

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acres within the Study Area, as determined by the ABPP, that represent the historic extent of the battle upon the landscape.
Potential National Register Lands ABPP.	Acres of land that retain historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by ABPP.
Protected Lands	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and GIS) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acres (based on responses to questionnaires) maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

Belmont (MO009)

Location	Mississippi County; Hickman County, Kentucky
Campaign	Operations at the Ohio and Mississippi River Confluence (1861)
Battle Date(s)	November 7, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander Henry A. Walke [US]; Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier General Frank Cheatham [CS]
Forces Engaged	District of Southwest Missouri; USS <i>Lexington</i> and USS <i>Tyler</i> [US]; First Division, Western Department [CS]
Results	Inconclusive
Study Area	4,502.29 acres (3,136.89 acres in Missouri; 1,365.40 acres in Kentucky) The revised Study Area represents the Mississippi river's course as it flowed in 1861 and includes expanded boundaries that incorporate the US naval movements on the river. The ABPP also expanded the Study Area to include the location where Confederate reinforcements crossed the river from Columbus, Kentucky; the fortifications near Columbus known as the "Iron Bluffs;" and the 27th Illinois Infantry's route of withdrawal to the army's landing point on the river (the 27 th became separated from the main Union force during the battle). The ABPP also expanded the Core Area to represent the range of Confederate guns firing from the "Iron Bluffs" and the range of the guns on board the USS <i>Tyler</i> and the USS <i>Lexington</i> , which provided covering fire for the Federal retreat.
Potential National Register Lands	3,660.45 acres (3,128.17 acres in Missouri; 532.28 acres in Kentucky)
Protected Lands	160.00 acres (in Kentucky) Columbus-Belmont State Park (Kentucky State Parks)
Publicly Accessible Lands	70.00 acres Columbus-Belmont State Park (Kentucky State Parks)
Management Area(s)	Columbus-Belmont State Park (Kentucky)
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center

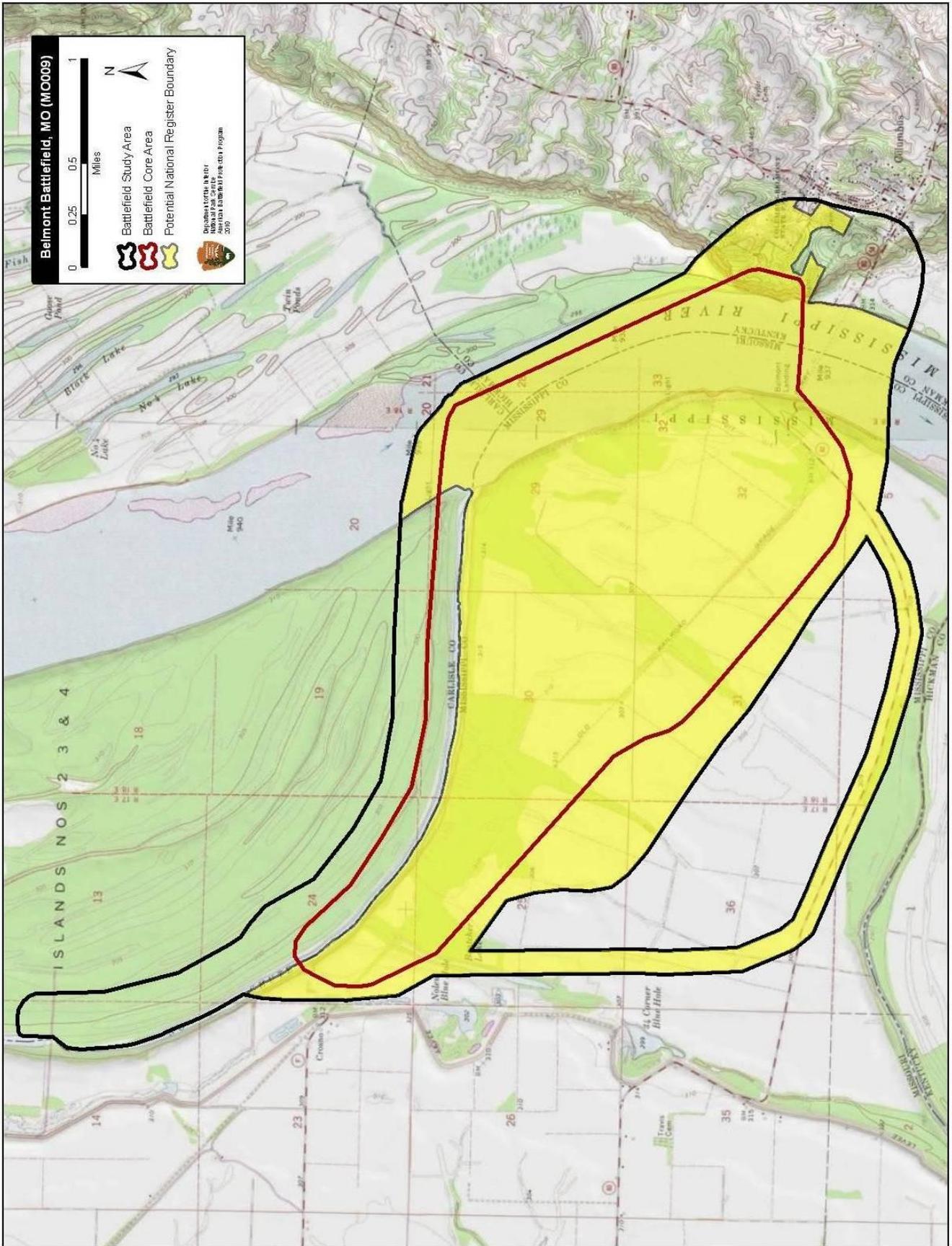
- Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
 - <http://www.parks.ky.gov/findparks/recparks/cb>
- Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Missouri portion of the battlefield is rural and mostly cropland. The Mississippi river has not altered its course much here since the Civil War, which allows for a higher degree of landscape integrity than at battlefields where meandering waterways have wiped out defining features, altered terrain, and confused modern interpretation. There are no known threats to the battlefield on the Missouri side. On the Kentucky side, Kentucky State Parks protects 160 acres, including the Confederate earthworks. Belmont provides an excellent opportunity for comprehensive landscape protection over the long term.

Historical Designation

None



Boonville (MO001)

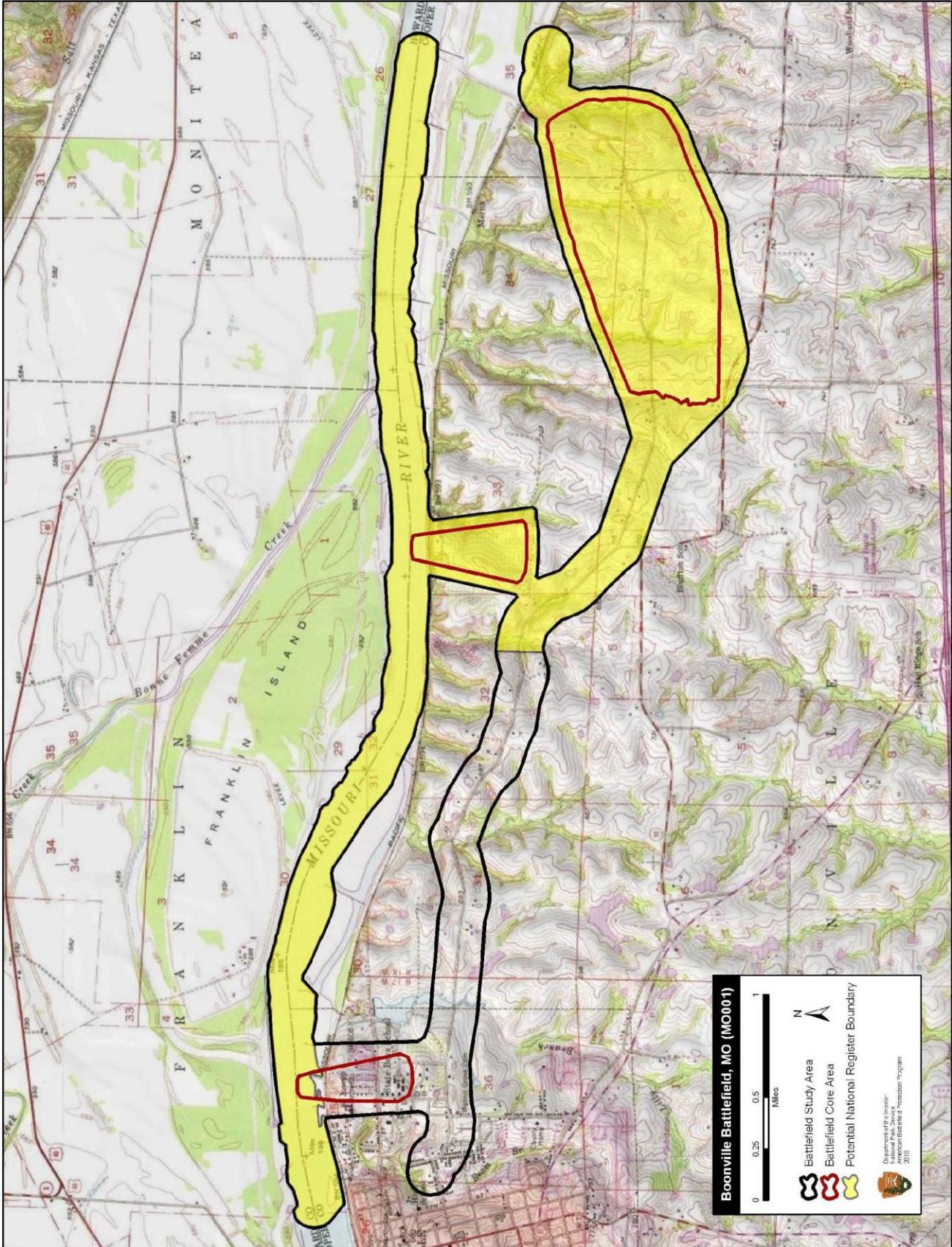
Location	Cooper and Howard Counties
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	June 17, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon [US]; Colonel John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	Battery F, 2 nd US Artillery, Company B, 2 nd US Infantry, Two Recruit Companies, 4 th US Artillery, 1 st and 2 nd Regiments Missouri Volunteers [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,405.72 acres The ABPP modified the 1993 Study Area to add the route of the Federal approach from the Missouri River and the route of the Confederate retreat towards the town of Boonville. The 1993 Core Area was shortened slightly to represent the actual location of Camp Bacon. The ABPP also added two new Core Areas. The first represents the location of a Confederate battery along the river that was bombarded by the Union Army transport's artillery. The second Core Area represents the Confederate camp on the outskirts of town that also received fire from the transport's artillery.
Potential National Register Lands	1,899.46 acres
Protected Lands	10.55 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	10.55 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge
Management Area(s)	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Aerial photographs indicate new, large lot home construction within the easternmost Core Area and to the south and west of the Study Area along SR 98 in a water service district. No land is protected at this battlefield. Further subdivision of rural land poses a serious long-term threat to the historic landscape.

Historical Designation

None



Byram's Ford (MO026)

Location	Jackson County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 22, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel Charles R. Jennison, Colonel Thomas Moonlight [US]; Brigadier General Joseph Shelby [CS]
Forces Engaged	1 st Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Border; 2 nd Brigade, Army of the Border [US]; Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	3,353.35 acres <p>The 1993 Study Area and Core Area did not accurately reflect the full extent of the battlefield landscape. The ABPP redrew the Study Area to include: 1) the Confederate approach from the east, 2) Confederate movements along the Big Blue River (these movements caused Union forces to eventually withdraw from the Byram's Ford area), 3) fighting to the immediate east and west of Byram's Ford, 4) the Confederate flanking movement from the north, and 5) the fighting retreat of Union forces west toward the Missouri-Kansas state line.</p> <p>The Core Area includes the locations of frontal assaults on Byram's Ford, the left flank attack by Confederate forces on the Union lines, and the organized fighting withdrawal from the Byram's Ford area to within a quarter mile of the Missouri-Kansas state line.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	207.25 acres
Protected Lands	126.37 acres Kansas City Parks and Recreation, 122.37 acres, fee simple Monett Battle of Westport Fund, 4.00 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	376.37 acres Kansas City Parks Department, Big Blue Battlefield Park, 122.37 acres Kansas City Parks and Recreation, Swope Park, 250 acres Monett Battle of Westport Fund, 4.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Big Blue Battlefield Park Swope Park
Friends Group(s)	Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, inc. (1975) http://http://www.battleofwestport.org
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History

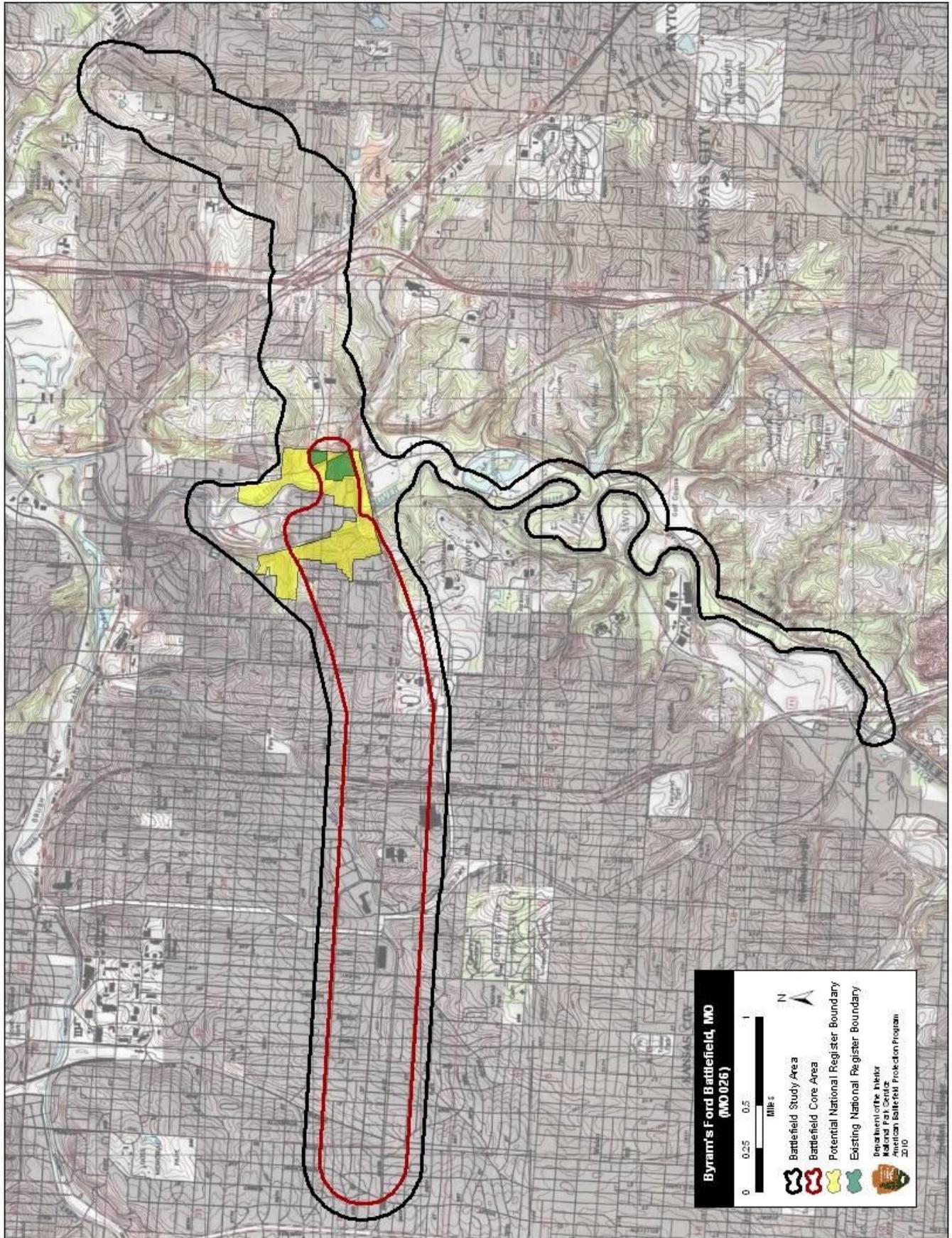
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
 - <http://www.battleofwestport.org/>
 - <http://www.kcmo.org/CKCMO/Depts/ParksandRecreation/SwopePark/index.htm>
- ✓ Other
 - Video - *Saving Kansas City's Battlefield Initiative*

Condition Statement

The landscape of the battlefield has been severely altered since the period of significance. The growth of Kansas City has subsumed the battlefield and, with the exception of lands within the easternmost portion of the Core Area, the majority of Byram's Ford is now an urban landscape. Kansas City Parks and Recreation preserves part of the battlefield as the Big Blue Battlefield Park and has been working with the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. on acquisition, preservation and interpretive opportunities for the battlefield, concentrating on the Park and battlefield lands between the Big Blue River and Elmwood Avenue. While an archeological survey was completed on a portion of the battlefield in 1997, future archeological surveys should be undertaken on the remaining open space to determine if and where defining features (such as road traces) and battle signatures survive.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Byram's Ford Historic District, 1989)



Cape Girardeau (MO020)

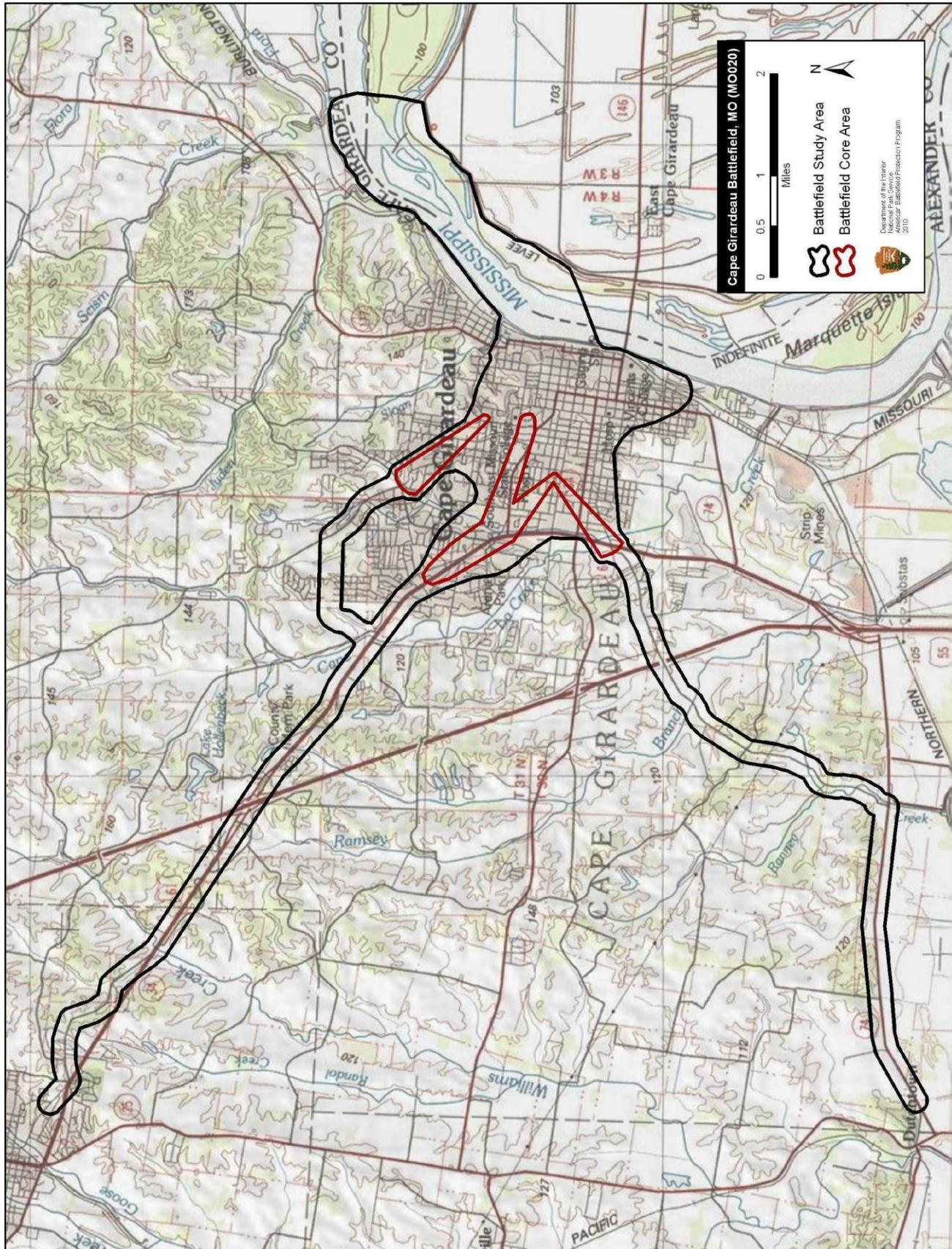
Location	Cape Girardeau County; Alexander County, Illinois
Campaign	Marmaduke's Second Expedition into Missouri (1863)
Battle Date(s)	April 26, 1863
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General John McNeil [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	Cape Girardeau Garrison [US]; 4 th Division, First Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	6,292.22 acres (5,276.9 acres in Missouri; 1,015.33 acres in Illinois) The revised 1993 Study Area includes the approach route of Union reinforcements traveling along the Mississippi River and the Confederate approach routes along the Jackson, Perryville, and Bloomfield Roads. The exact route of the Confederate retreat from Jackson Road towards Bloomfield is not known and, for that reason, was not added. The ABPP reduced the 1993 Core Area boundary to areas of skirmishing on Jackson Road and the fields of fire of the multiple batteries engaged.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	3.00 acres City of Cape Girardeau, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.00 acres City of Cape Girardeau, Fort D Historic Site
Management Area(s)	Fort D Historic Site
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Fort D/Cape Girardeau Parks Development Foundation (1993)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other

Condition Statement

The landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The City of Cape Girardeau has overwhelmed the battlefield and it is now an urban landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist, however, especially at the Fort D Historic Site.

Historical Designation

None



Carthage (MO002)

Location	Jasper County
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	July 5, 1861
Principal Commanders	Colonel Franz Sigel [US]; Brigadier General James S. Rains [CS]
Forces Engaged	Second Brigade Missouri Volunteers [US]; 2 nd Division Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>9,209.83 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area in the north to include the Confederate and Union lines above Double Trouble Creek. The Study Area boundary was also narrowed slightly to account for the fact that most of the action associated with this running engagement closely followed the roads. The 1993 Core Areas have been adjusted to reflect the ranges of artillery employed during this battle.</p> <p>In addition to the 1993 Core Areas, two new Core Areas were added. The first is located north of Double Trouble Creek and represents the battle's opening artillery duel. The second was added at the southern end of the battlefield to account for fighting within Carthage and to the east of town.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	7,539.72 acres
Protected Lands	<p>7.40 acres</p> <p>Missouri Department of Natural Resources, fee simple</p>
Publicly Accessible Lands	<p>7.40 acres</p> <p>Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Battle of Carthage State Historic Site</p>
Management Area(s)	Battle of Carthage State Historic Site
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</p> <p>✓ Fundraising</p> <p>✓ Interpretation Projects</p> <p>Land or Development Rights Purchased</p> <p>✓ Legislation</p> <p>✓ Planning Projects</p> <p>Research and Documentation</p> <p>Other</p>
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<p>✓ Brochure(s)</p> <p>Driving Tour</p> <p>Living History</p> <p>✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas</p> <p>Visitor Center</p> <p>✓ Walking Tour/Trails</p> <p>✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs</p> <p>✓ Website</p> <p>http://www.mostateparks.com/carthage.htm</p>

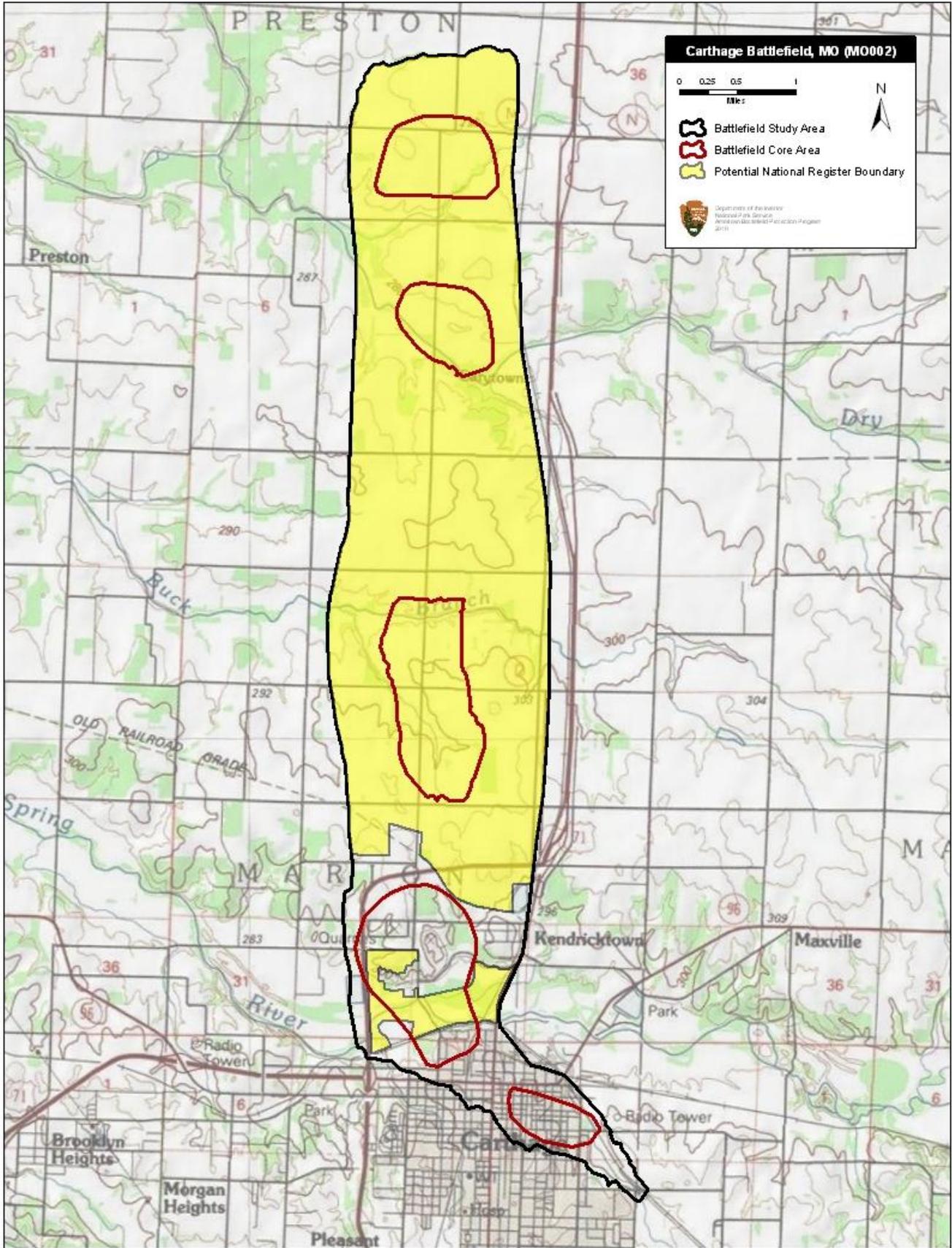
Other

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The growth of the City of Carthage has destroyed the southern portion of the battlefield, but much of the battlefield to the north of the city retains integrity. The Battle of Carthage State Historic Site protects 7.40 acres on the eastern edge of the city, but the land is isolated from the rest of the battlefield. North of the city, active mining continues to destroy Core Area land, as has the recent construction of the US 71 bypass through the portions of the battlefield at Kendricktown. Ordnuff Hill, where Sigel's artillery fired on Rains' division to slow its advance and allow the Federal wagons time to cross the Spring River at Walker's Ford, has been destroyed by mining operations (the hill is now called Quarry Hill). Surviving land within this Core Area should be targeted for immediate preservation. Long-term preservation efforts should focus on protecting the battlefield landscape north of Kendricktown that retains good integrity.

Historical Designation

None



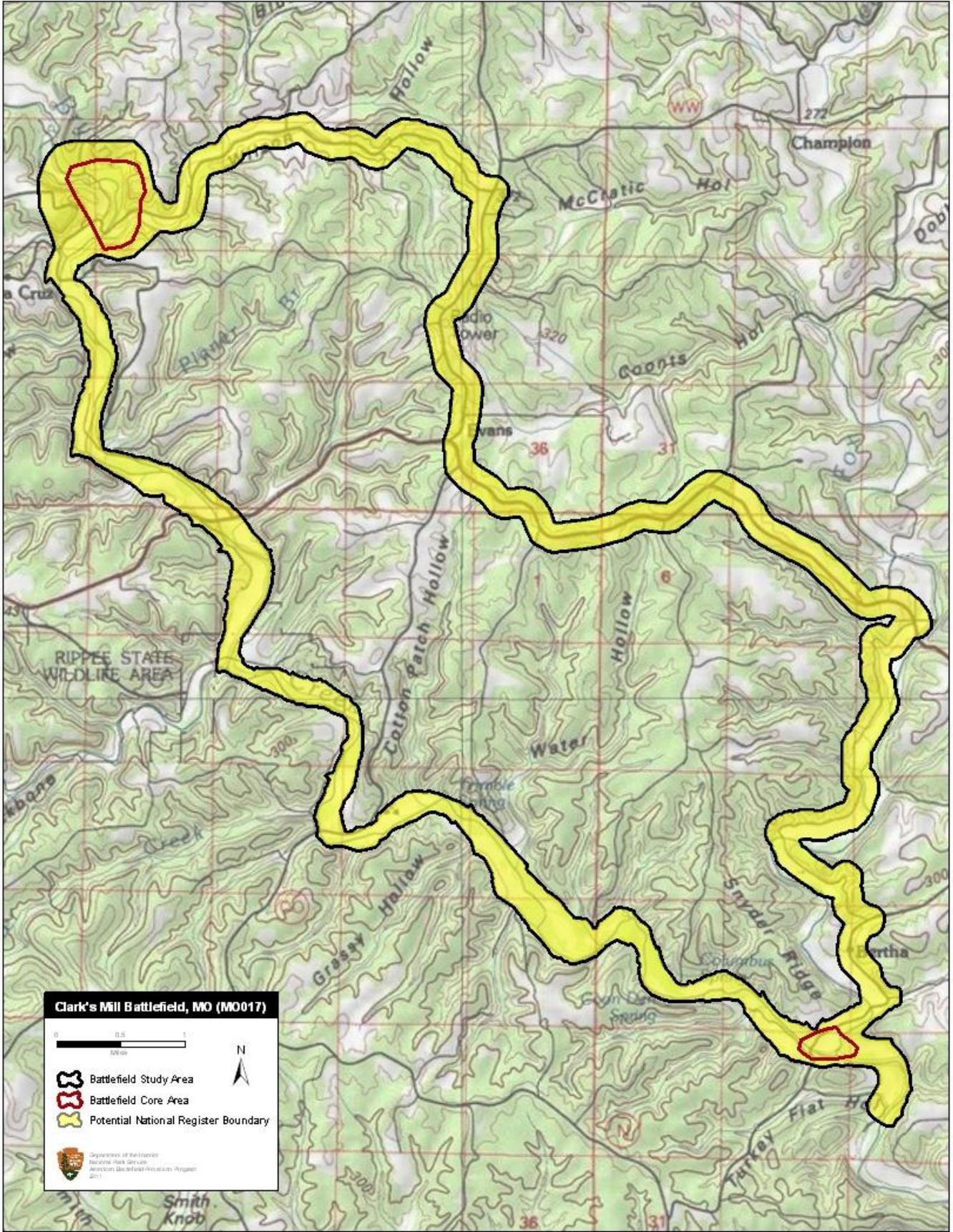
Clark's Mill (MO017)

Location	Douglas County
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	November 7, 1862
Principal Commanders	Captain Hiram E. Barstow [US]; Colonel John Q. Burbridge [CS]
Forces Engaged	Company C and M, 10 th Illinois Cavalry and Company H, Missouri Home Guard Militia [US]; 3 rd , 4 th , and 8 th Missouri Cavalry, Marmaduke's Division, Army of the West [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	4,306.18 acres The CWSAC did not establish complete Study and Core Areas for Clark's Mill in 1993. The newly drawn Study Area includes the Confederate advance along the creek bed of Bryant's Creek, and the Union retreat from Bryant's Creek along the Old Vera Cruz Road to Vera Cruz and the blockhouses at Clark's Mill. The lower Core Area represents the drive of the Confederate vanguard south of Vera Cruz along Bryant's Creek. The upper Core Area represents the artillery duel and skirmishing around Clark's Mill itself.
Potential National Register Lands	4,306.18 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Land use is little changed since the time of battle. The Clark's Mill is located in rural Douglas County. All of the land within the battlefield boundary is privately owned. There are no known land use threats to

the battlefield at this time. Clark's Mill presents an excellent opportunity for comprehensive battlefield preservation over the long term.

Historical Designation

None



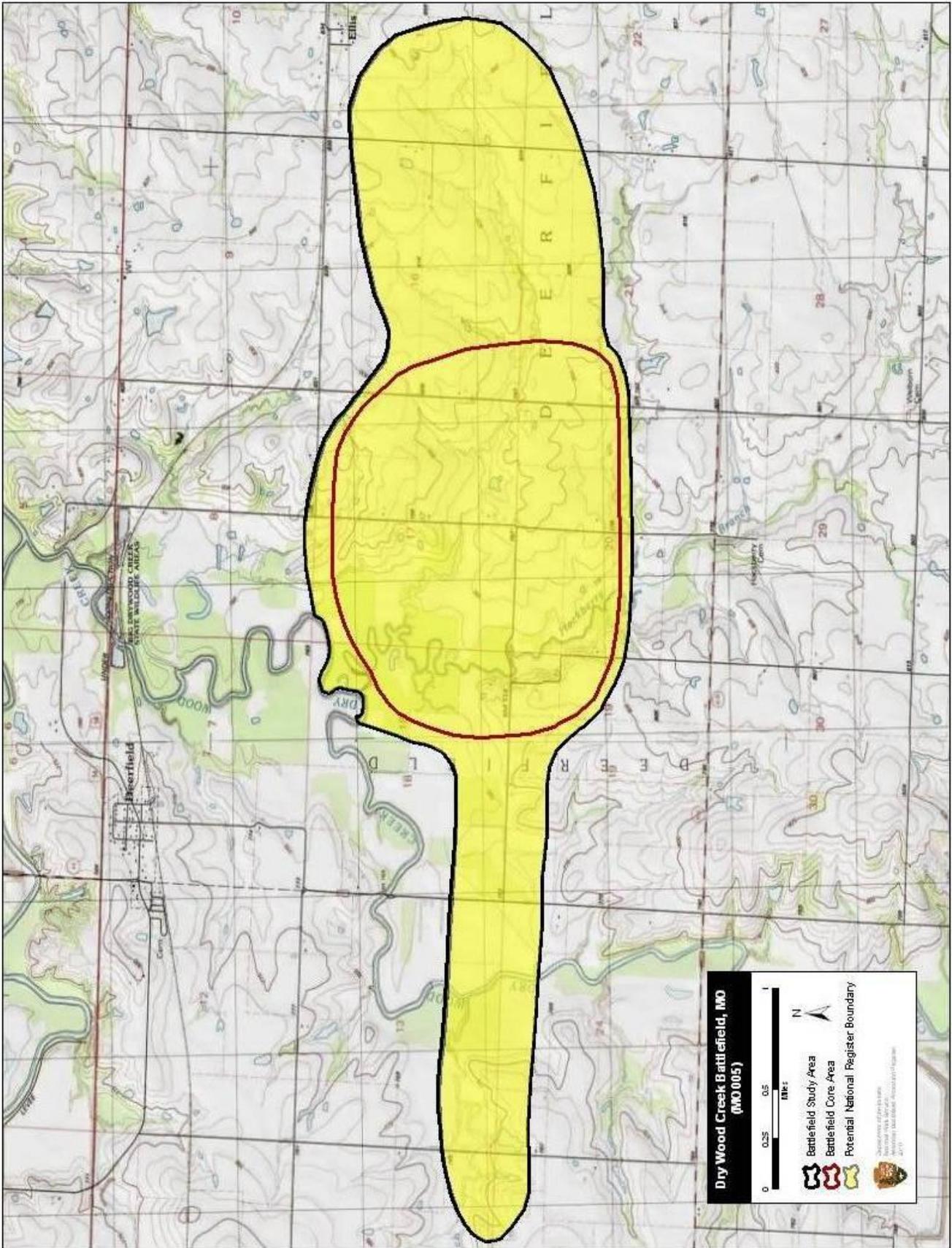
Dry Wood Creek (MO005)

Location	Vernon County
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	September 2, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General James M. Lane [US]; Brigadier General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	Kansas Brigade [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	2,927.57 acres The 1993 Study Area for Dry Wood Creek originally included two separated parts. Based on new research, the ABPP determined that no fighting associated with this battle occurred in the eastern segment. Thus, that portion of the Study Area was removed. The ABPP also adjusted the Study Area to take in the breadth of the creek, a defining feature of the battlefield. The Core Area was reduced slightly to more accurately follow topographic features.
Potential National Register Lands	2,927.57 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Land use is little changed since the time of battle. All of the land within the battlefield boundary is privately owned. The land is mostly in crop production, interspersed with woodlands. Scattered farm complexes dot the landscape. There are no known land use threats to the battlefield at this time. Dry Wood Creek presents an excellent

opportunity for comprehensive battlefield preservation over the long term.

Historical Designation

None



Fort Davidson (MO021)

Location	Iron County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	September 26-27, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr. [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	Detachment from the 14 th Iowa Infantry; Garrison consisting of Battery H, 2 nd Missouri Light Artillery and companies from the 47 th Missouri Infantry, 50 th Missouri Infantry, 1 st Missouri State Militia Infantry, 2 nd Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and 3 rd Missouri State Militia Cavalry [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>4,556.30 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area boundary significantly. The larger Study Area encompasses the initial Confederate approach from the east to the "Shut-ins;" the site of the Confederate encampment on the southern side of Shepherd Mountain; Confederate troop movements on and around Shepherd Mountain; Federal troop movements on Pilot Knob; Confederate troop movements above Fort Davidson (made in an attempt to attack Fort Davidson from the north); the sites of the two Confederate encampments north of the town of Pilot Knob between which withdrawing Union troops had to pass under cover of darkness; and the Union route of withdrawal from the fort to the northwest.</p> <p>Because the combatants fought over the same middle ground repeatedly during the two-day battle, the two original CWSAC Core Areas were expanded and merged to create a single Core Area. This new Core Area encompasses areas where fighting took place on either, or both, September 26 and 27. It includes the initial point of contact at the "Shut-ins" and areas of subsequent engagement in Arcadia and Ironton on the 26th, and the areas of fighting in the gap, on the mountains, and around Fort Davidson on the 27th.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	1,760.90 acres
Protected Lands	<p>1,111.94 acres</p> <p>City of Ironton, 600.00 acres, fee simple USDA Forest Service, 334.48 acres, fee simple US Fish and Wildlife Service, 100.27 acres, fee simple Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 77.19 acres, fee simple</p>
Publicly Accessible Lands	<p>1,011.67 acres</p> <p>City of Ironton, Shepherd Mountain Natural Area Park, 600.00 acres USDA Forest Service, Mark Twain National Forest, 334.48 acres Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Fort Davidson State Historic Site, 77.19 acres</p>
Management Area(s)	Fort Davidson State Historic Site Mark Twain National Forest Pilot Knob National Wildlife Refuge Shepherd Mountain Natural Area Park
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Fort Davidson http://http://www.mostateparks.com/ftdavidson/friends.htm

**Preservation Activities
Since 1993**

- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories
- Fundraising
- ✓ Interpretation Projects
- ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased
- ✓ Legislation
 - Ironton revenue bond
- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation
- Other

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

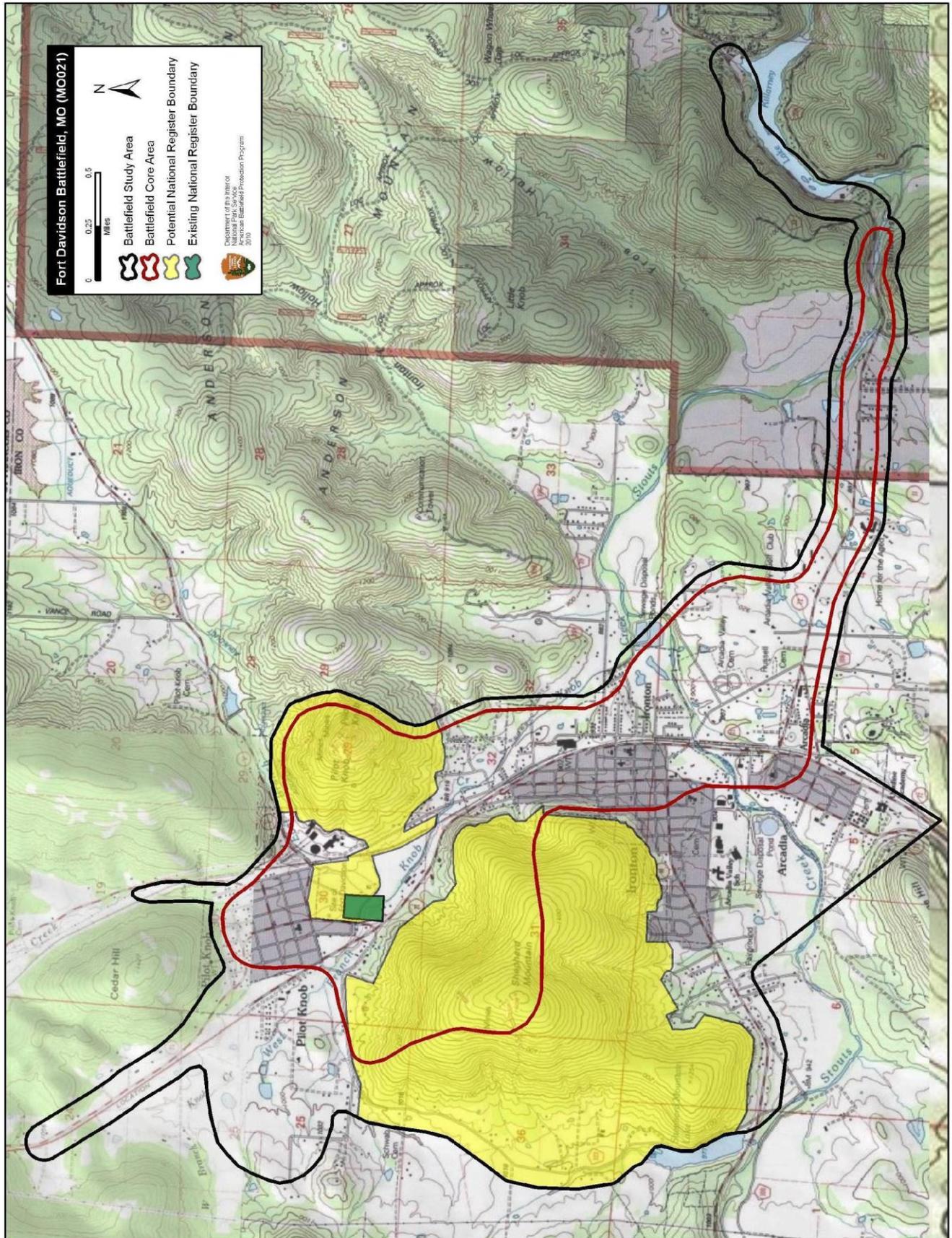
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- ✓ Driving Tour
- ✓ Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
 - <http://http://www.mostateparks.com/ftdavidson.htm>
- ✓ Other
 - DVD, Library

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. The battlefield landscape has been severely altered due the growth of the towns of Pilot Knob, Ironton, and Acadia. The two most prominent topographical features to survive are Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mountain. Pilot Knob is permanently protected by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Shepherd Mountain is owned by the City of Ironton. In this case, however, the city's ownership does not imply perpetual protection. In its March 2005 Conceptual Development Plan, the Fort Davidson State Historic Site stated that, "the City of Ironton maintains a lease-purchase agreement that designates Shepherd Mountain as a local natural area park; however, the phrase 'natural area park' is not clearly defined in the agreement language nor is a list provided of acceptable or unacceptable types of development. The division would like to ensure preservation of Shepherd Mountain's scenic vista. For this reason, the division proposes to enter a scenic easement agreement with the City of Ironton to protect the mountain from residential and commercial expansion, while providing the opportunity for potential trail and overlook development." If a perpetual easement can be placed on the city's land, then nearly all of the surviving historic landscape will be secure from development in perpetuity.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Davidson, 1970)



Fredericktown (MO007)

Location	Madison County
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	October 21, 1861
Principal Commanders	Colonel J. B. Plummer [US]; Brigadier General Meriwether “Jeff” Thompson [CS]
Forces Engaged	17 th , 20 th , 21 st , and 33 rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 11 th Missouri Infantry, five companies of the 1 st Indiana Cavalry, Stewart’s Independent Cavalry Company, Benton Hussars Cavalry Battalion, White’s section of Battery B, 1 st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A, 1 st Missouri Light Artillery [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,105.80 acres The 1993 Study Area was revised to include the routes of approach used by the two columns of Union troops (one from Cape Girardeau and the other from Pilot Knob) converging to the north of the town of Fredericktown. The ABPP also included the route taken by the retreating Confederate and pursuing Federal troops to the south. The Study Area was enlarged around the Core Area to the west to include the area where the Union line wheeled against Thompson’s force in the cornfield opposite the Union left.
Potential National Register Lands	447.52 acres
Protected Lands	3.00 acres Foundation for Historic Preservation, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.00 acres Foundation for Historic Preservation, Battle of Fredericktown Civil War Museum
Management Area(s)	Battle of Fredericktown Civil War Museum
Friends Group(s)	The Foundation for Historic Preservation
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website

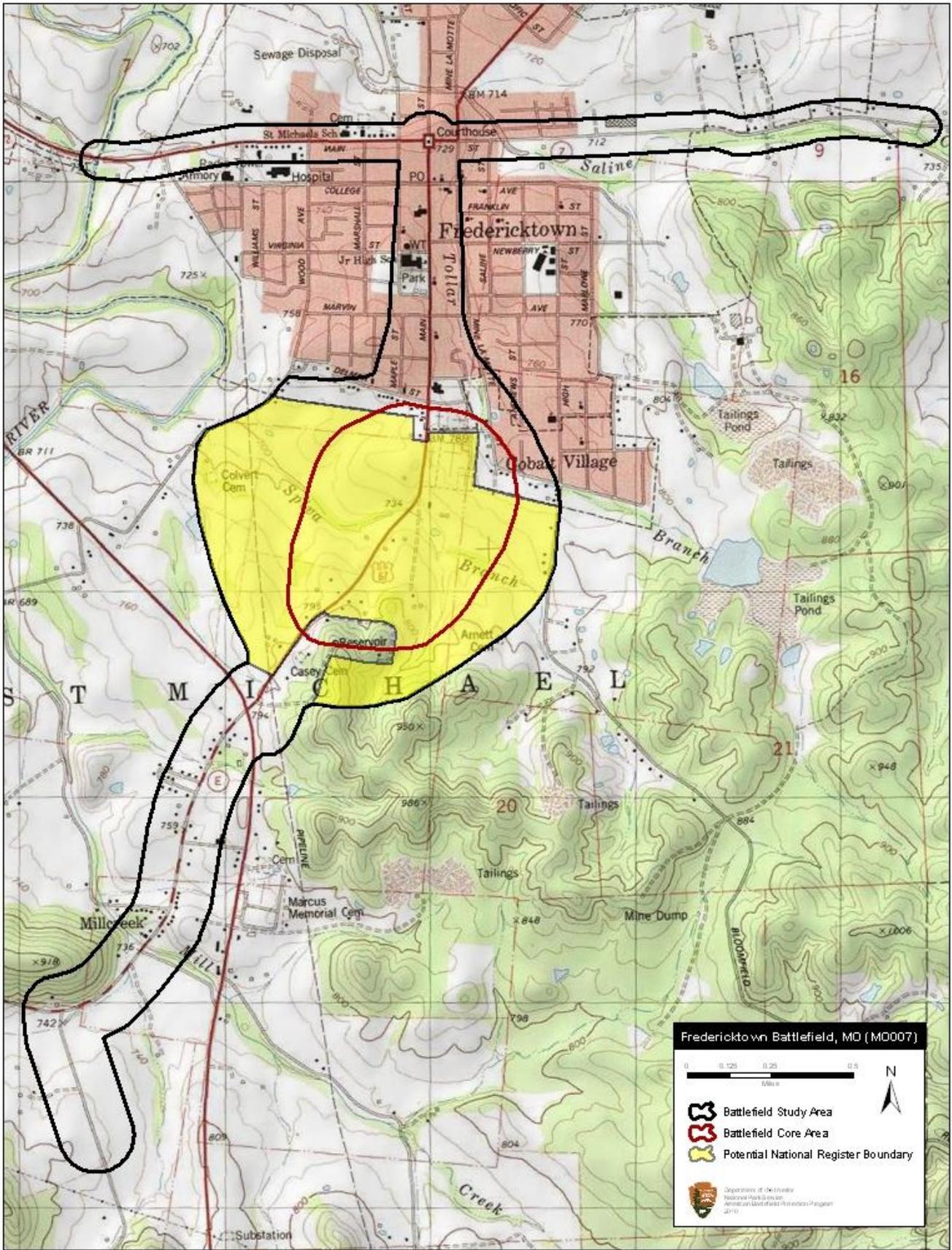
<http://www.fhphistory.org/>
Other

Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The battlefield landscape has been altered due to the growth of Fredericktown. The southern portion of the battlefield has been compromised by residential development around Millcreek and the construction of numerous roads since the Civil War, most recently the new route of the four-lane US 67 and a diamond interchange just south of Millcreek. The 447 acres of battlefield that retain integrity will likely experience development pressure within the next five years, especially along US 67 Business between Fredericktown and Millcreek. Protection efforts are needed immediately to preserve the last cohesive portion of the Core Area and surrounding landscape.

Historical Designation

None



Glasgow (MO022)

Location	Howard and Saline Counties
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 15, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel Chester Hardin, Jr. [US]; Brigadier General John B. Clark Jr. and Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby [CS]
Forces Engaged	Garrison consisting of parts of the 43 rd Missouri Infantry, 4 th Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, 9 th Cavalry Missouri State Militia, 13 th Missouri Cavalry, and two companies of citizen militia [US]; Marmaduke's Brigade, Marmaduke's Division, and Jackman's Brigade and Collins' Missouri Battery, Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	1,769.38 acres Although the battlefield was surveyed in 1993, the CWSAC did not delineate a Study Area or a Core Area for Glasgow. The ABPP's new Study Area includes 1) the location of Shelby's battery on the west side of the Missouri River, 2) Clark's approach from the south (starting from the position where the Confederates first heard Shelby's guns shelling the town), 3) the main engagement area south of the town, 4) areas of troop movement east and north of town, and 5) the cavalry engagement north of town. Two Core Areas have been identified. The larger Core Area represents the main area of fighting, which includes the Confederate line of battle and batteries to the south, the fields of fighting to the south and east of the town, and locations where fighting took place within the town itself. This Core Area extends to the west to include the location of Shelby's guns. The second, smaller Core Area represents the location where elements of Hardin's cavalry defended the northern approach into the town of Glasgow from attacking Confederate horsemen commanded by Colonel Robert Lawther.
Potential National Register Lands	710.40 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	7.79 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Stump Island Recreation Park
Management Area(s)	Stump Island Recreation Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

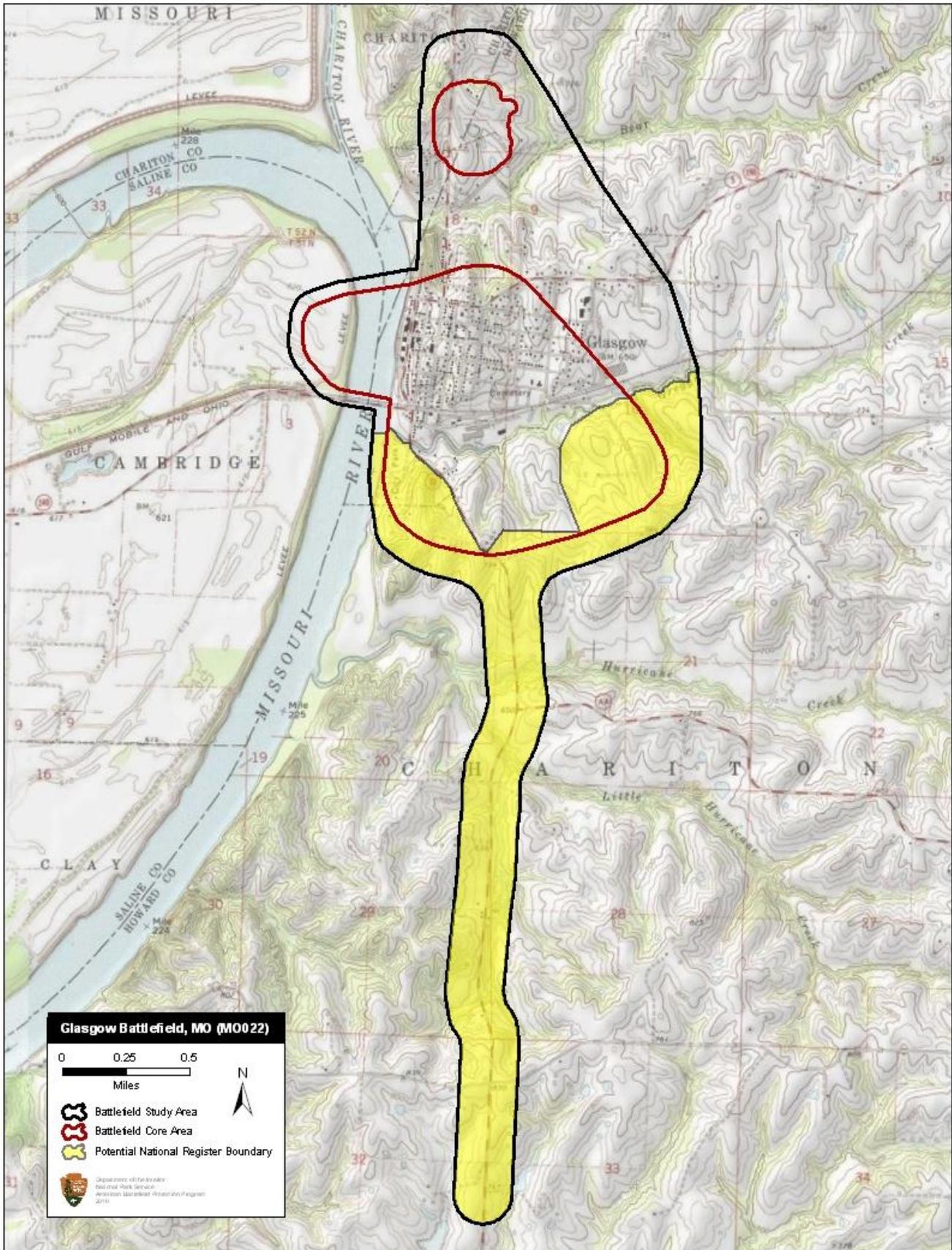
Brochure(s)
Driving Tour
Living History
Maintained Historic Features/Areas
Visitor Center
Walking Tour/Trails
Wayside Exhibits/Signs
Website
Other

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Only land to the south of the City of Glasgow survives with integrity. Conversion of farmland for industrial development south of Gregg's Creek continues to destroy what little Core Area terrain survives. Immediate protection efforts are needed to save the last Core Area parcels.

Historical Designation

None



Hartville (MO019)

Location	Wright and Webster Counties
Campaign	Marmaduke's First Expedition into Missouri (1862-1863)
Battle Date(s)	January 9-11, 1863
Principal Commanders	Colonel Samuel Merrill [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	Elements of the 3 rd Iowa Cavalry, 21 st Iowa Infantry, 99 th Illinois Infantry, 3 rd Missouri Cavalry, and a section of Battery L, 2 nd Missouri Light Artillery [US]; 4 th Division, First Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>7,654.60 acres</p> <p>The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area and extended the Confederate approach route to Marshville where Porter and Marmaduke's forces met prior to moving east. The Confederate flanking maneuver around Merrill's position at Wood's Fork, the Confederate route of retreat toward Houston, and the Union route of retreat towards Lebanon were also added to the Study Area.</p> <p>The ABPP added a new Core Area at Wood's Fork where Federal and Confederate forces first clashed. The Core Area at Hartsville was adjusted slightly to better represent the range of artillery used by both forces.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	4,537.45 acres
Protected Lands	88.40 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	88.40 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Odin Access, 75.18 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Camp Branch Access, 13.22 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails

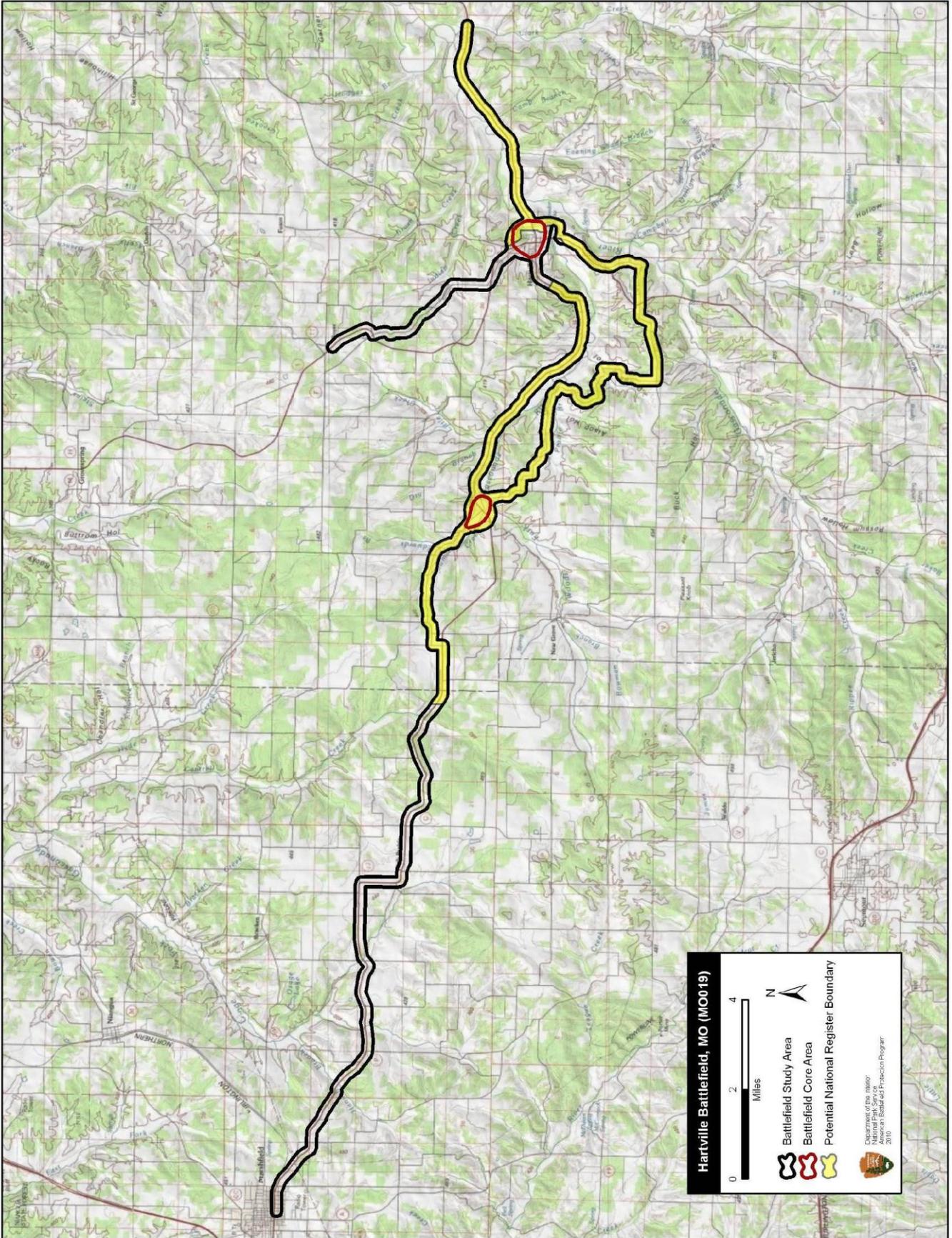
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
Website
- ✓ Other
Granite monument

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Growth around Hartville is pushing out to the west and south, bringing residential and commercial development along State Routes 38 and 5. Only the eastern portion of the Core Area at Hartville retains integrity. The entire Core Area at the rural crossroads at Odin retains integrity. With the exception of continued growth around Hartville and along roadways throughout the Study Area, there are no specific threats to the remaining battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

None



Independence I (MO014)

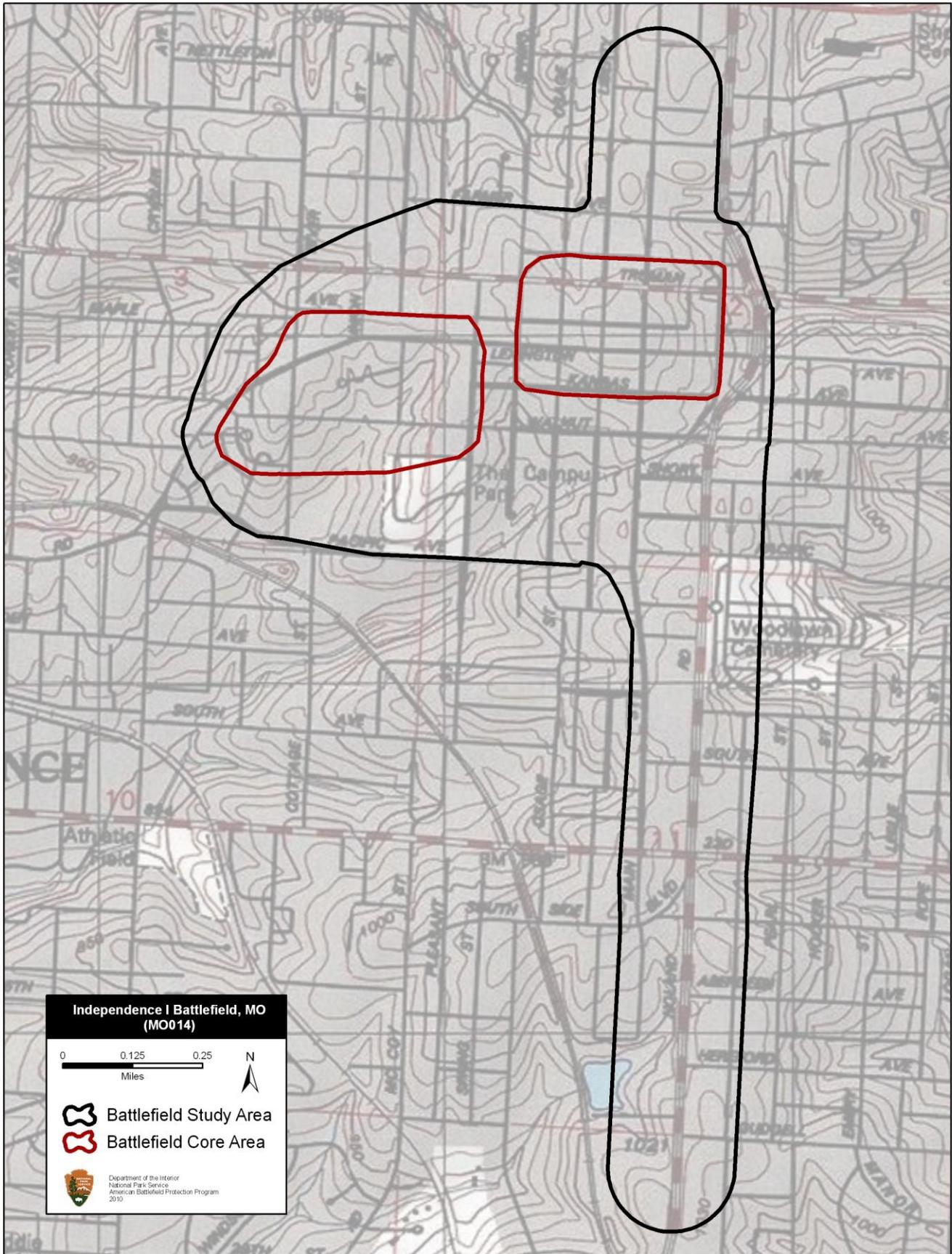
Location	Jackson County
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	August 11, 1862
Principal Commanders	Lieutenant Colonel James T. Buel [US]; Colonel John T. Hughes and Colonel Gideon W. Thompson [CS]
Forces Engaged	Independence Garrison [US]; Confederate Partisans and recruits under Hughes, Hays and Quantrill [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>591.86 acres</p> <p>The ABPP adjusted the 1993 Study Area to more accurately align it with the road used by Confederate forces to approach the center of town (the modern Spring Road), and Walnut Road and Lexington Road, which were used by Confederate forces to attack the Union camp on the western edge of town.</p> <p>The northern Core Area was adjusted to include the locations of fighting around the courthouse square, the bank and barracks buildings used by Federal forces, and the Independence Jail used by the Provost Marshall. The second Core Area represents the location of the Federal camp on the western edge of town that was assaulted by a portion of the Confederate column.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Land or Development Rights Purchased <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Legislation <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Planning Projects <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Research and Documentation <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Living History <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Maintained Historic Features/Areas <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Website</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Other</p>

Condition Statement

The landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The City of Independence has overwhelmed the battlefield and it is now an urban landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist.

Historical Designation

None



Independence II (MO025)

Location	Jackson County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 22, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Alfred Pleasonton [US]; Brigadier General William L. Cabell, Colonel William F. Slemons [CS]
Forces Engaged	Provisional Cavalry Division, Department of Missouri [US]; Cabell's Brigade and Slemon's Brigade, Fagan's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>6,449.78 acres</p> <p>The 1993 Study Area and Core Area did not accurately reflect the full extent of the battle landscape. The ABPP expanded the Study Area to include all of the locations of fighting, and realigned the boundaries to follow the historic road network more closely. The ABPP added the Union approach route to Independence from the east and the route used by withdrawing Confederates to the southwest of town.</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the Core Area significantly to include the initial point of contact between Union and Confederate forces; the area of subsequent fighting through the town of Independence; the Confederate lines of battle in town; and areas of sustained engagement along the Confederate route of withdrawal the southwest. The portions of the Study Area and Core Area that represent this southwestern movement end at a mileage point described in action reports found in <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i>.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Land or Development Rights Purchased <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Legislation <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Planning Projects <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Research and Documentation <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Living History <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Maintained Historic Features/Areas <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails

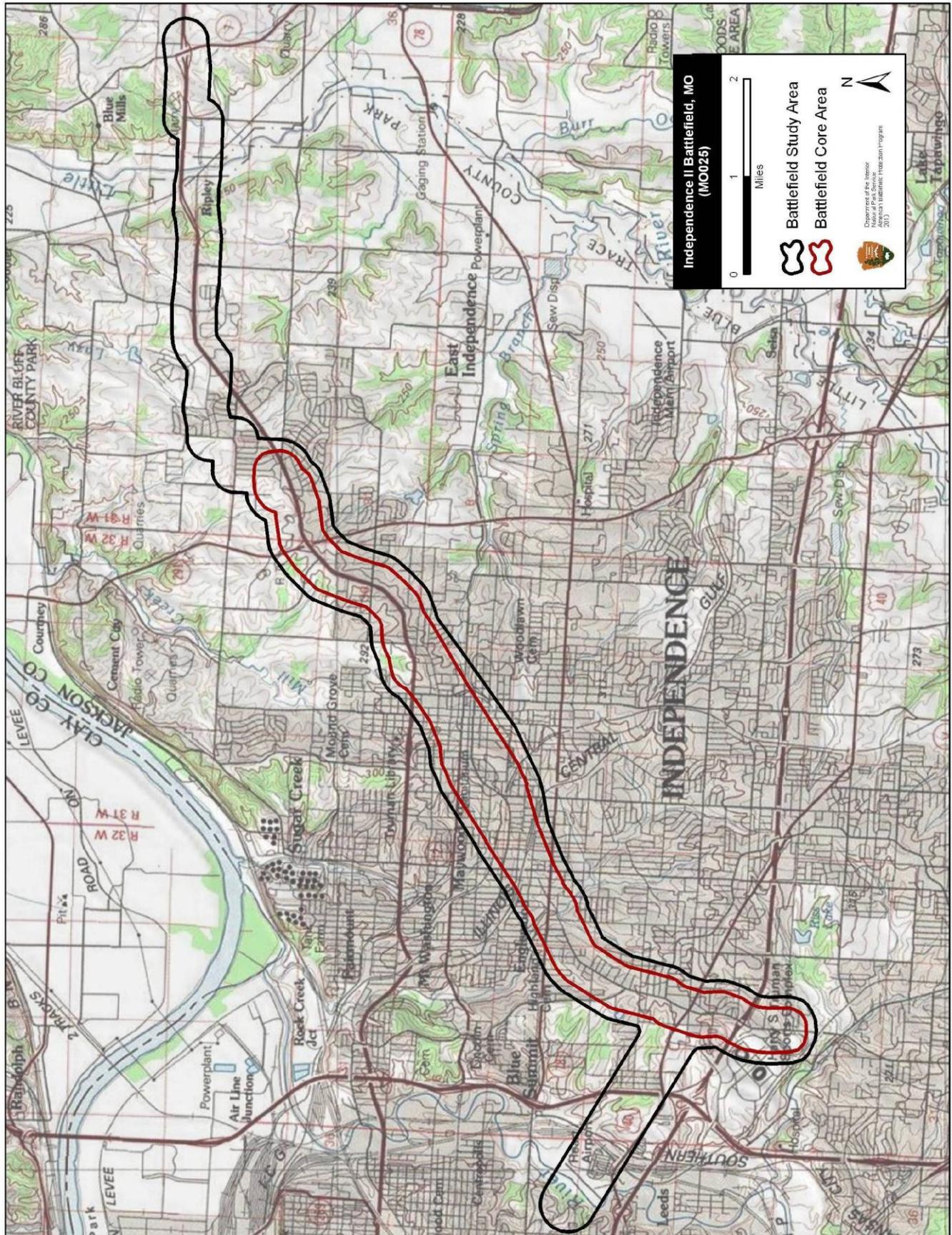
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- Other

Condition Statement

The landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The City of Independence has overwhelmed the battlefield and it is now an urban landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist.

Historical Designation

None



Kirksville (MO013)

Location	Adair and Macon Counties
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	August 6-9, 1862
Principal Commanders	Colonel John McNeil, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Woolfolk, and Colonel James McFerran [US]; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Porter [CS]
Forces Engaged	Kirksville: Detachments of the 1 st , 2 nd , 9 th , and 11 th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Rice's Independent Company, 3 rd Iowa Cavalry and a section of the 3 rd Indiana Light Artillery. Painter's Creek: Detachments of the 1 st and 6 th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the 7 th Missouri Cavalry, and the 33 rd Enrolled Missouri Militia Infantry. Walnut Creek and Seesford: Detachments of the 1 st , 5 th , and 6 th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the 7 th Missouri Cavalry, and the 33 rd Enrolled Missouri Militia Infantry [US]; 1 st and 2 nd Northeast Missouri Cavalry; Confederate Irregulars [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	10,708.07 acres The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area to include the retreat route of Confederate forces from Kirksville down towards New Cambria to incorporate fighting that took place on August 8 and 9. The Federal approaches to New Cambria along the railroad were also added. These troops stumbled into Porter's scouts east of New Cambria and initiated the two-day running engagement back up the Chariton River. The Core Areas were revised to represent the initial expulsion of Porter's Confederates from Kirksville by a smaller but better trained and well-equipped Federal force on August 6, the rearguard ambush at Painter's Creek on August 8, a second rearguard action at Walnut Creek in the early morning hours of August 9, and the final skirmish which took place later that day at Seesford as Confederate forces retreated across the Chariton River.
Potential National Register Lands	8,754.17 acres
Protected Lands	609.86 acres Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 516.49 acres, fee simple Missouri Department of Conservation, 93.37 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	609.86 acres Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Thousand Hills State Park, 516.49 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Griffith Memorial Conservation Area, 60.89 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Big Creek Conservation Area, 32.48 acres

Management Area(s)	Big Creek Conservation Area Griffith Memorial Conservation Area Thousand Hills State Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. The main engagement area at Kirksville has been overwhelmed by the growth of the town; however, the remaining battlefield is a good candidate for selective landscape protection. The historic road network and secondary Core Areas at Painter's Creek, Walnut Creek, and Seesford have integrity and there are no specific threats to the remaining battlefield landscape. Kirksville presents an opportunity for battlefield preservation and interpretation over the long term.
Historical Designation	None

