

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 Civil War Heritage Foundation **Missouri Dept of Natural Resources**

Original Dedication Date 2007 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 Singleton St. near South Allen N 39°12.683' W92° 08.330'
 City/Village Centralia Township _____ County Boone

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 City of Centralia Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 114 So Rollins
 City Centralia State MO Zip Code 65240
 Contact Person _____ Telephone (573) 682-2139

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.) Red Brick & Mortar

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 = Plastic - imbedded text _____

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 ^{7ft} _____ Width ^{6ft} _____ Depth ^{2ft} _____ 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 None located _____

The "Dedication Text" is formed: ___ cut into material X 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 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? (look for signs of exterior rust) | _____ | | _____ |
| Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth) | _____ | | _____ |
| Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.) | _____ | | _____ |
| Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material) | _____ | | _____ |

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

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

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.

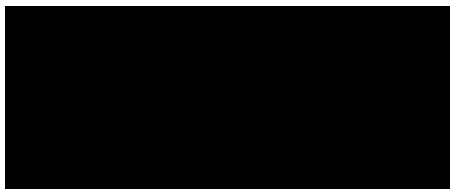
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 09/27/2009

Your Name Walter E 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

Missouri's Civil War

The Civil War in Centralia

A Driving Tour

To learn more about the Civil War events in and near Centralia, take our self-guided tour. Tour Stop 1 is the Centralia Historical Society Museum, which has a Civil War exhibit and more information about the battle and Centralia history. Tour stop 2 is the site of the mass burial of Union casualties at the Battle of Centralia, which occurred on the afternoon of September 27, 1864 several miles southeast of the town. Seventy-nine of the men of the 39th Missouri were interred here until 1871, when their remains and the monument that marked the site were removed to the National Cemetery in Jefferson City.

[Area map]

[Logo: Gray Ghost Trail]

The interpretive panel and marker at Tour Stop 3 tells the story of the massacre of Union soldiers near the Centralia depot, which occurred on the morning of the battle.

After visiting the massacre site, return here. To reach the battlefield, return to South Jefferson Street (Route Z) and turn right. Drive .8 miles south on Z, then turn left on Gano Chance Road (Route JJ). This road will bend sharply to the right. Stay on the road for 1.25 miles after the road turns, where you will see the battlefield on your right. Anderson's band joined hundreds of other guerrillas who camped here during the night of September 26.

After leaving the battle site, continue south on the same road to Grassland School Road, and turn right. You will reach Route Z again in about 1.3 miles. Turn right to return to Centralia.

A violent encounter between Southern partisan cavalry and Union forces occurred in and near Centralia on September 27, 1864. The Southern forces were irregular Confederate partisan rangers under the overall command of William "Bloody Bill" Anderson, who had gathered a large force that camped at the Singleton farm 3 miles southeast of here. It was on the Singleton farm on the afternoon of September 27, 1864 that the Battle of Centralia occurred.

The events of September 27 bear a direct relationship to the siege and fall of Atlanta, in far-away Georgia. Before that city fell on September 2, 1864, the Confederate army determined to take the conflict north, and in the West Maj. General Sterling Price undertook a large-scale expedition into Missouri. The partisan rangers roving central Missouri were ordered to create diversions in North Missouri, as Price entered the state from Arkansas, and to attack the railroads here. Once Atlanta had been captured by the federals, some of Sherman's troops were furloughed. Twenty-three Union soldiers were among these, and on the morning of September 27, they boarded a train in St. Charles

headed west on the North Missouri Railroad. The train would arrive here at 11:00 a.m.; The soldiers were taken from the train at the Centralia depot, and all but one shot to death.

[Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

Guerrilla warfare escalated all through the summer of 1864. Anderson led a small band that roamed this area from its base at Rocheport in western Boone County. On September 23, guerrillas struck a Union wagon train at Goslin's Lane, 7 miles northeast of Rocheport. The train was destroyed, and captured teamsters and soldiers who escorted the train were summarily executed. The guerrillas dispersed, and near Rocheport one band was run down by the 9th Missouri Militia Cavalry, based at Fayette in Howard County. These Southern captives too were executed, and allegedly scalped. Anderson then set out to attack the Fayette garrison. Just before the attack, the infamous William Quantrill arrived on the scene and tried to take control of Anderson's band, but on September 24, 1864, against Quantrill's advice, Anderson attacked Fayette. This proved a disaster for the Southerners, who suffered 13 dead and over 30 wounded, against a handful of Union casualties. Anderson retreated northwest from Fayette, and over the next several days took his band, numbering approximately 100, east along the line of the North Missouri Railroad.

While Anderson moved east, several companies of the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry were posted on guard duty at Paris, Missouri, under the command of Major Andrew Vern Emen Johnston. These men of the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry had only been sworn into federal service for a few weeks. Although some of the Union troops had served in local home guard units, there were basically green troops. Most were operating as "mounted infantry," riding draft horses, and equipped with outmoded muzzle-loading rifles.

A.V.E. Johnston set out from Paris on September 26, 1864, in search of a guerrilla band rumored to be camped near Centralia. He would find them at the Singleton farm.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

[Picture labeled: Anderson]

At Centralia, Bill Anderson commanded the largest body of men he ever lead - some 400 horsemen drawn from a number of guerrilla bands. Anderson had been a soldier in the State Guard early in the War, and a minor figure in the guerrilla ranks before 1864. From July to October, 1864, he conducted a reign of terror in central Missouri that made him the most infamous of all Southern partisans. He was killed near Richmond, Missouri less than a month after Centralia. The federal commander, Maj. A.V.E. Johnston, was briefly also a member of the Missouri State Guard, then an officer assigned to Union militia units in his native Northeast Missouri. Little is known of his service before Centralia. He was once accused of disloyalty to the Union cause, but gave his life for the cause in Centralia. He is buried in Monroe City, Missouri.

[Picture labeled: Johnston]

[Stylized Map showing guerrilla movements]

Photo and Image Credits: Reproduced by permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

Sources: Castel & Goodrich, Bloody Bill Anderson: The Short Savage Life of a Civil War Guerrilla (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1988)

T.J. Stiles, Jesse James: Last Rebel of the Civil War (New York: Knopf, 2002)

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[Logo for Boone Co Nat'l Bank]

Made possible by a grant from Boone County National Bank

The Civil War in Centralia

A Driving Tour

Missouri's CIVIL WAR



A violent encounter between Union and Confederate forces occurred on and near Centralia on September 27, 1864. The Southern Missouri Militia (SMM) and the Centralia Militia (CM) fought the battle of Centralia, which had gained a large-scale reputation as the "Battle of Centralia" in the minds of the people of Missouri.

The events of September 27 have a direct relationship to the war and fall of Arkansas in the west. On September 27, 1864, the Confederate army advanced to the north and to the West. The Missouri Militia (MM) and the Centralia Militia (CM) fought the battle of Centralia, which had gained a large-scale reputation as the "Battle of Centralia" in the minds of the people of Missouri.



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Centralia history. Tour Stop 2 is the site of the mass burial of Union casualties at the Battle of Centralia, which occurred on the afternoon of September 27, 1864 several miles southeast of the town. Remnants of the men of the 39th Missouri were interred here until 1871, when their remains and the monuments that marked the site were returned to the National Cemetery in Jefferson City.

The interpretive panel and markers on Tour Stop 3 tell the story of the massacre of Union soldiers near the Centralia depot, which occurred on the morning of the battle.

After visiting the museum site, return here. To reach the battlefield, return to South Jefferson Street (Route 2) and turn right. Drive 8 miles south on 2, then turn left on Gass-Charter Road (Route 1). This road will bend sharply to the right. Stay on the road for 1.25 miles after the road turns, where you will see the battlefield on your right. Anderson's band joined hundreds of other guerrillas who camped here during the night of September 26.

After leaving the battle site, continue south on the same road to Goodland School Road, and turn right. You will reach Route 2 again in about 1.5 miles. Turn right to return to Centralia.

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Source: Carol N. Gundersh, *Bloody Bill Anderson: The Most Notorious Life of a Civil War Guerrilla* (Mechanicsville, PA: Stackpole Books, 1988); T.L. Sells, *Four Years: Last Rebel of the Civil War* (New York: Knopf, 2002)

