

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
September 17, 2012

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Soldiers' Monument

other names/site number John Brown Monument; KHRI # 121-342

2. Location

street & number NE Corner Main Street and 9th Street not for publication

city or town Osawatomie vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Miami code 121 zip code 66064

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national x statewide ___ local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official

_____ Date

_____ Title

_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

_____ Signature of commenting official

_____ Date

_____ 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:) _____

_____ Signature of the Keeper

_____ Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
		buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
1		object
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker

Funerary: Graves/Burials

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker

Funerary: Graves/Burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other

foundation: Stone: Granite

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: Stone: Marble (Vermont)

Narrative Description

Summary

The 1877 Soldiers' Monument in Osawatomie, Kansas is located at the center of a 50' x 50' lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Ninth Streets, two blocks from the ground where those soldiers fought in the defense of the town at the second Battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856.

Elaboration

The monument commemorates that battle and those defenders who fell fighting against slavery in what has been hailed as "the most brilliant and important episode in the Kansas War."¹

The monument itself is a single, four-sectioned pillar of Vermont marble, 11 feet high and tapering to a pyramid at the top. It was carved and placed by the Hanway Brothers of Lane, Kansas, whose father, Judge James Hanway, was a founding member of the Osawatomie Monumental Association, sponsoring its creation. It sits on a granite base, 10 inches high and 33 inches square.²

The simple inscriptions on each of the four sides honor the fallen defenders and their leader. They read:

West Side

"Theron Parker Powers, born October 1, 1832, Charley Keiser [often spelled elsewhere as Kaiser]." The base of the monument reads, "In commemoration of those who on the 30th day of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the Battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom." Keiser's body was never found.

North Side

"David R. Garrison, born December 4, 1826. George W. Partridge, born December 33, 1827."

East Side

"Frederick Brown, son of Captain John Brown, born December 30, 1830."

South Side

"This inscription is also in consideration of the heroism of Captain John Brown, who commanded at the Battle of Osawatomie August 30, 1856, who died and conquered slavery on the scaffold at Charleston [sic], Va., December 2, 1859." Brown, of course, was not buried at this site but at his farm in North Elba, now Lake Placid, New York.

The actual burial plot is 12.6 feet square and is surrounded by a white picket-style vinyl fence which ranges from 3.4 - 3.10 feet high. Next to that fence is a 2.3 foot- wide concrete sidewalk which surrounds the monument and allows visitors a closer look at the commemorative inscriptions. Theron Parker Powers, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge and Frederick Brown are buried here.

The area has been landscaped with ornamental plants and shrubbery. Because the monument sits on a burial ground, there have been no major ground-disturbing activities. Some slight and very old chipping damage by early-day visitors wanting souvenirs is visible. That damage led to the installation of a series of protective fences, last replaced in 2004. Considering that it has stood for 135 years, the monument is judged to be in good condition.

¹ Senator John J. Ingalls, "Address Delivered at Osawatomie, Kansas August 30, 1877," *Atchison (Kansas) Daily Champion*, 31 August 1877.

² Judge James Hanway's House in near Lane in Franklin County, Kansas was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 11, 2008.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1859-1962

Significant Dates

1859, 1860, 1872, 1877, 1906, 1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hanway Brothers of Lane, Kansas (builder)

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the formation of the Osawatomie Monumental Association in 1859 and ends in 1962 with the fifty-year cut-off date established by the National Park Service to provide sufficient passage of time to allow objective evaluation of the historic resource eligibility at the time of its listing. This period includes the interment of four bodies in 1860, the construction and dedication of the monument in 1877, and subsequent commemorations of the battle.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

The Soldiers' Monument meets the registration requirements for *Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves* because it derives its primary significance from its association with the commemoration of an event in which the interred and memorialized people participated. The property does not derive its primary significance from the individuals buried there, and it is not the only property associated with these men.

The Soldiers' Monument meets the registration requirements for *Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties* because it has gained significance after the time of its creation through its symbolic value and as a place where generations of people have stopped to reflect and remember the Battle of Osawatomie, the men who sacrificed their lives, and the cause for which they fought.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The 1877 Soldiers' Monument in Osawatomie, Kansas is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its statewide significance in the area of social history for its association with the commemoration of an event that contributed to the history of the city, the state and the nation. This monument was erected 21 years after the second Battle of Osawatomie and nearly 18 years after the execution of abolitionist and defender of Osawatomie John Brown. Brown and five other battle participants – Theron Parker Powers, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge, Charley Keiser, and Frederick Brown – are recognized on the monument.

Although the monument commemorates the battle and those killed, it symbolized from the beginning the cause that John Brown stood for – an end to slavery through violent confrontation. Brown was and is a controversial figure in American history, and historians continue to reinterpret his actions and his impact on the struggle to end slavery. Even before his execution and martyrdom at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia in 1859, he elicited strong opinions from both his supporters and detractors. This monument is a physical reflection of the rhetoric sympathetic to Brown that pulsed throughout the community and the state.

Elaboration

Osawatomie, Kansas was founded October 22, 1854 by a group of 10-12 families sponsored by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, later named the New England Emigrant Aid Society. They had come to Kansas Territory with the purpose of keeping the territory and eventually the state free from slavery. Orville C. Brown, a land agent from New York, convinced them to settle upon the site. Osawatomie is located along the Kansas-Missouri border in the southwest part of Miami (then Lykins) county, bordered by the Marais des Cygnes (then called Osage) River to the north and west and by the Pottawatomie Creek to the south. Indeed, the town was named for those rivers, taking "Osa" from the Osage and "watomie" from the Pottawatomie.³

Osawatomie was surveyed and platted by A. D. Searl in 1855. Five sons of famed abolitionist John Brown followed their uncle and aunt, the Reverend Samuel L. and Florella Brown Adair, to the Territory in that year and settled at a place they called Brown's Station, about ten miles west of the new village of Osawatomie. Author Jeremy Neely is among those noting the "extraordinary concentration of northerners in the Osawatomie area," leading it to be known as an "abolitionists' nest."⁴ Finding themselves in the middle of the Border Wars conflict, John Brown, Jr. wrote to his father, asking him to bring weapons.

Brown arrived in Osawatomie October 6, 1855, accompanied by his youngest son, a son-in-law and a wagon load of weapons. He had come, he said, "to see if something would not turn up to his advantage."⁵ What turned up was guerilla warfare. Alternating between staying at Brown's Station and the Adair Cabin, now the John Brown State

³ Ely Moore, Jr., "The Naming of Osawatomie and Some Experiences with John Brown," Kansas State Historical Collections. Vol. XII, 1911-12, 338-346.

⁴ Jeremy Neely, *The Border between Them: Violence and Reconciliation on the Kansas-Missouri Line* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2007), 85.

⁵ James C. Malin, *John Brown and the Legend of Fifty-Six* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1942), 7.

Historic Site and a National Register listing, Brown began to take an active role in territorial affairs.⁶ Those affairs were mostly military in nature.

In May, 1856, Brown and his company, known as The Pottawatomie Rifles, marched north toward the town of Lawrence after hearing of its threatened siege. Learning that they would arrive too late and that Lawrence had already been sacked, Brown singled out six men and a wagon driver and took them to a point eight miles above the mouth of Pottawatomie Creek in Franklin County. There, at the hour of midnight on May 24, they murdered five pro-slavery men in what has been called the Pottawatomie Massacre.⁷ Lawrence had been burned on a Thursday and, on the Sabbath, the territory and the nation were startled into new awareness by the news of that massacre.⁸ That event was the "beginning of open Civil War throughout the territory."⁹

Brown and his men "fought fire with fire," proving that anti-slavery forces would fight back.¹⁰ Kansas warfare was waged into June, July and to the very end of August. It was a fearful time for those in Osawatimie. Because it was Brown's headquarters and the abolitionist center nearest the Missouri border, it became a target for pro-slavery sympathizers.

Brown's men won victory at the Battle of Black Jack near present-day Baldwin City on June 2, 1856.¹¹ They were away from Osawatimie when retaliating pro-slavery Missourians invaded that town on June 7. No resistance was offered and the town was looted and raided. Skirmishes continued until, on August 30, 1856, Captain John Reid and 250-400 members of a Missouri militia rode into Osawatimie accompanied by one field cannon. Frederick Brown, John's son, saw them first. He was shot to death in front of the Adair Cabin. David Garrison was the second victim. Reverend Samuel Adair, alerted by the shots, sent his 13-year-old son Charles to warn the town and to inform his uncle, John Brown, Brown, Dr. W. W. Updegraff and James B. Cline led 38-39 town defenders into the brambles and trees along the Marais des Cygnes river and engaged the enemy on the battlefield now known as the John Brown Park.¹²

Emma Adair later recalled that "There were too many of the attacking party...the order was given to retreat. Nearly all men got safely away. Charley Keiser didn't hear the order...he was captured and shot that night. His body was never found. George W. Partridge was shot while crossing the river. Theron Parker Powers was also killed." The invaders entered town and burned all but four homes. The Adair Cabin survived.¹³

William G. Cutler, in his 1883 *History of the State of Kansas*, called this second Battle of Osawatimie "the most memorable battle of the Border Wars."¹⁴ The survival of most of the defenders, many the same men who made the ruffians retreat at Black Jack, was a moral victory, again "proving that the North could fight."¹⁵ The town defenders were a mixed lot, mostly farmers and merchants with a blacksmith, a minister, a physician and even a freed slave and a boy of 14. The bodies of the slain defenders were buried on high ground to the south of town.

At the time of the battle, Osawatimie had been a town of 200 persons. Afterward, because they no longer had homes, many left. Others remained to rebuild the town. John Brown left the Territory to go east to solicit funds and support. Despite the loss of buildings and property, Osawatimie was resurgent and "in 1857 was a town of considerable importance, having a population of 800."¹⁶ The beliefs of its people had not changed. One year and

⁶ Margaret Hays, *As Constant as the Rivers: Osawatimie, Kansas 1854-2004* (Rich Hill, MO: Bell Books, 2004), 21.

⁷ Malin, 257.

⁸ Hays, 22.

⁹ Neely, 56.

¹⁰ David S. Reynolds, *John Brown, Abolitionist: The Man Who Killed Slavery. Sparked the Civil War, and Seeded Civil Rights* (New York: Vintage Books, 2006), 171.

¹¹ The Black Jack Battlefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004 and, at the time of this writing, is being considered for National Historic Landmark designation.

¹² William G. Cutler, "The Battle of Osawatimie," In *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), 876-77; and Reynolds, 200.

¹³ L.A. Clary, "Eye Witness Describes Battle of Osawatimie," *Kansas City Star*, 8 May 1910.

¹⁴ Cutler, 876.

¹⁵ Reynolds, 202.

¹⁶ Cutler, 886-87.

five weeks after the town was destroyed because of the abolitionist beliefs of its residents, an election once again raised the slavery question. "The vote in Osawatomie was 240 for a free state and none for pro-slave."¹⁷

John Brown himself may have first proposed the monument: "I would suggest that a durable but very plain monument be provided: & also that [if] the body of Charles Kaiser [sic]...can be found; it be placed with the others; & that at any rate his name be included."¹⁸

When *New York Times* editor Horace Greeley came to Osawatomie in the summer of 1859 to address a gathering at the founding of the Kansas Republican Party, he learned about the battle, the deaths of the defenders and hopes for "a monument which shall teach their children and grandchildren to love and cherish the cause for which those heroes joyfully laid down their lives."¹⁹ To fulfill that purpose, members from Lykins and Franklin counties organized the Osawatomie Monumental Association on August 10, 1859. Dr. W. W. Updegraff, one of the leading defenders in the 1856 battle, was elected president. Other officers included state Senator Henry H. Williams and the Reverend Samuel Adair, pastor of the Congregational Church.²⁰ Plans to solicit subscriptions to build the monument began two months later.

That effort progressed slowly, but in 1860 Reverend Adair proposed that the bodies of the free state defenders be gathered together and placed in one burial ground. Attorney Charles A. Foster "donated the ground and a private cemetery was made ... and the bodies laid there in the west part of the then village of Osawatomie."²¹ Only a few attended the re-interment. Reverend Adair, Mr. Foster and Senator Williams delivered addresses. A board fence was built over the enclosure.

"Talk of erecting a monument to the fallen martyrs was had but no action was taken until August 6, 1872" when the Osawatomie Monumental Association was reorganized.²² That association was chartered November 4, 1872. "Nothing further...was accomplished until the spring of 1877 [when] the women of Osawatomie took hold and helped to raise the money."²³ The monument, an 11-foot shaft of Vermont marble, was purchased for \$275 from Hanway Brothers of Lane, Kansas, sons of Judge James Hanway, association member and friend of John Brown.²⁴ It was Hanway's suggestion that an inscription to John Brown, Sr. be included.

The inscriptions were, as previously noted in the Narrative Description, to John Brown on the south side, Frederick Brown on the east, David Garrison and George Partridge on the north and Theron P. Powers and Charley Keiser on the west. Only three of those named were killed in the actual battle and only four – Brown, Garrison, Partridge and Powers – are buried here.

As plans progressed, no one expected the dedication of the monument to be a great affair. Osawatomie had no railroad, no newspaper and only one hotel. Its population had decreased to 330. United States Senator John J. Ingalls agreed to give the main address. A crowd estimated at between 4,000 and 10,000 gathered August 30, 1877 on the 21st anniversary of the Battle of Osawatomie. "Livery stables of the surrounding towns were exhausted of rental rigs. Every available vehicle for 20 miles around was pressed into service."²⁵ The program, which began around 10:30 a.m., was conducted immediately east of the monument. "Fifteen surviving defenders of the second battle of Osawatomie marched to the monument behind the Jayhawker band which, of course, played 'John Brown's Body.'²⁶ Former Kansas Governor Charles Robinson presided, stating "the men whose death we

¹⁷ John Everett, in a letter to "Dear Father," 6 October 1857. "Letters of John and Sarah Everett, 1854-1864," Kansas Historical Collections, 1939, 285.

¹⁸ John Brown, in a letter to "Brother and Sister Adair," 18 May 1859. The provenance and current location of this letter, which was sold on eBay in 2005 (auction item 6511404429), have not been verified.

¹⁹ Horace Greeley, *An Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco in the Summer of 1859* (Bison Books edition, Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1999), 33.

²⁰ "History of the John Brown Monument," *Advertiser*, date unknown. Remington Collection, Osawatomie History and Depot Museum.

²¹ Sam J. Shively, "History of the John Brown Monument," *Osawatomie Graphic*, 11 August 1910. Remington Collection, Osawatomie History and Depot Museum.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "Osawatomie! Acres of People Commemorate a Kansas Thermopyle (sic)," *Miami Republican* (Paola), 7 September 1877.

²⁵ Shively.

²⁶ Ibid.

commemorate this day...were men of conviction...cordial haters of oppression [who] would fight injustice whenever found."²⁷

Reverend Adair served as chaplain. The Honorable Charles H. Langston, a former slave, performed the actual dedication. Senator Ingalls spoke for an hour and a half. "The battle of Osawatomie," he said, "was the most brilliant and important episode in the Kansas War. It was the high divide of the contest. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. It was our Thermopylae and John Brown was our Leonidas with his Spartan band. Thenceforward there was no sneer that the abolitionists dared not fight. It was evident that somebody was in earnest...Osawatomie is as sacred as Bannockburn or Bunker Hill. At her behest today we reclaim from common dust the sacred ashes of the martyrs of Osawatomie."²⁸ Ingalls then proceeded to deliver a eulogy on John Brown and "immediately it became popularly known as the John Brown monument rather than as a shrine commemorating those whose bodies were buried at its base."²⁹ The crowd broke for lunch and returned to hear another seven speakers, enjoying "a feast of oratory."³⁰

All events were recorded for a national audience in the September 22, 1877 issue of *Harper's Weekly* in sketches by H. Worall and a brief article. The image of the monument, drawn from its west side, also clearly includes the 1861 Congregational Church of Osawatomie and the 1868 Main Building on the grounds of the Kansas State Insane Asylum, now the Osawatomie State Hospital.³¹ A photograph showing members of the Monumental Association gathered around the monument has also survived to commemorate that day.³²

Forty women from Osawatomie served lunch to the crowd and used the proceeds from that event to erect a wooden fence around the monument. That fence has been replaced at least five times in the intervening 135 years, most recently in 2004.

The rhetoric of that day extolled John Brown. Ingalls claimed that "the three men of this era who will loom forever against the remotest horizons of time...are Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and Old John Brown of Osawatomie."³³ Former Governor Robinson, presiding at the dedication, stated that "The soul of John Brown was the inspiration of the Union armies in the emancipation war...because he dared to be a traitor to the government that he might be loyal to humanity. To the superficial observer, John Brown was a failure. So was Jesus of Nazareth. Both suffered ignominious death as traitors to the government, yet one is now hailed as the Savior of the world from sin and the other of a race from bondage."³⁴

C. H. Langston, who actually dedicated the monument, named those honored there and asked "that future ages look upon it with reverence and admiration, remembering it was placed here to commemorate the virtues of the valiant soldiers."³⁵ Even he, though, added greater praise for John Brown.

The second Battle of Osawatomie had occurred 21 years before the dedication of the monument and John Brown had been dead for nearly 18 years. His reputation clearly "lived on." As his part in the May 24, 1856 Pottawatomie Massacre became known and understood, he was generally praised in the north and vilified in the south with even former Governor Robinson turning against him.³⁶ As Osawatomie Brown and not Pottawatomie Brown, he was

²⁷ William E. Connelley, *John Brown* (Topeka, KS: Crane and Company, 1900), 278.

²⁸ Ingalls.

²⁹ Malin, 354-55.

³⁰ "Osawatomie! Acres of People Commemorate a Kansas Thermopyle (sic)," *Miami Republican* (Paola), 7 September 1877.

³¹ "Battle of Osawatomie Remembered," *Harper's Weekly*, 22 September 1877, 748; "The John Brown Monument," *Harper's Weekly*, 22 September 1877, 750).

³² Remington Collection, Osawatomie History and Depot Museum

³³ Ingalls.

³⁴ Malin, 355.

³⁵ "Osawatomie! Acres of People Commemorate a Kansas Thermopyle (sic)," *Miami Republican* (Paola), 7 September 1877.

³⁶ Historian David S. Reynolds characterizes Robinson as "a representative figure in the John Brown story, for he embodied successively the overly positive and overly negative misreadings of Brown." Robinson was "the first major antislavery figure to endorse the mythic view of Brown as the godly savior of Kansas...but when Brown's responsibility for the Pottawatomie killings became widely known...he did a turnaround and became one of Brown's principal defamers." Reynolds, 204-205.

"venerated as a national legend" and "ripe for deification."³⁷ That attitude of hero worship prevailed in 1877 and clearly accounted for the Soldiers' Monument being incorrectly called the John Brown Monument.

In 1884, the trustees of the then-called Monument Association deeded the monument and surrounding grounds to the city of Osawatomie.³⁸ The monument became the centerpiece for celebrations from the 1906 commemoration of the Battle of Osawatomie through the battle's sesquicentennial in 2006. In 1906, a crowd of over 20,000 persons gathered at the monument to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the second Battle of Osawatomie and to honor the town defenders killed then. Vice President of the United States Charles Fairbanks was the honored speaker. He was joined by two survivors of the battle – Luke Parsons and August Bondi.³⁹

Another 4,000 people attended the 60th anniversary of the battle in 1916 with Kansas Governor Arthur Capper as the featured speaker.⁴⁰ A four-act dramatization of the events of August 30, 1856, written by Osawatomie's Anna January and entitled "Much Ado About Something in '56," further entertained the crowd.

The monument, still informally called "the John Brown Monument," was kept in good condition. By the time of Osawatomie's centennial celebration in 1954, the intended name of the Soldiers' Monument was commonly used. The *Osawatomie Graphic-News* commemorated the 100th anniversary of that monument in a front-page feature, "Battle of Osawatomie Monument Was Dedicated 100 Years Ago."⁴¹ The battle itself is reenacted in even-numbered years as a main feature of Osawatomie's John Brown Freedom Festival.

The monument remains a constant presence, a reminder of those years in history when Kansas Territory was known as "Bleeding Kansas." William Connelley perhaps described its relevance best: "In 1877 the people of the Pottawatomie settlements, being proud of the part their ancestors took in the battle which made Kansas free, and desiring to commemorate their historic deeds, joined with the survivors of those battles in the creation of a monument to those who fell in the great cause."⁴²

To rephrase Eugene Ware's poem, "John Brown:" "They did begin; they lost, but losing, won."⁴³

³⁷ Reynolds, 205.

³⁸ Untitled article, *Paola Republican*, 1884. Remington Collection, Osawatomie History and Depot Museum

³⁹ "This Our Greatest Day," *Osawatomie Graphic*, 30 August 1906.

⁴⁰ "Celebrate 60th Anniversary," *Osawatomie Graphic*, 31 August 1916.

⁴¹ Gary Ford, "Battle of Osawatomie Monument Was Dedicated 100 Years Ago," *Osawatomie Graphic-News*, 8 September, 1977.

⁴² Connelley, 228.

⁴³ F. H. Barrington, "John Brown Monument," In *Kansas Day* (Topeka: Geo. W. Crane & Company, 1892), 118.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- "The John Brown Monument." *Miami Republican*. 22 February 1884.
- "The John Brown Monument." *Harper's Weekly*. 22 September 1877.
- Lindsey, R. W. "Fighting John Brown at Osawatomie." *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. 28, No. 12, December 1920.
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- Neeley, Jeremy. *The Border between Them: Violence and Reconciliation on the Kansas-Missouri Line*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2007.

Soldiers' Monument
Name of Property

Miami County, KS
County and State

"Osawatomie! Acres of People Commemorate a Kansas Thermopyle (sic)." *Miami Republican*. 7 September 1877.

Reynolds, David S. *John Brown Abolitionist: The Man Who Killed Slavery, Sparked The Civil War and Seeded Civil Rights*. New York: Vintage Books, 2006.

Shively, Sam J. "History of John Brown Monument," *Osawatomie Graphic*, 11 August 1910. Remington Collection, Osawatomie History and Depot Museum.

"This Our Greatest Day," *Osawatomie Graphic*, 30 August 1906.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Osawatomie History & Depot Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Lat/Long: 38.49813 / -94.95661 (Figures 1-2)

1 N/A N/A N/A
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The monument sits on the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Ninth streets in Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. The parcel associated with the monument includes lots 14-15 of Lloyd's subdivision to M. G. Crane's addition, section 10, township 18, range 20.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the Soldier's Monument and the land historically associated with it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Hays
organization _____ date 3-13-2012
street & number 33300 Bethel Church Road telephone 913-755-4676
city or town Osawatomie state KS zip code 66064
e-mail _____

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**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Name of Property: Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Osawatomie
County/State: Miami County, Kansas
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date of Photos: January 11, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 5 Overview of monument within fenced plot, facing NE
- 2 of 5 South face of monument, which reads: "This inscription is also in consideration of the heroism of Captain John Brown, who commanded at the Battle of Osawatomie August 30, 1856, who died and conquered slavery on the scaffold at Charleston [sic], Va., December 2, 1859." Facing N
- 3 of 5 West face of monument, which reads: "Theron Parker Powers, born October 1, 1832, Charley Keiser [often spelled elsewhere as Kaiser]. In commemoration of those who on the 30th day of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the Battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom."
- 4 of 5 Overview of monument within fenced plot, facing SW
- 5 of 5 East face of monument, which reads: "Frederick Brown, son of Captain John Brown, born December 30, 1830."

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name City of Osawatomie (Don Cawby, City Manager)
street & number PO Box 37 telephone 913-755-2146
city or town Osawatomie state KS zip code 66064

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.

Figure 1: Physical Context: Monument is flagged in the center of the image. (Google.com aerial image)
Lat/Long: 38.49813 / -94.95661

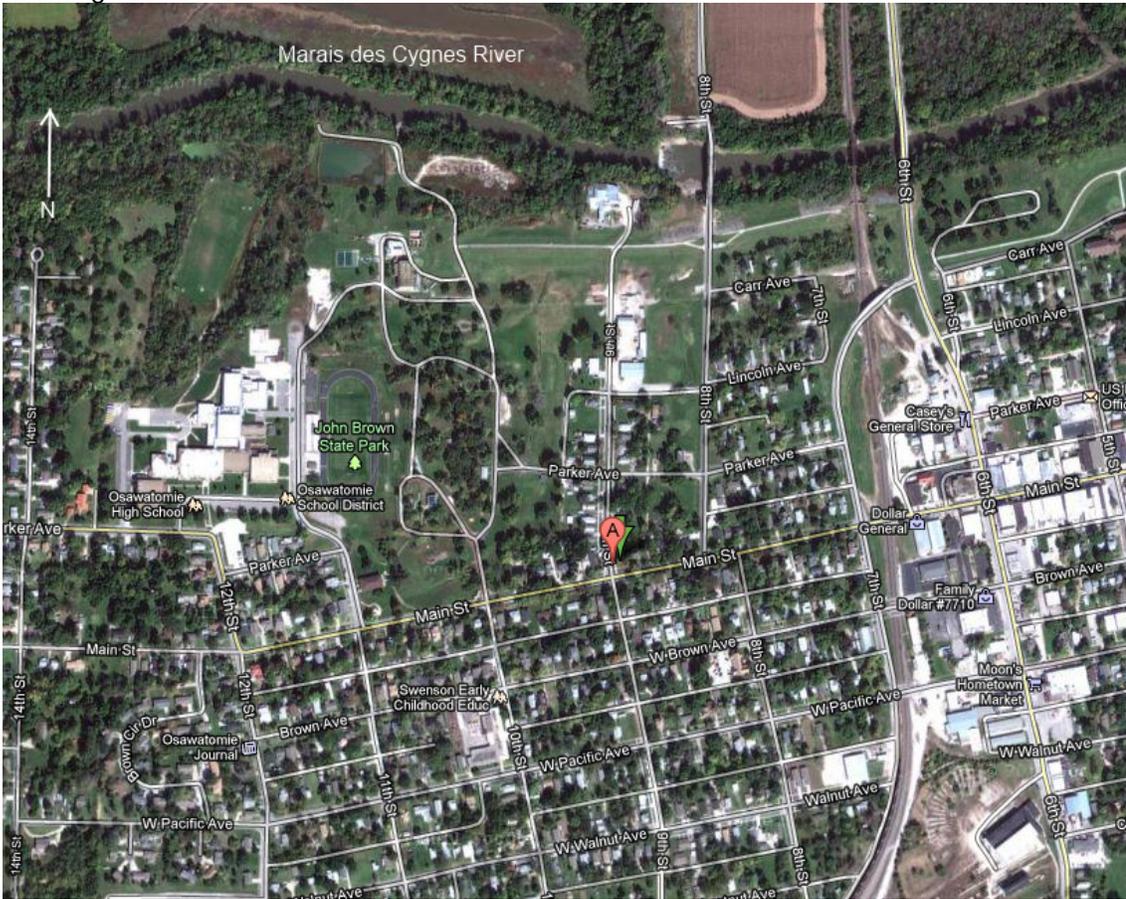


Figure 2: Monument is noted by arrow below. (Google.com aerial image)

