

Lexington I (MO006)

Location	Lafayette County
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	September 13-20, 1861
Principal Commanders	Colonel James A. Mulligan [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	Lexington Garrison [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>1,083.26 acres</p> <p>The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area to include the Confederate approach route from the Old Fair Grounds, the area around Machpelah Cemetery (see below), the location of Price's headquarters, and the areas in which the Confederate army maneuvered.</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Core Area to include the locations of the Confederate batteries on the heights and in town that bombarded the Federal fortifications. A second, new Core Area was drawn around Machpelah Cemetery. Here Union pickets stood their ground against Price's cavalry and infantry while the Union defenders completed their entrenchments at College Hill. When Price's artillery arrived, the Union pickets fell back to the finished works.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	77.94 acres
Protected Lands	62.50 acres Missouri Department of Natural Resources, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	62.50 acres Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Battle of Lexington State Historic Site
Management Area(s)	Battle of Lexington State Historic Site
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.mostateparks.com/lexington/index.html>
- ✓ Other
Reenactments

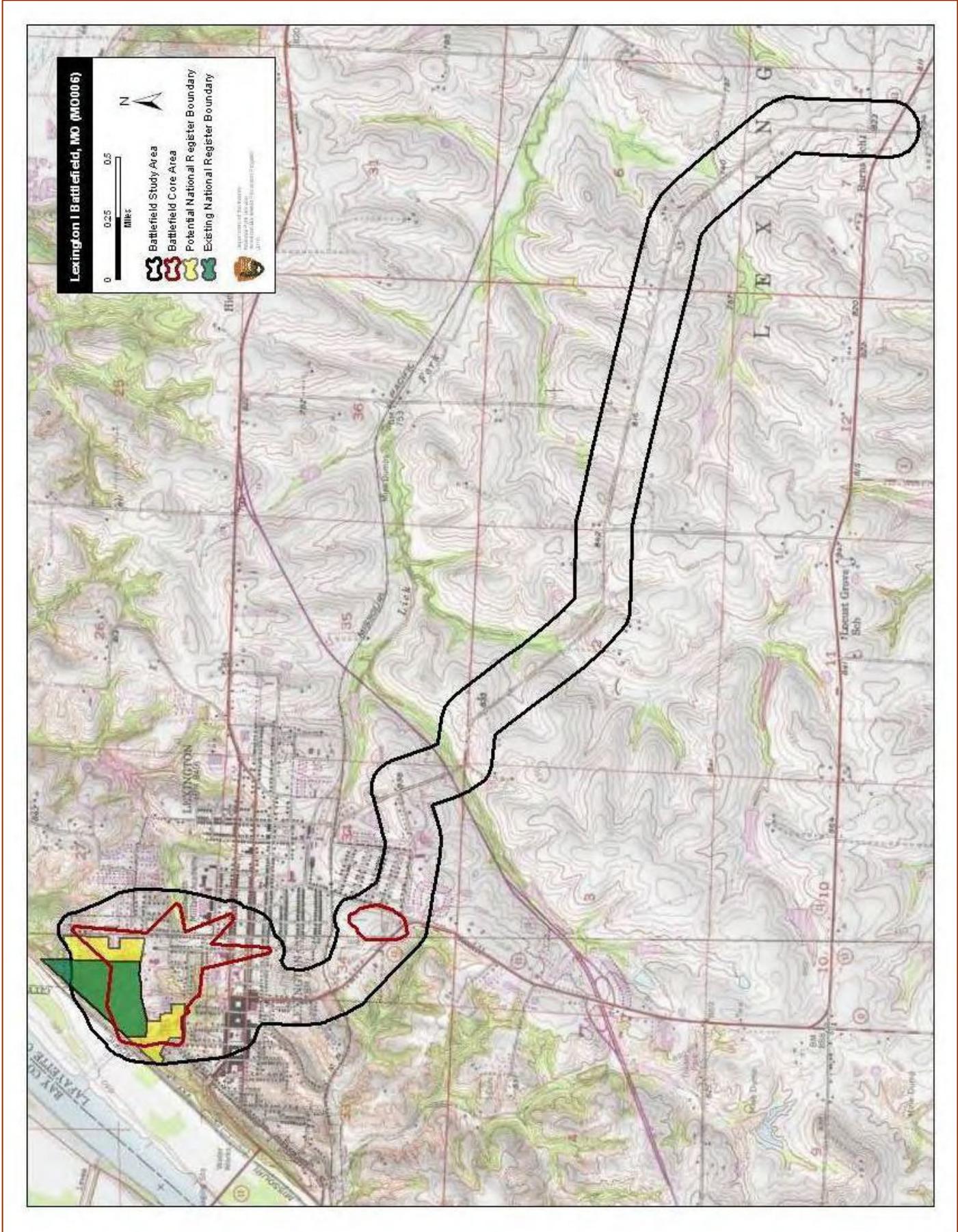
Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. The growth of the City of Lexington has destroyed most of the battlefield. Only the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site protects significant historic resources and land associated with the battle. Portions of undeveloped, privately owned land surround the state historic site. Historic landscape and archeological studies on those lands should be undertaken to determine if any significant subsurface battle features or historic terrain features survive on those parcels.

The Machpelah Cemetery, established in 1849 by the Missouri Legislature, has expanded well beyond its battle-period boundaries. As an open area, however, it provides an excellent venue for public interpretation of the early stages of the battle.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield, 1969)



Lexington II (MO023)

Location	Lafayette County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 9, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General James G. Blunt [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	1 st and 2 nd Brigades, Provisional Cavalry Division, Army of the Border [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>6,593.74 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Union encampment, troop movements from the encampment down to the Old Fair Grounds south of town, the two Confederate approach routes from the east, and the routes of withdrawal used by Union and Confederate forces to the west (the routes of withdrawal end at a road intersection described in the reports of the engagement found in <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i>).</p> <p>The ABPP reduced the 1993 Core Area slightly in the north and south to illustrate more accurately where fighting occurred. The Core Area was extended to the west to reflect the extent of the fighting during the Federal retreat.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	3,543.31 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
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>

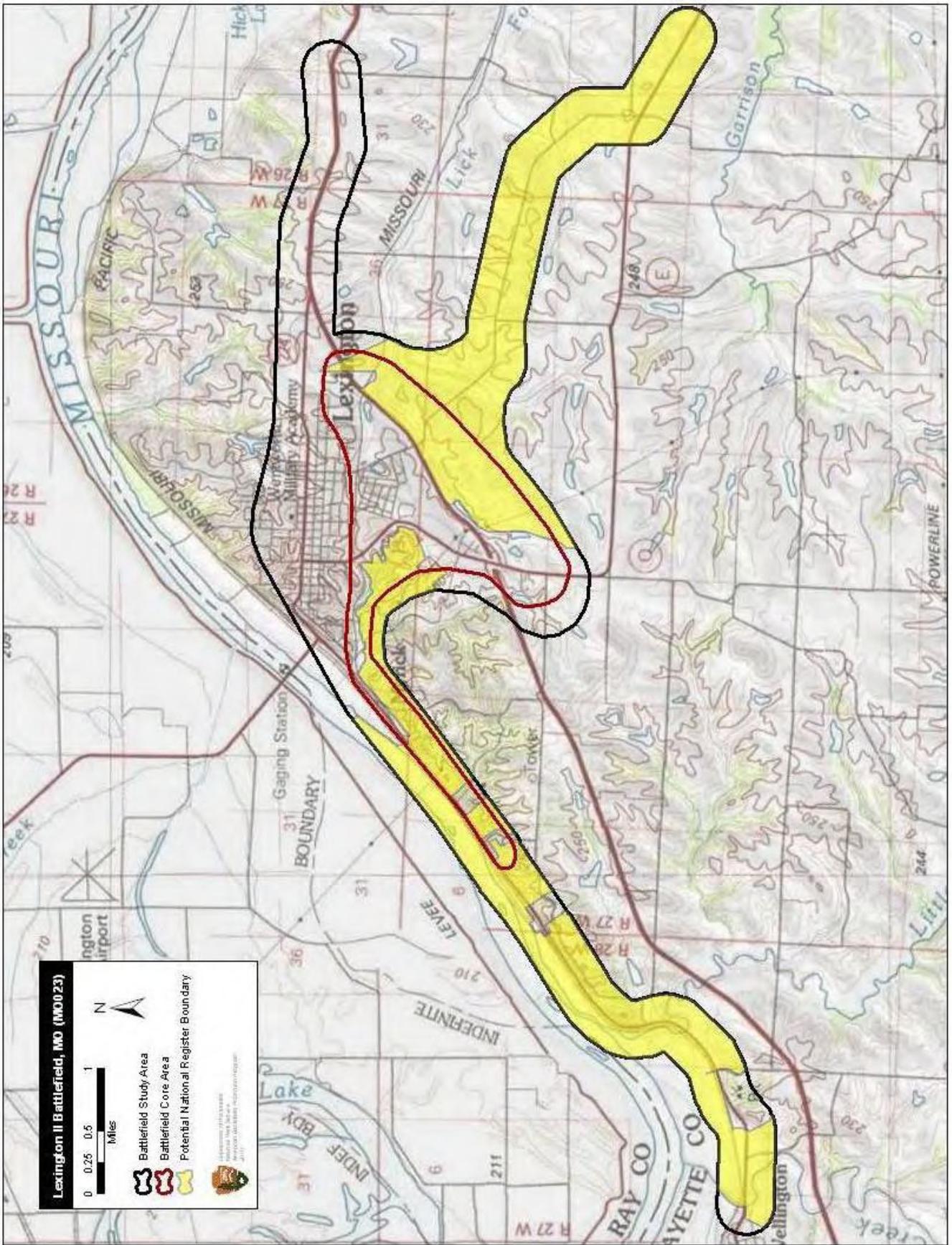
Website
Other

Condition Statement

Much of the battlefield landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Construction on State Highway 13 through the southeastern portion of the Study Area is ongoing at the time of this writing. The highway and future growth along the new road will adversely affect the southern portion of the battlefield that retains integrity.

Historical Designation

None



Liberty (MO003)

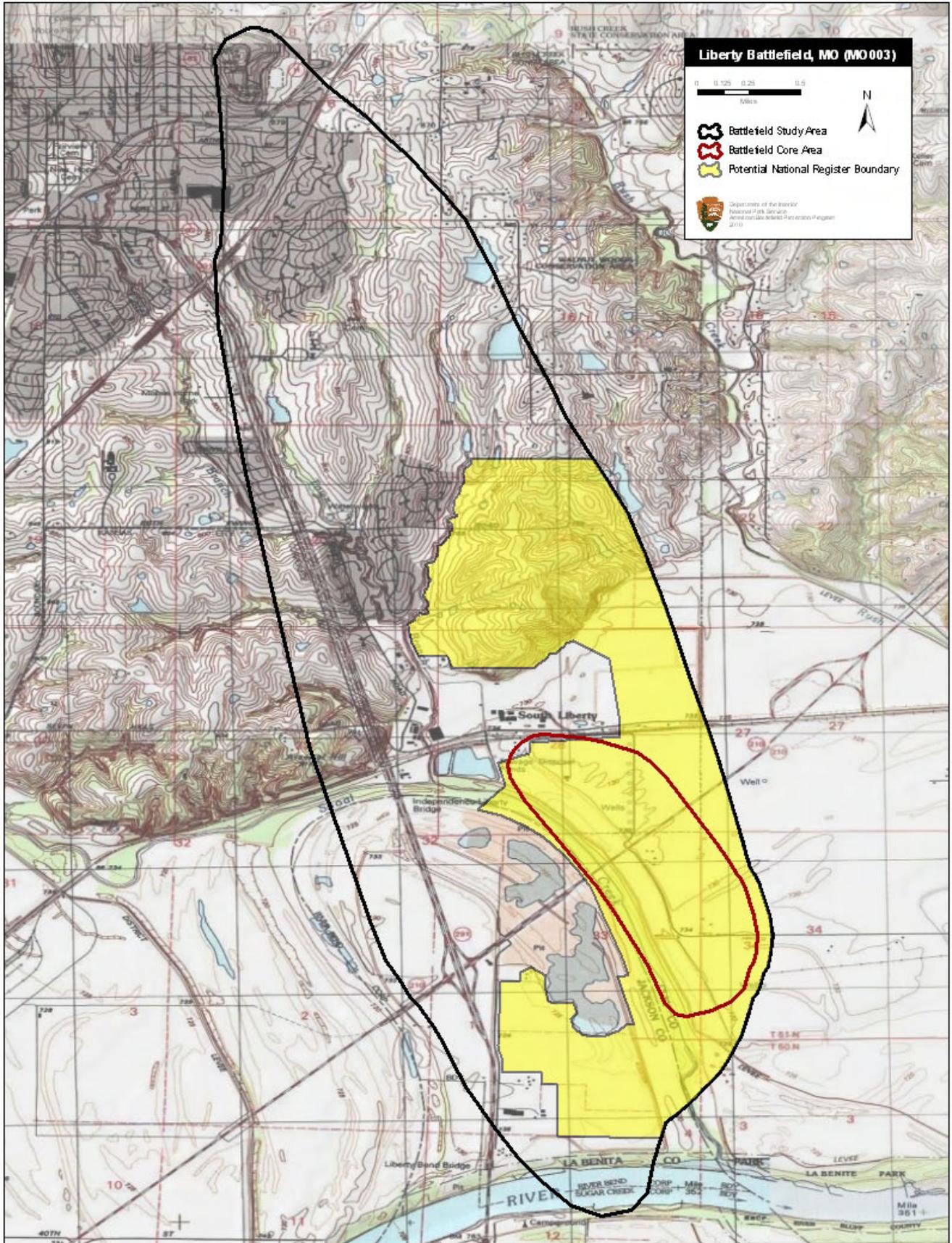
Location	Clay and Jackson Counties
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	September 17, 1861
Principal Commanders	Lieutenant Colonel John Scott [US]; "General" D. R. Atchison (Governor's appointee, no official Confederate rank) [CS]
Forces Engaged	500 men of the 3 rd Iowa Infantry, 70 Missouri Home Guards, and a 6-pound field piece from Battery E, 2 nd Illinois Light Artillery (Schwartz's Missouri Battery) [US]; 4 th Division Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	4,206.09 acres Little information is available about this battle. The ABPP was unable to verify the precise location of Blue Mills Landing, where the general engagement began. Historical sources do agree that Union forces retreated to Liberty and used the William Jewel College as a hospital for their wounded. The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the college and narrowed the route of approach. The ABPP also narrowed the 1993 Core Area because it could find no evidence that Confederate units fired from across the river.
Potential National Register Lands	1,443.53 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

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Modern development and industrial activity has destroyed much of the historic landscape within the Study Area. The Core Area; however, retains good integrity. Located eight miles northeast of Kansas City in Clay County, the battlefield is now used for residential subdivisions and various industrial activities within the old bend of the Missouri River. Highway 291 and Highway 210 crisscross the battlefield, as do numerous other local roads and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Norfolk Southern railroads. Some portions of prairie survive west of Highway 291, but they are isolated from the rest of the battlefield by industrial plants, abandoned mines, and major roads. Dense residential development has grown up around Highway 291 south of Liberty. Finally, even though the historic river bend is still identifiable, the shifting of the Missouri River, significantly diminishes the landscape's integrity. Further residential development south of Liberty and expanding industrial development around South Liberty (recent development there includes the Fountain Bluff Sports Complex) and the community of River Bend are immediate threats to the battlefield Core Area.

Historical Designation

None



Little Blue River (MO024)

Location	Jackson County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 21, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel Thomas Moonlight, Major General James G. Blunt [US]; Major General John S. Marmaduke, Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby, Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	11 th Kansas Cavalry; 1 st and 4 th Brigades, 1 st Division [Provisional Cavalry], Army of the Border [US]; Marmaduke's Division and Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>8,629.26 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Confederate route of approach from the east, the point of initial contact between the opposing forces, the area of fighting across the Little Blue River, the area of fighting west of the river, areas of troop movements throughout the day, and the path of the fight to and through Independence. The ABPP was unable to identify the roads upon which Union forces completed their withdrawal toward Westport.</p> <p>The ABPP redrew the 1993 Core Area to represent more fully the day's fighting. Included are 1) the location of the opening engagement east of the Little Blue River; 2) the sweep of fighting along and across the river; 3) the location of fighting across farmland to the west of the river; 4) the location where the Union battle line reformed once Blunt arrived on the field from Independence; 5) the area of the Union counterattack back toward the river; 6) the Confederate counterattack back to the west; 6) the fighting retreat made by of Union forces to Independence; and 7) the street fighting in town.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	2,493.72 acres
Protected Lands	6.50 acres Jackson County Parks, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	6.50 acres Jackson County Parks, Little Blue Trace
Management Area(s)	Little Blue Trace
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning Projects✓ Research and DocumentationOther

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

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

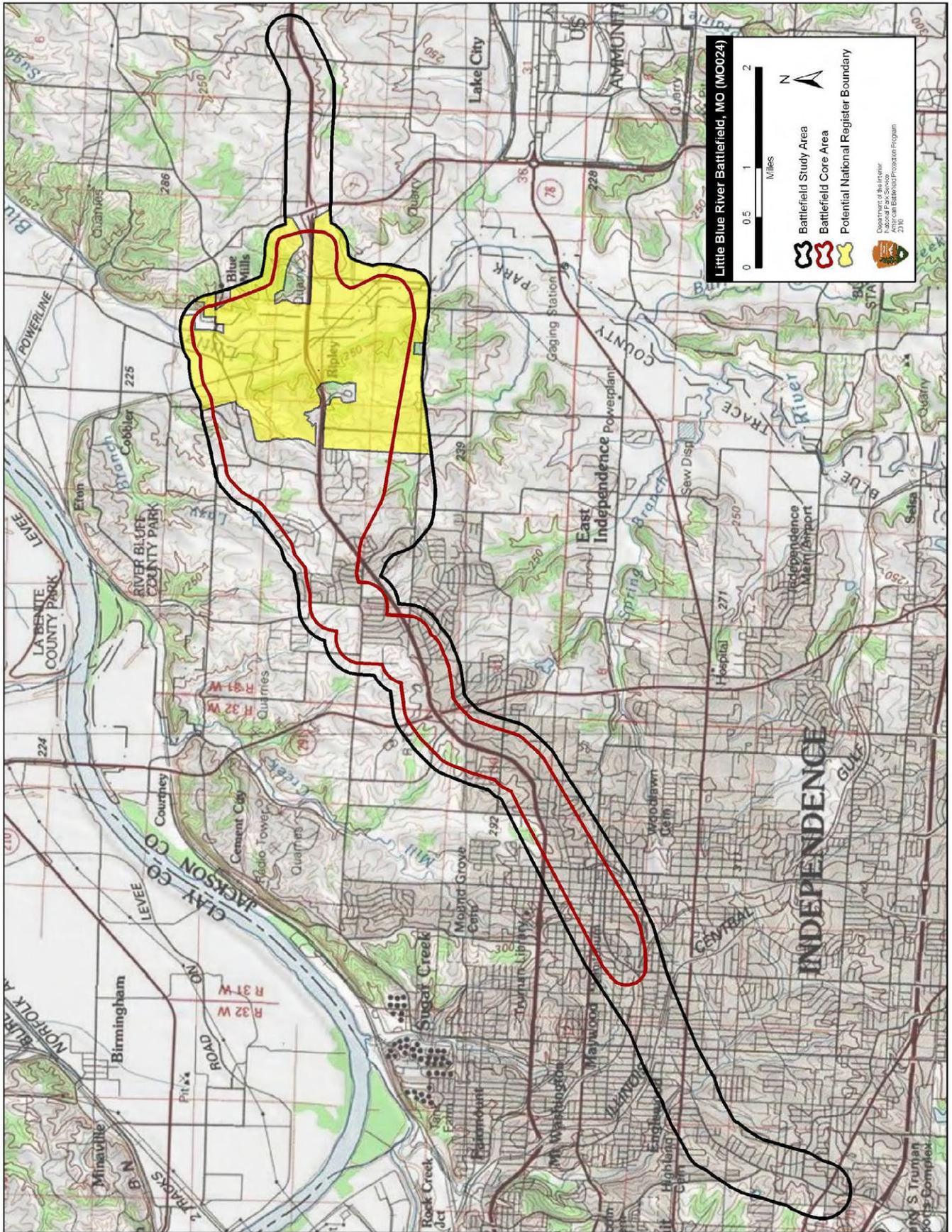
Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. The only portion of the battlefield that retains integrity is a section of approximately 2,500 acres along the Little Blue River. The Little Blue River runs close to its historic course. The Lawson Moore House—used as a hospital during the battle—still stands. The rock outcropping used by Union troops as a defensive position survives in places, and traces of the Independence-Lexington Road are still discernable on the landscape. Urban and suburban development associated with the growth of the City of Independence has destroyed the remainder of the battlefield. The Union Pacific Railroad cuts through the battlefield, as does US Route 24.

The portion of the battlefield that survives is imminently threatened by the construction of the Little Blue Parkway (a 4-lane principal artery) and the expected development that will follow. The City of Independence is currently constructing a portion of the Little Blue Parkway from US 78 north to East Bundschu Road, the southern boundary of the battlefield. As of November 2010, land within the battlefield between East Bundschu Road and US 24 was being acquired for road construction (City of Independence, Public Works, <http://www.ci.independence.mo.us/publicworks/displaydetails.aspx?id=339>). The surviving 2,500 acres should be targeted for immediate preservation.

Historical Designation

None



Lone Jack (MO015)

Location	Jackson, Johnson, and Lafayette Counties
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	August 15-16, 1862
Principal Commanders	Major Emory S. Foster, Captain Milton H. Brawner [US]; Colonel Jeremiah Vard Cockrell, Colonel John T. Coffee [CS]
Forces Engaged	Five companies of the 7 th Missouri Cavalry, a section of the 3 rd Indiana Independent Light Artillery, and three companies of the 6 th Cavalry, two companies of the 8 th Cavalry, three companies of the 2 nd Battalion, and one company of the 7 th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia [US]; Confederate recruits[CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>8,645.19 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Federal approach route (and later retreat route) from Lexington, and the Confederate camps, approach route, and retreat route associated with the action on the 16th. The Study Area was also adjusted to accommodate a new Core Area (see below).</p> <p>The 1993 Core Area was amended to reflect more accurately the size of the engagement south of Lone Jack and to include the location where Federal forces fought to break away from the battle on the east side of the battlefield. South of the original Core Area, the ABPP mapped a new Core Area to represent the area of the Federal attack on Colonel Coffee's camp on the 15th.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	954.58 acres
Protected Lands	3.00 acres Jackson County, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.00 acres Jackson County, Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield, Soldiers Cemetery and Museum
Management Area(s)	Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield, Soldiers Cemetery, and Museum
Friends Group(s)	Lone Jack Historical Society (2000) http://www.historiclonejack.org
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ Planning Projects✓ Research and DocumentationOther

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

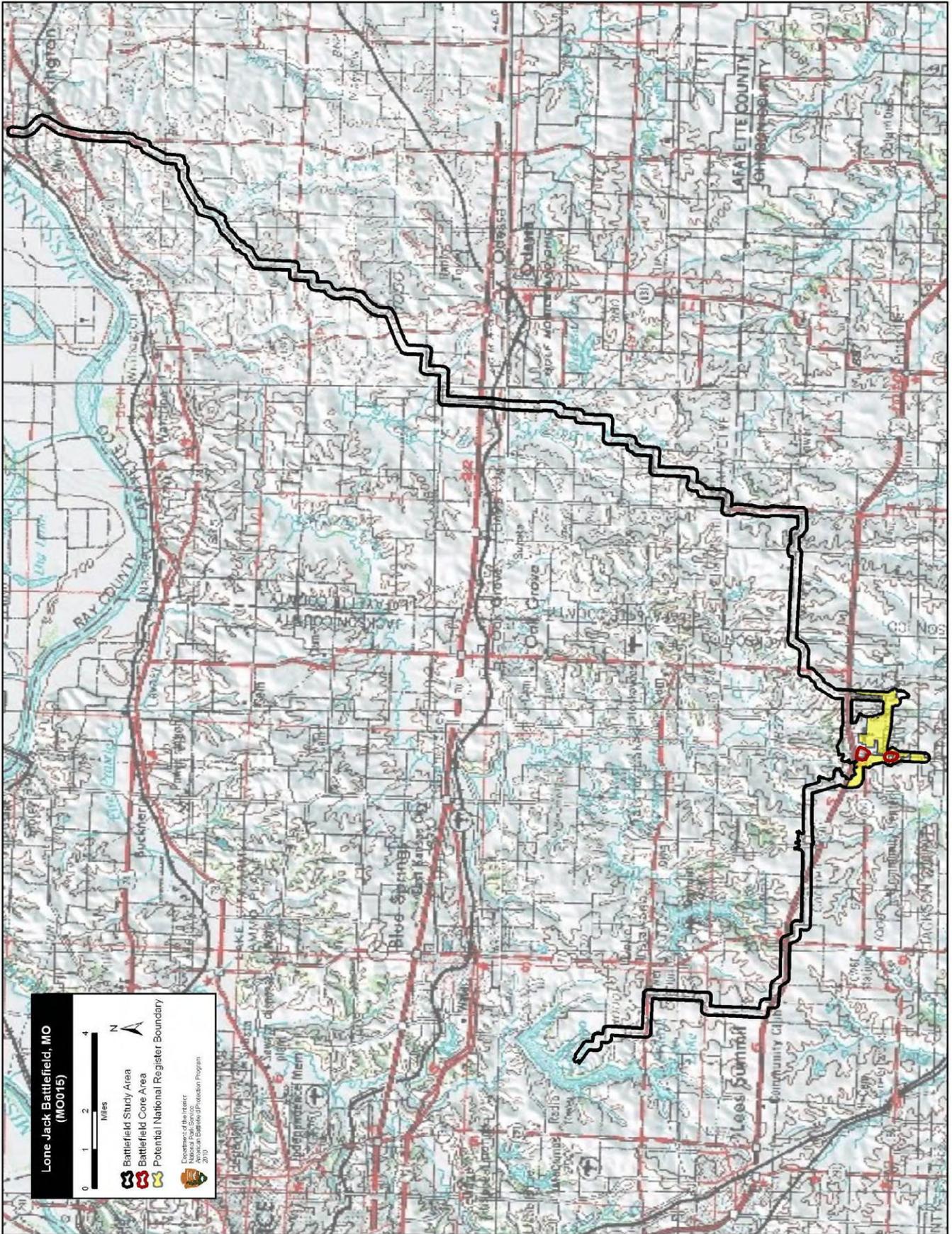
- ✓ Brochure(s)
Driving Tour
- ✓ Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
<http://www.jacksongov.org/content/3279/3838/4616.aspx>
- ✓ Other
Guided tours

Condition Statement

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Less than 1,000 contiguous acres of the battlefield remain. Much of the battlefield around the town of Lone Jack falls within an Urban Service District of Jackson County. Land adjacent to the Urban Service District is zoned for suburban development. [Jackson County, Missouri, Department of Public Works, "Development Diagram," <http://www.jacksongov.org/filestorage/2494/2498/Map-4-DevelopmentDiagram-03-13-2007.pdf>, March 2007.] Since 1993, portions of the battlefield have been developed for commercial uses, notably fast food restaurants, gas stations, and strip malls. The historic East Field is now a subdivision, and a new high school sits immediately south of the East Field Core Area. The historic West Field is still used for cropland, but it is zoned and marketed for commercial use. The only protected land on the battlefield is a three-acre parcel owned by the county, which includes three burial trenches and a small museum (both maintained by the Lone Jack Historical Society). Immediate preservation efforts are needed to save the last bits of historic terrain associated with the battle.

Historical Designation

None



Marmiton River (MO028)

Location	Vernon County; Bourbon County, Kansas
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 25, 1864
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General John H. McNeil [US]; Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby [CS]
Forces Engaged	2 nd Brigade and 4 th Brigade, Provisional Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri [US]; Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,472.51 acres (971.51 acres in Missouri; 501.00 acres in Kansas) The 1993 Study Area and Core Area were both drawn on an east-west alignment. The fighting actually occurred from north to south. The ABPP therefore realigned the 1993 Study Area and Core Area boundaries and removed the mapping inaccuracies. The Study Area was further modified to include the location where Confederate forces forded the Marmiton River, and the area south of the river where Price abandoned a large portion of his wagon train. No approach routes could be identified definitively: the military road no longer exists. Similarly, the ABPP was unable to identify the Confederate route of withdrawal south of the river on the modern landscape.
Potential National Register Lands	1,472.51 acres (971.51 acres in Missouri; 501.00 acres in Kansas)
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 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

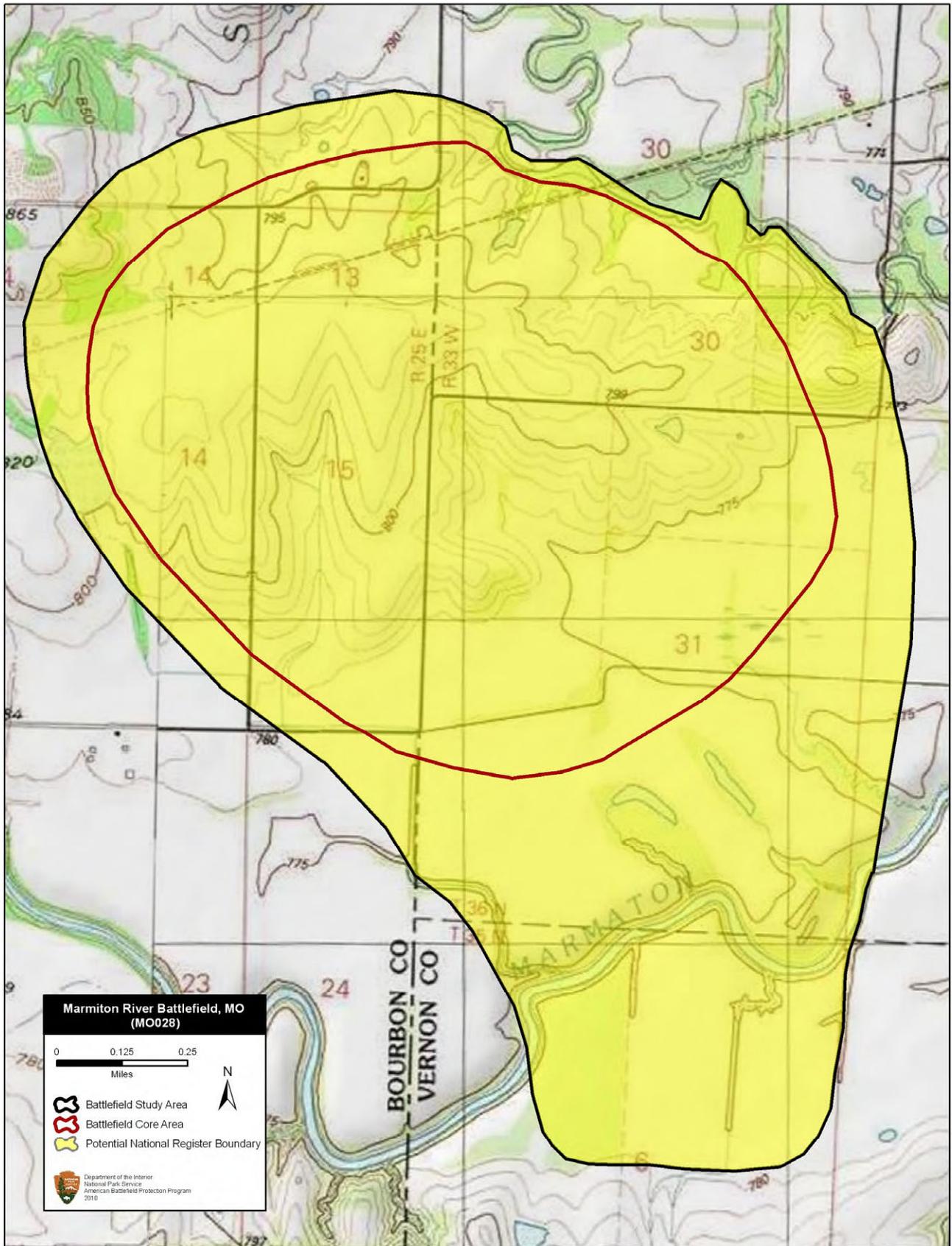
Website
Other

Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Overall, the topography of the landscape has changed little since the time of the battle. Farmland and woodlots have replaced the open prairie of the Civil War period, and roads and railroads did, or do, crisscross the battlefield, but otherwise the area appears to be undeveloped. Marmiton River presents an excellent opportunity for protection of the entire battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

None



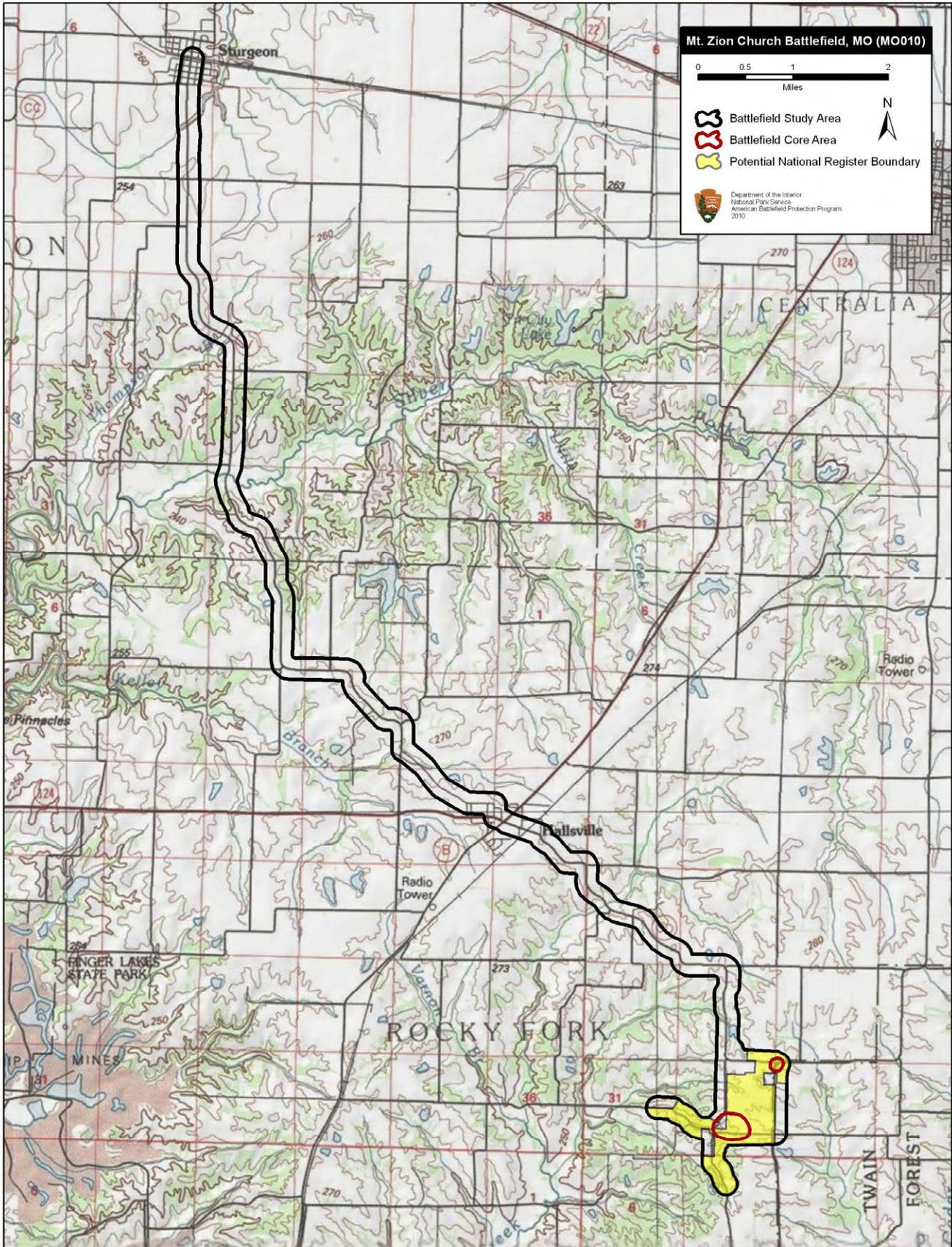
Mount Zion Church (MO010)

Location	Boone County
Campaign	Operations in Northeast Missouri (1861-1862)
Battle Date(s)	December 28, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Benjamin M. Prentiss [US]; Colonel Caleb Dorsey [CS]
Forces Engaged	Five Companies of the 3 rd Missouri Cavalry and five companies of Birge's Western Sharpshooters [US]; Dorsey's Battalion, Missouri Cavalry [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,736.42 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to Sturgeon, the launching point of the Federal movement against the Confederate camp at Mt. Zion Church. The ABPP added a new Core Area northeast of Mt. Zion Church to represent the skirmish where Union forces first encountered Confederate resistance on the 28th.
Potential National Register Lands	471.95 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	Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Most of the battlefield landscape has been compromised by the construction of 20th-century roads and the

conversion and subdivision of farmland for residential use along those roads. The progress of development is reflected clearly in the Boone County zoning map, which indicates areas zoned "A-R" for agriculture and residential use along Highway OO between Hallsville and Mount Zion Church. [Boone County Department of Planning and Building, 11/26/2010, <http://www.showmeboone.com/PB/>]. Increased residential development is the primary threat to the surviving portions of the battlefield. If construction of new homes, roads, and associated infrastructure is not stemmed and protective measures are not taken to set aside battlefield land, what remains of the battlefield will quickly become fractured and unable to convey the story of the battle.

Historical Designation

None



New Madrid/Island No. 10 (MO012)

Location	New Madrid County; Lake County, Tennessee; Fulton County, Kentucky
Campaign	Joint Operations on the Middle Mississippi River (1862)
Battle Date(s)	February 28-April 8, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General John Pope and Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote [US]; Brigadier General John P. McCown, Brigadier General William W. Mackall, Flag Officer George N. Hollins [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Mississippi and the Mississippi River Squadron [US]; Garrisons of New Madrid and Island No. 10; Confederate States Navy [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	55,952.28 acres (30,406.72 acres in Missouri; 15,114.14 acres in Tennessee; 10,431.42 acres in Kentucky) Although the CWSAC surveyed New Madrid/Island No. 10, they did not delineate Study or Core Area boundaries.

The Federal naval and land operations against the Confederate garrisons at Island No. 10 and New Madrid took five weeks to complete. The reduction of those garrisons opened the Mississippi River to Federal control as far as Fort Pillow, near Memphis, Tennessee. The boundaries of the battlefield reflect that entire operation.

The new Study Area was drawn to follow the 1862 path of the Mississippi River while also incorporating the locations of multiple batteries, fortifications, and landing points constructed along the river by both Confederate and Union forces. The Union Navy's point of anchorage below Island No. 8 was used as the starting point for the boundary on the river. The Union Army's overland approach from Sikeston is also included. The towns of Point Pleasant and Tiptonville are included in the Study Area because both were fortified by the Confederates and later taken by Union forces during the operations around Island No. 10.

There are five Core Areas.

- The Core Area for the defense of the town of New Madrid (March 3–14, 1862) includes the Confederate batteries (which provided supporting fire) located across the river, and the positions of Confederate gunboats off New Madrid.
- The Core Area below New Madrid and the Core Area off Point Pleasant represent the locations of Federal land batteries and the locations where Federal infantry engaged Confederate gunboats and Confederate batteries across the river (March 7-13, 1862). The Core Area below New Madrid also includes the area bombarded by the naval ironclads USS *Carondelet* and the USS *Pittsburgh* (April 7, 1862).
- The Core Area at Island No. 10 includes the area of heavy bombardment on the island and its supporting fortifications; the location of the Union Navy's raid against the upper fortifications on the Tennessee side of the river; and the running of the batteries by the USS *Carondelet* and the USS *Pittsburgh* (March 15-April 8, 1862).

- The southernmost Core Area, below Riddles Point, represents the engagement between the Federal land batteries of Brigadier General John M. Palmer's division and Confederate gunboats (March 16, 1862). Palmer's batteries prevented Confederate reinforcements from joining the battle at Island No. 10.

Potential National Register Lands	37,258.06 acres (17,130.93 acres in Missouri; 12,153.97 acres in Tennessee; 7,973.15 acres in Kentucky)
Protected Lands	1,261.77 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,261.77 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Donaldson Point Conservation Area, 870.16 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Girvin Conservation Area, 381.67 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, New Madrid Bend Access, 6.50 acres Missouri Department of Conservation, Saint John's Bayou Access, 3.44 acres
Management Area(s)	Donaldson Point Conservation Area Girvin Conservation Area New Madrid Bend Access Saint John's Bayou Access
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. The battlefield landscape is predominantly rural, but changes in the course of the Mississippi River have dramatically altered the topography within the floodplain and have likely washed away significant archeological signatures associated with the battle. Manmade intrusions on the historic landscape include an extensive system of levees, industrial development on the bank of the Mississippi River east of Marston, and growth around the towns of New Madrid, Tiptonville, and Point Pleasant. Despite these changes, the ABPP calculates that about 37,000 acres retain integrity. The ABPP recommends that future archeological studies be undertaken throughout the Study Area to determine if and where battle signatures survive. In the

areas of the battlefield that retain integrity, there are no known immediate threats to the landscape, beyond future changes in the course of the Mississippi. Coordinated land use planning among municipalities in Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky will also be necessary to ensure that this large, nationally significant battlefield landscape survives.

Historical Designation

None

