

Newtonia I (MO016)

Location	Newton County
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	September 30, 1862
Principal Commanders	Colonel Edward Lynde, Brigadier General Fredrich Salomon [US]; Colonel Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	Division, Army of Kansas [US]; Cooper's Division [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	2,638.96 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the town of Granby, from which Union forces marched to Newtonia, and the Confederate approach from Camp Coffee (based on the findings of a 1995 archeological survey funded by the ABPP). The Federal approach from a campsite approximately three miles north of Newtonia was also added (Union re-enforcements from Sarcoxie retreated to these camps, but their exact route is not known and therefore not included on the map). The ABPP expanded the Core Area to include the Confederate flanking attack along the Granby Road, and the area bombarded by the Federal artillery on the heights north and northwest of Newtonia.
Potential National Register Lands	2,213.98 acres
Protected Lands	24.50 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	8.00 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., Newtonia Civil War Cemetery, 5.00 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., Matthew Ritchey Mansion, 3.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Matthew Ritchey Mansion Newtonia Civil War Cemetery
Friends Group(s)	Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc. (1994) http://www.facebook.com/pages/Newtonia-Battlefields-Protection-Association
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 Battlefield Preservation Internships

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

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

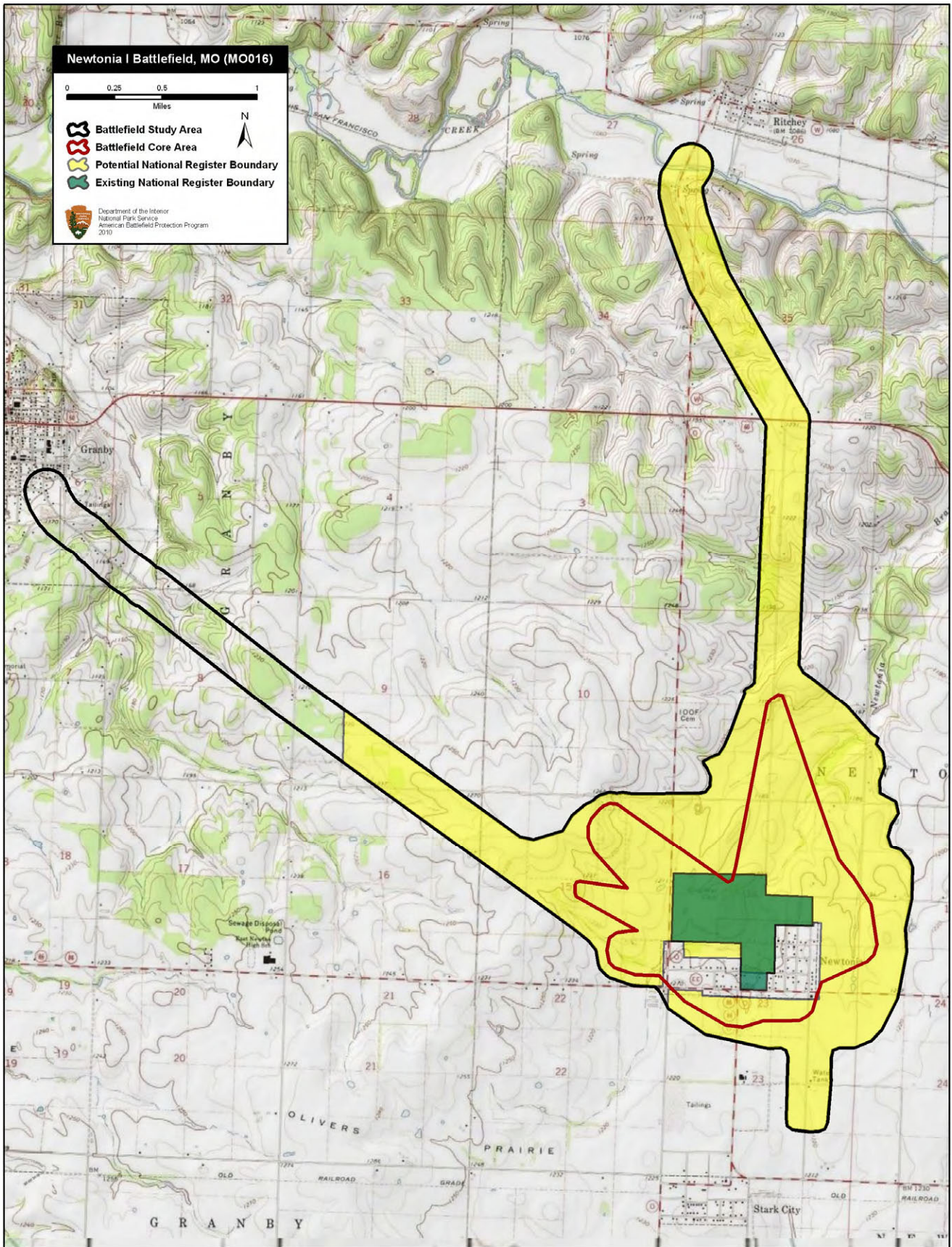
Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The battlefield is predominantly rural. Sections have been altered, however, by residential development along Highway 86, scattered agribusiness complexes associated with large-scale corn production, and the construction of commercial chicken houses. While these types of land uses will continue to diminish the integrity of the historic landscape, they are slow to occur. Newtonia I remains a good candidate for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

Congress recently directed the National Park Service to study the possibility of adding the Newtonia I and Newtonia II battlefields to the National Park System (Public Law 110-229). The Newtonia Battlefields Special Resource Study team will assess the national significance of the battlefields using National Historic Landmark criteria, and evaluate both the suitability and feasibility of establishing an independent unit of the park system and the desirability of adding it to Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The study is ongoing and public comment is encouraged (please visit <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/newtonia> for more information). The study is expected to conclude in 2012.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (First Battle of Newtonia Site, 2004)



Newtonia II (MO029)

Location	Newton County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 28, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General James G. Blunt [US]; Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby [CS]
Forces Engaged	Portions of Provisional Cavalry Division, Army of the Border and 3 rd Brigade, Provisional Cavalry Division, Department of Missouri [US]; Shelby's Division, Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>4,328.24 acres</p> <p>The ABPP redrew the 1993 Study Area to include the ground (from modern day Stark City to the historic Granby Road) over which Blunt's and Shelby's forces fought, and to include the cornfields through which Sanborn's reinforcements pressed Shelby's division. Also included is the historic Granby Road, which both forces used at the beginning of the battle (segments of the road are still discernable on the landscape). The ABPP widened the Study Area to account for Confederate movements from the northwest into Newtonia, movement along the Pineville Road from Newtonia to the Confederate camp south of Newtonia, the Confederate encampment area, and the Confederate route of withdrawal from the camp to the south.</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Core Area significantly to take in the full sweep of the general engagement between Blunt's and Shelby's forces and the later engagement between Sanborn's reinforcements and Shelby's division. The Core Area also now includes the position of the 1st Colorado Battery on the bluffs northwest of Newtonia.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	3,434.04 acres
Protected Lands	24.50 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	8.00 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., Newtonia Civil War Cemetery, 5.00 acres Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc., Matthew Ritchey Mansion, 3.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Matthew Ritchey Mansion Newtonia Civil War Cemetery
Friends Group(s)	Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, Inc. (1994) http://www.facebook.com/pages/Newtonia-Battlefields-Protection-Association/
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraisingInterpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation

**Public Interpretation
Since 1993**

- ✓ Planning Projects
Research and Documentation
- ✓ Other
Battlefield Preservation Internships

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

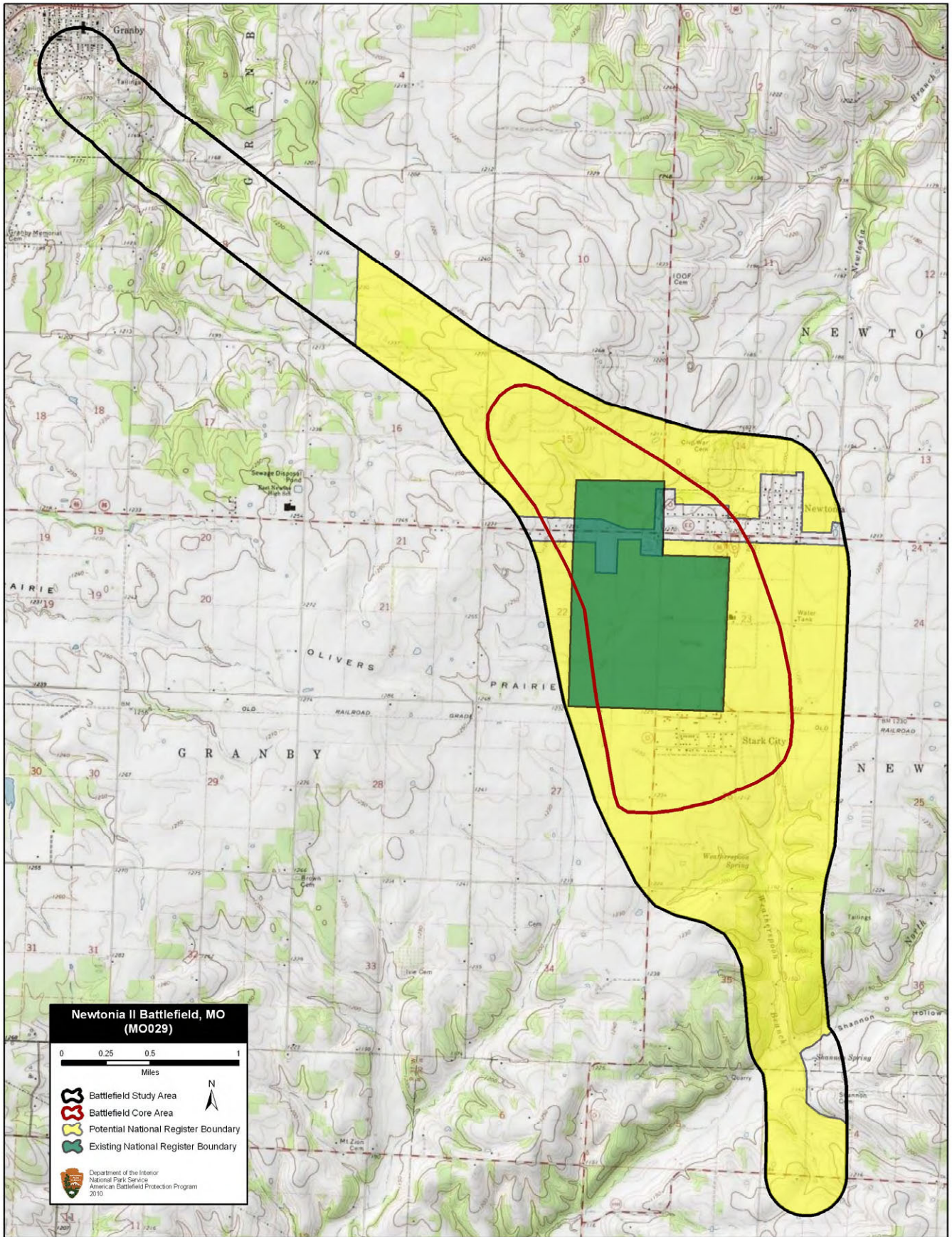
Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The battlefield is predominantly rural. Sections have been altered, however, by residential development along Highway 86, scattered agribusiness complexes associated with large-scale corn production, and the construction of commercial chicken houses. While these types of land uses will continue to diminish the integrity of the historic landscape, they are slow to occur. Newtonia II remains a good candidate for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

Congress recently directed the National Park Service to study the possibility of adding the Newtonia I and Newtonia II battlefields to the National Park System (Public Law 110-229). The Newtonia Battlefields Special Resource Study team will assess the national significance of the battlefields using National Historic Landmark criteria, and evaluate both the suitability and feasibility of establishing an independent unit of the park system and the desirability of adding it to Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The study is ongoing and public comment is encouraged (please visit <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/newtonia> for more information). The study is expected to conclude in 2012.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Second Battle of Newtonia Historic Site, 2004)



Roan's Tan Yard (MO011)

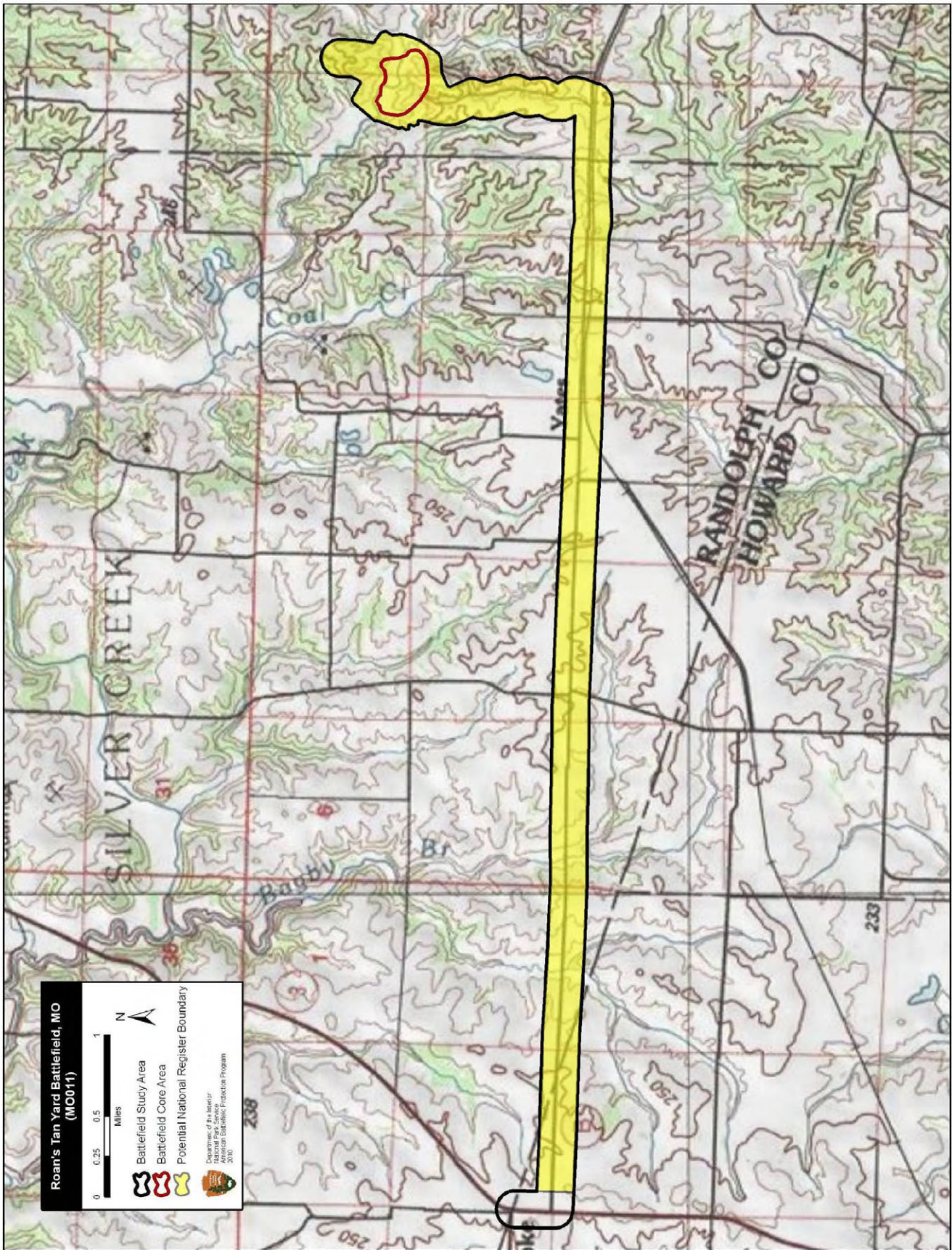
Location	Randolf and Howard Counties
Campaign	Operations in Northeast Missouri (1861-1862)
Battle Date(s)	January 8, 1862
Principal Commanders	Major W. M. G. Torrence [US]; Colonel John A. Poindexter [CS]
Forces Engaged	Four companies of the 1 st and three companies of the 2 nd Missouri Cavalry, one company of the 4 th Ohio Cavalry, and the 1 st Battalion of the 1 st Iowa Cavalry [US]; 5 th Regiment of the Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,387.58 acres <p>The 1993 Study Area was extended out to Roanoke, Missouri, where the Federal expedition joined forces. The ABPP used satellite images of the landscape to identify the "tortuous windings of a narrow road" (Missouri Democrat, January 9th, 1862) on which the Federal force travelled to Silver Creek.</p> <p>The 1993 Core Area was reduced to focus on the location of fighting directly south of Silver Creek and the location of the creek bed that Confederate troops used as breastworks.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	1,329.25 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 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. Long-term threats include coal-mining activities, soil erosion associated with timbering operations, sporadic residential development within the Study Area, and denser development associated with the small towns of Yates and Roanoke and along Missouri Highway B. Roan's Tan Yard is a good candidate for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

Historical Designation

None



Springfield I (MO008)

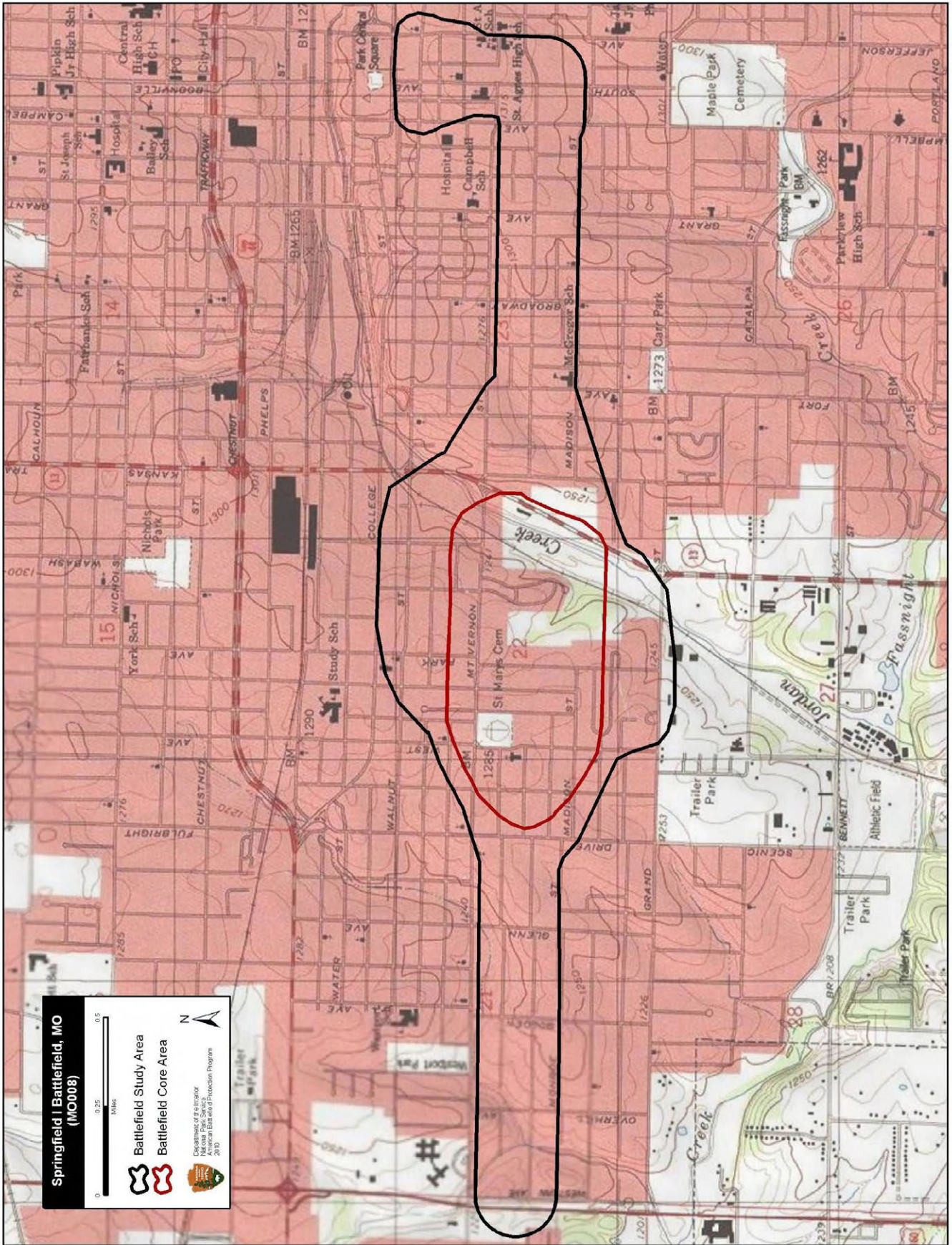
Location	Greene County
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	October 25, 1861
Principal Commanders	Major Charles Zagonyi [US]; Colonel Julian Frazier [CS]
Forces Engaged	Three companies of cavalry of Fremont's Body Guard, two companies of the Prairie Scout Cavalry, and the Irish Dragoon's cavalry company [US]; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>849.23 acres</p> <p>The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area and lengthened the Federal approach route along the Mt. Vernon Road to show troop movement into the town of Springfield where the Federals intended to raise the National Colors at the court house and drive out the remainder of the Missouri State Guard.</p> <p>The 1993 Core Area was reduced to the land directly paralleling the Mt. Vernon Road (west of Jordan Creek) to represent the attempted Confederate ambush along the road.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	<p>10.50 acres</p> <p>Springfield-Greene County Park Board, Zagonyi Park</p>
Management Area(s)	Zagonyi Park
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>✓ Other</p> <p>University Club Marker 17</p>

Condition Statement

The landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The City of Springfield has overwhelmed the battlefield and it is now an urban landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist, especially within the existing Zagonyi Park.

Historical Designation

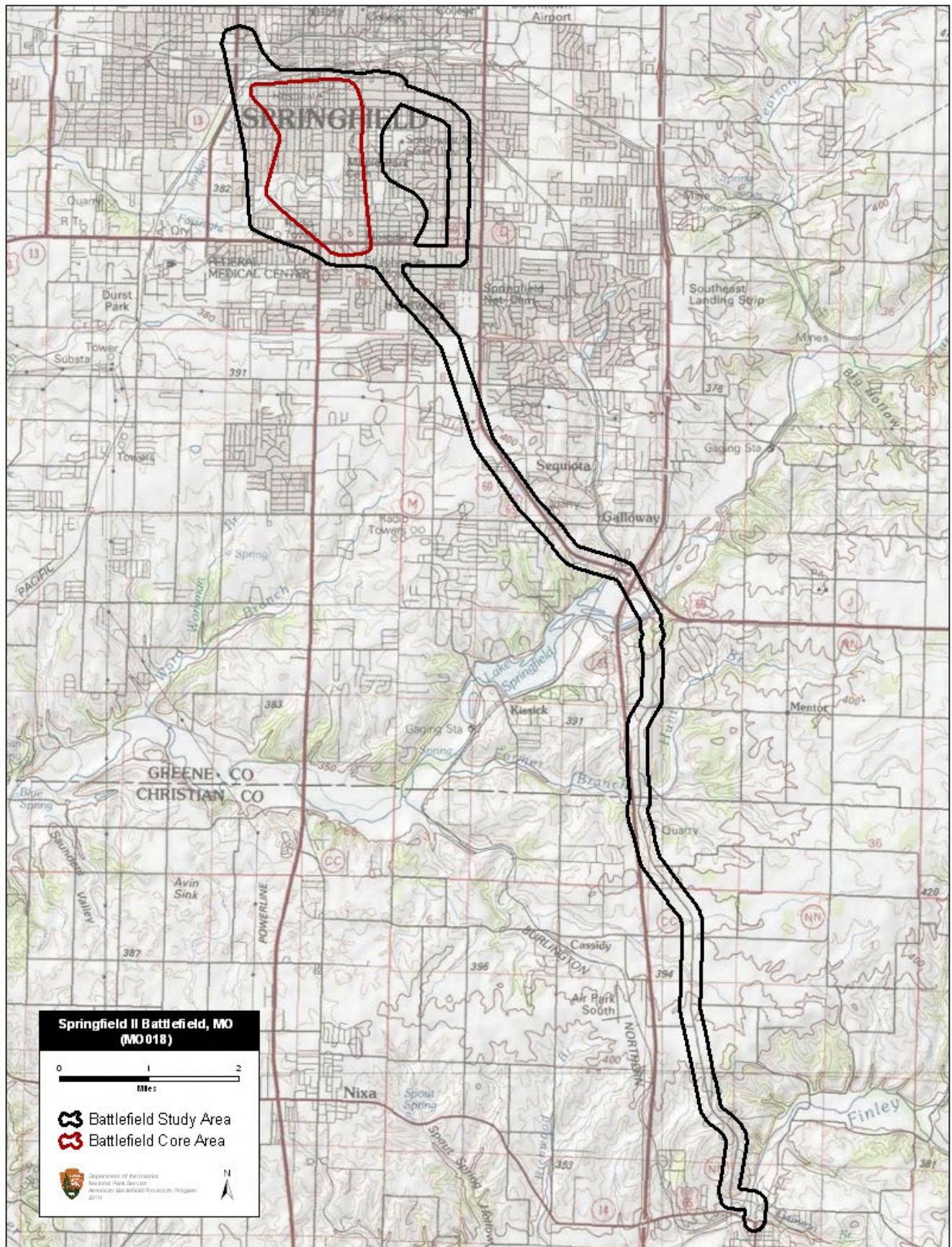
None



Springfield II (MO018)

Location	Greene County
Campaign	Marmaduke's First Expedition into Missouri (1862-1863)
Battle Date(s)	January 8, 1863
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Egbert B. Brown, Colonel Benjamin Crabb [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	Southwestern District of Missouri, Springfield Garrison [US]; 4 th Division, First Corps, Trans-Mississippi Department [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	4,674.36 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Confederate approach route from Ozark to Springfield and the Confederate retreat route through the open prairie toward Marshfield (to the point at which the Confederates encamped). The 1993 Core Area was reduced slightly to more realistically reflect the range of the artillery involved in the battle, and to exclude the area of the Confederate bivouac.
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	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 File at Springfield-Greene County Library

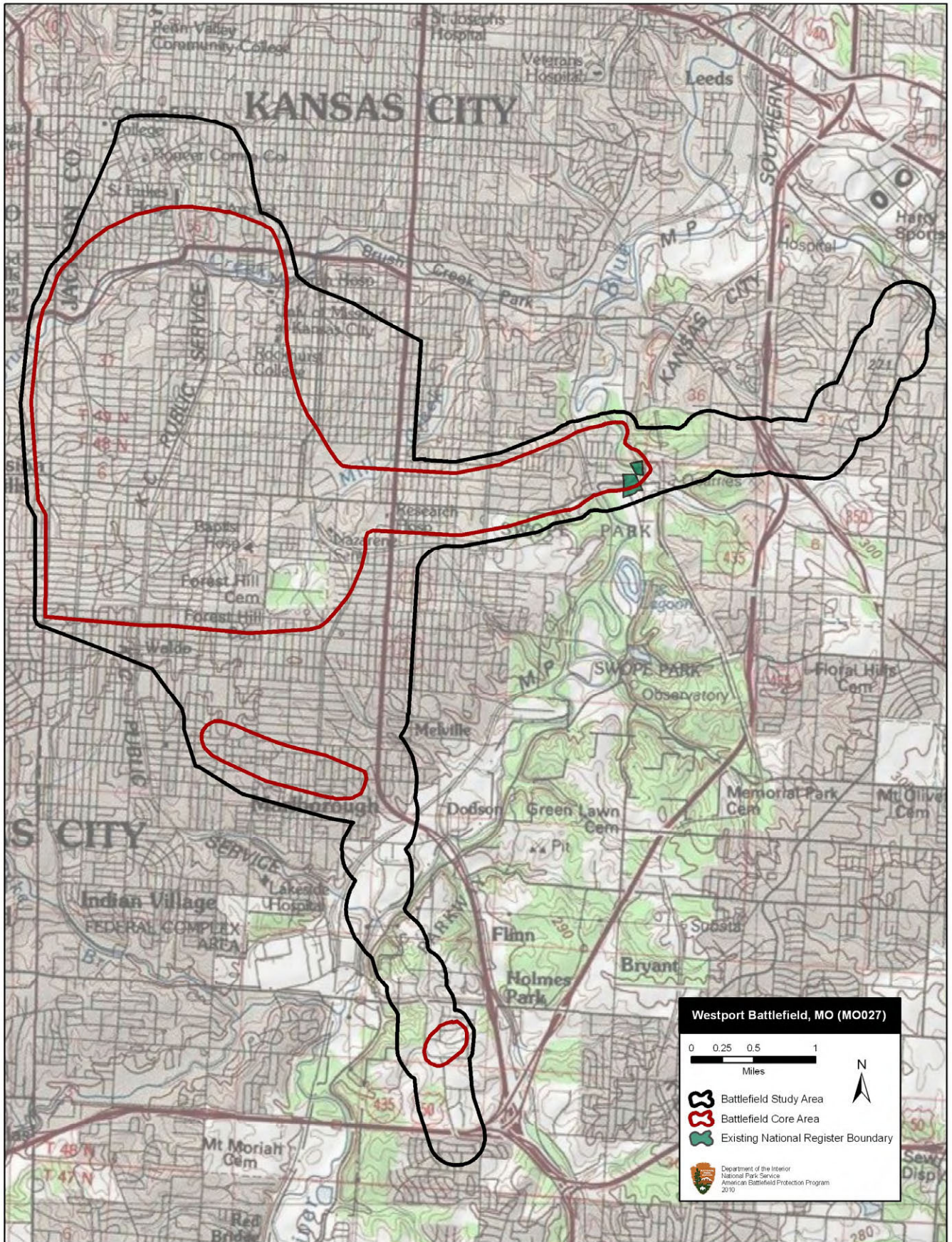
Condition Statement	The landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The City of Springfield has overwhelmed the battlefield and It is now an urban landscape. Commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist, especially within existing urban parkland such as the Jenny Lincoln Park.
Historical Designation	None



Westport (MO027)

Location	Jackson County
Campaign	Price's Missouri Expedition (1864)
Battle Date(s)	October 23, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Samuel R. Curtis [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Border [US]; Army of Missouri [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>11,179.39 acres (10,885.48 in Missouri; 293.91 acres in Kansas)</p> <p>The 1993 Study Area boundaries did not include the October 23rd action at Byram's Ford. The CWSAC incorrectly included that action as part of the Byram's Ford battlefield (MO026). The ABPP therefore removed that action from MO026 and incorporated it into Westport (MO027).</p> <p>The ABPP made extensive revisions to the 1993 Study Area. The Study Area now reflects the following: 1) the Federal approach route from the east; 2) the action at Byram's Ford on October 23rd; 3) troop movements to the east; 4) fighting to the west along and over the Missouri-Kansas state line; 5) the movement of Price's wagon train to the south from the Byram's Ford area; 6) retreats and advances over open ground toward the Confederate wagon train; 7) skirmishing toward, and the action at, Mockbee Farm; 8) the Confederate route to and across Russell's Ford; 9) the skirmish south of Russell's Ford along the Confederate route of withdrawal; and 10) the Confederate route of withdrawal to the south (the boundary extends only as far as the ABPP was able to identify the course of the historic road to Little Santa Fe).</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Core Area to represent the following areas of engagement: 1) fighting at Byram's Ford on October 23rd; 2) fighting north and south along Brush Creek; fighting to and along the Missouri-Kansas state line; 3) heavy fighting as the Confederate forces began to fall back from Westport (unwittingly) toward Pleasonton's division; and 4) Shelby's last defensive position along a series of stone walls running east-west.</p> <p>In addition, the ABPP established two new Core Areas. The central Core Area represents the location of the Union attack near the Confederate wagon train and the running battle across the landscape to Mockbee Farm (this action is not to be confused with the Mockbee Farm action on October 22nd). The southern Core Area represents the Federal assault on the Confederate wagon train (which was repulsed).</p>
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	166.37 acres Kansas City Department of Parks, 162.37 acres, fee simple Monett Battle of Westport Fund, 4.00 acres, fee simple

Publicly Accessible Lands	412.37 acres Kansas City Department of Parks, Swope Park, 250.00 acres Kansas City Department of Parks, Big Blue Battlefield Park, 122.37 acres Kansas City Department of Parks, Loose Park, 40.00 acres
Management Area(s)	Big Blue Battlefield Loose Park Swope Park
Friends Group(s)	Monnett Battle of Westport Fund (1975) 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 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.kcmo.org/CKCMO/Depts/ParksandRecreation/LoosePark/index.htm http://www.kcmo.org/CKCMO/Depts/ParksandRecreation/SwopePark/index.htm ✓ Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Video documenting on-going reclamation efforts
Condition Statement	With the exception of lands around and immediately to the west of Byram's Ford, the landscape and terrain of this battlefield have been altered beyond recognition since the period of significance. The growth of Kansas City has subsumed the battlefield and it is now an urban landscape. Other than the Byram's Ford area, only commemorative and interpretive opportunities exist for this battlefield particularly in Big Blue Battlefield, Swope, and Loose Parks.
Historical Designation	None



Wilson's Creek (MO004)

Location	Greene and Christian Counties
Campaign	Operations to Control Missouri (1861)
Battle Date(s)	August 10, 1861
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, Major Samuel D. Sturgis [US]; Major General Sterling Price and Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the West [US]; Western Army; Missouri State Guard [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	5,109.74 acres The ABPP made significant changes to the 1993 Study Area. The Study Area was expanded to the east and south to incorporate land over which Lieutenant Colonel Franz Sigel's men advanced and carried out their part in double envelopment of Price's line; to the north to incorporate Lyon's line of approach and later withdrawal; and to the west to represent Colonel Elkanah Greer's Texas cavalry movements and attack on Lyon's right. The 1993 Core Area was narrowed and lengthened to reflect the areas of fighting more accurately.
Potential National Register Lands	5,109.74 acres
Protected Lands	2,141.26 acres National Park Service, 1,969.26 acres, fee simple Ozark Greenways, Inc., 172.00 acres, easement
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,969.26 acres National Park Service, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield
Management Area(s)	Wilsons Creek National Battlefield
Friends Group(s)	Wilsons Creek National Battlefield Foundation (1950) http://www.wilsons creek.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✓ 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.nps.gov/wicr>
- ✓ Other
On-going programs at Wilsons Creek National Battlefield

Condition Statement

Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield preserves two-fifths of the battlefield landscape. The private land surrounding the National Battlefield is generally rural, although that is beginning to change. In the last 10 years, large lot residential development has moved into the eastern boundary of the Study Area on both sides of the county line. Denser residential subdivisions are also being built just to the northwest of the Study Area, due to the battlefield's proximity to Republic. These new developments are approximately one mile from the National Battlefield's visitor center and less than one mile from the Study Area boundary.

Conservation easements are emerging as a solution to Wilson's Creek's development pressures. In 2003 and 2006, a local family voluntarily placed conservation easements on 172 acres of their land—historic battlefield land—beyond the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield's boundary. A local land trust holds the easements in perpetuity and monitors the condition of the properties. Future voluntary easements can help stem the tide of development in the Study Area and permanently protect those portions of the historic landscape held in private ownership.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, 1966)

