

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES/
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM

WARNING

THIS FILE CONTAINS INFORMATION THAT IS RESTRICTED FROM PUBLIC ACCESS UNDER LAW (INCLUDING 54 U.S.C. § 307103 [FORMERLY SECTION 304 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED] AND/OR 16 U.S.C. § 470hh [ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979]).

THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE VIEWED OR REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ACTING THROUGH THE KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OR THEIR AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE.

**X RESTRICTED INFORMATION IN THIS
DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REDACTED**

REDACTION DATE 2/24/2025 (IF APPLICABLE)

NOTES: by Michael Roller, Archeologist, National Register; reviewed by WICR

FILE (PROPERTY) NAME: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

LOCATION (STATE/TERRITORY): Missouri

LOCATION (COUNTY/PARISH): Greene

NRIS#: BC100009403

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Restricted

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)Other names/site number N/AName of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 6424 West Farm Road 182☒

not for publication

City or town Republic☒

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Christian and Greene Code 043/077 Zip code 65738

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☒ national ☒ statewide ☒ localApplicable National Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

B. K. De DEPUTY SHPO 5-15-24

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

W. G. E.

7/30/2024

Signature of certifying official

Date

Federal Preservation Officer

National Park Service

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register☐ determined eligible for the National Register☐ determined not eligible for the National Register☐ removed from the National Register☐ other (explain:)

W. G. E.

9/16/2024

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒	private
☒	public - Local
☒	public - State
☒	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐	building(s)
☒	district
☐	site
☐	structure
☐	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	23	buildings
5	1	sites
0	10	structures
0	3	objects
5	37	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/Battlefield

LANDSCAPE/Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION/Road Related

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural field

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION/Road Related

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural field

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Stone

Frame

walls: Brick

Stone

roof: Asphalt, Shake, Tin

other: Metal

☒

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☒ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

☒ **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

Areas of Significance

MILITARY

TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATIONS

ARCHEOLOGY: precontact, historic aboriginal, historic non-aboriginal

SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of Significance

ca. 8500 BCE-1700 CE

1836-1865 CE

1861-1872

Significant Dates

August 10, 1861

April 22, 1960

December 16, 1970

September 17, 1972

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Dalton, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☒ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Original Park 1,749.91 acres
Boundary Increase 615.00 acres
Revised Total 2,364.91 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

See Tables in Figure 1. For all coordinates

1	<u>A. Latitude: 37.119536°</u>	<u>Longitude: -93.421186°</u>	1	<u>C. Latitude: 37.121278°</u>	<u>Longitude: -93.416436°</u>
1	<u>B. Latitude 37.121411°</u>	<u>Longitude: -93.420756°</u>	1	<u>D. Latitude: 37.119464°</u>	<u>Longitude: -93.416469°</u>

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

.) _____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals (Primary Contact) 2021-2024; Mason Martel 2021, Jeffrey Patrick, 2017; Camille B. Fife, 2015
organization Building Preservation, LLC date June 23, 2024
street & number 29 South Ninth St. #210 telephone 573-874-3779
city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65201
e-mail Debsheals@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Note, tables are within the text; figures are all at the end.

Tables:

1. Resource Counts for the Boundary Increase.....7.2
2. Resource Counts for Both the Boundary Increase and the Original Park.....7.2
3. All Resources in the Boundary Increase 7.6

Figures:

1. Aerial-photo map from Google Earth, showing full revised boundaries of the park, with coordinates. Accessed November 2021.
2. Map from the 2004 legislation, showing boundary increase and individual area numbers. (Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248, 2004) with a context map from Google Maps, Accessed September 2021. Context map, from Google Maps. Accessed September 2021.
3. Boundary Map. New Overall Park Boundaries. (2021 Base map with NPS parcel numbers from Wilsons Creek National Park.)
4. Brochure Map of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, with an overlay of areas within the boundary increase. (Map courtesy of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, overlay by Deb Sheals 2021.)
5. Resource Location Key, Area 1.
6. Resource Location Key, Area 2.
7. Resource Location Key, Area 3.
8. Resource Location Key, Area 3 Details.
9. Resource Location Key, Area 4.
10. Photos of Road Traces in Area 4. (Photos by Gary Sullivan, National Park Service, November 2021.)
11. Resource Location Key, Area 5.
12. Resource Location Key, Area 6.
13. Map of the battlefield 5:00-6:00 a.m. from Jeffery Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins* (Abilene, TX: State House Press, 2018).
14. Map of the battlefield 8:45-10:10 a.m. from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*.
15. Map of the battlefield 10:00-11:30 a.m. from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*.
16. Map of the battlefield 11:30-12:30, Union Withdrawal from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*.
17. Map of the north part of the battlefield from Edwin C. Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Greene and Christian Counties, Missouri* (Denver, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, ca. 1970).
18. Map of the south part of the battlefield from Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*.
19. 1874 map of the area, showing the approximate path of Little York Road at the time of the battle.
20. 1912 and 1960 maps, showing the path of the Wire Road and the Little York Road.
21. Detail of the Boardman Map of the battlefield, southwest corner showing the Gwin farmstead. (V. Boardman, "Map of the Battle of Wilson's Creek," June 12, 1885.)
22. 2010 Survey Map of the Battlefield, showing the key area, which extends into Areas 3 and 4 of the boundary increase. Map by American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service.
23. Photo Key. Area 1.
24. Photo Key. Area 2.
25. Photo Key. Area 3.
26. Photo Key. Area 3 Detail.
27. Photo Key. Area 4.
28. Photo Key. Area 5.
29. Photo Key. Area 6.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs Photo Log:

Name of Property: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Republic

County: Christian and Greene Counties State: Missouri

Photographer: Deb Sheals

Date #s 2-35, 40-48: April and October 2021 These photos were still representative in June 2024.

Photographed: #s 1, 36-39: June 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, with description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Area 1, Headquarters Gateposts, looking southwest.
2. Area 1, Headquarters Office (Sweeney House), looking northeast.
3. Area 1, Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Building (Sweeney Museum), looking southeast.
4. Area 1, Battle of Oak Hills Commemorative Marker, looking west to State Highway ZZ.
5. Area 1, Looking southeast across original park land. Garage on left, back of house on right.
6. Area 1, Looking northwest to building, left to right: house, museum, garage.
7. Area 2, Wilson's Creek, with Dixon Farm Site beyond. Looking northwest.
8. Area 2, Looking southwest across County Road ZZ (Wilson Road) to Dixon Farm Site.
9. Area 2, Looking northeast along general route to Sharp's Field (Sigel's Second Position).
10. Area 2, 3323 Wilson Road Container Building, looking northwest from Wilson Road.
11. Area 2, Looking east; original south boundary of park on left, Terrell Creek on the right.
12. Area 3, North end. Looking east on Farm Road 188.
13. Area 3, 6510 W. Farm Road 188 barn, looking southeast.
14. Area 3, 6510 W. Farm Road 188 house and outbuilding.
15. Area 3, West Bloody Hill, looking south.
16. Area 3, West Bloody Hill, looking southwest.
17. Area 3, 6339 Ella Rhea Lane Barn, looking west.
18. Area 3, Left to right: 6342 and 6339 Ella Rhea Lane houses, looking northwest.
19. Area 3, 6342 Elle Rhea Lane barn, looking northwest.
20. Area 3, 6349 S. State Highway ZZ house, looking west.
21. Area 3, 6349 S. State Highway ZZ barns, looking west. Barn 2 is on the right.
22. Area 3, 6401 State Highway ZZ house, looking southwest. Portable shed in foreground.
23. Area 3, 6455 W. Farm Road 194, house, looking north.
24. Area 3, 6455 W. Farm Road 194, shed 1, looking northeast.
25. Area 3, 6455 W. Farm Road 194, barn, looking northeast.
26. Area 3, 6455 W. Farm Road 194, shed 2, looking northeast.
27. Area 3, Looking north from Farm Road 194.
28. Area 3, Looking north from Farm Road 194.
29. Area 3, Skegg's Springs, looking northeast.
30. Area 4, Looking south from Farm Road 194.
31. Area 4, Looking southwest from Farm Road 194.
32. Area 4, Looking northeast from the east boundary of the existing park.
33. Area 4, Looking south to State Highway ZZ and the Terrell Creek Bridge.
34. Area 4, Looking east along Terrell Creek.
35. Area 4, Moody's Spring, looking southeast from approximate location of the Wire Road.
36. Area 4, Looking west from State HWY ZZ. Moody's Spring is out of view to the left.
37. Area 4, Looking west from State Highway ZZ, Terrell Drive is just out of view to the right. southeast
38. Area 4, West end, looking southeast from Terrell Valley Drive.
39. Area 4, Looking southeast from the west boundary.
40. Area 4, Looking northeast along the path of Little York Road (within the tree line).
41. Area 4, Looking north.
42. Area 5, Looking north from W. Farm Road 182, shed in background.
43. Area 5, Looking east to bridge over Wilson's Creek (within original boundaries).
44. Area 5, Looking north, power line pole in left background.
45. Area 6, Looking west along W. Farm Road 190.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Christian & Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State

- 46. Area 6, Looking southwest towards 5380 W. Farm Road.
- 47. Area 6, Looking north from W. Farm Road 190.
- 48. Area 6, Looking northwest across current park boundary, Ray House roof and fence in background.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Description Summary:

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park Service, is between the towns of Battlefield and Republic, approximately twelve miles southwest of downtown Springfield, Missouri. (See Figures 1 and 2.) The legislative boundaries of the park encompass 2,364.91 acres of land in Greene and Christian Counties. That includes 1,749.91 acres that were listed in the National Register in 1966, plus 615 acres added by an act of Congress in 2004. (Figures 3 and 4.) Those 615 acres, which include federal and privately-owned land, as well as state and county roadways, are not yet listed in the National Register. This document increases the existing National Register boundaries to include that property. It has been prepared in tandem with additional documentation for the original 1976 nomination form, which updates information about the battlefield, and adds areas and periods of significance.

This boundary increase includes six discontinuous parcels. Each is adjacent to the existing boundaries. They are part of the parent landscape and are not counted as separate sites in this document. Descriptions of resources have been grouped according to those geographical areas. Area 1, near the northwest corner, encompasses twenty acres. Area 2, along the southern boundary is 160 acres. Area 3, along the west boundary in Greene County, is 150 acres. Area 4, along the west boundary in Christian County, is 200 acres. Area 5 on the northern boundary is 25 acres. Area 6 on the east side of the park encompasses 60 acres. Like the land in the original park, the added land includes open fields, woodlands, and waterways, as well as buildings and structures. There are proportionally more buildings and structures per acre of land being added here, but overall, the added land has a rural character that is comparable to the land within the original boundaries.

This document identifies and classifies 46 resources. (See Table 1 below.) There are five contributing resources, plus 41 non-contributing resources. All five contributing resources are sites. Four have seen archaeological investigations and one is the path of the Little York Road, which was an important travel route during the battle of Wilson's Creek. The five contributing sites in the boundary increase are character-defining features:

- Skegg's Springs (BI 3.1). [REDACTED]
- The site of the John Gwin Farmstead (BI 4.1), which is mentioned in several descriptions of the battle and included on at least one historic map of the battlefield.¹
- Moody's Spring (BI 4.2), another important water source that is mentioned in several firsthand accounts of the battle. [REDACTED]

¹ Boardman, "Map of the Battle of Wilson's Creek"; William Garrett Piston and Richard W. Hatcher III, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2000), 257-261.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

- The site of the Little York Road (BI 4.3). The Little York Road was an important travel route during and immediately after the battle of Wilson's Creek.
- A low-density lithic scatter (Resource BI 5.1) that contributes to the understanding of occupation and land use during the precontact period.

There are twenty-three non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing site, ten non-contributing structures, and three non-contributing objects. Adding the resources described here to those listed in recently completed additional documentation for the original boundaries yields a grand total of 137 resources; 51 of those are contributing. (See Table 2 below.)

Table 1. Resource Count, Boundary Increase Only. (615 Acres)

Resource Type	C	N/C	Total
Building	0	23	23
Site	5	1	6
Structure	0	10	10
Object	0	3	3
Total	5	37	42

Table 2. Boundary Increase Plus Original Boundaries. (Full legislative boundaries: 2,364.91 acres). This includes previously listed resources as well as those added by the Additional Documentation.

Resource Type	C	N/C	Total
Building	6	31	37
Site	38	13	51
Structure	6	39	45
Object	1	3	4
Total	51	86	137

Elaboration

Explanation of the Boundary Increase

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield was established on April 22, 1960. In 1966, all 1,749.91 acres of the park were automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. A subsequent National Register of Historic Places registration form was approved on September 1, 1976.² The 1976 document indicated a period of significance which

² Thomas P. Busch, "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, National Register # 66000113 (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, June 11, 1976).

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

corresponds to the date of the Battle of Wilson's Creek: August 10, 1861. The Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004 added 615 acres of publicly and privately owned land to the federal boundaries of the national battlefield.³ Because all 615 acres added to the legislative boundaries in 2004 are significant to the Battle of Wilson's Creek, that land is being nominated in this boundary increase.

This boundary increase has been prepared in tandem with a separate document that provides additional documentation for the existing historic district. The additional documentation adds information and reevaluates the resources within the original boundaries that were described in the 1976 nomination. The additional documentation considered numerous historical studies as well as scores of archeological investigations conducted at the park since 1976. That work justified the addition of two areas of significance, as well as expanded discussions of the three areas included in the 1976 document.

The 1976 form identified 1861 as the significant date for the battle, for Military significance. That form also indicated 1800-1899 as the period of significance for Transportation and Communication, presumably for the Fayetteville (Wire) Road. The additional documentation provides more precise dates for those periods, as well as a new discussion of significance for precontact and historic Archeology, (ca. 8500 BCE-1700, and 1836-1865 CE) due to the substantial number of important precontact and historic archeological resources that have been uncovered since the park was established. Finally, the additional documentation adds a commemorative period in the area of Social History, which reflects the results of a long campaign to recognize and protect the landscape as a memorial to the battle (1861-1972).

Periods of Significance for the Boundary Increase

The expanded boundaries have the same areas, periods, and levels of significance as the land in the original boundaries. All are discussed in detail in Section 8 of this document.

Criterion A for Military Significance (National Significance)

The Military period of significance is 1861 to correspond to the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Criterion A for Transportation and Communication (Local Significance)

This period relates to the Fayetteville (Wire) Road and the Little York Road. The period of significance begins in 1836 with the creation of the Wire Road and ends at the last year of the Civil War, 1865.

Criterion D for Archeology (Statewide Significance)

The precontact period of significance for Archeology begins with the Dalton Period in ca. 8500 BCE, the earliest period with good representation within the overall boundaries,

³ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248 (2004).

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

and ends in 1700, the end of the precontact period in the region. The historic period for Archeology runs from 1836 (creation of the Wire Road) to 1865, the end of the Civil War.

Criterion A for Social History/Commemoration. (Statewide Significance)

This period recognizes the long campaign to memorialize and protect the battlefield at Wilson's Creek. The commemorative period of significance begins in 1861 with the first efforts to honor the battle and continues through 1972 when the original segments of the park were formally dedicated.

The overall periods of significance are therefore ca. 8500 BCE-1700 CE, and 1836-1972.

How Resources are Classified in the Additional Documentation

National Register standards for documenting and classifying resources have changed in the forty-plus years that have passed since the park was originally documented with a National Register Form. Many natural and cultural landscape elements in the district are outside of recognized National Register categories of resources and are therefore not included in the official resource tally. That includes small-scale elements that are less than a few feet tall, such as site furniture, signs, and fencing. Small-scale elements that are either temporary or movable, such as site furniture, or simply small enough that they do not have a major impact on the landscape, have not been included in the resource count or individually described.

Many landscape elements do, however, significantly impact the qualities of setting, feeling, and association. Those features and their contribution to the overall integrity of the site are included in the resource descriptions that follow. A general description of landscape features such as views, vegetation, circulation systems, and small-scale elements is included in the overall description, but those features are not counted as resources. Historically significant landscape features are described here as Character-Defining Landscape Features. Notable landscape features that do not relate to a period of significance are described as Important Landscape Features.

The updated resource count also includes elements that were not always counted in the early years of the National Register program. This includes archaeological sites, plus roads, trails, and small bridges, which are now classified as structures. All roads that have park lands on both sides of the roadway are counted as structures. Roads that run along only one side of the park are outside the boundaries and are not included in the resource count.

The six individual areas in the boundary increase are part of the overall parent landscape, and therefore described, but not counted. By the same token, roads in the original boundaries that continue into the boundary increase are not considered to be separate resources. They also are described but not counted. Relevant roads include the Wire Road (Contributing Resource 7), State Route ZZ (Contributing Resource 11), and W. Farm Road 182 (Contributing Resource

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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66), all of which have segments within the original boundaries and the land being added with this document.

Counting Properties that include Archaeological Resources

There are also a few instances in which an aboveground structure or landscape feature includes archaeological resources, such as Moody's Spring and the Wire Road. Because they are part of the same related complex, they are counted as a single resource in this document, and the related archeological resources are included in the individual description of the resource. Resource tables and individual descriptions throughout include state archeological and CRIS numbers to help identify associated resources.

Location and Setting

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is southwest of Springfield in southwestern Missouri. It is in Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26 of Township 28 North, Range 23 West of Greene County and Sections 35 and 36, also of Township 28 North, Range 23 West in Christian County. A small section of land along the southern boundary in Christian County is in Section 1, Township 27, Range 23 West. The increase adds land in each of those sections, plus the north part of Section 2, Township 27, Range 23 West, in Christian County.

The battlefield is located within the western Ozarks of southwestern Missouri, in a region known as the Springfield Plateau. The region is defined by the Missouri and Mississippi River valleys on the north and east and by the Arkansas River valley on its south. The terrain around the battlefield has been described as "gently rolling to relatively level, although the margins of stream corridors and floodplains are often marked by escarpments and steep embankments."⁴

North of the park, two major east-west transportation routes, U.S. Highway 60 and Interstate 44, cross Greene County and provide connections to the city of Springfield, the county seat. Other major routes nearby include U.S. Routes 160 and 65 which travel south from Springfield to run east of the park. The park is at the southern edge of the Springfield metropolitan area, between the small towns of Republic to the west and Battlefield to the east. (See Figure 2.) The city limits of those towns are each less than a mile from the park boundaries. Properties immediately adjacent to the park are generally rural to suburban in nature, with widely spaced houses and large lots. The area south of the park is more sparsely developed, with more stream corridors and forested areas.

Individual Resource Descriptions

All resources described below have been numbered and keyed to area maps for ease of reference. Each heading includes the resource name, CRIS number if extant, construction date,

⁴ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Republic, Missouri*, vol. 1 (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2004), 3-1.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

resource type, and contributing status. Location map numbers are also included in the headings, as are references to relevant photographs. Major landscape features that are not in the resource count are described under subheadings within the area descriptions.

Construction dates for most of the resources within the boundary increase were estimated based on atlas and topographic maps, as well as aerial photographs from the park's museum collections and satellite images from Google Earth. More specific date information is footnoted.

Numbering Conventions

Resource numbers all begin with BI (for Boundary Increase) to avoid confusion with the resources listed in the additional documentation. (See Table 3 below.) The numbering system is also keyed to the 6 individual geographical areas: each resource in Area 1 begins with BI 1, etc. Non-contributing resource numbers are all three digits. For example, resource BI 3.1 is a contributing resource in Area 3, and resource BI 301 is a non-contributing resource in the same area. Related complexes (e.g. a house and outbuildings) share a primary number, followed by a lower case letter. For example, a non-contributing house in Area 3 is BI 302, its first outbuilding is BI 302a, etc. Small-scale features, including fences, signs, driveways, sidewalks, and portable buildings, are not numbered.

Table 3. Resources of the Boundary Increase.

The following table is arranged by the six geographical areas identified in the enabling legislation for the boundary increase. In each area, contributing resources are listed first. Individual descriptions that follow are in the same order.

#	Current Name of Resource	State Archeological Site #	CRIS number WICR=Archeology CL=Cultural Landscape HS=Historic Structure		Date/ Period	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Criterion, Area, and Level of Significance
Area 1								
BI 100	Headquarters Office (Sweeney House)			ca.	1960s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 100a	Headquarters Garage			ca.	1988	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 100b	Headquarters Gatepost 1			ca.	1960s	Object	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 100c	Headquarters Gatepost 2			ca.	1960s	Object	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 100d	Battle of Oak Hills Commemorative Marker		CLI 108532 HS 500053		2001	Object	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 100e	Headquarters Parking Lot			ca.	1988	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A

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Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

#	Current Name of Resource	State Archeological Site #	CRIS number WICR=Archeology CL=Cultural Landscape HS=Historic Structure		Date/ Period	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Criterion, Area, and Level of Significance
BI 101	Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Building (Sweeney Museum)			ca.	1988	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
Area 2								
BI 200	3323 Wilson Road Container Building			ca.	2021	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 201	Performance Stage Ruins			ca.	2008	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 202	Wilson Road (County Road ZZ, Old Limey Road)		CLI 108500	ca.	1912	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 203	Dixon Farm Lithic Scatter, Small Camp	23CN00077	WICR00007		Precontact	Site	N/C requires additional research	N/A
Area 3								
BI 3.1	Skegg's Springs (Campground Spring)							
BI 300	6500 block W. Farm Road 188 Barn			ca.	1930s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 301	6510 W. Farm Road 188 House			ca.	2005	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 301a	6510 W. Farm Road 188 Outbuilding			ca.	2000	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 302	6339 Ella Rhea Lane House			ca.	1970s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 302a	6339 Ella Rhea Lane Barn			ca.	1970s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 303	6342 Ella Rhea Lane House			ca.	2004	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 303a	6342 Ella Rhea Lane Shed			ca.	2006	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 303b	6342 Ella Rhea Lane Barn				2006	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 303c	6342 Ella Rhea Lane Shelter			ca.	2020	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

#	Current Name of Resource	State Archeological Site #	CRIS number WICR=Archeology CL=Cultural Landscape HS=Historic Structure		Date/ Period	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Criterion, Area, and Level of Significance
BI 304	6349 S. State Highway ZZ House			ca.	1970s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 304a	6349 S. State Highway ZZ Barn			ca.	1990s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 304b	6349 S. State Highway ZZ Shed			ca.	1970s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 305	6401 S. State Highway ZZ House			ca.	2009	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 306	6455 W. Farm Road 194 House			ca.	1910s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 306a	6455 W. Farm Road 194 Shed 1			ca.	1910s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 306b	6455 W. Farm Road 194 Barn			ca.	1940s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 306c	6455 W. Farm Road 194 Shed 2			ca.	1940s	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 307	W. Farm Road 188			ca.	1880	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 308	Elia Rhea Lane			ca.	1970s	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 309	Farm Road 194 (County Line Road)			ca.	1900	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
Area 4								
■	■■■■■	■■■■■	■■■■■	■	■■■	■	■■■■■	■■■■■
■	■■■■■				■■■			■■■■■
■	■■■■■		■■■■■		■■■	■	■■■■■	■■■■■
BI 4.3	Little York Road Site		CLI 184069		1839-1865	Site	Contributing	A: Military, National A: Transportation, Local D: Archeology, Statewide

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Name of Property

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

#	Current Name of Resource	State Archeological Site #	CRIS number WICR=Archeology CL=Cultural Landscape HS=Historic Structure		Date/ Period	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Criterion, Area, and Level of Significance
BI 400	Terrell Valley Drive				2007	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 401	Terrell Creek/ZZ Bridge			ca.	1950	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
Area 5								
BI 5.1	Low Density Lithic Scatter							
BI 501	5943 W. Farm Road 182 Shed			ca.	2010	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
Area 6								
BI 600	5380 W. Farm Road 190 House			ca.	2000	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 600a	5380 W. Farm Road 190 Outbuilding			ca.	2000	Building	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A
BI 601	West Farm Road 190			ca.	1900	Structure	N/C lack of historic associations	N/A

Area 1.

Figures 5, 13, 16, Photos 1-6.

The area is in Greene County in the northwest corner of the park, at the intersection of State Highway ZZ and West Farm Road 182. All land in the area is federally owned. It has a generally rectangular footprint that encompasses twenty acres.

- **Waterways:** There are no waterways.
- **Topography and Vegetation:** The site occupies open high ground that slopes to the south and east. It includes three buildings, one structure, and three objects, which are described below. The north and west boundaries are edged with narrow tree lines. The front (west) quarter of the site has mown lawns, scattered mature trees, and a few small landscape beds. The remainder of the property contains an open hay field. (Photo 5 and 6.)
- **Views:** The hay field offers long views to the south and east across the landscape of the battlefield. The views are partially obscured by trees.
- **Circulation Systems:** The site is accessed via two gateways on State Highway ZZ that are 300 feet apart. (Photo 1.) The gateways connect to a half-circle drive which accesses the other resources on the site. Each gateway is a non-contributing object described below.
- **Small-scale Features:** A split rail worm fence runs along the west edge of the lot, facing the highway and there is a flagpole in the front lawn of building BI 100. There is a metal pole-mounted sign near the north gatepost.

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**BI 100. Headquarters Office (Sweeney House), ca. 1964. Non-contributing Building.
Figure 5, Photos 2, 6.**

The Headquarters Office is a two-story frame building with classical detailing, a concrete foundation, and a side gable roof. The house contains several additions and is clad in modern vinyl siding. The original portion of the house, which has a rectangular footprint, contains materials from a ca. 1890 house. That house was dismantled and used in the construction of this building in 1964.⁵ It served as a residence until the twenty-first century. It is five bays wide and three bays deep. It faces south and has a full height porch with a flat roof that is supported by six columns that appear to date to the 1960s or later. There are chimneys on both the east and west sides of the house. The façade contains five evenly spaced bays on each floor. The entrance is in the center bay on the first floor. It contains a painted wood frame that is filled with a wood door and an aluminum storm door in front. The other bays on the first floor all have twelve-over-twelve vinyl windows that are flanked with narrow vinyl shutters. The second-floor window openings are smaller than those on the first floor. They each have a twelve-over-twelve vinyl window with vinyl shutters.

Several additions have been built since the house was reconstructed in this location. There is a one-story addition to the east of the main house and a multi-car garage with a narrow connector to the north. It is a non-contributing building due to extensive alterations and lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.⁶

**BI 100a. Headquarters Garage, ca. 1988. Non-contributing Building.
Figure 5, Photos 5,6.**

The garage is located east of the headquarters building. It is a one-story frame building with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a side gable roof. The south wall has a double garage door and a single pedestrian door. The west wall has a single one-over-one vinyl window while the north side has no openings. The garage is a non-contributing building due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

**BI 100b. Headquarters Gatepost 1. ca. 1960s. Non-contributing Object.
Figure 5, Photo 1.**

The north gateway contains a pair of brick gateposts and two steel gates. The brick gateposts are approximately eight feet tall and are topped with concrete spheres. Short stone and brick wing walls curve out around the base of the gateposts to edge small landscape beds. The gates are of painted metal, with widely spaced square metal pickets. They are about four and a half feet tall. The gatepost is a non-contributing object due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

⁵ Draft Determination of Eligibility form on file with Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

⁶ Section 106 Review in 2007 resulted in letter from SHPO that concluded that the former house (BI 1.01) and museum (BI 1.02) were ineligible for the National Register. (Mark Miles, MO SHPO to T. John Hillmer, WICR, July 5, 2007.)

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BI 100c. Headquarters Gatepost 2. ca. 1960s. Non-contributing Object.

Figure 5.

The south gateway is like the north one. It contains a pair of brick gateposts and two steel gates. The brick gateposts are approximately eight feet tall and are topped with concrete spheres. Short stone and brick wing walls curve out around the base of the gateposts to edge small landscape beds. The gates are of painted metal, with widely spaced square metal pickets. They are about four and a half feet tall. The south gatepost is a non-contributing object due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 100d. Battle of Oak Hills Commemorative Marker, 2001. Non-Contributing Object.

Figure 5, Photo 4.

The Battle of Oak Hills Commemorative Marker is located near the northwest corner of the site, close to the north entrance and State Highway ZZ. It is a granite marker that contains inscriptions on the wide the east and west faces. It is approximately 5 feet tall and one foot thick. The marker was placed on the site prior to National Park Service ownership in 2001 by the Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is a non-contributing object due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 100e. Headquarters Parking Lot, ca. 1988. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 5, Photo 3.

The parking lot is a flat, rectangular lot that is located just north of the Sweeney Museum Building. The asphalt covered parking lot contains concrete curbs and has space for around twenty cars. It is a non-contributing structure due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 101. Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Building, (Sweeney Museum) ca. 1988. Non-contributing Building.

Figure 5, Photos 3, 6.

The Inventory and Monitoring Building is a former museum building located near the north edge of the site, facing west to the parking area. It is a one-story frame building with a concrete foundation, hipped roof, and vinyl siding. It has tall narrow four-light windows. The front entrance is sheltered by a gabled porch that is supported by slim round columns. The museum building is non-contributing for lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.⁷

Area 2.

Figures 6, 13-14, Photos 7-11.

Area 2 is a 160-acre parcel of land in Christian County, along the southern boundary to the southeastern corner of the current park boundary. It has a nearly equal mix of private and federal land. It includes the approach to Colonel Franz Sigel's first artillery position, and a

⁷ Construction dates for modern buildings within the boundary increase were estimated from historical imagery on Google Earth, as well as early topographic maps and a 1979 aerial photomap: U.S. Geological Survey, *Missouri: Republic Quadrangle*, 1979, 7.5-minute series quadrangle, 1:24,000 scale.

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portion of the route that his troops used to advance upon Confederate troops after that initial bombardment. Sigel's troops traversed the John Dixon farm, part of which is within the area. The Dixon Farm site has been part of a cultivated agricultural field for decades and there are no buildings and little archeological evidence left of it. The parcel edges the entire south boundary of the park and wraps around to include a wooded hillside adjacent to the current southeast corner of the park. State Highway ZZ forms the west boundary.

Area 2 contains one additional contributing site, one non-contributing building and two non-contributing structures, as well as the Route of Sigel's Approach, Terrell Creek, and the Dixon Farm site, all of which are character-defining landscape features. [REDACTED]

- Waterways: Terrell Creek (Photo 11) runs generally southwest to northeast through the area, to join Wilson's Creek (Photo 7) near the existing park boundary. (Wilson's Creek is a character-defining landscape feature.)
- Topography and Vegetation: The property includes a mix of open fields and steep, wooded hillsides. The fields are in the north and east parts of the parcel, and the hills are in the southwest. (Photo 9.) The far east part of Area 2 is heavily wooded, as are the banks of Wilson's Creek and Terrell Creek.
- Views: View from Wilson Road include the level Terrell Creek Valley, which has open hay fields and wooded stream banks. (Photo 11.) The south end of the original part of the park is also visible from many parts of Wilson Road. The east end of the site has level field that include the site of the Dixon Farm and adjacent hillsides south of the road. (Photo 8.)
- Circulation Systems: Wilson Road, described below, crosses the parcel from east to west. (Photo 8.) It is the only road.
- Small-scale Features: Wire fencing runs along several parcels of land within this site. Some of the fencing carries boundary markers for the National Park, while others have small no trespassing signs. A newer driveway along Wilson Road is flanked by a low retaining wall made of textured concrete blocks. The wall is topped by a short ornamental painted metal fence. The driveway has matching metal gates supported by short gateposts.

Area 2 Landscape Features

Terrell Creek, Character-Defining Landscape Feature, Not in Resource Count.

Figure 6, Photo 11.

Terrell Creek originates at least eight miles west of the park, near the town of Billings. It is fifteen to thirty feet wide where it joins Wilson's Creek. Like Wilson's Creek, it is edged by sparse woodlands that include some large deciduous trees. It flows generally east, passing under a bridge on State Highway ZZ (the bridge is Resource 402, described in Area 4) at the

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west edge of the site and meandering in a northeast direction to its junction with Wilson's Creek near the current south boundary of the park. Terrell Creek is a character-defining landscape feature that is associated with the Military period of significance.

Route of Sigel's Approach, Character-defining Landscape Feature, Not in Resource Count.
Figure 6, Photos 8, 9.

Sigel's approach is a densely wooded ridge that slopes steeply to the southeast near the east side of Area 2. It was part of Sigel's route to a surprise bombardment of Confederate troops that initiated the Battle of Wilson's Creek. It is more heavily wooded now than it was in 1861, but otherwise unchanged. Sigel's approach is a character-defining site contributing site that is associated with the Military period of significance.

BI 2.99. Dixon Farm Site, Character-Defining Landscape Feature, Not in Resource Count.
Figure 6, Photo 8.

The Dixon Farm site is in an open field in the east end of Area 2, south of Wilson Road and just west of Wilson's Creek. At the time of the battle, it was part of the farm of John Dixon, one of the first white landowners in the area. Sigel's troops traveled across the John Dixon Farm on their way to Sigel's Second position, which is north of Area 2. The farm is mentioned in numerous accounts of the battle. Although no standing resources associated with the farmstead survive, the landscape and surrounding fields in this area are much as they were in 1861, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is part of a level, roughly fifty-acre cultivated field that encompasses the flood plain of Wilson's Creek. Approximately eleven acres of that field are within the boundaries of Area 2. The Dixon Farm site is a character-defining landscape feature associated with the Military period of significance.

BI 200. 3323 Wilson Road Container Building, ca. 2021. Non-contributing Building.
Figure 6, Photo 10.

The building is fashioned from three large metal shipping containers that are joined together into a U-shape. The walls and roof are made of heavy-duty ribbed metal. There are no windows facing the street. Small louvered vents are located on the west wall. Doors include the original doors of the shipping containers on the south wall, as well as a traditional pedestrian doorway on the north part of the building. That doorway is filled with a flat door. It is not known if the building is used as storage or a dwelling. It is a non-contributing building for lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 201. Performance Stage Ruins, ca. 2008. Non-contributing Structure.
Figure 6.

The ruins of a covered stage structure are located near Terrell Creek, not far from the container building. It measured roughly twenty by fifty feet and was built of dimensional lumber. It is a non-contributing structure due to lack of historic

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BI 202. Lithic Scatter, Precontact, Unknown Period. Non-contributing Site.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BI 203. Wilson Road (County Road ZZ-4, Old Limey Road), ca. 1912. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 6, Photos 7, 8.

Wilson Road runs east-west, approximately 120 yards from the south edge of the site. It is an asphalt paved two-lane road that is sixteen feet wide, with no shoulders. The portion of the road east of Wilson's Creek is surfaced with gravel. That part of the road is named Old Limey Road, and both sections are sometimes labeled as County Road ZZ-4. This roadway was not in place at the time of the battle, but was in use by 1912, the date of the first known county map on which it appears.⁸ It is a non-contributing structure due lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

Area 3.

Figures 7-8, 13-17, Photos 12-29.

Area 3 is in Greene County, adjacent to the central west boundary of the original park. All except one small parcel of land in this area is privately owned. It was the scene of intense fighting during the Battle of Wilson's Creek, especially in the north part of the area, which includes much of the landform now known as Bloody Hill. The 150-acre parcel is bounded by Farm Road 188 to the north, State Highway ZZ to the east, Farm Road 194 (County Line Road) to the south, and the legislative boundary to the west. Farm Road 188 is outside the boundaries; the other roads are all within the boundaries.

There are three clusters of buildings in the area; most of those were built close to one of the adjacent roads less than fifty years ago. All told, there are sixteen buildings and three structures, all of which are non-contributing because they do not have historic associations with the battlefield property. There are also two character-defining landscape features: West Bloody Hill, and Skegg's Branch. The area also includes archeological resources. The area played a significant role in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, and it is important to the Military and Archeological areas of significance.

- Waterways: Skegg's Branch crosses near the center of the area, flowing east towards Wilson's Creek. Skegg's Springs are located near the branch also in the center of the

⁸ *Plat Book of Christian County, Missouri* (Chicago: Western Publishing, 1912), 13.

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area. Those two waterways are described below. There are also two small farm ponds that date to ca. 1950 and ca. 1980.

- Topography and Vegetation: The north and south ends of the property feature high ground and open fields. The center section includes the valley of Skegg's Branch, which is more heavily wooded, especially near its west boundary.
- Views: The open high ground at the north and south ends of the area offers sweeping views across the countryside. Views from the north take in long expanses of rural countryside, with few visible buildings. (See photos 15 and 16.) From the south edge of the area near Farm Road 194, views extend north to Bloody Hill, with views of the landform within the park as well as within Area 3. (See photos 27 and 28; the open field in the center background is West Bloody Hill.)
- Circulation Systems: The area is edged by public roads on all except the west. Internal circulation is limited to driveways, and one small road, Ella Rhea Lane, which serves just two houses.
- Small-scale Features: Several individual properties have modern fencing along roadways or property lines. That fencing is made of wire at all but one property (Photos 12 and 28); 6349 S. State Highway ZZ has three-rail white vinyl fencing. (See photos 18-22.) There is also a pair of short brick and stone gateposts with metal gates on a driveway that faces Farm Road 188.

Area 3 Landscape Features

Skegg's Branch (Shuyler Creek). Part of Overall Site-Character Defining Landscape feature, Not in Resource Count.

Figures 7-8.

Skegg's Branch, which is currently known as Schuyler Creek, runs from west to east through the center of Area 3. It flows through concrete culverts under State Highway ZZ and continues east through the original park to empty into Wilson's Creek. It is relatively shallow, and fifteen to twenty feet wide. The stream corridor is generally wooded, with one open field near its intersection with State Highway ZZ. (Highway ZZ is a non-contributing structure, described in Area 4.) Skegg's Branch is a character-defining landscape feature that is associated with the Military period of significance. The additional documentation for the original boundaries also classifies Skegg's Branch as a character defining landscape feature.

West Bloody Hill. Character-defining Feature. Not in Resource Count.

Figures 7-8, 13-16, Photos 15 and 16.

West Bloody Hill covers most of the north half of Area 3. That area is largely covered with open fields. (See photos 12, 15, and 16.) There is one grouping of modern buildings in the northwest corner, and a larger collection of buildings close to State Route ZZ to the east. The high ground and general lack of tree cover make the west part of Bloody Hill highly visible. West Bloody Hill saw some of the fiercest fighting during the battle and it strongly contributes to the Military and Archeological periods of significance.

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BI 3.1. Skegg's Springs (Campground Spring). Contributing Site.

23GR02037

Figures 7-8, Photo 29.

Skegg's Springs, which are now known collectively as Campground Spring, consists of three springs located along Skegg's Branch in the central west part of Area 3. The site includes a natural feature, the springs, [REDACTED] The springs issue close together from a steep wooded hillside in the west central part of the site. The area by the springs was the scene of troop movements throughout the day of the battle, as Confederate soldiers maneuvered west and north to flank the Union lines on Bloody Hill. (See Figure 13.) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BI 300. 6500 block W. Farm Road 188 Barn, ca. 1930s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7- 8, Photo 13.

A tall transverse crib barn with a large door in the gable end, which faces north. It has heavy timber framing, a stone foundation, and a rectangular footprint that measures roughly thirty-five feet by sixty-five feet. The doorway opens to a wide central drive that runs to a similar opening in the back wall. It is nearly two stories tall, with lower shed-roofed side wings. The roof is partly collapsed; the intact portions are covered with rusted corrugated tin roofing. The front and side walls have comparable corrugated metal sheathing, and the back wall has some vertical board planks that appear to be older than the metal siding. It has been in place since at least 1960; form and construction materials indicate an early-twentieth-century construction date. Although it is close to the house at 6510 W. Farm Road, it is part of a different legal parcel. It is non-contributing due to lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 301. 6510 W. Farm Road 188 House, ca. 2005. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8, Photo 14 (on right).

This large house is in the northwest corner of the site, at the end of a long driveway that includes brick and stone gateposts near the road. The property includes a modern multi-purpose building (see below). The house replaced an older building sometime around 2005, and a small inground swimming pool was installed behind the house ca. 2017. (The pool is considered a small-scale feature and is not part of the resource count.) The one and one-half story house has a roughly rectangular footprint with a steep gabled roof that has multiple dormers and cross gables. The walls are clad with stone and brick, and it has a concrete

⁹ Archaeological report excerpt provided by MWAC, 2020.

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foundation. Multi-light windows are flanked by ornamental shutters. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 301a. 6510 W. Farm Road 188 Outbuilding, ca. 2000. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photos 14, 16.

This large multipurpose building was built between 1997 and 2003. It has a wood structural system and a gable roof. The walls and roof are clad with ribbed metal siding. The south section is two stories and may contain a small residence, while the one-story north end appears to be a workshop or garage. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 302. 6339 Ella Rhea Lane House, ca. 1970s. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photo 18 (on right).

This one and one-half story house has a steeply pitched hip roof, red brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The back slope of the roof is lined with dormers. It was built between 1960 and 1979, most likely in the early 1970s. The house sits facing east to State Highway ZZ, in a small cluster of buildings that includes two houses and three outbuildings. Windows are arranged at irregular intervals around the walls of the main level; most have light casement windows that appear to be newer than the house. There are three single garage doors on the east wall of the house. The house is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 302a. 6339 Ella Rhea Lane Barn, ca. 1970s. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photos 17, 28 (in distance).

The one-story barn has a rectangular footprint that measures roughly thirty-five by fifty feet. It is behind and northwest of the house at the edge of an open field, and there is a large portable shed west of it. The barn is oriented parallel to the main road. It has a large vehicle doorway in the short south gable end wall. The gable roof of the barn has large flat skylights and ribbed metal sheathing. The flat walls are clad in the same type of metal. It is non-contributing for lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 303. 6342 Ella Rhea Lane House, ca. 2004. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photo 18 (on left).

Built between 2003 and 2004, the house has an irregular footprint that covers approximately 4,300 square feet. It has a two-story core with one-story side wings, all topped with steeply pitched gable roofs that have standing seam metal roofing. The walls are clad in tan brick with ashlar stone accents, and the house has a concrete foundation. Windows have tan metal casement windows that have internal muntin grids. An internal garage on the north side of the house is adjacent to a paved driveway; it has two overhead doors. The house is non-contributing for lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

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BI 303a. 6342 Ella Rhea Lane Shed, ca. 2006. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8, Photo 28 (light building to right in center background).

The large shed is west of the house at the edge of an open field. It is one-story with a gable roof and a rectangular footprint that measures approximately twenty-five by thirty-five feet. The walls are clad with light colored vertical metal siding. There is a large open doorway on the west wall, facing the field. The shed is non-contributing for lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 303b. 6342 Ella Rhea Lane Barn, ca. 2006. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8, Photo 19.

The frame barn is located south of the house near the southern boundary of the property. There is a small open shelter northwest of it. (The shelter is a structure, described below, Resource 303c.) It has a rectangular footprint that measures roughly thirty by sixty-five feet, placed with the short end facing east to the highway. The barn is topped with a gambrel roof that has a square central cupola and grey metal roofing. The walls are sheathed with white ribbed metal siding. There is one large garage door and one pedestrian door in the east end wall; both have newer doors. The side walls have small sliding or casement windows that are flanked with dark shutters. The barn is non-contributing for lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 303c. 6342 Ella Rhea Lane Shelter, ca. 2020. Non-contributing Structure.

Figures 7-8, Photo 19.

A small open shelter, approximately 125 to 20 feet square. It has a shallow gable roof that is supported by four square wood posts. There are no walls. The roof is covered with metal roofing. It is non-contributing for lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 304. 6349 S. State Highway ZZ House, ca. 1970s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8, Photo 20.

This split-level house occupies the only federally owned parcel of land in Area 3; the lot encompasses approximately six acres. The house sits about sixty yards from State Highway ZZ, facing generally east to the road. A small barn and a large shed are roughly seventy-five yards south of the house. (BI 304a and BI 304b, described below). Internal circulation is provided by a paved driveway that leads from the house to the road, and a gravel lane between the house and the outbuildings. Small-scale features on the property include a freestanding multi-level wood deck about 275 yards west of the house. The deck overlooks Skegg's Springs (Resource 3.1) and Skegg's Branch. The front part of the lot is edged by modern vinyl fencing that is also an uncounted small-scale feature. A paved driveway leads from the house to the road, and there is a gravel lane between the house and the outbuildings.

The house has a T-shaped footprint that covers approximately 3,000 square feet. It has a gable roof, frame walls and a concrete foundation. The roof has moderate overhangs accented by eave returns, and there are octagonal vents in the upper gable ends. Cross gables cover a large

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front porch and an open deck on the back wall. The lower level of the house, which is partially below grade, is clad with red brick. The main floor has horizontal lap siding that may be synthetic.

The front porch features a projecting cross gable that is supported by un-tapered round columns. The porch shelters the front entrance, which is topped with a transom, as well as a shallow polygonal bay window on the main floor. All other windows in the house have one-over-one hung sashes that appear to be less than twenty years old. The windows on the main floor are flanked with louvered shutters. A pair of garage doors in the lower north wall access a large, paved driveway. The house is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

**BI 304a. 6349 S. State Highway ZZ Barn, ca. 1990s. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photos 20-21 (on right).**

The barn sits west of the house (Resource BI 304) by a gravel driveway. It faces east to the house and State Highway ZZ. It has a gambrel roof, frame walls, and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with textured vertical plywood siding. The east wall contains a tall double overhead door, plus a lower single overhead door. There are two small one-over-one windows above the garage doors, and three comparable windows on each short sidewall. The barn is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

**BI 304b. 6349 S. State Highway ZZ Shed, ca. 1970s. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photos 20-21 (on left).**

The shed is just south of the barn. It has a shallow asymmetrical gable roof and newer vertical metal siding. The foundation is not visible. Older horizontal plank siding that may be original to the shed is visible near the base of the east wall. The front gable end of the shed contains a wide sliding door that is clad in the same vertical metal used on the walls. The shed is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

**BI 305. 6401 S. State Highway ZZ House, ca. 2009. Non-contributing Building.
Figures 7-8, Photo 22.**

This one-story house sits well back from State Highway ZZ at the end of a gravel driveway, facing east to the road. There are mown fields east of the house, and woodlands to the west. It has an irregular footprint that covers more than 2,000 square feet, with a steeply pitched asphalt roof, brick and stone walls and a concrete foundation. The front door is flanked by projecting cross gables that have cornice returns and windows with plank shutters. The windows have single dark sashes with muntin grids, and the paired front doors are of varnished wood. The house does not appear to have seen any significant changes since it was built. There is a double garage door on the north side of the house, next to a large, paved parking area. A portable shed next to the driveway is not included in the resource count. The house is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

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BI 306. 6455 W. Farm Road 194 House, ca. 1910s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8. Photos 23, 27, 28.

This modest one and one-half story frame house is part of a small farmstead that appears to date to the first decades of the twentieth century. In 1904, this property was part of a 40-acre parcel that did not contain any buildings. It was owned by J. J. Gray, who appears to have been living on 80 acres a short distance to the north.¹⁰ The farmstead occupies a large lot northwest of the intersection of State Highway ZZ and Farm Road 194. The buildings are clustered together at the end of a long gravel driveway off Farm Road 194. They all face north. (See photos 27 and 28.) Although the farmstead includes several intact early twentieth century agricultural buildings, it is a relatively common collection of buildings that are not associated with the district's period of significance. The farmstead was reviewed by MO SHPO for National Register possibilities in late 2022. It did not appear to be retain integrity for listing under Criterion C for Architecture, or Criterion A for Agriculture. The reviewer also noted that additional information would be needed to evaluate other areas of significance.¹¹ As a result, the buildings of the farmstead are all non-contributing resources.

The house has a side-facing gable roof that extends north to shelter a full front porch. With the porch, it is roughly thirty-five feet square. The porch has a concrete floor and heavy wood support posts that are less than a year old; the section of roof over it is also new. The walls of the house are sheathed with vinyl siding and lined with tall one-over-one hung windows. The window openings appear to be original; the sashes may be less than twenty years old. A review of historic maps shows that this house was built after 1904 and before 1938. It is non-contributing because it has lost integrity of materials and setting and does not have historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 306a. 6455 W. Farm Road 194 Shed 1, ca. 1910s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8. Photo 24.

This small frame shed has a front facing gable roof that has tin roofing. The walls are sheathed with painted wood board and batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. An early addition on the west wall has the same type of roofing and siding; it is shorter than the original section and has a shed roof. The south wall of each section of the building has a single board and batten door. There are no windows. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

¹⁰ *Plat Book of Greene County, Missouri: Compiled from County Records and Actual Surveys.* (Missouri Publishing, 1904).

¹¹ Michelle Diedrich, National Register Coordinator MO SHPO, to Debbie Sheals, Phone interview and email follow up. October 21, 2022.

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BI 306b. 6455 W. Farm Road 194 Barn, ca. 1940s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8. Photos 25-28.

This barn has a wood structural system and a rectangular footprint that measures approximately thirty-five by thirty feet. The main body of the barn has a high gable roof, and a large addition on the back (north) wall has a hipped roof. A very small square addition on the east wall has a shed roof. All sections have tin roofing, and all walls are covered with the same type of corrugated tin. There is a vehicle door and three single doors on the south wall; there are no windows. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 306c. 6455 W. Farm Road 194 Shed 2, ca. 1940s. Non-contributing Building.

Figures 7-8. Photo 26.

The second shed has a square footprint and a front facing gable roof. It is approximately twenty-five feet square, with a wood framing system and no visible foundation. The roof and walls are sheathed with corrugated tin. A large vehicle door fills the front wall; there are no windows or other doors. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 307. W. Farm Road 188, ca. 1880. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 7.

Farm Road 188 runs east-west along the north edge of Area 3 and terminates at Route ZZ. A short section of it is edged on both sides by park land. It is a paved two-lane road that is roughly twenty feet wide. Atlas maps indicate that it was established between 1876 and 1904. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 308. Ella Rhea Lane, ca. 1970s. Non-contributing Structure.

Figures 7-8.

Ella Rhea Lane is a short narrow, asphalt road that leads from the highway to the houses. It appears to have originally served as a driveway for one of the two houses it now accesses. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

BI 309. Farm Road 194 (County Line Road), ca. 1900. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 7.

Farm Road 194 runs east-west along the south edge of Area 3; it terminates at State Highway ZZ. It is a paved two-lane road that is roughly twenty feet wide. Atlas maps indicate that it was established around 1900s. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

Area 4.

Figures 9-10, 13-14, Photos 30-41.

Area 4 is in Christian County, directly south of Area 3, at the southwest edge of the original park. It encompasses 200 acres. The site is generally bounded by Farm Road 194 (County Line Road) to the north, State Highway ZZ to the east, Terrell Creek to the south, and the legislative

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boundary to the west. Federal land includes everything except the right of way of Terrell Road, and a roughly 50-acre parcel at the north end of the site. Much of the land in the north part of this area was owned by John L. Gwin at the time of the battle.

The area includes resources associated with two early roads: the Little York Road (BI 4.3) and the Wire Road. Each road was an important transportation route before, during, and after the battle.

The area played a significant role in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, and it is important to the Military and Archeological areas of significance.

- Waterways: Terrell Creek runs east along the southwest corner of the site, then under State Highway ZZ and through Area 2. (The creek is described as a character-defining feature in the description of Area 2.) Moody's Spring (BI 4.2.) feeds into Terrell Creek near the south boundary of the site. A small farm pond in the north was created between 1960 and 1979.
- Topography and Vegetation: Except for a few narrow bands of trees along property lines and stream corridors, this area is covered with open fields. It has rolling hills that generally slope south toward the creek bottoms. A wide wooded ravine that contains the path of the Little York Road runs northwest from Terrell Valley Drive, in the southwest part of the site.
- Views: Views along the Terrell Valley Creek bottoms are the most notable vista in the south part of the area. The northern end offers views north and east towards Bloody Hill and the land within the original park boundaries.
- Circulation Systems: The area is bounded by public roads on all except the west border. Internal roads consist of Terrell Valley Drive, a new road that runs east-west in the south part of the site, and a long driveway to a farm site that is also in the south end. The driveway is built on the former roadbed of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was in operation in the area from ca. 1905 to 1970. A short stretch of State Highway ZZ, which runs along its west edge, is contributing structure within the original boundaries. (Photo 33.) As part of that structure, it is not counted as a separate resource here. It does not appear to be individually eligible under Transportation because it is a small segment of a larger road that would better express any significance in that area.
- Small-scale Features: Small-scale features are limited to a few wire fences and metal farm gates, a stone retaining wall and a concrete slab barn foundation near Terrell Creek.

Wire Road Resources in Area 4.

Area 4 contains three archaeological sites related to the Fayetteville Wire Road, which is a contributing structure under the additional documentation for the land within the original boundaries. (AD Resource 7.) Related segments of the Wire Road within the boundary increase

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are part of that overall structure. They are documented here, but not counted as separate resources.

Wire Road Trace in BI Area 4, 1836. Duplicate-Not in Resource Count.

Figures 9 and 10

CLI 184075.

The Wire Road originally extended through Area 4 at an angle before continuing south to cross Terrell Creek at Moody's Spring. It ran just east of the house that now occupies the site (BI 400a). There is little above-ground evidence of the road north of Terrell Valley Drive, but slight swales leading to the spring in the south part of the site follow the historic path of the Wire Road for approximately 500 feet. (See photo in Figure 10.)

ZZ Wire Road, ca. 1900.

This is one of three sites along the path of the Wire Road that were investigated during a 2007 archeological field school.¹² It was referred to as the ZZ Wire Site in the field school report.

The 2010 report noted that additional research would "clarify whether this site represents an historic hospital" associated with the battle.¹³

Historic Wire Road Archeological Site, ca. 1836.

WICR00062, 23CN02046.

The second of three sites related to the Wire Road that were investigated during a 2007 archeological field school, this site was referred to as the "Wire Road 1 Site" in the field school report.¹⁴ It includes what the report called "an intact section of historic road alignment" that was in place during the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The roadway is not visible aboveground. The field report identified the site as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

BI 4.1. Gwin Farm Archeological Site, ca. 1861. Contributing Site.

WICR00061, 23CN02045.

The Gwin Farm Site is It was also investigated during a 2007 archeological field school.¹⁵ It contains evidence of a historic homestead that existed at the time of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The homestead may have been part of the John L. Gwin farm mentioned in

¹² Holly Jones, *Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, National Park Service, WICR-2009-03*, (Springfield, MO: MSU, 2010).

¹³ Jones, *Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm*, 24.

¹⁴ Jones, *Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm*.

¹⁵ Jones, *Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm*.

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accounts of the battle. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The 2010 field school report identified the site as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is contributing under Criterion A, in the areas of Transportation and Military, and Criterion D in Archeology.

BI 4.2. Moody's Spring (Double Spring). Contributing Site.¹⁶

Figure 9, Photo 35.

CLI 113314

Moody's Spring (now known as Double Spring) is a series of springs that emerge from the base of a bluff on the north bank of the creek, about 250 yards from State Highway ZZ. It flows into Terrell Creek, which runs east to Wilson's Creek. The Fayetteville Wire Road crossed Terrell Creek near the spring. Moody's Spring was an important source of water at the time of the battle, and it is included in several firsthand accounts of the conflict.

BI 4.3. Little York Road Site, 1839-1865. Contributing Site.

Figures 9 and 10, Photo 40.

CLI 1084069

The remains of the Little York Road run north-northwest along a wooded ravine north of Terrell Valley Drive; the Wire Road intersected it about 200 yards north of what is now Terrell Drive. The path of the Little York Road is lined with trees and flanked by heavy brush. The path of both roads is well documented in historic sources but too difficult to definitively identify using only visual characteristics. It is an excellent candidate for future archeological investigation. It is contributing under Criterion A, in the areas of Transportation and Military, and Criterion D in Archeology.

¹⁶ This site has not yet been assigned a trinomial inventory number from MO SHPO.

¹⁷ Holly Jones, *Archaeological Investigations and Double Spring, Wilsons Creeks National Battlefield*, (Springfield, MO: MSU, 2008).

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BI 400. Terrell Valley Drive, 2007. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 9, Photo 39.

Terrell Valley Drive is a two-lane concrete road that runs east-west through the south part of Area 4. It is approximately twenty-five feet wide. The road was built ca. 2007. It runs east-west and terminates at State Highway ZZ. It is a non-contributing structure due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 401. Terrell Creek Bridge, ca. 1950. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 9, Photo 33.

The Terrell Creek Bridge carries State Highway ZZ over Terrell Creek near its intersection with County Road ZZ-4 (Wilson Road/Old Limey Road). It was built between 1938 and 1960. The bridge has a concrete deck and is supported by reinforced concrete piers. It is a non-contributing structure due to a lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

Area 5.

Figures 11, 13, Photos 42-44.

Area 5 is a 25-acre parcel in Greene County that is located along the north side of Farm Road 182, near Wilson's Creek. It is all privately owned. As part of the path used by Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon's troops the morning of the battle, the area is important to the Military and Archeological periods of significance.

- Waterways: Wilson's Creek runs at a roughly forty-five-degree angle along the east edge of the site.
- Topography and Vegetation: The west side of the area is on high level ground, with an open field edged by woodlands. A wooded hillside slopes down and southeast to a level field on the west side of the creek.
- Views: Views are limited by topography and vegetation.
- Circulation Systems: There is one internal road, a small gravel driveway that runs north to a house located outside the boundaries. Farm Road 182, which runs along its south edge, is contributing structure within the original boundaries. (Photo 43.) As part of that structure, it is not counted as a separate resource here. It does not appear to be individually eligible under Transportation because it is a small segment of a larger road that would better express any significance in that area.
- Small-scale Features: Wire fencing runs near Farm Road 182; it is the only small-scale feature of note.

BI 5.1. Low Density Lithic Scatter. Precontact, Unknown Period. Contributing Site.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Although not apparently eligible on an individual basis, the site contributes to a broader understanding of precontact use across a long period. It is significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology.

This small frame shed sits next to a gravel driveway in the west part of the site. The driveway leads to a house outside the boundaries. It has a nearly flat roof and a wood structure. The roof and walls are clad with ribbed metal and the south side is open. It is non-contributing due to a lack of historic associations to the battlefield property.

¹⁸ Report on file with MWAC, 2021.

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are part of that overall structure. The segment in Area 6 is described here, but not counted as a separate resource. The grass-covered path of the road runs at an angle across the north end of the site; it is approximately 160 yards long and just a few yards wide.

Historic maps indicate that this portion of the road remained in use until the early 1900s (between 1904 and 1938). Lidar and aerial photos show that the original path of the road is still somewhat evident, and its location in a pasture that has seen little disturbance has likely preserved physical evidence of the historic roadway. (See Figure 10.) However, the path of the road is too difficult to definitively identify using only visual characteristics and it is therefore more accurately described as a landscape feature rather than a structure. It is an excellent candidate for future archeological investigation.

BI 600. 5380 W. Farm Road 190 House, ca. 2000. Non-contributing Building.

Figure 11, Photo 46.

This large two-story house is at the end of a long gravel drive, at the far south edge of the site. It faces northeast. It has a roughly rectangular footprint that covers approximately 3,500 square feet. The side gabled roof includes multiple dormers and a polygonal turret. The house has a frame structural system and lap siding that may be synthetic. It is non-contributing for lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 600a. 5380 W. Farm Road 190 Outbuilding, ca. 2000. Non-contributing Building.

Figure 11, Photo 46.

The outbuilding sits west of the house. It has a rectangular footprint that measures approximately twenty-seven by fifty feet. It has a curved roof that continues down to form the side walls. There is a large sliding vehicle door at the short end. It is non-contributing for lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

BI 601. W. Farm Road 190, ca. 1900. Non-contributing Structure.

Figure 11, Photo 45.

West Farm Road 190 is a narrow two-lane paved road that runs east-west through Area 6. It originally continued west through the park but was blocked off decades ago and now ends at a gate. The road does not have any shoulders or signs. It is non-contributing for lack of historic associations with the battlefield property.

Assessment of Integrity

National Park Service *Bulletin 40* states that "battlefields cannot be frozen in time."¹⁹ Inevitably, landscapes change over the years and these principles certainly apply to Wilson's Creek. However, the expanded park retains a rural character and reflects agricultural land uses which

¹⁹ Patrick Andrus, *Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1992), 11.

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were present before, during, and after the battle. Several views and vistas of the 1860s are also intact, albeit diminished somewhat by modern dwellings or reforestation.

Known archaeological resources are generally well-preserved, and studies indicate a likelihood that the landscape includes intact additional remains. As one study of precontact sites within the original boundaries noted, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].²⁰ Viewed together, seemingly insignificant individual sites within the expanded boundaries of the park contribute to the significance of the district in a way that is inclusive of otherwise seemingly ephemeral resources.

According to *Bulletin 40*, "the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are **location, setting, feeling** and **association**."

- Integrity of **location** is clearly present in Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The expanded boundaries of the park contain most of the lands associated with the battle, including the sites of major engagements. It is also the place where monuments have been placed, and events, reunions and festivals have been held in honor of the battle and the fallen dead. Archeological studies within the boundary increase have identified pre- and post-contact resources that exhibit integrity of location. For the precontact sites, location imparts information about patterns of use over multiple periods.
- Integrity of **setting** is also adequately present for the Civil War and pre- and post-battle eras. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property, the character of the place in which the events occurred. Aside from creation of area roads, no large scale earth-moving or modern development projects have taken place in or near the site. Natural features, such as Skegg's Springs, Moody's Spring, and the Terrell Creek Valley, are part of the pre- and post-contact setting. Agricultural croplands in and around the park enhance integrity of the historic setting. Although wooded growths are present today in areas where grasslands and savanna once predominated, changes in vegetation patterns are a natural and reversible change. A Vegetative Management Implementation Plan implemented in recent years is guiding related landscape restoration efforts on federally owned segments of the park, which include prescribed burns, physical removal, and chemical treatments to control invasive and non-native tree and shrub species and seeding open areas with native grasses.²¹

²⁰ Kay and Hermann, *Archeological Predictive Modeling of Land Use*, 103.

²¹ Commonwealth Heritage Group and Sargent, *Environmental Assessment, Implementation of Cultural Landscape Report Treatment Recommendations*, 24.

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- Integrity of **feeling** is present within the expanded boundaries. Feeling is an expression of the historic sense of a particular time. Most major landscape features of the park, including waterways, enhance feeling of precontact as well as historic resources. The rural setting, along with the presence of fenced fields and a pattern of woodlands and open lands, expresses the feeling of the landscape as it appeared during the battle. Historic feeling is lessened somewhat by modern residential development along roadways but strengthened by the spring sites and the overall rural character of the added areas.
- Integrity of **association** is strong. The land within the boundary increase was added to the existing national park specifically because of that association. Archeological data has strengthened that association and added to the understanding of the precontact landscape, and past research has identified good potential to learn more.

Conclusion

As noted in *Bulletin 40*, "the best preserved battlefields appear much as they would have during the battle, making it easy to understand how strategy and results were shaped by the terrain."²² The land within the boundary increase illustrates various elements of the battlefield terrain. The two northern areas offer an understanding of the path of travel used by Union forces coming and going from the battle, while more open areas on the east and west edges offer long views of rolling hills, including clear views of the west part of Bloody Hill. The southern areas include the hilly land Sigel's troops used to their advantage, as well as open fields that were cultivated by area farmers who lived through the battle. Many firsthand accounts of the battle mentioned hot, dry conditions. Today it is still easy to see how welcoming the springs and streams within boundary increase would have been for hot, tired soldiers. The addition of the land within the boundary increase strengthens the setting and feeling of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and enhances the existing cultural landscape that commemorates the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

²² Andrus, *Bulletin 40*, 11.

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Statement of Significance Summary

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is a nationally significant unit of the National Park Service in Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri. The battlefield was authorized in 1960 as Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park to commemorate the Civil War battle that took place there on August 10, 1861. Following land acquisition and preliminary park development, it was officially established as the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in 1970. The battlefield was formally dedicated in 1972.²³ The battlefield was automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and recorded in a 1976 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. In 2004, President George W. Bush signed the Wilson's Creek National Boundary Adjustment Act, which increased the legislative boundaries of the battlefield by 615 acres. According to a memorandum that accompanied the act, those lands contain "the remaining significant resources outside the park that are directly related to the battle."²⁴ This document expands the National Register boundaries established in 1976 to bring the Register boundaries into alignment with the legislative boundaries. The added land is an integral part of the cultural landscape in which the Battle of Wilson's Creek was fought.

The expanded boundaries of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield have the same areas and periods of significance as the land in the original boundaries. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has five areas of significance: Military, Archeology, Transportation, Communications, and Social History. The National Battlefield is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A for Military significance, as the site of the second major battle of the Civil War, which also resulted in the first war-related death of a Union general, Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon. While the battle was a Confederate victory, it was important to the Union because it secured Missouri's status as a Union state and highlighted the state's importance in the Trans-Mississippi Theatre of the Civil War. The Military period of significance is 1861, corresponding to the Battle of Wilson's Creek; that period was documented in the original 1976 National Register form.

The park is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Communication, for the presence of intact portions of the Little York and the Fayetteville or Wire Roads which were in use at the time of the battle. The period of significance in Transportation and Communications begins in 1836, with creation of the Wire Road, which is the oldest of the two. The period ends at the last year of the Civil War, 1865, when both roads saw a decrease of significant use.

The battlefield also has statewide significance under Criterion D, in the area of Archeology. It is an archeological district that has yielded valuable information about historic activity in southwest Missouri, and it has good potential to yield more information in the future. There are two periods

²³ National parks are authorized via federal legislation, but not formally established until enough land has been acquired to create a viable National Park Service unit. It is not unusual for those two events to be several years apart.

²⁴ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, H.R. Rep. No. 108-371 (2004), 4.

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of significance under Criterion D: precontact and historic. The precontact period relates to the dates of precontact resources found in that part of the park, ca. 8500 BCE to 1700. The historic period of significance runs from 1836, the date of the oldest historic resource, to the end of the Civil War, 1865. That period includes white settlement of the region and the development of the cultural landscape that was in place in 1861.

The battlefield district as a whole also has statewide significance in the area of Social History, for the long campaign to protect and memorialize the battlefield. Much of that campaign was centered around Bloody Hill and other areas that saw the fiercest fighting during the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The land within this boundary increase includes the west part of Bloody Hill and many other areas that saw extensive troop movement during the battle. The period of significance for Social History begins in 1861, with the first efforts to honor the battle and continues through 1972 when the new national park was formally dedicated.

Criterion Consideration F

Commemorative properties are not usually eligible for listing in the National Register unless they have acquired significance through age, tradition, or symbolic value. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has acquired significance through age and symbolic value, and it is justified for listing under National Register Criterion Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. See the Additional Documentation for the original park for more information about the park's symbolic value.

Elaboration:

Explanation of the Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

This document is part of a larger effort to update and expand upon the original National Register nomination of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. An updated and greatly expanded nomination form for the land within the original park boundaries has been prepared in tandem with this boundary increase. The additional documentation identified and evaluated additional resources in the park and reevaluated those that were described in the 1976 document. The additional documentation also justified the addition of periods of significance in the areas of Archeology and Social History.

Because the boundary increase has the same context as the recently completed additional documentation, most of the information listed below has been taken directly from the updated nomination, which has the same primary author.²⁵

²⁵ The documents have the same authors: Debbie Sheals, with Mason Martel, Jeffrey Patrick, and Camile Fife.

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A Note About Sources

This document utilizes information from numerous primary and secondary sources. Early drafts of the additional documentation for the 1976 nomination were compiled by Camile Fife in 2015 and Jeffery Patrick in 2017, who contributed expertise in archeology (Fife) and the Battle of Wilson's Creek (Patrick). This version of the document relied on recently published sources as well as early work conducted by National Park Service historian Edwin C. Bearss, all of which were based on extensive review of primary sources. Bearss' work includes reports titled "Historical Base and Ground Cover Map: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Green and Christian Counties, Missouri," and "The Ray House: Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park Historic Structures Report, Part I and Part II." Both documents include good area context as well as specific information about the land within the original park boundaries. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that were overseen by Dr. Holly Jones, and in archeological site inventory forms supplied by the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (MWAC).

Elaboration: Significance

Criterion D: Archeology

Periods of Significance: ca 8500 BCE-1700, and 1836-1865.

The land within the expanded boundaries of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has statewide significance under National Register Criterion D in the area of Archeology, as a property that has yielded information about the Battle of Wilson's Creek as well as precontact land use within the park boundaries. Archeological investigations within the original boundaries have increased understanding of the resources within the park boundaries and provided information about topics that range from precontact patterns of land use to construction details of buildings that were standing during the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Although the land in the boundary increase has seen fewer investigations because it is privately owned, studies that have taken place have yielded good information. Four of the five contributing sites in the added land are recognized archaeological sites, and the fifth (Little York Road Site BI 4.3) exhibits potential to yield additional information with more study. Archeological study has also produced added information about the Wire Road, a contributing resource located in the original boundaries as well as the added land. Those successes, along with data from the original parkland, indicate a strong potential to yield future archeological information.

Archeological resources are an important part of the park system. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 automatically lists cultural units of the National Park System when they are created and requires subsequent documentation of all cultural resources within the park boundaries. Therefore, this nomination form documents known significant cultural resources in the park, including those that may not be related to the original designation. Like most national parks, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield contains precontact as well as historic archeological sites, which are discussed below in separate sections.

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There are two periods of significance under Criterion D: one precontact and one historic. The precontact period begins with the Dalton Period ca. 8500 CE, the earliest period with good representation of archeological resources at the park, and ends in 1700, the end of the Woodland Period. Four of the contributing sites in the added lands include precontact resources. The historic period of significance begins ca. 1836, the date of the oldest known historic archeological resource (the Fayetteville Wire Road) and continues through the end of the Civil War in 1865. Resources from with that period include all five contributing sites in the boundary increase, plus two others associated with the Wire Road that are not counted separately.

Four of the seven documented archeological sites were previously evaluated for eligibility in the National Register and found to be potentially eligible. All four contain precontact and historic materials. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The latter two are contributing sites in the boundary increase.²⁶

Even though only a few of the known archeological resources from the two periods have been judged to be individually eligible for inclusion the National Register, together, they form a significant grouping that reflects patterns of land use and occupation that spans thousands of years. Existing evidence of long-term use of the land within the expanded boundaries, which has been gained by dispersed investigations, also indicates a likelihood that additional study will expand understanding of precontact as well as historic uses that shaped the cultural landscape of Wilson's Creek. As noted in the cultural landscape report prepared for the original parkland in 2004: "The potential for the sites to yield important information about the history and prehistory is very high."²⁷ Investigations conducted since that time support that conclusion.

Precontact Resources: ca. 8,500 BCE – 1700 CE

See Figures 33 and 34 for Archeological Site Locations

Information about precontact resources within the boundary increase has been gathered through a variety of studies. That includes spot testing associated with upcoming construction projects and targeted investigation of historic sites that also contained precontact materials.

A larger study that involved a systematic collection of information about precontact resources within the original boundaries also gathered information relevant to the boundary increase. The purpose of that 2005 study was, as the final report noted, to evaluate "a general hypothesis of land use; namely that precontact settlement...preferentially favored places and times of greater

²⁶ Based on a review of all archeological site forms related to the battlefield that are on file at MWAC.

²⁷ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 5-3.

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water availability,” and to “accurately fix the locations of material remains” on the landscape.²⁸ That data was then used for “predictive modeling of material remains.”²⁹ The study featured a methodical sampling of sites organized around a thirty-meter Cartesian grid that covered the entire park. In all, just over 1,300 shovel tests were conducted, and 13% of those yielded precontact materials.³⁰ That work produced a statistically valid sampling of locational data and evidence that while precontact resources in the park are most likely to be located close to water sources, they are also extant in upland areas. Further investigation of that anomaly was recommended.³¹

Precontact Occupation: ca. 8,500 BCE – 1700 CE

Human occupation of the site goes back at least 8,000 years.³² Archeological investigations have shown that the area was inhabited as early as the Paleoindian period (13000-8000 BCE) and that Native Americans were active there until Euro-American settlers began arriving in the late 1700s. The sequence of precontact culture periods begins with Paleoindian, followed by Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian. Each is discussed briefly below. Known precontact sites within the overall expanded boundaries of the park indicate that most of the precontact habitation of the area occurred between the Dalton and Late Woodland periods (approximately 8500 BCE-800 CE).

Information discussed below is based largely on archeological reports and site forms on file with the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC).³³ As of the end of 2020, MWAC files included site forms for 62 different sites within the expended boundaries; Register boundaries; 23 of those are classified as precontact and at least 10 others yielded a mix of historic and precontact materials. Although many of the precontact sites documented on those forms are labeled simply as “prehistoric” or “precontact,” archeologists were able to date some recovered artifacts more specifically, as noted below. Because information recovered within the original boundaries informs conclusions about sites within the boundary increase, sites from both areas are referenced in the following description of the precontact periods.

Paleoindian Period (13,000-8000 BCE)

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the state has been attributed to the Paleoindian period. Paleoindians followed a nomadic lifestyle and were known to hunt animals such as

²⁸ Marvin Kay and Jason Herrmann, “Archaeological Predictive Modeling of Land Use at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas, and Wilson's Creek Historic Battlefield, Missouri” (Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 2005), 1.

²⁹ Kay and Herrmann, “Archaeological Predictive Modeling of Land Use at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas, and Wilson's Creek Historic Battlefield, Missouri,” 1.

³⁰ Kay and Herrmann, Predictive Modeling, 22.

³¹ Kay and Herrmann, Predictive Modeling, 31.

³² Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 5.

³³ Archeological Site Forms: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. All site numbers used in this document refer to state archeological inventory numbers listed on those forms.

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mastodons that are now extinct. Artifacts that are typically associated with the Paleoindian period include lanceolate points that were used for hunting.³⁴ Few signs of Paleoindian life have been documented in southwest Missouri, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]³⁵ None have been found in the boundary increase. Because of the scarcity of recognized sites from this era, the Paleoindian period is not presently considered to be a cultural affiliation for the park.

Dalton Period (ca. 8500-7000 BCE)

The Dalton period coincides with changes in the Earth's climate from cooler conditions to a drier and warmer climate.³⁶ The lifestyle associated with the Dalton period likely consisted of small groups of hunter-gatherers who were able to process animals, and utilized a variety of tools, such as flake knives, grinders, bone needles and pentagonal projectile points. It is believed that the earliest known use of rock shelters occurred during the Dalton period. Dalton sites are relatively rare in the region, but it is not clear if that is due to limited human activity during that era or a lack of available data.³⁷

Archaic Period (7000-1000 BCE)

The Archaic period is characterized by a general increase in population and a decrease in mobility, as well as specialized adaptation to local resources. A wider range of resources was utilized for food, and supplies became more stable, which allowed for localization and regionalization of Archaic cultures. The Archaic period is subdivided into the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late Archaic. All three subperiods are represented at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, over numerous sites. Archeological sites associated with the Archaic period at Wilson's Creek show that the area was occupied at least cyclically throughout that time period, and that locations near water sources were favored.

The Early Archaic subperiod (7000-5000 BCE) was characterized by small bands of hunter-gatherers who also used a wider variety of plants and animals.³⁸ Archeological evidence of the

³⁴ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 5.

³⁵ Camile Fife, Westerly Group, National Register Registration Form, Draft, 2015.

³⁶ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-2.

³⁷ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 5.

³⁸ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 6.

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Early Archaic subperiod includes some of the first known stemmed projectile points, as well as basic stone tools.³⁹ Heavier stone tools such as scrapers and adzes are also present at many Early Archaic sites. A lithic scatter from the Early Archaic subperiod has been identified at

The Middle Archaic subperiod (5000-3000 BCE) represents a shift to a warmer and dryer climate, which contributed to a change in the types of resources used during this time.⁴⁰ The only known artifact specifically attributed to the Middle Archaic subperiod at the park consists of a Jakie Stemmed projectile point uncovered at 23GR00250, which is described on the archeological site report as Early-Middle Archaic. Chert cobbles and other materials recovered from an Archaic period campsite [REDACTED] may also be from the Middle Archaic subperiod.

The Late Archaic subperiod (3000-1000 BCE) in southwest Missouri brought more diverse tool assemblages, which one overview credited to "a wider range of ecological zones and increased environmental exploitation."⁴¹ There was a shift in the methods used to make projectile points, and an increase in the use of ground-stone tools. Resources typical to this era include stemmed projectile points, as well as chipped-stone axes, drills, flake knives, and hammerstones.⁴² At Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, the Late Archaic subperiod is represented by [REDACTED]

Woodland Period (1000 BCE-1000 CE)

The Woodland period is generally characterized by the earliest appearance of pottery and bows and arrows. Although this part of the Ozarks probably did not have a large enough population to support an agricultural economy, those who did live there appear to have had a stable hunting and gathering lifestyle.⁴³ The Woodland period is also divided into Early, Middle and Late subperiods, all of which have at least minimal representation at Wilson's Creek. As with Archaic sites in the park, known Woodland period sites there tend to be close to water sources such as large streams or springs. Some of those sites contain both Archaic and Woodland artifacts, providing further evidence of sustained or long term cyclical periods of occupation.

The Early Woodland, of which little data has been found in southern Missouri, is represented at Wilson's Creek by the only precontact ceramic potsherd uncovered in the park as of 2015.⁴⁴

³⁹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-2.

⁴⁰ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 6.

⁴¹ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 6.

⁴² Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 6.

⁴³ Scott, *Archeological Overview and Assessment*, 6.

⁴⁴ Camile Fife, Westerly Group, National Register Registration Form, Draft, 2015.

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That potsherd was found at 23CN00076, and may have been affiliated with 23CN00081, which is nearby.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] However, Langtry projectile points/knives have been recovered from Middle Woodland and Late Woodland contexts as well.

The Middle Woodland period was marked by long-term or permanent settlements, widespread trading, the construction of ceremonial earthworks and the creation of art objects.⁴⁵ Middle Woodland populations appear to have been relatively scarce in southern Missouri. Artifacts from the Late Woodland, which included a general decline in communication and trading between different regions, are more common throughout the state.

At least three sites at Wilson's Creek contain Late Woodland materials ([REDACTED]
[REDACTED]). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. Middle to Late Woodland stemmed projectile points/knives have also been recovered from two sites [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. It is possible, however, that those artifacts were from a resident's personal collection rather than in their original context.

Mississippian Period (800-1700 CE)

The Mississippian period was a transitional period for native peoples, between pre- and post-contact with Europeans. Native people tended to live in larger permanent villages with more complex political and social practices. The Mississippian culture also practiced more sophisticated and specialized forms of agriculture than previous cultures.⁴⁶ Artifacts typical of the Mississippian Period include shell-tempered ceramics, triangular and ovate arrow points and Scallorn projectile points. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

⁴⁵ Carl and Eleanor Chapman, *Indians and Archeology of Missouri* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1983), 53.

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Potential for Additional Archeological Study of Precontact Resources

Additional investigation of precontact resources, along with information already gathered, can aid in the reconstruction of past environmental conditions in the area. Data sources include microscopic paleoenvironmental resources such as pollen, opal phytoliths, and starch grains. They may reveal changes in foodways and horticultural or agricultural activities as well as patterns of environmental change over time. Soil samples and flotation samples also comprise an important part of the archeological record. Some have been recovered, and others are expected.

The data can provide temporal placement of associated artifacts as well as information on environmental conditions, foodways, and horticultural/agricultural activities. Rock shelters, caves, and a natural trap sinkhole (23GR00640) may be excellent locations for paleo botanical material and climate reconstruction. Intact soil horizons should also be considered an important aspect of the landscape of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. They, too, provide additional evidence of natural and cultural changes over time.

Additional study could contribute to a better understanding of precontact conditions at Wilson's Creek and southwest Missouri in general. The settlement model of the Dalton complex in the Wilson's Creek drainage, for example, can contribute to important interpretations of this land use in southwestern Missouri. Assemblages from site 23GR00245, site 23GR00250, and rockshelter site 23GR00248 are expected to best address this topic. Refinement of chronology and comparison to regional stratified deposits might be possible.

Investigations show that the area has been used for long periods of time by many different cultures. Additional broad scale landscape study can highlight the value of even modest ephemeral sites to reflect long term patterns of use. As Kay and Herman noted in 2005, "As a first step, it did not matter if our material data were simple tools or waste by-products of tool manufacture or maintenance. The capability to precisely and accurately fix the locations of material remains on a landscape mattered most."⁴⁷

Other questions that may be addressed pertaining to the precontact resources include:

- What made the area so attractive? What can the location of sites and faunal remains found at different time periods tell us about the natural resources and the sociology of the tribes that were living there?⁴⁸
- Were any sites occupied continuously for long periods, or was the area more commonly used on a cyclical basis?
- Although most identified sites are close to water sources, there are notable

⁴⁶ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-4.

⁴⁷ Kay and Herrmann, "Archaeological Predictive Modeling of Land Use at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas, and Wilson's Creek Historic Battlefield, Missouri," 1.

⁴⁸ Notes from Amy Rubingh, Archeologist, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, November 2021.

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exceptions. Why were some occupied sites located relatively far from regular water sources?

- Is there stronger evidence of Paleoindian culture in other parts of the park?
- How substantial was the Early Archaic land use?
- Which phase(s) are reflected by Late Archaic components?
- Are there Early Woodland and/or Middle Woodland components with associated toolkits, floral and faunal remains, and pottery?
- Was the Middle Woodland population in the area as substantial as at the John Paul Cave, which is in northern Christian County?
- Was there a substantial Late Woodland population?
- Are there more ceramics from that period? Do they have thinning walls and are they of sand, grit, grog, or limestone temper?
- Was the area largely vacant during the Mississippian period or did local residents continue the Late Woodland lifestyle?

Native American Tribes and Historic Occupation: 1700-1865 CE

Archeological investigations within the original boundaries and the boundary increase have yielded extensive information about historic resources in and around Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Those resources are associated with a wide range of time periods, ranging from Native American occupations in the late 1700s and early 1800s to the establishment of the small farms and farmsteads that dotted the countryside at the time of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The historic period of archeological period of significance in the boundary increase begins at the end of the Mississippian period, 1700. By that time, Europeans, particularly those from France and Spain, had established trading relationships with native peoples of southern Missouri. The "discovery" of the Missouri River by Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette in 1673 resulted in permanent French settlements near St. Louis, as well as extensive trading with the Missouri and the Osage Nations in southern Missouri.⁴⁹ The Missouri were in the area when Joliet and Marquette arrived, but had moved north to settle in what is now Nebraska by the 1760s.⁵⁰ The Osage remained in the state however, and were the dominant tribe in southern and western Missouri into the early 1800s.⁵¹

In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase brought the land that would become Missouri under the control of the United States. In 1808, the Great and Little Osages signed a treaty with the U.S. government relinquishing their claim to much of southern Missouri, including this part of Greene

⁴⁹ Carl H. Chapman and Eleanor F. Chapman, *Indians and Archeology of Missouri* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1983), 101-102.

⁵⁰ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-5.

⁵¹ Kristie C. Wolferman, *The Osage in Missouri* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1997), 1-72.

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County.⁵² Following the end of the War of 1812, the Kickapoo and Delaware Tribes were relocated to southern Missouri after being forced to cede their ancestral lands in the northeast United States.⁵³ The Kickapoo Tribe built a large village within the present-day boundaries of Springfield, Missouri shortly after arriving.⁵⁴ Around 1818, the Delaware Tribe of Indians was relocated to southwest Missouri near Springfield, on land that included Wilson's Creek. They established a large village at the junction of Wilson's Creek and the James River, just a few miles from the southern border of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.⁵⁵ The settlement was known as Anderson Village (after the chief of that group of Delaware), or simply Delaware Town. The Delaware site has been the subject of numerous investigations by the Center for Archeological Research (CAR) at Missouri State University in Springfield.⁵⁶

By the time the Delaware and Kickapoo were moved to southwest Missouri, that land was also being settled by whites. The earliest known white settlers in Greene County arrived around 1818 from Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina.⁵⁷ The admission of Missouri into the Union in 1821 brought more white settlement, and the tribes who were already on the land were forced to relocate once again. In 1829, the Delaware Tribe ceded land in southern Missouri to the U.S. government and were relocated to a reservation in present-day Oklahoma.⁵⁸ In 1832, the Kickapoo were also removed from their land in southwest Missouri and relocated to Oklahoma.⁵⁹

Potential for Additional Archeological Study of Native American Resources

Additional study could contribute to a better understanding

- Did the impact of Delaware Town extend as far as the land within the current park boundaries? If so, what impact did it have on the cultural landscape? Were residences scattered or clustered?
- What type of agriculture was being practiced during this period?
- How did patterns of land use by Native Americans compare with those documented in precontact periods?

⁵² Wolferman, *The Osage in Missouri*, 72.

⁵³ August K. Klapp, *The Ray House* (Springfield, MO: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation, 1981), 2.

⁵⁴ R. I. Holcombe, ed., *History of Greene County, Missouri* (St. Louis, MO: Western Historical, 1883), 126.

⁵⁵ Nekole Alligood, "History of the Delaware Nation," Delaware Nation, accessed February 2021, <https://www.delawarenation-nsn.gov/history/>; John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-5.

⁵⁶ "Delaware Town: Where the Wilson Meets the James," Center for Archeological Research (Springfield, MO: Missouri State University, 2005), accessed April 2021, <https://delawaretown.missouristate.edu/delaware.html>.

⁵⁷ Shanna Boyle and Julie March, eds., *Crossroads at the Spring: A Pictorial History of Springfield, Missouri* (Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Publishers, 1997), 10.

⁵⁸ Edwin C. Bearss, *The Ray House: Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, Historic Structures Report, Part II* (Washington, DC: U.S Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1968), 24.

⁵⁹ Klapp, *The Ray House*, 3.

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- How did those patterns vary between tribes?
- What was the connection between roads later used by white settlers and trails established by Native Americans? How many early roads first served as American Indian trails?

Greene County

Greene County was organized in the 1830s. Although Wilson's Creek National Battlefield now occupies part of both Greene and Christian Counties, that land was all in Greene County in the 1830s. Greene County was originally much larger than it is now, covering much of southwest Missouri. Christian County did not exist until 1859, when it was formed from parts of Greene, Taney, and Ozark Counties.⁶⁰

In 1829, John P. Campbell, formerly of Tennessee, claimed land by a spring in what is now the city of Springfield, Missouri, just 11 miles northeast of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.⁶¹ Campbell and his family were joined by others, and by 1831, a store, school and church had been built in the new settlement.⁶² On January 2, 1833, Greene County was created by an act of the Missouri state legislature.⁶³ Springfield became the seat of Greene County in 1835, after Campbell donated fifty acres of land near the town square.⁶⁴

Federal survey of public lands around Wilson's Creek began in 1835, three years after the last American Indian tribe was relocated. A team headed by A. Fithian Garrison oversaw the survey of Township 28 North, Range 23 West, in which almost all the park is located. Only a small part of the southern edge extends into Township 27. The survey notes provide a detailed snapshot of the landscape of the 1830s, with descriptions of soil quality, topography, tree species, and vegetative cover. Garrison described much of the ground along Wilson's Creek as "thinly timbered" and generally "fit for cultivation," and noted that there was little undergrowth in stands of trees away from the bottomlands.⁶⁵

Area Residents 1821 – 1861

Wilson's Creek is named for James Wilson, one of the earliest known settlers along the creek. It is not known if Wilson named the creek after himself, or if it was named for him by others. Wilson arrived around 1821 and later established a trading post and a small farm near the confluence of what is now Wilson's Creek and the James River (south of the park boundaries).

⁶⁰ "Christian County: Its First 100 Years," Rootsweb.com, accessed 2021, https://sites.rootsweb.com/~moccl/CCMo1st100/cc_chapter1_1.htm.

⁶¹ Holcombe, *History of Greene County, Missouri*, 722.

⁶² Boyle and March, *Crossroads at the Spring*, 11.

⁶³ Holcombe, *History of Greene County, Missouri*, 156.

⁶⁴ Boyle and March, *Crossroads at the Spring*, 12.

⁶⁵ Edwin C. Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Greene and Christian Counties, Missouri* (Denver, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, ca. 1970), 7-18.

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N/A

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The Delaware Tribe of Indians had control of the area at that time and Wilson and other early settlers traded with them until the tribe was relocated in 1829. Wilson had traveled to Missouri with the Delaware, and lived with them when he first arrived in the area.⁶⁶ He later married Elizabeth, a woman from St. Louis, who lived with him on the farm at the mouth of the creek.⁶⁷ An estate inventory created after his death in 1834 indicated that the Wilsons made a modest living growing crops such as wheat and corn, as well as raising pigs and cows.⁶⁸ Wilson's widow Elizabeth remained in the area after his death; she was half owner of a trading post near her farm for a time and later married Dr. C. D. Terrell, the second county clerk of Greene County. It is likely that Terrell Creek, which flows through Area 2 of the boundary increase, was named after Dr. Terrell.

Federal survey of public lands and the removal of the Delaware and Kickapoo, along with improvements to area roads, spurred new white settlement around Wilson's Creek in the 1840s and 50s. The fertile bottomlands adjacent to the creek were the first to be occupied, and some of those early settlers inhabited the land for years before making formal purchases from the Government Land Office.⁶⁹ By the mid-1800s, however, numerous settlers had purchased land in the area, including most of the families that were living there during the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

John Dixon: Part of Area 2

The first official purchase of land in the area land was made by John Dixon, who bought forty acres in the southwest corner of Section 25, near the junction of Skegg's Branch and Wilson's Creek in 1839.⁷⁰ In 1851, Dixon bought additional land near the confluence of Terrell Creek and Wilson's Creek, where he established a sizeable farm. Part of the farmland is in Area 2 of the boundary increase. He and his family still occupied that property during the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The Dixon house and barnyard are no longer extant.

John and Roxanna Ray: Adjacent to Area 6

The Ray House and Springhouse are included in the 1976 National Register nomination as contributing buildings. John Ray was a widowed native of Tennessee who moved to Missouri with his young daughter in the late 1840s. He appears to have lived in the area for several years before officially purchasing land. In 1849, he married Roxanna Steele, a widow who had moved to the area with her husband William around 1840. The couple probably lived in her house for

⁶⁶ Holcombe, *History of Greene County, Missouri*, 131.

⁶⁷ "Delaware Town: Where the Wilson Meets the James," Center for Archeological Research. Elizabeth Wilson's maiden name is not known.

⁶⁸ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-16.

⁶⁹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-22.

⁷⁰ Greene County Land Sales Records, cited in John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-23.

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the first few years of their marriage.⁷¹ By the time of the 1850 U.S. census, the new Ray household included John Ray's daughter, Roxanna's four children, and their shared three-month-old daughter. The family also held two enslaved African Americans, a nineteen-year-old male named Wiley and a fourteen-year-old female named Rhoda.⁷²

In 1851, John Ray formally purchased the Steele farm from Steele's estate, plus an additional 120 acres just east of that land from the United States government.⁷³ Area 6 includes some of that farmland. The patent for Ray's new land was formally issued on October 1, 1852.⁷⁴ On that land, John and Roxanna Ray built a larger house for their growing family. That house survives today and is still known as the Ray House. The Ray's new house was located on the main road between Springfield and Fayetteville, the Fayetteville (Wire) Road, close to a spring that had served the Steele family in the 1840s.

The new frame house was built close to the road, facing north-northwest with a view across the creek valley to the west. It is likely that the house was built soon after the land was patented; it was definitely there by January 1856, when John Ray became the first postmaster of the Wilson's Creek Post Office.⁷⁵ As the only extant house in the area that survives from the Civil War, the Ray House offers a good example of the likely appearance and setting of houses that were in the boundary increase during the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Elias and Rebecca Short: Near Areas 1 and 5

The Short Farmstead was included in the 1976 National Register nomination as a site. Elias and Rebecca Short were from Tennessee. They moved to Missouri around 1848 and purchased 200 acres just west of the battlefield. In 1852, they purchased another 200 acres in the northwest corner of the current park and were living there by the time of the battle.

By the time the Short property was purchased by the National Park Service, the buildings of the farmstead were gone, and the exact location was unknown. Extensive archeological investigations in 1967 identified the site and determined that it included a house, a barn, and a root cellar, with a stone spring box nearby. [REDACTED]

⁷¹ Klapp, *The Ray House*, 5.

⁷² 1850 census records, cited in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 34.

⁷³ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 29 and 38.

⁷⁴ Greene County Deed Book 413, p. 176-177, cited in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 38.

⁷⁵ National Archives Record Group 28, Records of the Post Office Department, cited in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 39-40.

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Joseph and Mary Sharp: Near Areas 2 and 4

The Sharp property is within the original park boundaries. Joseph D. and Mary Sharp purchased eighty acres of land on the west side of Wilson's Creek just south of the Fayetteville (Wire) Road in 1843.⁷⁶ They appear to have constructed a house on that parcel soon after, and they continued to buy land in the area. Those holdings were improved with the labor of enslaved people; the 1850 census shows that they held a thirty-year-old woman, a thirty-three-year-old man, a thirteen-year-old girl, and a ten-year-old boy.⁷⁷ Their names were not included in that record, and it is not known if they were a single family.

The Sharp farm was in a critical location on the battlefield, and it is included in period maps of the battle as well as written descriptions.⁷⁸ The farmstead was close to the Fayetteville (Wire) Road with an orchard nearby and two large, fenced fields farther south along the west bank of Wilson's Creek. The farmstead included the house and at least one other building large enough to be mapped. The second building is labeled as a "rebel hospital" on a battle map made in 1865.⁷⁹ One description of the battle included a note that the farmstead had "a pretty substantial farmhouse with extensive barns and outhouses."⁸⁰

John L. Gwin: In Area 4

John Gwin bought several parcels of land in and around what is now [REDACTED] of the boundary increase between 1858 and 1860. By the time of the battle, he had established a farmstead in the [REDACTED], and owned at least 160 acres of land in Section 35.⁸¹ Gwin's last name is also spelled Guinn and Gwinn; the spelling used here is based on Government Land Office records. Census records are inconclusive. The farm of John Gwin is mentioned in several descriptions of the battle and included on at least one historic map of the battlefield.⁸² Located on the Wire Road, it was [REDACTED], as Union troops were traveling south on the Wire Road in search of a safe route back to Springfield. (See "Gwin Farm and the Wire Road" in the following discussion of the battle.) The Gwin farm was the subject of the first large-scale archeological investigation to take place within the boundary increase. That 2007 study is discussed below.

⁷⁶ Greene County deed records, cited in John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-29.

⁷⁷ 1850 census cited in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 114.

⁷⁸ Hoelcke, "Map of the Battlefield of Wilson's Creek"; Boardman, "Map of the Battle of Wilson's Creek."

⁷⁹ Hoelcke, "Map of the Battlefield of Wilson's Creek."

⁸⁰ William Watson, *Life in the Confederate Army* (New York: Scribner and Welford, 1888), 222.

⁸¹ U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015, Ancestry.com, accessed September 2021.

⁸² Boardman, "Map of the Battle of Wilson's Creek"; William Garrett Piston and Richard W. Hatcher III, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2000), 257-261.

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Mercer Moody: In Area 4

Mercer Moody was a blacksmith who is believed to have had a shop where the Wire Road crosses Terrell Creek. (In Area 4.) The double spring located at that crossing (now called Double Spring) was known as Moody's Spring in 1861 (Resource BI 4.2). The spring is mentioned in several firsthand accounts of the battle. Private William W. Branson of the First Iowa Infantry wrote, for example, that on August 4, 1861, "We came today twelve miles on the backtrack & camped near Moody's Spring, the strongest and nicest water I ever saw Corn for supper tonight."⁸³ Census records show that Mercer and Lydia Moody were living in the area by 1860, sharing a household with another blacksmith and a wagon maker as well as their three children.⁸⁴ They may have been Southern sympathizers; the 1860 slave schedule shows that they held one twenty-seven-year-old enslaved woman.⁸⁵ It is not known how long they stayed in the area, or if they ever owned land around the spring. A review of land records that was done in 2007 found several deed records associated with Mercer Moody for property in Springfield, but none in Christian County.⁸⁶ That review was part of an archeological investigation near the spring that was performed in 2008. It is also discussed below.

Archeological Investigations

The background of historical and archeological work within the original boundaries has established a solid base of knowledge and experience that informs comparable work in the boundary increase. The original section of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has been the subject of more than fifty different archeological investigations. That work has enhanced the understanding of precontact and historic conditions in the area, ranging from patterns of occupation in effect thousands of years ago to the specific types of weapons and ammunition that were used during the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The first archeological investigations there took place in the mid-1960s. Priority was given to areas within the park boundaries that were deemed to have potential to yield data on the battle, along with identification and study of buildings and structures that were known to have existed in 1861.⁸⁷ Later investigations greatly expanded understanding of the battle, yielding information about everything from the locations of campsites to the general progression of the battle over time.

Archeological work in the boundary increase began soon after properties came under federal control. Skegg's Springs (BI 3.1) in Area 3 was identified as an archeological site as part of a

⁸³ Quoted in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 87.

⁸⁴ A. Holly Jones, "Archeological Investigations at Double Spring, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Report No. 1365" (Springfield, MO: Missouri State University, Center for Archeological Research, 2008), 4.

⁸⁵ Slave schedule, Ancestry.com, accessed September 2021.

⁸⁶ Jones, "Archeological Investigations at Double Spring", 2-5.

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more general review of the area in 2004, but it was 2007 before more intensive investigations began. As was the case in the older section of the park, early studies have concentrated on the identification of historic resources associated with the battle that were in the historic record but no longer extant. Future studies will no doubt continue that pattern, with ongoing research into precontact as well as historic sites.

Information Yielded

Archeological study in the boundary increase to date has been conducted only on federally owned land. Most of the work has been concentrated in Area 4. That area includes two sites that have been documented in written records but had not seen physical investigation until the land came under federal control around 2007. Field school sessions in 2007 and 2008 focused on the site of the John Gwin farm in 2007 and Moody's Spring in 2008. The studies were both led by Dr. Holly Jones in a partnership that included Missouri State University (MSU) and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. Each was the subject of an intensive field school session that included MSU students working under the direction of Dr. Jones.

The first such study took place in 2007 in the [REDACTED]⁸⁸ That project resulted in the location of three archeological sites that relate to the Battle of Wilson's Creek: the farmstead of John Gwin (BI 4.1) and two sites related to the Wire Road. Investigations included review of historic records and early aerial photos as well as field investigations. After establishing a [REDACTED] most likely to have been the site of the Gwin farmstead, the team conducted a 100 percent metal detection survey, along with shovel testing and a small amount of excavation. That work yielded a good deal of information, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]⁸⁹ The author also stated that the Gwin Farm site and one of the Wire Road sites appeared to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.⁹⁰ See the discussion of Transportation and Communication below for more information about the Wire Road.

In 2008, a second field school involved study of Moody's Spring, which is now known as Double Spring.⁹¹ That investigation was undertaken to learn more about the location of a blacksmith shop that may have been operated by Mercer Moody, as well as any further data about the adjacent segment of the Wire Road. The team examined thirty-five acres of land adjacent to Moody's Spring and Terrell Creek, in the south end of Area 4. They utilized metal detection, magnetometry, shovel testing, and a small amount of excavation. That study was hindered by

⁸⁷ Those studies targeted extant as well as missing resources. John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 3-124.

⁸⁸ A. Holly Jones, "2007 MSU Archeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin [sic] Farm at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, National Park Service" (Nixa, MO: Archaeological Field Research, 2010).

⁸⁹ Jones, "2007 MSU Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm," 16.

⁹⁰ Jones, "2007 MSU Archaeological Field School: In Search of the Gwin Farm," 24-25.

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the concrete foundation of a twentieth century building that was in the study area, as well as a large amount of ground disturbance that had taken place there over the years. Results of that project were less conclusive than at the Gwin farm, although it was noted that "cultural materials consistent with a blacksmith shop were found."⁹² They were also able to confirm the location of a section of the Wire Road which confirmed the point at which it crossed Terrell Creek. Smaller-scale studies within the boundary increase include a modest early investigation of land in the former Dixon Farm in Area 2 that was part of the first round of studies in the park, and a comparably small investigation that took place more recently in Area 5. The success of the field school projects indicates a good potential to learn more in the future.⁹³

Potential for Additional Archeological Study of Historic Resources

Future archeological investigations could expand upon the understanding of the Battle of Wilson's Creek as well as the cultural landscape in it took place. Future archeological investigations could reveal new information about troop movements before, during, and after the battle. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A better understanding of the battle can also be gained via additional study of [REDACTED] (BI 4.1), and the Confederate rallying point [REDACTED]

The methods used for battlefield archeology within the original boundaries can be replicated within the boundary increase. Examination of the route of travel for Sigel's troops in [REDACTED] will also yield information about the battle. Study of the Dixon farm site in that same area will increase understanding of troop movements and the impact of the war on civilians in the area.

- Can additional study shed more light on the lives of everyday soldiers who fought at Wilson's Creek?
- Are there recent technologies that can be used to build on the battlefield archeology that has been conducted within the original boundaries?
- Can the same type of battlefield archeology be done within the boundary increase? West Bloody Hill has strong potential to yield additional information about the battle.
- Were there field hospitals within the boundary increase?

Investigations to date have revealed information about some of the buildings and structures that were standing at the time of the battle, but others have yet to be identified. Farmstead archeology can reveal variation in landscape, households, socioeconomic status, and access to markets. Cultural variability among neighbors might also be illuminated. Variation in the adoption of mechanization of agricultural practices may also be documented by the resources.

⁹¹ Jones, "Archeological Investigations at Double Spring."

⁹² Jones, "Archeological Investigations at Double Spring," i.

⁹³ Archeological Site Forms: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

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- The exact location of Mercer Moody's blacksmith shop and other buildings that were around Moody's Spring during the battle have yet to be determined. The spring is often mentioned in accounts of the battle.
- Is it possible to identify the exact location and extent of the John Dixon Farmstead?
- Can the T. B. Manley house be located in Area 3? It appears on some battle maps but is no longer standing.
- What can we learn about troop movements around Skegg's Springs at the time of the battle?
- What did the typical farmstead in the area look like in 1861? What types of outbuildings were common?
- What kind of structures were found in the area in 1861? For example, early stone fences have been identified in a few places within the original boundaries; are there or were there others?
- Can archeological investigations confirm the paths of the Wire Road and the Little York Road located in Areas 4 and 6?
- Are there any physical remnants of the telegraph system that lines the Wire Road?
- Can those same investigations provide more information about who used those roads over time?

There is also good potential to learn about the lives of Black residents and other farm workers of the 1850s and early 1860s. At least three local landowners held African Americans in 1850 and it is likely that other farms included enslaved people by the time of the battle.⁹⁴

- Where did the enslaved persons live? In the main house or in separate quarters?
- What did any separate quarters look like?
- How did enslaved people interact with the property owners? Was the relationship of the Ray family and Rhoda Jones typical?
- What other workers were needed to operate the average farm in the area?

Conclusion: Archeology

An overview of archeological studies included in a 2004 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the original park concluded that "it is reasonable to predict" that additional precontact and historic resources "will be found in *all* areas" of the park.⁹⁵ The authors of the CLR also noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is equally reasonable to expect that those observations apply to the areas within the boundary increase, which are immediately adjacent to that study area. Results from the 2008 field school investigation at Moody's Spring in Area 4 support that theory.

⁹⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, cited in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 114.

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Studies have identified the site of an important skirmish [REDACTED] and expanded the understanding of travel routes and the role natural resources such as creeks and streams played in the Battle of Wilson's Creek (in Areas 2, 3 and 4). Future investigations are likely to conclusively identify the paths of the Wire and Little York Roads in Areas 4 and 6 and expand understanding of troop movements before and after the battle in Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5. A fuller understanding of the battle can be obtained via intensive study of [REDACTED]. Additional study of below-ground historic resources in the boundary increase will also enhance the knowledge base relating to Native American use of the land and the early roads that shaped historic settlement and development.

Criterion A, Transportation and Communications: The Fayetteville (Wire) Road and The Little York Road (Areas 4 and 6)

Period of Significance: 1836-ca. 1865.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is locally significant in the areas of Transportation and Communications, for the intact segments of the Fayetteville or Wire Road that run through the park. Two of the areas (4 and 6) in the boundary increase contain traces or below ground resources associated with that roadway. The Fayetteville Road was one of the first improved public roads in Greene County and a critical part of the Butterfield Trail of the late 1850s. At the time of the battle, it was part of a major throughfare in southwest Missouri. During the Civil War, the roadway was edged with wires that carried the first telegraph in the Springfield area, after which it became known as the Wire Road. Additionally, Area 4 of the boundary increase includes a short segment of the Little York Road, which was important in early settlement as well as the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The period of significance under Transportation and Communications runs from the creation of the Wire Road in 1836 to the end of the Civil War, 1865, when it began to decline in importance and level of use.

Fayetteville Road (Areas 4 and 6)

Greene County officials ordered the development of public roads shortly after the county was organized. When the Greene County Court first met in March 1833, they set about establishing a public road system that included roads leading north to navigable rivers and south to the Arkansas Territory.

The court took action to improve southerly routes to Fayetteville, Arkansas, which was one of the more prominent towns in the Arkansas Territory at the time. In 1833, they declared an existing road that linked Springfield and Fayetteville to be a public road within Greene County.⁹⁶ That roadway ran almost directly south out of Springfield to connect to Delaware Town, the large Delaware Indian settlement located at the junction of Wilson's Creek and the James

⁹⁵ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 3-125.

⁹⁶ Holcombe, *History of Greene County, Missouri*, 159.

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River.⁹⁷ It followed a trail that had long been used by the Osage and Delaware traveling to Delaware Town and on south to the White River. That road is also referred to at times as the Delaware Trace, the White River Trace, or the White River Road.⁹⁸

In 1836, early Greene County officials also ordered development of another road that was to lead west out of Springfield for a short distance before turning southwest "in the direction of Fayetteville, in Arkansas Territory, until it reaches the state line."⁹⁹ At the time, Greene County was originally much larger than it is today, extending all the way to the southern boundary of the state. (Christian County was not formed until 1859.) The 1836 roadway, referred to as the State Road in later court documents, took a more direct route to Fayetteville than the Delaware Trace. Unlike the Delaware Trace, it crossed the boundaries of the current park. It crossed Wilson's Creek a short distance west of the Ray House, near the current site of a Pratt Pony Truss Bridge on former County Road 194 (AD Resource 20). The State Road soon became the preferred route to Fayetteville, and the Delaware Trace, which was east of the current boundaries of the park, gradually fell out of use.

Those early road developments in Greene County helped develop an important north-south transportation corridor in western Missouri. As one author noted that route "was the artery for our early settlers, who with their goods disembarked at Boonville or at Warsaw, headquarters of navigation on the Osage River, and proceeded on their way south into the interior of the Ozarks."¹⁰⁰

Mail Service on the Fayetteville Road

In 1846, the newer path of the Fayetteville Road became a route for mail between Springfield and Fayetteville, courtesy of a two-horse stage operated by private contractor Joseph Burdin.¹⁰¹ In 1856, John Ray became the first postmaster of Wilson's Creek, a job he held for the next ten years.¹⁰² At that time, the next nearest post offices were at Little York, six miles to the northeast, or in Springfield, more than nine miles north along the Fayetteville Road. (See Figure 19.)¹⁰³

⁹⁷ Jonathon Fairbanks and Clyde Edwin Tuck, *Past and Present of Greene County*, accessed June 2021, <https://thelibrary.org/lohist/history/paspres/ch5pt2.html>.

⁹⁸ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 61; Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 14-15.

⁹⁹ Greene County Court Records, quoted in Fairbanks and Tuck, *Past and Present of Greene County*.

¹⁰⁰ Winslow A. Kingman, "Two Important Pioneer Roads of the Ozarks," *Ozarks Mountaineer*, March 1960, 5.

¹⁰¹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-25.

¹⁰² Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 39-40.

¹⁰³ Post Office Records of the 1850, cited in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 40.

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Little York Road (Area 4)

Like Wilson's Creek, the Little York post office had access to early roadways, including an east-west route to Springfield, as well as a north-south route that branched off the Wire Road just west of the current boundaries of the Wilsons Creek National Battlefield, within Area 4 of the boundary increase. (See Figures 9, 10, 19-21.) The Little York Road that branched off the Fayetteville Road provided a pathway to the retreating Union troops on the day of the battle. (See Figures 18-20.) The Little York Road remained in use late into the twentieth century. (See 1979 aerial photo of the road in Figure 20.)

Butterfield Overland Trail

When John Ray became postmaster in 1856, regular local mail delivery was generally available, but there were few options to transport mail across the country. The United States saw tremendous western expansion in the first half of the nineteenth century. That growth had begun with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and continued with regular additions over the next forty years. By 1848, most of the current land west of the Mississippi River was part of the United States, and would-be settlers were streaming west over the Oregon Trail. The discovery of gold in the California Territory in 1848 increased westward emigration and swelled the population along the Pacific Coast, with California becoming a state in 1850.¹⁰⁴

Transportation and communication networks had not kept pace with that geographical expansion, however. Mail was the primary form of communication, but there was no good way to get mail from coast to coast. The few overland routes across the west half of the country were generally no more than rough trails, and railroad development to the west had not extended much past Missouri. As a result, mail from eastern states to California and its neighbors had to be transported by steamships that traveled south around Cape Horn and back up the Pacific Coast. A shortcut across the Isthmus of Panama on foot or via mule cut off a few weeks but it was more dangerous. It routinely took as much as six months to get a letter from Philadelphia to San Francisco. Communication was so poor that news of the discovery of gold in California was not announced in New York papers for nearly eight months.¹⁰⁵

Californians and others began calling for better service from the U.S. Post Office Department. Finally, in 1857, the U.S. Congress passed several pieces of legislation to fund the development of overland mail routes that would connect California to the eastern half of the country. The most notable action that year was an amendment to the federal post office appropriations to fund a stage line between San Francisco and the Mississippi River.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ *Butterfield Overland Trail: National Historical Trail Special Resource Study* (Santa Fe, MN: National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Region Office, 2018), 18.

¹⁰⁵ *Butterfield Overland Trail: National Historical Trail Special Resource Study*, 19.

¹⁰⁶ *Butterfield Overland Trail: National Historical Trail Special Resource Study*, 21.

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Missouri Representative John Phelps, who later served as governor of the state, was a cosponsor of the bill. As a resident of Springfield, Phelps would have been familiar with roads in the Wilson's Creek area, including the Fayetteville Road. He later served as a Colonel in the Union army during the Civil War. Although he did not fight at Wilson's Creek, his family was involved with that conflict; his wife Mary cared for the body of General Lyon after the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

The legislation to fund the new route was passed in March, and the Postmaster General began soliciting proposals from private contractors soon after. In September that same year, a consortium headed by New York native John Butterfield was awarded a contract to operate a semi-weekly overland mail route to San Francisco. The route had two starting points along the Mississippi River, one in Memphis and one in St. Louis. The choice of St. Louis as a starting point was based in part on the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railroad was operating a rail line from there to Jefferson City and was planning to extend the rails farther west in the state the following year. The contract stipulated that Butterfield would use the railroad to its new terminus near Tipton, Missouri then utilize the north-south road that connected Boonville with Springfield, Fayetteville, and Fort Smith.¹⁰⁷

Butterfield, who had extensive experience in commercial transportation, began work on the route even before the contract was finalized. By 1858, the Butterfield Overland Mail Route stretched approximately 2,600 miles from St. Louis, Missouri to San Francisco, California. His company improved existing road alignments and constructed new roads where needed. As a well-developed route that had been in use for decades, the Fayetteville Road in Greene County and the Wilson's Creek area probably did not require extensive work. It was no superhighway, though. A description of the road written by one of the first passengers on the route described that part of the road as being "extremely dusty, hilly and stony."¹⁰⁸

Butterfield also established a series of stagecoach stops across the St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco route. Stage stops were generally located ten to twenty-five miles apart along the entire route. As one of the largest towns on the Missouri route, Springfield was a natural stopping point. Stages traveling south from Springfield passed in front of the Ray House but stopped only to pick up mail as needed. The first stage stop out of Springfield was at the home of John C. Ashmore, south of Terrell Creek and the boundaries of the National Battlefield.¹⁰⁹ The Butterfield Route doubled as a local mail route for a few months in late 1859 and early 1860, when the local contractor reneged on his contract.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ *Butterfield Overland Trail: National Historical Trail Special Resource Study*, 23.

¹⁰⁸ Waterman Ormsby, quoted in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 45.

¹⁰⁹ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 46.

¹¹⁰ Post Office Records at the Library of Congress, 1858-1862, cited in Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 47.

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Even without stops, the Butterfield stages offered Wilson's Creek residents an exciting connection to distant lands. The first westbound Butterfield stage passed the Ray House in mid-September 1858, and the first eastbound stage passed through on October 8, 1858. As historian Edwin Bearss observed, for the next two and a half years the Butterfield stages "were a part of the local scene, and as they rumbled by the Ray House on the way to and from California the children regularly turned out to exchange good-natured greetings with the drivers and passengers."¹¹¹

The route through southwestern Missouri and the Wilson's Creek area operated until the advent of the Civil War made the route more dangerous and resulted in federal calls for a route that did not go through a southern state. By that time, the stage company was also facing competition from the Pony Express, which was established in 1860 to provide a more efficient way to transport mail overland. In July 1861, the U.S. Congress passed legislation to end the contract for the southern stage route in favor of a more centrally located route, which began in St. Joseph, Missouri.¹¹² That change ended the Fayetteville Road's role as part of the first transcontinental mail route in the country, but it is likely that the looming Civil War eclipsed the impact of that change on area residents.

Wire Road

Area residents gained access to a new form of communication a short time before the Butterfield stages stopped traveling across Wilson's Creek. In 1860, telegraph lines were installed alongside the Fayetteville Road, which almost immediately became known as the Telegraph or Wire Road.¹¹³ The installation of that telegraph line followed a decade of telegraph development in the state. Although telegraph service technically reached St. Louis from Louisville, Kentucky in 1847, the information had to be ferried by hand across the Mississippi River, due to numerous unsuccessful attempts to get the lines across the river. The problem was largely resolved by 1859, and telegraph service soon spread west across the state and the nation. Most of those early lines followed established transportation corridors, including railroads and stage routes.¹¹⁴ By 1861, telegraph service had reached the west coast.¹¹⁵

Telegraph service first arrived in Springfield in the spring of 1860 and that summer, the line was extended south along the Fayetteville Road and on to Fort Smith, Arkansas.¹¹⁶ One early description of the road noted that "Wherever possible the insulators, to which the wires were secured, were affixed to convenient trees. Elsewhere the single wire was positioned on

¹¹¹ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 48.

¹¹² Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 49.

¹¹³ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-26.

¹¹⁴ Perry McCandless, *A History of Missouri, Vol. II* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1972), 150-151.

¹¹⁵ "Milestones: Transcontinental Telegraph, 1861," IEEE Denver Section, accessed June 2021, http://ethw.org/Milestones:Transcontinental_Telegraph,_1861.

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N/A

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poles."¹¹⁷ The telegraph lines along the Wire Road were in use in the Wilson's Creek area only for the duration of the war, but the name Wire Road endured. Surviving remnants of the roadway are still referred to as the Wire Road.¹¹⁸

Civil War Use

The Wire Road was one of the most important roads in the area during the Civil War, and it is the only road within the park boundaries that survives from the Civil War period.¹¹⁹ As one of the best public roads in the region, it was used by troops on both sides of the conflict in the months leading up to the Battle of Wilson's Creek. It also saw heavy use in the days before the battle with Confederate troops coming up the road from the south to camp along Wilson's Creek.

During the battle, troops from both sides used the road to quickly respond to changing battle conditions. Near the end of the battle, many of Sigel's men retreated by traveling southwest along the road in search of a safe route back to Springfield. That included some 400 members of the Fifth Infantry under the command of Salomon. They stopped at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]) Salomon's men captured a surgeon from the Missouri State Guard that was at the house, Dr. R. B. Smith, but Union doctor M. E. Melcher convinced them to release him so he could keep treating the wounded. One description of the incident noted that the two doctors "then rode back up the Wire Road where they joined other doctors on the field, treating both Union and Southern casualties without regard to their affiliation."¹²⁰

After releasing Dr. Smith, Salomon and his men continued south on the Wire Road before turning northwest on the Little York Road to circumvent the battlefield on their return to Springfield. (Portions of the Little York Roadway are in Area 4 of the boundary increase; see Figures 9, 19-21.) Not long after they left the [REDACTED] another group of Union troops that included cavalymen led by Eugene Carr moved south along the road with one of the guns that had been in use. They were ambushed as they got close to the farm; the attack killed one of the horses drawing the gun and wounded another. Carr's men drove away their attackers, then abandoned the gun and continued south on the Wire Road. In their rush to depart, they missed the turn onto to the Little York Road and continued south.¹²¹

A company of cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Ferrand also retreated via the Wire and Little York Roads. They were the last group to do so. Ferrand's troops were dismounted in Sharp's field when Sigel's brigade collapsed, and they soon found themselves cut off from other

¹¹⁶ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 53.

¹¹⁷ Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 63.

¹¹⁸ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 53.

¹¹⁹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 5-13.

¹²⁰ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 257.

¹²¹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 258.

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Union troops. As they fell back to the south, they came upon L. A. D. Crenshaw, who had acted as a guide for Sigel's overnight approach to the battlefield. Crenshaw was forcibly detained to guide Ferrand's men back to Springfield via Little York.¹²² They moved west to the Wire Road, where they came across the gun Salomon's men had abandoned, and a brief time later, a caisson filled with ammunition that had also been left behind. They replaced the dead and wounded horses that were harnessed to the equipment with horses and two mules that likely came from the Gwin farm. They took the equipment with them along the Wire Road to the Little York turnoff, where they headed back to Springfield. Ferrand's men were the last to use the roads as part of the retreat, but it is likely that both roads saw heavy subsequent use as wagonloads of wounded made their way to Springfield after the battle.¹²³

The Fayetteville Road remained in service after the war, but gradually fell from use over the following decades. The angled path of the roadway was steadily reconfigured to follow property boundaries that aligned with the orthogonal survey system of townships and ranges. By the turn of the twentieth century, only a few portions of the original roadway were still in use.

Conclusion: Significance of the Fayetteville (Wire) and Little York Roads (Areas 4 and 6)

There was good reason for the Greene County Court to take early action for the development of roads. Transportation systems are an indispensable component of civilization, allowing for exchange of goods and services as well as increased communication. When the Fayetteville Road was created in 1836, it became part of a transportation network that connected the Missouri frontier with the rest of the world via navigable rivers and later railroad service.

In 1858, the Fayetteville (Wire) Road became an important part of the first transcontinental stage and mail route, the Butterfield Trail. The addition of a telegraph line along that same roadway in 1860 made it a critical source of both transportation and communication during the Civil War. It saw heavy military use before and after the Battle of Wilsons Creek. Southern troops moved up the road from Arkansas in the days leading to the battle, both sides made use of it during the battle, and hundreds of Federal troops used it along with the Little York Road as a route to Springfield as the battle was winding down.

After the war, both roads provided access to major towns in the region and a market for the agricultural products of the farmers who lived in the area into the late twentieth century, but they no longer held the same significance as they did prior to the Civil War. The roadways today are well-documented resources. Many intact segments of the Wire Road can be found within the original boundaries and within Areas 4 and 6 of the boundary increase. Area 4 also contains the remains of a short stretch of the Little York Road.

¹²² Bearss, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 94.

¹²³ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 289-291.

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Criterion A, Military: The Battle of Wilson's Creek. (Areas 1-6)

Period of Significance: 1861.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the area of Military, as the site of the first battle of the Civil War that took place west of the Mississippi River. The battle, which was also the second major battle of the Civil War, helped secure Union control of the state of Missouri for the duration of the war. The Military period of significance is 1861, the year in which the Battle of Wilson's Creek took place.

Events Leading to the Battle of Wilson's Creek

The tensions simmering between the Northern and Southern states since the early nineteenth century boiled over during the November 1860 presidential election, which had become a national referendum on slavery and other differences between the North and South. After the election of Abraham Lincoln, a Republican who was moderate on the issue of slavery, the state legislature in South Carolina voted unanimously on December 20, 1860, to secede from the Union. Shortly thereafter, the other six lower Southern states—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas—followed suit. By February 1861, the states that seceded officially joined forces and passed the provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America.

A month after the formation of the Confederacy, a Missouri state convention convened to “to gauge the will of the people and Missouri's position in the crisis.”¹²⁴ The newly-inaugurated Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, a longtime advocate for the expansion of slavery, assumed that the convention would culminate in a vote to secede and, as one historian noted, “laid plans for the state's secession.”¹²⁵ The escalating pro-Confederate sentiments in Missouri prompted the Federal government to bolster the defenses of the Federal arsenal located in St. Louis and tasked Nathaniel Lyon, then a captain in the U.S. Infantry, with the order in February 1861.¹²⁶

Lyon was transferred to Missouri from Kansas, where he had been tamping down conflict between pro-slavery and Free State factions since 1854. Lyon, a career army officer, graduated from West Point and served in the Mexican American War, rising to the rank of Brevet Captain during that conflict. His proven expertise as a military commander was tempered somewhat by an aggressive personality and a keen sense of duty that bordered on obsessive. One description noted that “complete destruction of the enemy seemed to be Lyon's only definition of victory, a fact that had significant consequences for Missouri in 1861.”¹²⁷

¹²⁴ Jeffrey L. Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins* (Abilene, TX: State House Press, 2018), 18.

¹²⁵ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 18.

¹²⁶ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 30.

¹²⁷ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 29.

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In March 1861, a month after Lyon and his men started to reinforce the arsenal's defenses, Missouri delegates voted on whether or not to secede. Counter to Jackson's expectations, the secessionists had not been elected in high enough numbers to influence the convention's outcome and, as a result, the delegates voted unanimously to stay in the Union.¹²⁸ The convention, as historian Jeffrey Patrick noted, "earned a place in U.S. history as the only state political convention to meet that Spring and actually vote *against* secession."¹²⁹

The following month, on April 12, 1861, the conflict between the Union and the Confederacy erupted in violence with the Confederate assault on Fort Sumter, a federal fort, in South Carolina. The Civil War had begun. The Southern victory at Fort Sumter immediately attracted North Carolina, Virginia, and Arkansas to the Confederacy and unified a divided North with the objectives to reunite the Union and, as the war continued, to abolish slavery. After the Union loss at Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to help fight the Confederacy. Lincoln asked Jackson to send four regiments from the Missouri militia. Jackson refused Lincoln's call and referred to it as "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary, and in its object inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with."¹³⁰ On April 20, 1861, only three days after Jackson's rebuke of Lincoln's request, pro-Southern partisans seized the Missouri Depot, a Federal arsenal in Liberty, Missouri.¹³¹ The only other Federal arsenal in the state was the one in St. Louis where Lyon and his company were stationed.

Before the raid in Liberty, Lyon had already held suspicions that pro-Confederate sympathizers planned to seize the St. Louis Arsenal. After the Missouri Depot takeover, Lyon wanted to act swiftly, as one account noted, "even if that meant not consulting with his superior, Brig. Gen. William S. Harney, commander of the Department of the West."¹³² Lyon, aided by Colonel and U.S. Congressman Frank P. Blair, broke the chain of command and asked permission directly from the U.S. Secretary of War's office to start gathering volunteers to bolster the Federal defense of the St. Louis Arsenal. By the next day, on April 22, 1861, 700 men had enlisted.¹³³

The "Camp Jackson Massacre" and the Creation of the Missouri State Guard

While Lyon recruited and trained more Union troops, Jackson was quietly working for secession. He asked the provisional president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, for assistance and

¹²⁸ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 27; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 20.

¹²⁹ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 20.

¹³⁰ James M. McPherson, *Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1982), 153-155; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 24.

¹³¹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 30; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 40.

¹³² The Department of the West was created in 1853 and the Western Department was created on July 3, 1861. Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 25; Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 120.

¹³³ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 25.

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additional artillery.¹³⁴ Davis agreed, and at the beginning of May 1861, Jackson and Brigadier General Marsh Frost called the state militia for a week of "training."¹³⁵ Frost planned to set up camp and artillery for the militia—which was technically a legal gathering despite the majority of pro-secession militiamen—near the arsenal, but Lyon had already moved his men there. Frost then decided to have his approximately 900 troops camp at the western edge of the city and called it "Camp Jackson."¹³⁶

Throughout the next week of the militia's training, Lyon became increasingly convinced that the state militia was a threat to the arsenal and needed to be captured by federal troops.¹³⁷ Lyon, sanctioned by Lincoln, assembled five regiments of infantry and an artillery company. Lincoln also gave Lyon the authorization to create a U.S. Reserve Corps, which allowed Lyon to assemble five more infantry regiments. Equipped with approximately 7,000 men, Lyon, declared that his forces were the only legal militia in Missouri.¹³⁸

Lyon was aided by Colonel Franz Sigel, a German immigrant who had graduated from a German military academy and enjoyed military successes in his home country before coming to the United States. He likely chose to settle in St. Louis due to the substantial number of German immigrants already living there; half the population of St. Louis was foreign-born in 1860.¹³⁹ Sigel soon became a leader of the staunchly pro-Union German-American community of that city. He was active in the Turnverein, a German lodge that had their own rifle company. Sigel lectured them on military tactics and even convinced them to follow the 1860 drill manual of the U.S. Army. When Lyon began recruiting volunteers for the Union army, 300 members of the Turnverein that had been trained by Sigel enlisted. Sigel was put in charge of the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which included those German volunteers.¹⁴⁰

On May 10, 1861, Lyon, with Sigel's help, marched his men to Camp Jackson and confronted the militiamen. Lyon demanded that Frost surrender in ten minutes or the Union soldiers would open fire.¹⁴¹ Frost questioned the authority of Lyon's command, deemed it illegal and unconstitutional, but nonetheless surrendered since he was not prepared to defend the camp. Lyon, without a prison camp, marched the captured militiamen back toward the Union encampment where they were to swear allegiance to the United States before their release.¹⁴²

¹³⁴ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 42.

¹³⁵ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 27.

¹³⁶ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 28; Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 30.

¹³⁷ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 29.

¹³⁸ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 33.

¹³⁹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 25.

¹⁴⁰ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 24-31.

¹⁴¹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 36.

¹⁴² Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 36; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 32.

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According to one account, Lyon made a "tragic mistake" by marching through the streets of St. Louis because an angry crowd of civilians formed around the unarmed prisoners and Union soldiers.¹⁴³ Confusion turned to chaos when outraged remarks and ethnic slurs that were being hurled at the Union forces turned into rocks and gun shots. According to Piston and Hatcher, the crowd fired shots first at Lyon's men and Lyon's men fired back into the crowd. Before Lyon regained control, seventy-five civilians were wounded and about twenty-eight killed along with two of Lyon's men and three militiamen.¹⁴⁴

The events of May 10, 1861 became known as the "Camp Jackson Massacre" by the pro-Confederate faction. News of the incident reached Jefferson City and the state legislature "took radical action, just short of taking the state out of the Union" by, among other resolutions, creating the Missouri State Guard.¹⁴⁵ The State Guard recruits were "to swear allegiance to Missouri alone, support the state constitution, and obey the orders of the governor."¹⁴⁶ The creation of the Missouri State Guard bolstered Jackson's influence and formed "a major portion of the Southern forces that would fight at Wilson's Creek."¹⁴⁷

Jackson put the Missouri State Guard under the control of Sterling Price, who had chaired the Missouri convention in 1861 and opposed secession but agreed to help Jackson with the State Guard as a service to the state. Born in Virginia, Price moved to Missouri as a youth and by the 1840s was farming tobacco there with slave labor. He also served in state and federal legislatures before resigning from office to fight in the Mexican American War. He became a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1847 and was successful enough in Mexico to be considered a war hero when he returned to Missouri around 1848.¹⁴⁸ Price resumed his political career in 1852 to 1856 and served as governor before agreeing to chair the Missouri convention and lead the Missouri State Guard in 1861.

The May 10 incident in St. Louis also prompted the Union to make a meaningful change. When Lyon's superior, Harney, returned from Washington D.C., he was shocked by Lyon's actions and attempted to seek an agreement with Price to prevent more conflicts in the state. Blair, however, convinced Lincoln that the situation in Missouri called for a forceful response, not a negotiated truce. Lincoln then relieved Harney from his command and Lyon, who had recently been promoted to brigadier general, was given sole control of the Federal forces in Missouri on May 30, 1861.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴³ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 36.

¹⁴⁴ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 36.

¹⁴⁵ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 37.

¹⁴⁶ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 42.

¹⁴⁷ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 37.

¹⁴⁸ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 48.

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Less than two weeks later, Lyon, accompanied by Blair, met at the Planters House Hotel in St. Louis with Jackson and Price. Jackson and Price had invited Lyon to meet with them after Harney's removal. Lyon had no intention of making any similar agreement with Jackson and a secessionist government. After four hours of discussion, it became clear that no agreement was to be reached. Lyon stood and said, "This means war. In one hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."¹⁵⁰

By mid-June, Union troops had entered Missouri, and Lyon moved quickly to secure the rivers and rail lines in the state. He routed Jackson and his pro-secession state leaders out of Boonville, where they had fled after abandoning the capitol in Jefferson City and orchestrated their replacement with Union backers. He had secured Missouri for the Union. He had one more task on his agenda: to "deal summarily" with Jackson's Missouri State Guard.¹⁵¹

Trans-Mississippi West

After a series of armed clashes between the Union and Confederates, the first major battle of the Civil War occurred on July 21, 1861, with the First Battle of Manassas (also known as Bull Run) in Virginia.¹⁵² The battle resulted in nearly 5,000 casualties, ended with a Confederate victory, and as one description noted, "forced both the North and South to face the sobering reality that the war would be long and bloody."¹⁵³

After the Union defeat at Bull Run, Lincoln outlined a strategy to thwart Confederate momentum. In Lincoln's plan, the Trans-Mississippi West—which consisted of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma)—was considered crucial to the war effort. Lincoln realized that control of Missouri, which accessed the vital Mississippi-Missouri river network, would be critical.¹⁵⁴

At the time, the Confederate force in Missouri consisted of the State Guard under Price and Arkansas state troops led by Brigadier General N. B. Pearce. At Price's urging, Brigadier General Ben McCulloch led an additional large force of Confederate troops into southwest

¹⁴⁹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 40.

¹⁵⁰ William E. Parrish, *History of the State of Missouri: Vol III, 1860-1876* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1973), 22.

¹⁵¹ McPherson, *Ordeal by Fire*, 155.

¹⁵² That battle is known by two names: "First Manassas" and "First Bull Run." Manassas is the name the North gave it, after the fields in which it was fought, while the South called it Bull Run, after the closest town. The Second Battle of Manassas took place in August 1862. Manassas National Battlefield Park commemorates both battles. "Manassas National Battlefield Park," National Park Service, accessed September 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/mana/index.htm>; American Battlefield Trust, "Bull Run: First Manassas," Battlefields.org, accessed May 2021, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/bull-run>.

¹⁵³ American Battlefield Trust, "Bull Run: First Manassas."

¹⁵⁴ James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era, 1858-1865* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), 350.

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Missouri in early July 1861.¹⁵⁵ McCulloch, a native of Tennessee, was an early acquaintance of Congressman Davy Crockett and followed Crockett to Texas where he served in the Texas Rangers. When Texas became a state in 1845, he became a major and served with distinction in the Mexican American War. Strongly pro-slavery, he became a supporter of secession and was happy to see Texas leave the Union in 1861. He was commissioned as a brigadier general in the Confederate army soon after, with command of the Indian Territory.¹⁵⁶

In late July 1861, Lyon received news that the Confederate soldiers were marching toward Cassville on the Fayetteville-Springfield Road, "the route the enemy would likely take to attack Springfield."¹⁵⁷ The Fayetteville Road, as it was known locally, was one of the oldest public roads in the region. Early in the war, telegraph wires were strung alongside the road, and it became known as the Wire Road.¹⁵⁸

Lyon and Sigel had led several minor engagements against Jackson's State Guard in southwest Missouri, where they used Springfield as a base of operations. On August 1, Lyon's troops camped at Wilson's Creek on their way to skirmishes with Confederate troops, after which they returned to Springfield. Lyon was ready to hunt down the State Guard but was short on supplies and needed more men. Major General John C. Fremont, the commander of the Department of the West, thought Lyon had enough troops. He suggested Lyon withdraw to Rolla and wait to be called for action. Lyon refused. He wanted to reach the State Guard troops before the Confederacy had a chance to send reinforcements. But that help had already arrived.

On August 4, after a period of internal conflicts among the Confederate leadership, McCulloch was appointed "supreme commander" of the coalition forces.¹⁵⁹ He immediately ordered an overnight march north on the Wire Road. The Confederate soldiers were instructed to bring full canteens and one day's rations, and to be as quiet as possible on the march. By the time they entered Missouri, Lyon had fallen back to Springfield, and they were ordered to continue marching north the next day, which proved to be blisteringly hot. After suffering through a day's march with little water, the troops camped at Moody's Spring (BI 4.2), which is at the southern edge of Area 4 in the boundary increase.

The next day, McCulloch moved his troops less than a mile to the banks of Wilson's Creek, which was described in one history as "tailor made for his army, possessing abundant water, crops, grass, and firewood and astride the Wire Road, the major highway to Springfield.

¹⁵⁵ Bruce Catton, *Terrible Swift Sword: The Centennial History of the Civil War, Volume Two* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1963), 16.

¹⁵⁶ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 19-20.

¹⁵⁷ Piston and Hatcher, 133.

¹⁵⁸ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-26.

¹⁵⁹ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 117.

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McCulloch deployed his men for two miles along the creek.¹⁶⁰ His troops became part of a larger force that camped on both sides of Wilson's Creek in the valley that now forms the core of the National Battlefield. General Price's headquarters were located near the center of the camp in or near the William Edwards Cabin, which was close to the Wire Road on the west side of the creek.

It was a massive encampment, with more than 10,000 troops in all.¹⁶¹ Union soldier Eugene F. Ware later described his first view of the Southern camp: "a broad meadow before us, in which about five acres of Confederate wagons were parked, axle to axle."¹⁶² The camp's location on the Wire Road meant that those 10,000 Confederate troops were less than a day's march from Springfield, which was an increasingly vulnerable Union stronghold.

Lyon, by contrast, had command of approximately 5,500 troops.¹⁶³ Facing the fact that he would be outnumbered, Lyon decided to throw all his forces at the Confederate soldiers camped south of Springfield. Sigel suggested instead that Sigel move the men under his command around the Confederate forces and attack them from behind while Lyon was attacking them head-on. The Union forces would have the advantage of surprise, although the Confederates outnumbered them two-to-one.¹⁶⁴

As a result of that decision, the second major battle of the Civil War was fought at Wilson's Creek. It was the first major battle west of the Mississippi River, and it jolted Americans into the realization that Missouri could become part of the Confederacy.¹⁶⁵ It was a costly battle for both sides. The combined casualty rate of sixteen percent killed, or wounded was one of the highest in the entire Civil War. Among those killed in the battle was Lyon, the first Union general killed in the Civil War.

Lyon's Approach: Area 5

On August 9, a determined Lyon decided to move out of Springfield and prepared to surprise the Southerners at dawn the following day. He had accepted Sigel's suggestion, trusting the latter's prestigious education in German military schools and combat experience in the German revolution of 1848. Dividing their small forces was a daring plan.¹⁶⁶ The forces that marched west from Springfield under Lyon that evening consisted of two brigades, the First and Third

¹⁶⁰ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 110.

¹⁶¹ Edwin C. Bearss, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek* (Cassville, MO: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation, 1992), 136.

¹⁶² Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 46.

¹⁶³ Bearss, *Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 136.

¹⁶⁴ Hess et al., *Wilson's Creek*, 4-6; Philips, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 26-27.

¹⁶⁵ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002), 15; Christopher Phillips, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek* (Fort Washington, PA: Eastern National, 2008), 54.

¹⁶⁶ Hess et al., *Wilson's Creek*, 5-6.

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(the Second Brigade was under the command of Sigel): the First Brigade, commanded by Major Samuel Sturgis, included a battalion under Captain Joseph Plummer, a West Point classmate of Lyon's, a battalion from the Second Missouri Infantry under Major Peter J. Osterhaus, Captain James Totten's Company F of the Second U.S. Artillery, a mounted company of the second Kansas Infantry under Captain Samuel N. Wood and Lieutenant Charles W. Canfield's Company D of the First U.S. Cavalry.¹⁶⁷

The Third Brigade (next in Lyon's column) consisted of the First Missouri Infantry, a battalion of Regulars under Captain Frederick Steele, and Lieutenant John V. DuBois' battery. The final brigade in Lyon's column consisted of volunteers from the infantry regiments of the First and Second Kansas and First Iowa, as well as some mounted Home Guards, all under Colonel George W. Deitzler. In all, Lyon's column that night numbered approximately 4,200 men, including 150 cannoneers with ten guns.¹⁶⁸

Sigel's Approach: Area 2

Meanwhile, about 6:30 p.m. on August 9, Sigel prepared for his role, with a command of three units: eight companies of Third Missouri Infantry, nine companies of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and six pieces of artillery of Franz Backof's Missouri Light Artillery. They were joined by a company of U.S. Cavalry and a company of U.S. Dragoons. Altogether Sigel's column included about 1,200 men. Their orders were to gain the rear of the enemy camp and block any retreat from the south.

Lyon's and Sigel's men all marched through the night, resting only briefly (Lyon at 1 a.m., Sigel around 11 p.m.) Lyon's force continued their march at 4:00 a.m., encountering Southern foragers along the way, who did not inform the Southern army. Sigel's march resumed about 2:00 a.m.; his men captured about forty Southerners as they neared Wilson's Creek. They turned them over to Company K of the Fifth Missouri, which had been assigned to guarding prisoners.¹⁶⁹

After an exhausting night, the Northern troops were in place around 5:30 a.m. on August 10. As planned, Lyon's troops had approached from the north, crossing over the northern boundary of the park in what is now Area 5, and swinging east to approach the E. B. Short House. (See Figure 13. Map of the Battlefield at 5:00 a.m.) Sigel's command had moved to a position on high ground east of Wilson's Creek (in Area 2), where they could swing around to come upon Southern troops from the south.

¹⁶⁷ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 129-130.

¹⁶⁸ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 181-184.

¹⁶⁹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 188-190; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 129-132.

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The Battle

Sigel's First Position: Area 2

Sigel's troops had performed according to plan, arriving south of the enemy position, at a point where they could take the Confederate troops by surprise. Traveling along the Old White River Road, also known as the Delaware Trace, they arrived at what is now the southeast corner of the park, near the junction of Wilson's Creek and Terrell's Creek. They established an artillery position on a steep ridge that overlooked the Confederate camp in Sharp's cornfield in the creek bottoms to the west. (See Figures 13-14, 18.) The German commander waited until he heard Lyon's musket fire from the north and gave the signal to begin shelling. The bombardment took the Confederates by surprise, causing what one Union officer there at the time described as a stampede in the camp.¹⁷⁰ The six-hour battle was on.

Bloody Hill: Area 3

At the same time, Lyon continued south to the top of what now is known as Bloody Hill, a rocky hilltop covered by a thin growth of timber and little underbrush. The same hill was referred to as Oak Hill by Confederate troops and some area residents. (The east part of Bloody Hill is within the original boundaries of the national park; the west part is within the boundary increase.) There he encountered Confederate pickets and got into a savage fight where he quickly learned that his opponent was not going to be easily thwarted. (Figure 17. Map of the north part of the battlefield.)

Initially, Lyon's troops surprised the Confederates and it appeared that they would be able to drive them toward Sigel's men in the south. This initial effort took place just south of Short's Farm, as they were moving south toward the high ground (now known as Bloody Hill). Federal artillery (under Totten) had loudly announced their presence. As Lyon advanced toward the top of the northern spur of the hill, he could see abandoned Confederate camps to the south and east. He was confident of inflicting a severe blow, saying, "In less than an hour they'll wish they were a thousand miles away."¹⁷¹ In that positive mood, he ordered Plummer and his battalion of Regulars with mounted Home Guards to the east side of Wilson's Creek. That move was made to protect his left flank, but it also divided his strength.

The advantage of surprise was soon lost, however, as Price ordered his troops up the south slope of the hill to meet the Union forces. The two sides fought furiously for control of the hill, and for a time the Southern forces appeared to be taking the upper hand. Lyon's troops regained control however, for at least a short while. By about 8:00 a.m., the first Southern

¹⁷⁰ Quoted in Bearss, *Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 67.

¹⁷¹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 198-199.

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assault on Lyon's line had ended and Price had withdrawn to the base of the hill.¹⁷² Lyon had held the crest of the hill, but at significant cost.

Ray's Cornfield and Area 6

At the same time, Plummer had worked his way with difficulty through thick underbrush to cross Wilson's Creek and attempted to engage McCullough's Southern forces at Gibson's Mill and Ray's Cornfield. The Southern commander sent Colonel McIntosh with a sizeable number of troops. Both sides fought bravely during a bitter conflagration in Ray's Cornfield, but the Northern troops were at a decided disadvantage and suffered heavy casualties. The Southerners pushed them deep into Ray's Cornfield until DuBois, seeing Plummer's predicament, turned his guns to lay down covering fire as the Union troops withdrew back across Wilson's Creek.¹⁷³

Union artillery drove the Louisiana and Arkansas troops southwest from the cornfield to a rallying point in a field east of the Wire Road and the Ray House. (Area 6.) They sheltered there for a time, moving behind the slope of a hill by the Ray house to avoid continued Union fire. The Union gunners kept such heavy fire going their shells were falling into the yard of the Ray House. Some protection for the Ray house came when it was requisitioned for use as a Southern hospital and the surgeons raised a yellow flag to show it was a medical facility.¹⁷⁴

Sigel's Second Position: Area 2

Sigel advanced soon after the start of the battle, moving west across Wilson's Creek to continue pressing the Confederates from the south. He and his troops moved through the farm of John Dixon and north to Sharp's Field, through Area 2 of the boundary increase. They surged quickly forward, behind the Confederate troops that were rushing to meet the threat upon Bloody Hill to the north. With his artillery in a new position on a commanding rise, Sigel confidently moved forward, surprising some of the Confederates who had rallied at Sharp's farmhouse after Sigel's first bombardment.¹⁷⁵

Sigel's Third Position

Sigel faced some 2,500 enemy troops, according to his estimate, but he bombarded them with artillery, and about 8:00 a.m. was able to continue north to the front yard of the Sharp House. The morning had gone well for Sigel, but as with Lyon, initial success would soon evaporate with determined Confederate opposition.¹⁷⁶ McCulloch was determined to deal with the German

¹⁷² Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 242-243; Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 147.

¹⁷³ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 149-154.

¹⁷⁴ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan*, 12.

¹⁷⁵ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 160.

¹⁷⁶ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 160-161.

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officer. He turned to available troops, and to McIntosh, who was fresh from his defeat of Plummer's Union troops in Ray's Cornfield.

McCulloch assessed the situation and moved his men forward. There was considerable confusion among the Union ranks, since both sides were dressed in both gray and blue, or no uniform at all. In addition, Sigel had received no word from Lyon and mistook the troops coming at his position as reinforcements. That was not the case. Those confusions and some tactical mistakes, along with the superior numbers of the Confederate forces, resulted in a dramatic rout of Sigel's brigade. Sigel and most of his remaining troops retreated.

Sigel and one group of soldiers headed south along the road by Sharp's field towards the Dixon Farm, while others moved southwest on the Wire Road. Some of those troops then took the Little York Road west, where they were able to swing west and north of the battlefield to return safely to Springfield. (See Figures 14, 19, and 20, maps of the Little York Road, a contributing structure in Area 4.) Sigel rejoined some of his men south and west of the Dixon Farm. They headed east to return to Springfield the way they had come, pursued for part of the way by Southerners. Sigel escaped capture by the enemy and arrived in Springfield about 4:30 p.m., ahead of the remainder of the Union army.¹⁷⁷

Other groups of Sigel's men retreated by traveling southwest along the Wire Road in search of a safe route back to Springfield. That included some 400 members of the Fifth Infantry under the command of Colonel Friedrich Salomon. They stopped at the [REDACTED].¹⁷⁸ Salomon's men captured a surgeon from the Missouri State Guard that was at the house, Dr. R. B. Smith, but Union doctor M. E. Melcher convinced them to release him so he could keep working. One description of the incident noted that the two doctors "then rode back up the Wire Road where they joined other doctors on the field, treating both Union and Confederate casualties without regard to their affiliation."¹⁷⁹

After releasing Dr. Smith, Salomon and his men continued south on the Wire Road before turning northwest on the Little York Road to circumvent the battlefield on their return to Springfield. (Portions of the Little York Roadway are also located in Area 4.) Not long after they left the [REDACTED], another group of Union troops that included cavalymen led by Captain Eugene Carr moved south along the road with one of the guns that had been in use. They were ambushed as they got close to the farm; the attack killed one of the horses drawing the gun and wounded another. Carr's men drove away their attackers, then abandoned the gun and

¹⁷⁷ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 257-261.

¹⁷⁸ The Gwin farmstead is in Site 4. It exists today only as an archeological site.

¹⁷⁹ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 257.

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continued south on the Wire Road. In their rush to depart, they missed the turn onto to the Little York Road and continued south.¹⁸⁰

A company of cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Charles E. Ferrand also retreated via the Wire and Little York Roads. They were the last group to do so. Ferrand's troops were dismounted in Sharp's field when Sigel's brigade collapsed and soon found themselves cut off from other Union troops. As they fell back to the south, they came upon L. A. D. Crenshaw, who had acted as a guide for Sigel's overnight approach to the battlefield. Crenshaw was forcibly detained to guide Ferrand's men back to Springfield via Little York.¹⁸¹ They moved west to the Wire Road, where they came across the gun Salomon's men had abandoned, and a short time later a caisson filled with ammunition that had also be left behind. They replaced the dead and wounded horses that were harnessed to the equipment with horses and two mules that likely came from the Gwin Farm. They took the equipment with them along the Wire Road to the Little York Road, where they headed back to Springfield. Ferrand's men were the last to use the Wire Road as part of the retreat, but it is likely that the road saw heavy subsequent use as wagonloads of wounded made their way to Springfield after the battle.¹⁸²

Return to Bloody Hill: Area 3

With two Northern threats now vanquished, the Southern forces were ready to concentrate on Lyon's line. They mounted a second attack on the 3,500 men and ten guns of the still formidable Northern battle line. The battle was intense, fueled by both Northern and Southern artillery. Batteries commanded by Captain James Totten and Lieutenant John DuBois sent devastating rounds of canister into the Southern lines, but both sides were effective, making Wilson's Creek one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Officers in the battle drove ahead of their men and, since they were often mounted, they presented a vulnerable target for the barrage of missiles. One State Guard soldier later wrote, "I could see how we might escape casualty, but I could not see how these officers could avoid stopping some of the missiles that flew so thickly overhead."¹⁸³

Accounts of bravery under fire, common on Civil War battlefields, were also typical of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The actions of Lyon, for example, stand out. Early in the battle for Bloody Hill, he dismounted from his horse, started directing the battle on foot, and received a painful but not significant injury while his horse was shot as he held its reins. He continued, limping, and suffered a minor head wound. After a makeshift bandage was applied, he persevered, this time mounting a horse offered by his second in command, Sturgis, who was nearby.

¹⁸⁰ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 258.

¹⁸¹ Bearss, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 94.

¹⁸² Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 289-291.

¹⁸³ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 175.

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Lyon's Death

Mounted, Lyon moved to deal with a gap at the center of the Union line. Asked by his aides not to expose himself to fire, he replied, "I am but doing my duty."¹⁸⁴ Accounts differ regarding what followed, but all agree that as Lyon rode close to the front line, accompanied on horseback by Colonel Robert Mitchell, a murderous volley tore into them and others around them. Lyon was struck in the chest, the large-caliber bullet passing through both lungs and the heart, exiting below the right shoulder blade. He collapsed slowly from his horse, and possibly leaning on an aide, whispered "...Lehmann, I am going."¹⁸⁵ Thus, four hours into the battle, the first Union general to be killed in battle in the Civil War died.

The fighting continued for some time after Lyon's death. Federal forces were under the command of Sturgis when the Confederates on that portion of the hill broke off their attack, retreating and causing a lull. Then, in their third attempt, Confederate forces mounted overwhelming numbers under the commands of McCulloch and Pearce. At about 10:30 a.m., three thousand troops moved up Bloody Hill and the fighting became even more intense.

Union Retreat: Area 1

As the August sun burned hotter and hotter, Sturgis valiantly drove his men, but with ammunition running low, the prospects dimmed. No one had heard about the fate of Sigel and his forces to the south. Sturgis called together a council of his officers and the consensus was that if Sigel did not appear soon, they must retreat, if possible. After several more brutal Southern assaults, it became clear that Sigel would not appear, and Sturgis began to order the withdrawal. Union troops moved north until they could find safe ground and a good route back to Springfield. The Northern rear guard held positions until ambulances had retrieved as many wounded as possible. After falling back about two miles to let the soldiers rest, drink fresh water, and eat, Sturgis continued the march to Springfield, arriving around 5:00 p.m., just twenty-four hours after they had left.¹⁸⁶

After arriving in Springfield, Sturgis called a meeting with his officers to plan their next move. They decided to leave Springfield in the morning and head towards Rolla, some one hundred miles to the northeast. Soon after the Northern army left Springfield, the Southern army moved in and occupied the city.¹⁸⁷

Military Consequences

The Battle of Wilson's Creek put the national spotlight on the Civil War west of the Mississippi River and affected the fate of the Trans-Mississippi west. It helped eventually muster Union

¹⁸⁴ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 268.

¹⁸⁵ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 264-269.

¹⁸⁶ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 178-185; Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 275-286.

¹⁸⁷ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 191-192.

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resolve and resources toward securing this critical part of the country for their cause. As George B. McClellan reported in a memo to President Lincoln in August 1861: "Our late reverses make this course imperative; [to crush the South] had we been successful in the recent battle it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expense of a great effort; now we have no alternative..."¹⁸⁸ The result was that in February 1862 a new Union force marched southwest across the border into Arkansas and administered a resounding defeat to Confederate hopes at the Battle of Pea Ridge. While the South continued to launch raids into Missouri throughout the war, Pea Ridge ended any serious Confederate attempt to retake the state.¹⁸⁹ After the Battle of Wilson's Creek, both sides claimed victory. Not surprisingly, Northern papers declared Wilson's Creek a Union triumph, some on the grounds that Lyon had accomplished his mission (to secure Missouri's river and railway communications network.) Also proclaiming victory, Southern newspapers saw the battle as a vindication of the pro-rebel Missouri State Guard and gleefully predicted Missouri's eventual secession.¹⁹⁰

Although the Confederates won the Battle of Wilson's Creek, it left a legacy for both the North and the South. For the South, the victory thwarted, at least in the short run, the Union's efforts to keep Missouri in the Union. Union leaders, on the other hand, believed the Confederates had given them the seeds for full control of Missouri. The battle's outcome had no effect on the Union's control of St. Louis, an important port on the Mississippi River. The river played a crucial role during wartime, as a transportation route for troops and supplies, and for its potential for transport and resources as the nation was expanding westward.

Conclusion: Military Significance

The Battle of Wilson's Creek is nationally significant. It was only the second major battle of the Civil War, launched just four months into the conflict, but it was one of the bloodiest. Casualties were severe. Union casualties numbered 1,317, of approximately 5,400 engaged. Of those, 258 were killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing. The Confederate troops, numbering about 10,200, reported 1,230 casualties with 279 dead and 951 wounded. Thus, the Union lost twenty-four percent of their personnel; the South lost twelve percent.¹⁹¹ A ten percent casualty rate was high for a Civil War battle.¹⁹²

The first Union general to die in the Civil War, Nathaniel Lyon was killed fighting in the Battle of Wilson's Creek. His death was memorialized in newspapers across the country and in poems and other tributes, thus drawing new national attention to the war halfway across the continent

¹⁸⁸ Brooks D. Simpson, Stephen W. Sears, and Aaron Sheehan-Dean, eds., *The Civil War: The First Year Told by Those Who Lived It* (New York: Library of America, 2011), 533.

¹⁸⁹ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 199.

¹⁹⁰ Piston and Hatcher, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War*, 307 and 318-319.

¹⁹¹ Bearss, *The Battle of Wilson's Creek*, 136.

¹⁹² "Battlefield of Wilson's Creek to Become a Missouri State Memorial," *The Daily Standard*, December 30, 1953, 5.

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from the eastern seaboard. His death and the fierce resistance of the Confederate forces at Wilson's Creek awakened the administration in Washington to the needs of the western front.¹⁹³

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield commemorates those who pitted their weapons and their wills, their strategies and their counterstrategies, their actions, and their reactions in the name of what they believed. The six areas within the extended boundaries provide a fuller understanding of the battle as well as troop movements that took place before and after the engagement. Areas 1 and 5 to the north were traversed by Union troops before and after the battle, and Areas 2 and 4 in the south served as routes of approach for both Union and Confederate troops, as well as a path of retreat for Union troops. Area 6 served as a Confederate rallying point after the two sides engaged in Ray's Cornfield, and Area 3, the west part of Bloody Hill, was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the entire battle.

Post-Civil War Changes to the Landscape

The area around Wilson's Creek remained in agricultural production after the war, with widely scattered farmsteads located close to creeks or roadways. Visitors to the battlefield in the late 1800s and early 1900s often commented on the state of the post-war landscape. Early visitors described copious amounts of grapeshot and cannonballs on the ground and decimated trees. A soldier from Iowa wrote in 1862 that "bullets mark nearly every tree. Some as large as my body has been cut off completely by cannon shots....especially on the Telegraph road trees are mown down as though it were done by the Tornado..."¹⁹⁴

As the years passed, vegetation began to fill some of the areas that had been open during the battle. In 1883, one veteran wrote that "the place had changed very little in appearance...and only in the growth of blackjacks and bushes."¹⁹⁵ In 1910, Dr. Melcher wrote that although he recalled heavy timber along the banks of the creek in 1861, the view in general had been much more open at the time of the battle than it was in 1910.¹⁹⁶ Several accounts noted that Bloody Hill remained largely open over the years, in part because it was "mostly of solid limestone rock with scarcely any vegetation except some stray cactus."¹⁹⁷ Scars of the battle remained for decades; a description of the battlefield published in 1897 remarked that "the older trees bear still the marks of cannon balls and shells."¹⁹⁸ Few trees in the park today are old enough to have been in place at the time of the battle.

¹⁹³ Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*, 198.

¹⁹⁴ Cpl. W. O. Gulick, quoted in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 86.

¹⁹⁵ Blackjack oaks are smallish oak trees that grow in poor sandy soil. J. F. Snider, quoted in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*, 90.

¹⁹⁶ Dr. Melcher of Sigel's Brigade, quoted in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover*, 90-91.

¹⁹⁷ F. E. Herrick, 1897, quoted in Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover*, 91.

¹⁹⁸ "The Wilson Creek Reunion: Great Celebration for the National Reunion Next August," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, February 28, 1897, 33.

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Little York and Wire Roads

Nearby portions of the old Wire Road were still in use as a county road in the early 1900s, including short segments in Area 6 and the south part of Area 4. The Wire Road segment in Area 6 was abandoned by 1928, but the one in Area 4 was part of a public road system until at least 1938 and has remained in service as a farm road to the present.¹⁹⁹ The stretch of Little York Road (BI 4.3) within the boundary increase was a public road until at least 1979. (See Figure 20.)

Commemorating the Battle of Wilson's Creek

Commemoration of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield began right after the battle and continued at a steady pace until it became a national park a full century later. Four months after the battle, in December 1861, Congress passed a resolution officially commemorating the battle, and in July 1865, veterans of the battle established the "Lyon Association," one of the first of many organizations that formed over the years to honor the Battle of Wilson's Creek.²⁰⁰ From 1883 to the late 1930s, the Wilson's Creek Reunion Association hosted annual gatherings and reenactments at the battlefield.²⁰¹

One of the largest reunions took place in 1897. That year saw what the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* described as "the first national commemoration of an event of the great Civil War."²⁰² An estimated 10,000 visitors attended the 1897 reunion, including over 200 veterans of the Battle of Wilson's Creek.²⁰³ One description of the crowd declared "If anyone supposes that people are losing interest in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, he should have seen the battlefield as it appeared today."²⁰⁴

Calls for permanent commemoration of the battlefield began in the late 1800s, during the first national push for Civil War battlefield protection and recognition. A front-page article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* that described the large reunion of 1897 observed that "From some points the battle-field makes a beautiful picture, and a comparatively small reservation would preserve its main outlines for all times."²⁰⁵ Beginning in the 1920s, local civic leaders and

¹⁹⁹ U.S. Geological Survey, *Missouri: Republic Quadrangle*, 1938, 1:48,000 scale.

²⁰⁰ "Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States. Session II Resolution 1, 1862," reprinted in Laura Hazelwood and Connie Slaughter, "Legislative History of the 1960 Enabling Act of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and the Amending Act of 1970" (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), 5; "Local News," *Daily Missouri Republican* (St. Louis, MO), July 31, 1865, 3.

²⁰¹ "On the Battlefield," *Quad-City Times* (Davenport, Iowa), August 3, 1883, 1; "The Wilson Creek Reunion," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, February 28, 1897, 33; "Wilson Creek—Thousands Attend the Reunion on the Historic Battle-Field," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1897, 1.

²⁰² "The Wilson Creek Reunion," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, February 28, 1897, 33.

²⁰³ "Wilson Creek—Thousands Attend the Reunion on the Historic Battle-Field," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1897, 1.

²⁰⁴ "Wilson Creek," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1897, 1.

²⁰⁵ "Wilson Creek," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1897, 1.

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politicians began a concerted effort to have Wilson's Creek designated as a national battlefield.²⁰⁶ After numerous attempts, those plans came to fruition nearly a century after the battle took place.

National Park Designation

Finally, local support outweighed federal reluctance to add another Civil War Battlefield to the National Park System. On February 15, 1960, the United States House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing the creation of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park.²⁰⁷ It passed shortly after in the Senate.²⁰⁸ On April 22, 1960, President Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-434 authorizing Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park.²⁰⁹ A formal dedication was held at the battlefield on August 10, 1961, the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle. At that time, however, the park existed in name only; the federal government did not yet own any land.

Over the next several years, the National Park Service and the State of Missouri worked together to identify and acquire land for the new park. In July 1961, the Missouri General Assembly established the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park Commission to obtain land for the park, with a goal of compiling 1,750 acres to donate to the National Park Service.²¹⁰ The following month the National Park Service took possession of the first parcel of land at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Park. During the dedication ceremony in 1961, the Wilson's Creek Battlefield Foundation presented the National Park Service with the deed to the thirty-seven acres they owned on Bloody Hill.²¹¹

Early land acquisition was concentrated in Greene County, and in May 1965 the state transferred just over 1,000 acres in Greene County to the National Park Service.²¹² While the state worked to acquire additional land in Christian County, the National Park Service began a long-term process of improving the portion of the battlefield that was in Greene County. Those improvements included the removal of non-historic buildings and features as well as the development of a park road system and basic facilities for park staff.²¹³

²⁰⁶ "Wilson Creek Bill is Ready for Congress," *Springfield Leader and Press*, November 30, 1927, 1; John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-78 and 2-79; Timothy B. Smith, *Altogether Fitting and Proper: Civil War Battlefield Preservation in History, Memory, and Policy, 1861-2015* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2017), 68-69, 77, 155.

²⁰⁷ "House O. K.'s Bill on Wilson's Creek," *The Kansas City Times*, February 16, 1960, 3; John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-105.

²⁰⁸ "Senate Okay to Park Bill," *Springfield Leader and Press*, April 11, 1960, 11.

²⁰⁹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-105.

²¹⁰ "Approval Won by Park Bill," *Springfield Leader and Press*, June 28, 1961, 13.

²¹¹ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-105.

²¹² John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-105.

²¹³ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-106.

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By 1968, the state was able to turn over another 718 acres of land, all located in Christian County.²¹⁴ That transfer brought the National Battlefield to its current size—1,749.91 acres. It also marked the fulfillment of the state's pledge to supply land for Missouri's new national park and spurred additional federal allocations for park development and operations. Two years later, in December 1970, President Nixon signed an amendment to the original authorizing legislation of 1960 to increase funding by \$2,285,000 to support development at the park.²¹⁵ The bill also formally established the park and changed the name from "Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park" to "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield."²¹⁶ With full federal land ownership and a secure source of funding, the long-sought national park was at last a reality.

Park Authorization and Dedication: 1970-1972

By 1968, the state was able to turn over another 718 acres of land, all located in Christian County.²¹⁷ That transfer brought the National Battlefield to 1,749.91 acres, the same size it was when the National Register form for the park was completed in 1976. It also marked the fulfillment of the state's pledge to supply land for Missouri's new national park and spurred additional federal allocations for park development and operations. Two years later, in December 1970, President Richard Nixon signed an amendment to the original authorizing legislation of 1960 to increase funding by \$2,285,000 to support development at the park.²¹⁸ The bill also formally established the park and changed the name from "Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park" to "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield."²¹⁹ With full federal land ownership and a secure source of funding, the long-sought national park was at last a reality.

On Sept 22, 1972, officials and supporters gathered for a formal dedication of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.²²⁰ Speakers at the event represented numerous groups that had worked to gain federal recognition, including the National Park Service, the State of Missouri, and state and federal legislators. Special guests included local historians and civic leaders who had advocated for years to establish permanent protection for the battlefield.²²¹ U.S. Representative Durward Hall, who had been a strong supporter of the battlefield for years, commented on the importance of the site and how good it was to have concluded the long process of making it a National Park. "On Dec. 16, [1970] President Nixon signed the bill into law, and we had ourselves a national battlefield, plus an additional authorization for \$2.2 million."²²²

²¹⁴ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-108.

²¹⁵ "Wilson's Creek Funds Approved," *The Springfield News-Leader*, September 15, 1970, 13.

²¹⁶ Hazelwood and Slaughter, "Legislative History of the 1960 Enabling Act," 42.

²¹⁷ John Milner Associates, Inc., *Cultural Landscape Report*, 2-108.

²¹⁸ "Wilson's Creek Funds Approved," *The Springfield News-Leader*, September 15, 1970, 13.

²¹⁹ Hazelwood and Slaughter, "Legislative History of the 1960 Enabling Act," 42.

²²⁰ "Wilson's Creek now Formally Established: Battlefield is 'Place of Remembrance,'" *Springfield Leader and Press*, September 23, 1972, 9.

²²¹ "Plans Complete for Dedication," *Springfield Leader and Press*, September 19, 1972, 3.

²²² "Wilson's Creek now Formally Established: Battlefield is 'Place of Remembrance,'" 9.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Increase of Legislative Boundaries

In 1993, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission issued a report on the condition of Civil War battlefields. That report classified Wilson's Creek National Battlefield as a Priority III battlefield that needed "some additional protection."²²³ Around 2000, research and a survey of land adjacent to the park's boundaries was conducted to identify additional areas that were associated with the Battle of Wilson's Creek.²²⁴ That survey was done through the American Battlefield Protection Program, a National Park Service Program that was initiated in 1991.²²⁵ That survey helped lay the groundwork for a future expansion of the legislative boundaries.

In 2003, the park issued a General Management Plan that stated that the boundaries of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield at that time included only about "75% of the actual combat areas associated with the Battle of Wilson's Creek."²²⁶ The plan recommended the addition of six adjacent parcels (615 acres in all) that had been identified by that survey. Those six parcels are Areas 1-6 described in this document. Most of the parcels are located south and west of the park boundaries. They included portions of Bloody Hill, (Area 3) an area that contained segments of the Wire Road and Little York Road (Area 4), and a Confederate rallying point near the Ray House (Area 6). A parcel to the north (Area 1) that was part of the path of Union withdrawal also housed General Sweeney's Museum of Civil War History, which housed one of the best private Civil War collections in the country.²²⁷ (See Figure 2. 2004 Map of the Boundary Increase.)

Congress accepted the recommendations the next year. The Wilson's Creek Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004 amended the legislative boundaries of the park to add the 615 acres called for in the 2003 General Management Plan.²²⁸ That act brought the legislative boundaries of the park to just under 2,365 acres. As with the original legislation in 1960, that change did not impact ownership of the added lands, which were at the time almost all privately owned. It instead gave the Secretary of the Interior the power to acquire lands "by donation, or by purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds."²²⁹ The National Park Service has steadily acquired land around the edges of the original park since that time, and as of 2021 federal ownership totaled just over 1,955 acres.

²²³ Civil War Sites Advisory Committee, *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, 1993), 50.

²²⁴ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan Amendment*, 3.

²²⁵ "American Battlefield Protection Program," National Park Service, accessed November 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/2287/whatwedo.htm>.

²²⁶ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan*, 9.

²²⁷ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan*, 10-13.

²²⁸ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248 (2004).

²²⁹ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248 (2004), section 2.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Management of the park in recent years has included acquisition and protection of lands within the boundary increase, plus management and restoration of cultural landscape features within the original boundaries. An Environmental Assessment conducted in 2018 pointed out the importance of the cultural landscape at the park, including "features present at the time of the Battle of Wilson's Creek or evocative of the landscape that those present would have experienced."²³⁰ The report noted the need to maintain and enhance critical viewsheds and riparian corridors, while simultaneously controlling invasive vegetation such as the Eastern red cedar. Interpretive facilities have been greatly enhanced by the recent renovation and expansion of the Visitor Center. That expansion was done in part to accommodate the collections of the General Sweeney Civil War Museum, which were acquired after the museum property in Area 1 was added to the legislative boundaries of the park.

Continued attention to the cultural landscape of the battlefield, paired with improvements to interpretive programs, ensures that the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield will continue to inform the public and pay homage to the Battle of Wilson's Creek long into the future.

Significance of the Land in the Boundary Increase

Each of the areas within the boundary increase contributes to the historic record of the Battle of Wilson's Creek and the development of the cultural landscape in which it took place:

Area 1.

Located north of Bloody Hill, the twenty-acre parcel is part of the route used by Union forces as they withdrew to Springfield after the battle. The site offers sweeping views south across the battlefield and it enhances the setting of the National Battlefield.

Area 2.

The 160-acre site along the south end of the battlefield includes the approach and part of the hilltop that served as Sigel's first artillery position. (The rest of the hilltop is in the existing boundaries). It also contains a portion of the route that his troops used to advance upon Confederate troops after that initial bombardment. Sigel's troops traversed the John Dixon Farm, part of which is also within the site. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Further study could expand understanding of farming in the area before the Civil War as well as land use by Native Americans.

²³⁰ Commonwealth Heritage Group and Liz Sargent, *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Environmental Assessment, Implementation of Cultural Landscape Report Treatment Recommendations* (Omaha, NE: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018), i-ii.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Area 3.

The 150 acres in Area 3 have been described as "critical portions of the battle-related landscape."²³¹ The hilltop known since 1861 as Bloody Hill was the epicenter of the battle, with fierce and prolonged actions during the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Area 3 includes a significant portion of that hill. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The open rolling landscape also offers long views that facilitate an understanding of how the terrain in the area influenced the battle. (See Photos 15-16, 27-28.)

Area 4.

Area 4, with 200 acres at the southwest corner of the property, includes Moody's Spring (BI 4.2) and the site of the Gwin Farm (BI.4.1), as well as traces of roads in use during the battle (BI 4.3). The John Gwin farmstead was one of the first farms established in the area, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Throughout the period of significance, Moody's Spring was an important source of fresh water, and the Little York and Wire Roads were important transportation and communication corridors. [REDACTED]

Area 5.

Area 5 consists of twenty-five acres along the original north boundary of the park that included Brigadier General Lyon's cross-country approach to the area. The first shots of the battle were fired there when Lyon's advance troops came upon Southern foragers.²³²

Area 6.

This sixty-acre site east of the Ray House in the original park was used as a rallying point for Confederate forces following fierce fighting in Ray's Cornfield in the early stages of the battle. After nearly overwhelming Union forces in the cornfield, the Confederate troops encountered heavy fire from the enemy and were forced to temporarily take cover behind the slope of a hill within the site. The site also features evidence of a stretch of the Wire Road, which continues northeast across the site from within the original boundaries of the park. It is a viable candidate for future archeological study of that road site as well as early settlement patterns in general.

Conclusion

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield is the only Missouri battlefield that is a national park. This boundary increase brings the National Register boundaries into line with the legislative boundaries of the park, which have been described as encompassing "the remaining significant

²³¹ *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan*, 10.

²³² *Wilson's Creek National Battlefield: Final General Management Plan*, 12.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

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Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

resources outside the park that are directly related to the battle.”²³³ As the site of the second major battle of the Civil War, it has national significance. The first Union general to die in the Civil War was killed fighting in the Battle of Wilson's Creek. While the battle was a Confederate victory, it benefitted the Union by securing Missouri's status as a Union state and highlighted the state's importance in the Trans-Mississippi Theatre of the Civil War. All six areas in the boundary increase have associations with the Battle of Wilsons Creek.

The land within the boundary increase also contains segments of important early roads—the Wire Road (Areas 4 and 6) and the Little York Road (Area 4). The Wire or Fayetteville Road became one of the first improved roads in Greene County in the 1830s. It later became one of the easternmost sections of the Butterfield Trail, the first transcontinental stage line in the country. The construction of a telegraph line along the roadway during the Civil War earned it the title of Wire Road, a name that endured after the telegraph was discontinued at the end of the war.²³⁴ The Little York Road was also in use early in the history of the county. It ran north from its junction with the Wire Road to the Little York Post Office, where it linked to improved roads into Springfield. Both of those roads were used to move troops and supplies during the battle and through the rest of the war. They were less critical after the end of the Civil War, but segments of each have survived within the boundary increase. They are important links to the early transportation networks in Greene County.

Archeological resources have enriched understanding and interpretation and there is strong potential for future discoveries. The boundary increase therefore has statewide significance under Criterion D as an archaeological district. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have expanded knowledge of resources that were in place at the time of the battle but have since been lost, and there is strong potential for future discoveries. The wealth of information yielded by archeological work within the original boundaries indicates that the lands added in 2004 have equal potential.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield continues to reflect its role in history. National Park status brought about numerous historical studies, which were used to guide the successful restoration of the landscape within the original park, as well as recognition of the historic value of the lands added legislatively in 2004. The expanded park today evokes a sense of its time and place and provides a fitting memorial for a nationally significant Civil War battle.

²³³ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, H.R. Rep. No. 108-371 (2004), 4.

²³⁴ Bearss, *The Ray House: Historic Structures Report, Part II*, 53.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description

The scaled maps in Figures 1-4 show existing and new boundaries, as well as the individual boundaries of all six areas in the boundary increase. A larger version of Figure 4, which shows the overall revised park boundaries, is included at the end of this document.

The six areas are generally described as follows:

1. This 20-acre area is roughly rectangular. It is in the northwest corner of the park, northeast of the intersection of State Route ZZ and the original north boundary of the park.
2. Area 2 is an irregularly shaped 120-acre site. It adjoins the original southern boundary of the park and extends approximately 1500 feet north along the original west boundary.
3. Area 3 is a 150-acre parcel is approximately 1500 by 4000 feet. It is adjacent to the original west boundary of the park (State Route ZZ), with W. Farm Road 188 to the north and the Greene-Christian County boundary on the south.
4. Area 4 is 200 acres, approximately 1500 by 5200 feet. It is adjacent to the original west boundary of the park (State Route ZZ), directly south of the Greene-Christian County boundary.
5. Area 5 is an irregularly 25 acre parcel adjacent to the center north original boundary. Farm Road 183 runs along its southern edge.
6. Area 6 is on the center east side of the original boundaries, near the Ray House complex. It is a backward L-shaped parcel that encompasses 60 acres.

Existing National Register boundaries encompass 1,749.91 acres, and this boundary increase adds 615 acres, for a new total area of 2,364.91 acres for the entire park.

Boundary Justification

The revised boundaries incorporate all 615 acres added to the legislative boundaries of the park in 2004.²³⁵

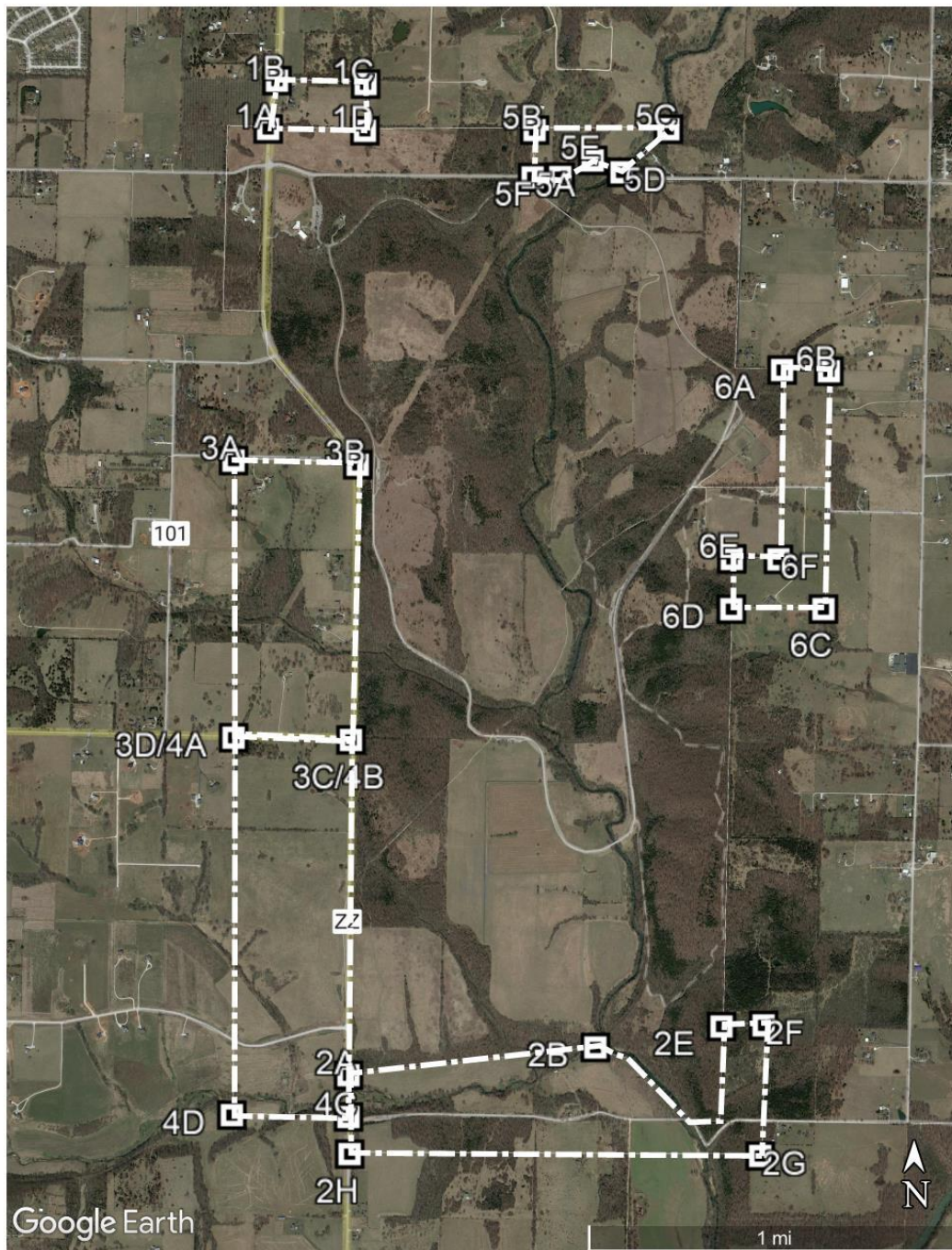
²³⁵ Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248 (2004).

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
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Figure 1. Aerial-photo map from Google Earth, showing full revised boundaries of the park. Accessed November 2021. Coordinates are listed on the following page.



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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1, Continued. Map Coordinates

Site 1	
1A	Lat. 37.119536° Lon. -93.421186°
1B	Lat. 37.121411° Lon. -93.420756°
1C	Lat. 37.121278° Lon. -93.416436°
1D	Lat. 37.119464° Lon. -93.416469°

Site 2	
2A	Lat. 37.082719° Lon. -93.417264°
2B	Lat. 37.083801° Lon. -93.405236°
2C	Lat. 37.079994° Lon. -93.400408°
2D	Lat. 37.079992° Lon. -93.399311°
2E	Lat. 37.084617° Lon. -93.399092°
2F	Lat. 37.084661° Lon. -93.397044°
2G	Lat. 37.079578° Lon. -93.397208°
2H	Lat. 37.079649° Lon. -93.417209°

Site 3	
3A	Lat. 37.106661° Lon. -93.422869°
3B	Lat. 37.106500° Lon. -93.416817°
3C	Lat. 37.095769° Lon. -93.417144°
3D	Lat. 37.095856° Lon. -93.422864°

Site 4	
4A	Lat. 37.095856° Lon. -93.422864°
4B	Lat. 37.095769° Lon. -93.417144°
4C	Lat. 37.081094° Lon. -93.417263°
4D	Lat. 37.081167° Lon. -93.422944°

Site 5	
5A	Lat. 37.117653° Lon. -93.408294°
5B	Lat. 37.119492° Lon. -93.408203°
5C	Lat. 37.119525° Lon. -93.401681°
5D	Lat. 37.117853° Lon. -93.403961°
5E	Lat. 37.118314° Lon. -93.405369°
5F	Lat. 37.117667° Lon. -93.406950°

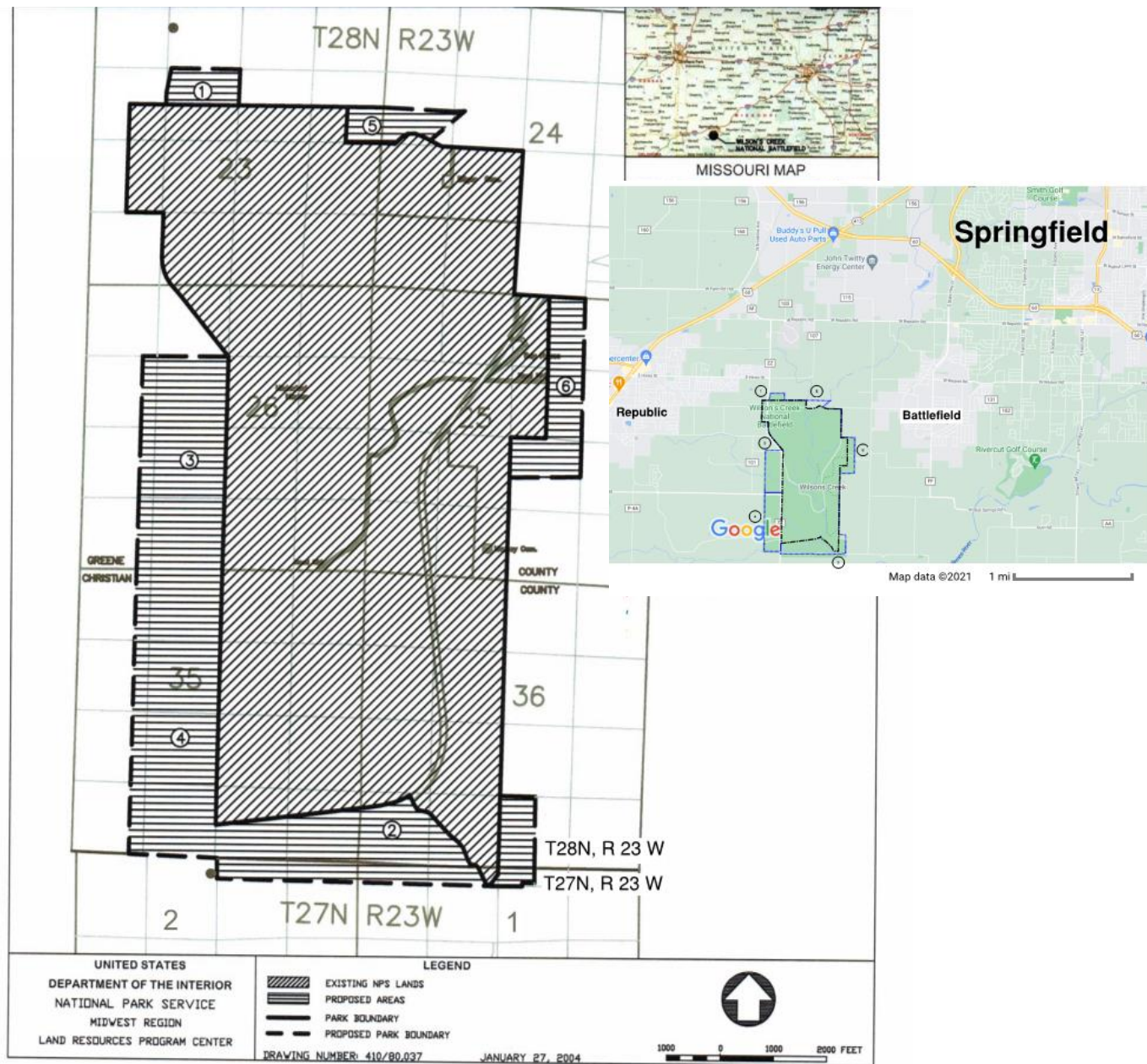
Site 6	
6A	Lat. 37.110178° Lon. -93.396139°
6B	Lat. 37.110131° Lon. -93.393861°
6C	Lat. 37.100897° Lon. -93.394125°
6D	Lat. 37.100894° Lon. -93.398614°
6E	Lat. 37.102844° Lon. -93.398589°
6F	Lat. 37.102828° Lon. -93.396317°

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

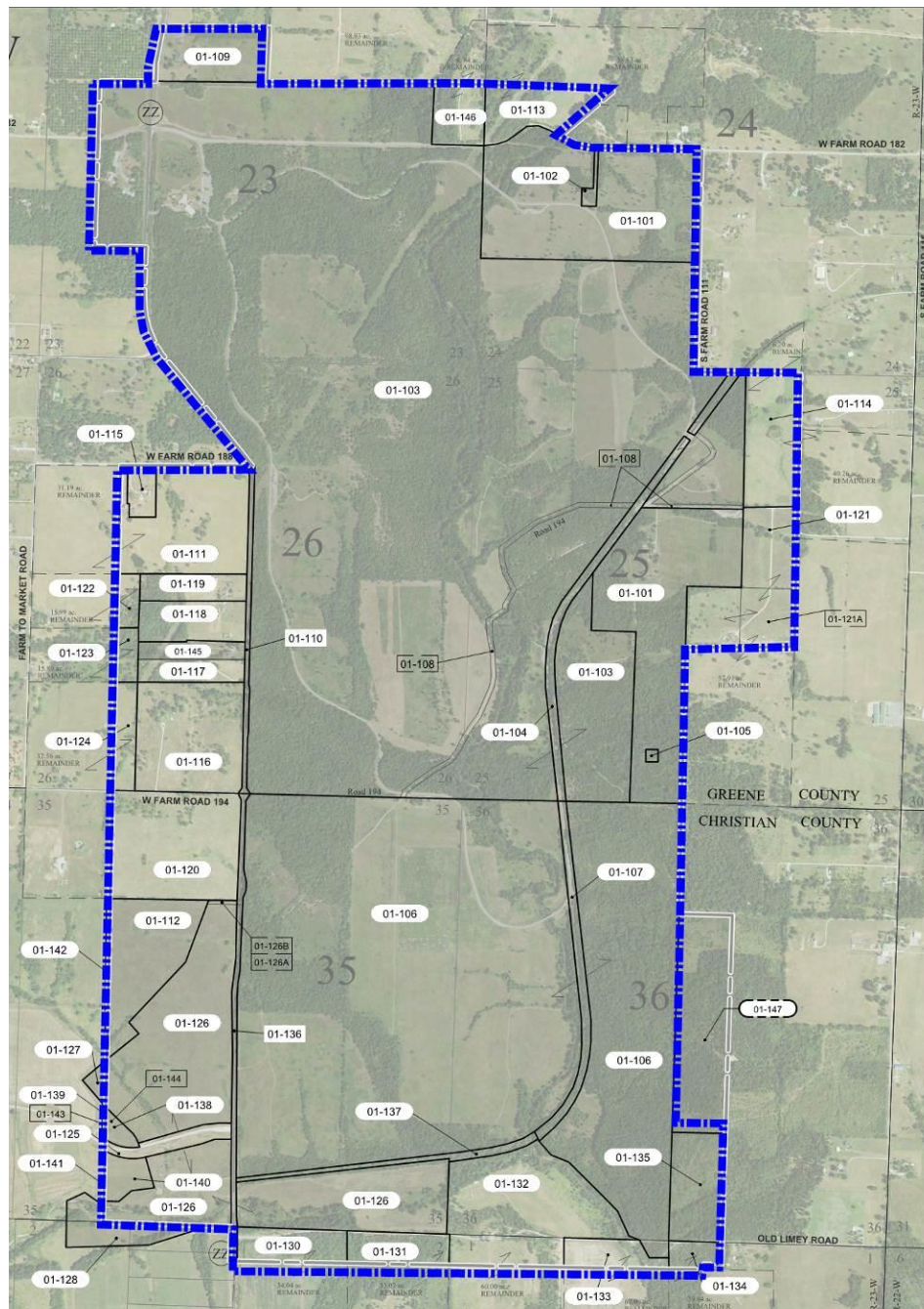
Figure 2. Map from the 2004 legislation, showing boundary increase and individual area numbers.
(Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-394, 118 Stat. 2247 and 2248, 2004) with a context map from Google Maps, Accessed September 2021.



Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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N/A
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Figure 3. Boundary Map. New Overall Park Boundaries. (2021 Base map with NPS parcel numbers from Wilsons Creek National Park.) A larger version of this map is inserted at the end of this document.



ESTABLISHED:	April 22, 1960
BOUNDARY CHANGE:	June 13, 2017

DATE DRAWN: June 1978
DATE REVISED: June 17, 2019

LAND ACQUISITION DIVISION MIDWEST REGION



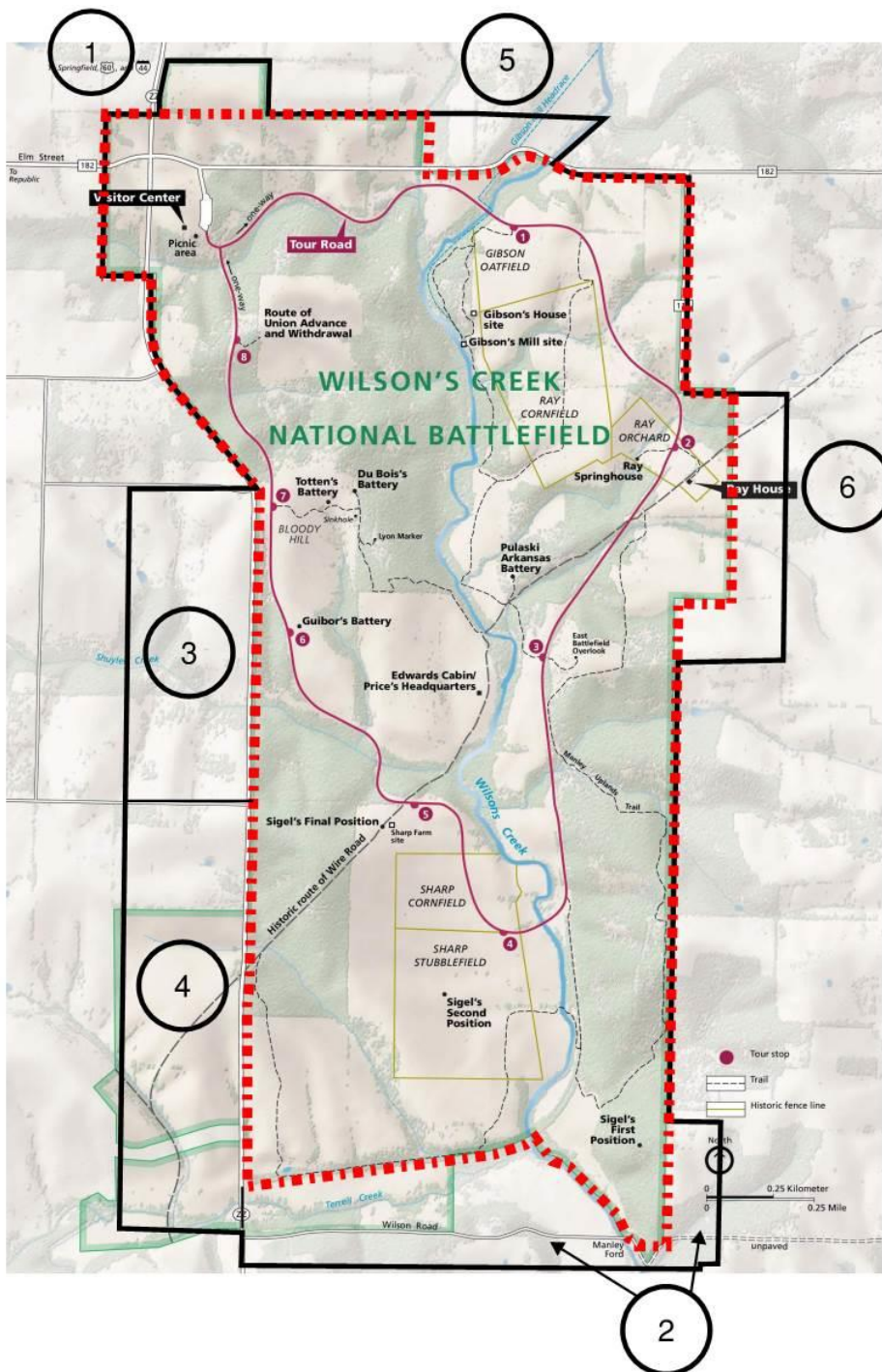
R23W					
6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4. Brochure Map of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, with an overlay of areas within the boundary increase. (Map courtesy of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, overlay by Deb Sheals 2021.)

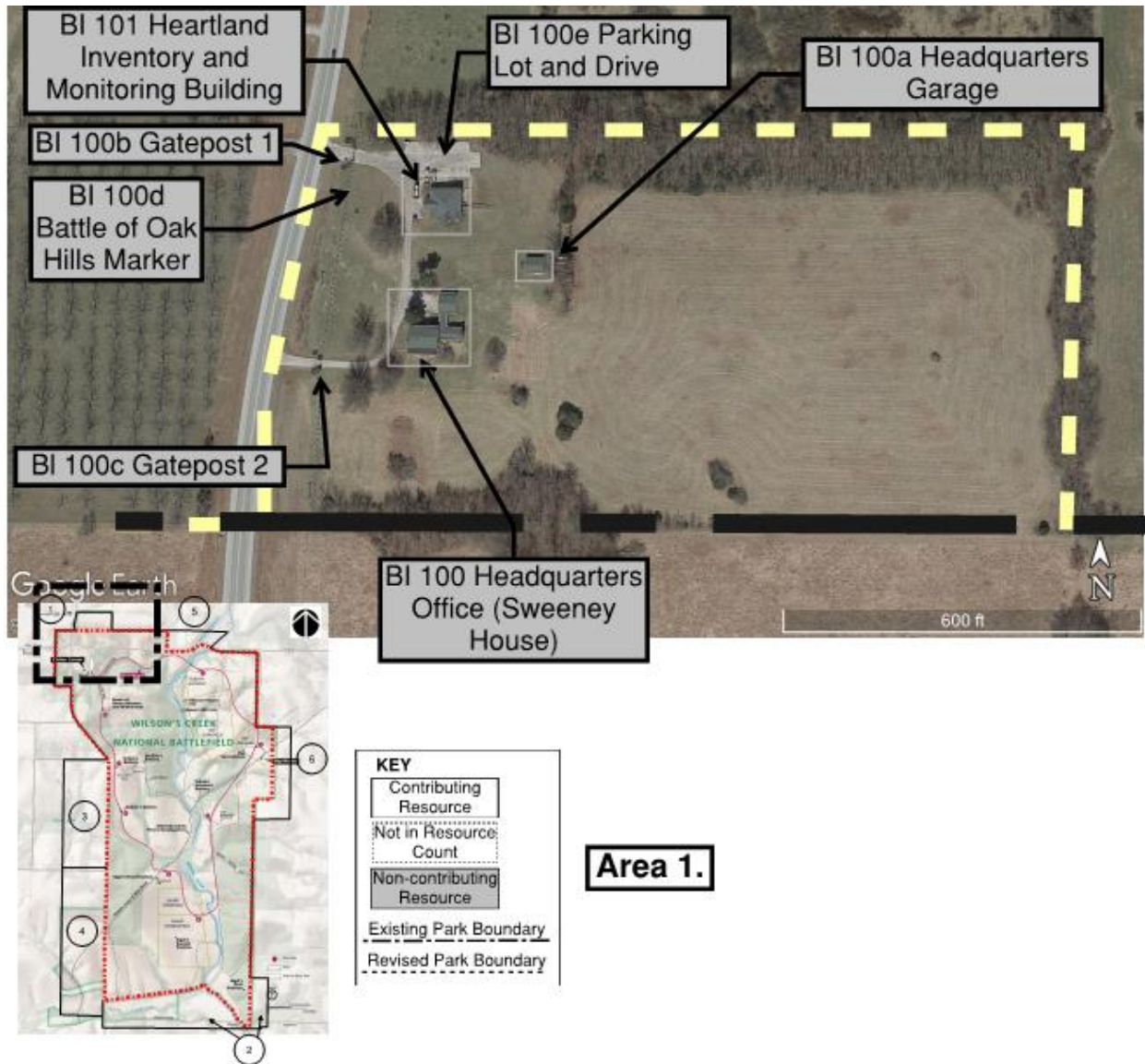


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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5. Resource Location Key, Area 1.



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Figure Removed, Page 88

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended:

54 U.S. Code § 307103 - Access to information

(a) **AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FROM DISCLOSURE.**—The head of a Federal agency, or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this division, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may—

- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic property; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

and

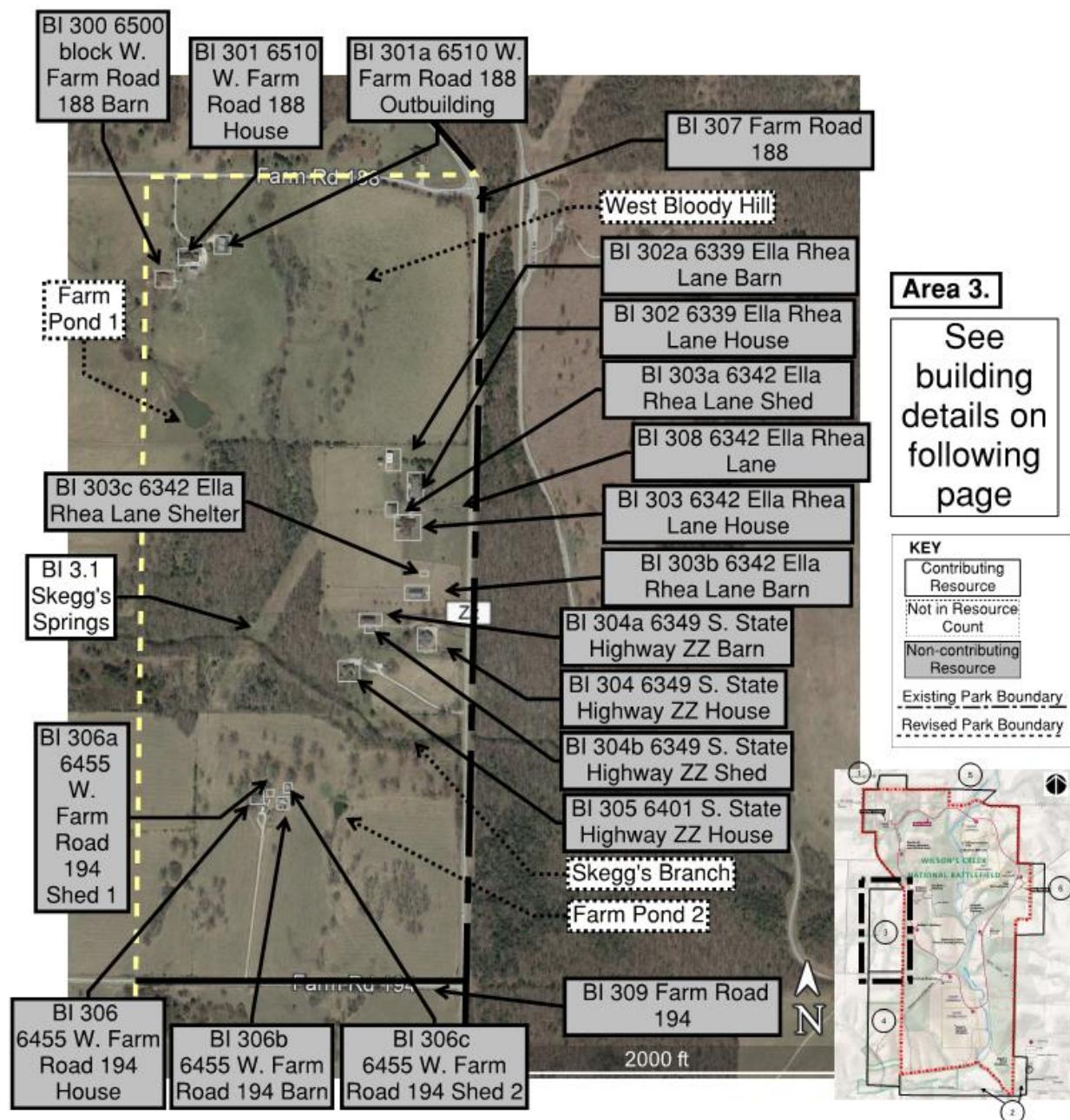
16 U.S.C. §470hh [ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979]).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7. Resource Location Key, Area 3.

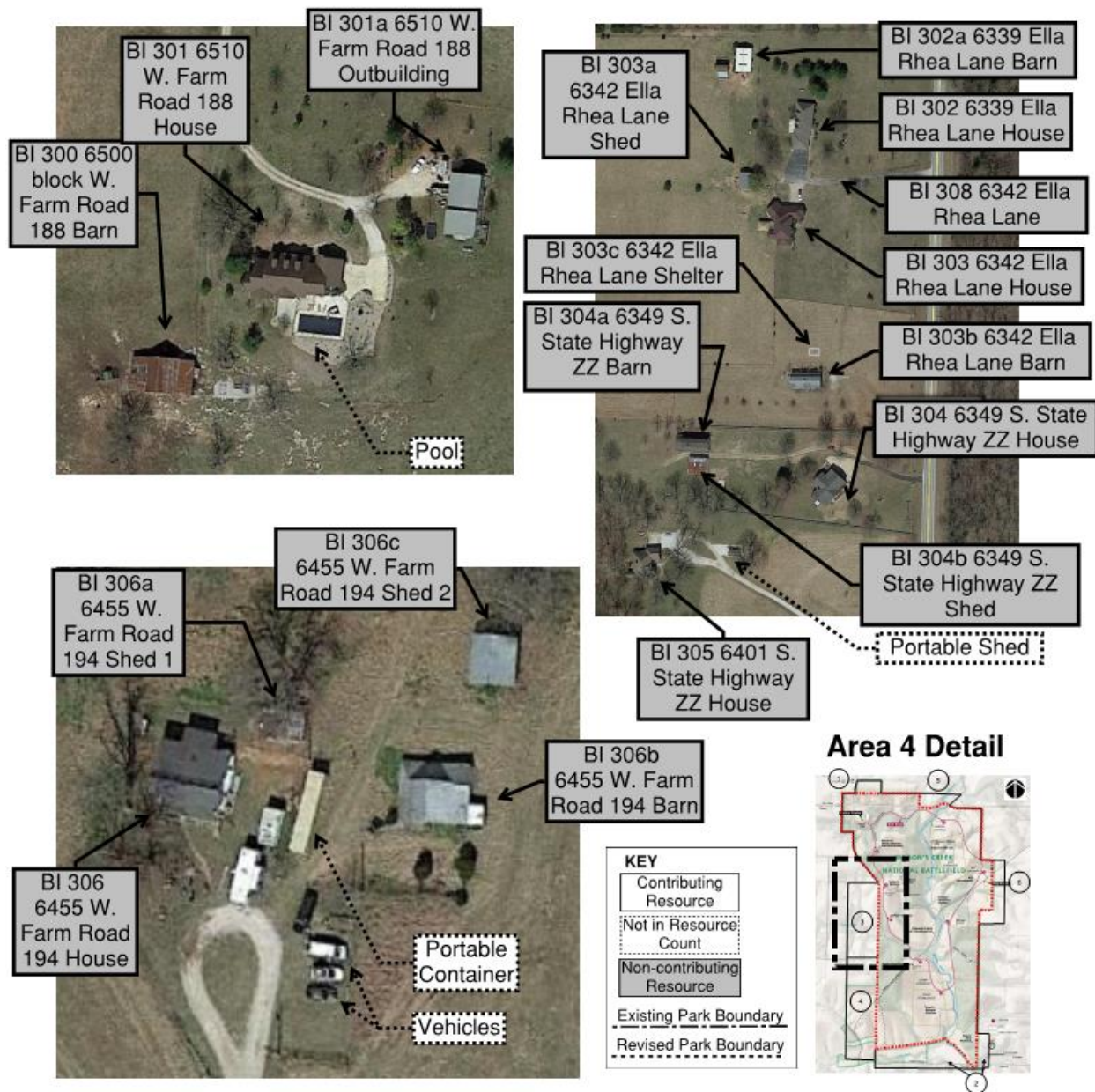


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 90

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 8. Resource Location Key, Area 3 details.

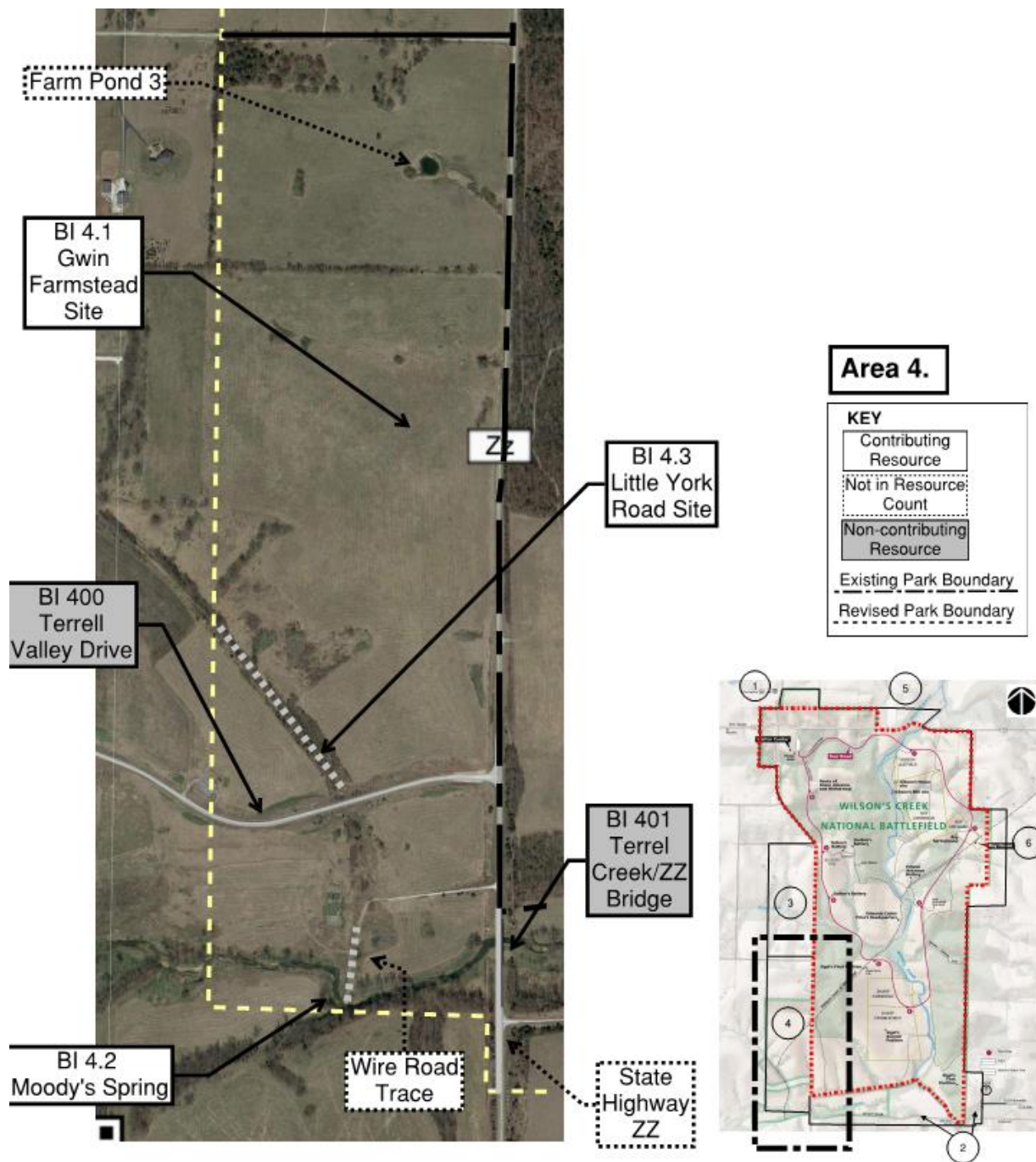


National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 91

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9. Resource Location Key, Area 4.



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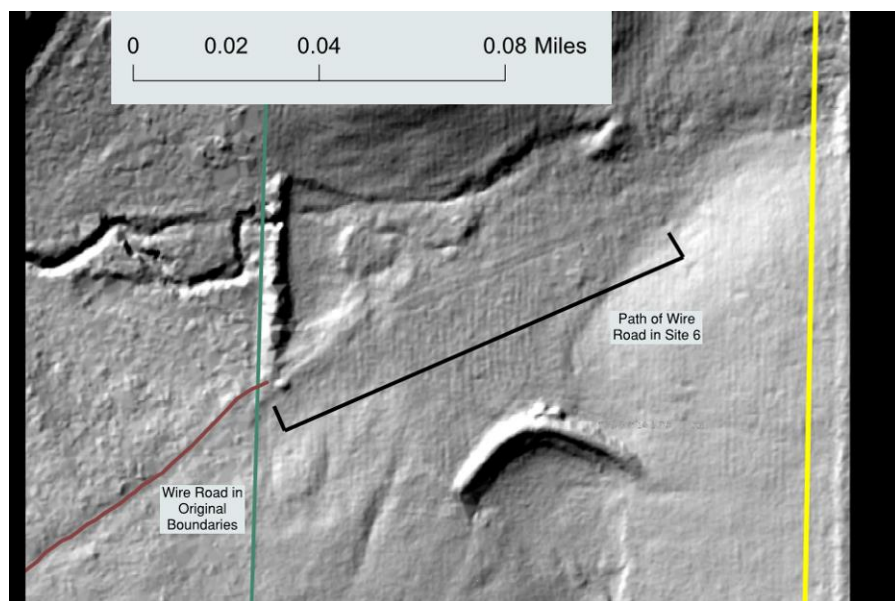
Section number Figures Page 92

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 10. Wire Road in Areas 4 and 6.

Top: Wire Road trace in Area 4. Looking north from Moody's Spring. (Photo by Gary Sullivan, National Park Service, November 2021. The buildings in this photo are no longer extant.)

Bottom: Lidar image of likely Wire Road Trace in Area 6. (Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.)



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Figure Removed, Page 93

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended:

54 U.S. Code § 307103 - Access to information

(a) **AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FROM DISCLOSURE.**—The head of a Federal agency, or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this division, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may—

- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic property; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

and

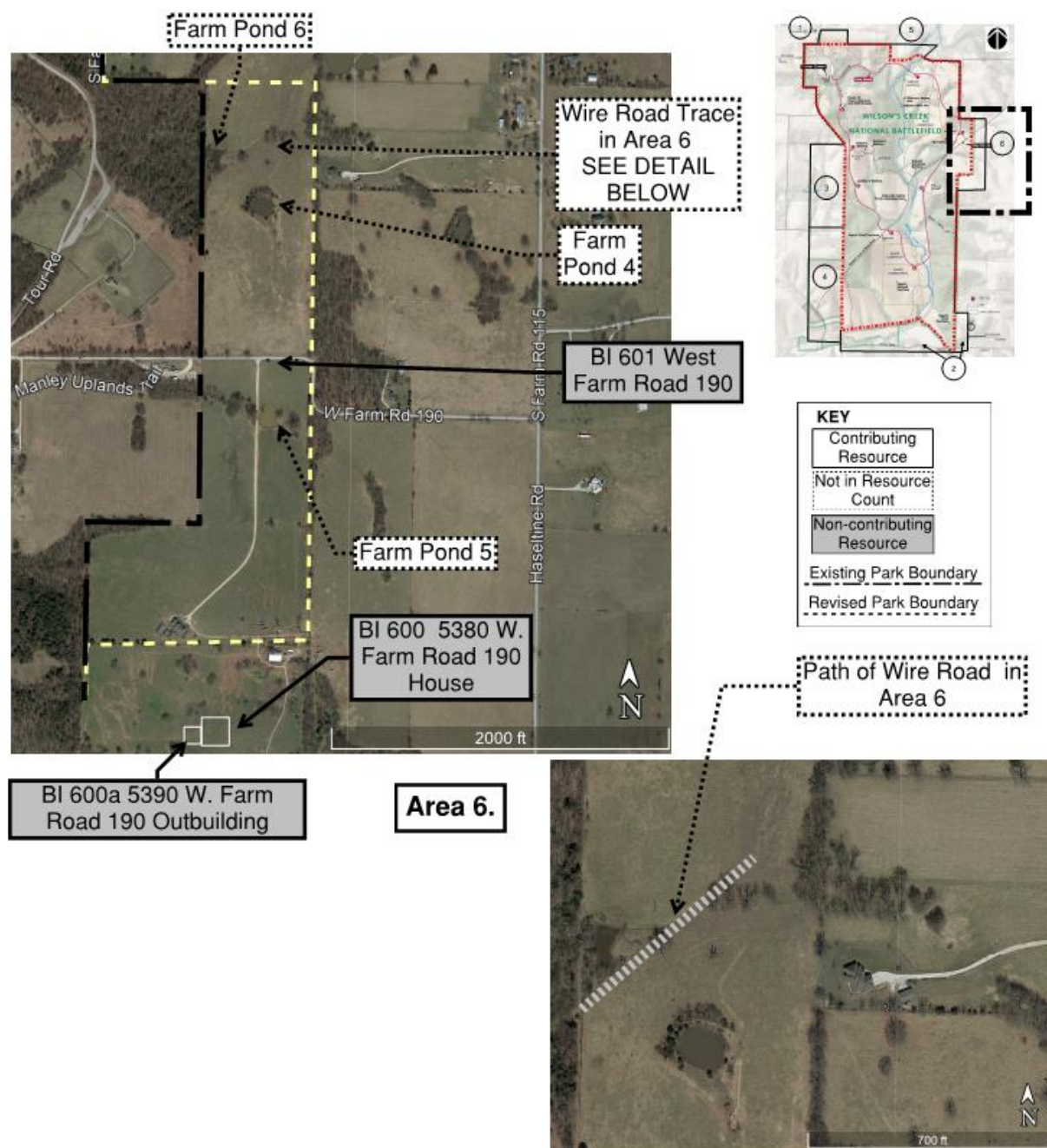
16 U.S.C. §470hh [ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979]).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 94

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 12. Resource Location Key, Area 6.

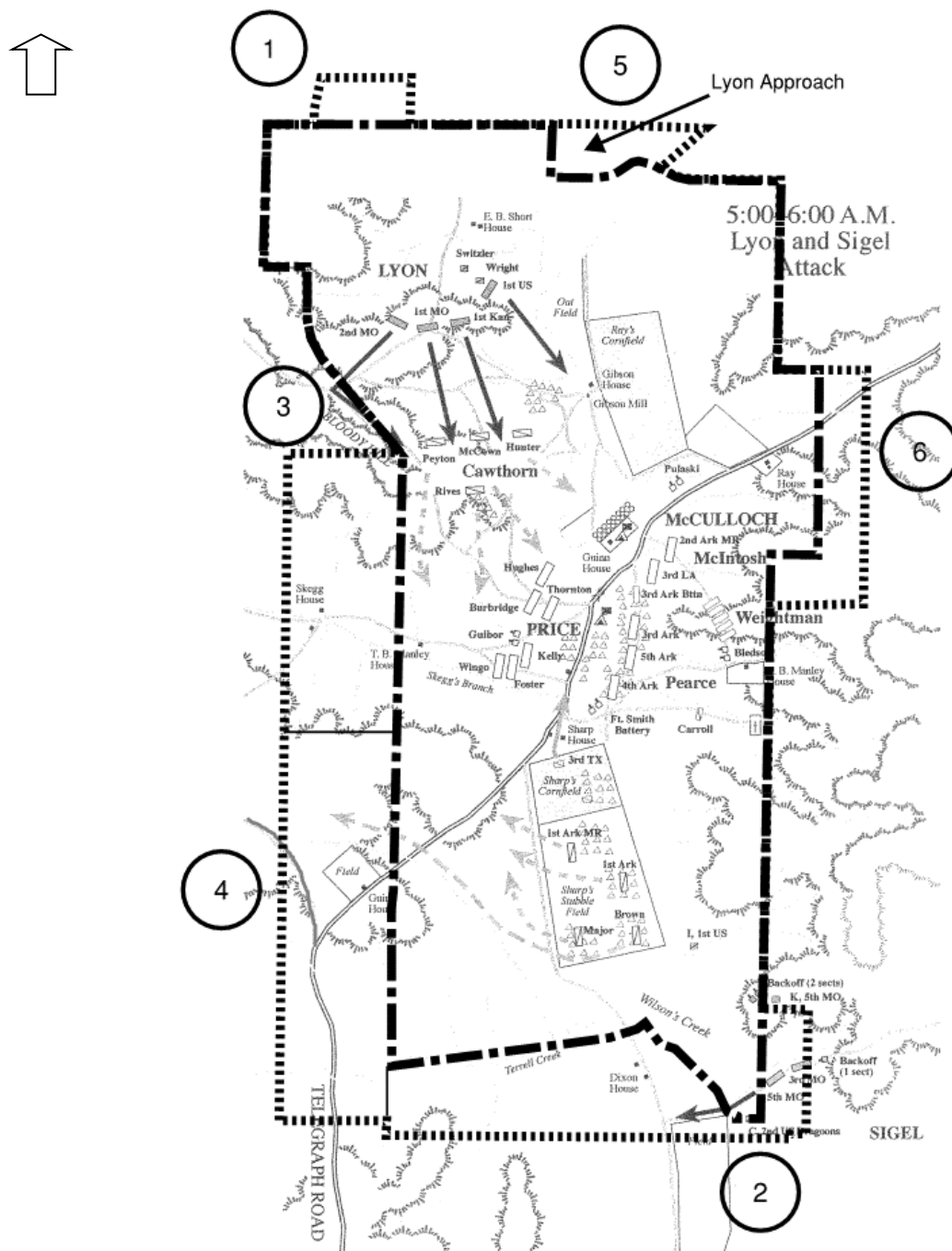


National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 95

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

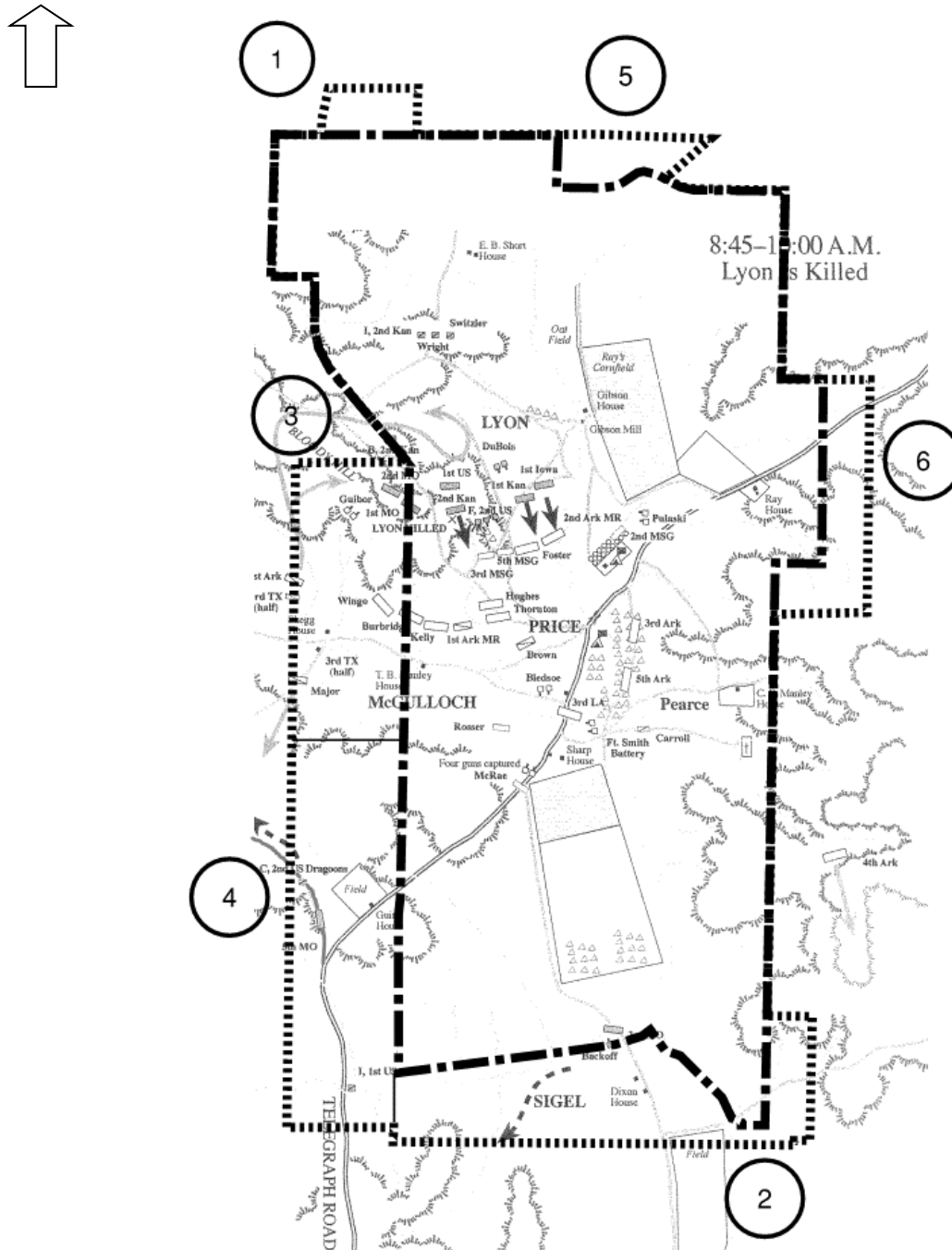
Figure 13. Map of the battlefield at 5:00 a.m. from Jeffrey Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek: The Fight for Missouri Begins* (Abilene, TX: State House Press, 2018). Boundary outlines added by Deb Sheals 2021; the boundary locations are approximate.



Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
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N/A
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Figure 14. Map of the battlefield at 8:45-10:00 a.m. from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*. Boundary outlines added by Deb Sheals 2021; the boundary locations are approximate.

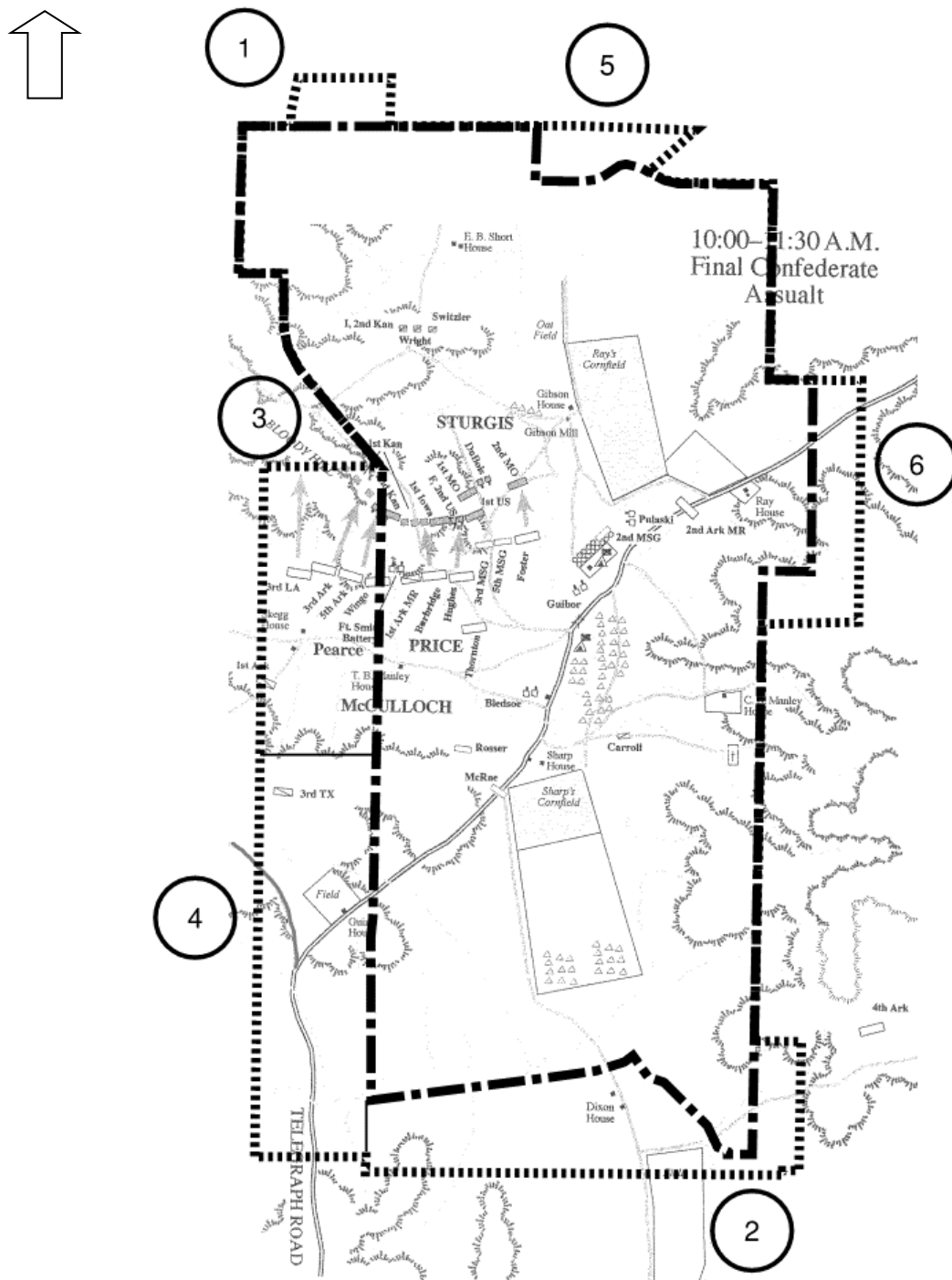


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Section number Figures Page 97

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 15. Map of the battlefield at 10:00-11:30 a.m. from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*. Boundary outlines added by Deb Sheals 2021; the boundary locations are approximate.

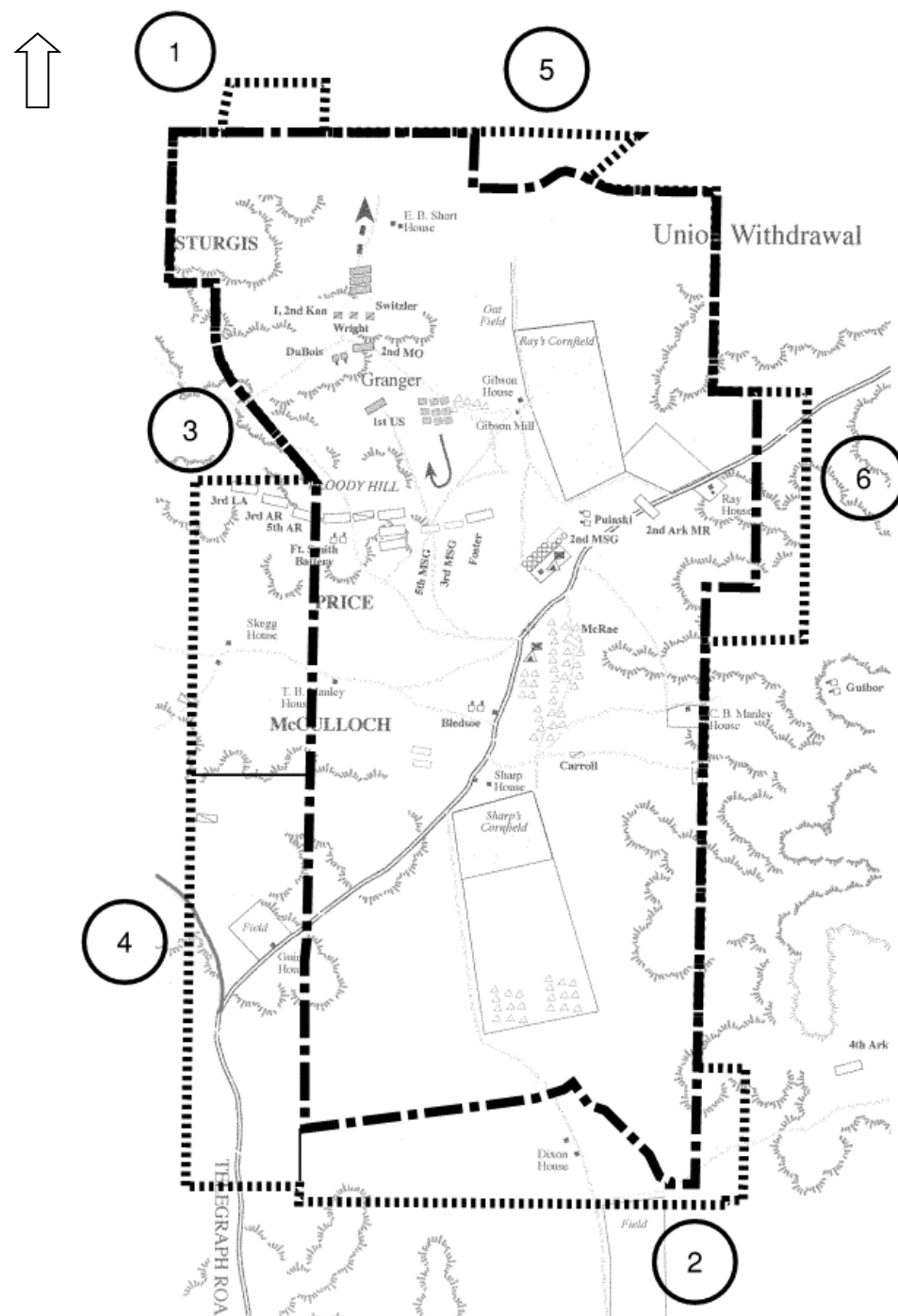


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Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 98

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

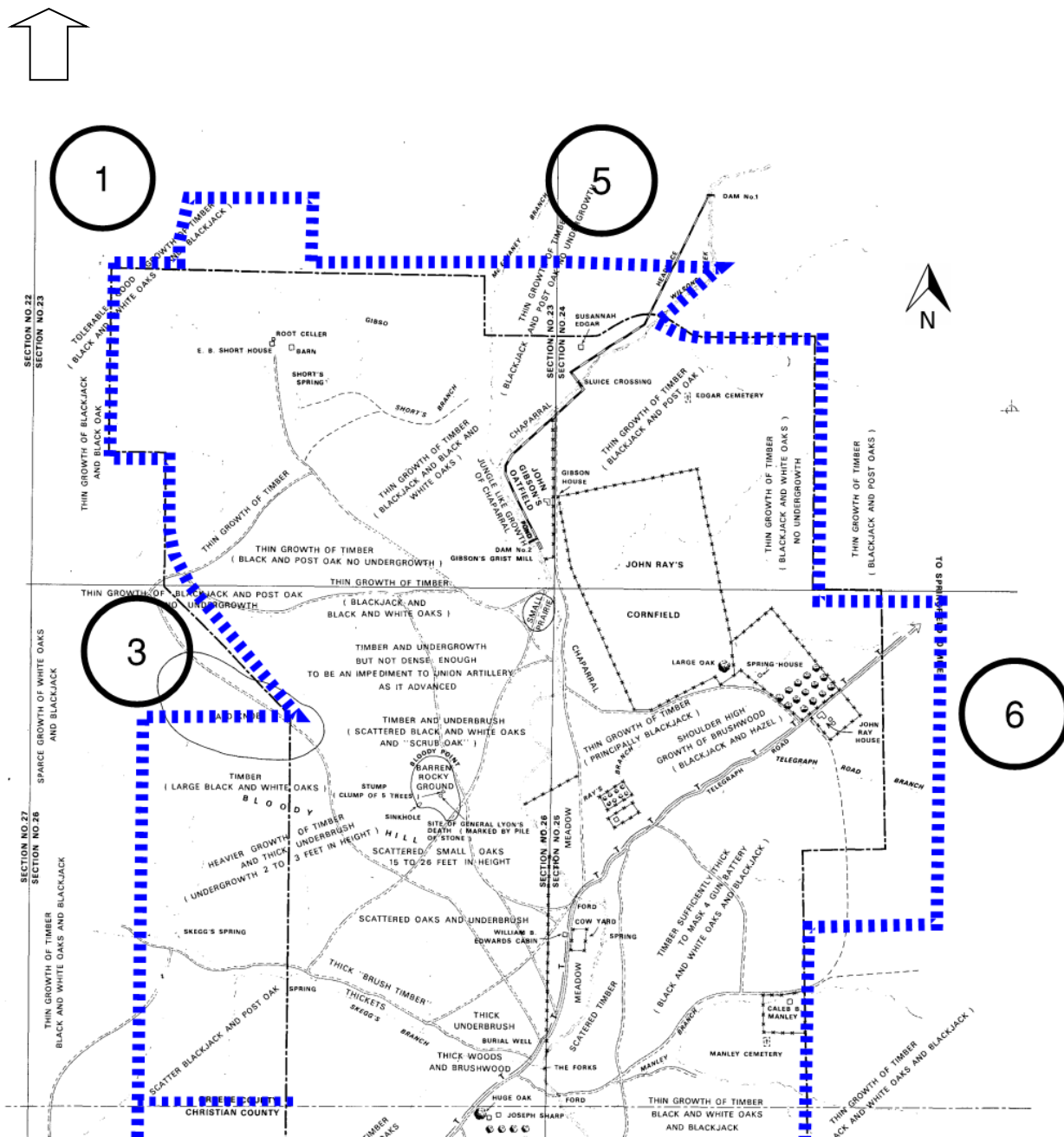
Figure 16. Map of the battlefield during Union Withdrawal from Patrick, *Campaign for Wilson's Creek*. Boundary outlines added by Deb Sheals 2021; the boundary locations are approximate.



Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
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N/A
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Figure 17. Map of the north part of the battlefield, from Edwin C. Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Greene and Christian Counties, Missouri* (Denver, CO: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, ca. 1970). Boundary increase outline added by Deb Sheals 2021.

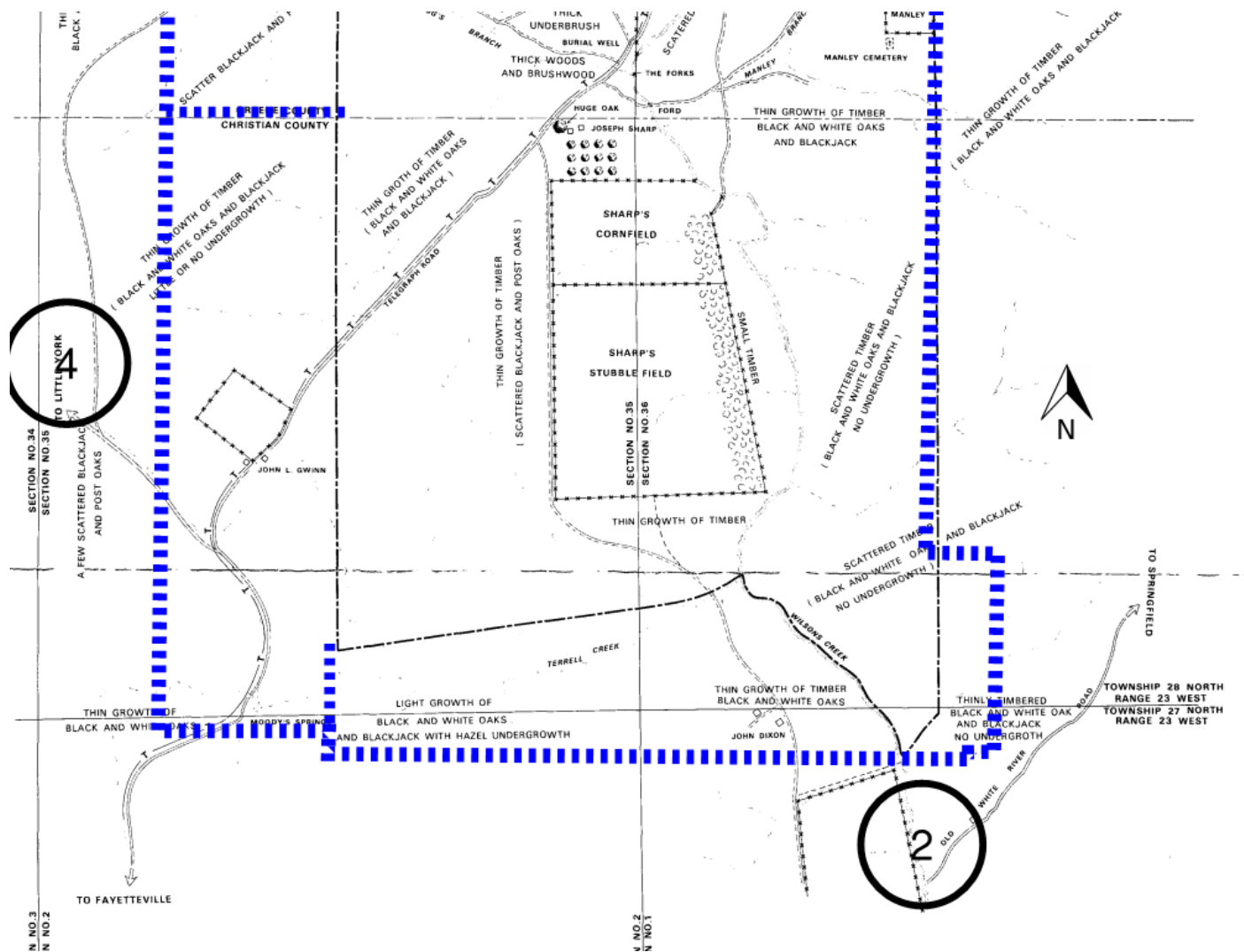


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 100

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 18. Map of the south part of the battlefield, from Bearss, *Historical Base and Ground Cover Map*. Boundary increase outline added by Deb Sheals 2021.

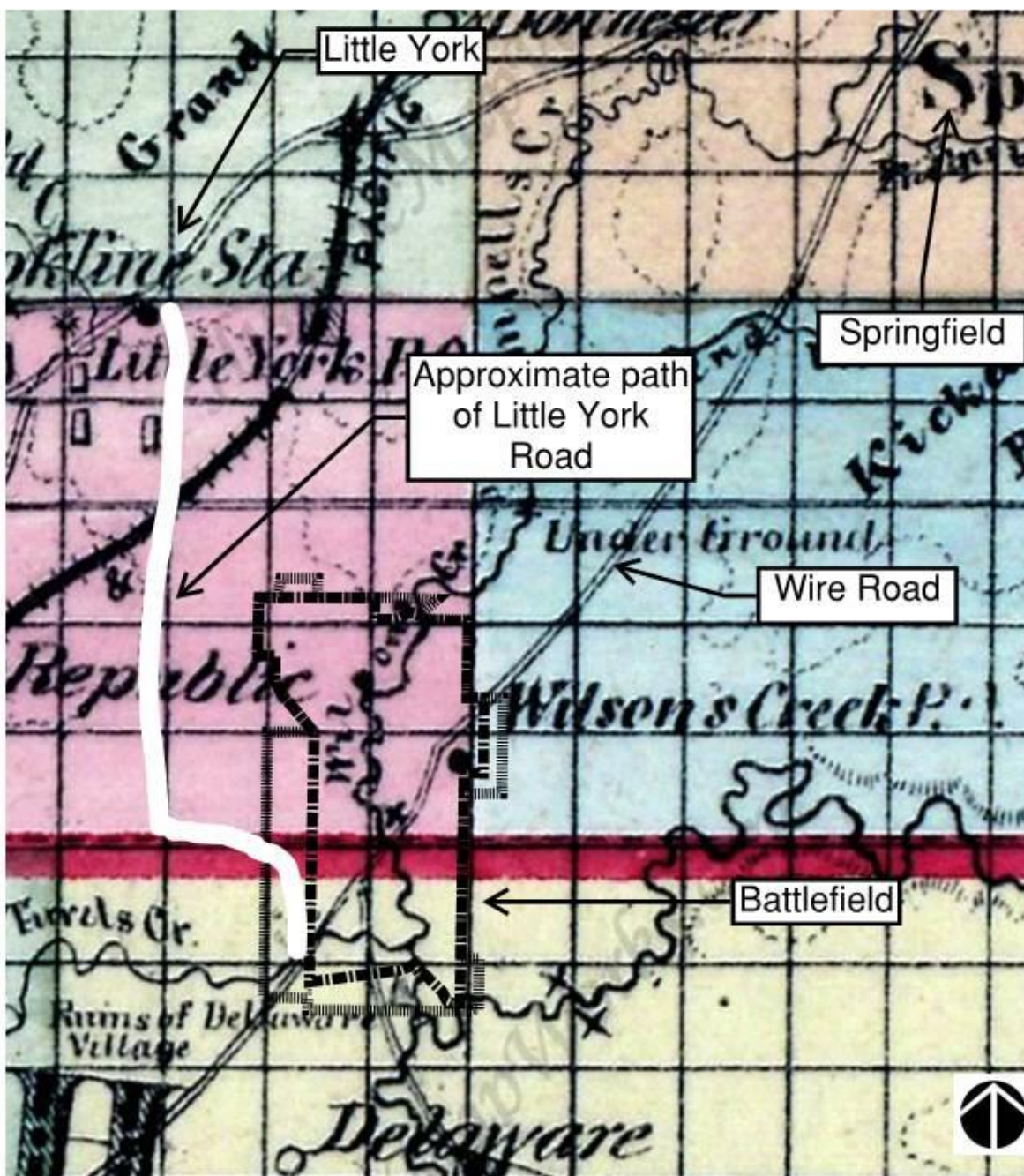


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 101

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 19. 1874 map of the area, showing the approximate path of Little York Road at the time of the battle from R.A. Campbell, *Greene, Stone, Christian, Taney and Webster Counties*, in *Campbell's New Atlas of Missouri* (St. Louis, MO: 1873), accessed September 2021, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/40862/Greene++Stone++Christian++Taney+and+Webster+Counties/Missouri+State+Atlas+1873/Missouri/>.



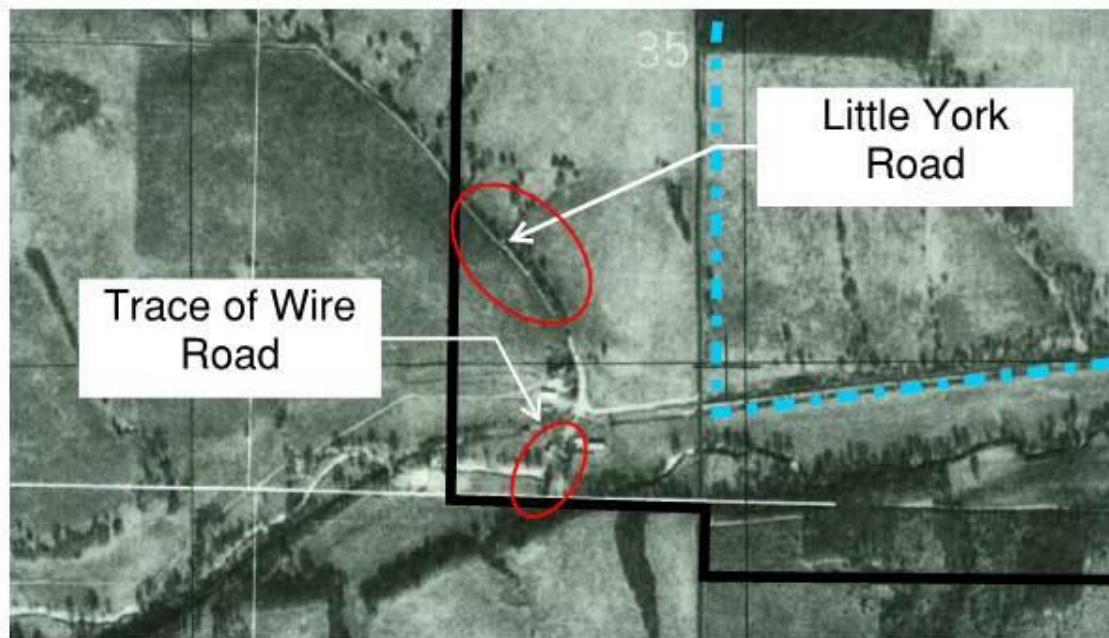
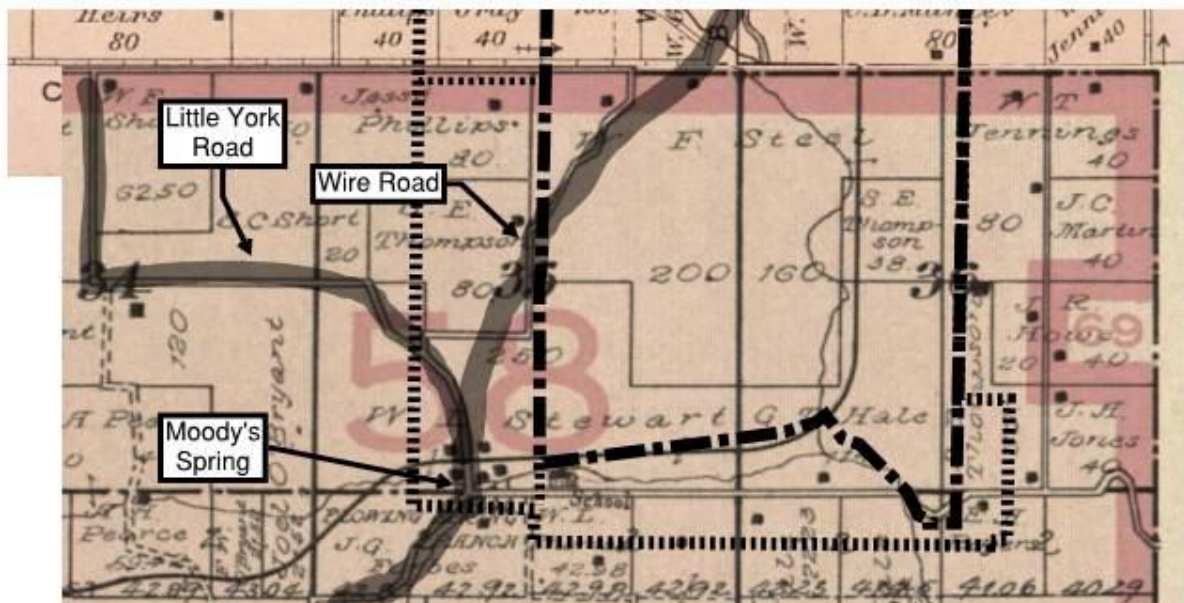
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 102

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 20. 1912 (top) and 1960 (bottom) maps, showing the path of the Wire Road and the Little York Road.

Top: *Plat Book of Christian County, Missouri* (Chicago: Western Publishing, 1912). Bottom: 1979 Aerial photo, showing the Little York Road in Area 4. (Photo on file at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.)



Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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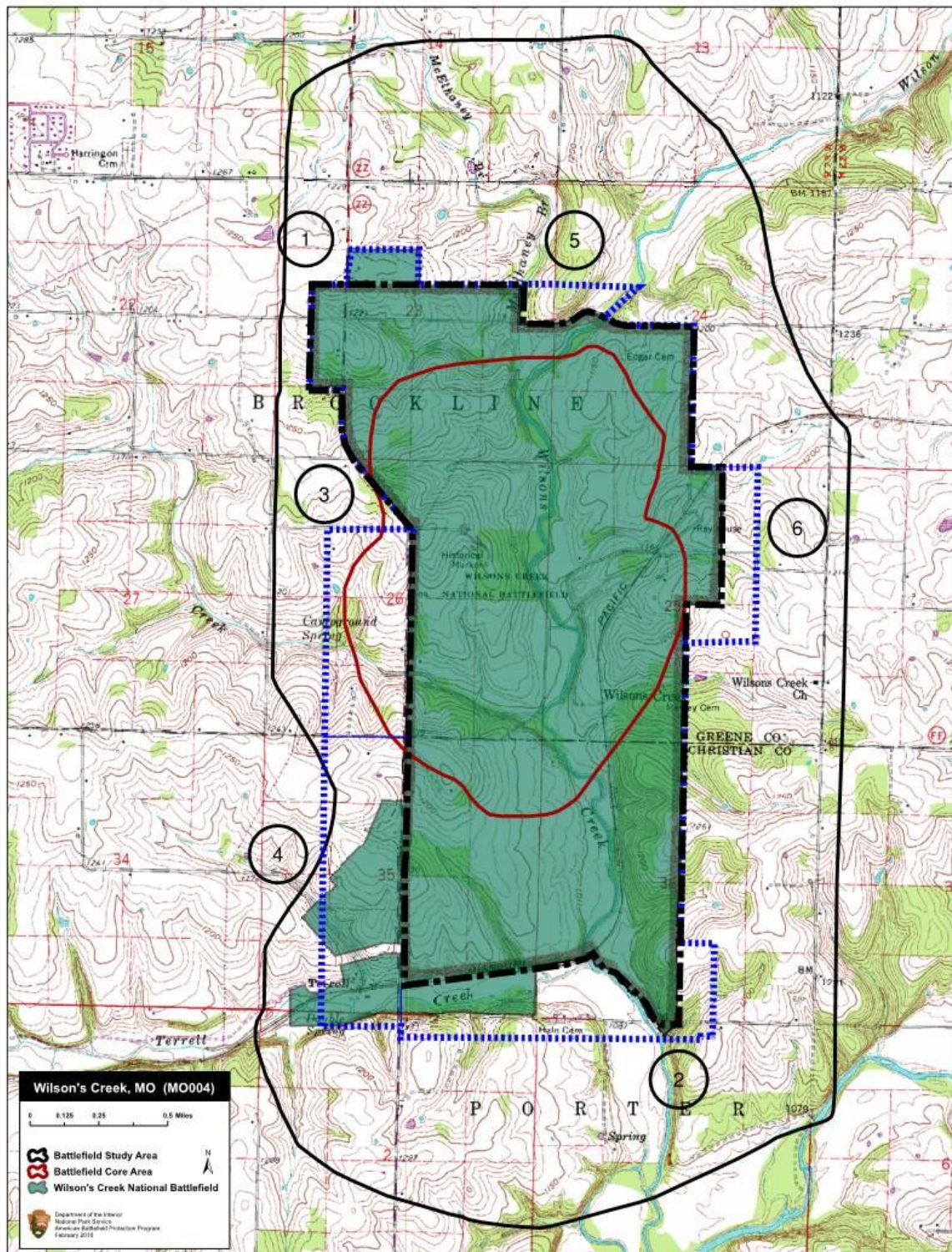
A detailed topographic map of a rural area. The map shows a network of roads, including 'Wire Road' and 'Little York Road', and a field labeled 'Sharp's Field'. A 'Gwin Farmstead' is also indicated. The map features contour lines, a river, and several small buildings or structures. Arrows point from the labels to the corresponding locations on the map.

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Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 22. 2010 Survey Map of the Battlefield, showing the key area, which extends into Areas 3 and 4 of the boundary increase. Map by American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service. (Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.)

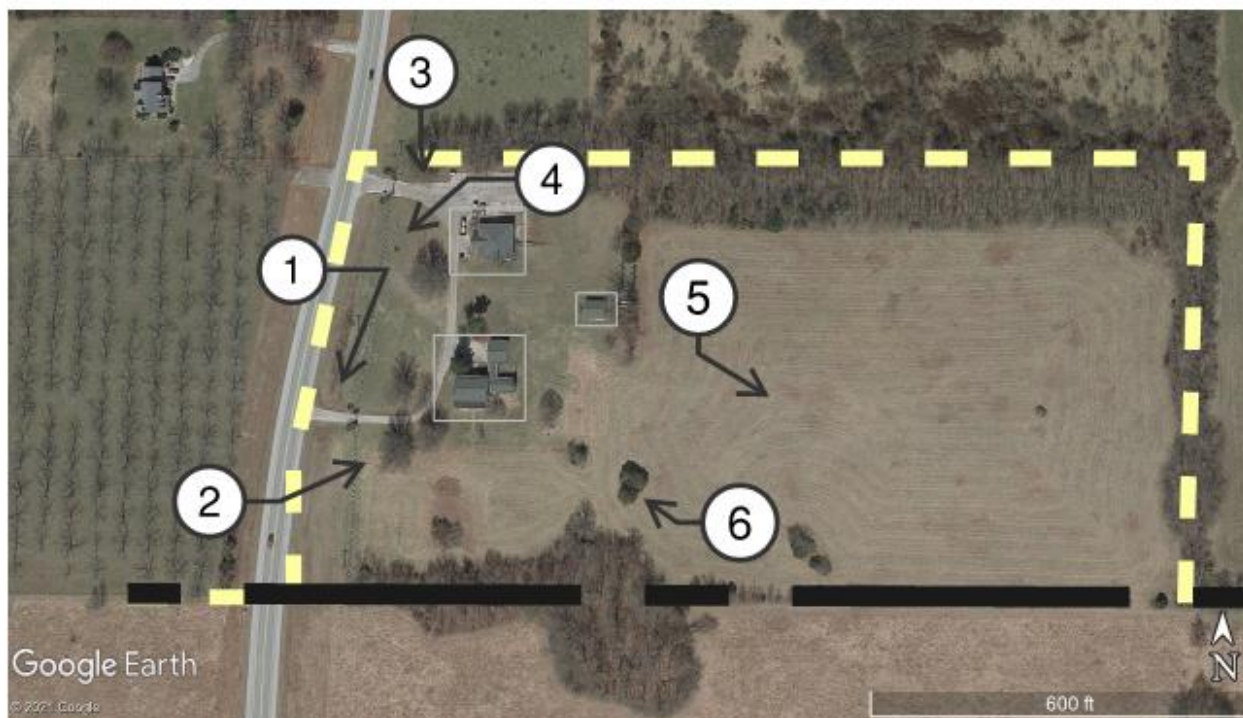


National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 105

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 23. Photo Key. Area 1; Photos 1-6.



Photos 1-6



Area 1.

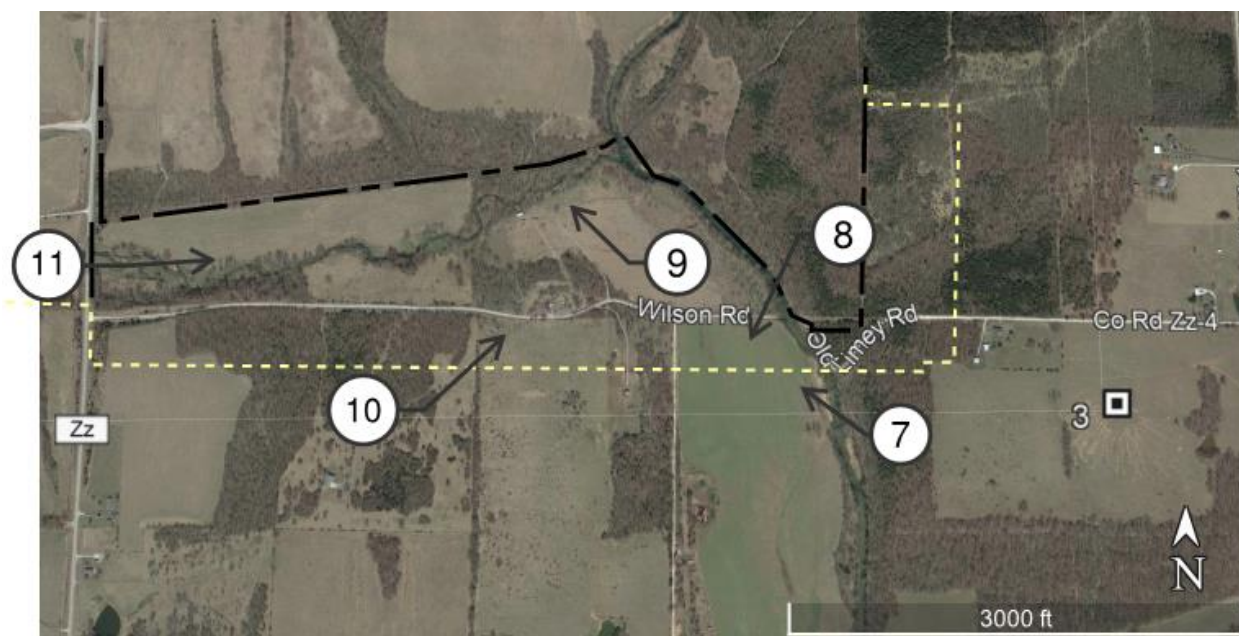
KEY	
Contributing Resource	
Part of Overall Site or Small Scale Feature, not in Resource Count	
Non-contributing Resource	
Existing Park Boundary	
Revised Park Boundary	

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 24. Photo Key. Area 2; Photos 7-11.



Photos 7-11

Area 2.

KEY

Contributing Resource
Part of Overall Site or Small Scale Feature, not in Resource Count
Non-contributing Resource
Existing Park Boundary
Revised Park Boundary

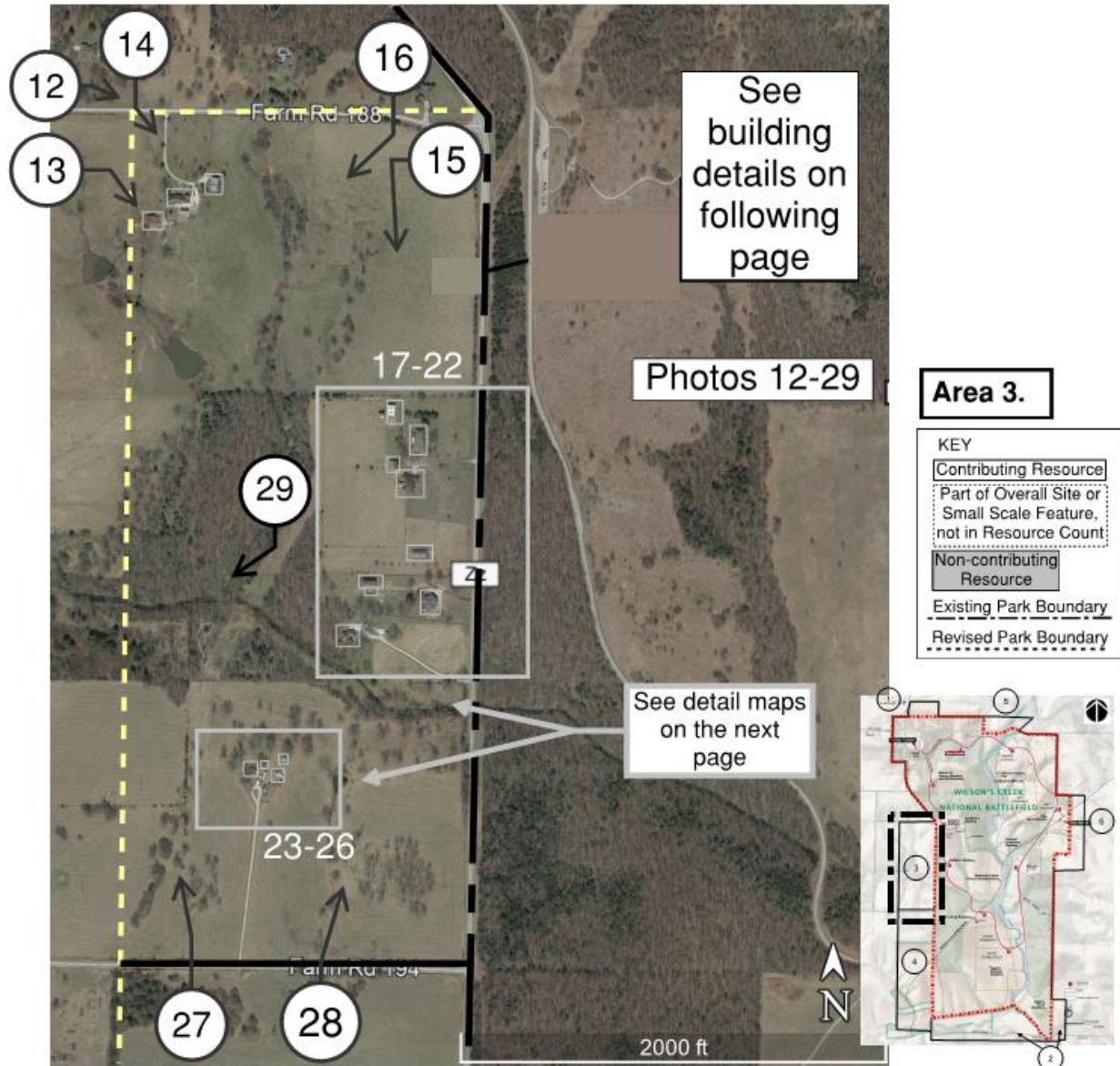


National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 107

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 25. Photo Key. Area 3; Photos 12-29.

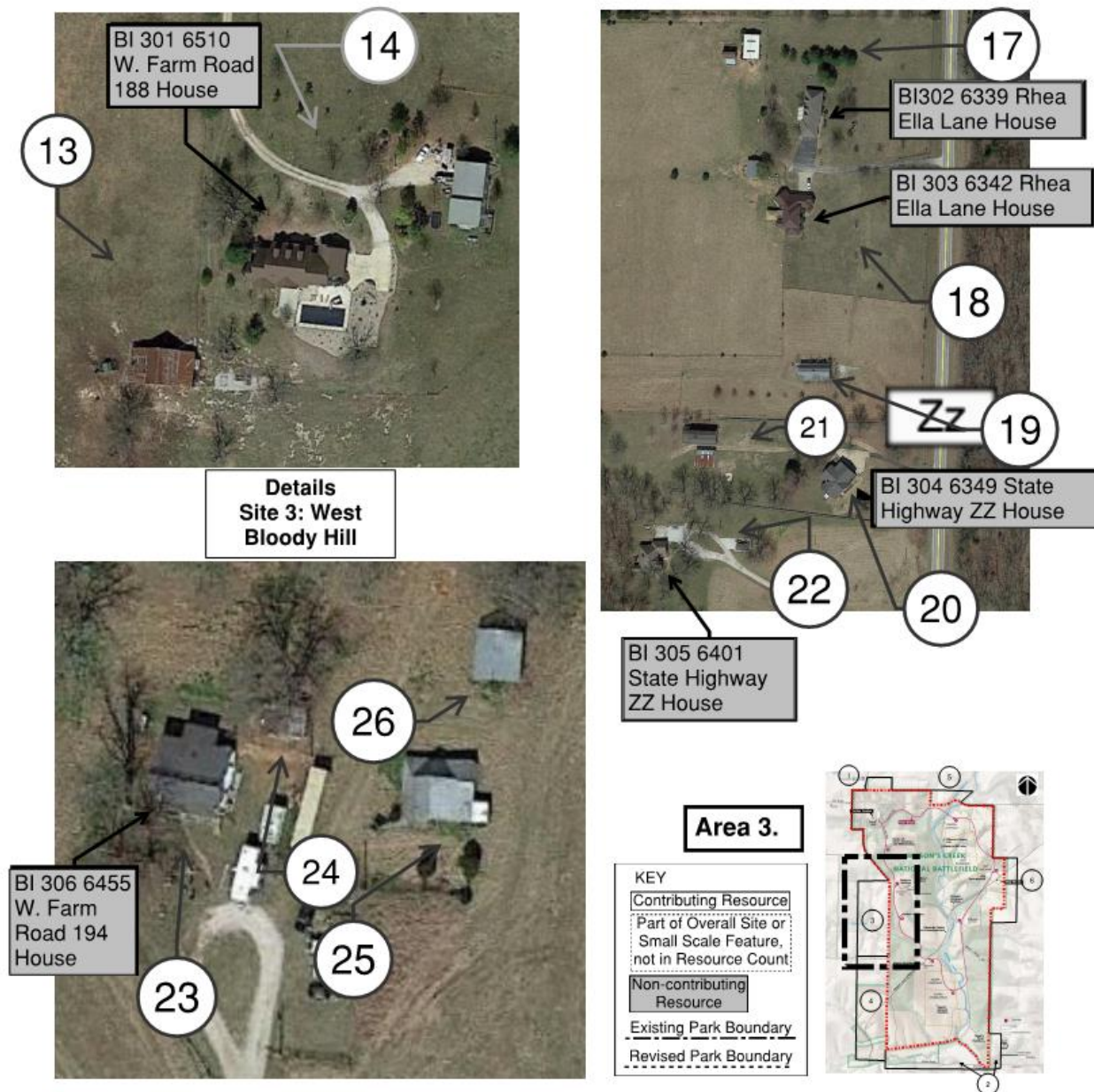


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 108

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 26. Photo Key. Area 3 Detail; Photos 13-14, 17-26.

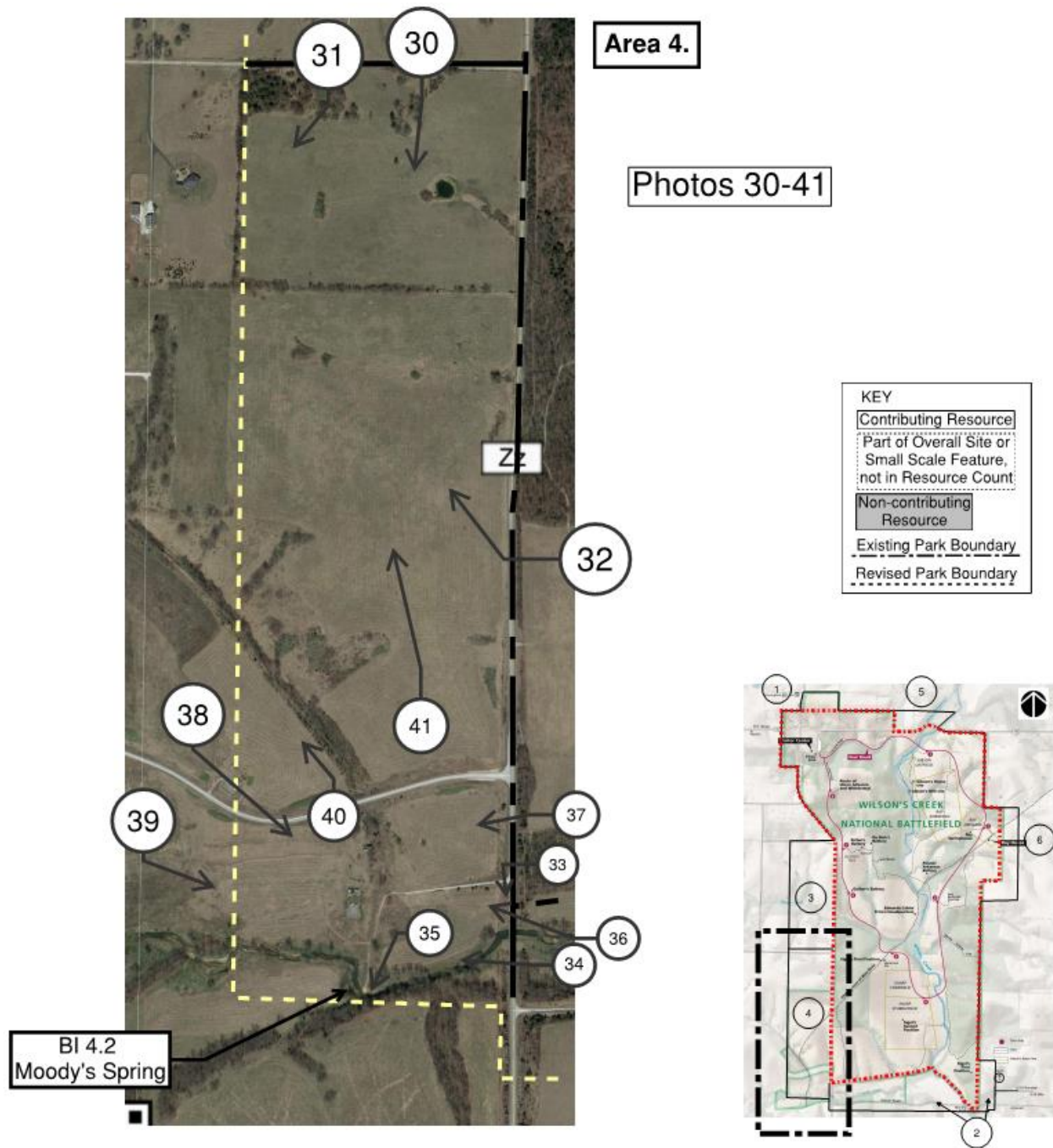


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 109

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 27. Photo Key. Area Four; Photos 30-41.

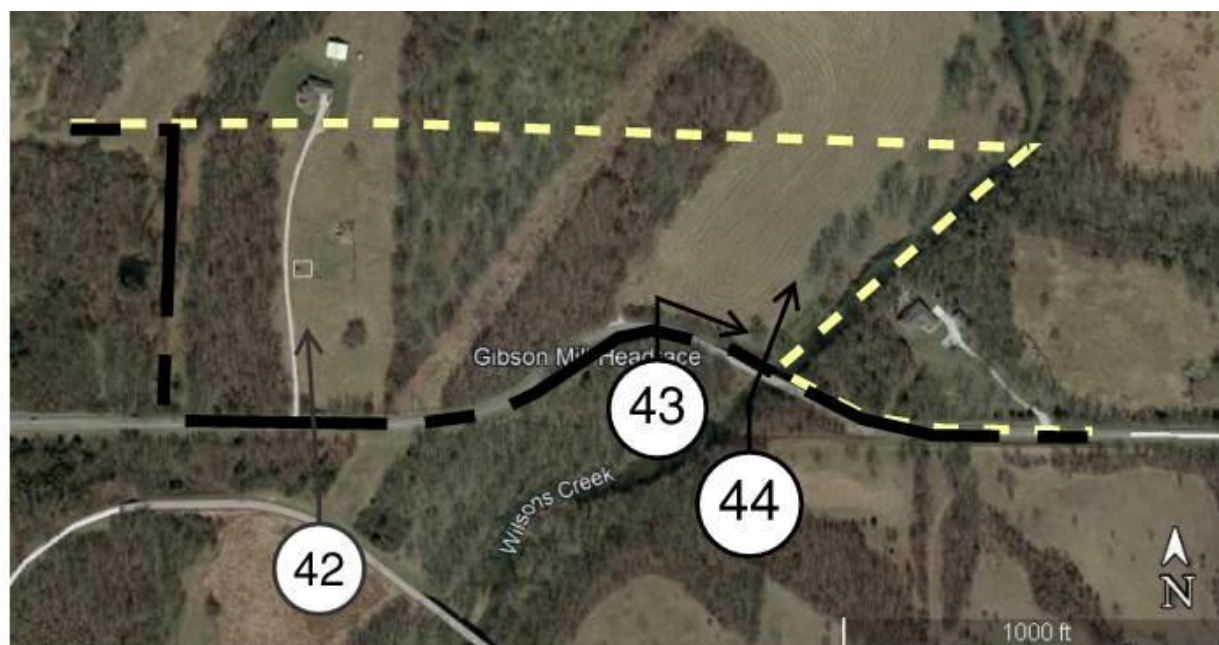


National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 110

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

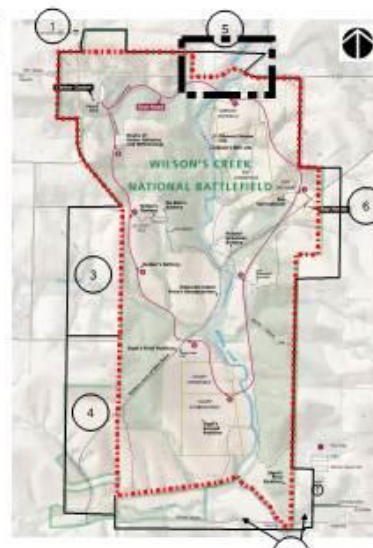
Figure 28. Photo Key. Area 5; Photos 42-44.



Photos 42-44

Area 5.

KEY	
Contributing Resource	Part of Overall Site or Small Scale Feature, not in Resource Count
Non-contributing Resource	
Existing Park Boundary	
Revised Park Boundary	

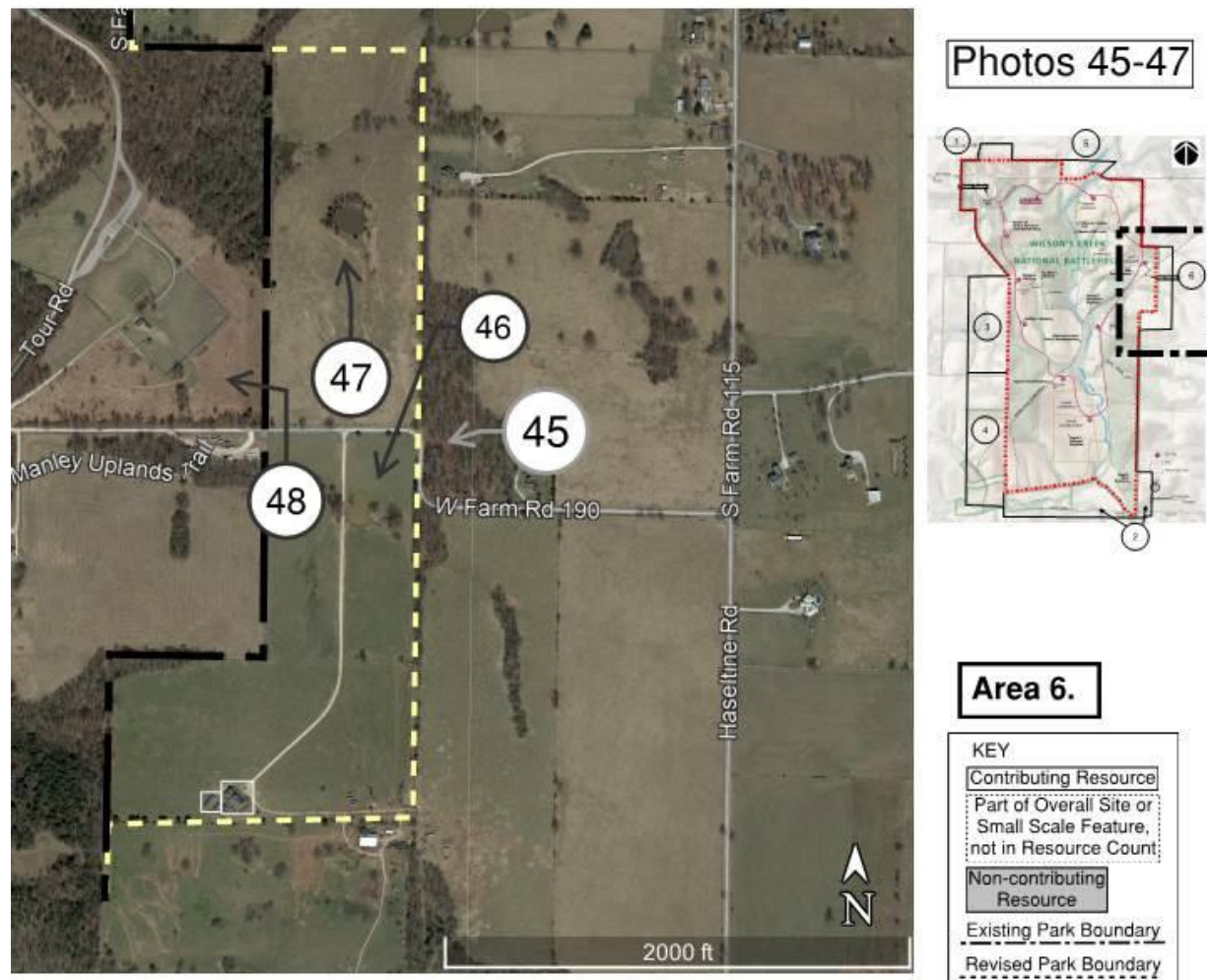


National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Figures Page 111

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property
Christian and Greene Counties, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 29. Photo Key. Area 6; Photos 45-48.



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Table and Figure Removed Pages 112-114

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended:

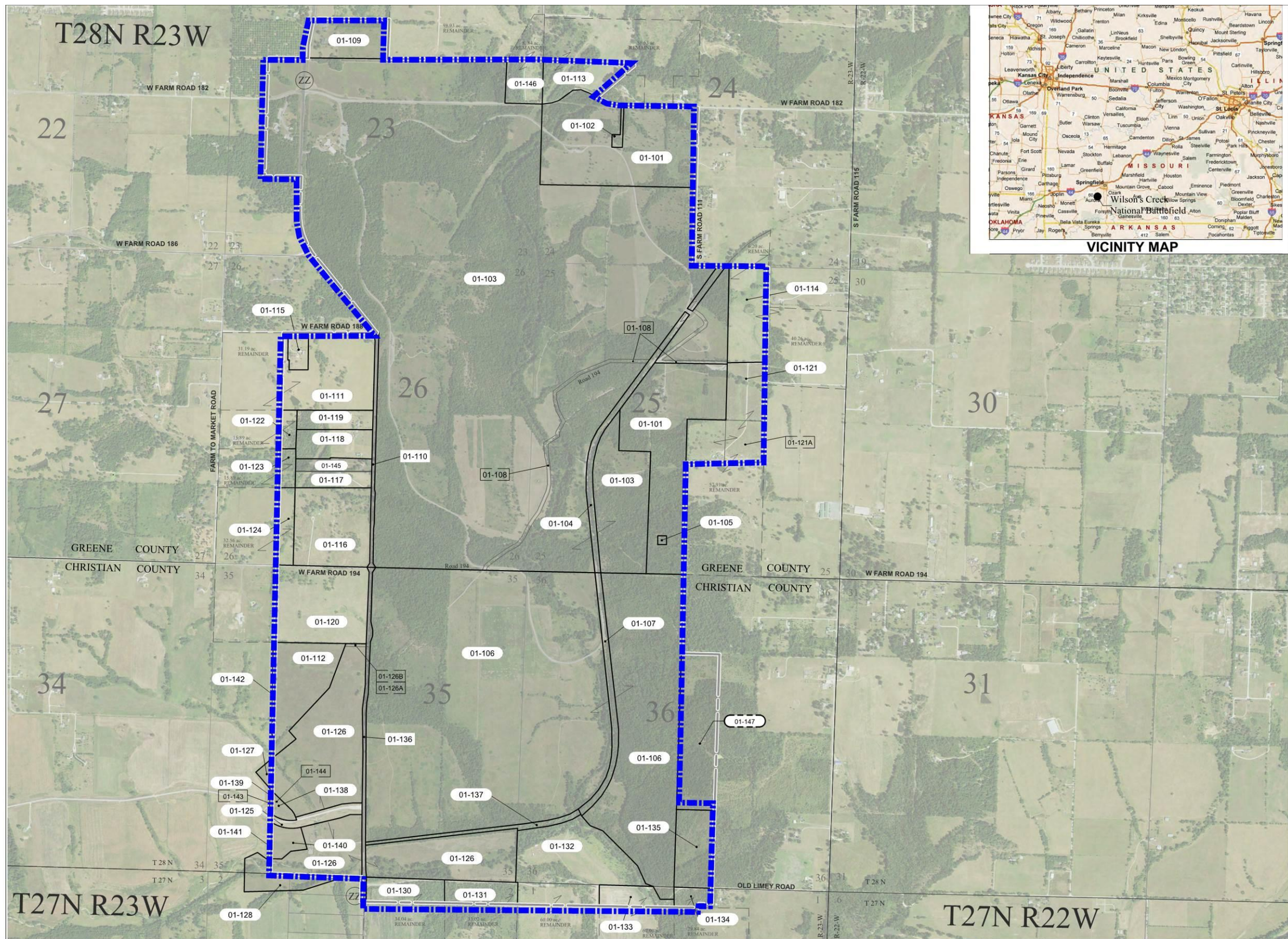
54 U.S. Code § 307103 - Access to information

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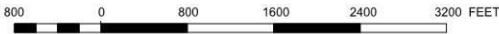
- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
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and

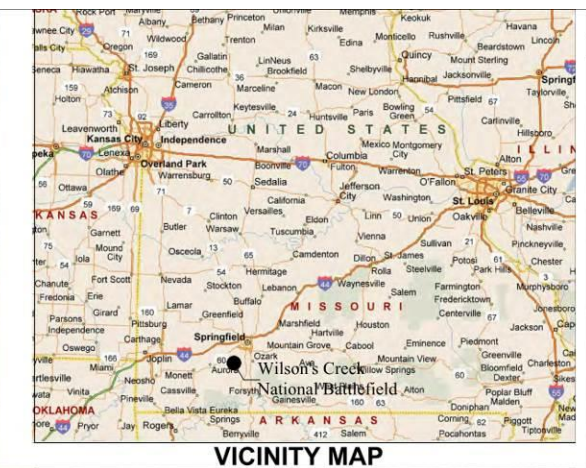
16 U.S.C. §470hh [ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979]).



ESTABLISHED: April 22, 1960
BOUNDARY CHANGE: June 13, 2017



DN. BY: MR	CK. BY: D.L.B.
APPR. BY: D.L.B.	
REGION: MIDWEST	
DRAWING NO:	
410 92.002	
SHEET: 1 OF 1	



ACREAGE SUMMARY

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

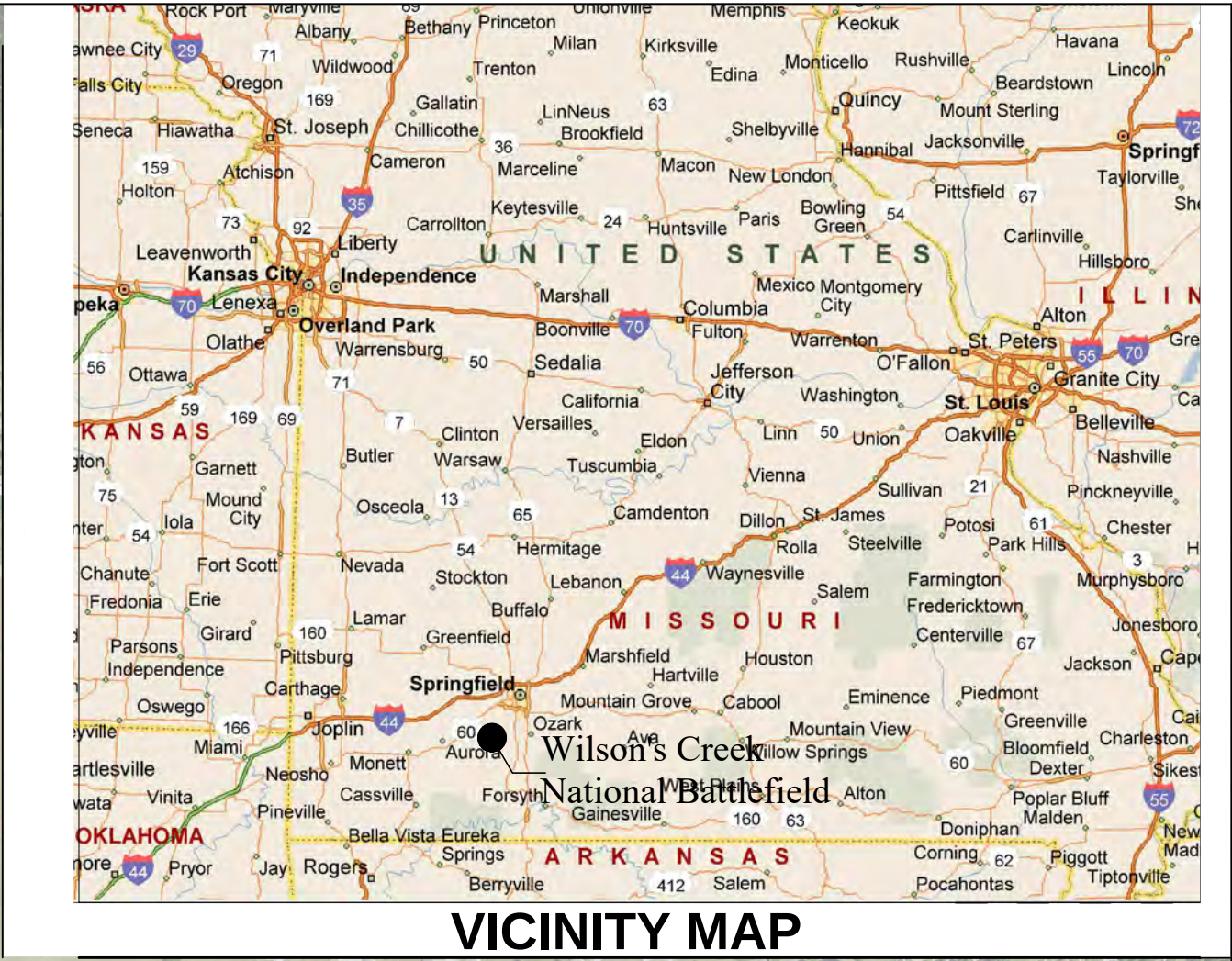
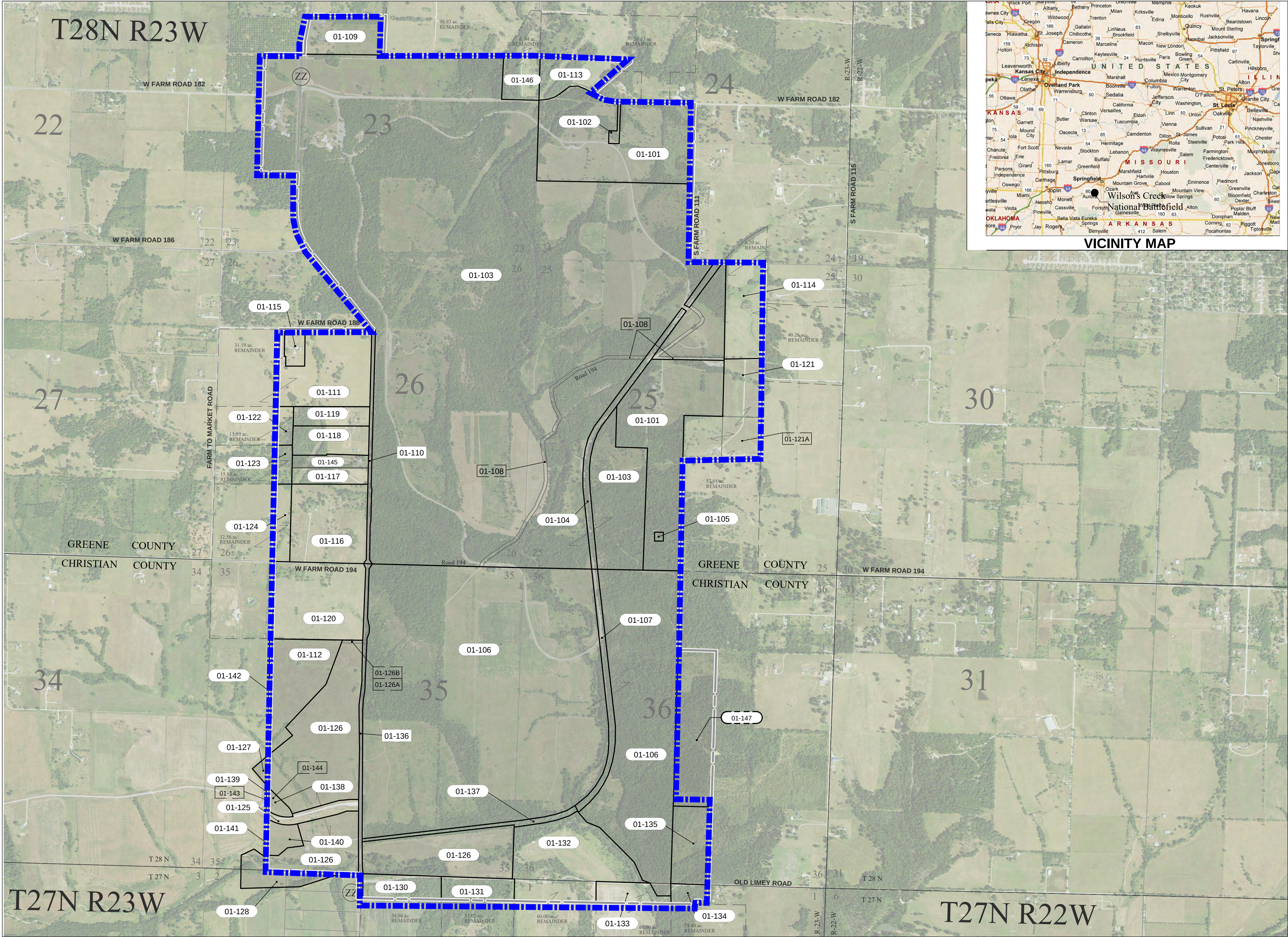
LEGEND

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Property ownership data shown is compiled from deeds, plats, surveys, and other source data. This is not a surveying quality drawing and should be used for general scaling purposes only.
2. Acreages have been derived from surveys and office compilations.
3. The Tract Register displays the current NPS interest or the interest to be acquired by the NPS. The OWNER column identifies who the NPS acquired the interest from or the last known owner of record. Parcels that the NPS has acquired and the method of acquisition are listed in the "Acquisition" column. The symbology defined in the LEGEND identifies NPS owned lands on the map.
4. Tracts not labeled have been depleted.
5. Missouri State Plains Coordinate System, Central Zone, NAD83, US Foot.
6. Dashed tract symbol indicate tract label is located outside the boundary of the tract.

WILSON'S CREEK
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
GREENE AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES
MISSOURI

TITLE: SEGMENT 01



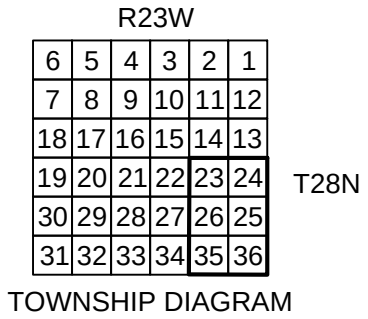
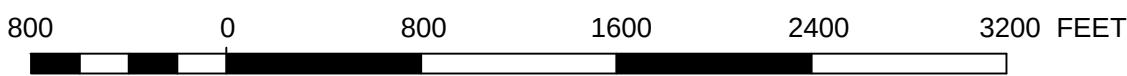
TRACT REGISTER				
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES	INT.
ACREAGE SUMMARY TOTAL ACRES AUTHORIZED: TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED FEE2,015.20 LESS THAN FEE0.00				
LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY AUTHORIZED: P.L. 86-434 (APR. 22, 1960) REVISIONS: P.L. 108-394 (OCT. 30, 2004) P.L. 108-394 (JUNE 13, 2017)				
LEGEND PRIVATE LAND FEDERAL LAND (FEE) FEDERAL INTEREST (LESS THAN FEE) PUBLIC LAND 01-101 TRACT NUMBER (FEE) 01-108 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE) TRACT BOUNDARY PARK BOUNDARY				
GENERAL NOTES: 1. Property ownership data shown is compiled from deeds, plats, surveys, and other source data. This is not a surveying quality drawing and should be used for general scaling purposes only. Acreages have been derived from surveys and office compilations. 2. The Tract Register displays the current NPS interest or the interest to be acquired by the NPS. The OWNER column identifies who the NPS acquired the interest from or the last known owner of record. Parcels that the NPS has acquired and the method of acquisition are listed in the deed column. The symbology defined in the LEGEND identifies NPS owned lands on the map. 3. Tracts not listed have been deleted. 4. Missouri State Planes Coordinate System, Central Zone, NAD83, US Foot. 5. Dashed tract symbol indicate tract label is located outside the boundary of the tract.				
WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD GREENE AND CHRISTIAN COUNTIES MISSOURI				
TITLE:			SEGMENT 01	

9/14/76	C.O. 6370-1	3/04/08	C.O. 6370-12
6/9/78	MAP REDRAWN	8/27/08	C.O. 6370-13
6/20/78	C.O. 6370-2	12/23/08	C.O. 6370-14
2/8/79	C.O. 6370-3	5/12/09	C.O. 6370-15
12/17/04	C.O. 6370-4	2/11/14	C.O. 6370-16
1/05/06	C.O. 6370-6	3/30/15	C.O. 6370-17
1/23/06	C.O. 6370-7	1/29/16	C.O. 6370-18
1/24/06	C.O. 6370-8	8/22/17	C.O. 6370-19
1/26/06	C.O. 6370-9	11/27/18	C.O. 6370-20
7/18/07	C.O. 6370-11		
DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS

ESTABLISHED: April 22, 1960
BOUNDARY CHANGE: June 13, 2017

DATE DRAWN: June 1978
DATE REVISED: June 17, 2019

LAND ACQUISITION DIVISION MIDWEST REGION



DN. BY: MR	CK. BY: D.L.B.
APPR. BY: D.L.B.	
REGION: MIDWEST	
DRAWING NO:	
410	
92.002	
SHEET: 1	OF 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER