

**This Health Walk was created for you by:  
The Kansas City Quality Improvement Consortium—KCQIC...**

Our initials have inspired our healthy lifestyles motto “KC Kick it Up a Notch!” Its invitation to active wellness defines the Health Walk Project.

The project is only one part of the multi-year Healthy Lifestyles initiative to promote and support fine health through healthy choices, including: moderate exercise, proper nutrition and freedom from tobacco use.

When you participate in the Health Walk program, you encourage:

**BETTER HEALTH for  
YOURSELF, YOUR LOVED ONES and YOUR COMMUNITY.  
CONGRATULATIONS!**

The KCQIC Health Walk Project is funded by:

The Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City  
as part of its Healthy Lifestyles initiative



Use this and other Health Walks to support your active lifestyle and maximize your personal physical fitness. “Kick it Up a Notch!” We can all practice better health and health care, together.

For more Health Walks in the Greater Kansas City, bi-state area, go to [www.kcqic.org](http://www.kcqic.org)



This KC Kick it Up a Notch Health Walk Offers:

No facilities within the Health Walk area.

Bring water, cell phone, a walking companion (if possible) and sunscreen (even when cloudy).

Think safety!

**POINTS OF INTEREST:**

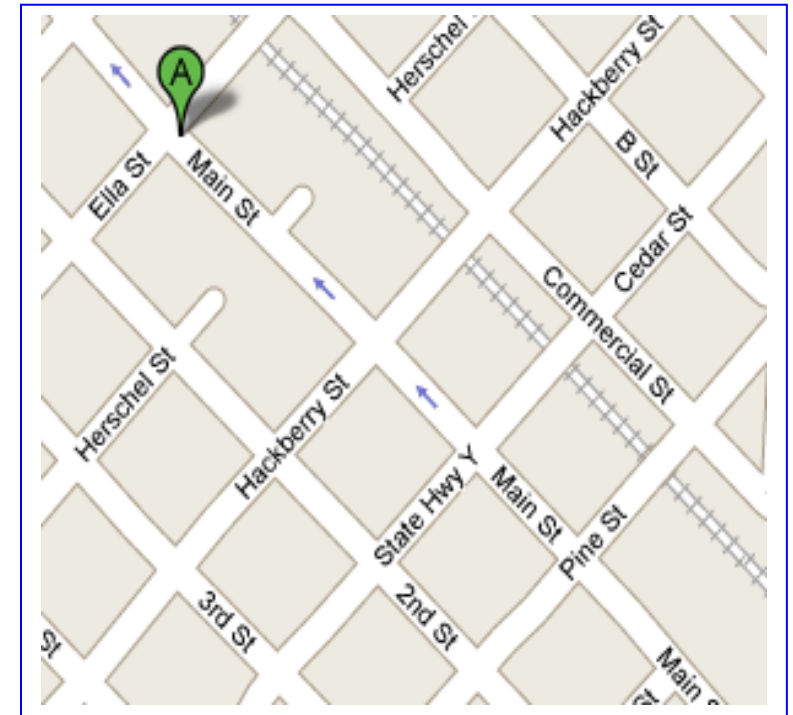
1. Belton Museum of History
2. Belton City Hall
3. Belton Fire Station
4. Historical Belton Presbyterian Church
5. Display of Railroad Cars and Locomotives
6. Belton Memorial Park
7. Leo Mosley Memorial

# Belton

**Kansas City, Missouri**

Length of this Health Walk 1.4 miles  
Estimated time to complete: 35 minutes  
Walk difficulty:... Level 3

(Walking Difficulty Range: “1” = smooth, simple to “5” = hilly, irregular, poor/no sidewalks, complex, etc.)



GETTING TO THE

# Belton Health Walk

**WALK START:** Belton Museum of History. 512 Main Street, Belton, Missouri

**BY CAR:** Take 71 Hwy South into Cass County and exit at the Hwy Y exit toward Belton. Follow Y into town and turn right on Main Street, Drive to 512 Main and park along the street

Prefer SHORT DIRECTIONS? Follow the **BOLD TYPE** and UNDERLINING

## Your Belton Health Walk

George W. Scott and William H. Colbern purchased about 80 acres of land on August 13, 1869 from Manzey Q. Ashby of Kentucky who had received it a month earlier from the U.S. Government. Scott and Colbern filed a plat for the 80 acres in December 1871, and called the new town Belton. Belton was incorporated in 1872. It was named for a close friend of Scott's, Capt. Marcus Lindsey Belt, who helped Scott survey the land. The two had served in the Civil War together. Belton and its environs were settled largely by families from Kentucky.

Shawnee Indians lived and owned land four miles west of Belton, just across the Missouri - Kansas border, on what was known as the Black Bob Reservation. Located in the southern part of Johnson County, Kansas, it was deeded to the Shawnees in the Treaty of May 10, 1844. Because of harassment from both sides at the beginning of the Civil War, the Shawnees abandoned their lands and settled in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. At the end

of the war they found their lands in Kansas had been occupied by whites and most Indians had to return to Indian Territory empty-handed.

Belton's first trading center was called High Blue, two miles west of Belton on 58 Highway, was the community's first trading center. It is the highest point between Springfield and the Liberty Memorial hill in Kansas City, MO., about 1,200 feet above sea level. Belton is located on a ridge reaching to Lee's Summit. All water north of Main Street in town flows into the Little Blue River east of Kansas City. All water flowing south of Main Street goes to the Grand River and then the Osage River, finally emptying into the Missouri River, 10 miles east of Jefferson City.

Following the sacking of Lawrence, Kansas in 1863 by Quantrill's Raiders during the Civil War, the Union Commander in Kansas City, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, issued the infamous Order No. 11. It decreed the depopulation within 15 days of an area 30 miles wide and 100 miles long south of the Missouri River on the western border of Missouri. The order affected 20,000 persons who had to salvage what they could of clothing, personal belongings and livestock, to make a hasty move. Plundering and devastation followed. Union soldiers confiscated horses and wagons. Looting was rampant and torches were set to fields and homes. The area came to be known as the "Burnt District" and for 18 months was largely uninhabited. Order # 11 affected this part of Missouri and is referenced in the histories of Cass County communities.

**Start your Health Walk from the Belton Museum of History** (it's the old city hall building) walk **in the direction of the new Belton City Hall on Main St.** The old city hall has been the home of the Belton City Hall since 1981. It has also served as the city's auditorium and has functioned as a library, and housed the city police department and its fire department. You will see the Belton Fire Station on your right just past Chestnut. **Proceed to Cherry St. and turn left.** Note the Historical Belton Presbyterian Church at this intersection on your left. **Turn left on 2<sup>nd</sup> St. and then left again Chestnut, walk past Main St. and proceeding two more blocks to Commercial St. Turn right on Commercial St. and proceed on this roadway** which is adjacent to the railroad tracks and the display of railroad cars and locomotives that are stationed there. Continue walking on Commercial St. and **over to Belton Memorial Park. Follow the roadway as it turns to the left.** Walk to just past the outdoor pool on your right to reach the Leo Mosley Memorial Plaque. From this point, **backtrack on Commercial St. turning left on Pine St. and proceeding one block back over to Main St. Turn right on Main St. and return to your Walk Start** back to the Belton Museum of History.