

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**  
**CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

**PLEASE:**

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful.
- Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

**Type of Memorial**

Monument *with* Sculpture                       Monument with *Cannon*  
 Monument *without* Sculpture                       Historical Marker                       Plaque

**Affiliation**

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       M.O.L.L.U.S.  
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       Other Allied Order  
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                      (Please describe below)  
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Other: Cass County Historical Society & Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation

**Original Dedication Date** 26 Apr 2009                      Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

**Location**

The Memorial is *currently* located at:  
 Street/Road address or site location N°39.076 W94°22.138 Cass County Justice Ctr, 2501 W. Wall  
 City/Village Harrisonville                      Township \_\_\_\_\_                      County Cass

The front of the Memorial faces:     North     South     East     West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner** (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name Cass County Historical Society                      Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address 400 E. Mechanic, P.O. Box 406  
 City Harrisonville                      State MO                      Zip Code 64701  
 Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_                      Telephone ( 816 ) 380-4396

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

n/a

**Physical Details**

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon =  Stone     Concrete     Metal     Undetermined  
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Material of the Sculpture = \_\_\_ Stone \_\_\_ Concrete \_\_\_ Metal \_\_\_ Undetermined  
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" \_\_\_\_\_

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Photo embedded plastic \_\_\_\_\_

Material of Cannon = \_\_\_ Bronze \_\_\_ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm  
Markings on muzzle = \_\_\_\_\_

Markings on Left Trunion \_\_\_\_\_ Right Trunion \_\_\_\_\_

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? \_\_\_ If so, describe \_\_\_\_\_

**Approximate Dimensions** (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points  
Monument or Base: Height 4 ft Width 3 ft Depth 3 ft or Diameter \_\_\_\_\_  
Sculpture: Height \_\_\_\_\_ Width \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_ or Diameter \_\_\_\_\_

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

**Markings/Inscriptions** (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)  
Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found \_\_\_\_\_

The "Dedication Text" is formed: \_\_\_ cut into material \_\_\_ raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.  
See Attached

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Environmental Setting**

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

**Type of Location**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Park           | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square"                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office    | <input type="checkbox"/> School          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol  | Other: <u>Streetside</u>                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse                    | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle                | <input type="checkbox"/> Library        | _____                                    |

**General Vicinity**

- Rural (low population, open land)                       Suburban (residential, near city)  
 Town     Urban / Metropolitan

**Immediate Locale** (check as many as may apply)

- Industrial     Commercial  
 Street/Roadside within 20 feet     Tree Covered (overhanging branches)  
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)  
 Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)  
 Any other significant environmental factor \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 

**Condition Information**

**Structural Condition** (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture - including the base for Monuments with *Cannon*. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (look for signs of exterior rust)	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	_____	_____

**Surface Appearance** (check as many as may apply)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
Black crusting	- - -	_____
White crusting	- - -	- - -
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	- - -	- - -
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	_____	- - -
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	- - -	- - -
Chalky or powdery stone	- - -	- - -
Granular eroding of stone	_____	- - -
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	- - -	- - -
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	_____	_____
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...		

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Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial?     Yes     No     Unable to tell

**Surface Coating**

Does there appear to be a coating?  Yes  No  Unable to determine  
If known, identify type of coating.

Gilded  Painted  Varnished  Waxed  Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition?  Yes  No  Unable to determine

**Basic Surface Condition Assessment** (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

Well maintained  Would benefit from treatment  In urgent need of treatment  Unable to determine

**Overall Description**

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Supplemental Background Information**

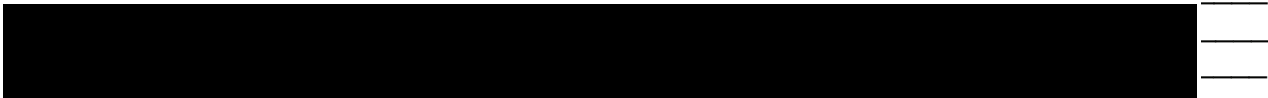
In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

**Inspector Identification**

Date of On-site Survey 8/11/2010

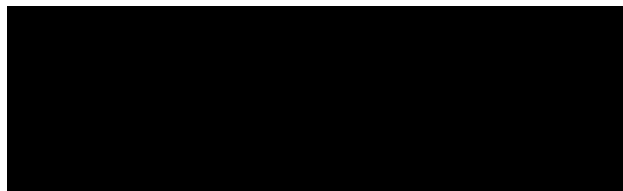
US Grant 68 MO SUVCW

Your Name Walter E Busch



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
National Civil War Memorials Committee

## The Heart of the Burnt District Missouri's Civil War

### The Home Front

Cole Younger related what happened to his mother, Bursheba: "On the day the Federals came to execute Order No. 11, my mother was bedfast, weak, worn and sick. The captain in charge said, 'Mrs. Younger, why haven't you complied with Order No. 11.' My mother said, 'I am sick; I have no place to go, and it seems impossible for me to leave.' 'Mrs. Younger, you refuse to obey. We are going to burn your buildings.' She pleaded with them and asked to stay the night. They said she must burn the buildings herself the next morning. She agreed. On the following day she set it afire with her own hands."

[Insert Map labeled: *The Burnt District: as described in Order No. 11.*]

Caroline Dye and her neighbor lived northwest of Harrisonville. Displaced by Order No. 11, they walked and drove their cattle from Cass County through Kansas City to Liberty for safety. The Jayhawkers had stolen all their good  
(continued on right panel)

[Center Insert:

The Civil War on the Missouri-Kansas border was an extension of the raiding and looting that took place during the Bleeding Kansas era of 1854 to 1860. Early in the war, Kansas Jayhawkers and Redlegs dressed in blue Union uniforms looted and burned towns such as Osceola, Dayton, Pleasant Hill, Columbus and Butler as well as farms dotting the countryside. In response, guerrillas known as Bushwhackers rose up to harass the Federals and protect local interests and support the Southern cause.

Neither side gave quarter, meaning prisoners were shot on sight. Revenge was rampant. Federals and guerrillas alike terrorized families by stealing food, horses and property.

The summer of 1863 saw the settling of old scores. Relatives of the guerrillas were imprisoned in Kansas City to control their supposed spying and support. In August, a prison collapsed under suspicious circumstances, killing four women and crippling several others.

[Insert Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

A few days later on the morning of August 21, 1863, guerrilla leader William Quantrill and more than 400 men rode into Lawrence, Kansas. They burned and looted the town and killed more than 150 men and boys. After the attack, they escaped back to Missouri where they disbanded and evaporated into the brush.

Four days later, on August 25, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Union commander of the District of the Border, issued Order No. 11. Ewing's order mandated the evacuation of the district's entire civilian population with the exception of a few specifically identified urban areas. The order allowed only 15 days for complete evacuation. The objective of the extreme measure was to create a neutral zone to reduce the violence and bloodshed.

Under a sweltering September sun and clouds of dust, most residents of Jackson, Cass, Bates and northern Vernon counties began a march to safe havens. Many of the men were away fighting, so the roads were filled mostly with women, children and old men. The good horses, wagon, and buggies had by this time been stolen by Kansas Redlegs and Jayhawkers, Federal soldiers or Southern bushwhackers. As a result most walked or led small oxen-pulled wagons.

Order No. 11 sparked burning and destruction of unbelievable proportions. Almost before the families left their land, soldiers set fire to homes, barns, and outbuildings. Farm animals and forage were confiscated by the Federal army or stolen for personal use. The devastation was so complete that the entire area became known as “The Burnt District.” For miles and miles, all that remained of farms and homes were charred chimneys.

Much of the destruction in the area throughout the war was directed by a Kansan, Col. Charles “Doc” Jennison. The chimneys that remained of burned-out homesteads became known as “Jennison’s Tombstones.”

In 1860, Cass County’s population was nearly 10,000, including more than 1,600 families. Under Order No. 11, the county population dropped to a few hundred people living in Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill. More than 60 percent of the 1860 population never returned.

Historian Albert Castel wrote, “Order No. 11 stands as the harshest treatment ever imposed on United States citizens under the plea of military necessity in our nation’s history.” ]

[Insert Photo labeled *Quantrill* with accompanying text:

William Quantrill arrived in Kansas Territory in 1857 from Ohio, but moved to Missouri early in the war and formed a guerrilla band that included Frank and Jesse James and Cole and Jim Younger. In response to Quantrill’s raid on Lawrence, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing issued Order No. 11. The decision haunted him when artist George Caleb Bingham vowed to make Ewing “infamous with my brush” in his painting of Order No. 11, which contributed to Ewing’s defeat in a run for governor of Ohio in 1880. ]

[Insert photo labeled *Ewing*]

The Home Front  
(continued)

Animals and all they had to haul their belongings was an old pony and a worn-out horse. Troops took the meat from the smokehouse, quilts from the beds, corn, wheat, machinery and anything they could sell. The Dye barns and home were burned, with the exception of a single room of a log house.

Caroline Dye’s brother, Isaac Percival Dye, returned after the war and built a new house around the remaining room. In 1885, Harry Truman moved into that house with his family and lived there until 1887.

[Insert photo labeled *Bursheba Younger*]

[Insert color painting labeled *Order No. 11 by George Caleb Bingham*]

Sources: Castel, Albert. "Order No. 11", *Missouri Historical Review* 57 Oct. 1962, page 357. *Cass County Missouri Histories* 1976 by Cass County Historical Society, page 287. Brant, Marley, *The Outlaw Youngers: A Confederate Brotherhood*, 1992 Madison Books, Lanham MD, page 52.

Photo and Image Credits: Order No. 11; used with permission. State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Burnt District Map: Mark Alley, Drexel, Missouri.

Labels: *Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.* Logo of the *Cass County Historical Society* and *Made Possible by a Grant from The Peculiar Charitable Foundation.*]







# The Heart of the Burnt District

Missouri's

## CIVIL WAR

### The Burnt District



The word "burnt" in the Missouri Burnt District was not intended to be a slur, but a description of the physical damage done to the area. In 1861, the Union Army burned the homes and businesses of the pro-secessionist population in the Burnt District. The burning was not a punishment, but a military strategy to weaken the support of the secessionist population in the area.



Not only were the homes and businesses of the pro-secessionist population in the Burnt District destroyed, but the Union Army also burned the homes and businesses of the pro-Union population in the area. This was done to prevent the pro-Union population from providing support to the Union Army.

A few days later on the morning of August 21, three guerrilla bands led by William Quantrill and more than 400 men rode into Lawrence, Kansas. They burned and looted the town and killed residents. The men and boys after the attack, they escaped back to Missouri where they disbanded and reorganized into the bands.

Five days later on August 25, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Union commander of the District of the Border, issued Order No. 11. The order mandated the evacuation of the district's civilian population with the exception of a few specifically identified urban areas. The order allowed only 35 days for complete evacuation. The objective of the extreme measure was to

prevent a potential threat to military operations and supplies. After a week of military operations, and about 40 days of military operations in Lawrence, Kansas, the Union Army burned the homes and businesses of the pro-secessionist population in the Burnt District. The burning was not a punishment, but a military strategy to weaken the support of the secessionist population in the area.

Under the so-called "burnt district" and destruction of civilian life, the population of the Burnt District was reduced to a few hundred people. The burning was not a punishment, but a military strategy to weaken the support of the secessionist population in the area. The burning was not a punishment, but a military strategy to weaken the support of the secessionist population in the area.

Much of the destruction in the area throughout the war was done by a Kansas, Col. Charles "Doc" Jennison. The churches that remained of Lawrence, Kansas, became known as "Jennison's Churches."

In 1864, Cass County's population was nearly 30,000, including more than 2,000 families. Under Order No. 11, the county population dropped to a few hundred people living in Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill. More than 90 percent of the 1860 population never returned.



Portrait of a man, likely a historical figure related to the Civil War.



Portrait of a man, likely a historical figure related to the Civil War.



Portrait of a man, likely a historical figure related to the Civil War.



A painting depicting a scene from the Civil War, possibly a battle or a group of people in a landscape.

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For more information, visit [www.missouricivilwar.org](http://www.missouricivilwar.org)

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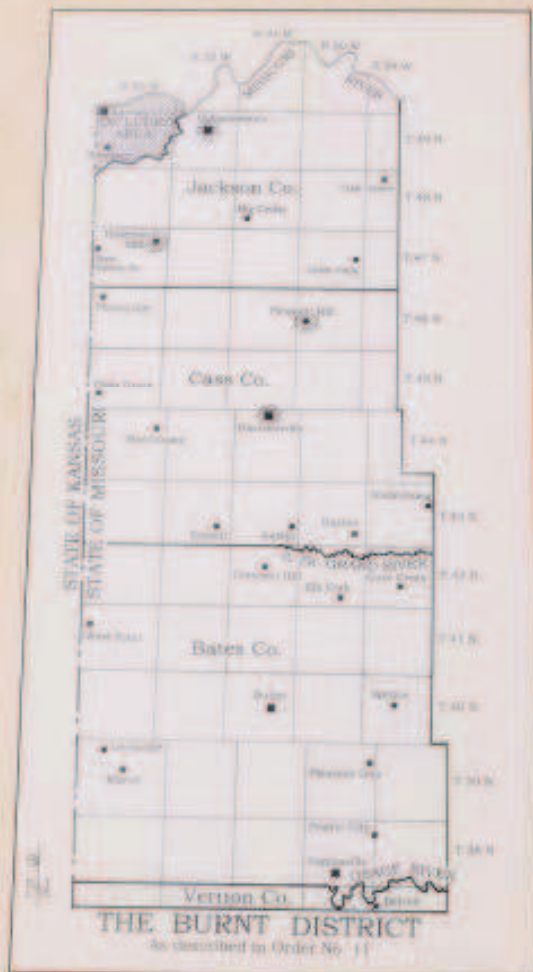


Made Possible by a Grant from The Davison Charitable Foundation

# The Heart

## The Home Front

Capt. Younger related what happened to his mother, Sarah, in "On the day the Federals came to execute Order No. 11, my mother was bedridden, weak, worn, and sick. The captain in charge said, Mrs. Younger, why haven't you complied with Order No. 11? My mother said, I am sick, I have no place to go, and it seems impossible for me to leave. "Mrs. Younger, you refuse to obey. We are going to burn your buildings. She pleaded with them and asked to stay the night. They said she must leave the buildings herself the next morning. She agreed. On the following day she set to work with her own hands."



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(continued on right panel)

# CIVIL

The Civil War on the was an extension of it that took place during the 1854 to 1860. Early in the and Redlegs dressed in blue and burned towns such as Pleasant Hill, Columbus, dotting the countryside known as Bushwhackers up to harass the Federals protect local interests support the Southern cause.

Neither side gave meaning prisoners were sight. Revenge was Federals and guerrillas terrorized families by food, horses and property.

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# The Heart of the Burnt District

Missouri's

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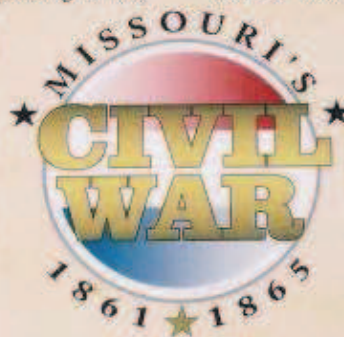
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Order No. 11 sparked burning and destruction of unbelievable proportions. Almost before the families left their land, soldiers set fire to homes, barns, and outbuildings. Farm animals and forage were confiscated by the Federal army or stolen for personal use. The devastation was so complete that the entire area became known as "The Burnt District." For miles and miles, all that remained of farms and homes were charred chimneys.

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### The Home Front

(continued)

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Isaac Percival Dye



Order No. 11 by George Caleb Bingham

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