

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 & Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau

Original Dedication Date 2008 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 8530 Hwy J no of W Bradley La N39°03.530' W92°29.583'
 City/Village Rocheport 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 Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 6332 Clayton Ave
 City St. Louis State MO Zip Code 63139
 Contact Person Greg Wolk Telephone () _____

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 = Aluminum and polymer plastics _____

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 3 1/2 ft Width 3 ft Depth 2 1/2 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 n/a

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 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: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | Roadside _____ |
| <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...	_____	_____

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.

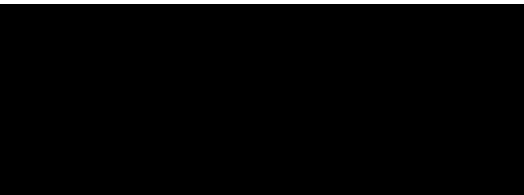
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 6/3/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Attack at Goslin's Lane Missouri's Civil War

[Left Panel]

Prelude to Centralia

The guerrillas that attacked at Goslin's Lane took their booty of arms, ammunitions and supplies, and moved north into camp on Bonne Femme Creek, south of Fayette, Missouri. There, a number of independent guerrilla bands were collecting, including one commanded by William Clark Quantrill. These irregulars had been summoned by Confederate Major General Sterling Price to aid his expedition, which was at this time in southeast Missouri.

[general stylized map of surrounding towns and Confederate movement from Rocheport to Fayette]

The next morning, September 24, 1864, these bands attacked a federal garrison in Fayette, with disastrous consequences for the Southerners. Attacking the brick courthouse and a fortified block house occupied by Union troops, Anderson lost 40 men, killed and wounded.

Frank James, who was also at Goslin's Lane, was to say that "The worst scared I ever was during the war was in the Fayette fight."

Bill Anderson led the attack on Fayette against the advice of Quantrill. In the days after Fayette, though, Anderson increasingly took the lead among the guerrilla leaders. The consolidated bands, no constituting probably the largest guerrilla force assembled in the western theatre of the war, moved northeast and destroyed much of the town of Renick, and threatened Paris, Missouri in Monroe County. They went into camp several miles southeast of Centralia on the evening of September 26, 1864. On the next day, the Massacre and Battle at Centralia occurred.

[graphic of guerrillas attacking wagon in wooded area]

[Center Insert]

September 23, 1864, was a cold and rainy day. That morning, a Union supply train, commanded by Captain James W. McFadden and an escort of 80 cavalrymen from the 3rd Missouri State Militia set out from Sturgeon to supply the troops stationed at Rocheport. The train consisted of 18 wagons that were driven by white and three black civilian teamsters pressed into service by the Union army. The supplies consisted of 18,000 rounds of ammunition, uniforms, and 1000 rations of food. The muddy road impeded the progress of the wagons and it was dark when the supply train arrived at this point in the lane near Sylvester F. Goslin's farm. The Union escort had already dismounted, and was making preparations to camp for the evening. Earlier in the day, Union Brigadier General J.B. Douglass had entered Rocheport, and learning that the

supply train was still en route, ordered an additional 30 troopers to link up with McFadden that evening and escort the supply train to Rocheport the next day.

These Union reinforcements had just arrived at Goslin's Lane when they were suddenly attacked by 100 Missouri guerrillas under the commands of Bill Anderson, George Todd, Thomas Todd, and John Thraikill. The surprise was so complete that the troopers had no opportunity to defend themselves. Many of the soldiers hid in an adjacent cornfield while others mounted and retreated to Columbia or Sturgeon. Twelve soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas and they were executed along with 3 black teamsters.

In his memoirs, guerrilla John McCorkle said of the encounter, "We dropped out of sight under a hill and, when about half of them had passed Goslin's [sic] house, we dashed on them and they divided, fleeing in utter confusion." Union Brigadier General J.B. Douglass wrote after the skirmish, "All the soldiers were shot in the head, showing that they had been murdered after being captured." The guerrillas sustained one killed. The guerrillas took the ammunition and uniforms then set fire to the supply train. Then they rode north into Howard County.

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

Later that evening, Union troops commanded by Major Reeves Leonard of the 9th Missouri Cavalry from Fayette, surprised six guerrillas staying at the home of a southern sympathizer, north of Rocheport. Five of the guerrillas were killed as they attempted to reach their horses to make their escape. One guerrilla, Cave Wyatt, was captured, and taken to Columbia where he was put in jail. Thirty revolvers were found on the horses and bodies of the guerrillas as well as scalps from Union soldiers hanging from the bridles. Evidence suggests that in retaliation, Union troopers scalped the corpses of 5 guerrillas. Guerrilla Captain Bill Anderson was told by locals that these men had been mutilated and that the incident upset him very much. His resentment over the treatment of his men carried over to September 27, 1864, when he was engaged in the Centralia Massacre and Battle in which 23 Union unarmed soldiers were shot down in cold blood. Later that same day, a Union command, consisting of 155 troopers, were annihilated by Anderson's guerrillas and after the battle, some of the corpses were mutilated.

[right column]

Bloody Bill

William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson was born in 1839 and grew up near Huntsville in Randolph County. As leader of a small army of secessionist guerrillas during the Civil War, he was known for his brutality toward Union soldiers, Kansas Jayhawkers and pro-Union civilians in Missouri and across the western border.

[Picture of Bloody Bill]

Anderson became a lieutenant in William Clarke Quantrill's Confederate guerrilla company. The two split in early 1864, and Anderson formed his own guerrilla band.

On September 27, 1864, four days after the fight at Goslin's Lane, Anderson led his bushwhackers to Centralia, where they barricaded the tracks of the Northern Missouri Railroad and forced a train to stop. They robbed the civilian passengers and killed 21 Union soldiers who were returning home on furlough. Union Major A.V.E. Johnston of the newly raised 39th Missouri Infantry Regiment set off with his men to pursue Anderson's band. A detachment lured Johnston's men into a trap and cut them down. Those who tried to surrender were executed. Around 120 mounted infantrymen were killed.

On October 26, 1864, militia Colonel Samuel P. Cox, assigned the task of eliminating Anderson, located him near Albany in Ray County. Cox sent a mounted detachment to lure the guerrillas into an ambush, and Anderson led his men in a charge straight into the waiting militiamen, who fired a volley. Anderson fell from his horse, shot through the head. A silk cord with fifty-three knots, allegedly found on Anderson, reportedly recorded the number of men he had killed.

[Insert]

During the Summer of 1864, Bloody Bill Anderson visited the town of Rocheport on many occasions, and called the town "my capital." Rocheport is about 10 miles southeast of here, via Highway J and U.S. Highway 40. Pictured at right is a 1860 church that now serves as Rocheport's community center.

[Color picture of church]

Sources: O.R. Series 1, Vol. XLI, Part 1; Switzler, William F. *History of Boone County, Missouri* (St. Louis, MO: Western Historical Company, 1882) pp. 437-438; McCorkle, John, *Three Years With Quantrill: A true Story Told by his Scout John McCorkle* (Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992) p. 159,

Photo and Image Credits: Anderson Photo: Used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Copyright © 2008 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

[Logo: Columbia]

Made Possible by a Grant from Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau

Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

A Boonville Family

George and Rosina Fuchs Vollrath owned this property during the Civil War and the story of this family is very typical of the German experience in Missouri. George and Rosina were born in different regions of what is today Germany. George was a potter, miller and farmer. He and his



Boonville Pottery Works, Jim Higley Collection

brother Nicholas bought an existing pottery business that was called the Boonville Pottery. By 1850 the pottery used 600 tons of clay and 1,400 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$580 per year. Sixteen people worked at the pottery and the annual wages totaled \$500.00. George invested \$6,000.00 in the operation and produced 200,000 gallons of potteryware valued at \$12,500 in 1850. By 1860 the pottery works had halved the amount of its production.

George Vollrath died in 1865. At that time, approximately 70% of the German settlement pottery in Missouri was made at the Boonville Pottery. George's estate was valued at \$5,000.00, which was a big sum for that time. Estate inventory reveals



City Home, Jim Higley Collection

a family that furnished their home in fine style, with mahogany floors, carpets, clocks, mirrors, and even a sewing machine. Rosina died in 1906. She lived in the family's city home on the north side of the street on right panel.

more at www.mocivilwar.org

By October 1864, the horrors of the Civil War had reached most Boonville families. It was then that Boonville citizens learned that a large force of Confederates was approaching from the southeast. These were the men of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's divisions that were striking across the state in Price's 1864 Expedition.

Price had entered Missouri from Arkansas on September 19, 1864, and moved from southeast Missouri into the Missouri River valley. He was moving west after a bitter defeat at Pilot Knob, Iron County, on September 27, and a skirmish at Jefferson City on October 7. His forces entered Boonville on October 11, 1864 and there was a brief skirmish in downtown Boonville as the Union home guard rapidly departed the scene. The Union cavalry was

following Price after the action at Jefferson City, and were close on his heels. Part of this cavalry was the Sixth Cavalry, Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, which approached the town on an old road from the direction of Pisgah in southeast Cooper County. That road, now severed by Interstate 70 at the location of the rest stop east of Boonville's Route B exit, is called Rankin Mill Road north of the Interstate. South of I-70 the road is Route U.

Union Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan of the Sixth Cavalry described the action in his official report as follows:

"... bivouacked on the night of the 10th twelve miles south of Boonville. On the 11th we moved at 6 o'clock in the direction of Boonville. I was at once ordered to move with my command to the right until I struck the road leading from Pisgah to

Boonville; I then turned to the left, marching on the right flank of our main column immediately upon Boonville, driving in the enemy's pickets, killing one and capturing another. I was ordered to halt until Col. Gravelly came up when my regiment was dismounted, deployed in line of skirmishers,

and moved upon the enemy secreted in thick underwoods. We engaged them warmly for two hours, driving him until ordered by Colonel Gravelly to fall back, which I did in perfect order, having 2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded."

This skirmish took place here on the Vollrath Farm. The farm was heavily wooded at the time of the Civil War. Rankin Mill Road intersects Highway B south of the stoplight or about a quarter mile south of this panel.

Approximately 300 feet down Rankin Mill Road is the Civil War era Tipton Road intersection. (See map). Grass now covers the historic roadway.

Confederate losses were reported to be 15 killed and 28 so severely wounded that they could not be moved. Nightfall came with exhausted men on both sides sleeping on their weapons.

General Price moved west out of Boonville on October 12, 1864. As he left, his troops stole horses and supplies and then the Union forces that pursued him did the same thing. Cooper County was left destitute, especially of horses. It was said that "hardly a good one" was left. This was the last fight the citizens of Boonville would see during the Civil War, but another fight was about to begin for Boonville - the fight for economic prosperity again once the Civil War ended.



Battle at the Tete Saline

On October 12, 1864, a furious cavalry battle occurred several miles south of this place on the Old Tipton Road. The action began at dawn on the 12th, at a bridge over the Tete Saline Creek (known locally as the Tete Saline). The Confederates occupying Boonville were pressed by the 38th Missouri Militia Cavalry (Upper), commanded by Lt. Col. Joseph Eppstein of Boonville. The Confederates in the area were led by Howard County native Col. Sidney Jackson. They fended off Eppstein's charges for several hours and finally held their ground at a place on Route B just 1/4 mile south of Interstate 70.



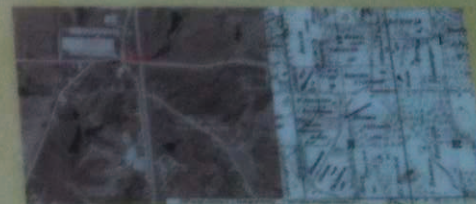
Sidney Jackson

A Boonville Family

(continued)

Lucas Street across from the pottery works. The Vollraths had always lived in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1853, which exists today as the United Church of Christ. The family also ran a milling operation on Water Street on the Missouri river, near the location of the Boonville MHA. They had an extensive streambed in their back yard and a large wire collar dog loose the side of the hill east of the house. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary diary schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

George and Rosina are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.



Sources: Van Ravenswaay, Charles, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, 1977, page 104; Official Records, Series 1 - Volume 41 (Part 1), p. 407, Rpt. No. 38, pp. 1091-1092.

Image credit: James Higley Collection.

Copyright © 2010 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.

Attack at Goslin's Lane

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Prelude to Centralia

The guerrillas that attacked at Goslin's Lane took their booty of arms, ammunition and supplies, and moved north into camp on Boone's Ferry Creek, south of Fayette, Missouri. There, a number of independent guerrilla bands were collecting, including one commanded by William Clark Quantrell. These troopers had been summoned by Confederate Major General Sterling Price to aid his expedition, which was at this time in southeast Missouri.



The next morning, September 25, 1864, these bands attacked a federal garrison in Fayette, with disastrous consequences for the Southerners. Attacking the brick courthouse and a fortified block house occupied by Union troops, Anderson lost 80 men, killed and wounded.

Frank James, who was also at Goslin's Lane, was to say that "The worst scared I ever was during the war was in the Fayette fight."

Bill Anderson led the attack on Fayette against the advice of Quantrell. In the days after Fayette, though, Anderson increasingly took the lead among the guerrilla leaders. The confident bands, now constituting probably the largest guerrilla force assembled in the western theater of the war, moved outwards and destroyed much of the town of Retick, and threatened Platt, Missouri in Monroe County. They went into camp several miles southeast of Centralia on the evening of September 26, 1864. On the next day, the Massacre and Battle at Centralia occurred.



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Copyright © 2008 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

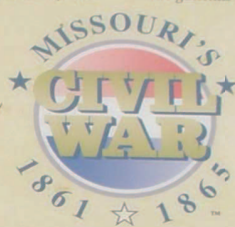
September 23, 1864, was a cold and rainy day. That morning, a Union supply train, commanded by Captain James W. McFadden and an escort of 80 cavalymen from the 3rd Missouri State Militia set out from Sturgeon to supply the troops stationed at Rocheport. The train consisted of 18 wagons that were driven by white and three black civilian teamsters pressed into service by the Union army. The supplies consisted of 18,000 rounds of ammunition, uniforms, and 1000 rations of food. The muddy roads impeded the progress of the wagons and it was dark when the supply train arrived at this point in the lane near Sylvester F. Goslin's farm. The Union escort had already dismounted, and was making preparations to camp for the evening. Earlier in the day, Union Brigadier General J.B. Douglass had entered Rocheport, and learning that the supply train was still en route, ordered an additional 30 troopers to link up with McFadden that evening and escort the supply train to Rocheport the next day.

These Union reinforcements had just arrived at Goslin's Lane when they were suddenly attacked by 100 Missouri guerrillas under the commands of Bill Anderson, George Todd, Thomas Todd, and John Thraikill. The surprise was so complete that the troopers had no opportunity to defend themselves. Many of the soldiers hid in an adjacent cornfield while others mounted and retreated to Columbia or Sturgeon. Twelve soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas and they were executed along with 3 black teamsters.

In his memoirs, guerrilla John McCorkle said of the encounter, "We dropped out of sight under a hill and, when about half of them had passed Goslin's [sic] house, we dashed on them and they divided, fleeing in utter confusion." Union Brigadier General J. B. Douglass wrote after the skirmish, "All the soldiers were shot in the head, showing that they had been murdered after being captured." The guerrillas sustained one killed. The guerrillas took the ammunition and uniforms then set fire to the supply train. Then they rode north into Howard County.

Later that evening, Union troops commanded by Major Reeves Leonard of the 9th Missouri Cavalry from Fayette, surprised six guerrillas staying at the home of a southern sympathizer, north of Rocheport. Five of the guerrillas were killed as they attempted to reach their horses to make their escape.

One guerrilla, Cave Wyatt, was captured, and taken to Columbia where he was put in jail. Thirty revolvers were found on the horses and bodies of the guerrillas as well as scalps from Union soldiers hanging from the bridles. Evidence suggests that in retaliation, Union troopers scalped the corpses of the 5 guerrillas. Guerrilla Captain Bill Anderson was told by locals that these men had been mutilated and that the incident upset him very much. His resentment over the treatment of his men carried over to September 27, 1864, when he was engaged in the Centralia Massacre and Battle in which 23 Union unarmed soldiers were shot down in cold blood. Later that same day, a Union command, consisting of 155 troopers, were annihilated by Anderson's guerrillas and after the battle, some of the corpses were mutilated.



BLOODY BILL

William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson was born in 1839 and grew up near Huntsville in Randolph County. As leader of a small army of anti-Union guerrillas during the Civil War, he was known for his brutality toward Union soldiers, Kansas Jayhawkers and pro-Union civilians in Missouri and across the western border.



Anderson became a lieutenant in William Clarke Quantrill's Confederate guerrilla company. The two split in early 1864, and Anderson formed his own guerrilla band.

On September 27, 1864, four days after the fight at Goslin's Lane, Anderson led the bushwhackers to Centralia, where they barricaded the tracks of the northern Missouri Railroad and forced a train to stop. They robbed the civilian passengers and killed 21 Union soldiers who were returning home on furlough. Union Major A.W.E. Johnston of the newly raised 30th Missouri Infantry Regiment set off with his men to pursue Anderson's band. A detachment led by Johnston's men into a trap and cut them down. Those who tried to surrender were executed. About 120 mounted infantrymen were killed.

On October 26, 1864, militia Colonel Samuel P. Cox, assigned the task of eliminating Anderson, located him near Albany in Ray County. Cox sent a mounted detachment to lure the guerrillas into an ambush, and Anderson led his men in a charge straight into the waiting militiamen, who fired a volley. Anderson fell from his horse, shot through the head. A silk cord with fifty-three knots, allegedly found on Anderson, reportedly recorded the number of men he had killed.

During the Summer of 1864 Bloody Bill Anderson visited the town of Rocheport on many occasions, and called the town "my capital." Rocheport is about 10 miles southwest of here, via Highway J and U.S. Highway 40. Pictured at right is an 1860 church that now serves as Rocheport's community center.



Sources: O. R. Series I, Vol. XXI, Part I; Switzer, William F. *History of Boone County, Missouri* (St. Louis, MO: Western Historical Company, 1917) pp. 437-438; McCorkle, John. *Three Years With Quantrill: A True Story by His Scout John McCorkle* (Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992) p. 150.

Photo and Image Credits: Anderson Photo: Used with permission, St. Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

COLOMBIA

Made Possible by a Grant from Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau

Attack at Goslin's Lane

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Prelude to Centralia

The guerrillas that attacked at Goslin's Lane took their booty of arms, ammunition and supplies, and moved north into camp on Boone Farming Creek, north of Fayette, Missouri. There, a number of independent guerrilla bands were collecting, including one commanded by William Clark Quantrell. These irregulars had been summoned by Confederate Major General Sterling Price as aid for his expedition, which was at this time in southeast Missouri.



The next morning, September 24, 1864, these bands attacked a federal garrison in Fayette, with disastrous consequences for the Southerners. Attacking the brick courthouse and a fortified block house occupied by Union troops, Anderson lost 40 men, killed and wounded.

Frank James, who was also at Goslin's Lane, was to say that "the worst scared I ever was during the war was in the Fayette fight."

Bill Anderson led the attack on Fayette against the advice of Quantrell. In the days after Fayette, though, Anderson increasingly took the lead among the guerrilla leaders. The consolidated bands, now constituting probably the largest guerrilla force assembled in the western theatre of the war, moved northeast and destroyed much of the town of Renick, and threatened Paris, Missouri in Monroe County. They went into camp several miles southeast of Centralia on the evening of September 26, 1864. On the next day, the Massacre and Battle at Centralia occurred.



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

September 23, 1864, was a cold and rainy day. That morning, a Union supply train, commanded by Captain James W. McFadden and an escort of 80 cavalymen from the 3rd Missouri State Militia set out from Sturgeon to supply the troops stationed at Rocheport. The train consisted of 18 wagons that were driven by white and three black civilian teamsters pressed into service by the Union army. The supplies consisted of 18,000 rounds of ammunition, uniforms, and 1000 rations of food. The muddy roads impeded the progress of the wagons and it was dark when the supply train arrived at this point in the lane near Sylvester F. Goslin's farm. The Union escort had already dismounted, and was making preparations to camp for the evening. Earlier in the day, Union Brigadier General J.B.

Douglass had entered Rocheport, and learning that the supply train was still en route, ordered an additional 30 troopers to link up with McFadden that evening and escort the supply train to Rocheport the next day.

These Union reinforcements had just arrived at Goslin's Lane when they were suddenly attacked by 100 Missouri guerrillas under the commands of Bill Anderson, George Todd, Thomas Todd, and John Thrailkill. The surprise was so complete that the troopers had no opportunity to defend themselves. Many of the soldiers hid in an adjacent cornfield while others mounted and retreated to Columbia or Sturgeon. Twelve soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas and they were executed along with 3 black teamsters.

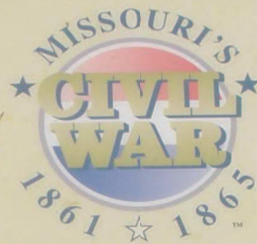
In his memoirs, guerrilla John McCorkle said

of the encounter, "We dropped out of sight under a hill and, when about half of them had passed Goslin's [sic] house, we dashed on them and they divided, fleeing in utter confusion." Union Brigadier General J. B. Douglass wrote after the skirmish, "All the soldiers were shot in the head, showing that they had been murdered after being captured." The guerrillas sustained one killed. The guerrillas

took the ammunition and uniforms then set fire to the supply train. Then they rode north into Howard County.

Later that evening, Union troops commanded by Major Reeves Leonard of the 9th Missouri Cavalry from Fayette, surprised six guerrillas staying at the home of a southern sympathizer, north of Rocheport. Five of the guerrillas were killed as they attempted to reach their horses to make their escape.

One guerrilla, Cave Wyatt, was captured, and taken to Columbia where he was put in jail. Thirty revolvers were found on the horses and bodies of the guerrillas as well as scalps from Union soldiers hanging from the bridles. Evidence suggests that in retaliation, Union troopers scalped the corpses of the 5 guerrillas. Guerrilla Captain Bill Anderson was told by locals that these men had been mutilated and that the incident upset him very much. His resentment over the treatment of his men carried over to September 27, 1864, when he was engaged in the Centralia Massacre and Battle in which 23 Union unarmed soldiers were shot down in cold blood. Later that same day, a Union command, consisting of 155 troopers, were annihilated by Anderson's guerrillas and after the battle, some of the corpses were mutilated.



BLOODY BILL

William T. "Bloody Bill" Anderson was born in 1830 and grew up near Hartsville in Randolph County. As leader of a small army of secessionist guerrillas during the Civil War, he was known for his brutality toward Union soldiers, Kansas Jayhawkers, and pro-Union civilians in Missouri and across the western border.



Anderson became a lieutenant in William Clarke Quantrill's Confederate guerrilla company. The two split in early 1864, and Anderson formed his own guerrilla band.

On September 27, 1864, four days after the fight at Goslin's Lane, Anderson led his bushwhackers to Centralia, where they barricaded the tracks of the Northern Missouri Railroad and forced train to stop. They robbed the civilian passengers and killed 21 Union soldiers who were returning home on furlough. Union Major A.W.E. Johnston of the newly raised 39th Missouri Infantry Regiment set off with his men to pursue Anderson's band. A detachment led Johnston's men into a trap and cut them down. Those who tried to surrender were executed. Around 120 mounted infantrymen were killed.

On October 26, 1864, militia Colonel Samuel P. Cox, assigned the task of eliminating Anderson, located him near Albany in Ray County. Cox sent a mounted detachment to lure the guerrillas into an ambush, and Anderson led his men in a charge straight into the waiting militiamen, who fired a volley. Anderson fell from his horse, shot through the head. A silk cord with fifty-three knots, allegedly found on Anderson, reportedly recorded the number of men he had killed.

During the Summer of 1864, Bloody Bill Anderson visited the town of Rocheport on many occasions, and called the town "my capital." Rocheport is about 10 miles southwest of here, via Highway J and U.S. Highway 40. Pictured at right is an 1860 church that now serves as Rocheport's community center.



Sources: O. R. Series I, Vol. XII, Part I; Switzer, William F. *History of Boone County, Missouri* (St. Louis, MO: Western Historical Company, 1882) pp. 437-438; McCorkle, John, *Three Years With Quantrell: A True Story Told by his Scout John McCorkle* (Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992) p. 159.

Photo and Image Credits: Anderson Photo: Used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Copyright © 2008 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

COLUMBIA

Made Possible by a Grant from Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau



91

Missouri

Attack at Goslin's Lane Missouri's CIVIL WAR



The map shows the location of Goslin's Lane in the western part of Missouri, near the border with Kansas. It highlights the route of the Union forces and the location of the attack.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a significant event in the Missouri Civil War, occurring on September 13, 1862. It was a tactical success for the Union forces.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

For more information, visit www.missouriheritage.org

Copyright © 2008 Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

For more information, visit www.missouriheritage.org



The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

For more information, visit www.missouriheritage.org



General Nathaniel Lyon was a Union general who led the attack on Goslin's Lane. He was a tactical success for the Union forces.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The attack on Goslin's Lane was a tactical success for the Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon. It allowed them to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces of General Sterling Price at Goslin's Lane.

This victory allowed the Union to control the western part of Missouri and to move on to the Battle of Pea Ridge.

For more information, visit www.missouriheritage.org



This image shows a building that was used during the Civil War. It is a historical site that is still standing today.



Made Possible by a Grant from Missouri Humanities and Veterans Affairs