

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

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 30 ft Width 50 ft Depth 50 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. Monument shaped like chimney in honor of "Jennison's Chimneys" of Burnt District fame.
Some text cut into material others in photo embedded material

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.

	Sculpture	Base
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)

	Sculpture	Base
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...	_____	_____

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

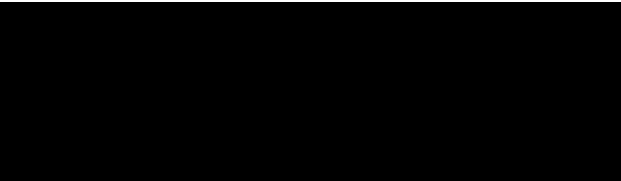
Date of On-site Survey 8/11/2010

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

Standing Chimney West Face:

The Burnt District

Side Face:

The Border War/Civil War

Missouri entered the Union as a slave state in 1821 under the Missouri Compromise. In May 1854 Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This law decreed that the citizens of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories would decide by vote to accept or reject the institution of slavery.

Kansas Territory immediately became the flashpoint for the national slavery debate. Slavery opponents called abolitionists and free-staters, many from New England, poured into the territory to ensure Kansas would enter the Union as a free state. Missourians all along the border actively supported the right to own slaves.

The first elections in Kansas in 1855 were controlled by Missourians, many of whom crossed the border to vote. With emotions running high, talk soon escalated to violence. The next six years witnessed murder, looting, and revenge in an era called "Bleeding Kansas."

Abolitionists and free-staters like John Brown incited violence, and Kansans James Montgomery, Jim Lane, and C.R. "Doc" Jennison led raids into Missouri. Pro-slavery Missourians murdered Kansans in return.

When the Civil War began in 1861, many of these same Kansans staffed Union commands. The pretense of war enabled them to exact revenge and to loot and pillage western Missouri.

During the winter of 1861-62, much of western Missouri was devastated by units such as the 7th Kansas Cavalry, known as Jennison's Jayhawkers, under the command of Daniel Anthony. Jim Lane's Brigade and redleg units also committed murders and robberies of non-combatants. Harrisonville was sacked. Dayton, Rose Hill, Pleasant Hill, and Columbus were burned along with Osceola and Butler.

In response, guerrilla bands called bushwhackers formed in Missouri. They hid in the brush and disrupted Union troop movements and communication lines. William Quantrill emerged as the best-known leader, Frank James and Cole Younger joined the raiders. Civilians were attacked by both sides.

[Graphic of soldiers looting]

Other Side:

Order No. 11

At sunrise, August 21, 1863, William Quantrill led about 400 men into Lawrence, Kansas, seeking revenge on those who had wreaked havoc on Missouri for years. The guerrillas burned over 180 buildings and killed over 150 men and boys. After the attack, they were pursued by Union troops back to Cass County, Missouri, where they disbanded and disappeared into the brush.

Four days later, August 25, 1863, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Union Commander of the District of the Border, issued General Orders No. 11. This district included the border counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern Vernon. Ewing's order mandated the evacuation of the district's civilian population regardless of loyalty, with the exception of a few specifically identified towns which became military stations: Kansas City, Independence, Hickman Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville.

The objective of this extreme measure was to discourage a retaliatory attack by Kansans and to prevent more raids and killings by bushwhackers. It attempted to eliminate the food, water, and shelter for Southern sympathizers and guerrillas. Grain and hay were confiscated or burned in the field as were all structures outside of the military stations.

Ewing's order allowed only 15 days for complete evacuation. Everyone quickly had to seek safe haven. With most men away fighting, women and children sorted possessions. Sometimes they hid or buried valuables for future reclamation. Limited clothing and food were packed while everything else was left behind.

Refugees unable to prove their Union loyalty, and thus denied shelter in the five military stations, began their exodus under a sweltering sun, while walking in clouds of dust. Roads soon filled largely with women, children, and the elderly. Most healthy horses, usable wagons and buggies had long since been taken by either Union troops or bushwhackers.

As a result, people walked out of the border counties, many barefoot, carrying their few possessions. A fortunate few had wagons or make-shift carts pulled by small oxen, broken-down plow horses, milk cows, or animals purposely blinded to make them unfit for the guerrillas or military.

[Insert: Order No. 11. "All persons..are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days" Brig. General Thomas Ewing]

Another side:

The burnt District / Jennison's Tombstones

When the Civil War began, Cass County was home to over 1,700 families. The population of 8,900 free whites and 1,000 slaves reflected widely diverse origins. Many had migrated from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, bringing a distinctly southern culture. The county was growing and prosperous.

The Civil War forced residents to choose sides. Too often, neighbors and family members found themselves on opposing sides of the conflict. Violence along the Missouri/Kansas border was often personal, unexpected, and unjust. It became a war on civilians.

Order No. 11 mandated the exodus of some 20,000 citizens from the District of the Border. They left behind their homes, barns, planted fields, orchards, and stored harvests. Before the citizens were out of the district, Union troops began burning homes and buildings. Many refugees looked back to see fires and smoke lining the horizon.

Immediately following the Lawrence Raid by Quantrill's guerrillas, Charles "Doc" Jennison was authorized to raise a new regiment, the 15th Kansas Cavalry. It, along with other Union units, rode into Missouri to enforce Ewing's order. These regiments unleashed a whirlwind of violence, plunder, and destruction not to be forgotten.

During August, September, and October 1863, Union troops followed a systematic process of leveling the District of the Border. Forage teams operating out of the Military Stations harvested all standing crops and requisitioned all the grain left behind in cribs and barns. They collected roaming cattle and hogs.

Homes, barns, and other structures were burned. Any place which might provide protection and cover to bushwhackers was destroyed.

The homes of some Union families were spared only to be burned by southern bushwhackers. All that remained of most homesteads were charred chimneys, commonly known as "Jennison's Tombstones." For miles and miles through western Missouri, the devastated area was marked with chimneys and became known as "The Burnt District."

[Map labeled: The Burnt District]

Other markers in area:

Burnt District Monument Donors

Platinum

Ed Bohl Enterprises, Inc.

Gold

Missouri Department of Conservation

Sunrise Lions Club, Harrisonville

Silver

Rotary Club, Harrisonville

Universal Asset Management

Wal Mart Distribution Center # 6065

Bronze

Jeffrey L. Cox

Cass County Civil War Roundtable

Cass Regional Medical Center

Kenneth & Teresa Hensley

John Foster Construction

Friends

Atkinson Funeral Homes, Inc.

David Atkinson

Dale Van Atta

Velma Beckerdite
Wanda Brown
Willis & Dorothy Lee
Levi Strauss Foundation
Magness Construction
Mead West Vaco Foundation
Nancy Pulliam Harmon
Larry & Donna Pfautsch
Tom & Nancy Rafiner
Bob & Doris Sherrick
Carl & Barbara Shubert
Larry and Jean Snider
Ivan & Georgia Stuff
Pam Pulliam Syfert

In Kind
Mark Alley
Bennett's Signs. Larry Leslie
Cass County Commission
Cass County Historical Society
John Foster
Fox tree Service
Freeman Monument Co.
Greg Mullinas
George Pruitt
John Southard

Reconciliation Plaza for bricks with peoples' names on them.



THE
BURNT
DISTRICT
MONUMENT



THE
BURNT
DISTRICT
MONUMENT

THE BORDER WAR/CIVIL WAR

Missouri entered the Union as a slave state in 1821 under the Missouri Compromise. In May 1854 Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This law decreed that the citizens of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories would decide by vote to accept or reject the institution of slavery.

Kansas Territory immediately became the flashpoint for the national slavery debate. Slavery opponents called abolitionists and free-staters, many from New England, poured into the territory to ensure Kansas would enter the Union as a free state. Missourians all along the border actively supported the right to own slaves.

The first elections in Kansas in 1855 were controlled by Missourians, many of whom crossed the border to vote. With emotions running high, talk soon escalated to violence. The next six years witnessed murder, looting, and revenge in an era called "Bleeding Kansas."

Abolitionists and free-staters like John Brown incited violence, and Kansans James Montgomery, Jim Lane, and C. R. "Doc" Jennison led raids into Missouri. Pro-slavery Missourians murdered Kansans in return.

When the Civil War began in 1861, many of these same Kansans staffed Union commands. The pretense of war enabled them to exact revenge and to loot and pillage western Missouri.

During the winter of 1861-62, much of western Missouri was devastated by units such as the 7th Kansas Cavalry, known as Jennison's Jayhawkers, under the command of Daniel Anthony. Jim Lane's Brigade and redleg units also committed murders and robberies of non-combatants. Harrisonville was sacked. Dayton, Rose Hill, Pleasant Hill, and Columbus were burned along with Osceola and Butler.

In response, guerrilla bands called bushwhackers formed in Missouri. They hid in the brush and disrupted Union troop movements and communication lines. William Quantrill emerged as the best-known leader; Frank James and Cole Younger joined the raiders. Civilians were attacked by both sides.



ORDER No. 11

At sunrise, August 21, 1863, William Quantrill led about 400 men into Lawrence, Kansas, seeking revenge on those who had wreaked havoc on Missouri for years. The guerillas burned over 180 buildings and killed over 150 men and boys. After the attack, they were pursued by Union troops back to Cass County, Missouri, where they disbanded and disappeared into the brush.

Four days later, August 25, 1863, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Union Commander of the District of the Border, issued General Orders No. 11. This district included the border counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern Vernon. Ewing's order mandated the evacuation of the district's civilian population regardless of loyalty, with the exception of a few specifically identified towns which became military stations: Kansas City, Independence, Hickman Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville.

The objective of this extreme measure was to discourage a retaliatory attack by Kansans and to prevent more raids and killing by bushwhackers. It attempted to eliminate the food, water, and shelter for Southern sympathizers and guerillas. Grain and hay were confiscated or burned in the field as were all structures outside of the military stations.

Ewing's order allowed only 15 days for complete evacuation. Everyone quickly had to seek safe haven. With most men away fighting, women and children sorted possessions. Sometimes they hid or buried valuables for future reclamation. Limited clothing and food were packed while everything else was left behind.

Refugees unable to prove their Union loyalty, and thus denied shelter in the five military stations, began their exodus under a sweltering sun, while walking in clouds of dust. Roads soon filled largely with women, children, and the elderly. Most healthy horses, usable wagons, and buggies had long since been taken by either Union troops or bushwhackers.

As a result, people walked out of the border counties, many barefoot, carrying their few possessions. A fortunate few had wagons or make-shift carts pulled by small oxen, broken-down plow horses, milk cows, or animals purposely blinded to make them unfit for the guerrillas or military.

ORDER No.11

"All persons..are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days"

Brig. General Thomas Ewing

THE BURNT DISTRICT/ JENNISON'S TOMBSTONES

When the Civil War began, Cass County was home to over 1,700 families. The population of 8,900 free whites and 1,000 slaves reflected widely diverse origins. Many had migrated from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, bringing a distinctly southern culture. The county was growing and prosperous.

The Civil War forced residents to choose sides. Too often, neighbors and family members found themselves on opposing sides of the conflict. Violence along the Missouri/Kansas border was often personal, unexpected, and unjust. It became a war on civilians.

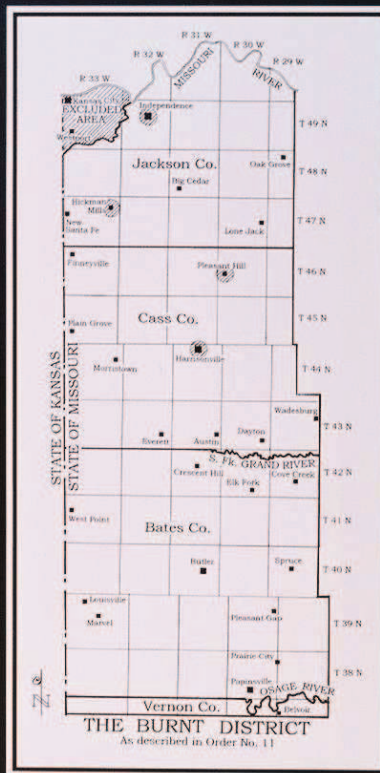
Order No. 11 mandated the exodus of some 20,000 citizens from the District of the Border. They left behind their homes, barns, planted fields, orchards, and stored harvests. Before the citizens were out of the district, Union troops began burning homes and buildings. Many refugees looked back to see fires and smoke lining the horizon.

Immediately following the Lawrence Raid by Quantrill's guerrillas, Charles "Doc" Jennison was authorized to raise a new regiment, the 15th Kansas Cavalry. It, along with other Union units, rode into Missouri to enforce Ewing's order. These regiments unleashed a whirlwind of violence, plunder, and destruction not to be forgotten.

During August, September, and October 1863, Union troops followed a systematic process of leveling the District of the Border. Forage teams operating out of the Military Stations harvested all standing crops and requisitioned all the grain left behind in cribs and barns. They collected roaming cattle and hogs.

Homes, barns, and other structures were burned. Any place which might provide protection and cover to bushwhackers was destroyed.

The homes of some Union families were spared, only to be burned by southern bushwhackers. All that remained of most homesteads were charred chimneys, commonly known as "Jennison's Tombstones." For miles and miles through western Missouri, the devastated area was marked with chimneys and became known as "The Burnt District."





**BURNT DISTRICT
MONUMENT
DONORS**

PLATINUM
ED BOHL ENTERPRISES, INC.

GOLD
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SUNRISE LIONS CLUB, HARRISONVILLE

SILVER
ROTARY CLUB, HARRISONVILLE
UNIVERSAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
WAL MART DISTRIBUTION CENTER #6065

BRONZE
JEFFREY L. COX
CASS COUNTY CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE
CASS REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
KENNETH & TERESA HENSLEY
JOHN FOSTER CONSTRUCTION

FRIENDS
ATKINSON GENERAL HOMES, INC.
DAVID STRIPSON
JOHN & ANITA
VELMA BECKENSDITE
WANDA BROWN
WILLIS & DOROTHY LEE
LEVI STRAUSS FOUNDATION
MAGNESS CONSTRUCTION
MEADWESTVACO FOUNDATION
NANCY PULLIAM BARNES
LARRY & DONNA PEALTSCH
TOM & NANCY RAFFNER
BOB & DORIS SHERNICK
CARL & BARBARA SHUBERT
LARRY AND JEAN SNIDER
IVAN & GEORGINA STULL
CAM PULLIAM SYBERT

INKIND
MARK ALLEY
BENNETT'S SIGNS, LARRY LESLIE
CASS COUNTY COMMISSION
CASS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
JOHN FOSTER
FOX TREE SERVICE
FREEMAN MONUMENT CO.
GREG MULLINAX
GEORGE PROUITT
JOHN SOUTHARD

RECONCILIATION PLAZA

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible]