

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 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 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) 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? <small>(Look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	____	____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	____	____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	____	____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	____	____

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? 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

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

Chamber

THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



Gen. Henry Halleck



Gen. Thomas Ewing

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.

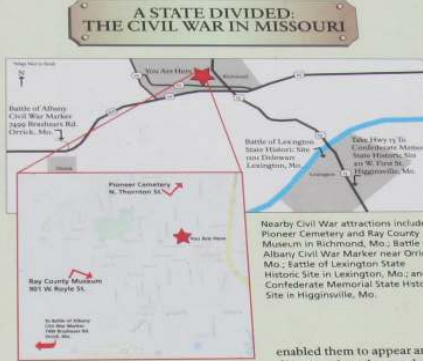
Some bands of guerrillas, like William Quantrill's, had 400 or more members, but most were much smaller. Often group sizes fluctuated as they came together for larger raids and then broke apart after the raid. They used any weapon available to them. Carrying multiple loaded guns gave them an edge against 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 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 bushwhackers 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



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 branded bushwhackers as outlaws, issuing multiple orders to suppress guerrilla activities. Gen. Henry Halleck's General Orders No. 2, in March 1862, allowed Union troops in Missouri to hang guerrillas as robbers and murderers. Future orders followed the same tone. General Orders No. 100, in April 1863, set a national policy, outlining the distinction between partisan rangers and irregular guerrillas and their treatment. The most infamous order came in response to a brutal guerrilla attack on Lawrence, Kan. Concluding that eliminating the bushwhacker's support network would help end guerrilla fighting, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing issued General Orders No. 11. The decree exiled about 10,000 people 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.



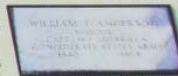
Capt. William Anderson



Capt. William Quantrill

The Death of William Anderson

On Oct. 27, 1864, about 300 men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, led by Union Lt. Col. 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 1967, the ex-guerrillas and former outlaws Jim Cummins 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 Ranger 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.

Missouri State Parks is supported by the parks, soils and water sales tax.

800-334-6946

mostateparks.com



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

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 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

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <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 checked="" 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)	_____	N _____
Any evidence of structural instability? (Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	_____	N _____
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	_____	N _____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	_____	N _____

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

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

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

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Chamber

THE BUSHWACKER IN MISSOURI



A Lack of Confederate

The Missouri State Guard, led by Sterling Price, was the only Confederate force to enter Missouri during the war. They were defeated at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862, and the state was returned to Union control. The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control.

The Guerrilla Element

The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control. The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control.



The Part of the Bushwhacker

The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control. The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control.



The Death of William Anderson

The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control. The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control.

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act

The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control. The Missouri State Guard was a Confederate force that fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. They were defeated by the Union Army, and the state was returned to Union control.



THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



A lack of Confederate military presence in Missouri led bushwhacker organizations to form guerrilla groups to harass Union soldiers and pro-Union citizens. Depending on which side you asked, these bushwhackers were either heroes or terrorists. They opposed the Union army in Missouri for a variety of reasons. Most fought to protect or avenge their families from what they saw as an unjust war against them by the Union army and Union sympathizers. On the reverse Missouri border, especially near the border, bushwhackers reported by these families could be found to the contrary of the above Union Missouri border. One:

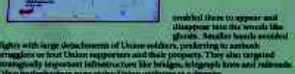
"The war brought us here and strife and killing around here. They murdered my father when I was a child, and I was recruited into a life of shooting, robbing and kidnapping."

John Younger, 1919

The Federal command in St. Louis, Mo. declared martial law in August 1861, giving Union forces broad powers to suppress those who refused Union control. Bushwhacker activities in Missouri increased as a response to Federal occupation and increasingly brutal attacks and raids by Union soldiers and law enforcement. Bushwhacker resistance to supplies and the increasingly harsh measures to control them. These acts were recognized as treason and compelled many Missouri men to become bushwhackers.

The Death of William Anderson

In Oct. 1862, about 100 men of the Bushwhacker Movement killed and in Union Lt. Col. Samuel H. Cox, bushwhacker Anderson and his guerrilla troops in Barren County, Alabama. Anderson was badly shot to the back of the head. The Union troops took the body to Pulaski, Mo. While on public display a hand photograph documented his death. These troops and later to find Anderson's body through the woods around the Ray County Courthouse. Local citizens identified provisions of the corpse. They buried him in an unmarked grave in Barren County, Missouri. In 1974, 100th anniversary of Anderson's death, the U.S. government arranged for a funeral service of Anderson's grave.



The Guerrilla Lifestyle

The life of a guerrilla was difficult and violent. If they were caught, bushwhackers considered them traitors and 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.

The Fate of the Bushwhackers

Confederate leaders were weary about guerrillas. On one hand, they were useful, serving to tie down Union troops. On the other hand, the use of tactics like ambush, robbery and murder beyond the bounds of honorable combat. Guerrillas and other guerrillas so ruthless fought and sometimes resulted toward Confederate sympathizers in particular regions.

The Missouri Partisan Ranger Act

On July 12, 1862, Confederate Gen. Thomas M. Scales issued the Missouri Partisan Ranger Act. The Missouri act was an extension of the Confederate Partisan Ranger Act (authorized by Confederate President Jefferson Davis) in April 1862. The act authorized guerrilla warfare against the Union army while attempting to gain more territory of control over the guerrillas.

Some bands of guerrillas, like William Quantrill's, had jobs at some seasons, but most were much smaller. Other groups were recruited as they came together for larger raids and then broke apart after the raid. They used any weapons available to them. Carrying multiple loaded guns gave them an edge against soldiers equipped with a single rifle, usually loading powder. Ironically, the one-shot revolver became the weapon of choice for the bushwhacker because it was considered better for firing from horseback.

Union leaders branded bushwhackers as outlaws, issuing multiple orders to suppress guerrilla activities. Gen. Henry Halleck's General Order No. 11, in March 1862, allowed Union troops in Missouri to hang guerrillas as robbers and murderers. Future orders followed the same tone. General Order No. 11, in April 1862, set a martial policy, outlawing the distinction between partisan rangers and irregular guerrillas and their treatment. The local inhabitants either came to recognize as a brutal guerrilla attack via Lawrence, Kan. Consulting that eliminating the bushwhacker's support network would help and guerrilla fighting. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing issued General Order No. 11. This decree would about 20,000 people in Jackson, Cass, Bates and northern Vernon counties in Missouri.

When all things are done together for this purpose they may be organized by meeting a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and well as one company sergeant major the enemy without making the usual regulations. Their duty will be to cut off Federal parties, trains, baggage trains and convoys, and to kill pilots and other car drivers and transports, attacking them by day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the contrary orders the strength required by law it will proceed to select 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 authority of their captain.

Guerrilla Tactics

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

violence dropped in the areas affected by Order No. 11, but guerrillas secretly continued throughout the war in various regions of the state. Bushwhackers were involved in Peter's Bog Raid, the last official Confederate campaign in Missouri. After the war, several guerrillas, such as Frank and Jesse James, continued their violent behavior, becoming infamous outlaws.

When all things are done together for this purpose they may be organized by meeting a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and well as one company sergeant major the enemy without making the usual regulations. Their duty will be to cut off Federal parties, trains, baggage trains and convoys, and to kill pilots and other car drivers and transports, attacking them by day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the contrary orders the strength required by law it will proceed to select 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 authority of their captain.



Gen. William C. Hindman and the head of the 100th Cavalry Regiment in Cuba, Cuba, 1898.

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman

THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



Gen. Henry Halleck



Gen. Thomas Ewing



Capt. William Anderson



Gen. Thomas C. Hindman

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 vicious. 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.

Some bands of guerrillas, like William Quantrill'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.

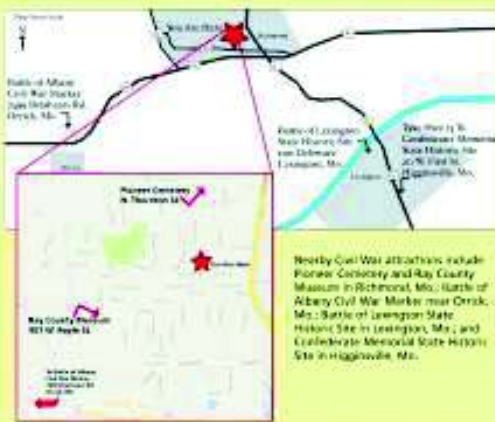
Guerrilla Tactics

William 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 Bushwhackers wore a distinctive shirt, such as this one on T.E. Mason, pictured above. These "guerrilla shirts" were patterned with a deep V-neckline and four large pockets. Usually a wide, white, ruffled collar sweet-wart, sword-belt, shawl and needlework to create the elaborately decorated shirt. A wide-brimmed slouch hat was the headgear of choice. West County Robber Mason.

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Notable 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 Hagerstown, 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 lost 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. 11, 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.

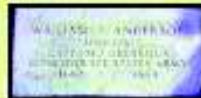
Violence dropped in the area affected by Order No. 11, but guerrilla activity continued throughout the war in other regions of the state. Bushwhackers were involved in Price's 1864 Raid, the last official Confederate campaign in Missouri. After the war, several guerrillas, such as Frank and Jesse James,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



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

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 burialsite 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 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 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 their headquarters from time to time.

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman



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

THE BUSHWHACKER IN MISSOURI



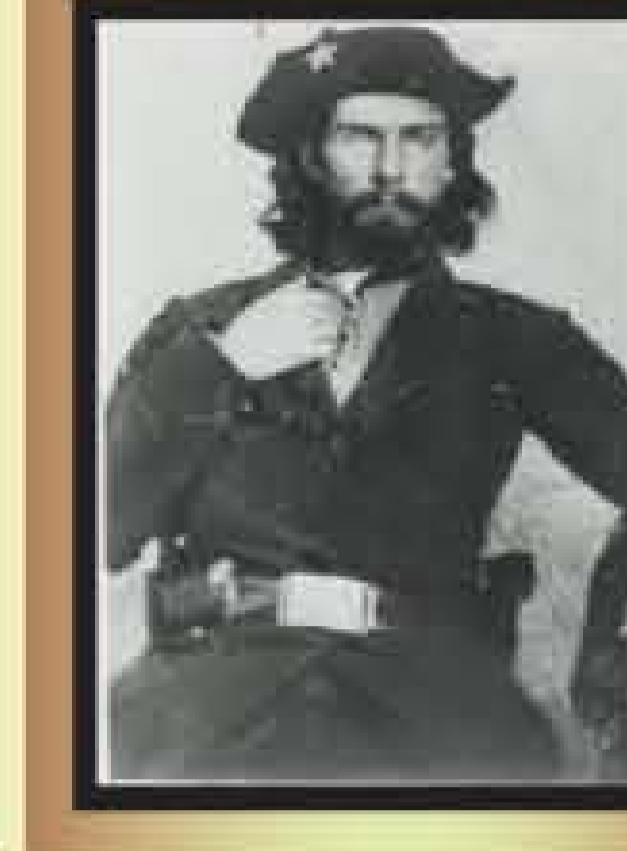
Gen. Henry Halleck



Gen. Thomas Ewing

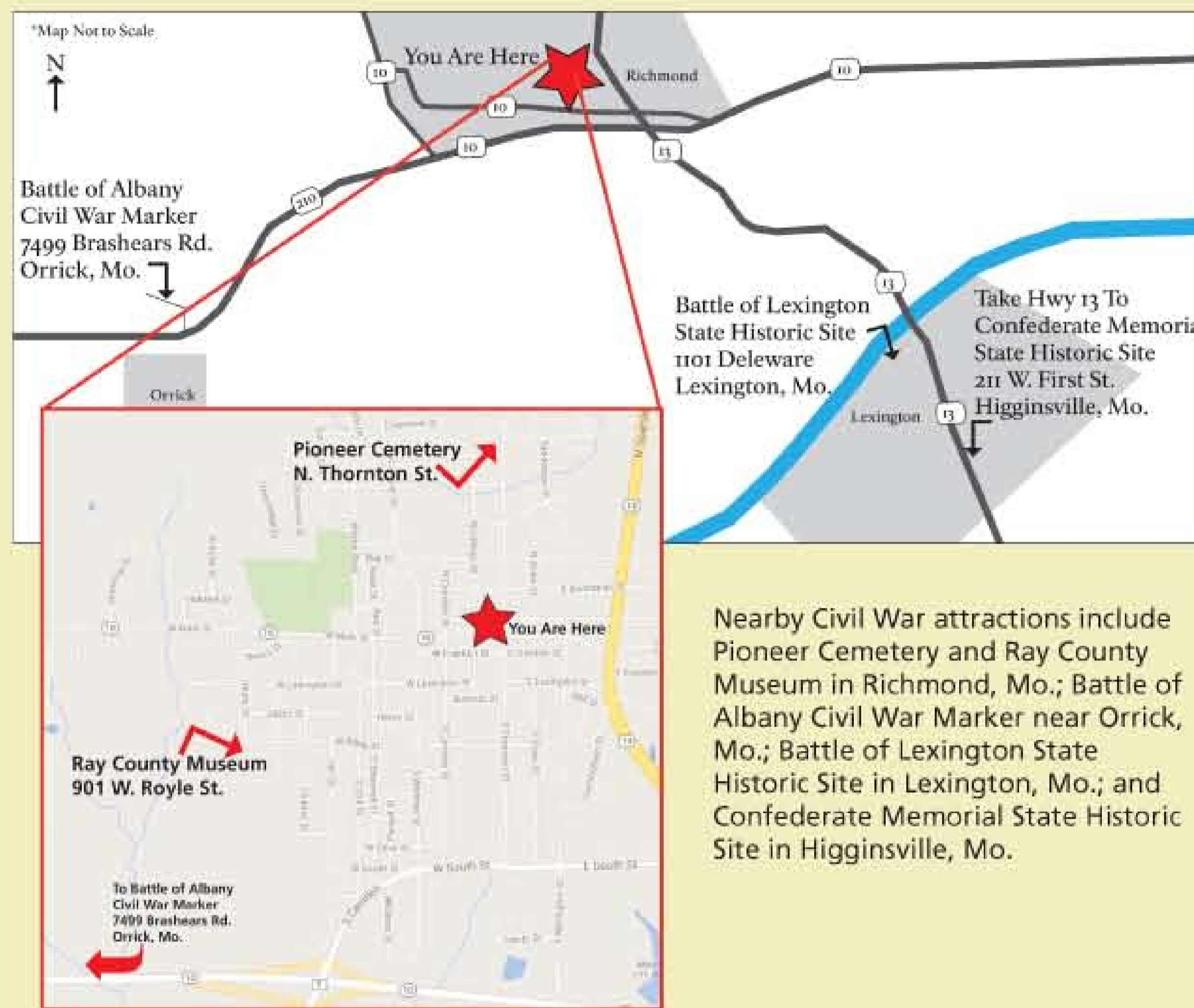


Capt. William Quantrill



Capt. William Anderson

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.

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.

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Cole Younger, 1913

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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.



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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