LONE JACK BATTLEFIELD
PRESERVATION PLAN

LONE JACK, MISSOURI

PREPARED FOR

THE LONE JACK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FREEDOM'S FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA
AND
THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD
PROTECTION PROGRAM
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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Overview

The Battle of Lone Jack was fought on August 16, 1862 at the small village of Lone Jack in southeastern Jackson County, Missouri. This engagement was between Union cavalry under the command of Major Emory S. Foster and Confederate cavalry commanded by a diverse collection of officers. Although lasting only a few hours, the fighting was noted for its ferocity and heavy casualties. Of the 806 Federal troops engaged, more than 400 were killed, wounded or missing with at least 160 buried in a mass grave after the battle. Confederate casualties were similar— some 110 bodies were buried in a mass grave next to the Federal troops but many additional dead were taken to family homes and plots for burial. The number of Confederate wounded was estimated to run into the hundreds.

Attacking to the east through an open field, the Confederate soldiers fought Union troops among the houses in the village and two Union cannon were captured and recaptured several times that morning. Finally the Union troops were overwhelmed by the larger Confederate force and retreated in good order. Both the Union and Confederate dead were buried in long trenches in some of the largest mass graves of the Civil War west of the Mississippi River. Lone Jack was one of a number of engagements fought along the Kansas-Missouri border as both sides sought to control the region. The battle was a microcosm of the national tension over the expansion of slavery into new states. The contention split families, neighbors, and counties.

Many of those who fought with the Union and Confederate armies at the battle were from Jackson County or adjacent counties. This made the battle particularly relevant to the participants and soon after the war, commemorative efforts began. A monument to the Confederate soldiers who fought at Lone Jack was erected in 1870. In 1880, residents of Lone Jack organized the first recorded picnic to commemorate the battle and remember the fallen. The “Lone Jack Picnic” soon became an annual affair featuring reunions of participants on both sides, speeches for officials and politicians and prayers for the fallen. In 1908, a memorial to the Union dead was also erected in the cemetery, adjacent to the trench containing the Federal graves. The Lone Jack Picnic continued to be an annual community event throughout the 20th century.

Additional efforts to commemorate the battlefield occurred during the Civil War Centennial in the early 1960s. Funds were raised for the creation of a Civil War museum in Jackson County with assistance from former President Harry S. Truman. Growing up in neighboring Independence, Truman recalled taking part in the Lone Jack picnics when he was a youth and he provided financial and political support for the creation of the museum, which opened in 1963. The circular-shaped building was designed with an exterior of sandstone and was built on county-owned park property along S. Bynum Road. When it opened, the museum contained exhibits on the border war, the Battle of Lone Jack and life on the frontier in the mid-19th century.
Until the mid-twentieth century most of the battlefield remained in agricultural lands with the exception of a few houses built directly facing S. Bynum Road. However, the suburban development of Kansas City resulted in increased development throughout the southeastern section of the county. During the 1950s, US Highway 50 was widened into four lanes providing greater access to this section of the county from Kansas City and its suburbs. As more people moved into the area the Lone Jack Baptist Church constructed a new building in 1987 across the street from the museum property. In 1996, the “East Field” of the Lone Jack Battlefield was subdivided into lots and developed as the “Blue and Gray Estates.”

Concurrent with the increased development in and around the Lone Jack community, a renewed interest in saving Civil War battlefields took place in the 1990s due to the loss of these lands to sprawl, development and industrial uses. Groups such as the Civil War Trust were formed to raise funds to purchase endangered battlefield property, and in 1993 the National Park Service created the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to identify and evaluate the condition and threats to battlefields across the country. In addition to national groups such as the Civil War Trust, statewide and local organizations also formed during the past two decades to preserve, protect and interpret battlefield lands. Locally, the Lone Jack Historical Society Inc. was formed in 2000 with the intent to protect the Lone Jack Soldier’s Cemetery and the Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum as well as saving adjacent battlefield property. In 2006, Congress designated 29 eastern Kansas and 12 western Missouri counties as the Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area (FFNHA). The FFNHA tells the history of both sides of the Border Wars that took place leading up to and during the Civil War. Within the FFNHA project area, the Battle of Lone Jack was one of the largest engagements during the war.

In 2011, the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service completed the publication “Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefield, State of Missouri.” In this report the Lone Jack Battlefield was considered “damaged and fragmented” due to the commercial and residential development that occurred on the battlefield property since 1993. The report stated that “Much of the Lone Jack battlefield is located within an Urban Service District of heavily populated and fast-growing Jackson County. Remaining farmland is zoned for urban and suburban uses, making it expensive and difficult to acquire for preservation.” The report concluded that if any significant portion of the battlefield is to be protected, coordinated efforts were needed within the next few years. The completion of a strip shopping center, fast food restaurant and gas station to the north of the museum underlined the threats facing the remaining battlefield lands. Due to the urgency of protecting and preserving the remaining intact sections of the battlefield, the FFNHA and the Lone Jack Historical Society received a grant in 2011 to produce a preservation plan. This preservation plan seeks to identify strategies for the preservation, interpretation and future management of the Lone Jack Battlefield for future generations.
Purpose of the Lone Jack Battlefield Preservation Plan

This plan is intended to provide a comprehensive strategy for the acquisition, preservation, management and interpretation of the remaining Lone Jack Battlefield property. It is intended to be a useful preservation and marketing document for the Lone Jack Historical Society and Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area. The plan provides guidance for land acquisition, archeology, interpretation and management. The plan also contains recommendations for improving interpretation at the museum and site and strategies for increasing tourism. The plan includes, short-term, medium-term and long-term goals for future implementation.

Lone Jack Battlefield Study Area and Justification

In 1993, the Lone Jack Battlefield was reviewed by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and was designated as a Class D battlefield. Class A and B battlefields represent those actions which played decisive roles in the war while those of Class C and D designation refer to those with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation. The definition of Class D includes “An engagement, typically involving detachments of the field armies, in which a commander achieved a limited tactical objective or reconnaissance, defense, or occupation.” The battlefield in 1993 was given a preservation priority of II.4 (second tier) and identified as MO015. First tier battlefields were those identified as in critical need of preservation while second tier battlefields are those where comprehensive preservation was possible.

The original Study Area of the battlefield concentrated on the community of Lone Jack with the Core Area centered around the area south of US 50 and on either side of Bynum Road. In 1993, much of this area remained open farmland with several dwellings and the Jackson County Civil War Museum and Soldier’s Cemetery along either side of S. Bynum Road. The update of the project area in 2011 by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service expanded the Study Area to include the roads used by the Confederate and Union troops as they converged on the crossroads at Lone Jack (Figure 1). The original Core Area was amended to more accurately reflect the size of the engagement south of Lone Jack and an additional Core Area was added to represent the attack of Federal forces on Colonel John Coffee’s camp on the night of August 15th. Recent research by the Lone Jack Historical Society has identified Coffee’s camp to be nearly contiguous with the other battlefield property and both areas are combined into one Core Area (Figure 2). The 2011 battlefield study also identified properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Currently none of the battlefield is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Figure 1: The 2011 ABPP’s Study Area for the Lone Jack Battlefield included the Lone Jack-Independence Road west of the town and the Lone Jack—Lexington Road east of town which were the major approach roads to the battlefield by the two forces. The Core Area is shown as the two red circles which have been merged for this study. The yellow shaded area shows property recommended for study for National Register eligibility.
Figure 2: The Core Area of the battlefield is shown in red and encompasses both the fighting that took place at Coffee’s Camp the evening of August 15th and the Battle of Lone Jack on August 16th. The heaviest fighting on the 16th took place within the south end of the village of Lone Jack which is outlined in blue.
The Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield National Register Nomination and Benefits of National Register Listing

A National Register nomination was prepared in January of 2012 for the “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” by the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department. This nomination contained the 3.4-acre parcel including the county park property, the Cave Hotel, Museum and Soldier’s Cemetery. This nomination was placed on hold by the State Historic Preservation Office because the 3.4-acre area was “too small to represent the history of the battle, and there was insufficient archeological investigation on the site to confirm archeological significance for the Cave Hotel or the purported blacksmith shop.” In particular the reviewers urged that the nomination be resubmitted if the adjacent 29.1-acre parcel composing the “West Field” were included in the boundary. The West Field was not included in the boundary due to the objections of the owner. In order to meet the archeological recommendations, investigations into both the Cave Hotel and Blacksmith Shop property are future plans of the Lone Jack Historical Society.

Listing on the National Register is a worthy endeavor and a reassessment of eligibility and resubmittal of the nomination is an important future goal. The National Park Service (NPS), under the auspices of the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the nation’s official list of properties significant to the history, architectural history, archaeology, engineering, and culture of the United States. Listing in the National Register is an honorary designation, recognizing the significance of properties and districts on a local, state or national level. It includes individual buildings, structures, sites, objects and historic districts. Individuals, organizations, state and local governments, and federal agencies can all make nominations to the National Register. Properties that are listed individually, or are contributing to a historic district, may qualify for federal and state tax credits. The NPS also administers the federal tax credit program for qualified rehabilitations, and provides technical assistance.

Listing in the National Register also provides opportunities for technical assistance and possible grants. Some protection for National Register-listed properties does occur when federal funds are utilized for projects that may jeopardize these sites. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, enacted in 1966, federally-funded projects must take the time to assess their impacts to National Register properties and determine whether the project will adversely affect these historic properties. Listing battlefields in the National Register is often an important step in their preservation and protection.
Figure 3: The 2012 Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield National Register Nomination included the lots containing the Cave Hotel, Museum and Soldier’s Cemetery (top). Within the boundary is the Confederate Monument which commemorates the soldiers who died during the battle (below).
The Lone Jack Battlefield Study Area—Overview

The Lone Jack Battlefield is located in the community of Lone Jack, Missouri which had a population of 1050 residents in 2010, almost double from its population of 528 in 2000. This increase is reflective of the overall growth and development occurring in this section of Jackson County as a result of suburban development in the Kansas City metropolitan region. Lone Jack is located in the southeastern corner of the county approximately thirty miles from downtown Kansas City (Figure 6). The community of Lone Jack is bisected by the four-lane, east-west, US Highway 50. Bynum Road, (County Road E) is the major north-south highway through the town.

The Battle of Lone Jack took place within the actual community of Lone Jack and fighting took place along either side of what is now S. Bynum Road. The Cave Hotel and several dwellings lined this road during 1862 and after the Civil War most of these dwellings were replaced with structures from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Lone Jack remained a small crossroads community until recent decades when US Highway 50 was widened and the expansion of the Kansas City metropolitan area resulted in increased residential and commercial development. What was once farmland on the edge of Lone Jack has been increasingly transformed into commercial businesses and residential subdivisions. In 1996, the “East Field” east of S. Bynum Road was developed for the “Blue and Gray Estates” and the southeast corner of S. Bynum Road and US Highway 50 is now home to fast food restaurant, a gas station and other businesses. However, the “West Field” remains undeveloped across the road from the Lone Jack Battlefield Museum and other parcels significant to the battle also remain as farmland.

Figure 4: The heaviest fighting at Lone Jack took place along this section of S. Bynum Road. In the distance is the possible Cave Hotel and dwellings built after the Civil War.
Figure 5: The Lone Jack Battlefield is located in Jackson County, Missouri which borders Kansas on the west. The county is encompassed within the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.

Figure 6: The community of Lone Jack is located in the southeastern corner of Jackson County.
Figure 7: The battlefield’s “East Field” is now a residential development called the “Blue and Gray Estates” which was developed in 1996...

Figure 8: ...but the battle’s “West Field” continues to remain in farmland and maintains its integrity.
The Lone Jack Battlefield Study Area—Preservation and Commemoration

Commemorative events have been held at the Lone Jack Battlefield on an annual basis since the Civil War. The first reunion took place on August 16, 1867 for the Union soldiers who fought here. However, soon both Confederate and Union veterans began attending the reunion ceremony which was held each year on the anniversary of the battle. The reunion soon became one of Jackson County’s most attended commemorative events with over 8,000 reported as present on August 16, 1880. Not only were the veterans honored but it was also an occasion for speeches, politicking and visiting. The “Lone Jack Picnic” as it became known, attracted thousands each year throughout the late 19th and into the 20th century.

The Union and Confederate soldiers who died in the Battle of Lone Jack were buried in mass graves on the battlefield. After the Civil War, a stone obelisk was erected on the site in 1870 to commemorate the Confederate soldiers. In the following decades, other individual headstones for fallen soldiers were placed near the Confederate monument and the Jackson family which owned the land buried members of their family here as well. Eventually a cast iron fence was placed around the graves and marker to create a more formal cemetery. In 1908, Union veterans placed a stone monument in the cemetery to commemorate the Union soldiers who died in the battle and are in the mass grave. In the early 20th century, additional members of the Jackson family were buried in the cemetery but no interments have taken place since then.

![Figure 9: The Soldier’s Cemetery at Lone Jack contains monuments to the Confederate dead (left) and the Union soldiers (right).](image-url)
In order to more fully commemorate the battle, interest in creating a battlefield park at Lone Jack gained ground in the 1950s as the nation approached the centennial of the Civil War. Missouri native and former President Harry Truman was a proponent of creating a Civil War memorial and assisted in securing funds for the construction of the Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum in 1963. The museum was built on the site of the battle on S. Bynum Road with a round design and exterior of native stone. The museum was designed to contain information about the battle as well as displays on the Civil War overall in Missouri.

The primary volunteer organization for the Lone Jack Battlefield is the Lone Jack Historical Society (LJHS). The LJHS was formed in 2000 in an effort to protect the historic battlefield and cemetery. Since the creation of the organization, the LJHS has coordinated a cultural resource survey, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, and an archaeological survey in 2011. In 2011, the LJHS worked with the Jackson County Parks & Recreation (Historic Sites Division) to prepare a National Register nomination for the Lone Jack Battlefield. In the same year, Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area, on behalf of the LJHS received funding assistance from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) to complete the Lone Jack Battlefield Preservation Plan.
The Benefits of Battlefield Preservation

In 2012, the Battle of Lone Jack marked its 150th anniversary and was part of a nationwide observance of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. Interest in Civil War history continues to be a major part of America’s heritage as evidenced by popular and scholarly articles and the hobby of re-enacting Civil War events. This interest has also carried into local, state and federal efforts to preserve and protect remaining battlefield lands. With suburban sprawl threatening historic battlefields, there is often a race against time to purchase battlefield property, especially lands adjacent to or near a major metropolitan area. Preserving Civil War battlefields is important since they serve as tangible links to significant events in our nation’s past and commemorates the sacrifices made by soldiers of both North and South. Preserving Civil War battlefields provides us a sense of the landscape—topography, vegetation and wildlife - as soldiers experienced it in the 1860s.

Preserving Civil War battlefields also has a direct economic benefit to the immediate area and region. In addition to attracting thousands of visitors each year, America’s battlefields provides quantitative monetary benefits through increased tourism revenue and preservation of open space. Battlefield preservation contains sprawl — development of open space costs more to taxpayers than the preservation of the same open space in terms of the infrastructure associated with development (i.e., roads, sewers, schools, emergency services). The University of Missouri’s 1997 study “To Sprawl or Not to Sprawl” is among the numerous studies by groups including the Sierra Club, federal agencies, and state universities that consistently indicate that infrastructure costs associated with development of open space surpasses the revenue generated. Furthermore, when the given open space relates to historical events, it has the potential to generate tourism dollars.

Heritage tourism is now one of the most important aspects of the tourism industry. Heritage tourism is broadly defined as travel to experience an authentic account of a cultural or historic event or place. In 2001, a study of the economic benefits of historic preservation in Missouri found that the typical heritage tourist in Missouri leaned heavily toward middle-aged, married adults who were relatively well-educated and had middle or higher incomes. Compared to all Missouri trips, the heritage trip, tends to be a group trip (often part of a family trip), with multiple activities. Compared with all Missouri travelers, heritage travelers, on average, spend considerably more. Furthermore, a much higher share of Missouri’ heritage travelers come from out of state (81 percent for the heritage group versus 68 percent for all Missouri travelers). These traits combined accentuate the economic contribution of the Missouri heritage tourist (Source: Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Missouri by the Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 2001).
A more recent study of Missouri’s heritage tourism industry found that cultural visitors spend the most per trip ($426) than non-cultural visitors ($392). Those interested in the state’s cultural and historic attractions visited more frequently and stayed longer. The report concluded that “In-state residents visit Missouri anyway, but out-of-state residents rank Missouri much higher if they are culturally interested/motivated. Once they experience the many features provided by Missouri, they can be hooked. The state is full of history, museums, and entertainment for the culturally-minded traveler. Once they experience Missouri, they come back” (Source: “Missouri Cultural & Heritage Tourism Study, Executive Summary,” 2005).

In 2005, the National Trust and the Civil War Trust studied the preservation of battlefields in an economic context. The economic impact report “Blue, Gray and Green, The Civil War Preservation Trust’s Battlefield Benefits Guide for Community Leaders” analyzed thirteen battlefield sites across the country. One of these was the Wilson’s Creek Battlefield located in the southwest corner of Missouri near Springfield. The study found that visitors to the battlefield generate over $3 million in annual revenues which in turn sends hundreds of thousands of dollars into local and state tax revenues. The “Blue, Gray and Green” report found that 58% of visitors to Civil War Battlefields are non-residents. As such, they contribute to the local economy, spending on food, gas, hotel accommodations and other goods during their visit. This spending represents dollars that would not enter the local economy without the tourist destination of a battlefield. Further, tourism can expand the local economy by creating new jobs in hotel and restaurant industries. Tourism not only benefits the private sector, but also generates tax revenue through sales taxes on purchases. Tourism in Jackson County is already increasing through the efforts of the Parks and Recreation Historic Sites Program, which promotes historic and scenic sites. The creation of an interpretive battlefield park at Lone Jack would be an added attraction in addition to preserving a significant part of the state’s heritage.

![Visitor Center Wilson's Creek Battlefield](image1.jpg)

Figure 11: The Wilson’s Creek Battlefield near Springfield attracts over 200,000 visitors each year.
Economic Impact of the Wilson’s Creek Battlefield

The Battle of Wilson’s Creek near Springfield, Missouri occurred on August 10, 1861, and the battle marked the first major Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi River. The battlefield provides the following economic benefits to Missouri and the Springfield region:

- 69 Jobs supported
- $217,000 annual State government revenue
- $144,000 annual local government revenue
- $3,121,000 annual visitor expenditures

(Source: Civil War Preservation Trust, 2005)
Public Participation and the Planning Process

The planning effort for the Lone Jack Battlefield Preservation Plan included several public meetings and presentations. The Lone Jack Historical Society organized an initial meeting with stakeholders to discuss the project in January of 2012. A public meeting for residents and property owners took place on February 28, 2012 at the Lone Jack City Hall. A dozen property owners, city officials and other interested citizens attended this meeting and voiced their concerns for the future preservation of the battlefield and suggestions for the content of the plan. A second public meeting to present the consultant’s initial recommendations occurred on May 3, 2012. This meeting was attended by fifteen citizens and public officials and the main points of the plan were presented for consideration.

As a result of the public meeting and comments received from the Lone Jack Historical Society, a number of recommendations received support and concurrence and are listed on the following pages.

Figure 13: A public meeting was held on February 28, 2012 to discuss the project with area residents, public officials and property owners.
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are the result of a planning process involving two formal public meetings and numerous interviews with stakeholders. A primary recommendation is the creation of a Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Program to guide future preservation, interpretation and management of the battlefield and its archeological resources in the future. Within that framework are short-term, medium-term and long-term goals to enlarge and enhance the Lone Jack Battlefield in future years.

SHORT-TERM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (1 TO 5 YEARS)

Preservation

- Acquire easements on, or purchase lands identified as Priority One within the battlefield.
- Complete a Historic Structure Report for the Cave Hotel.
- If Priority One properties are acquired, rewrite and resubmit the National Register nomination with revised boundaries.
- Complete archeological investigations at the park property, Cave Hotel, and Blacksmith Shop site.
- Increase membership and support of the Lone Jack Historical Society.

Rehabilitation

♦ Rehabilitate the existing park property to its battlefield configuration by relocating the parking area and driveway, re-landscaping, burying utilities and re-locating the World War II monument.
♦ If Priority One properties are acquired, bury the utilities and rehabilitate the properties back to their known 1862 appearance.
♦ If the West Field is acquired, construct a rail fence as described in several accounts of the battle on the field’s eastern border.

Interpretation

⇒ Purchase or obtain by loan, two six-pounder artillery pieces and carriages and place them at the appropriate location on the battlefield as described in battle accounts.
⇒ Install wayside exhibits at the rehabilitated park property.
⇒ If the West Field is acquired, install a low-impact perimeter walking trail with wayside exhibits.
⇒ Interpret the Cave Hotel property as a Field Hospital.
⇒ “Re-Theme” the Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum.
⇒ Create a new website separate from the Lone Jack Historical Society website.
⇒ Increase directional and orientational signage.
⇒ Partner with property owners to create pull-offs and install wayside exhibits at the Confederate campsites.
⇒ Install wayside exhibits at Confederate campsites on Jackson County park property.
⇒ Interpret the Blacksmith Shop location through outlining the foundation of the building without any ground disturbance.
⇒ If pull-offs and wayside exhibits are installed, create a driving tour and driving tour brochure for the battlefield and Confederate campsites.
⇒ Develop a short-term marketing plan for the museum.
⇒ Create a master plan that incorporates this preservation plan.

MEDIUM-TERM GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION (6 TO 10 YEARS)

Preservation

- Acquire through purchase or easement, Priority Two properties.
- Complete a historic structure report for the dwelling at 116 Lone Jack-Lee's Summit Road in Lone Jack.

Interpretation

⇒ If acquired, install wayside exhibits on Priority Two properties.
⇒ Develop additional educational programs for the battlefield.
⇒ If identified as a Civil War-era structure, erect a wayside exhibit at 116 Lone Jack-Lee’s Summit Road in Lone Jack.
⇒ Access and interpret the Six-Man Cemetery south of Lone Jack.
⇒ Create a general management and operations plan for the museum and battlefield.
⇒ Develop a long-term marketing plan.

LONG-TERM GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION (10+ YEARS)

Preservation

- Acquire through purchase or easement, Priority Three properties.

Interpretation

⇒ If acquired, install wayside exhibits on Priority Three properties.
CHAPTER II– HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE BATTLE OF LONE JACK

“*That tree could be seen for miles in almost every direction, and in the early days was a noted landmark to the hunter and traveler when no roads were in the country.*”

Settlement of Lone Jack, Missouri

The town of Lone Jack, named for a solitary Black Jack Oak tree standing in the prairie, is situated in the southeastern corner of Jackson County. The land on which the Black Jack Oak stood and the acres surrounding it were purchased in 1835 by three brothers-in-law from North Carolina – Galen Cave, Warham Easley, and John Snow. The first settlers in the vicinity included Isaac Dunnaway, Warren P. Reavis, Charles Hopper, Jr., A. H. Helms, Thomas McKnight, David L. Cadle, Thomas Hamlin, Squire Bridges, George Larrison, William and Samuel English, John Beeler, and James Noel. Galen Cave owned the land containing the tree and sold it to his brother-in-law Warham Easley, who later laid a part of Cave’s land into town lots. Warham Easley and James Finlay platted the town on April 8, 1841. Early plat books show the following individuals filed for ownership: Thomas Bridges, Pumphree Byrum, Warham Earley, Zachariah Hopper, John Jennings, John Wright, and John M. Wright. When the town was platted, Beattie’s Store (1837) and a post office (1838) were present. “New Town,” an addition to the original town plat, was established in 1843 south of the existing settlement. Galen Cave and John Snow died of cholera in 1851, but their brother-in-law Warham Easley lived until the mid-1870s.

Figure 14: The Lone Jack Post Office was constructed in 1838 and is depicted in this photograph taken ca. 1905 (Courtesy of The Lone Jack Historical Society).
Figure 15: A portion of the 1865, “Johnson’s Map of Missouri and Kansas” showing the crossroads at Lone Jack. (Courtesy of 2012 National Register of Historic Places Nomination).
Figure 16: The original town of Lone Jack (above) was platted in 1841. The addition platted by Easley and Winfrey in 1853 is shown at right. Both the original plan and Easley and Winfrey’s Addition are shown in relation to the existing town and battlefield of Lone Jack on the map.
At the time of the Battle of Lone Jack in 1862, New Town had grown. The town contained two stores, Easley’s blacksmith shop (1843), a saloon, Stephen Easley’s tread-wheel-powered saw mill (1847), and several residences. The Cave House, a large frame hotel, was the most impressive structure in New Town. In 1862, the majority of Lone Jack’s citizens were committed to the Southern cause.³

“The oddity of such a hotel in such a place was ludicrous in the extreme for it could easily have accommodated in one night all the visitors it had any reason to expect in a month.”⁴

**Missouri-Kansas Border War**

The Battle of Lone Jack took place against the backdrop of the Missouri-Kansas Border War. Six years before the first shots of the Civil War were fired, Missourians were caught in a bloody battle. With the pending first election in Kansas Territory, factions clashed over whether the state should be admitted as a free or slavery state. Violence continued for years, continuing and folding into the ideologies that precipitated the Civil War by 1861.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 supplanted the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery above the 36th parallel, west of Missouri. The concept of popular sovereignty was instituted instead, allowing popular vote to determine the status of slavery in territories. This reversal led to an influx of slavery opponents and supporters alike. Many Missourians moved to Missouri from slave states with their slaves to start a new life. They were therefore proponents of Kansas allowing slavery.

![Figure 17: Missouri Border Ruffians (left); William Clarke Quantrill (right), the leader of a group of pro-Confederate guerrillas who threatened Union operations in Missouri.](image-url)
Kansans, however, opposed slavery. So-called Border Ruffians, mostly from Missouri, and Jayhawkers, mostly from Kansas territory, repeatedly crossed the border to commit acts of destruction in the name of freedom and property rights. Many Missourians, having moved to Missouri from slave states with their slaves to begin a new life, wanted and needed Kansas to become a slave state. Many Kansans moved into Kansas territory from other states to assure it became a free state instead. Dissension on the topic escalated from political rhetoric to arson and bloodshed. Though the violence subsided by 1860, tensions remained inflamed leading into the Civil War.

**Months and Days Leading to the Battle of Lone Jack**

Missouri experienced several large battles and dozens of skirmishes in the first year of the Civil War. Union forces engaged the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard and Confederate troops throughout 1861. Federal troops managed to repulse Confederate attempts of infiltration. Under Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis, Union forces launched a campaign in January of 1862 which pushed the Missouri State Guard and the Missouri Confederate Brigade from the state, securing Missouri for the Union.

In Jackson County, the majority of residents had come from the south and strongly supported slavery and secession, thus making it an important staging area for pro-Confederate guerrilla bands seeking recruits, refuge and assistance. Federal forces fought to eliminate such guerilla bands that were increasingly threatening Union lines of supply and communication. To counter the development of these bands, the Union command organized, equipped and armed the Missouri State Militia (MSM), funded by the Federal government. The MSM was to be retained for service within the state, securing strategic centers of population and commerce, and patrolling vital avenues of communication. Each company of the MSM operated in the locality in which it was raised; therefore, every militiaman knew the countryside well and was effective in ferreting out enemy bands.5

To further augment the Union forces in Missouri, Provisional Governor H.R. Gamble authorized the commander of the District of Missouri, Brigadier General John M. Schofield, to issue General Order No. 19, also known as the Gamble Order. As of July 22, 1862, Order No. 19 required all able-bodied men to join the pro-Union Enrolled Missouri Militia (EMM). Every man was to bring with him his own horse and weapons. All weapons and ammunition in civilian hands were to be confiscated and used for public defense. In response to Order No. 19 Confederate authorities organized a raid into Missouri in an attempt to draw recruits, especially from west-central Missouri, an area known for its pro-Confederate stance. It was hoped that Order No. 19 would lead thousands to choose voluntary Confederate service over compulsory Union service. Colonel Jeremiah Vardeman “Vard” Cockrell, well known in Jackson
County, was selected to lead the raid. On August 1, Colonel Cockrell, Colonel Dewitt C. Hunter, Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Jackman and their commands rapidly headed north. As they rode, scores of men who had refused to join the pro-Union ENM under Order No. 19 flocked to the rebel regiments.⁶

Emboldened by the number of men joining the Confederate regiments, a combined force under Confederate Colonels John T. Hughes, Upton Hays, and Gideon Thompson, supported by William Quantrill and his guerrilla band, attacked the city of Independence on August 11, 1862. Colonel Hughes was killed at the head of his regiment, leaving Upton Hays to assume control of their combined commands. The surprise attack successfully captured the entire Federal garrison. The Confederate raid served as a wake up call for Federal forces to take drastic measures to stop Confederate recruiting and to kill, capture, or drive out all organized southern forces from the state. As a result, pro-Union EMM Brigadier General Schofield, bewildered by the loss of Independence and the increasing number of Confederate recruiters in Missouri, ordered Brigadier General James Totten, commander of the Central Division of the District of Missouri, to assemble a force to drive the Confederate recruiters out. Totten appealed to Union Brigadier General James G. Blunt in Kansas for additional troops and ordered one company of the 7th MSM Cavalry to move to Sedalia.⁷

On August 12th, Totten ordered one company of the 7th Missouri State Militia (MSM) Cavalry to move from Syracuse to Sedalia. As Company H moved out, Major Emory S. Foster of the 7th MSM was ordered to Sedalia to take command of the forces assembled there and move quickly to Lexington, where he was to take charge of an ad hoc force and move south into Jackson County. Foster was joined by Lieutenant James C. Devlin and his section of the 3rd Indiana Light Artillery. Totten also ordered the 1st Iowa Volunteer Cavalry under Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren to move north from Clinton,
Missouri, into Jackson County to link up with Foster’s forces moving south. Totten hoped to scatter any rebel forces situated between Foster and Warren. Foster and his forces arrived in Lexington on August 14th following a 48 hour march. Union General Schofield believed the Confederate forces under Hays and Quantrill numbered less than one-thousand men, thus easy prey for the Federal forces. At 11:00 a.m. Schofield wired Totten and informed him it was the time to strike the Confederate force reported near Lone Jack. Totten issued orders to this effect.8

Meanwhile, on the evening of August 14th, Confederate Colonel Cockrell’s and Captain Shelby’s men marched to Jackson County. Cockrell, desiring to see his family in Warrensburg, left his regiment and turned his command over to Colonel Hunter. On August 15th, Hunter marched the command north, stopping at Lone Jack around midday. The Confederates searched the area for supplies and then deployed around the town: Confederate Colonels Hunter and Jackman established their encampments about four miles west of town; a mile farther west, Quantrill’s guerrillas bivouacked; Colonel John T. Coffee and Lieutenant Colonel John C. Tracy set up camp approximately a mile south of Lone Jack. Shelby and his command were not present as the previous day he had removed to Lafayette County.

Union forces were also moving into the area: Major Foster received Totten’s orders on August 15th at 1:00 a.m. to leave Lexington and move southwest to Lone Jack. At dawn, Foster and his approximately 800 men left Lexington. Brigadier General Warren, who was ordered to link up with Foster, disobeyed orders and moved his 600 men southwest from Clinton instead of north towards Lone Jack. Warren
Figure 20: Map showing the skirmish on the evening of August 15, 1862 (courtesy Lone Jack Historical Society and the National Register of Historic Places Nomination).
Figure 21: Map of the location of the southern encampments of Cockrell, Hays, Jackman, Hunter, Coffee, and Tracy, and the movement of both Union and Confederate forces on August 15-16, 1862. (Map Courtesy of the Lone Jack Historical Society).
reported to his superiors that Confederate forces totaling 6,000 men passed through the area under the commands of Coffee, Jackman and others. This report stunned Totten, and he quickly sent word to Foster of the large Confederate force. Foster never received this news.  

Foster, arriving in Jackson County, heard from local residents of Confederate Colonel Coffee’s encampment south of Lone Jack with approximately 1,600 men. Foster also knew of Confederate Colonels Quantrill’s and Hays’ proximity. Undeterred by the large number of men, Foster sent word to Totten that he would be in a fight by evening. Confederate Colonel Cockrell, on his way to Warrensburg, received word that Union forces were converging on Jackson County and returned to his command, arriving at his camp around 9:00 p.m., the same time Foster reached Lone Jack. Upon arrival in Lone Jack, Foster learned of Coffee’s camp on Amber Graham’s farm, a mile or so south of town and that his command was estimated at 800 men, as compared to the previous report of 1,600. Foster led his command into action at 11:00 p.m. Running into pickets just south of town, his men quickly broke the enemy line and captured several Confederate outposts before sweeping into the rebel encampments. Caught completely off guard, Coffee and Tracy abandoned their camps and fled into the darkness.

While the surprise attack was successful, it was not decisive. Most of Coffee and Tracy’s Confederate forces escaped. In the darkness, men of the Union command lost contact and became disorganized, leading to the death of four Indiana artillerymen who were killed by friendly fire. The union artillery

*We lay there and could hear them give every command, hear them putting on accouterments, loading their guns [and] forming lines of battle.*

-Private C.B. Lotspeich of Jackman’s command

*We waited until they had donned the blue, seized their guns, [and] provided themselves with plenty of ammunition. [They] formed into line and counted off, as if on parade, and were thus ready and waiting for a foe to fight.*

Figure 22: A rare photograph of Missouri Confederate recruits. Left to right: Thomas H. Brown, Greenberry Austin and Abe Brown, all of whom served at Lone Jack under Colonel Upton Hays (Courtesy of the Lone Jack Museum).
fire also alerted the individual Confederate commands that a Union force was in the area and was a sizable force. Foster’s men returned to Lone Jack and bivouacked in the southern part of town for the night, occupying the town square, both sides of the main north-south road, and the town cemetery. Many of the men tied their horses to the Osage orange hedge which ran north and south along almost the entire eastern length of the street. This hedge, an effective barrier to errant livestock, presented a nearly impenetrable mass of thorns and turned east at its northern and southern ends to surround a field of tall corn. Foster commandeered Bartlett Cave’s hotel on the west side of the main road. Many residents, fearing the Confederates would give battle in the morning, fled in the middle of the night. Mrs. Cave and her three small children remained in the hotel with her mother-in-law. Union Lieutenant Devlin’s two cannons were parked near the blacksmith shop.11

Figure 23: Approximate troop dispositions from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. August 16, 1862. (Map courtesy of Lone Jack Historical Society).
Figure 24: The battle lines early in the battle (plotted on the 1904 plat map) (Courtesy of 2012 National Register of Historic Places Nomination)
Foster never received the order from Totten to withdraw nor the information regarding the size of the Confederate force, which was more than three times the size of his own. Lacking this information, Foster informed his commanders they would ride west and assault the Confederate forces in the morning. Soon after the skirmish on August 15th, Confederate units joined up, first with Colonel Hays’ 400 men riding into Cockrell’s camp. There, Cockrell ordered his men into formation and waited for Coffee and Tracy to join them. While waiting, Cockrell learned of the Union attack on Coffee’s and Tracy’s camps. Unsure of the strength and size of the Union force, Cockrell pondered which course of action would be prudent and concluded to attack the Federals in the morning. Tracy soon joined Cockrell’s camp with his command, but was unaware of Coffee’s condition or whereabouts. Residents informed Cockrell that an estimated 1,000 Union forces were camped in Lone Jack. Given this estimate, Cockrell, with the addition of Tracy’s command, felt he had the numerical advantage and planned an attack at dawn. Thus, the stage was set for battle on August 16, 1862.

The Battle of Lone Jack

Throughout the night, the Confederate encampments communicated with each other and met to plan their attack. In the morning, Hays was to lead a mounted diversion from the north while Hunter, Jackman, and Tracy would move dismounted through the field west of town. The success of the attack depended greatly on surprise. While the Union forces focused on Hays in the north, Hunter, Jackman and Tracy would mount the main assault from the west. Cockrell ordered his command into position.

Hays rode his column north of Lone Jack, while Cockrell, Hunter, Tracy, and Jackman led their commands to a point a half-mile west of the town. The men dismounted and those without arms (approximately 1,500 men) were instructed to wait near the ammunition wagon situated northwest of town. Hunter, Jackman, and Tracy’s nearly 1,000 men halted approximately a mere hundred yards from Foster’s forces and waited for Hays and his 400 men to attack from the north.

Much to Jackman’s astonishment, Hays appeared among Jackman’s waiting men. Hays reported that his attack would begin soon, then slowly rode away after surveying the line. Once Hays was back with his command and while making final preparations, a shot rang out. Union pickets had discovered Hays’ advance and fired a few shots. These shots alerted Foster to a possible threat, but did not alarm the Union forces too greatly. Foster ordered his men to rise and prepare for battle with the rebels.¹²

There was dissension among the Confederate units. Jackman and his troops grew more anxious as Hays’ diversion failed to materialize. Though concealed by the weeds, their position was unsafe as it afforded
no protection if discovered. Hunter pleaded with Jackman to order an attack, but Jackman declined. Tracy agreed with Jackman’s decision. The men continued to hug the ground and wait.

As soon as the Federal pickets fell back into town, the Federal troops rushed into position. Though outnumbered, the Federal forces were better trained, more disciplined, and well armed. Companies positioned themselves along the street north of the blacksmith shop, in and around the blacksmith shop, and in the road on the far left. Houses on the northern edge of town were occupied by a small number of troops. Horses tied to the Osage Orange hedge remained where they had been picketed the night before. Dangerously exposed, many of these horses would still be in the street when the attack began.13

“Our line of battle was scarcely formed when they came upon us, yelling like savages and sending their balls into our ranks thick as hail,” reported Captain William Plumb, commanding Company B, 6th Missouri State Militia.

Union forces fell into strategic positioning: Foster moved his headquarters from the Cave Hotel to the blacksmith shop, and Devlin’s two James guns were unlimbered to the right front of the shop. Foster ordered the cannon to be positioned to command the street from end to end. Captain Milton H. Brawner, was responsible for supporting the cannons. The Cave Hotel was evacuated, except for Surgeon Cundiff and Mrs. Cave and her family, who assumed they were just as safe in the hotel as anywhere else in town. The hotel was marked with a yellow flag to denote its occupation as a hospital.14 Poor communication and indecision delayed Confederate action until finally, without sign of Hays, Jackman issued the order to attack. The three Confederate commands struggled through the field as they charged towards the Federal forces. The southern troops rained fire into the Federal troops in the streets, pausing only to take aim. The attack was so swift, the Federal cavalry did not have time to mount. The Confederates knew they had to advance quickly to get close as many were armed with double barrel shotguns which were only effective at short range.15

“Furious cries and fearful maledictions, mingled with the sharp rattle of Slocum’s rifles, told of confusion on the one side and deadly determination on the other of that green wall. Here was one of the deadliest spots on the bloody field of Lone Jack. But the killing here was all done by Slocum, for so great was the confusion among the guerrillas – those behind crowding forward upon those checked by the hedge – that not a hundred shots, all told, were fired by them. Finding this route impracticable they returned to the main body of Confederated massed on our front,” Foster later wrote. (Missouri Republican, August 1, 1885.)
Upon emerging from the weeds, the Confederates found themselves against a rail fence running north to south about fifty yards from the Union force. A massive volley erupted from the Union cavalry as the exposed confederates were struggling to clear the fence. The Indiana artillery quickly joined the cavalrymen and discharged blasts of canister. As the canister fell down upon the southern fighters, many men ran away or found cover behind whatever they could. Tracy’s men overcame the fence and rushed towards the barricaded houses. Hays’ command finally joined the assault and moved to attack from the northwest. Captain Winfrey, a resident of Lone Jack, was in the forefront of this assault and led the charge against the Federals that had occupied his house and office. The charge was repulsed and led to hand-to-hand combat. Eventually, Winfrey’s company drove the Union force out of the home. Tracy’s men joined Hays’ command and surrounded the buildings in deadly close range fire.

The Federal right quickly collapsed and retreated south from their heavily barricaded buildings to the blacksmith shop where Foster was headquartered. From here, Foster ordered Captain William Long to take up a defensive position behind the hedgerow to his right. Meanwhile, the cannons located outside the blacksmith shop were turned toward the advancing Confederates. The Union artillerymen, though taking considerable fire, were able to scatter the advancing rebels. The Confederates sought cover next to the Osage Orange hedge, but were then fired upon by Long’s concealed Union force. The crossfire was too devastating, and many Confederates abandoned their position. Others stuck to the hedgerow and continued to take aim at the Union artillerymen at the cannons.
Meanwhile, on the Federal left, Hunter’s men continued to hug the fence as they took fire from Union Captain Plumb’s forces stationed in the street. Realizing they could not sustain such a position, Plumb’s men moved north and found protection in the dwellings on the east side of the street. As these men moved north, Hunter’s men formed into a column intending to attack. The attack did not occur due to the realization that the majority of his soldiers had already exhausted their supply of ammunition. In addition, word came of a Union cavalry force moving on his right flank that was threatening to charge his right rear. Hunter abandoned the field and marched his command northwest to the ammunition wagon, leaving Jackman’s right flank completely exposed. Unbeknownst to Hunter, the cavalry were actually Confederates attempting to turn the Union left flank. It is unknown which Confederate mounted force this was, possibly a part of Coffee’s missing command or Captain David Shanks of Hays’ command.¹⁸

Plumb’s Union gunmen opened fire on the Confederate cavalry as they emerged from the cornfield. The cavalry was further repulsed by a small force under the command of Captain Elias Slocum of who had taken cover behind the hedgerow to Foster’s left. As the Confederate horsemen charged through the cornfield south of the hedge, they encountered the formidable hedgerow. Here, some of the deadliest fighting took place.

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¹⁸ Plumb’s Union gunmen opened fire on the Confederate cavalry as they emerged from the cornfield. The cavalry was further repulsed by a small force under the command of Captain Elias Slocum of who had taken cover behind the hedgerow to Foster’s left. As the Confederate horsemen charged through the cornfield south of the hedge, they encountered the formidable hedgerow. Here, some of the deadliest fighting took place.
Shortly after Hunter abandoned the field, Jackman ordered his men to retire and joined Hunter's men as they moved towards the supply wagons. As the fighting on the south ceased, the fighting on the northern part of town grew in intensity. Tracy and Hays’ commands renewed their assault and stormed the west side of the street. The Confederates aimed their guns at the Indiana battery who was manning the deadly cannons. Union men, desperate for cover, used their horses as living breastwork. Hays ordered his men to fire upon the animals. Twenty-six horses were lost in rapid succession. Union artillerymen continued to load the cannons as quickly as possible until Hays’ men swept over the artillery pieces and hand-to-hand combat ensued. The rebels overwhelmed the Union forces, forcing surviving artillerymen and the Captain Milton Brawner's supporting cavalry of Company A to abandon the cannons and run past the blacksmith shop and through the break in the hedge behind it. The Confederate soldiers laid chase and followed the Federals through the hedgerow. Long’s men, positioned behind the hedgerow, also retreated south into the cornfield.19

The fight for control of the cannons would continue. Union Captain Plumb moved towards the center and rushed to regain control of the guns. Another close-quarter engagement ensued with fighting among the dead and dying men and horses. The Union commands recaptured the cannons and quickly drove the Confederates back across the street. A rifle ball struck Plumb and shattered his right shoulder.20

By this time, Confederate Colonels Jackman and Hunter, after replenishing their commands’ ammunition, returned to the fight on the western side of town. They climbed the fence and moved toward the cover of the few outbuildings. Unable to see through the smoke, some of Jackman and Hunter's shots were overshooting and hitting Hays’ command with friendly fire. Hays rallied his men for an attack at Long's Union forces in the cornfield, but Long prepared a hasty counterattack. In a precarious position between Long’s forces and taking fire from their own men across the street, Hays reluctantly retreated. While many of the rebels managed to escape through the opening in the hedgerow, some were blocked by oncoming Union cavalrymen.21

As the morning wore on, the opposing lines consolidated their positions on either side of the main street. Both sides were firmly entrenched. Foster’s Union men held the east side of the street, Hays’ and Tracy’s Confederate forces held the west. Casualties mounted on both sides. The Federal wounded
found their way to the Cave Hotel, where Mrs. Cave, her family, and Dr. Cundiff gave what little aid they could.

Figure 27: William Henry Cave was with his mother, Lucinda Rowland Cave, when she was struck by a stray bullet after fleeing the Cave Hotel, which had served as a Federal field hospital but then set afire (Courtesy of The Lone Jack Historical Society).

A little before 9 a.m., Jackman and some of his Confederates found cover behind a small cabin in back of the Cave Hotel. After losing several men in succession, Jackman’s men became convinced the deadly fire was coming from inside the hotel. They began firing into the hotel, but when unable to stop the shooting, decided to flush out the snipers by setting the hotel on fire and shooting any Federals exiting the building. At 9 a.m., the hotel was ablaze.\textsuperscript{22}

Dr. Cundiff, with the help of Union soldiers, removed as many of his patients as he could. He was miraculously able to remove all but one patient. Mrs. Cave and her family exited the building and managed to escape over the fence, taking cover in the tall weeds west of town. Unfortunately, while attempting to comfort one of her children, Mrs. Cave was shot in the chest and mortally wounded. She would survive for five weeks before succumbing to her wounds.\textsuperscript{23}

Shortly after 10 a.m., after a brief lull in the fighting, the battle erupted again in the center of the street. Brawner’s Union artillery was once again the focus of Confederate fire. Union Lieutenant Devlin and many of the artillery men were struck down. Emboldened by the cessation of cannon fire, the Confederates swarmed the street. They descended on Brawner and the few remaining artillery men and engaged in another hand-to-hand encounter. The Confederates captured the guns, but as they wheeled them around, Brawner called for reinforcements. Union forces regained control of their cannons, and the Confederates were driven back. The Confederates charged again and this time drove Brawner and his men back to the blacksmith shop. After regrouping, Brawner and other Union soldiers charged back towards the gun, and a brutal close-quarter struggle ensued. This time, Brawner’s men secured the cannons and began wheeling them back to the blacksmith shop. The
Confederates, not giving up, made the largest charge of the day and again captured the guns, injuring Brawner in the battle. Union forces rallied, with Foster calling Long, who had been fighting Jackman and Hunter south of the blacksmith shop, in for immediate reinforcement. Long, with only an empty pistol, led his sixty men and followed Foster into the firestorm on the street. Surprised by the sudden onslaught, the Confederates abandoned the Union cannons and retreated to their side of the street. Major Foster was struck by a bullet to the back while wheeling one of the guns to the blacksmith shop. His brother, Union Captain Melville Foster, ran to his side and was struck as he bent down. Although mortally wounded, he was able to retrieve his brother and get back to the blacksmith shop.²⁴ The final charge of the Federal forces to reclaim the guns had been successful, but the cost was high. Long was shot at the head of his command, and 48 of his 60 men were killed or wounded. While Foster lay wounded in the blacksmith shop, the few remaining Union artillerymen opened fire on the Confederates.

Around 10:30 a.m., the Confederate fire seemed to slacken. Federal troops took this as a sign of victory and saw several small groups of southern troops retreating. The retreat halted when Confederate Colonel Coffee, previously missing with his 800 men, emerged north of town. Their presence reinvigorated the exhausted southern forces.²⁵

Figure 28: Henry D. Moore (left), captain of Company H, 8th MSM Cavalry and Private John Berry (right), Company H, 8th Missouri Militia Cavalry fought and were wounded during the Battle of Lone Jack. Moore was shot twice in the left thigh and once in the right ear, and Berry broke his right shoulder (Courtesy of Jerry Moore and the Luretta Williams Collection, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks.)
Captain Brawner took over command of the remaining Union forces since Foster was severely wounded. After examining their position, Brawner quickly decided to abandon Lone Jack and retreat to Lexington. This would prove a difficult task as the majority of their horses had been killed or wounded. The cannons could not be transferred to Lexington, so Brawner’s men wheeled them into the cornfield south of town. There, they spiked the cannons, driving a metal rod into each touch hole, rendering the cannons inoperable. Brawner led the Union retreat out of Lone Jack and north to Lexington.²⁶

Nearly every officer in Foster’s Union command had been killed or wounded, including Brawner. Before leaving town, the Federals gathered the wounded, including Long and the Foster brothers, into a small building near the Cave Hotel. The dead were left where they fell. Less than half of Foster’s command who left Lexington on August 14th returned on August 16th.

After the Federal retreat, the Confederate soldiers entered Lone Jack and combed the town and fields for ordnances and supplies left by the Union troops. Surgeons began to tend to the Union wounded left behind. Hunter found the two Union cannons in the cornfield and claimed them as trophies of war. The hot summer sun made it imperative that the bodies of the dead be buried quickly along with the many horses. Trenches were dug for the Federal and Confederate dead under the shade of the Black Jack Oak tree. Approximately 160 Federal soldiers and 110 Confederate soldiers are thought to have been buried in the mass graves. Many more southern soldiers are thought to have been killed but many were probably identified and their bodies retrieved by relatives for burial elsewhere.

Operationally, the Confederate raid into Missouri had been a success. Large numbers of men had been recruited and the Confederates gained arms and equipage the Federals left behind. Although the Confederates claimed victory, they knew their position was precarious and quickly began to make their way back south. On the morning of August 17th, Union Generals Warren and Blunt entered Lone Jack over the next two days with 2,500 men. Blunt set off in pursuit, but the Confederates made it to the relative safety of north-central Arkansas.²⁷

The Battle of Lone Jack was a confused affair with many inexperienced and unarmed Confederate soldiers fighting weary Union cavalry. The ferocity of the fighting mirrored the hostility between supporters of the North and South along the Missouri-Kansas border. This hostility would be on full display in coming years with Quantrill’s sacking of Lawrence, Kansas and the Baxter Springs Massacre as well as retaliatory raids by Unionists.
Figure 29: The Federal retreat towards Lexington (plotted on the 1904 plat map). (Courtesy of 2012 National Register of Historic Places Nomination).
CHAPTER III– CORE BATTLEFIELD LAND USE, 1862 TO THE PRESENT

The landscape of the Lone Jack Battlefield remained largely unchanged during the late nineteenth century. Local officials and property owners hoped that Lone Jack would grow into a larger and more prosperous community but it remained a small crossroads settlement during these years. In the 1870s, a new addition to the town was platted to the southwest directly on the land now comprising the “West Field.” The West Field was the scene of the largest Confederate advance on the morning of August 16th. Although platted, none of the lots were ever developed and this property continues to remain in agricultural use.

Figure 30: The property of G.H. Griffith was platted in 1877 and called “Griffith’s Addition.” This property encompasses the “West Field” of the battlefield but it was never developed and remains in agricultural use. (Courtesy of the Lone Jack Historical Society)
By the 1880s, Lone Jack contained a school, the Union Church and the G.H. Shawhan Distillery. The property on the east side of Main Street known as the “East Field” was the site of the James A. Jackson Farm and on this farm was the Soldier’s Cemetery. This farm remained in the hands of Jackson until his death in 1882. The property was then acquired by G.A. Riggs. The property on the west side of Main Street remained in agricultural use and was owned by G.H. Griffith.

As the “Lone Jack Picnic” grew in popularity, two parcels on either side of Main Street were set aside as public parks and are shown on the 1904 plat map of the town (see page 44). These parks are just to the west of the Soldier’s Cemetery which continued to be the property of the Riggs family. The 1904 map also reveals a building at the Cave Hotel location as well as the dwelling now located at 304 S. Bynum Road. By this time the Lone Jack Baptist Church had constructed a frame church building on the west side of Main Street.
Figure 32: Core Area of the battlefield on the 1904 plat map of Lone Jack, identifying each parcel’s status at that time (Source: Lone Jack Historical Society).

A: “West Field” owned by H.V. Long.
B: Buildings that are no longer extant.
C: Location of the original Baptist Church.
D: Location of the Cave Hotel.
E: Dwelling at 304 S. Bynum Road.
F: Dwelling at 303 S. Bynum Road.
G: Location of the Soldier’s Cemetery.
H: Site of the Blacksmith Shop and a post-Civil War dwelling, no longer extant.
I: “East Field” owned by George A. Riggs.
J: Park property on either side of Main Street.
The map of Lone Jack from 1931 shows little change in the battlefield with the notable exception of the right-of-way of the proposed US Highway 50 which was constructed later in the decade. This map does not include the dwellings in the town but the Soldier’s Cemetery is depicted along with the Baptist Church and the parsonage across the street. By this time the original Main Street was renamed First Street. By the mid-20th century, First Street was renamed Bynum Road.
From the 1930s to the early 1960s there was little change in the land use in the core battlefield area. With the Centennial of the Civil War, former U.S. President Harry Truman secured county and state funds for the construction of the Lone Jack Battlefield Civil War Museum on S. Bynum Road. Opened in 1963, this museum was built just west of the cemetery and near the site of the blacksmith shop which was a focal point of the battle. Construction of the museum directly on the battlefield was an approach in battlefield interpretation common in the early 1960s. This location would not be recommended today due to the adverse visual effects of a modern building and the resulting ground disturbance.

Over the next several decades there were few other changes to the landscape except for the construction a new building for the Lone Jack Baptist Church congregation at 202 S. Bynum Road in 1987. The rapid expansion of the suburban areas of Kansas City began to significantly impact the battlefield in the 1990s. The “East Field” was purchased and subdivided into building lots as the “Blue and Gray Estates” in 1996 which forever altered this section of the battlefield. This was followed in later years by the construction of a commercial shopping center, fast food restaurant and gas station directly north of the park property. The interchange at US Highway 50 and Bynum Road (State Route 150) was also improved during these years to meet the growing traffic needs of the community.

Today, the development pressures on the Lone Jack Battlefield continue despite the recent recession. In 2012, 3.4-acres of the battlefield were owned by Jackson County and the Lone Jack Historical Society. These parcels contain the museum, the Soldier’s Cemetery and what is known as the Cave Hotel property. However, with rising land prices, several important properties such as the “West Field” and “Southwest Field” were for sale in 2012 and zoned for commercial and residential development.

Figure 34: The Lone Jack Baptist Church constructed a new building on S. Bynum Road in 1987.
Figure 35: The development of the Blue and Gray Estates in the late 1990s resulted in the loss of the East Field, a key center of the fighting in the core battlefield.

Figure 36: Parcels to the north of the county park and museum property were developed for commercial businesses in recent years.
CHAPTER IV– THE BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Lone Jack Battlefield has been the subject of three archeological studies in the past decade. The information derived from these studies along with contemporary accounts of the battle provide a benchmark for understanding the terrain and character of the 1862 battle and its existing integrity. The first archeological survey of property within the battlefield area took place in 2002 in the 29.1-acre West Field. This survey was completed by consultant Jim Feagins and this investigation identified a number of artifacts associated with the growth and development of the community of Lone Jack as well as lead bullets, a brass military button and other artifacts from the battle. This 10% sample indicated that the field retained archeological integrity with the potential to reveal significant information about the Battle of Lone Jack.

In 2004, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the battle cemetery was undertaken by the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service. Period accounts state that the south end of the burial trenches is in the vicinity of the original Black Jack Oak tree from which the town was named. The Confederate dead were placed in an east trench, and the Union dead in the west trench. Within the trenches are as many as 160 Federal and 110 Confederate dead. The two primary trenches are roughly 80 feet long and six feet wide and the GPR survey confirmed that the two main burial trenches extend to the north of the current cemetery boundary fence. It also indicated that a third possible burial trench, oriented east-west, is present to the immediate north of the two main trenches. This third trench is wider than the other trenches, and it may have served another function or it may contain the graves of 18 Confederate soldiers who were wounded and subsequently died in the days following the battle.

The third project took place in 2011, by the Historic Sites Division of Jackson County Parks and Recreation. This project consisted of a bucket-auger survey of the 3-acre county park to assess its potential as part of the preparation of the draft National Register nomination for Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield. Although no definitive battle-related artifacts were found in the survey due to the small sample size and decades of metal detector collecting, the county park does retain archeological integrity. In particular, a backdirt feature (an excavated site that was later backfilled), was found that may be part of the northern, third burial trench as well as the possible location of the blacksmith shop. As part of the 2011 survey, two GPR survey grids were tested. The first was an area believed to be the location of the blacksmith shop, and the second was the west side of the Cave Hotel. The GPR survey was undertaken by Doug Shaver of the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Features of unknown function were located within both GPR locations. They may possibly indicate the blacksmith shop or associated features in the county park and a portion of the Cave Hotel across the street that was destroyed during the battle. Further testing scheduled for later in 2012 may confirm the identity of the archeological features.
In addition to the archeological investigations, the existing landscape features and cultural resources were reviewed using standards set forth by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) and evaluated utilizing a traditional military terrain analysis known by the acronym KOCOA (Table 1). The KOCOA analysis is based on the elements of Key Terrain, Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, and Avenues of Approach.

The key terrain of the Lone Jack Battlefield is centered around the high ground which runs along S. Bynum Road. This roadbed was built at the top of the rise and it was on the east side of the road that the Union forces sited their two artillery pieces to fire on the Confederate advance in the West Field. This high ground was the focal point of the Confederate attack and the Union defense. The loss of the two cannon and the numerical advantages of the Confederate troops led to the Union retreat from the high ground and the end of the battle.

The West, Southwest, Northwest and East Fields are the primary parcels which comprise the observation and fields of fire. These fields were where the Confederate leaders observed the disposition of the Union forces and formed their men into lines of battle. As they advanced, these parcels became the fields of fire as they attacked the Union troops on the high ground along S. Bynum Road.

The terrain in the Core Area of the battlefield was largely rolling open farmland which offered few opportunities for cover and concealment of the advancing Confederate forces but also few obstacles for their advance as well. The Cave Hotel and adjacent buildings on the west side of S. Bynum Road served as both obstacles and places of concealment. During the course of the battle these buildings were occupied by both sides and used for both cover and concealment. The Cave Hotel eventually caught on fire driving out the Federal troops positioned inside. On the east side of the road was also an Osage Orange hedge that provided some cover for the Union troops.

Lone Jack was an important crossroads in Jackson County and it was these roadbeds that served as the avenues of approach to the town. Its strategic location on these roads led both the Confederate and Union troops to engage in battle at Lone Jack on August 15th and 16th, 1862.
## Table 1: The Five Aspects of KOCOA, an Applied System of Military Terrain Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Lone Jack Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Terrain</strong></td>
<td>A portion of the battlefield that affords a marked advantage to whichever combatant seizes, retains and controls it.</td>
<td>High ground, road junctions, bridges</td>
<td>High ground on S. Bynum Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observation and Fields of Fire</strong></td>
<td>Any point on the landscape that is not necessarily key terrain that allows the movements of forces to be seen and engagements to be planned; direct observation is also critical to fields of fire (the area that weapons may cover/fire upon) particularly for flat-trajectory artillery and short-range infantry fire.</td>
<td>High ground, sloping approaches to enemy positions</td>
<td>West Field, Northwest Field, Southwest Field, East Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cover and Concealment</strong></td>
<td>Landscape elements of land forms that provide protection from enemy fire and hide combatants from enemy observation.</td>
<td>Ravines, river banks, entrenchments, ditches, dense vegetation, woods, hills and ridges</td>
<td>West Field, Town Buildings, Osage Orange hedge-row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obstacles</strong></td>
<td>Features that hinder the timely and orderly movement of battle forces during combat.</td>
<td>Rivers, swamps, ravines, forests, bridges, fences, buildings</td>
<td>Town Buildings, Osage Orange hedge-row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avenues of Approach</strong></td>
<td>Relatively unobstructed natural or man-made ground routes that lead to or away from objectives or key terrain.</td>
<td>Roads, paths, open fields</td>
<td>Roadbeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Terrain - High Ground on S. Bynum Road

The high ground along S. Bynum Road was the site of the Lexington-Harrisonville Road during the battle. Roads created in the 19th century were often sited on high ground to provide good drainage and clear views. This site comprised the highest elevation in the “New Town” section of Lone Jack and was chosen by Union Major Emory S. Foster as the best defensive position in the area. The high ground afforded his men views into the neighboring fields and the buildings in the town afforded places for concealment and cover from enemy fire. This high ground included the roadbed that extended south from the town, a frame blacksmith shop used by Foster as his headquarters, and an Osage Orange hedgerow that would provide cover and defensive positions for both Union and Confederate troops. This high ground is where the two six-pounder cannons of the 3rd Indiana Light Artillery were posted and fighting centered around the cannons during much of the battle.

Figure 37: The high ground on the east side of S. Bynum Road is now marked by the sign for the museum and cemetery, and the museum driveway and parking lot.
Figure 38: The Key Terrain of the battlefield is the high ground along S. Bynum Road. At this high point were Foster’s artillery defending against the Confederate attacks. This map is from the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office and shows many of the landscape elements that existed during the battle superimposed on the 1904 plat map. (Source: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Lone Jack Battlefield).
Figure 39: The two cannons used by Major Foster’s command were sited on the east side of S. Bynum Road and had a clear field of fire into the West Field.

Figure 40: To the east of the road was a Osage Orange hedgerow and the location of this hedgerow is now evident from a line of Osage Orange trees descended from the original hedgerow.
Figure 41: From the high ground looking southwest is the possible Cave Hotel structure and the commanding view of a portion of the West Field.

Figure 42: To the east of the road in this general vicinity was the blacksmith shop which was a focal point of the fighting and Union Major Foster’s headquarters.
Observation and Fields of Fire - West Field

The West Field is a 29.1-acre parcel on the west side of S. Bynum Road and this field was the location for the formation of the Confederate troops before and during the battle. In August of 1862, this field was fallow and described as “weed choked.” The height of the weeds was apparently sufficient to provide some concealment from the Union troops as the Confederate soldiers crept into the field and lay prone for some time before opening their assault. Within the field was a rail fence approximately 50 yards west of the road which ran in a north-south direction. The fence helped to blunt the initial Confederate attack when Federal troops fired on the Confederate soldiers as they struggled to climb the fence. Throughout the morning of the battle, the West Field served as an observation point for the Confederate commanders and a staging ground for forming and rallying their troops.

The West Field is one of the largest undeveloped parcels remaining in the Core Area of the battlefield. This parcel was subdivided into streets and residential lots in the 1870s but nothing ever came of these plans. The field continues to be used for agricultural purposes and a limited archeological study conducted in 2003 confirmed the presence of bullets and other artifacts from the battle. In 2012, this parcel was for sale and zoned for commercial development.

Figure 43: The West Field contains 29.1 acres and is the largest undeveloped parcel in the Core Area of the battlefield. This view is looking north from Outer Belt Road.
Figure 44: Observation and Fields of Fire include the various fields surrounding the town of Lone Jack and which were used by Confederate and Union troops in their attacks and counterattacks.
Observation and Fields of Fire - Northwest Field

The Northwest Field is a 12.6-acre parcel located at the northwest corner of new US Highway 50 and old US Highway 50. This field is presently composed of short grasses and small trees. A commercial building is located adjacent to the field on a separate parcel. During the battle it was an agricultural field used to conceal the presence of the troops under the command of Confederate Colonel Upton Hays. Hays launched his assault against the Union right flank and played a key role in the battle. The field was also used by the command of Confederate Colonel John T. Coffee as he assembled and advanced his troops towards the Union line in the late morning of the battle. After the battle this property remained in agricultural use throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The construction of the new right-of-way for US Highway 50 resulted in the bisecting of this field in an east-west direction and the construction of an interchange with S. Bynum Road. This highway construction resulted in the separation of the Northwest Field from the West Field directly to the south.

Figure 45: The Northwest Field contains 12.6 acres and is bounded on the north and south by the right-of-way of US Highway 50 and on the east by the right-of-way of S. Bynum Road.
Observation and Fields of Fire – Southwest Field

The Southwest Field is a 34.7-acre parcel located at the southwest corner of S. Bynum Road and Outer Belt Road. This field has been in continual agricultural use since the battle and in the early 1900s was owned by P. S. Alexander. During the battle Confederate cavalry advanced through this field and threatened to flank the Union forces under the command of Captain William Plumb. Plumb’s men repulsed this cavalry charge and the Confederate troops fell back into the field to regroup and reform. This property has been subdivided into five separate lots and in 2012 was for sale for commercial development.

Figure 46: The Southwest Field contains 34.7 acres and is bounded on the north by Outer Belt Road and on the east by S. Bynum Road. This field has been in agricultural use since 1862.
Observation and Fields of Fire – East Field

During the battle the East Field was a large corn field bounded on all four sides by an Osage Orange hedgerow. The west side of this field had an opening in the hedgerow near the blacksmith shop. Several times during the battle the Union forces retreated into the field and after reforming, counterattacked through the hedgerow opening. A portion of the East Field remains intact and comprises part of the county-owned museum property. The East Field was owned by the James A. Jackson and George Riggs families in the years after the battle and the Soldier’s Cemetery is located on this property. In addition to the Confederate and Union dead, the cemetery contains members of the Jackson, Riggs and related families. The majority of the East Field was purchased and subdivided into residential lots in 1996 and is known as the Blue and Gray Estates.

Figure 47: The East Field was bordered on all four sides by an Osage Orange hedgerow and the existing Osage Orange treeline which marks the west end of the field is descended from this hedgerow (top). The rest of the East Field was developed in 1996 for a residential subdivision (below).
Cover and Concealment/Obstacles – West Field and Town Buildings

The course of the Battle of Lone Jack was determined in part from the positioning of the Confederate troops in the field west of the town in the early morning of August 16th. The “West Field” was described as containing high weeds which allowed for the concealment of the Confederate soldiers under the command of Colonels Jackman, Tracy and Hunter in the pre-dawn hours. Their attack was to commence at daybreak once the soldiers under Colonel Hays attacked the Federal right flank. Soldiers lay prone in the weeds of the West Field as they waited for sufficient light and Hays’ opening attack. As the sun rose, the Confederates in the field became anxious about Hays’ failure to advance and their vulnerability to Federal fire once their position was discovered. No longer willing to wait for Hays, the troops under Colonels Jackman, Tracy and Hunter rose out of the weeds and attacked the Union line on the high ground along S. Bynum Road.

The Confederate attacks from the West and Northwest Fields led them into the community of Lone Jack. The Cave Hotel and adjacent frame buildings were first used for cover and concealment by the Union troops as they fired on the advancing Confederate line. The fighting progressed right in the midst of the town and buildings were used by both sides. In some instances Confederate soldiers fired from buildings on the west side of the road into buildings occupied by Union forces on the east side of the road. The Cave Hotel was a Union stronghold until it was set fire by Confederate troops and at least one wounded soldier died in the fire. While the buildings within the town offered cover and concealment, they were also obstacles to the Confederate attack and Union counterattacks. None of the Civil War-era buildings remain extant with the possible exception of one wing of the Cave Hotel.

Figure 48: The West Field would have contained high weeds providing some concealment of Confederate troops. This view is from the park property towards the west.
Figure 49: The Cover and Concealment and Obstacles of the battlefield include the West Field, Town Buildings and Osage Orange hedgerow. This map is from the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office and shows many of the landscape elements that existed during the battle superimposed on the 1904 plat map. (Source: National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Lone Jack Battlefield).
Figure 50: This map illustrates the buildings which provided cover and concealment based on accounts of the battle and descriptions of the town in 1862. The Cave Hotel is the large structure on the west side of S. Bynum Road and the blacksmith shop is the large building on the east side of the road. The remaining buildings are dwellings and stores. (Source: Map courtesy of North and South Magazine).

Figure 51: Preliminary research indicates the building at 300 S. Bynum Road may be a surviving wing of the Cave Hotel. Additional analysis is planned to confirm this research.
The Osage Orange hedgerow which bordered the East Field figures prominently in accounts of the battle. Osage Orange hedgerows were widely planted in western Missouri since they grew fast and formed a dense and thorny barrier to cattle and other livestock. The East Field was part of the farm owned by James A. Jackson and the hedgerow was used to prevent livestock from entering this field which was planted in corn in 1862.

During the battle, the hedgerow was used by both Union and Confederate troops to conceal their movements and to regroup for counterattacks. Union Major Foster and many of his men fell back into the shelter of the hedgerow and reformed their ranks for a counterattack. Likewise the Confederate soldiers of Colonel Hays command fought on both sides of the hedgerow at the north end of the field as they advanced and fell back under Union fire. The hedgerow also served as an obstacle, particularly to Colonel Hays forces since the hedgerow was a natural barrier to attacking Foster’s right flank.

The location of the original hedgerow continues to be outlined by a line of mature Osage Orange “legacy” trees which are descendants of the original plantings. The thorny plant was introduced to Missouri for use as fencing and windbreaks. It grows so rapidly that the Missouri Department of Conservation recommends periodic cutting and burning of young plants to control spreading. A single sapling can reach twenty feet in height in as many years. This row of trees appears to be 60 to 80 years old and provides a direct link to this landscape feature from the battle. Most of this row is on county-owned property adjacent to the museum and Soldier’s Cemetery.

Figure 52: This row of Osage Orange trees is descended from the original hedgerow which marked the western border of the East Field.
Avenues of Approach - Roadbeds

Lone Jack was the major crossroads community in southeast Jackson County and its two roads connected with Independence to the northwest and Lexington to the northeast. The road now known as S. Bynum Road was called the Lexington-Harrisonville Road at the time of the battle. The convergence of the Confederate forces at Lone Jack came from several different directions but the largest number of troops advanced from the northwest prior to camping on the night of August 15th. The Union cavalry commanded by Major Emory Foster left Lexington on August 15th and rode thirty miles to Lone Jack before attacking the Confederate camp of Colonel John T. Coffee late in the evening.

Sections of the roads used in 1862 have either been abandoned or incorporated into the Jackson County road system. A section of the original roadbed used by the Union Cavalry on their advance to Lone Jack is now part of the Lone Jack—Lee’s Summit Road east of the town. This roadbed now has a gravel surface and approximately one-half mile of this roadbed can be followed before it intersects with U.S. Highway 50. Just off Carrico Drive west of the town is believed to be a short (less than 200’) segment of the roadbed that led towards Independence.

Figure 53: Johnson’s Map of Missouri from 1865 shows the roads leading from Independence and Lexington to Lone Jack.
Figure 54: The Avenues of Approach were the historic roadbeds which connected Lone Jack with Independence and Lexington. The approximate location of the roadbeds are shown as the dashed red line.
Figure 55: Off Carrico Drive is a short segment of the 1862 road that led to Independence (top) while east of Lone Jack is a gravel section of the Lexington-Harrisonville Road (bottom).
CHAPTER V – THE BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE AND PROTECTED PROPERTY

Only a small percentage of the Lone Jack Battlefield Study and Core Areas are currently protected through ownership by Jackson County or the Lone Jack Historical Society. In the Study Area, Jackson County owns park properties containing three Confederate camp sites which were used the night before the battle. Although there is public access, interpretation of these camp sites has yet to take place. Within the Lone Jack Battlefield Core Area, the Lone Jack Historical Society and Jackson County own nine parcels totaling 2.1 acres. These parcels contain park property occupied by the Soldiers Cemetery and Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum and the Cave Hotel property on the west side of S. Bynum Road. The parcels in the core battlefield area (Figure 53, page 68) presently protected include the following:

Parcel ID: 73-140-05-16-00-00-000 (Vacant), Acreage: 0.20 acres

Parcel ID: 73-140-05-18-02-00-000 (Vacant), Acreage: 0.22 acres

Parcel ID: 73-140-05-15-00-00-000 (Cave Hotel Property), Acreage: 0.21 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-07-00-00-000 (Museum Parking Lot and Grounds), Acreage: 0.45 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-21-00-00-000 (Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum), Acreage: 0.42 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-08-00-00-000 (Park Grounds), Acreage: 0.10 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-09-00-00-000 (Park Grounds), Acreage: 0.10 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-10-00-00-000 (Park Grounds), Acreage: 0.20 acres

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-11-00-00-000 (Soldier’s Cemetery), Acreage: 0.20 acres

Another government owned parcel is located at the northeast corner of S. Bynum Road and Gibson Drive. This parcel was the site of a water tower and is owned by the Jackson County Water District 15. The County plans to use this property to construct a new water tower in the future to serve the water district. The remaining property in the core battlefield area is privately owned and used for agricultural, residential and commercial purposes.
Figure 56: This map shows the core battlefield property currently protected through the ownership of Jackson County and the Lone Jack Historical Society.
Protected Property— The Soldier’s Cemetery

Following the Union retreat on August 16th, the town of Lone Jack was full of dead and wounded soldiers. The heat of summer required a hasty burial and two long trench graves were dug behind the blacksmith shop in the East Field, one for Confederate soldiers and the other for Union soldiers. The number of soldiers buried in each trench is not certain but the trenches are estimated to contain as many as 160 Union and 110 Confederate dead. According to geophysical work conducted in 2004, the trenches extend to the north of the current cemetery fence. A possible third burial trench is located north of the main trenches and may contain the graves of 18 Confederate soldiers who were wounded and died in the days after the battle. The Soldiers Cemetery is one of the few Civil War cemeteries in the nation where the soldiers who were killed in battle lie in their original resting place. After the Civil War most soldier’s graves were removed from their original locations and reburied in National Cemeteries. At Lone Jack, both Union and Confederate dead remain on the battlefield where they fell.

On August 16, 1870, in the presence of thousands, a 16-foot-high, white marble monument, designed by John Gohner of Lexington, Missouri, was dedicated to honor the Confederate dead. It was erected at a cost of $1,000. The monument is believed to have been one of the first, if not the first, Confederate monuments erected west of the Mississippi River. This monument still stands in the cemetery in good condition with an inscription on all four sides that reads:

In Memory of

The Confederates

who fell in the

Lone Jack Battle

August 16, 1862

A second monument stands in dedication to the Union troops who died during the battle. The Union marker is smaller than the Confederate monument and is a stacked concrete- and stone-block monument. It was erected by Union veteran, Corporal William Lambert Roney, and dedicated on August 16, 1908. Adjacent to the Union monument is a modern, low granite grave marker which reads, “To the brave men of Troop F 8 Missouri State Militia Cavalry who died in the defense of the Union and the Flag Aug 16, 1862.” Four individual grave markers for soldiers and placed by their respective families are also present near the burial trenches, two for Confederate soldiers and two are for Union soldiers. The cemetery also contains over a dozen graves of the Jackson and Riggs families who owned this property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At some point in the late nineteenth century a cast-iron fence was erected to enclose the cemetery, however the burial trenches extend slightly north of the fence line and are not completely enclosed.
Figure 57: The Soldier’s Cemetery contains monuments to both the Confederate and Union soldiers as well as family graves.

Figure 58: The Soldier’s Cemetery is enclosed by a cast-iron fence erected in the late nineteenth century.
Protected Property—The Lone Jack Battlefield Civil War Museum

Constructed in 1963, the Lone Jack Battlefield Civil War Museum was built with county and state funds as part of the Centennial commemoration of the Civil War. Most of the existing display cases and dioramas in the museum were installed when the museum opened and it currently receives about 4,000 visitors per year. The museum is open on weekends from November to March and from Wednesday to Sunday from April to October. The museum is operated by the Lone Jack Historical Society.

The museum is located at 301 S. Bynum Road and is accessed via a gravel driveway and parking lot. Concrete sidewalks connect the parking area with the museum and the Soldier’s Cemetery. The grounds of the museum also contain concrete circular seats.

Figure 59: The Lone Jack Battlefield Civil War Museum was completed in 1963 as part of the Centennial celebration of the Civil War.
Protected Property—The Cave Hotel Site Property

Across from the museum is a two-story frame building at 300 S. Bynum Road. This building is located at the site of the Cave Hotel which figured prominently during the battle. Both Union and Confederate troops occupied the hotel and used it to fire on opposing forces. The hotel was finally set on fire to drive out the Union troops barricaded inside and there are conflicting accounts whether the entire hotel burned or just a portion. Lucinda Cave who helped operate the hotel with her husband was wounded after she fled the building with her children and she later died of her wounds.

A preliminary evaluation of the building has dated its construction to the 19th century but further analysis will be required to more accurately date its origin. The Lone Jack Historical Society has purchased this property and plans to interpret the site and building based on a future historic structure report.

Figure 60: The building at 300 S. Bynum Road may be a surviving section of the Cave Hotel but a historic structure report will be needed to provide confirmation.
Protected Property—Water District Lot

The lot at the northeast corner of Gibson Drive and S. Bynum Road is within the core battlefield area and is owned by Jackson County Water District 15. During the battle, fighting occurred on this property as both dismounted and mounted Confederate cavalry attempted to flank the Union forces. The lot contains approximately one-half acre and it is distinguished by the Osage Orange treeline which is along the parcel’s eastern edge. This treeline is descended from the Osage Orange hedge which formed the western boundary of the East Field and assisted Union forces in their cover and concealment during the battle.

When the parcel was acquired by the water district it erected a water tower on this site. This water tower was removed several years ago and the parcel is currently vacant. However, a new water tower is proposed for this site and will be erected in coming years. The water district is encouraged to work with the Lone Jack Historical Society and the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office to conduct archeological investigations on the parcel prior to any ground disturbance. This parcel also holds opportunities for interpretation of the battle such as the Confederate flanking actions and the barrier provided by the Osage Orange hedgerow.

Parcel ID: 74-330-07-22-00-0-00-00, Acreage: 0.53 acres

Figure 61: The parcel owned by Jackson County Water District 15 contains an important part of the core battlefield and a long section of the Osage Orange treeline which defined the East Field.
Protected Property—Colonel Upton Hays Camp

Following the capture of Independence, some 400 Confederate cavalryman led by Colonel Upton Hays moved south and camped on property now comprised of Fleming Park. Fleming Park encompasses more than 7,800 acres land east of Lee’s Summit. The park contains Missouri Town 1855, a living history museum with over 25 buildings dating from 1820-1860. The buildings are original structures and living history interpreters depict the lifestyle found in the mid-nineteenth century in the years leading up to the Civil War.

Before the battle, Hays and his men camped on property just south of what is now Lake Jacomo. Hays and his men later rode south on the evening of August 15th and attacked the Union forces in Lone Jack from the north the next day. The campsite used by Hays and his men is on park property but there is currently no interpretation provided to visitors.

Figure 62: County-owned Fleming Park contains the site of Colonel Upton Hays campsite and there are several areas that could be used as pull-offs in the park to interpret the campsite.
Protected Property—Captain William Quantrill’s Camp

One of the Confederate forces which converged on Lone Jack was the guerilla band led by Captain William Quantrill. Quantrill and his men camped to the north of the main Confederate campsite occupied by the men of Colonels Hunter, Cockrell and Jackman. This campsite is on property which is within the Blue and Gray Park owned by Jackson County. Quantrill and his men camped here on the night of August 15th but played only a limited role in the battle the next day. The site of Quantrill’s camp lacks any readily accessible public access and interpretation.

Figure 63: The Blue and Gray Park contains the August 15th campsite of Captain William Quantrill and his guerilla band. This campsite is readily accessible for interpretation off Buckner Tarsney Road.
Protected Property—Hunter, Cockrell and Jackman’s Camp

Various Confederate commands converged on Lone Jack on August 15th and camped at locations both north and south of the town. The largest concentration of troops was to the northwest of Lone Jack and over 1,000 men camped here under the command of Colonels Dewitt Hunter, Jeremiah Cockrell and Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Jackman. This force rode to the outskirts of Lone Jack before dismounting and advancing on the Union cavalry occupying the town.

Hunter, Cockrell and Jackman’s camps were located on farms which are now part of Blue and Gray Park. This county-owned park is used for hiking, horseback riding and other recreational activities. The location of the camp is just off Buckner Tarnsey Road but there is presently no identification or interpretation of the camp site.

Figure 64: The Blue and Gray Park contains the August 15th campsite of the Confederate forces under the command of Hunter, Cockrell and Jackman. This campsite is readily accessible for interpretation off Buckner Tarsney Road.
CHAPTER VI– FUTURE LAND EVALUATION AND PRESERVATION

Overview

The Kansas City Metropolitan Region contains 1.8 million people and the region encompasses all of Jackson County. The southeastern section of Jackson County has experienced rapid growth in the past forty years and according to the Mid-America Regional Council, the area around Lone Jack has increased by over 30,000 residents since 1970. Within the city limits of Lone Jack the population grew from 528 in 2000 to 1,050 in 2010, an increase of 100%. As the population rises in the southeastern section of the county so does the price of land and development pressures. This provides particular challenges to preserve and protect battlefield lands in the path of rapid growth and development.

The Lone Jack Battlefield is located directly adjacent to an interchange with US Highway 50. This busy highway is a direct connector to Kansas City’s interstate system and in recent years several acres just to the south of the interchange have been developed for a commercial shopping center, a fast food restaurant and gas station. All of this development took place on core battlefield area property and several other tracts in the core area are now for sale.

In this section of Jackson County agricultural land has sold in recent years from anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000 per acre according to land sale web sites. For property appropriate for residential development, land can approach $30,000 per acre. Prime commercial property such as land along major highways has listed as high as $50,000 per acre in recent years. The high cost of land is a challenge to expanding the boundaries of the Lone Jack Battlefield but other options such as easements should also be considered. (See page 94 for more information on easements.)

Figure 65: Property values in the Lone Jack area have increased substantially in the past twenty years, especially for property zoned commercial such as along S. Bynum Road.
Zoning and the Lone Jack Battlefield

The zoning for the Lone Jack Battlefield is a mixture of agricultural, commercial and residential land uses. Because of the presence of the US Highway 50 and Bynum Road interchange, most of the land around this intersection is zoned for commercial mixed use, commercial improved and commercial vacant land. Several of the lots on S. Bynum Road are zoned single-family residential and contain dwellings facing the roadway. The West Field and Southwest Field are both currently zoned for agriculture but in early 2013 were for sale and advertised for potential rezoning for commercial use. The lot at the northeast corner of Outer Belt Road and S. Bynum Road is zoned for industrial use and has been the site of one of the county’s water towers. A new water tower is proposed for this parcel.

The current zoning of the battlefield reflects the growth of this section of the county and the demand for commercial development around the US 50/Bynum Road interchange. Because of the existing zoning several important parcels north of the museum have been lost to commercial development. The Northwest Field is also zoned for commercial use but as of 2013 much of this parcel was comprised of vacant land. The West and Southwest Fields are currently zoned for agriculture but are advertised as eligible for rezoning to commercial or residential use. The existing zoning of the battlefield presents challenges for preservation due to the potential for dense commercial development and the resulting high land prices.
**Battlefield Evaluation**

The protected core area of the Lone Jack Battlefield is presently composed of only 2.1 acres and this limited property inhibits a visitor’s sense of time and place of the battle. It is the vision of the Lone Jack Historical Society to acquire and preserve as much of the battlefield as possible so that a more substantial battlefield experience is available to visitors and preserved for years to come. As part of the planning process, the parcels within the core battlefield area which retain integrity were evaluated based on criteria used nationwide to assist in the prioritization of land to preserve and protect. The Lone Jack Historical Society and Jackson County government have limited funds for acquisition and the application of this criteria is intended to identify those properties which will best meet the goals of battlefield rehabilitation and interpretation.

The parcels recommended for acquisition have been rated using the system developed by the former Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (subsequently merged into the Civil War Trust). The system is used for rating individual parcels within a single battlefield or similar site. Also, the federal Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) created a set of criteria very similar to the Civil War Preservation Trust criteria. The criteria are based upon the following:

- ✓ Historical Significance
- ✓ Existing Integrity
- ✓ Physical Features

More specifically, the three criteria are:

**Historical Significance (S)**

Historical significance is the only criterion not tied to contemporary conditions, but rather directly to the period of the Civil War. There are five separate levels of historic significance in the rating scale:

- **S-1** - Tracts containing virtually all of the key ground on the battlefield.
- **S-2** - Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.
- **S-3** - Tracts where substantial, but not decisive, fighting occurred.
- **S-4** - Tracts where minor fighting or important troop movements occurred.
- **S-5** - Tracts where no combat took place, but troop movements occurred.
**Existing Integrity (I)**

A property’s integrity level is based upon the degree to which it has or has not been altered since the time of its historical significance. Alterations can include the construction of dwellings, changes in crop patterns and landscape features, and removal of archeological features. There are three separate levels of integrity as follows:

- **I-1** - Agricultural land or woodlands with no visible intrusions.
- **I-2** - Land with moderate visible intrusions.
- **I-3** - Land containing significant physical intrusions.

**Physical Features (F)**

Physical features are historic landscape components from the time of the battle such as roadbeds, cultivated fields, woodlands and water courses. Physical features also include potential archeological resources. There are three levels of physical features and they are weighted as follows:

- **F-1** - Parcels containing one or more features important to the battle story and potential archeological resources.
- **F-2** - Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.
- **F-3** - Parcels containing no known significant historic features related to the battlefield and low potential for archeological resources.

Using this criteria, the following parcels were evaluated for their historical significance, integrity, and physical features.

*Figure 67: Development to the north of the battlefield park and next to the US Highway 50 interchange has resulted in the loss of integrity of this property.*
Figure 68: This map shows the seven parcels which have the highest priority for acquisition.
Priority One Acquisition - The “West Field”

The most important parcel to acquire is the 29.1-acre parcel known as the “West Field” on the west side of S. Bynum Road. This parcel is directly west of the Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield Museum and Soldier's Cemetery and played an important role in the battle. The property is currently zoned for agricultural use but in 2013 was for sale and advertised as potential commercial property.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-05-2-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 29.1 acres

**Historical Significance (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)**

On the morning of August 16th, hundreds of Confederate troops entered this field and lay prone on the ground waiting for the signal to advance on the Union forces in Lone Jack. The field was described as containing “high weeds” which helped to conceal the Confederate units. After launching their attack, the Confederates advanced and fired upon Union troops in the Cave Hotel and other buildings on the eastern edge of the field. The key combat in the field ended with the retreat of Union forces in the late morning.

**Existing Integrity (I-2 Land with moderate visible intrusions.)**

This 29.1-acre field has been in agricultural use since 1862 and has a moderate degree of integrity. The field is defined on the north and south by modern roads, on the east by buildings lining S. Bynum Road, and on the west by other agricultural lands. Along the eastern edge of this field is a transmission line which is the only major intrusion within the field.

**Physical Features (F-1 Parcels containing one or more features important to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

The West Field played a pivotal role during the battle by providing concealment and cover for the advancing Confederate troops. A limited archeological survey of the field in 2003 identified a number of artifacts from the battle such as minie balls and bullets and it has a high potential for yielding additional information on the battle.

*Figure 69: A transmission line is the only major intrusion in the West Field.*
Priority One Acquisition — The “Southwest Field”

The Southwest Field contains 34.7-acres and is located at the southwest corner of Outer Belt Road and S. Bynum Road. This field was used by Confederate cavalry in a flanking attack against the Union line. This property is currently zoned for agriculture but five parcels were for sale and advertised as potential commercial lots in early 2013.

Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-18-00-0-00-0-00, Acreage: 1.79 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-19-00-0-00-0-00, Acreage: 1.18 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-28-00-0-00-0-00, Acreage: 1.10 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-29-00-0-00-0-00, Acreage: 1.22 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-11-02-2-00-0-00, Acreage: 29.41 acres

**Historical Significance (S-3)** Tracts where substantial, but not decisive, fighting occurred.

This field was used by several hundred Confederate cavalryman as they attempted to flank the Union position in the southern part of the town. Because of the confused nature of the fighting the exact identity of the cavalry is unknown but they may have been part of Coffee’s command. After being repulsed at the Osage Orange hedgerow, the cavalry withdrew back through the field.

**Existing Integrity (I-1)** Agricultural land or woodlands with no visible intrusions.

The Southwest Field has remained in agricultural use since 1862 and there are no modern intrusions within the 34.7-acre field.

**Physical Features (F-2)** Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.

The Southwest Field was the site of a Confederate cavalry attack and repulse during the battle. The field remains in agricultural use and the only intrusion is a transmission line along the north property line. The field has a high potential to yield archeological information on the battle.

*Figure 70: This field remains in agricultural use and is across the road from the Lone Jack High School.*
Priority One Acquisition—Coffee’s Camp and August 15th Skirmish Site

The 38.1-acre field at the northwest corner of Hendricks Road and S. Bynum Road was used as a campsite for the 800 men under the command of Confederate Colonel John T. Coffee. In the evening of August 15th his camp was attacked and scattered by the Union cavalry of Major Emory S. Foster. The field has been in continual agricultural use since 1862.

Parcel ID Number: 73-600-01-05-00-00-000, Acreage: 38.1 acres

**Historical Significance (S-3 Tracts where substantial, but not decisive, fighting occurred.)**

This field was occupied by the late afternoon of August 15th by the Confederate cavalry commanded by Colonel John T. Coffee. After making camp, Coffee’s troops were surprised in the late evening by the attack of Major Emory S. Foster’s cavalry and Indiana artillery battery. The Union cavalry killed and captured a number of Coffee’s men and scattered the rest in the darkness. Foster’s men then pulled back to the north to Lone Jack where they took up defensive positions in the town.

**Existing Integrity (I-1 Agricultural land or woodlands with no visible intrusions.)**

The field occupied by Coffee’s command has remained in agricultural use since 1862 and there are no intrusions within this property.

**Physical Features (F-1 Parcels containing one or more features important to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

This parcel was the site of the initial fighting of the Battle of Lone Jack on the evening of August 15th. This field continues to be used for agricultural purposes and it has a high potential for yielding archeological information on the battle.

*Figure 71: Coffee’s camp and engagement site has a high degree of integrity and remains in agricultural use.*
Figure 72: This map shows the seven parcels which have the second highest priority for acquisition.
Priority Two Acquisition—The “Northwest Field”

The Northwest Field contains 12.6-acres and was used as the staging ground for the attack of the command under Confederate Colonel Upton Hays. Hays dismounted his cavalry in this field and led his men southeast against the Union line’s northern flank. Later in the morning Colonel John T. Coffee led his men against the northern flank precipitating the Union retreat.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-04-03-01-0-00-000, Acreage: 5.51 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-140-04-01-01-0-00-000, Acreage: 1.4 acres
Parcel ID Number: 73-140-04-05-01-0-00-000, Acreage: 5.69 acres

**Historical Significance** (S-4 Tracts where minor fighting or important troop movements occurred.)

This field was occupied on the morning of August 16th by some 400 men under the command of Colonel Upton Hays. Hays was supposed to open the attack on the Union line with mounted cavalry. Instead he was late in forming his men and led them dismounted against the northern Union flank. Later in the morning, the command of Confederate Colonel John T. Coffee advanced through the field in the final attack against the Union line.

**Existing Integrity** (I-2 Land with moderate visible intrusions.)

The Northwest Field is zoned for commercial use and now composed of low trees and scrub growth. On a separate parcel at the east end of the field is a two-story commercial building. The southern edge of the field borders the US Highway 50 right-of-way.

**Physical Features** (F-1 Parcels containing one or more features important to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)

This field was used for the advance of the commands led by Hays and Coffee on the morning of August 16th. In 2009, the parcels making up the Northwest Field were the subject of a Missouri Department of Transportation limited archeological survey in connection with improvements at the US Highway 50-S Bynum Road interchange. This survey concluded that the parcels had not been highly disturbed and had high potential for yielding archeological information on the battle.

![Figure 73: This battle map depicted on the 1904 plat of Lone Jack shows the advance of Coffee's command through the Northwest Field. (Courtesy Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office)](image-url)
Priority Two Acquisition—The “Northwest Field”

Figure 74: The Northwest Field is composed of three parcels containing 12.6-acres. Most of the land is now vacant and uncultivated. The narrow strip of land between the Northwest Field and US 50 is owned by the State of Missouri as part of the highway right-of-way and offers opportunities for interpretation.
Priority Two Acquisition—Lone Jack Baptist Church Property

The Lone Jack Baptist Church congregation built a church on this site in 1883 and this building was replaced in 1986. The existing sanctuary was rebuilt in 1987 after a fire destroyed much of the new church building. In 1862, the church property was the site of Dr. Caleb Winfrey’s house and store and fighting took place in and around these buildings.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-05-23-00-00-00-000, Acreage: 3.7 acres

**Historical Significance** (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)

This parcel was the site of some of the heaviest fighting during the battle. The property was occupied in 1862 by the house, store and stables of Dr. Caleb Winfrey, a prominent resident of Lone Jack. Dr. Winfrey served as a physician and captain in Colonel Upton Hays command and personally led the attack against Union troops who occupied the buildings. Hays’ attack forced the Union forces to retreat from the buildings and fall back to the blacksmith shop.

**Existing Integrity** (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)

The property owned by Dr. Winfrey in 1862 was purchased by the Lone Jack Baptist Church congregation who replaced the house and store with a frame church. The present building was constructed in 1987. The church building is a significant intrusion in the core battlefield area and viewshed.

**Physical Features** (F-1 Parcels containing one or more features important to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)

This parcel contains a portion of the West Field in addition to the church building and parking area. While there has been some ground disturbance for the construction of the church building and parking area, at least half of the church property holds the potential to contain archeological resources.

*Figure 75: The Lone Jack Baptist Church occupies the property which contained the Dr. Caleb Winfrey house and store during the battle.*
Priority Two Acquisition — 304 S. Bynum Road

This parcel contains a dwelling built ca. 1900 in a gabled-ell plan. It is of frame construction and is one of the oldest dwellings within the core battlefield property. The building does not have any historic associations with the battle but may possess significance from a later period of time. Repurposing or any other use of this building should only occur following consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-05-21-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 0.42 acres

**Historical Significance (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)**

The house on this site may have replaced an earlier Civil War-era dwelling on this parcel. It is known that a number of frame buildings lined both sides of S. Bynum Road at the time of the battle. The heaviest fighting took place in this general vicinity.

**Existing Integrity (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)**

This dwelling dates to ca. 1900 and may have replaced an earlier frame building on this site. A modern frame garage has also been built to the rear of the house and there has been some ground disturbance for the construction of these structures.

**Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

Located in the core battlefield area, heavy fighting took place on and around this parcel. The existing dwelling was built ca. 1900 and a garage was added later. Despite this ground disturbance the front and rear yards of the parcel have the potential to contain archeological resources.

Figure 76: The dwelling at 304 S. Bynum Road was built ca. 1900 in the core area of the battlefield.
Priority Two Acquisition — Vacant Lot Between 304 and 306 S. Bynum Road

This parcel consists of a vacant lot containing less than one-fourth of an acre. There are no structures presently on the lot and it is unknown if this parcel contained a structure at the time of the battle. The property is located in the core battlefield area and heavy fighting took place along the roadbed that forms the east property boundary.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-05-12-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 0.21 acres

Historical Significance (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)

Key fighting took place on this property as Union and Confederate soldiers fought over the ground. A number of frame dwellings and store buildings were located along the road but it is unknown if this parcel contained any structures at the time of the battle.

Existing Integrity (I-2 Land with moderate visible intrusions.)

This vacant parcel has not been developed in recent years and no structures are currently on the property. It is zoned Agriculture/Vacant Land and consists of a grassed lot between the dwellings at 304 and 306 S. Bynum Road.

Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)

The vacant lot at this location lacks any physical features beyond plantings with short grasses and small shrubs. This parcel has a high probability of containing archeological resources. Maps from the early twentieth century do not depict a building on this parcel and it may never had had significant site disturbance.

Figure 77: This vacant parcel is located between 304 and 306 S. Bynum Road.
Priority Two Acquisition — 306 S. Bynum Road

This parcel contains a Bungalow style dwelling built ca. 1920. It is of frame and stucco construction and is representative of the early twentieth century development of Lone Jack. The building does not have any historic associations with the battle but may possess significance from a later period of time. Repurposing or any other use of this building should only occur following consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Parcel ID Number: 73-140-05-20-00-00-00-000, Acreage: 0.89 acres

**Historical Significance** (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)

The house on this site may have replaced an earlier Civil War-era dwelling on this parcel. It is known that a number of frame buildings lined both sides of S. Bynum Road at the time of the battle. The heaviest fighting took place in this general vicinity.

**Existing Integrity** (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)

This dwelling dates to ca. 1920 and may have replaced an earlier frame building on this site. A modern frame garage and other outbuildings have been built to the rear of the house and there has been some ground disturbance for the construction of these structures.

**Physical Features** (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)

Located in the core battlefield area, heavy fighting took place on and around this parcel. The existing dwelling was built ca. 1920 and outbuildings added later. Despite this ground disturbance the front and side yards of the parcel have the potential to contain archeological resources.

Figure 78: The dwelling at 306 S. Bynum Road was built ca. 1920 in the core area of the battlefield.
Priority Two Acquisition — 307 S. Bynum Road

On this parcel is a ca. 1925 brick Bungalow which is representative of the early twentieth century development of Lone Jack. The building does not have any historic associations with the battle but may possess significance from a later period of time. Repurposing or any other use of this building should only occur following consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Parcel ID Number: 74-330-07-38-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 0.54 acres

**Historical Significance** (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)

This Bungalow may have replaced an earlier Civil War-era dwelling on this parcel. It is known that a number of frame buildings lined both sides of S. Bynum Road at the time of the battle. Intense fighting took place in this general vicinity including the repulse of a Confederate cavalry flanking attack by Union Captain William Plumb’s detachment.

**Existing Integrity** (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)

This dwelling dates to ca. 1925 and may have replaced an earlier frame building on this site. A modern frame garage has been built to the rear of the house and there has been some ground disturbance for the construction of these structures.

**Physical Features** (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)

Located in the core battlefield area, heavy fighting took place on and around this parcel. The existing dwelling was built ca. 1925 and outbuildings added later. Despite this ground disturbance the front and rear yards of the parcel have the potential to contain archeological resources.

Figure 79: The dwelling at 307 S. Bynum Road was built ca. 1925 in the core area of the battlefield.
Priority Two Acquisition — 303 S. Bynum Road

A gabled-ell plan dwelling is shown at this location on the 1904 plat map of Lone Jack and appears to be the core of the existing dwelling. This frame house was extensively modified in the mid-twentieth century and no longer retains its original appearance. It is doubtful that the dwelling dates to the time of the battle but a historic structure report should occur prior to any repurposing or any other use of this building. Such actions should only occur following consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Parcel ID Number: 74-330-07-14-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 0.31 acres

**Historical Significance (S-2 Tracts containing ground on which some key combat occurred.)**

This frame dwelling may have replaced an earlier Civil War-era dwelling on this parcel. A number of frame buildings lined both sides of S. Bynum Road at the time of the battle and this parcel was in the center of the most intense fighting.

**Existing Integrity (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)**

This dwelling dates to at least ca. 1900 and may have replaced an earlier frame building on this site. A modern frame garage has been built to the rear of the house and there has been some ground disturbance for the construction of these structures.

**Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

Located in the core battlefield area, heavy fighting took place on and around this parcel. The existing dwelling dates to at least the early 1900s and the garage was added later. Despite this ground disturbance the front and rear yards of the parcel have the potential to contain archeological resources.

![Figure 80: The dwelling at 303 S. Bynum Road was built ca. 1900 but heavily modified in the mid-twentieth century.](image-url)
Figure 81: This map shows three additional properties which have the third highest priority for acquisition. These properties are outside of the Core Battlefield area and are privately owned.
Priority Three Acquisition — Confederate Meeting Place

The field at the northeast corner of Lone Jack-Lee’s Summit Road and Shores Road is identified at the meeting place of the various Confederate commanders on the evening of August 15th to plan their attack. A dwelling originally stood close to the road and was the site of the brief meeting for the Confederate officers. The dwelling was razed many years ago but the surrounding field has remained in agricultural use since 1862 and has the potential for interpretation.

Parcel ID Number: 58-700-02-02-00-0-00-000, Acreage: 78.44 acres

**Historical Significance (S-5 Tracts where no combat took place, but troop movements occurred.)**

This parcel contains the meeting site of the Confederate commanders as they planned their attack on the Union cavalry at Lone Jack. They met at a dwelling on this parcel which is no longer extant.

**Existing Integrity (I-1 Agricultural land or woodlands with no visible intrusions.)**

The frame dwelling that stood at this location has been razed but the field on the property remains in agricultural use and there are no visible intrusions.

**Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

While no fighting took place in this vicinity, this parcel has the potential to contain archeological resources associated with the dwelling used as the Confederate meeting place prior to the battle.

*Figure 82: The southwest corner of this large field was the site of a dwelling used as the Confederate meeting place prior to the battle. This parcel remains in agricultural use.*
Priority Three Acquisition — Tracy’s Campsite

The August 15th campsite of Confederate Lieutenant Colonel John C. Tracy was located at a spring southeast of Lone Jack. This spring is now part of the property at E. 38001 E. Boswell Road. On this property is now a commercial business containing a number of log and frame buildings. Although the integrity of this campsite has been compromised, it still holds the potential for future interpretive efforts.

Parcel ID Number: 74-500-04-09-00-00-00-000, Acreage: 25.84 acres

**Historical Significance (S-5 Tracts where no combat took place, but troop movements occurred.)**

This parcel contains the campsite of several hundred cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John C. Tracy. His men camped around the spring at this site on the night of August 15th. His command scattered from the camp late in the evening when the Union cavalry attacked Coffee’s camp approximately one-mile to the northwest.

**Existing Integrity (I-3 Land containing significant physical intrusions.)**

The spring remains on the property to the southwest of the commercial buildings. Overall this site has lost much of its integrity but has the potential for some interpretive efforts to identify the site as Tracy’s Campsite.

**Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

While no fighting took place in this vicinity, this parcel has the potential to contain archeological resources associated with its temporary use as the campsite for Tracy’s troops.

*Figure 83: This parcel contains the campsite of the command of Lt. Colonel John C. Tracy and may contain archeological resources associated with this occupation.*
Priority Three Acquisition — Independence Road Roadbed

At the northeast corner of Carrico Drive and Lone Jack-Lee’s Summit Road is a parcel containing what is believed to be a section of the 1862 roadbed connecting Lone Jack and Independence. This roadbed was used by the Confederate soldiers after they had dismounted from their horses and advanced towards the Union forces at Lone Jack. Approximately 200’ of this roadbed is readily visible on this parcel but an archeological investigation and additional research efforts is recommended to confirm the existence and length of the road. If this proves to be part of the 1862 roadbed, it has the potential for future interpretation.

Parcel ID Number: 73-110-01-03-00-0-00-0-000, Acreage: 1.86 acres

**Historical Significance (S-5 Tracts where no combat took place, but troop movements occurred.)**

This parcel may contain a segment of the roadbed that connected Lone Jack with Independence. If this can be confirmed, then it would be the closest remaining section of intact 1862 roadbed near the Core Battlefield area. The road was used by the Confederate commands under Jackman, Hunter, and Cockrell after they dismounted their men and advanced on the Union line.

**Existing Integrity (I-1 Agricultural land or woodlands with no visible intrusions.)**

This parcel contains what appears to be a remnant of the dirt road connecting Independence and Lone Jack. The roadbed extends through a wooded parcel and there are no visible intrusions.

**Physical Features (F-2 Parcels containing one or more features that contributed to the battle story and potential archeological resources.)**

Additional historical research and archeological analysis is recommended to confirm that this section of roadbed is part of the original road connecting Independence and Lone Jack. If determined to be the roadbed, it would have the potential for yield archeological information and assist in interpretation.

*Figure 84: This parcel contains a roadbed which may be associated with the 1862 Independence-Lone Jack Road.*
Strategies for Property Acquisition

Preserving battlefield land is achieved through private and public partnerships and the use of available financial tools. The primary strategies for protecting battlefield land are through conservation easements and purchase. Conservation easements are a popular approach since the property owner retains ownership while still preserving the historic qualities of the land. Fee simple purchase gives a preservation organization or government agency more control over the property but this approach is expensive and requires continual property maintenance and upkeep. These two primary financial strategies are both important to consider to protect and preserve the Lone Jack Battlefield.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a legal mechanism used to protect a parcel of land in perpetuity. It is a tool by which the property owner retains ownership of the land while voluntarily placing restrictions on the property, such as subdivision or other development, in order to preserve the land’s conservation values. A conservation easement is a legal document that is filed with the county deeds office and remains in effect if the property changes ownership. The easement is an agreement between the property owner and a non-profit or governmental entity that is entrusted to uphold the agreement. That party may be a land trust or a public agency. Conservation easements have become increasingly used to protect family farms from future development. Generally what the owner relinquishes is the right to develop, improve or modify the property defined in the easement. By donating a conservation easement to a land trust, the landowner can be assured that his or her wishes for the property will be administered into the future.

A key point to be made regarding conservation easements is that the landowner remains the sole owner of the property. The owner can continue to live on the property and can choose terms such as restricting building construction, harvesting trees or mining, for example. Easement restrictions are tailored to the interests of the property owner and the unique qualities of the particular property. Restrictions are made to protect significant values of that property. Easements are designed to protect farmlands, vistas, or historic sites from development that would jeopardize their exceptional qualities. Construction and activities may be restricted completely, or limited to certain types. For example, for a natural area, all construction may be prohibited. If the land serves as a farm, the easement may allow for structures and activities related to agriculture, while subdivision and other development of the land are prohibited.

If an easement is given for recreational or educational purposes, public access is required. Scenic easements require that most of the property be visible to the public, but physical access is not required.
The landowner usually decides if the property is to be open to the public. Access rights that allow activities such as hunting, fishing or hiking are sometimes given. An owner can also agree to allow interpretation on the property such as wayside exhibits. In order to receive a tax deduction, however, some easements require access. For properties such as the Lone Jack Battlefield, easements should include protection of archaeological resources and efforts to prevent looting.

As property values increase, so do tax burdens, which can leave property owners "land rich, but cash poor." Even landowners who wish to keep their land undeveloped often are forced to sell or subdivide their property to pay the property taxes. Conservation easements can help landowners preserve their land, reduce taxes and maintain ownership. Donating easements to a public agency or a land trust that qualifies as a public charity can bring a property owner added tax benefits. Because a property subject to a conservation easement is reduced in value it often will benefit from lower real estate taxes. Many state laws allow lands with permanent conservation easements to have a lower real estate assessment reflecting the easement’s restrictions.

If an easement is donated exclusively for perpetual conservation purposes, it qualifies as a tax-deductible charitable gift. A qualified appraiser uses a “before and after approach” to determine the value of the easement. In other words, what was the land value before the easement was donated, and what is the value with the easement’s restrictions in place? For example, a property valued at $2,000,000 prior to an easement may be reduced to $1,500,000 with a conservation easement. The difference, $500,000, is the value of the easement. This amount may be deducted from the donor’s income for purposes of calculating federal income tax. The exact percentage of the deduction and length of time allowed is presently under discussion in Congress.

Conservation easements can also reduce estate taxes. When property owners choose to grant easements in their wills, the value of the easement is deducted or subtracted from the value of the property prior to taxation. The value of the gift is then deducted from the estate, which lowers taxes on the estate. This subtraction or deduction from the value of estate property is available whether the easement was donated or sold. Typically the easement’s value is based on the value of the property at the date of the owner’s death.

For example, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson own several hundred acres of farmland, but have little income. They themselves would not benefit from an income tax deduction through a conservation easement. However, if they want to keep the farm intact for their heirs and do not want to sell the property to developers, they may be interested in having his will provide a donation of a conservation easement.
At the time of their deaths the farm is valued at $4,000,000, and after the easement it has a value of $3,000,000. The $1,000,000 value of the easement is deducted from the estate, which allows the estate to be settled without liquidating the farm.

Another advantage of easements concerning estate taxes is the estate tax "exclusion." In 2002, a provision of the American Farm and Ranch Protection Act enables a decedent’s executor to exclude 40% of the value of land subject to a permanent conservation easement (up to a maximum of $500,000) after subtracting the value of the easement. If a will does not provide for the donation of an easement, the landowner’s heirs can choose to have the executor to donate a "post-mortem" easement. The same tax benefits would apply to the property as with a testamentary easement. Numerous conservation and historical organizations provide assistance in working with property owners on easements and the most relevant of these are discussed in Appendix A.

**Acquiring Property - Fee Simple Acquisition**

Purchasing property is another way to protect battlefield lands. Acquisition of land by means of fee simple is the direct purchase of private property by a public or private preservation organization. Whereas a conservation easement allows a private landowner to retain ownership while placing some restrictions of use of the land, fee simple is an outright sale and constitutes a legal transfer of ownership. Conservation easements are preferred in cases when fee simple acquisition would be cost prohibitive. Since the average market value for the Lone Jack Battlefield lands ranges from $5,000 to as high as $50,000 per acre, much of the property in the battlefield will be expensive to purchase. This will require Jackson County, the City of Lone Jack, the Lone Jack Historical Society and other historical and conservation organizations to prioritize property for acquisition and recommendations for prioritization are included in this plan.

Fee simple purchase has several advantages over conservation easements. While easements can prevent future development, a preservation body that can acquire multiple parcels through fee simple ownership will be able to provide cohesive management and public access. When parcels are acquired through fee simple purchase they would be removed from the tax roll of Jackson County. However, this reduction in taxes has the potential to be offset by future tourism revenue from visitors to the battlefield.
CHAPTER VI – TREATMENT OF THE LONE JACK BATTLEFIELD

It is recommended that treatment and management of the Lone Jack Battlefield follow established practices used nationally. In the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with developing professional standards and providing advice on the preservation of cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In order to provide broad access to the standards and guidance, the Department of the Interior published the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The *Standards* establish four types of recommended treatment for historic properties - preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction - and provides guidance about how to apply the treatments to buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts and landscapes. Another Department of the Interior document, the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, applies the *Standards* specifically to cultural landscapes such as the Lone Jack Battlefield. Other publications, the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archeological Documentation* and the *Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Archeological Documentation*, establish guidance for treating archeological resources.

**Options for Treatment of Historic Properties**

The *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* outline four types of recommended treatment for historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. According to the *Standards*:

- **Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property’s form as it has evolved over time.

- **Rehabilitation** acknowledges the need to alter or add to an historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property’s historic character.

- **Restoration** depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

- **Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Each type of treatment has its own associated standards for execution (See Appendix B). The treatment selected should be appropriate for the circumstances of the particular resource involved.

There are various options for the treatment of the Lone Jack Battlefield. Preservation would include acquiring and maintaining existing agricultural lands such as the Southwest and Northwest Fields. Rehabilitation would include replanting the West Field with tall grass as described during the time of the battle. If proved to be of the time period, the restoration of the remaining section of the Cave Hotel is recommended.
Opportunities for the Lone Jack Battlefield

The historic appearance of a prairie landscape at Lone Jack Battlefield has been visually altered by residential and commercial development as well as the 20th-century construction of US Highway 50. The “East Field,” a key center of the battle’s fighting was developed for residential lots in the 1990s and several early twentieth century dwellings were built along S. Bynum Road. Loss of integrity is also visible through actions such as the paving of the Lexington-Harrisonville Road (now S. Bynum Road), the introduction of transmission lines and site development for the construction of the Lone Jack Battlefield museum.

Opportunities to preserve, rehabilitate, restore, and reconstruct individual features in the Lone Jack Battlefield landscape should be considered in their totality and interrelationship. Features to consider include topography; vegetation; road circulation; boundary demarcations (such as fences, tree lines, and walls); and structures, street furnishings, or objects (such as monuments and statues). Overall, it is the arrangement and the relationship of these character-defining features as they existed during the period of significance that is most critical to consider prior to treatment. As such, landscape features should always be assessed as they relate to the property as a whole.

When thinking about treating the battlefield it is important to identify several factors, notably: the role of change and continuity, the relative significance to history, geographical context, use, archaeological resources, natural systems, management and maintenance, interpretation, health and safety, accessibility and environmental protection.

Change and consistency exists in all cultural landscapes. Changes may sometimes be slight, as with the installation of fences, or extreme, as with the development of the East Field. At the same time a property can retain historic form, order, use, features or materials. At the Lone Jack Battlefield this includes the retention of open space and agricultural use of key parcels in the core and study area, and the mass graves of the soldiers.

To fully provide the most comprehensive and long-range approach to treating the battlefield, the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office and the Lone Jack Historical Society are encouraged to develop a Cultural Landscape Report and Archaeological Program. A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the principal statement that defines the history, significance and treatment of a cultural landscape. A CLR assesses the integrity of the landscape in the context of any changes over time to its geography, features, materials and use. A CLR assists the landscape’s preservation by addressing threats to the landscape’s character-defining features and solutions to those threats. These may include neglect of the landscape, resulting in alterations to physical structures or looting of archeological artifacts; and also the potential physical impact resulting from the very goal of increased recognition of and visitation to the landscape.
A CLR would assist with planning for the existing battlefield as well as any future property acquisition. The CLR could initially address redesigning the existing park property to relocate the parking area and provide a more expansive landscape for interpretation (see Figure 93). Archeological research in the future may answer questions over the location of the blacksmith shop and provenance of the possible section of the Cave Hotel. A CLR would address the park property and recommend approaches of preservation and rehabilitation as well as the potential for the restoration of the Cave Hotel. Reconstruction is not a recommended treatment as it would disturb archaeological resources.

The creation of a CLR would also provide planning and guidance for addressing the landscape of any parcels acquired in the future as well as those currently owned by the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office. Having a CLR in place would facilitate a program for preservation, interpretation and management of the Confederate campsites on park property and any parcels acquired for the battlefield in the future. The intent of the CLR would be to plan for a larger battlefield park program and methods to successfully accommodate increased numbers of visitors. As visitation to the Lone Jack Battlefield increases, those responsible for managing the site will need to educate property owners and site visitors on the importance of stewardship of the landscape. This could include minimal ground disturbance to preserve the archeological record and posting signs to discourage or prohibit relic hunting. For visitors such instruction could take the form of signage reminding them to park in designated areas only, stay on walking trails, leave no evidence of their visit, take nothing from the site and generally respect the historic significance of the landscape through these actions, ensuring that others will have the same opportunity.

Long-term, comprehensive management strategies are key elements to CLRs. Maintenance tasks can be day-to-day, seasonal, or cyclical, as determined by management strategies. Though many maintenance tasks, such as mowing and weeding or re-laying pavement or curbs, may appear routine, such activities can cumulatively alter the character of a landscape. Well-conceived management and maintenance activities can sustain character and integrity over an extended period. Determining capabilities for ongoing maintenance is a very important consideration in choosing a treatment.

Site modifications may be necessary in order to broaden the range of individuals who may access the site, to bring the site into compliance with Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, to provide for the protection of important environmental elements and character-defining features and to provide for the greatest efficiency in energy use possible. Any parking areas, trails, and low impact wayside exhibits should be incorporated into the Lone Jack Battlefield to combine the highest possible level of access, code compliance, environmental protection and energy efficiency with the least possible impact on the historical integrity of the landscape.
Concurrent with the creation of a Cultural Landscape Report, the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office is encouraged to create an Archaeological Program for the Lone Jack Battlefield and associated sites. Limited archeological studies have been completed in the past in the “West Field,” “Northwest Field” and within the county-owned park property. Additional archeological investigations are planned to investigate the location and configuration of the blacksmith shop and Cave Hotel. These efforts have resulted in valuable data concerning the battle and its archeological record but the adoption of a formal program would have the following benefits:

- A review of archeological investigations completed to date and their results.
- An analysis of land uses and the potential for archeological investigations in the core and study areas.
- Recommendations to discourage intense use or visitation on parcels and areas prior to archeological investigations.
- Prohibiting relic hunting.
- Prioritization of archeological investigations for specific areas and parcels.
- Scopes of work and recommended procedures for archeological investigations.
- Recommendations for artifact curation and display.
- Recommendations for books or articles on the Lone Jack Battlefield’s archeological record.

Archeological resources not only have historical value, but can also reveal significant information about a battlefield landscape. Archeological investigations should be conducted by a professional archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s qualifications for Historical Archeology.

The Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department and the Lone Jack Historical Society are also encouraged to provide workshops or prepare informational flyers for property owners on the importance to discourage relic hunting and protect the integrity of the battlefield. Any artifacts found by a property owner should be in accordance with curation recommendations.
CHAPTER VIII– INTERPRETING THE LONE JACK BATTLEFIELD

Introduction

It has been almost 150 years since Federal and Confederate forces clashed at Lone Jack, Missouri. The August 15-16, 1862 battle was part of a larger campaign by Federal military commanders to force pro-Confederate recruiters and paramilitary units from the state. Fighting engulfed the small town and caused severe damage to buildings and property that was not overcome until after the war. When the engagement ended, the dead from both sides, estimated at more than 270, were left on the field and interred in trench graves dug by Confederate soldiers who remained on the field. Though the battle at Lone Jack concluded with a retreat by Federal forces, the overall result failed to achieve any significant resolution in the ongoing war efforts by either side.

Today, only 3.4-acres of the battlefield are preserved. Designated as a park, the battlefield, cemetery, and museum are managed by the Lone Jack Historical Society (LJHS) in cooperation with the City of Lone Jack and Jackson County Parks and Recreation. The mission of the LJHS is “to support, protect, and preserve the unique history of the Lone Jack area. The primary focus is on the Civil War Cemetery and adjoining grounds, and the Civil War Museum. The desire is to ensure the future education of our children, to go forward while remembering our very important past.”

As part of the Preservation Planning process for the LJHS, this Visitor Experience and Interpretive Plan creates a unified framework for telling the story of Lone Jack and the role the battle played in the Civil War in Missouri. The plan defines the site’s interpretive themes, suggests various types of interpretive media for use on the battlefield, in the museum, for online visitors, defines the types of audiences who visit Civil War sites like Lone Jack, and recognizes contiguous sites for collaborative partnerships. The plan also identifies funding opportunities for developing interpretive media.

The Visitor Experience and Touchpoints

Understanding and responding to the diversity of audience needs and expectations is a challenge and calls on the creative energy of all those who seek to meet those expectations. Each person arriving at Lone Jack brings with them his or her own unique story and set of expectations. There is one constant, however. Visitors want services and interpretive resources to be readily available, easy to find, and not complicated to use.

The concept of touchpoints helps us to understand the visitor experience as a multi-faceted whole comprised of a variety of contact areas. Each place or time where the visitor makes contact with the
organization or the battlefield is a touchpoint and an opportunity to influence their overall experience. For example, wayfinding signage and interpretive panels are some of the most extensive touchpoints at historic sites that help to create the full richness of a visitor experience. Each and every engagement should be seen as an opportunity to create a positive experience for visitors.

The visitor experience is divided into stages:

- **Desiring**: The prospective visitor is aware of and wants to experience an historic site, the opportunities available at that site, and the resulting experiences that may occur.

- **Planning**: The prospective visitor is researching a destination that best meets their interest, needs, and expectations. The visitor must have access to information involving the potential visit, which can include information on its history, relevance, the weather, nearby accommodations, fees, and directions.

- **Traveling**: The prospective visitor makes their way to the destination. Directions and signage to the site, or “wayfinding,” needs to be straightforward and clear.

- **Arriving**: The visitor enters the battlefield. They receive orientation and informational materials about the interpretive opportunities available.

- **Visiting**: The visitor participates in, enjoys, and learns from the programs, services, and facilities they are exposed to. An important part of the on-site visit is the opportunity for discovery: following the interpretive trail using a hand-held device that highlights information about the battlefield, or listening to a tour guide explores the events and meaning of the site. The opportunities can help to create and reinforce a positive and memorable experience.

- **Leaving**: The visitor had an enjoyable, meaningful, satisfying, safe, and entertaining visit. There is a distinct sense of personal fulfillment at departure.

- **Remembering**: The visitor shares the details of their visit through pictures, stories, and materials they have collected with others. Their memories are filled with positive recollections of the battlefield. Follow-up communication through websites, emails, and social media can lead to a return visit or financial support for the association and their preservation efforts.
Background

Beginning with the firing on Ft. Sumter in April 1861, the Lincoln administration struggled to keep Missouri in the Union. The situation worsened by factionalism that existed within the state among Union supporters. In late 1861, however, the Missouri State Militia (MSM) was created to strengthen the Federal hold on Missouri in light of attempts by the extremely divided population and political class to ally with the Confederacy. The militia was armed and funded by the Federal government to combat the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard (MSG). The Union victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in early March 1862, prevented efforts by Confederate forces to wrest control of Missouri and northwest Arkansas from the Federals. During 1862, this left much of the Confederate opposition to the MSM in the hands of local paramilitary guerillas, such as William Quantrill and Bill Anderson.

On July 22, 1862, Order No. 19, issued by Federal commander John McAllister Schofield, required all able-bodied men to join the pro-Union Enrolled Missouri Militia (ENM) to combat attacks by Confederate guerillas. These new recruits were to supply their own horses and weapons. Any weapons or ammunition that remained in the hands of civilians who refused service because their allegiance lay elsewhere were to be seized and used for public defense.

Southern supporters responded to the Federal order by mounting a recruiting raid into Missouri from neighboring Arkansas. It was hoped that Order No. 19 would persuade thousands of civilians to choose voluntary enrollment in the Confederate army over required Federal service. The mid-August battle at Lone Jack was the largest engagement during the raid.

The battle itself was vicious and bloody. Attack and counter attack defined much of the engagement that lasted most of the morning on August 16th. When the fighting finally ended a majority of the Federal officers were either dead or wounded and their commander, Major Emory S. Foster, lay in tatters in a field hospital overrun with rebels. The Confederates did not fare much better. As Colonel Tracy reported after the battle, the Southern command was “shot all to pieces, crippled, and bleeding.” The Federal dead were left for burial by the pro-Southern troops as what remained of the command retreated north to Lexington. The following day the Confederates moved back toward Arkansas as Federal reinforcements arrived in Lone Jack.
Town of Lone Jack

Though the exact number of people living in Lone Jack at the time of the battle is unknown, the 1860 census lists 1,200 residents in the general area. The Weekly Missouri State Times reported in 1867 that just prior to the war the town had “about twenty houses.” The population included a hotelkeeper, his family, hotel residents, six blacksmiths, a stone mason, gunsmith, a physician, carriage maker, brickmaker, six merchants, and two school teachers. Other small business owners and workers made up the rest. By the end of the war, at least half of the structures in town had been destroyed, most during the battle at Lone Jack.

The most impressive structure in town was the Cave Hotel, a two-story building that housed several residents, including the Cave family, second generation descendants of the town’s original founders. The original structure dates between 1852 and 1858. During the battle the hotel was occupied, first, by Major Emory S. Foster (US), then used as a field hospital for Confederate skirmishers wounded on the night of August 15th. On the 16th Confederate troops took control of the hotel after a retreat was ordered by Captain Milton H. Brawner, who took over for the wounded Foster.

Existing Interpretation

The American Battlefield Protection Program lists the Lone Jack battlefield, including peripheral areas, at approximately 945 acres. Their survey has determined that most of the battlefield has been adversely impacted by modern development. Three-and-a-half acres are preserved by Jackson County as a park. The establishment of the Lone Jack Battlefield Park was initiated during the Civil War Centennial commemoration in 1962. Within the park boundaries are the Soldier’s Cemetery and the Lone Jack Battlefield Museum and Visitor’s Center, which opened in 1963. The museum is currently operated by the Lone Jack Historical Society. This museum was built directly on the battlefield and is located just to the southwest of the Blacksmith Shop site. The historic maps of Lone Jack do not show that any structures were ever located at this site until the construction of the museum in 1963.

In Lone Jack today the interpretative experience is exhibited almost exclusively in the Lone Jack Civil War Museum located in the south quadrant of the battlefield park. On average, 4000 people visit the museum on an annual basis. Of those figures, around 600 are students. The site currently holds five events a year, as administered by the Lone Jack Historical Society. They include the Civil War Trust’s National Park Day, Missouri’s History Day (national event), Memorial Illumination on May 30th, the Battle of Lone Jack Commemoration on August 16th, and a Halloween program called “Walk with the Spirits.” In the past, speakers have given talks on Civil War history in the state.
Figure 85:
This view shows the Core Battlefield Area with the protected property owned by Jackson County and the Lone Jack Historical Society outlined in blue. The museum was built directly on the battlefield and just to the southwest of the Blacksmith Shop site. The museum may have been built on the site of a Civil War-era dwelling. No archeological investigation of this site appears to have occurred prior to the construction of the museum in 1963.
Directional and Orientation Signage

Traveling east on HWY 50 from the Kansas City area, only one sign exists that directs visitors to the battlefield. There are no other signs on roads leading to Lone Jack. A sign marks the entrance to the museum.

![Figure: 86: Battlefield park sign on US Highway 50 and Park Entrance Sign.]

The battlefield park has one interpretive sign that was erected by the Jackson County Parks Department in 1961. The sign offers a brief overview of the battle, but gives the false impression that the Federal command was surrendered.

![Figure 87: Dedication marker (left) and Interpretive Sign reading: “Here early on the morning of August 16, 1862, two thousand Confederates surprised and defeated a detachment of Federal cavalry under the command of Maj. Emery S. Foster. Foster, seriously wounded, finally surrendered in the afternoon after 43 men were killed and 75 were reported missing. The Confederate loss under Coffee, Hays and Thompson’s commands was 118 men.”]
Audiences

Visitors to historic sites come in all shapes and sizes. They also come with various expectations about the topics and stories they seek to understand.

Civil War Aficionados
One of the largest segments of the Civil War tourism industry is aficionados, or buffs. They can consist of organizations, heritage groups, and individuals (some descendents). All have a unique passion for the subject, a wide variety of backgrounds, and demand a high level of interpretive expertise. Providing informative tours and unique experiences for these visitors is one of the keys to success. A few of the better known groups are the Civil War Roundtables, the National Civil War Association, the Civil War Trust, Sons of Union Veterans, Living History or Reenactment Groups.

School Groups
There are two types of groups related to education and schools. The first is local teachers seeking to enliven their classroom experience by venturing on field trips. Through the use of sites, they hope to enrich the subject matter for their students by visiting places associated with historic events or characters.

The second, and often overlooked group, are youth organizations, such as scholastic organizations, bands, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, or sports teams, outside the area. They often try to find secondary attractions to expend time while involved with their special extracurricular or school-related trips.

Locals
The activities of local residents are a key ingredient in developing a sustainable heritage tourism market. Addressing this audience with special programming and involvement in planning activities generates enthusiastic supporters.

Heritage Travelers
This audience seeks history associated sites and activities. They demand in-depth interpretation, much like Civil War aficionados, but have a wider array of interests. Often they combine sites visits with dining, shopping, and recreational activities. They also have a higher level of family travel.

Group Tourists
They can be anything from tour buses, to elder hostels, to church groups. Their activities are often driven by cross-marketing with other trendy sites, or are vacationing on tailor-made packages.
Drop-Ins
Impromptu visitors come to the museum by chance, either off the main highway or when visiting someone in the area. They have not prepared for their visit through any research, and therefore do not have a preconceived idea of the museum or the battle event. Exhibits targeting this audience filter information to present content in layers, as to not overwhelm the casual visitor.

Recreational Visitors
This audience seeks recreation first, but looks for opportunities to visit nearby historic sites that add to the overall experience of the trip. Walking, backpacking, and biking trails, along with camping and water-sport activities are seen as enhancements to these visitors.

Internet Users
Approximately 90 million American adults used the internet to plan travel in 2009. Seventy-six percent of those planned leisure trips online. Most online travel planners are somewhat or extremely satisfied with their experiences in using the Internet to plan their trips. The primary tools for travel planning are online travel agency websites, search engines, company websites and destination websites. Airline tickets, overnight lodging accommodations and car rentals are the dominant travel products and services purchased online by travel planners.

Visitors to destination websites may choose to not make a physical visit to the battlefield, but instead seek information about the story for various purposes. An undervalued and underemphasized audience type, visitors who hit history-related websites can be the best repeat customers. They seek various types of multi-media experiences and can direct others to these opportunities.

Interpretive Venues and Media
From an exhibit perspective, the main unifying theme for the Lone Jack Civil War museum is hard to grasp. The displays tell multiple stories associated with the war, including the Border War with Kansas, the battle at Lone Jack, guerilla fighters, and General Order #11 that attempted to purge the area of guerillas and potential Confederate recruits. The interpretive media in the museum consists of static exhibit panels, artifacts from the area, dioramas illustrating the Battle of Westport, Order #11, Lone Jack, and William Quantrill's raid into Kansas. The design and fabrication of the displays and the dioramas are of good/excellent quality. The exhibits provide a brief narrative of the battle but could be expanded to give audiences a more complete understanding of the events at Lone Jack or the artifacts used to interpret the war.
According to the National Register nomination prepared for Lone Jack:

The primary contributing feature is the battle cemetery located within the county park. The main features within the cemetery are the two large trench graves (one Confederate and one Union) with corresponding monuments that may contain as many as 160 Union and 110 Confederate dead (accounts vary widely of the number of dead). There are also corresponding Confederate and Union monuments. The Confederate monument, erected in 1870, is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, monument west of the Mississippi River. A third burial trench that may contain the graves of 18 Confederate wounded that died in the days following the battle may be present north of the main trenches.

The Lone Jack Soldier’s Cemetery is quite unique in that it is uncommon for Federal dead to still remain in a non-designated military cemetery on a Civil War battlefield, especially in such close proximity to their Confederate foes. A dozen national cemeteries and numerous soldiers’ lots were established as early as 1862. By 1870, almost 300,000 Federal soldiers and sailors lay buried in seventy-three national cemeteries. These cemeteries were first set aside for the burial of those who died during the war, but by 1873, any Federal veteran of the war could receive burial in a national cemetery.
Only a small sign marking the cemetery exists at the iron gated entrance to the burial ground. One publication, a visitor brochure, has been produced that offers an overview of the battle, events and programs, a map of the battlefield, and other visitor information.

**Existing Undeveloped Resources**

Just to the west of the city park is the “West Field” where the main Confederate line led by Colonel Dewitt C. Hunter, Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Drake Jackman, and Lieutenant Colonel John C. Tracy formed before moving to attack the Federal troops in Lone Jack. It is currently undeveloped and possibly contains archaeological deposits associated with the battle. Within the center of the battlefield where Lone Jack was located existed a blacksmith shop. The structure was used as Federal headquarters during the battle. An archaeological survey of the county park in 2011 revealed that remnants of this blacksmith shop may still exist beneath the concrete foundation of a mid-20th century mechanic's shop. West of the county park, across S. Bynum Road, is the possible altered remnant of the Cave Hotel. The LJHS is in the process of finalizing the purchase of the property and house for use as an interpretive facility.
Visitor Experience/Interpretive Planning

One of the major goals of the Lone Jack Historical Society is to create a meaningful and positive visitor experience for those who engage the story of Lone Jack’s Civil War heritage. People who venture to these places seek an experience that is personal, relevant, and authentic. And their expectations are more sophisticated than ever. They want their visit to be entertaining, thought-provoking, and meaningful. In order to be successful, the experience at Lone Jack must fulfill these expectations. To start, the visitor experience has to deal with more than just the information one might learn from a visit. It must also confront the emotions, impressions, and relationships visitors may or may not experience when engaging the site’s interpretive resources, be they wayside exhibits, orientation brochures, or directions to the nearest restaurant or restroom. That experience must also be maintained with virtual visitors, those who do not physically journey to the site, but instead visit through a website.

Goals for Providing a Meaningful Visitor Experience
All visitor, whether in person or virtually, are patrons who seek on a base level a particular understanding of the events and occurrences that took place at Lone Jack. The more meaningful way the story is told the more successful the experience. Below are the goals to be met in the engagement process and should serve as a guide for developing a meaningful visitor experience. They suggest how wayfinding/interpretation may change the way the public thinks, feels, or acts as a result of the experience.

- **Wayfinding**: Visitors will be provided with a clear, easily followed guide to the battlefield. This guide will be available both at the battlefield, at contiguous sites, at state visitor centers, in area businesses, and online.

- **Planning**: Visitors will have the opportunity to engage a variety of access points to plan for their visit to Lone Jack.

- **Interpretation**: Interpretation will be based on scholarship and follow the themes as prescribed in the interpretive plan.

- **Interpretive media**: Interpretive media will be diverse and engage multiple audiences on multiple levels, extending beyond the battlefield to online venues, including individuals who are handicapped. They will also receive current information about programs and activities at the site.
• **Points of view:** Visitors will be able to engage interpretive media from multiple perspectives – Federal, Confederate, civilian, women, and African Americans.

• **Memorable:** Visitors will leave with an appreciation of the significance of the battle and why this was an important place in the overall interpretation of the Civil War and the war in Missouri. They will depart with a clear understanding of the site's interpretive themes.

• **Quality:** Visitors will receive high-quality interpretation within all media venues and ventures.

• **Commemoration:** Visitors will have the opportunity to contemplate the meaning of the Civil War and the effect it has on the local community.

• **Input:** Visitors will have the opportunity to give their opinion about the sites interpretive programming and their overall experience.

**Interpretive Media**

A wide variety of tools are available for interpretation that can reach a large variety of audiences. Each has an appeal based on a number of factors, including ease of use, cost, maintenance, staff capacity, durability, and practicality. When investing in interpretive media it is important to consider the overall visitor experience that you want audiences to take away from their engagement with the site. Being cognizant of each and every place you engage the visitor is important in achieving a positive visitor experience.

**Types of Interpretive Media**

**Guided**

The most expensive to maintain, guided interpretation is more personalized but labor intensive. When done in combination with self-guided materials, it can produce a rewarding experience for audiences.

**Tours**

Two of the most common types of tours are guided facility tours at historic sites or museums, and step-on guided tours for individuals or groups moving between locations. Both are a labor-intensive enterprise. Itineraries and scripts have to be developed, docents or guides trained, and programs
evaluated to be effective. These types of tours are personalized, and locals familiar with the area and the historic resources can be employed to help. However, training and availability can be a problem that will have to be overcome.

**Living History**
First-person dramatic performances, like those employed at Williamsburg or Plimouth Plantation in Massachusetts, are one of the most effective learning experiences for visitors. They can involve local actors or students, or can employ military and civilian reenactors to demonstrate battlefield maneuvers, camp life, or the use of weaponry.

**Self-Guided**
This type of audience interaction does not involve direct contact between staff, volunteers, or interpreters and audiences. Allowing self-guided tours is less expensive and can reach a larger audience.

**Indoor Exhibits**
Exhibits, whether permanent or travelling, can produce an excellent, self-directed experience for all audience types. They have the ability to convey an abundance of information, can be low maintenance, and have the capability to replace the expense of human interpreters. Exhibits and kiosks can also be interactive, adding a supplement to passive displays and create an exciting pathway to learning.

*Figure 92: A combination of static, interactive, and multi-media driven exhibits successfully engages a wide variety of audiences.*
Exterior Wayside Panels

Exhibits can be produced for outdoor experiences in the form of interpretive panels. Located at specific places on the battlefield, these panels can direct, inform, and educate audiences who want to fully experience the visual and environmental elements of the site. At Lone Jack, wayside interpretive panels at battlefield sites expand the opportunity for visitors to learn about the battle.

Creative and technical options can enhance the experience offered by wayside exhibits. Textured markers provide surfaces for rubbings, a tangible collector item for take-away. Also, medallions that broadcast to listening devices allow technology-savvy visitors an expanded, in-depth user experience.

Figure 93: Wayside exhibits can be designed to fit different landscapes.
Websites
Still the most cost effective means to reach a large audience who wants to experience the site or access information about the site. Websites can serve several purposes, from interpretation, to information, to programming (podcasts), to promotion. Effective websites address all of these objectives.

Website blogs are also a method of communication that historic sites can take advantage of. These types of sites are similar to online journals and allow others to interact through commentary or images with the material on the site. Websites are also an excellent opportunity to gather information about visitors or potential visitors to the site. Establishing an email database for further contact with this audience can enhance fundraising, programming, interpretive, or visitation opportunities for the

Figure 94: Gettysburg Foundation website.
Temporary Exhibits
Temporary or rotating exhibits can give the museum ongoing programming that supports the site's permanent exhibit. These exhibits offer audiences a reason to continually return. The exhibits can be about other topics besides history as well, like art, or architecture, or science.

Publications
Printed materials are one of the most cost effective ways to promote and educate audiences on the historic resource. These materials can come in many shapes, sizes, and forms.

- **Brochures** - a fold out interpretive piece that can be a combination of background information with a map of the battlefield and directions on how to access the site.

- **Rack Cards** - typically a two sized brochure made available at welcome centers, contiguous sites, businesses, tourism offices, motels, etc. for background information and directions to the site.

- **Guidebooks** - comprehensive booklet that gives a detailed understanding of the event surrounding event surrounding the historic events complete with maps and images to give audiences more than just an overview of the resource.

- **Maps** - similar to a brochure, however, the map drives the interpretation through an intense orientation of the events as they took place on the ground. This piece can also be an accompaniment to a brochure or guidebook, but is also meant as a stand-alone piece.

Podcasts
Podcasts offer a way for visitors to access a wide variety of information about the battlefield without having to actually visit the site. Podcasts are digital media files that can be accessed through the internet. They can be easily recorded and quickly uploaded. Events like the symposium or audio tours can expose audiences to information and interpretation via their computer, smart phone, mp3 player, or other digital media players.

Smart Phone Applications
Today’s smart phones carry applications that can perform all types of functions. One useful application is GPS-based location mapping. Museums and historic battlefields are now taking advantage of this hand-held technology to devise tours where audiences are their own tour guide. One of the newest applications to use this technology is at Gettysburg. Social media is also accessible through smart phone applications. Lone Jack could create an app for battlefield tours.
Social Media
The use of social media outlets, like Facebook, Twitter, Foursquare (location), YouTube (video sharing), Flickr (photo sharing), have added a new and exciting layer of information and interpretation to historic sites. They have the ability to attract audiences that would be considered non-traditional, such as those under the age of 25 who visit historic sites in relatively few numbers. They do, however, enjoy making their observations, opinions, and criticisms known to the world through social media outlets.

Dramatic Performance
Combining history and the arts is becoming more commonplace today than it has been in the past. Theater performances based on historic or historical events can attract audiences who seek both entertainment and information.

Interpretive Centers
The most important job of interpretive centers is to introduce and orient visitors to the resources available, whether historic or accommodative. They can deal with either broad or narrow interpretive themes and can employ creative interpretive tools, from interactive kiosks to introductory videos. Centers are also flexible enough that existing facilities, such as the Chamber of Commerce, libraries, archives, businesses, or welcome centers can be used to guide visitors to their destinations. All exhibits within the center should be professionally designed. The average cost is between $250 and $400 per square foot.
Documentary and Promotional Films
Films and videos have an emotional appeal few physical venues can compare to. If well done, they can convey a mood, recreate a setting, or interpret a relationship. Film and video projects, however, are expensive to produce. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield has a high quality interpretive film of the battle that relies on 3D fly-through to show the role terrain played.

These types of media can also be used on the association website, or by uploading to social media outlets such as YouTube. The symposium is one way to make use of an educational program that can then be broadcast over the internet.
### Types of Interpretive Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Pros</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cons</strong></th>
<th><strong>Audience</strong></th>
<th><strong>Maintenance</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cost</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guided Tour</td>
<td>enhanced experience</td>
<td>pace set by guide</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>on-going training</td>
<td>medium Expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living History</td>
<td>enhanced experience</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>on-going training</td>
<td>med/high expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-Guided</td>
<td>opportunity for enhanced experience</td>
<td>no personal interaction with staff</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>media materials</td>
<td>low/med expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoor Exhibits</td>
<td>controlled environment</td>
<td>expensive to produce</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>high expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Exhibits</td>
<td>wayfinding</td>
<td>limited experience</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>low/mod expense</td>
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<td>Websites</td>
<td>enhanced experience</td>
<td>no need to visit</td>
<td>individual</td>
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<td>low expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>wayfinding/enhanced experience</td>
<td>limited media materials</td>
<td>individual</td>
<td>updates</td>
<td>low/medium expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podcasts</td>
<td>inexpensive</td>
<td>no audience participation</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>low expense</td>
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<td>Smart Phone Applications</td>
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<td>expensive unless website based</td>
<td>individual</td>
<td>updates</td>
<td>high expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>inexpensive/ growing trend</td>
<td>time to build following</td>
<td>individual</td>
<td>updates</td>
<td>low expense</td>
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<td>Dramatic Performance</td>
<td>enhanced/hyper experience</td>
<td>professional assist.</td>
<td>individual/group</td>
<td>costume maintenance</td>
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<td>Interpretive Centers</td>
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<td>individual/group</td>
<td>ongoing maintenance</td>
<td>high expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Documentary/Promo Films</td>
<td>hyper experience</td>
<td>expensive to change</td>
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<td>equipment maintenance</td>
<td>medium expense</td>
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Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are the central ideas that give the story at Lone Jack historical significance and meaning. The following is a framework of suggested themes, subthemes, and interpretive topics that can be used to tell key stories about Lone Jack and the Civil War in western Missouri.

Since no one regional museum in western Missouri examines the larger issues of the antebellum/Civil War period in the area, Lone Jack has an opportunity to tell that story. Without context the war can become isolated experiences, like Lone Jack, that have a nebulous connection to the larger framework of the Border conflict and the national struggle over slavery and popular sovereignty. More than a decade ago the National Park Service began a process of establishing a context for understanding Southern society and slavery at the national military parks and battlefields. Though it has had mixed results, the effort to create a larger framework for understanding the war was of paramount concern.

The proposed themes are broad and comprehensive enough to tell the full story and to embrace a range of potential interpretive media. There are three Primary Themes at Lone Jack that explore the Civil War in Missouri.

Primary Theme: Westward Expansion and the Origins of the Civil War
With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the territory controlled by the United States almost doubled. Locating the headwaters of the Missouri River became a major goal of Lewis and Clark who traversed the state in 1804 on their expedition west, opening up new areas of settlement for fur traders and farmers.

♦ **Sub-Theme: Settling the West**
Westward expansion slowly brought settlers from the eastern United States into the west and upper mid-west beginning in the 1810s. The area around Kansas City became a jumping off point to those moving further west in the 1840s and 50s along the multiple wagon trails west.

♦ **Fur Trade to Farming:** Those immigrating initially took part in the fur industry as trappers, scouts, and traders. They eventually gave way to farmers by the 1830s and 40s.

♦ **New Immigrants:** Many of the early settlers to the Missouri Territory emigrated from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, places where slavery was well entrenched.

♦ **Sub-Theme: Missouri: A Slave State**
In 1820, the Missouri Compromise ignited a national debate over slavery and westward expansion that lasted the next forty years, ending in Civil War.

❖ **Small Farm Agriculture**: Settlers to fertile areas along the Missouri River and to the south found slavery portable and profitable.

❖ **Urban Slavery**: After 1840, the institution gained footing in cities and large towns, especially the use of slaves as cargo loaders and steamboat hands in river towns like St. Louis and the City of Kansas (Kansas City/Westport).

❖ **Slave Codes**: Though the slave population in Missouri was the smallest of the slaveholding states outside Delaware, the legislatures during the decades leading up to the Civil War enacted similar slave laws that restricted education, marriage, and challenged competency.

❖ **Sub-Theme: Missouri and the Road to Disunion**
With the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, a firestorm erupted over slavery in the emerging Western Territories.

❖ **Kansas-Nebraska Act**: Conflict arose between pro-slavery advocates and abolitionist across the state as the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was nullified by the advent of Popular Sovereignty as a vehicle for determining slaveries existence in the developing states of the west.

❖ **The Border War**: Violence exploded along the Border between Missouri and Kansas as free-staters and border ruffians fought to influence Kansas statehood. Characters such as John Brown led raids into Kansas to quash support by pro-slavery advocates through intimidation and violence.

❖ **Dred Scott**: The Dred Scott Supreme Court Decision was the final outcome in a series of cases involving a slave in Missouri who sued his owner because he was denied what he saw as his right to purchase his freedom. The Court ruled that African-Americans, free or slave, had no claim to freedom or citizenship.

**Primary Theme: Making Missouri Whole: Preserving the Union**
Missouri remained in the Union when states in the upper and lower South seceded in late 1860 and early 1861.
Sub-Theme: Divided Loyalties
The fight over control of the state between Federal and Confederate supports led to the formation of two competing commands.

- **The Missouri State Militia**: Composed of Unionists, the MSM was organized in response to the growing alignment of Missouri’s political class with the Confederacy.

- **Missouri State Guard**: Created in May 1861, the MSG fought alongside Confederate troops and, at times, under Confederate commanders.

Sub-Theme: The Trans-Mississippi West
The western theater of operations was important to both sides during the war, especially Abraham Lincoln’s push to control the Mississippi River that would cut off the region from the rest of the South. Approximately 110,000 Missourians fought for the Union and 40,000 for the Confederacy.

- **Federal Armies**: The Army of the Southwest was organized in late December 1861 and was the field unit of the District of Southwest Missouri. It was composed of troops from the Department of Missouri. The principal commander was Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis. The Army of the Frontier was created in the months following Lone Jack and composed of forces from the District of Southwest Missouri. It was first commanded by Brigadier General John M. Schofield.

- **Confederate Armies**: The Army of the West was formed in early 1862 and commanded by Major General Sterling Price. The army was moved east to support the Army of Mississippi at Shiloh in April 1862, but arrived too late for the battle. After fighting at Iuka and Corinth, the newly-designated “Price’s Corps” was also in action at Davis Bridge in Tennessee. Price moved back to Missouri where he eventually reorganized as the Army of Missouri in 1863.

- **The “Iron Brigade”**: Confederate Major General Thomas C. Hindman was ordered in May 1862 to recruit and train an army composed of Missourians. Lone Jack was part of the initial recruiting raid that eventually ended in the successful formation of the Confederate “Iron Brigade” composed of 2000 cavalry soldiers in September 1862.
Sub-Theme: Controlling Chaos: Federal General Orders
Federal control of Missouri was maintained through a series of General Orders meant to starve pro-Confederate ranks of weapons and recruits.

◊ **General Orders 2:** Issued by Major General Henry Halleck, No. 2 declared that “all persons are hereby warned that, if they join any guerrilla band, they will not, if captured, be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but will be hung as robbers and murderers.”

◊ **General Orders No. 18 and 19:** Brigadier General John M. Schofield issued General Orders No. 18 that declared anyone engaged in unlawful warfare would be shot, and General Orders No. 19 requiring loyal men to enroll in the militia, required registration of all who had previously taken up arms against the United States, and for them to surrender their weapons.

◊ **General Orders No. 11:** General Orders No. 11 was issued by Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and required that all inhabitants of the western Missouri border counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and the northern half of Vernon not living within one mile of specified military posts vacate their homes within 15 days (Sept. 9, 1863). Those citizens who could establish their loyalty to the Union with the commanding officer of the military station nearest their place of residence would be permitted to move to any military station in the District of the Border or to any part of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of that state. Persons who failed to prove their loyalty were to move out of the district completely or be subject to military punishment.

Sub-Theme: Partisans, Irregulars, and Guerillas in Missouri
Much of the war in Missouri was fought through unconventional practices that were an extension of the Border War between Kansas and Missouri.

◊ **Missouri’s Partisans** – Bloody Bill Anderson and William Quantrill were just two of many who fought a guerilla war along the border that aided the Confederate cause. Quantrill found shelter at the Morgan Walker farm outside Lone Jack after his successful capture of Independence just days earlier. There, he and his men were sworn in as regular Confederate cavalry.
Kansas Red Legs and Jayhawkers – Cross border guerillas were also part of the Union cause, with raiders moving into Missouri before and during the war. Red legs and Jayhawkers were bands of militants who refused to join units officially sanctioned by the U.S. Army.

Primary Theme: The Battle of Lone Jack
Lone Jack was the largest engagement fought between Confederate and Federal forces at the end of the July/August 1862 campaign to recruit soldiers to the Confederate cause in Missouri. Three Federal brigades were ordered to Lone Jack, but only one arrived when the fighting began.

Sub-Theme: Lone Jack: From Settlement to the Civil War
Lone Jack was a small crossroads town founded in 1841 in southeastern Jackson County. “New Town,” an addition to the original town plat, was established in 1843 south of the existing settlement.

Sub-Theme: A Battle at all Cost
Federal Commander Emory Foster was eager to engage the Confederates, unaware that two converging brigades would never arrive in time to support his desperate situation.

Confederate and Federal Commanders: Biographies reveal the diverse backgrounds of commanders on both sides.

Confederate Cavalry: Confederate cavalry at Lone Jack was poorly equipped. Many mounts were without saddles and rope was used as a bridle.

Federal Cavalry: Well equipped, but outmanned as Foster entered Lone Jack looking for a battle.

Sub-Theme: August 15, 1862
The battle opened on August 15th as Coffee’s Camp was raided late in the evening by Foster’s command, scattering the Confederates.

Confederate Camps: Only Coffee’s and Tracy’s troops were within striking distance of Foster as he arrived at Lone Jack. Others were miles away and unaware of the situation.

Sub-Theme: August 16, 1862
Events on August 16th led to a bloody duel at close range that lasted almost six hours.
James Guns: Federal artillery at Lone Jack was composed of two rifled six-pounders, Model 1841, with bronze tubes. The guns fired projectiles, also designed by Charles James, for use in the rifled barrels.

Sub-Theme: “Those Frightful Places”: Field Hospitals in the Civil War
Field Hospitals were typically requisitioned homes, barns and any serviceable buildings on battlefields. They were deadly places as soldiers with all types of wounds were tended to using crude instruments in unsanitary conditions.

Cave Hotel: Though the hotel swapped hands during the battle, it was used primarily as a field hospital. A fire destroyed at least part of the structure during the battle.

Lucinda Cave: 29-year-old Lucinda Cave, hotel proprietor and mother of three small children, was mortally wounded as she tried to escape the battle and protect her children. She is buried in the Lone Jack Cemetery.

Cole Younger: A member of Quantrill’s gang, Younger was at Lone Jack and helped save the life of Union Major Emory Foster after he was wounded. His checkered career after the war with the James Gang is legendary. He is buried in Lee’s Summit.

Sub-Theme: The Aftermath
Two parallel trenches were dug to bury the Federal and Confederate dead. Over the next 100 years much of the core battlefield was developed.

Casualties: Though exact numbers are unknown, at least 160 Federals were killed, 29 more were mortally wounded. Confederate casualties totaled at least 110 killed, with an unknown number dying later from their wounds.

Lone Jack Memorial Battlefield and Museum: In 1962 the battleground was memorialized by a park and museum. Former President Harry Truman dedicated the structure in 1963.
Lone Jack: Planning for the Future

**Short-Term Goals (1-3 Years)**
Over the next three years the Lone Jack Historical Society needs to concentrate on several organizational, visitor experience, and interpretive planning goals. There is no order of priority and must be addressed as volunteers or board members come online to support the organization. They include:

- Adopting Interpretive Themes
- Creating an Exhibit Plan based on the themes
- Adding wayside exhibits to the core battlefield
- Identifying funding sources
- Additional directional signage
- Increasing collaborative efforts
- Attracting schools groups
- Building membership
- Increasing programming
- Enhancing visibility as a community resource

This process begins with a thorough self-examination by the Lone Jack Historical Society. Overall, the museum is in very capable hands and the current exhibits have the potential to be expanded to incorporate a more complete story of the Civil War in Missouri and the Battle of Lone Jack. Additional interpretive resources are needed on the battlefield to orient and inform visitors.

**Sustainability**
The long-term sustainability of the Lone Jack Historical Society is dependent on a set of interrelated operating principals. The current bylaws allow for the formation of committees to take on the responsibility of enhancing Lone Jack’s visibility in the community.

1. **Lone Jack Historical Society**
Since responsibility for operating the museum falls to the Lone Jack Historical Society the committee structure needs to focus on attracting and retaining audiences. These committees can address visitor experience options stated below.

* Publicity and Public Relations – focus on creating new publications and exploring avenues for promoting programming and events. Also establish a new website and keep social media pages updated.
* **Membership** – Give people in the community a reason to join. Set membership levels and solicit their support throughout the year. Create a state/national membership campaign that identifies potential supporters, such as CW roundtables and other CW-related organizations.

* **Fundraising** – Create a yearly budget based on programming and events and solicit contributions and support from the community.

2. **Education Advisory Committee**
   Establish an Education Advisory Committee that consists of area/county/state teachers to create state curriculum-based programs for classroom use that prepares students for a visit to the site. These programs can be extended to the museum environment through hands-on activities that allow students to explore, play, and discover.

**Infrastructure**
Enhancements to the battlefield include acquiring property, removing current features that obstruct or detract from battlefield restoration, and developing new opportunities for creating an enhanced visitor experience.

1. **Removal of current parking lot** Moving the current parking area to the north property line of the park opens up core battlefield area for interpretation.

2. **Removal of the bandstand** The bandstand is an obstacle to interpretation and is counter to restoring core battlefield property.

3. **Create a walking trail on the battlefield** After moving the parking lot, create walking trails and wayside exhibits on the east and west side of Bynum Road. (wayside themes and path to follow)

**Visitor Experience Planning**
The primary goal of the site is to produce a positive visitor experience that attracts audiences to and support for Lone Jack. Every avenue of engagement should be seen as a touchpoint between visitors and the historic resource—an opportunity to tell the story of Lone Jack.

**Interpretive Media**
Lone Jack can make additions to the current interpretive media at the site and online that will bring a fresh, more in-depth, analysis to the battle. Each asset addressed below should be evaluated by the organization and through a survey process with visitors to grasp which media will be more effective based on audience. Though visitation at Lone Jack is currently very low - 4,000 a year - surveys can be conducted with other Civil War related sites in the area that will benefit each organization.
1. Website: Create a new website that fulfills several basic functions:

- directions to the museum
- gives contact information
- promotes current exhibits
- promotes exhibits
- lists other historic and cultural assets in the community
- offers educational resources
- downloadable itineraries for touring the battlefield
- offer ways to join or support the site
- create a page to collect emails of visitors to the website

Measure your web metrics through Google: http://www.google.com/analytics/
Learn how to use the service by watching: http://youtu.be/zPPxZrZovKU

2. Exhibits

- **Museum Exhibits**: Incorporate additions to the current exhibit that enhance the story and by generating more narrative and other media based on the site’s interpretive themes. Start by dividing the space into themed areas of concentration that follows a linear interpretive narrative.

- **Temporary Exhibits**: Temporary or rotating exhibits can give the museum ongoing programming that supports the site’s permanent exhibit. These exhibits offer audiences a reason to continually return. The exhibits can be about other topics besides history as well, like art, or architecture, or science.

- **Documentary Film**: Produce a documentary film on the Battle at Lone Jack for use in the museum or to enhance awareness and use as a fundraiser for the organization. Approach corporate sponsors to fund the project. Parts of the documentary can be streamed on the website and make the film available to schools across the state.

3. Publications:

- Produce an online newsletter. A solid email database is necessary to make this a successful goal
- Expand Driving Tour Brochure to include camp sites
- Survey visitors to the museum
4. Social Media
Visitor needs are different from behaviors. Do your visitors have a need for community, convenience, or collaboration? A visitor who has an ancestor who fought in the battle, or the war, is interested in where they fought – understanding that need will lead to understanding that visitor’s motivation. Social media tools provide visitors new ways to hear about, research and talk about their needs.

• Create panorama images of the battlefield and upload to TourWrist, an iPhone/iPad application for tourists.
• Upload images to Instagram and invite visitors to contribute to the catalog.
• Use other social media outlets, like Flickr, to create an image montage of local history for educational and promotional purposes.
• A Twitter account and a Facebook page will reach younger audiences.

Social media can also be used to gather information on visitors and potential visitors. At this time it would be hard to determine visitation demographics because so few people visit the site. Social media, however, gives you the opportunity to begin that process to identify the kinds of visitors who come to the battlefield.

Video on use of social media at the Nashville Symphony: http://youtu.be/IBUHFzPaVh8 Examples of Twitter accounts that can be used as a model for the type of information to dispense through a Lone Jack Twitter account include: @Great_war_today, @civilwareporter, @civilwarcenter

5. Signage
Improve signage in the area to promote and direct visitors to the battlefield and museum for HWY 50 and other roads leading into town. Signs should have brand logo.

6. Programming Public programs can include exhibits, special events, adult programs, etc. Expand on the current programming by scheduling temporary or traveling exhibits.

7. Collections
Collections Policy Develop a Collections policy that defines what the museum will collect. This gives the museum’s collections committee the ability to accept or deny acquisitions based on a set of themes or priorities that will add to or enhance the museum’s interpretive programming. Collecting for the sake of collecting any and everything consumes time and space. For a small museum this can become an overwhelming process. In the Appendix is an American Association of Museums Collections policy reference guide. Past Perfect software is
distributed through the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH).
• Make use of collections software to fully digitize the collection and keep a permanent digital record.
• Try to establish provenance for artifacts that currently lack detail

8. Wayside Exhibits
Within the current park area, research, design, fabricate and install wayside exhibit panels to enhance the overall visitor experience.
• Create and install a limited number of interpretive panels along the walking trail.
• The current parking lot should be moved to the north end of the park and the ground returned to grass.
• Panels should follow the interpretive themes and a timeline of the battle.
• Panels should be low profile so they do not obstruct views.
  ⇒ Interpretive areas should be ADA compliant when possible.

Topics for Interpretation at Wayside Interpretive Panels
Panel 1: The Federal Counter Attack: Long’s Stand

Panel 2: The Federal Right: Hay’s Attack

Panel 3: Federal Artillery: The “James Guns”

Panel 4: The Town of Lone Jack
Panel 5: The Blacksmith Shop: Foster’s Headquarters

Panel 6: Federal Order of Battle

Panel 7: The Soldier’s Cemetery

Panel 8: Post-War Commemoration in the Cemetery

Panel 9: The Federal Left: Holding off Defeat

Panel 10: The Confederate Order of Battle and Attack

Panel 11: The Possible Cave Hotel: The Field Hospital
Interpretive Wayside Panels and Reorientation of Battlefield Park

Figure 97: Recommendations for wayside exhibits and reorientation of the existing battlefield.
Longer-Term Goals (4 – 7 Years)
As resources become available, wayside panels can be added to other sites. These include:

**Coffee’s Camp** – Located just south of town, Colonel John T. Coffee’s encampment was overrun by Emory’s forces just before midnight on August 15th. The 800 Confederates scattered after putting up token resistance. The unit finally reformed in the late morning of August 16th and turned the tide of the battle.

**Tracy’s Camp** – Located approximately two miles southeast of Lone Jack, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Tracy’s encampment numbered around 350 men. Tracy was in Coffee’s Camp when they were overrun by Emory’s command on the 15th. He gathered his men and moved north to Cockrell’s camp before the fight on the 16th.

**Civil War Roadbed** – This is a possible remaining section of the road taken by Cockrell, Hays, Hunter, Jackman, and Tracy’s troops as they moved southeast from their encampments to engage Emory’s forces at Lone Jack.

**The Confederate Meeting Site** – Site where Cockrell, Hunter, Hays, Jackman, and Tracy gathered after midnight on August 16th to plot Confederate strategy for the attack in the early morning.

**Lone Jack Cemetery** – Site where Lucinda Cave is buried. A casualty of the battle, she died a few days after being shot trying to protect her children after fleeing the Cave Hotel.

**Northwest Field (Hay’s Position)** – Site where Colonel Upton Hays troops formed to make a feint against the Federal right as the main attack from the west moved against Foster’s front.

**Cockrell’s Camp (Blue and Gray Preserve)** - Site where Colonel Vard Cockrell was encamped before their move toward Lone Jack.

**Quantrill’s Camp (Blue and Gray Preserve)** - William Quantrill encamped on the Morgan Walker farm after their raid on Independence a few days earlier. Quantrill’s men did not take part at Lone Jack.

**Hay’s Camp (Missouri 1855)** – Site where Colonel Upton Hays encamped before moving to rendezvous with Cockrell northwest of Lone Jack to plan the morning attack.
Figure 98: Creating a sign family visually connects interpretive areas.
CHAPTER IX— SUMMARY

The Lone Jack Battlefield commemorates the fighting that took place here on August 16, 1862. This engagement between Union and Confederate cavalry lasted only a few hours but resulted in hundreds of casualties on both sides. Most of the dead were buried immediately after the battle in mass graves. The battle was one of many actions during the Civil War which were part of the wider Border War in Kansas and Missouri. After the war, the battlefield was memorialized through the erection of monuments to the Confederate dead in 1870 and the Union dead in 1908. Because so many of the soldiers who died were from the local region, an annual event known as the “Lone Jack Picnic” was begun in 1880 to remember those who fell in the battle.

The property on which the battle was fought was originally comprised of farmland on the edge of the small village of Lone Jack. During the early 20th century several dwellings and a Baptist Church were built along Bynum Road which was a focal point of the battle. During the Centennial of the Civil War, a small section of the battlefield was protected as part of the 1963 construction of the Lone Jack Civil War Museum. Lone Jack remained a small rural village until the late 20th century when the suburban expansion of Kansas City resulted in the development of agricultural fields into residential subdivisions. In the core area of the battlefield, the “East Field” was subdivided into residential lots in 1996 and commercial development also occurred on battlefield property. The remaining battlefield property continues to face threats from residential and commercial development.

The goals and objectives of the Lone Jack Battlefield Preservation Plan were developed through consultation with the Lone Jack Historical Society, the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Office and numerous property owners and citizens. The following recommendations are the result of a planning process involving two formal public meetings and numerous interviews with stakeholders. A primary recommendation is the creation of a Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Program to guide future preservation, interpretation and management of the battlefield and its archeological resources in the future. Within that framework are short-term, medium-term and long-term goals to enlarge and enhance the Lone Jack Battlefield in future years.

The primary short-term goals are to acquire easements on, or purchase lands identified as Priority One within the battlefield. Of particular importance is the acquisition of the “West Field” which was the location of the massing of Confederate troops before launching their attack. Another recommendation is the completion of a Historic Structure Report for the possible Cave Hotel. The Cave Hotel figured prominently in battlefield accounts and at least a portion of the structure burned during the fighting. The frame building on the site of the Cave Hotel may possibly be a remaining wing of the building but a detailed study will be needed to identify its age and use. Additional archeological investigations are also needed at the park property, Cave Hotel site and Blacksmith Shop site to provide more information about the location of these structures at the battlefield.
Another important short-term goal is to rehabilitate the existing park property to its battlefield configuration by relocating the parking area and driveway, re-landscaping, burying utilities and relocating the World War II monument. These actions would enhance the understanding of the battlefield landscape of 1862. Interpretation would also be improved through the addition of new wayside exhibits and pathways to view and understand the course of the battle. The addition of two six-pounder artillery pieces and carriages and their placement opposite the Cave Hotel site would also assist in the interpretation of the battlefield.

Increasing visitation at the Lone Jack Civil War Museum is also a short-term priority through designing and installing additional highway and road signage, creating a new website and developing a battlefield marketing plan. The Confederate campsites on Jackson County park property also offers numerous opportunities for interpretation such as the installation of pull-offs and wayside exhibits and the creation of a driving tour and driving tour brochure.

The medium-term (6 to 10 years) goals of the plan include continuing to acquire easements on Priority Two properties. As property is purchased or obtained through easements, wayside exhibits should be installed at these locations. A long-term marketing and interpretive plan for the museum and battlefield should also be created during these years to identify methods for increasing visitation and strengthening financial operations. Longer-term (10+ years) goals include acquiring through purchase or easement Priority Three properties and interpreting them through wayside exhibits and other methods.

The Battle of Lone Jack was a significant conflict in the region during the Civil War. The battle highlighted the divided loyalties of the region and was part of the wider Border War along the Kansas and Missouri state line. Currently, visitors are informed about the battle through interpretive exhibits within the museum and by viewing the cemetery and commemorative monuments. The Lone Jack Battlefield has the potential for additional preservation and interpretive efforts through the acquisition of battlefield land, adding wayside exhibits and providing the visitor with a greater understanding of the importance of this conflict.
APPENDIX A — SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), made the Federal Government a full partner and leader in historic preservation. Among other things, the Act established the National Register of Historic Places and created a nationwide system of state historic preservation offices and tribal preservation offices through which preservation funds are provided. It also allowed for the designation of municipalities as Certified Local Governments, to which a minimum of 10% of the state’s annual federal preservation funding for grants is allotted.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources serves as Missouri’s State Historic Preservation Office. Founded in 1968, Missouri’s state historic preservation office was one of the nation’s first, helping Missouri residents facilitate the process of identifying properties significant to the citizens, state and nation, and planning for their preservation. Missouri’s first statewide preservation plan was approved in 1970.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources offers several grants that may provide opportunities for the Lone Jack Historical Society, including the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federally funded program through the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Recreational Trails Program is a federally funded program authorized by SAFETEA-LU and administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The amount available for grants in Missouri is close to $1 million. Two grants are available, the RTP Grant and the RTP Interpretive/Educational Grant. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has helped protect many of Missouri’s treasured places. Over the past four decades, Missouri has received approximately $120 million to protect places such as the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield.
The Civil War Trust (formerly the Civil War Preservation Trust) is our nation’s largest non-profit organization (501-C3) whose mission is the preservation of endangered Civil War battlefields. The Trust is in essence a land trust that focuses strictly on preserving land associated with a Civil War battle. To make such a determination, the Trust consults the 1993 report by the Congressionally-appointed Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). That body identified approximately 10,500 engagements that occurred during the Civil War. The Civil War Trust then uses Geographic Information System (GIS) to determine the precise location of a potential property in relation to the historic landscape.

Like other land trusts, the Civil War Trust utilizes two tools for preserving land: conservation easements and fee simple acquisition. Generally, a conservation easement between a landowner and the Civil War Trust would disallow any new structures to be built on the property, unless directly associated with agricultural use. The agreement would also prohibit alteration of the topography and subdivision of the property.

The Civil War Trust offers several fee simple transaction options. The Trust will buy land at fair market value or a property owner can sell the property to the Trust for less than market value, creating a charitable tax deduction in the amount of the difference. A landowner can agree to sell or donate the property to the trust and remain living on the property. The Trust gains ownership upon the landowner’s death. Another option is for the landowner to sell the property to the Trust and lease it back. Funding for Civil War Trust transactions is derived from federal grants (Civil War Battlefield Preservation Program, Transportation Enhancement Program, Farm & Ranchland Protection Program), applicable state grants, Trust Member Contributions and landowner donations.

To date, the Trust has preserved over 32,000 acres of land associated with Civil War battles in 20 states. In Missouri, the Civil War Trust has saved 299 acres of battlefields, including 39 acres at Byram's Ford, 40 acres at Fort Davidson, 8 acres at Newtonia, and 212 acres at Wilson's Creek. Lone Jack Battlefield was added to the Civil War Discovery Trail. The trail, which promotes some 500 battlefields across the country, is put out by the Civil War Trust and is designed to promote awareness and appreciation of the nation's historic Civil War sites.
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

The mission of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) is to assist in planning, interpreting and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil. To this end, the ABPP, Administered by the Secretary of the Interior, encourages, supports and works with federal, state, local and tribal governments, other public agencies, educational institutions and private non-profit entities in protecting national battlefield sites.

Assistance from the ABPP is available in the form of grants, which are awarded annually. Project proposals are submitted for review by the ABPP, which has assisted funding over 429 projects in 42 states since initiation of the program in 1991. Grants have ranged in amount from $5,000 to $80,000, for many types of projects. These can include site documentation (historical research, GIS mapping, resource inventory, nomination to the National Register); planning (studies of adjacent land, landscape management, interpretation, preservation advocacy and community awareness); education (brochures about preservation, interpretive programs, wayside markers and design). ABPP may not be used for acquisition of land. In 2011, the ABPP awarded more than $1.2 million among 25 proposals relating to endangered battlefields from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, World War II and various Indian Wars.
SONS OF UNION VETERANS

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) is an educational organization whose members are direct descendants of a soldier, sailor or marine who actively served in one of the Union forces between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865. The group’s mission is three-fold: to honor veterans, to preserve and perpetuate the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and to promote patriotic education. The SUVCW marks the graves of Civil War veterans and aids in the upkeep of Civil War memorials. The group stages camps and enactments according to authentic ritual, funds grants for Civil War memorial preservation and promotes teaching of American history in schools.

Each year since 1881, the SUVCW hosts a National Encampment at a location associated with a Civil War battle. For example, in 2011, the event took place at Reston, Virginia, 15 miles from the site of the First Battle of Bull Run.

Beginning in 2003, SUVCW initiated the Last Soldier Project, whose purpose is to locate and mark the final resting place of the last Civil War veteran buried in each county in each state. In Missouri, only Franklin, Iron, and Ozark Counties have identified and confirmed their last soldiers. There are many opportunities for SUVCW involvement with the Lone Jack Historical Society.

The state chapter of SUVCW, the Department of Missouri, originated in 1884 as the Missouri Division of the Sons of Veterans of the USA and changed its name to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in 1925. Due to declining membership, the Division disbanded in the 1940s. The Department was re-chartered in 1996 and is now one of 26 Departments within the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The Department has nearly 200 members and thirteen Camps (local units).
The Trust for Public Land (TPL) was established in 1972 as a national, non-profit organization dedicated to conserving land for enjoyment as parks, gardens, and other natural settings, ranging from inner city parks to vast wilderness locations. Since its founding, the TPL has successfully completed over 4,250 conservation projects, including the Confluence Greenway in Missouri, a 40-mile riverside park connecting green space and trails throughout the St. Louis metro area.

Another example of a TPL project in Missouri is the 2000 purchase of 111 acres surrounding Stephens Lake in Boone County. The TPL worked with local residents, Stephens College, and the City of Columbia to structure a funding agreement for the acres surrounding the lake. The park opened to the public in 2001 and is used for ice skating in the winter and swimming, kayaking, fishing, and picnicking in the summer.

The TPL assists local governments and groups with green-space planning, park design, and fund-raising. The organization brings nation-wide experience to local settings. The TPL is a useful clearinghouse for practical information relating to land conservation projects, such as proposed for the Lone Jack Battlefield.
FREEDOM'S FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area covers 41 counties, 29 in eastern Kansas and 12 in western Missouri, that were engaged in bitter conflict from 1854-1858. Conflict over slavery and other issues led to the violent Border War between these two states. Freedom's Frontier shares the story of the Border War from multiple viewpoints. The Heritage Area covers approximately 31,021 square miles.

Freedom's Frontier is a federally designated U.S. National Heritage Area and was authorized in 2006 with the passage of the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006. As a National Heritage Area, Freedom's Frontier is eligible for technical assistance and federal funds from the National Park Service. The Lone Jack Battlefield is within the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area and is eligible for assistance through the National Heritage Area Program.
APPENDIX B — OPTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Preservation

Preservation may be an appropriate treatment when the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey its historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations. The standards for preservation are:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation may be an appropriate treatment when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate. The standards for rehabilitation are:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
Restoration

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The standards are:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property’s restoration period.

2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.

8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.
Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. Standards for reconstruction are:

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or nonsurviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.

2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.

4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.

5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.
APPENDIX C—LONE JACK ANCILLARY CIVIL WAR SITES AND RESOURCES

Introduction
This appendix includes information on organizations and sites which are associated with the historic context of the Lone Jack Battlefield and the broader Border War of Kansas and Missouri of the mid-19th century.

Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area
Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area (FFNHA) is one of the largest heritage areas in the country. Encompassing 41 counties in Missouri and Kansas, the mission of the organization is to build awareness for the area through the stories of freedom that led to the settling and development of the area. The FFNHA includes Jackson County and the Lone Jack Battlefield.

Border War Network
Established in 2006, the Border War Network was organized to intentionally connect the places, events, and stories of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas during the 1850s-1860s.

Jackson County, Missouri
Battle of Westport / The Battle of Westport Visitor Center; Kansas City, MO
The October 21–23, 1864 battle at Westport was the largest fought west of the Mississippi with nearly 12,000 Confederates and a total of about 25,000 Federals engaged. The Battle of Westport Visitor Center and Museum in Swope Park tells the story of the events of the battle. A 32-mile, 25-stop driving tour guides visitors through the battlefield. The Union victory proved to be the decisive moment in General Sterling Price’s 1864 Raid into Missouri. Trapped between the Union Army of the Border and 7,000 Federal cavalry, Price threw his inferior force against strong defenses for four hours without success. The defeat ended the Confederate offensive and Price turned his men south in retreat. Highlights of the tour include battle markers and Forest Hill Cemetery where the Confederates made a stand in retreat and where many are buried today. A walking tour of the Big Blue River / Byram’s Ford, which was the key crossing before and after the battle, is also available.

Jackson County 1859 Jail, Marshall’s Home and Museum; Independence, MO
Union authorities, many times acting on long-standing grudges, imprisoned Confederate sympathizers including women and children at this site. Prisoners in the overflowing jail were moved to other locations in the area, and one of those facilities collapsed in 1863 killing several young girls. This event may have led to the burning of Lawrence, Kansas, which in turn led to the infamous Order No. 11 that depopulated Jackson and other Kansas/Missouri border counties. Exhibits in the old Jackson County Jail tell those stories and others. A Civil War marker describing the First Battle of Independence (Aug.
John Wornall House Museum; Kansas City, MO
This historic house was built in 1858 by John Wornall, one of the more prosperous farmers in Jackson County. A slaveholder with family ties to the South, Wornall tried to maintain neutrality, but more than once was a subject of violence. Southern sympathizers in Westport, like Wornall, formed the Westport Minute Men. This patrol tried to ease tensions by imposing further restrictions on blacks and enforcing curfews. The house was used by both Federal and Confederate surgeons as an emergency hospital. Soldiers knocked down the banister of the staircase so that stretchers of wounded could be carried to the second floor. Guided tours of the 1858 structure include its Civil War history.

National Archives at Kansas City; Kansas City, MO
Serving the Central Plains Region, the archives holds records from the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Over 60,000 cubic feet of historical records dating from the 1820s received by nearly 100 Federal agencies is available for public access.

1855 Harris-Kearney House Museum; Kansas City, MO
Built by Col. John Harris, this house was occupied by Union forces under Col. “Doc” Jennison during the three day Battle of Westport in October, 1864. This two-story Greek revival mansion has been restored to its pre-Civil War appearance and has become Kansas City’s oldest surviving brick residence.

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark, Sibley, MO
Fort Osage was the second U.S. outpost built following the Louisiana Purchase. The site, overlooking the bends and currents of the Missouri River, was first observed on June 23, 1804 by Clark during the Voyage of Discovery as a likely spot for a fort. During its nineteen years of existence, Fort Osage received explorers and dignitaries, trappers, traders and the great Native American leaders. Today’s Fort is a reconstruction from original plans.

Missouri Town 1855, Lee’s Summit, MO
Missouri Town 1855 is composed of more than 25 buildings dating from 1820 to 1860. This living history museum uses original structures, furnishings and equipment. Also depicting the 19th Century lifestyles are interpreters in period attire, authentic field and garden crops, and rare livestock breeds. Hay’s Campsite is located in Fleming Park at the entrance to Missouri Town 1855.

Harry S. Truman National Historic Site, Independence, MO
Operated by the National Park Service, the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site preserves the 219 North Delaware home and four other Truman related homes that, along with the Delaware Street
neighborhood, help tell the story of Truman’s life. Truman dedicated the Lone Jack Battlefield Mu-
seum in 1963.

Lee’s Summit Historical Society Museum & Historic Cemetery, Lee’s Summit, MO
The Lee’s Summit Historical Society maintains a museum in the south end of the historic 1905 train
depot located in downtown Lee's Summit. The museum opened October 4, 1991 and houses a number
of historic artifacts, maps, and photos of early Lee’s Summit. The cemetery, in existence since 1867,
sits on 20 acres and currently contains approximately 20,000 grave spaces. Some of those are Civil
War veterans, including a few of Quantrill’s troops, such as Henry Akers and the Younger Brothers:
Robert, Cole, and Jim. Cole Younger fought at Lone Jack. In the “Potter’s Field” former slaves are bur-
ried.

Pacific House Hotel, Kansas City, MO
A wayside marker is located across the street from the Pacific House Hotel Building at 410 Delaware
Street in Kansas City where General Order No. 11 was signed. On the marker is a discussion of the
General Order No. 11. The order required all the inhabitants of the western Missouri border counties
of Jackson, Cass, Bates and the northern half of Vernon not living within one mile of specified military
posts to vacate their homes within 15 days (Sept. 9, 1863). The marker also features photographs, illus-
trations and a reproduction of George Caleb Bingham’s painting titled “Order No. 11”.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, MO
Forest Hill Cemetery is the final resting place of many Civil War veterans including Union officer and
Missouri Governor Thomas Theodore Crittenden. The cemetery is the site of “Shelby’s Last Stand” as
interpreted by the Battle of Westport driving tour.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Independence, MO
Several of William Quantrill’s men and Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes (CSA) are buried in the cemetery.

Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, MO
One of the strengths of the Missouri Valley Special Collections at the Kansas City Public Library is a
large amount of materials related to border warfare and the Civil War as a whole and the trans-
Mississippi areas of conflict. Included are numerous published official records for the Union and the
Confederate armies and navies, regimental histories, as well as individuals’ manuscripts, diaries, and
other resources. Many materials assist in genealogical research.

George Historic Cemetery, Oak Grove, MO
Several men in the George family, brothers Hy, Gabriel, and John, who rode with William Quantrill,
including his Kansas raids, are buried in this cemetery.
Bingham-Waggoner Estate, Independence, MO
George Caleb Bingham, famous 19th-century, American artist and Missouri politician, was one of the home's most distinguished residents. He and his family moved to the estate shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. Bingham maintained a studio at his residence in Independence, a log-and-clapboard building to the northwest of his home. Bingham used this building as his studio. It was in this studio that his work Order Number 11 was painted.

Cass County, Missouri

Burnt District Museum and Monument; Harrisonville, MO
The museum features a diorama of the Battle of Morristown, timelines, first edition print of George Caleb Bingham’s “Martial Law, (Order #11)” photo archives, research tools, and a model of 1918 Harrisonville Square. The Battle of Morristown took place September 17, 1861, the same day as the Battle of Lexington. It was the biggest battle in Cass County and very prominent because Morristown was the closest jump off point for Kansans coming into Missouri. The monument is a chimney made of native fieldstone from the Henry W. Younger farm along with three interpretive panels that tell the story of The Burnt District.

Pleasant Hill Post Office Mural, Pleasant Hill, MO
In 1939, an oil on canvas mural entitled "Back Home: April 1865" painted by Tom Lea was installed in the Pleasant Hill, Missouri US Post Office as a WPA project.

Clay County, Missouri

Clay County Museum and Historical Society; Liberty, MO
Built in 1865 and originally operated as a drug store, this building now houses a museum dedicated to interpreting the history of Clay County Missouri, including permanent exhibits on the Civil War.

Jesse James Bank Museum; Liberty, MO
Located on the historic square in Liberty, Missouri, is the site of the nation’s first successful daylight peacetime bank robbery, of the Clay County Savings Association bank building. It was a cold and snowy February afternoon in 1866 when gunshots broke the winter silence. A group of horsemen rode off with their loot and left a dead college student. Today, the building is a museum at which visitors see the bank as it was that day and hear the story as it is told by the bank teller's point of view. The site is known now as the Jesse James Bank, as James and his brother were the suspected robbers.
Jesse James Farm and Museum; Kearney, MO
Jesse James's Civil War career is often overlooked, but his post-war bank and train robbing exploits certainly had roots in the war. The boyhood home of the James brothers, the museum's exhibits interpret Jesse and Frank James' exploits as Confederate guerrillas under “Bloody Bill” Anderson and William Quantrill. Tour guides help explain the nature of the environment in which the brothers operated before, during, and after the war.

Watkins Woolen Mill State Historic Site, Lawson, MO
The Watkins farm, established in 1839, included an elegant home and a three-story mill where wool was spun into yarn, and woven into cloth, blankets and shawls. The farm also had a brick kiln, a gristmill, sawmills, a blacksmith shop, a dairy, a fruit dryhouse, an icehouse, barns and other farm buildings, as well as a scale house, a woolshed and houses for the mill and farm workers. The wool mill opened in 1860. During the Civil War, Watkins did a steady business selling cloth, although raids in 1864 by bushwhackers forced him to temporarily close the woolen factory and the gristmill. He expanded the carding, spinning and weaving operations in 1863 and added new, more advanced looms after the war. Forty mill workers processed 40,000-60,000 pounds of wool into fabrics, blankets, shawls, knitting yarns and batting each year. Today the site is a living history museum featuring the only 19th-century textile mill in the country with original intact machinery.

Johnson County, Missouri

Johnson County Historic Courthouse Museum, Warrensburg, MO
The Old Johnson County Courthouse was completed in 1842 and functioned as the County seat until 1871. The Courthouse was the site of the murder of the newly elected county clerk, Marsh Foster, by the former clerk's son William McCown on February 18, 1861. This was just before the official start of the war, but was based on the political sympathies of the two men. The men of Johnson County quickly formed troops both Union and Confederate. Local lore says that the two armies, the beginning of Cockrell's Brigade (Confederate) and Emory Foster's (Union) took turns drilling on the same parade ground. By the end of the war the town square had become a Union army camp. A hotel serving as a hospital and other buildings constructed for stables and barracks.

Lafayette County, Missouri

Battle of Lexington State Historic Site; Lexington, MO
This 92-acre park commemorates the battle fought on September 18-20, 1861. Following the victory at Wilson's Creek in August, Confederate Gen. Sterling Price embarked on his first offensive into the heart of the Missouri River Valley. On September 18th Price's nearly 12,000 troops nearly surrounded
2,700 Federal soldiers and settled into a siege operation. After two days of shelling and intense fighting, the Confederates got behind hemp bales and rolled them close enough to force a surrender. The victory made Price a hero in the South, but his success was short-lived. He fled south after a massive Union mobilization. Highlight of the park is the battle-scarred 1853 Anderson House that changed hands several times during the battle.

“Battle of Lexington” Wayside Marker, Lexington, MO
The "Battle of Lexington" Marker is located adjacent to the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site Visitors Center in Lexington, MO.

Confederate Memorial State Historic Site; Higginsville, MO
The Confederate Soldier’s Home opened in 1891 and housed more than 1,600 veterans and their families during its nearly 60 years of operation. The last veteran died in 1950 at the age of 108. The remains of controversial Confederate guerrilla William Quantrill were scattered after the war but some are buried here. Exhibits, monuments, three historic buildings and cemetery are featured in a self-guided tour. Grounds open during daylight hours. The site’s 135 acres include numerous lakes to fish in as well as walking trails and places to picnic.

General Jo Shelby Park & Statue; Waverly, MO
Twenty-six years were spent fund-raising to erect this statue in 2009 to honor hometown hero Gen. Joseph Orville Shelby of Waverly, Missouri.

Lexington Historical Museum, Lexington, MO
Housed in an 1846 Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the museum features exhibits on the Osage Indians, the Pony Express, steamboats, the Civil War, coal mining, and Wentworth Military Academy. There is also a memorial to the victims of the Saluda steamboat disaster which killed over 100 crew and passengers in 1852. It is located at 112 S. 13th Street, Lexington.

Lafayette County Courthouse, Lexington, MO
Built in 1847, the Lafayette County Courthouse is the oldest courthouse in continuous use west of the Mississippi River. It is well-known for the cannonball embedded in the upper left column, a remnant of the first Civil War Battle of Lexington, fought on September 18-20, 1861. The Greek Revival-style courthouse was designed by architect William Dougherty and construction costs totaled $14,382.46. It is located at 1001 Main Street.
St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery, Concordia, MO
The St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery contains the graves of a number of the Church's members that were killed as a result of guerrilla activity in the area.

Ray County, Missouri

Pioneer Cemetery; Richmond, MO
Pioneer Cemetery is the final resting place of William T. Anderson, otherwise known as "Bloody Bill Anderson" who was a guerilla for the Confederacy in the Civil War. He was twenty-five years old at the time of his death at the Battle of Albany near Orrick, Missouri in 1864.

The Battle of Albany Monument; Orrick, MO
The Battle of Albany Monument is located at the battlefield near the present town of Orrick, Missouri and honors the eleven Missouri Partisan Rangers that died there. On October 26, 1864, a company of Missouri Partisan Rangers CSA led by Captain William T. "Bill" Anderson were camped at this spot. Three hundred men of the Fifty-first and Thirty-third Missouri Militia Mounted Infantry U.S. led by Major Samuel P. Cox of Gallatin, Missouri were camped several miles the other side of Albany. A Union woman rode in to Major Cox's camp and told him where Captain Anderson's Company was camped and what they were doing. Major Cox led his men to a tree line next to the battlefield and they dismounted. Then Lieutenant Baker, with a squad of cavalry, was sent to attack Captain Anderson's Company and bring on the fight. Captain Anderson and about twenty of his men mounted their horses and chased them across the field and through the federal line. Three hundred federal men were hidden in the tree line and opened fire. Eight of Captain Anderson's men died at the first volley. Captain Anderson and two of his men rode through the federal line and would have escaped except one of them was wounded and Captain Anderson and the other went back to help their friend and were both shot down.

The Ray County Museum; Richmond, MO
This three-story building has a total of 54 rooms and its unique design earned it a place on the National Register of Historical Places. Rooms preserve Ray County's rich heritage and particular historical events, particularly those associated with the Civil War. A very extensive genealogical library is available and the Ray County Historical Society, in conjunction with the Ray County Genealogical Society, maintains regular hours to help historical researchers. The Ray County Museum is rated at the top for county museums in the State of Missouri.
Bourbon County, Kansas

Fort Scott, Fort Scott, KS
Established in 1842, Fort Scott served as one of a line of forts from Minnesota to Louisiana that helped to enforce this promise of a "permanent Indian frontier." Soldiers kept peace between white settlers, native peoples like the Osage, and relocated Eastern tribes. The fort also served as a major supply depot for Union armies in the West, a general hospital for soldiers in the region and a haven for people fleeing the war-displaced Indians, escaped slaves, and white farmers. Many of these refugees joined the Union Army, greatly diversifying its ranks. American Indian and African American regiments were recruited in the area, including the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry. Sworn in on the grounds of Fort Scott, this was the first African American regiment to engage the Confederates in combat.

Fort Scott’s military stores made it a target of Confederate General Sterling Price, who made two unsuccessful attempts to capture it during the war. Guerilla warfare, which plagued the region, also threatened the town. Intense fighting on the Kansas-Missouri border between the Jayhawkers and the Bushwhackers kept the military occupied. The Union presence likely spared Fort Scott from pillaging and destruction, a fate of other communities in the area. The Fort Scott National Cemetery contains the graves of many Civil War veterans as well as a granite marker commemorating the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry.

Cherokee County, Kansas

Baxter Springs Heritage Center and Museum; Baxter Springs, KS
Serving under the leadership of the Baxter Springs Historical Society, the museum is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the history of Baxter Springs through interpretive exhibits and an archival research facility. Its 20,000 square feet includes permanent exhibits on the Civil War and the Baxter Springs Massacre. Also in Baxter Springs is a reconstruction of Fort Blair which was attacked by Quantrill and his men.

Douglas County, Kansas

Black Jack Battlefield and Nature Park; Wellsville, KS
At dawn on June 2, 1856, the abolitionist John Brown led a Free-State militia in an attack on the camp of a pro-slavery militia led by Henry Clay Pate. Although Pate’s forces had superior position and outnumbered those of Brown, he was forced to surrender after three hours of intense fighting, thereby ending what John Brown later called the “the first regular battle fought between Free-State and Pro-Slavery forces in Kansas.”
**Carnegie Building, Lawrence, KS**
This building was constructed in 1904 with a grant worth approximately $27,000 from Andrew Carnegie. It served as the Lawrence Public Library until a new library was constructed in 1972. It is currently operated by the Lawrence Parks and Recreation Department and is once again available for public use. It is located at 200 W. 9th Street. The Carnegie Building contains an exhibit about the Kansas-Nebraska Act, developed by the National Archives, and a introductory exhibit to the Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area.

**Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton KS**
Constitution Hall, erected by Samuel Jones in 1856, became the place where the Kansas Territorial Government convened. In the fall of 1857, the Lecompton Constitutional Convention met and drafted a pro-slavery constitution in the upper story of the building. The downstairs was rented as the federal land office and private law offices. After 1894, Constitution Hall was owned by Odd Fellows Lodge number 413. It was shared with many other organizations over the years until it became a state historic site in 1986. It is located at 640 E. Woodson Street.

**Territorial Capital Museum & Democratic Headquarters, Lecompton, KS**
This building was started with an appropriation of $50,000 by the United States Congress. By early 1858 it was evident that Lecompton was not going to become the Kansas Capital and work on the capital ceased. Local stone masons were working on the building when they picked up their guns and headed south on the Lecompton road to meet Col Shombre and Captain Walker in the Battle of Fort Titus. The building was finally completed in 1882.

**Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum, Clinton Lake, KS**
This area was a key region for the Underground Railroad and a hotbed of abolitionism. The Museum houses a variety of historical records and objects as well as genealogical records. It is located in Bloomington Park East.

**Watkins Community Museum of History, Lawrence, KS**
Housed in the 1888 Watkins Land Mortgage and National Bank Building, the museum provides educational resources and activities, programs, and public events. Changing exhibits explore the heritage of Douglas County and connect the past with issues that affect our communities today. Located at 1047 Massachusetts Street.
Johnson County, Kansas

Shawnee Methodist Mission; Fairway, KS

The twelve-acre site with three historic buildings is significant for its role as an Indian mission but also for its association with the Kansas territorial government and its use by Union troops during the Civil War. Manual training at the Shawnee Mission began in 1839 and ceased in 1854, but the site continued to play a significant role in the newly-formed Kansas Territory. The territorial government was housed there in the period from 1854 to 1856. The mission closed in 1862 but provided hospital and barracks space to Union troops during the Civil War. After remaining in private hands for some years, the mission passed to the Kansas State Historical Society in 1927 and has operated as a state historic site since that time.

Union Cemetery; Monticello, KS

This cemetery contains a granite monument inscribed ““To The Memory Of ~ Our Unknown Dead ~ Asleep Unnamed And Unknown ~ Until Gods Angels On The ~ Whirlwind Rides ~ To Claim His Own.” "To The Memory Of ~ Our Soldiers Who ~ Starved In Southern ~ Prisons". "To Our Heroes Of ~ 1861-1865 ~ Dedicated ~ May 30, 1895". "Erected By ~ John Anderson ~ Woman’s Relief Corps ~ No 194 Wilder Kan”.

Olathe Memorial Cemetery; Olathe, KS

This site contains a soldier monument raised by Franklin Post No, 68. The base and body of the monument is of granite, surmounted by a life-size figure of a soldier standing at rest, executed in white marble. In a circle at its base are buried thirty-seven soldiers. The inscription reads: "Erected By ~ Franklin Post ~ No. 68 G. A. R. ~ In Memory Of ~ Our Dead Comrades." On the north side is a representation of a G. A. R. badge and the date 1893. It was erected in 1893 and dedicated Memorial Day 1897, by John Smith Post, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic.

Spring Hill Cemetery; Spring Hill, KS

The cemetery is entered through two columns separated by one-way single lane roadways with a central brick and stone monument in the center. The center panel of the monument is inscribed: "Springhill Cemetery ~ In Honor Of ~ The Veterans Of The Civil War ~ 1861-1865, The Spanish American ~ War 1890, Our Country’s Defenders In The World War 1917-1918 ~ And The Loyal Women Of ~ Springhill And Community ~ Sponsored By W.R.C. No 28 A.D. 1923.”

Also in the cemetery stands a granite monument with large polished granite orb on top. The orb is inscribed: "Rest ~ Soldier Rest". The front of the monument is inscribed: "The Flag They Fought For ~
Leavenworth County, Kansas

Buffalo Soldier Monument; Fort Leavenworth, KS
At Fort Leavenworth is a National Cemetery containing the graves of numerous Union soldiers from the Civil War. Also at Fort Leavenworth is the Buffalo Soldier Monument which was dedicated in 1992 to the memory of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments made up of black soldiers. These troopers proved their bravery & valor throughout the Indian Wars, winning the respect of the Cheyenne warriors who named them "Buffalo Soldiers," a badge of honor. There is a driving tour of the Fort as well.

Linn County, Kansas

Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site; Pleasanton, KS
At Mine Creek in 1864 a large body of Union cavalry swept down on the rear of Confederate General Sterling Price's supply train that was returning south after a long raid through Missouri and Kansas. Today, you can walk the battlefield guided by signage to indicate specific areas of interest. Walk the prairie loop and the timber loop trails, both guided by interpretive signage, and visit the newly-constructed visitor center which houses displays on the Battle at Mine Creek, the Price Campaign of 1864, and other aspects of the Civil War.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre State Historic Site
On May 19, 1858, proslavery men killed five freestate men and wounded five others in a ravine that is now listed as a National Historic Landmark. This became a pivotal event in the “Bleeding Kansas” era. A few months later, abolitionist John Brown came to the site and constructed a fortified cabin. Visitors can learn about freestaters and border ruffians and their stories when you drive through this beautiful natural setting. Located four miles northeast of Trading Post via K52 East.

Miami County, Kansas

Miami County Historical Museum; Paola, KS
The Miami County Historical Museum has one of the top Border War/Civil War exhibits in Kansas and Missouri. They tell the story of John Brown and William Quantrill. John Brown settled in Osawatomie while Quantrill initially settled in Paola as a school teacher, before turning guerrilla.
Reverend Samuel Adair and his wife, Florella, were peaceful abolitionists who came to Kansas and settled near Osawatomie, an abolitionist community and a center of conflict during “Bleeding Kansas”. The Adair cabin was a station on the Underground Railroad and Florella’s half-brother, John Brown, used this cabin as his headquarters. The cabin survived the Battle of Osawatomie where John Brown and 30 free-state defenders fought 250 proslavery militia in 1856, and stands on the battle site today. Located at 10th & Main Streets, John Brown Memorial Park.

Neosho County, Kansas

Osage Mission-Neosho County Historical Society Museum; St. Paul, KS
The Osage Mission was founded in 1847 to provide education for young boys and girls. It became known as “a great distributing center of civilization” for frontier Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. The Mission was started by Jesuits in order to educate the Osage in the ways of the white man. After undergoing difficult times due to the Civil War, disease, and a series of treaties which led to the exodus of the Osage in 1870, the Mission managed to receive enough support and financial backing to flourish into the longest, continuously operating school system in Kansas – 165 years in 2012.

St. Clair County

Burning of Osceola Monument; Osceola, MO
This monument commemorates the victims of the 1861 raid and burning of Osceola which was led by Kansas Senator James Lane led the raid on Osceola.

Buchanan County

Jesse James Home Museum, St. Joseph, MO
The Jesse James Home is the location at which the infamous outlaw Jesse James was shot and killed on April 3, 1882. At age 34, he was shot by fellow gang member Bob Ford to collect a $10,000 reward. The museum features artifacts from Jesse’s life and death, as well as those of Frank James and the Ford brothers. Also in the museum is evidence from the 1995 exhumation, which proved with 99.7% certainty that the person killed in this house was, in fact, Jesse James. Located at 1202 Penn Street.

Mount Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph, MO
Established in 1851, this is the oldest operating cemetery in Saint Joseph, MO. It is an interpretive site of The St. Joseph Museums, Inc. Mount Mora was once the most fashionable burial place for many of St. Joseph’s wealthy and powerful citizens. It houses some of the finest residential and tomb architec-
**Patee House Museum, St. Joseph, MO**

Completed in 1858 as a 140-room luxury hotel, Patee House was one of the best-known hotels west of the Mississippi River. Built by John Patee, it included the headquarters and eastern terminus of the Pony Express, founded in 1860, to provide fast overland mail service to the West Coast. During the Civil War, the Union Army Provost Marshal’s office was located here. The army conducted war trials in the second floor ballroom. Since 1963, the building has been operated as a museum of United States history with an emphasis on transportation. The Jesse James Home Museum is located on the grounds.

**St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, MO**

This is the oldest of the four museums in the St. Joseph Museums, Inc. system, beginning in 1927 as the Children’s Museums of St. Joseph. Its mission is to collect, preserve, and showcase the natural and cultural heritage of the City of St. Joseph, and the surrounding area. Located at 3406 Frederick Avenue.

**Remington Nature Center, St. Joseph, MO**

The Remington Nature Center of St. Joseph provides an opportunity for education and interpretation of nature and conservation, relative to the significance of the Missouri River and NW Missouri. The variety of displays appeals to people of all ages and interests. They also portray the native land and abundant plant and animal life that sustained human habitation. The nature center showcases the Missouri River and the river’s force in the development of Northwest Missouri as it relates to travel, transportation, and trade. It also emphasizes the significance of Native American civilization in the area. Located at 1502 MacArthur Drive.

**Franklin County**

**Old Depot Museum, Ottawa, KS**

The Ottawa Railroad Depot was constructed in 1888 and served as the Division Headquarters of the Kansas City, Lawrence, and Southern Kansas Railway. Southern was a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railway before they later merged. The depot was given to the Franklin County Historical society in 1962 when the Santa Fe moved into a new depot. The Old Depot Museum has an audio exhibit that re-traces the events of the night of the Pottawatomie Massacre. Located at 135 W. Tecumseh Street.

**Vernon County**

**Bushwhacker Museum, Nevada, MO**

With over 10,000 square feet of exhibit space, exhibits include prehistoric tools and fossils to antique
medical instruments and women’s wedding finery. Also included are Civil War artifacts, antique carriages, antique quilts, toys, and more. The nearby Bushwhacker Jail is a rare example of prison facilities in the late nineteenth century, and is the oldest structure in Nevada. Located at 212 W. Walnut Street.

**Wyandotte County**

*Grinter Place State Historic Site, Kansas City, KS*
This home was constructed by Moses Grinter where he and his wife lived until he died in 1878 and she in 1905. Grinter’s wife’s Indian name was Windagamen which meant “Sweetness”. She was one of a couple dozen Delaware women who became U.S. Citizens when the territory became a state. Near this place, the Delaware Crossing allowed passage from the old Indian trail where it met the waters of the Kaw River. Around 1831, Grinter, one of the earliest permanent white settlers in the area, set up the Grinter Ferry on the Kansas River. Located at 1420 S 78th Street.

*Wyandotte County Historical Museum, Bonner Springs, KS*
This small, free museum exhibits a portion of the Historical Society’s 75,000 artifacts mostly devoted to the Native American history of Wyandotte County. There is also a display for each township and some displays of attractions from the Kansas City, KS Fire Dept. There is also a one room schoolhouse exhibit. Located at 613 N. 126th Street.

*Quindaro Overlook & Quindaro Underground RR Museum, Kansas City, KS*
The town of Quindaro, in what is now Kansas City, KS, was founded in 1856 as a port of entry for free soil immigrants into Kansa. The principal founder was Abelard Guthrie who named the town for his Wyandot Indian wife Nancy Quindaro Brown. The town became an important station on the Underground Railroad. Today, the only physical remains of the town’s school are some cornerstones and the statue of the famous Kansas abolitionist John Brown, which was erected in 1911. Located at 3432 N. 29th Street.

**Bates County**

*Bates County Museum, Butler, MO*
This 1915 building sits on 4.7 acres, and plans are underway to create a village which will include an old school house, and early built church, general store, and log cabin. The Museum currently houses the History of Bates County. The entire second floor is devoted to early artifacts from Bates County donated by the pioneer families of the area. Located at 802 Elks Drive.
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ENDNOTES (CHAPTER II)

2. Ibid., 24-25
4. Ibid., 59.
5. Ibid., 57.
6. Ibid., 57-58.
7. “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 2.
10. Ibid.
12. Ibid., 61; “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 4.
14. “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 5; Matthews and Lindberg, 62.
16. Ibid., 63.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid., 63-63.
19. Ibid., 65; “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 6.
22. “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 7.
23. Matthews and Lindberg, 68.
24. Ibid., 70
25. Ibid., 69-70
26. Ibid., 70.
27. Ibid., 71; “Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield” National Register Nomination, Section 8, Page 8.