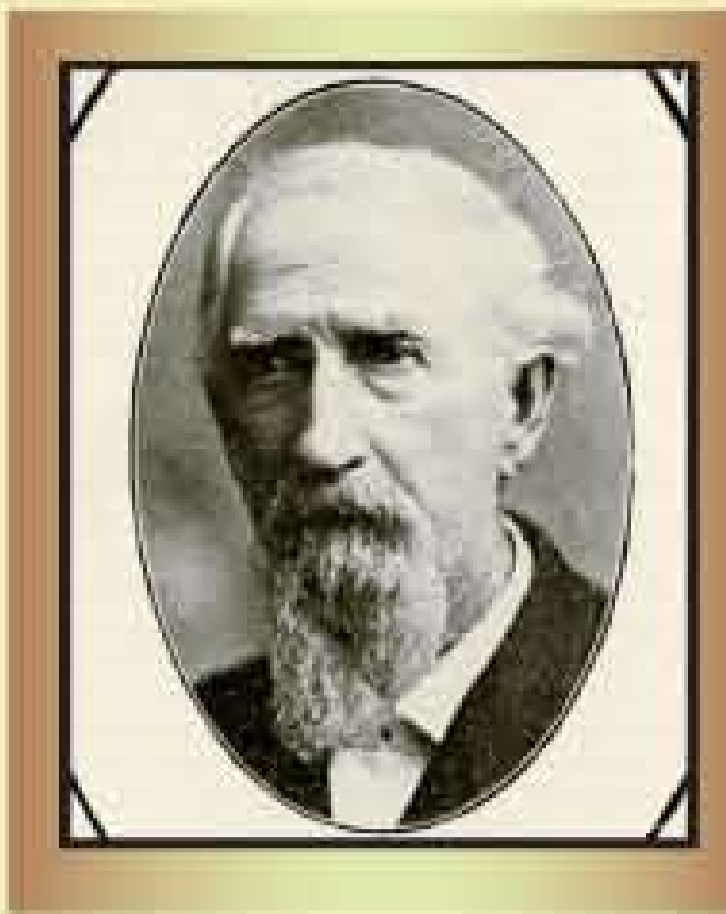
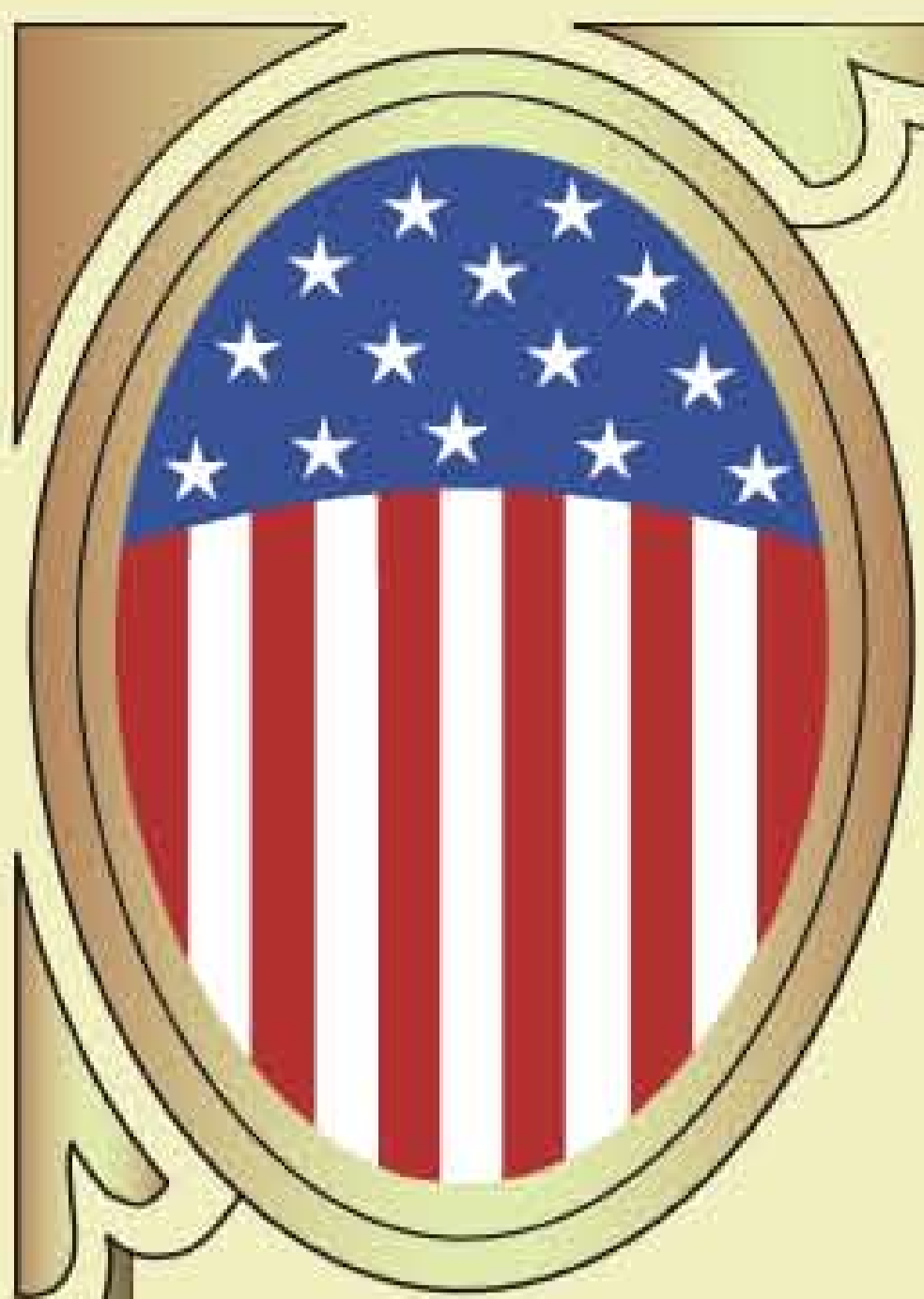
Probably born in 1838 in either Kentucky or Missouri, Anderson's family lived in Kansas before the war. There, he and his father and brothers had reputations as horse thieves. The Andersons also faced hostility due to their Southern sympathies. In 1864, his father was killed in a confrontation over a horse. In revenge, 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 with 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, infamously 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."

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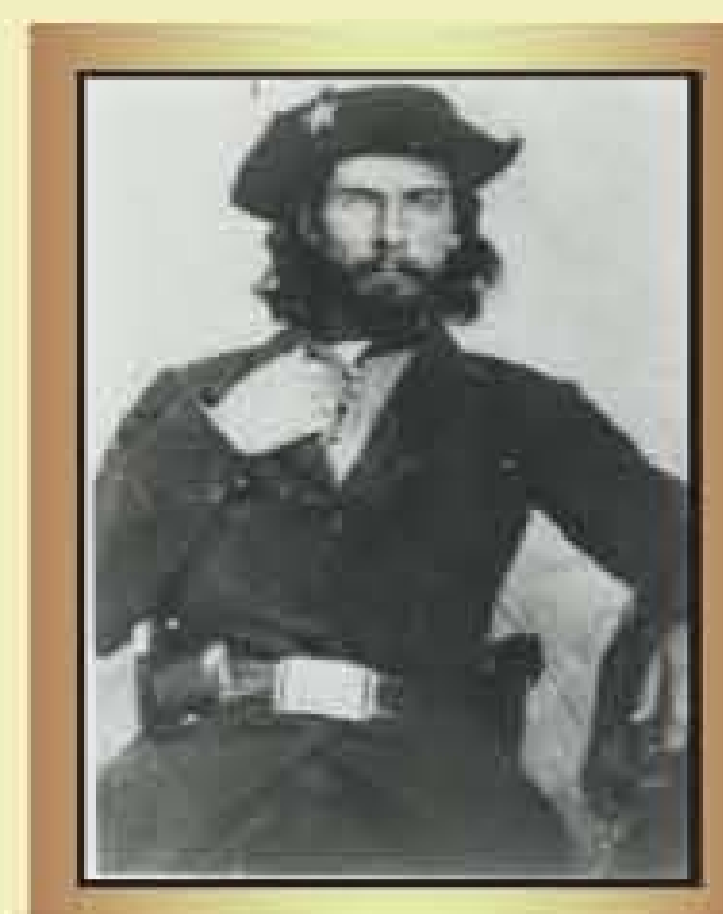




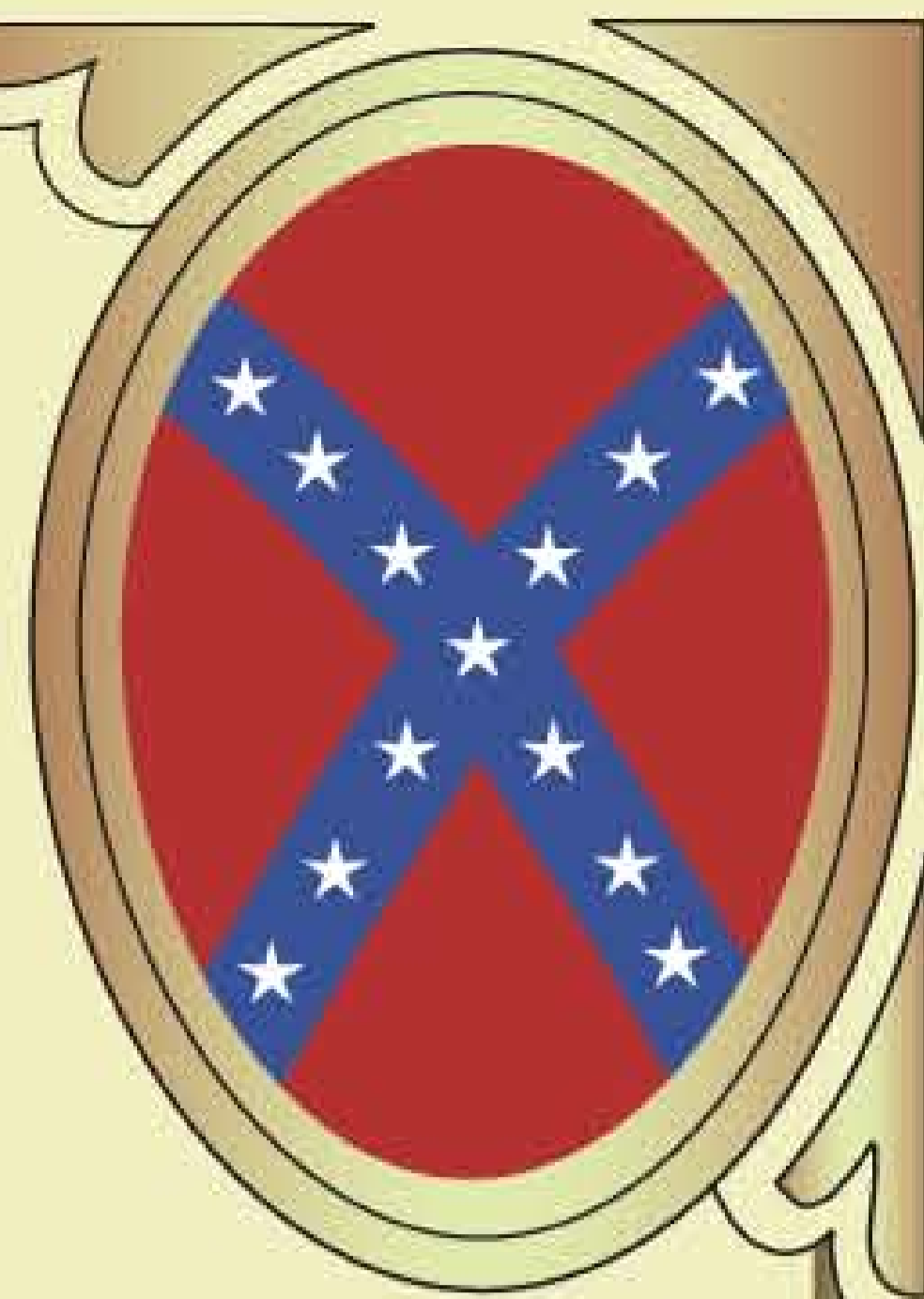
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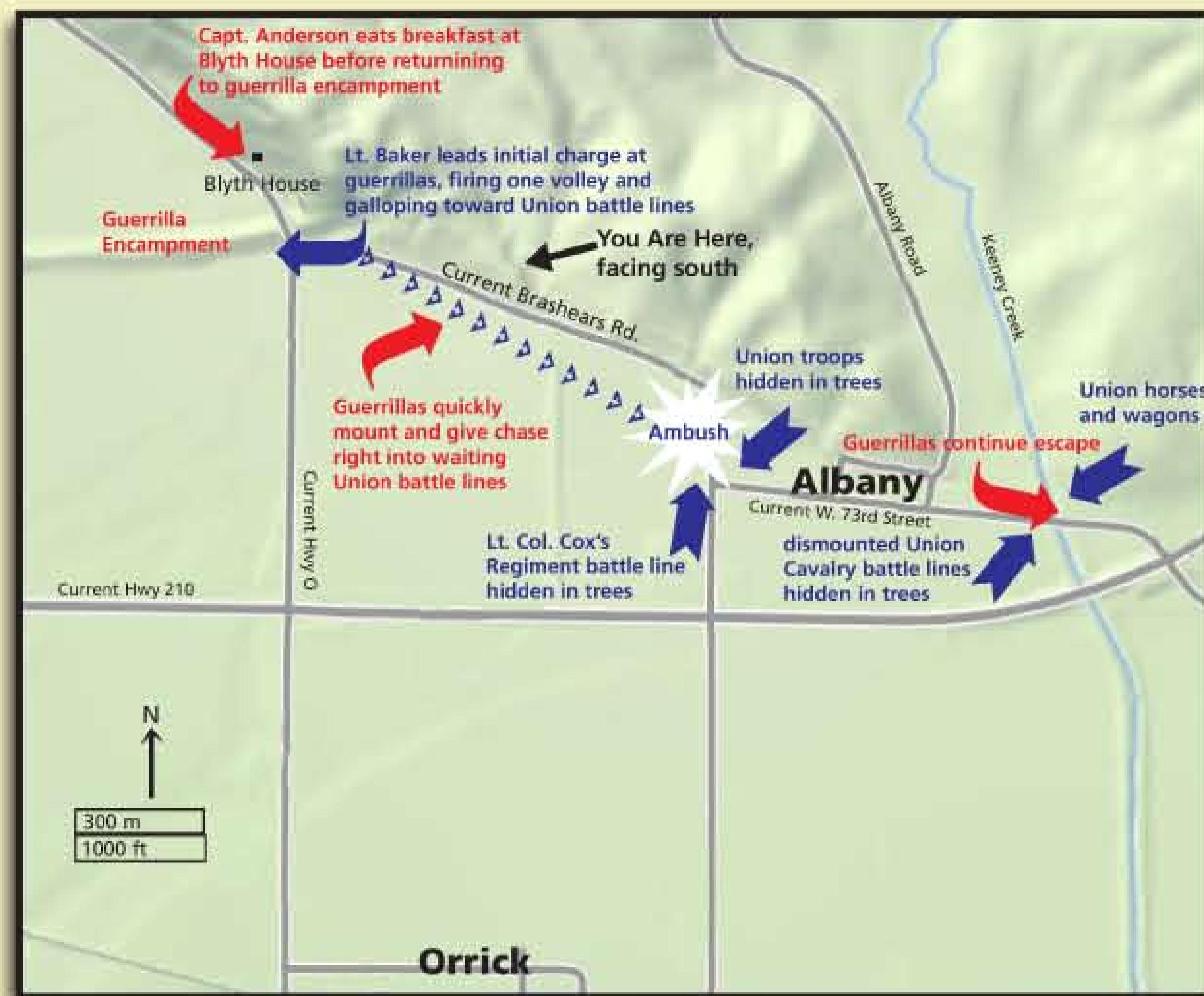
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The day of the battle, Anderson ate breakfast at the Blyth house. Courtesy William Ulvin Blyth



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