

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
4-6-98

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Soldiers' Monument

other names/site number Civil War Monument

2. Location

street & number 15 North Galena Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Freeport ☐ vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Stephenson code 177 zip code 61032

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO 4-1-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Soldiers' Monument
Name of Property

Stephenson, IL
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	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

CULTURE: Monument

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

CULTURE: Monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof N/A

other METAL: Bronze

TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Soldiers' Monument
Name of Property

Stephenson, IL
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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1871-1948

Significant Dates

1871

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Atkins, Gen. Smith D. (Designer)

Upp, H. H. (Architect)

Boedeker, A. (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Freeport Public Library

Soldiers' Monument

Name of Property

Stephenson, IL

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	2	8	3	8	7	0	4	6	8	5	9	6	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen S. Stadermann County Board Member, District H

organization Stephenson County Board date July 21, 1997

street & number 9536 West Fisher Road telephone (815) 369-4753

city or town Winslow state IL zip code 61089-9448

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Stephenson County, County Board Chairman Robert Ray

street & number 15 N. Galena Ave. telephone (815) 235-8277

city or town Freeport state IL zip code 61032

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Soldiers' Monument

Description

The Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument stands on the southwest corner of the courthouse lawn in Freeport, Illinois, at the corner of Stephenson Street and Galena Avenue. Constructed of rough-cut, squared blocks of Joliet limestone set in straight courses, it rises in three graduated sections to a height of 83 feet. With a 13-foot high statue of "Victory" at the top, the monument was 96 feet high from the base to the top of "Victory". The monument was erected in 1871.

The lower base of the monument is twelve feet by twelve feet and twelve feet high. On each of the four sides are two arched niches. Into each of these eight arched niches was inserted a panel of white marble -- on which are cut the names of those soldiers of Stephenson County who are known to have given their lives for their country. These original marble panels, while still there, were reversed to preserve them in 1924 to serve as the mounting surfaces for bronze plaques which contained the names of all Stephenson County Civil War veterans.

The cap on the lower base projects out over the base for two feet all around, and on it, at each of the four corners, is a slightly larger than life-size Civil War soldier or sailor. These servicemen, in bronze and copper, and seven feet tall, represent the four major arms of the service in which the men of Stephenson County served - the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, and the navy. Each of these servicemen was specially made to appear as an authentic northern Illinois volunteer, adhering to the military dress codes of the day. All were made to resemble German-American people-- the people you would see throughout Stephenson County. The original four servicemen were created by the Chicago Terra Cotta Company. They were replaced by identical figures manufactured by the Mullins Body Corporation of Salem, Ohio in 1924.

The middle section is nine by nine feet and nine feet high, on each side of which are massive granite plaques. On the plaque facing Stephenson Street (Freeport's main thoroughfare) there is an inscription which reads:

TO THE
HEROIC DEAD
OF
STEPHENSON
COUNTY
1861 - 1865

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Soldiers' Monument

Names of some of the battles in which Stephenson County Civil War veterans participated are engraved on each of the other three slabs. The 25 battles noted include: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the Siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, and Mobile.

The lettering on both the upper and lower tablets was a shared effort, as there were only two bids for this work, and they were alike in every respect. For the upper tablets, the bids were twenty-five cents per letter, and for the lower tablets, thirty-five cents per name. It was agreeable with the two bidders to work 50-50 on the project, so Sparks Randal of Freeport did all the lettering on the south and east sides, and the Lieurance Bros. of Lena did all the lettering on the north and west sides. They worked on their lettering during the winter months, and it came together looking like a single effort by the due date of April 1, 1870.

The top section, which is 7 by 7 feet at the bottom, rises as a gently narrowing shaft for 62 feet, and is three feet square at the top. On this there is a stone cap, which served as the base for the statue "Victory".

The statue of "Victory" and the four soldiers were especially prepared by the celebrated artist, Signor Giovanni Meli. Meli was an Italian sculptor of prominent European fame. "Victory" was an original conception of the artist, and was to be, and became, the largest sculptural work ever composed in America at the time, according to the Chicago Republican. At thirteen feet high, it was, even to the minutest detail, finished as perfectly as the finest marble statue, reported the Chicago Republican in its December 17, 1869 issue.

The figure stood in a strong and confident posture, and held a large flag with staff in the right hand and the symbolic olive in the left hand. A blending of Grecian features with American, it was referred to by the Chicago Republican of December 17, 1869 as the last great work of this artist, which was to be rendered in terra cotta and bronzed, for the soldiers' monument at Freeport.

A mishap at the kiln delayed Victory's journey to Freeport. The statue was made in such a way that it could be placed in four sections into the kiln for burning. After the first three sections had been successfully completed, the foot section didn't quite make it to the kiln. This section, a mass of clay weighing about twelve hundred pounds, was being carried to the door of the kiln by twelve men (all who could get hold of it), when one of the men slipped, tripped another, and the

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mass fell to the ground and was ruined. The mold, however, in which it was cast was still in existence, and the workmen were immediately set to work to produce it again. This accident caused a three week delay in delivery of the statuary, and caused the dedication to be delayed until after harvest, but it was the only injury experienced by the Monument Association in all of its endeavors.

At an early date after completion of the monument, an ornate cast iron fence was placed a short but safe distance around it. This fence sits on a base which is still part of the base of the monument.

On September 11, 1907 a list of Stephenson County Civil War veterans who had died was presented to the Stephenson County Board to have their names added to the monument. The space on the original slabs had all been taken up by this time. The board voted to add a marble slab to the base of the monument with the names.

On numerous occasions the monument was inspected and refurbished to some degree. In 1910 it was brightened up by cleaning the stone off with steel brushes and by painting the statues. In 1912 a sidewalk was built around the monument. The sidewalk was built in order to preserve the lawn, because people who went to read the names inscribed on the monument did so by walking on the lawn. Boxes, in which flowers were planted, were placed inside of the iron fence around the monument at this same time.

In 1924 bronze tablets were placed over the original marble tablets on the lower level, and these bore the names of all of the Civil War veterans of Stephenson County, both living and dead. The original tablets had become worn, and many persons, including a local philanthropist, Dr. W. W. Krape, had come to believe that the monument was really more than just a memorial to the Civil War-related dead. It was a memorial to all of those who served. Many soldiers took the same chances but were fortunate enough to come back completely or fairly intact from their war contributions. Dr. Krape believed that the names of all Civil War veterans from Stephenson County should be placed on the tablets so that these men would not be forgotten. Dr. Krape was instrumental in raising the funds for this change, and donated the first \$1,000 himself.

All four servicemen were completely replaced during this same refurbishing in 1924. Victory was also intended to be replaced at that time, but a search of newspapers and county board expenditures provides no substantiation that Victory was ever anything but the original.

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According to the Freeport Journal-Standard of June 12, 1923: "It is expected that by next spring enough money will have been raised to provide new statues on the four comers of the monument and also a 'statue of peace' to be placed on top of the monument." In the March 20, 1926 report of Dr. Krape's passing, the Freeport Journal-Standard noted that: "It was through his efforts that the efforts that the recently installed bronze tablets and the heroic figures on the county soldiers' monument were made possible." The four servicemen set in place on the four comers of the monument in 1924 were manufactured by the Mullins Body Corporation of Salem, Ohio.

In 1930 the monument was cleaned and painted in such a manner that "it would withstand the elements for many years to come," according to newspaper accounts of the day. The stone used in the construction of the tall shaft was cleaned and polished, while the metal tablets on which are inscribed the names of the Civil War veterans were also polished and treated with a special coating of paint to preserve the names. Victory was cleaned and painted with an aluminum finish, which made her glitter brightly in the sunlight.

On October 1, 1960 lightning decapitated the statue of Victory and badly damaged it at about 4:32 P.M. The top of the 13-foot statue from the chest up was knocked off and scattered over the area. Wooden benches at the base of the monument were smashed by falling debris. No one was injured. Firemen roped off the area. Due to the extensive damage to the statue it was deemed necessary to remove the remains and dispose of them at the local landfill.

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Soldiers' Monument

Statement of Significance

The Soldiers' Monument in Freeport, Illinois is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion A for social history for its physical representation of the efforts of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association to commemorate the memory of Stephenson County's efforts in the Civil War. The period of significance is 1871, when the monument was dedicated to 1948, fifty-year cutoff for significance for the National Register. The monument meets Criterion Consideration F for a commemorative property as the monument itself has become the focus of traditional association and symbolic value for Stephenson County's Civil War efforts. The Soldiers' Monument is widely recognized as a reminder of the enduring principles and contributions valued by the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association that erected the monument in honor of their fallen comrades from the Civil War. For the generation that built the monument it offered strength. Building the monument was part of the healing process for the veterans who returned from the war and for the widows and the orphans left behind. In some instances, the monument was a tombstone, for those who had fallen on the battle fields and were never returned home for burial, and for others whose graves went unmarked. The monument was built to survive for generations, so that Stephenson County would not forget what these people endured in order that the Union be preserved.

Although the marble tablets at the base of the monument were replaced in 1924 with bronze plaques to allow for the naming of all veterans from Stephenson County in the Civil War and the four military figures were replaced due to deterioration, these changes occurred during the monument's period of significance. The destruction of the thirteen-foot tall statue Victory at the top of the monument in 1960 from lightning does not detrimentally detract from the historic integrity of the monument. The monument retains its historic location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association with the commemoration of the Civil War. The aspects of design and materials have been lessened by the loss of Victory but do not significantly detract enough from the monument's historic integrity to be not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Stephenson County, Illinois, like many other counties in the United States, lost many of its young men during the Civil War. After this conflict, veterans' groups and other organizations, both North and South, sought to memorialize their local men's contributions and sacrifices during this war. Of the many fine memorials, statues and monuments which resulted, several are very outstanding. One of these is the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument in Freeport, Illinois

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Soldiers' Monument

which includes all features of a shaft or obelisk monument as described in the multiple property documentation form "Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935".

The "Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935" multiple property documentation form defines a shaft or obelisk as a tall, four-sided stone pillar tapering toward its pyramidal top, this is the most basic and oldest type of monument. This type of monument can be constructed of various materials, including: marble, granite, limestone, bronze, zinc, or even geodes. The Kentucky multiple property form was prepared by the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office), Frankfort, Kentucky in 1997.

The Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument in Freeport, Illinois has a great symbolic value which has endured since its completion in 1871. It has continued to be a reminder of the principles and contributions of the Civil War soldiers of Stephenson County. There are many historical sources which go into detail about the monument and the events that happened there. The bibliography which follows refers to many of these.

The monument has always been the object of special respect by the local press, and by all generations of Stephenson County citizens. All of the area's veterans' parades have ended up at the Soldiers' Monument for their closing ceremonies. It was a special place for remembrance by not only the Civil War veterans, but by the veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II. The addresses which followed the great parades at the end of each World War were given there. A tradition of having Memorial Day ceremonies was begun with the completion of the monument which has continued every Memorial Day to this day.

The Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument actually preceded the construction of the 1870-1872 Stephenson County Courthouse. As a construction priority, the monument came first. The March 16, 1870 Freeport Journal newspaper article reported that, "The architect of the new court house examined the plans of the soldiers' monument before drawing his plans of the court house". Early pictures of the monument construction show no courthouse in the area.

The monument is also outstanding as a major engineering feat. In 1870, it was a marvel of engineering work to place the statue of Victory on top of the monument. Scaffolding which rose to nearly 100 feet from the ground had to be put up and removed. Victory was not light, so this was a very difficult and dangerous task to place the statue on top of the monument.

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The entire enterprise began with an organizational meeting at the Grand Army of the Republic Hall in Freeport on February 19, 1868. At that time, the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association was created. The hall was filled for this county-wide meeting, and John H. Addams of Cedarville was elected president. (Mr. Addams was the father of Jane Addams, later of Hull House fame and a Nobel Peace Prize recipient.) Mr. Addams presided over each subsequent meeting of the association, addressed the Stephenson County Board of Supervisors on important monument matters, raised considerable funds for the project, and was the introductory speaker at all of the monument-centered events for many years.

In addition to all of this, John H. Addams, who came to Stephenson County from Pennsylvania in 1844, was a businessman, landowner and political leader. He established himself in business as a flour and grain dealer and miller, and purchased a farm at Cedarville. In 1847 he took a prominent part in a landowners convention which brought the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad to the area. In 1854 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, and held his seat continuously for sixteen years. An organizer of the Second National Bank of Freeport, he was elected its President, and served in that capacity for many years. A man who enjoyed the confidence of all classes, he was the ideal choice to help organize and lead the Monument Association.

As a result of the initial organizational meeting, a thorough township-by-township organization was set up for all of Stephenson County, and funds were solicited. Initially, \$3,500 was raised, and later the Stephenson County Board of Supervisors donated \$6,000 so work could begin. (According to the meeting minutes of the Stephenson County Board of Supervisors on June 29, 1869 on a motion of James A. Grimes:

Resolved. That this Board appropriate the sum of Six Thousand Dollars to the Stephenson County Soldiers Monument Association for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Heroic Dead of this County who were killed in the late war, or died of wounds or disease contracted while in the service of the United States; and that the Board of Supervisors do levy a special tax at their next annual meeting to meet such appropriation; and the Chairman is hereby requested to appoint three members of the Board to act in conjunction with the building Committee of said Association in selecting a plan for said monument, and on the order of said Committee, the County Clerk shall draw County Warrants not to exceed Six Thousand Dollars in such sums and at such times as said Committee shall direct.

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Soldiers' Monument

The three committee members selected were James A. Grimes, James McFutrich and S. K. Fisher. At that same meeting it was also resolved,

That the Stephenson County Soldier's Monument Association be given privilege to erect a Soldier's Monument occupying what ground may be necessary on the South-west corner of the Public square, on the corner of Stephenson and Exchange Streets in the City of Freeport; not to exceed thirty feet square.

It was decided to advertise for designs in the major newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. Local designs were also welcomed. The plans were submitted and read at a meeting of the Monument Association on July 28, 1869, at which time there were artists from all of the areas named. After discussion, the design submitted by General Smith D. Atkins of Freeport was selected.

A closer look at the life of soldier and architect Smith D. Atkins will clarify what he thought important and will show further what he was incorporating into the Soldiers' Monument.

Smith D. Atkins was born on June 9, 1836 near Elmira, New York, and came with his father's family to Illinois in 1848. He stayed on their farm until 1850, and then became an apprentice in the office of the Prairie Democrat, the first newspaper published in Freeport. He was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, Illinois.

In 1853 he entered the office of Hiram Bright, in Freeport, as a law student, and was admitted to the bar on June 27, 1855. Later he was elected States Attorney for Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago Counties. While he was in Freeport trying a case, a telegram was received stating that President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops. Atkins immediately resigned from his job, drew up an enlistment roll, putting his name at the top, and spent the rest of the day recruiting men. By nightfall, 100 men had signed up.

Atkins had an impressive war record. He became Commander of the 92nd Illinois Volunteer Regiment, and by the end of the war had advanced to the rank of Brigadier General. He took a prominent part in the Battle of Chickamauga and in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war, he returned to Freeport. He married the Governor of North Carolina's daughter, Miss Eleanor

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Hope Swain, and for the next 48 years was owner and editor of the Freeport Journal. He took a very active role in the community's civic and cultural activities.

When steps were taken to erect some sort of suitable tribute to the county's war dead, General Atkins became one of the leading spokesmen. Discussions on the subject had continued from war-end until early- 1868, with no practical steps being taken. His urging led to the establishment of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association and to the writing of the organization's constitution. A quote from this constitution reads,

The object of the Association shall be the erection of a suitable monument, or memorial, to the memory of the gallant dead of Stephenson County, who have laid down their lives while serving in the Armies of the United States during the Rebellion, in order to rescue their names from forgetfulness, and suitably honor . their heroic devotion to country and liberty, when country and liberty were in peril.

Another quote, from the Freeport Journal of February 19, 1868 reads:

Many counties in this state, as in other states, are adopting the plan of a county memorial to commemorate for all times the names of the heroes who have lost their live in the Great War. All agree that we owe it to ourselves, as a community and to the memory of our dead heroes who have fallen on a hundred battlefields from Belmont to Bentonville, to rescue their names from forgetfulness. (It is believed that Atkins wrote this in his own newspaper.)

At the dedication of the completed monument on July 4, 1871, General Atkins began his address with the following words:

We do well to come here today, on this anniversary of our national independence, remembering the fathers who have gone before. We are indebted for all the liberties that we enjoy to those who have long since entered the dark valley and shadow of death. Those who come after us, in the sure flight of years, will be indebted to us for the civil and religious liberties which they will enjoy.

In conclusion, he said,

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Build them monuments of marble, surmounted with statues of Victory. Cut their names in enduring tablets of stone. Tell of their heroic deeds in story, and sing of them in song. Keep their memories green in our hearts forever more. And yet we will not pay one half the great debt of gratitude and love we owe.

General Atkins died on March 27, 1913 in his home, and was buried in the City Cemetery in Freeport. Buried with the general was the Headquarters Flag of the Second Brigade of Kilpatrick's Cavalry, which was used in the March from Atlanta to the Sea.

Another of Freeport's most prominent citizens at the time of the Monument Association's planning meetings in July of 1869, Mr. H. H. Upp (Henry Haar Upp), was appointed superintendent of the building of the monument, with authority to make all contracts. It was under his superintendency that Adolph Boedeker prepared the foundation, that Elias Perkins was contracted to lay the Joliet stone, and that the Chicago Terra Cotta Company was contracted to furnish the Victory statue and the four soldiers which were prepared by the celebrated artist, Giovanni Meli.

Mr. Upp was a native of Pennsylvania, and he came to Freeport by wagon, with his wife of one year, in 1847. Upon his arrival in Freeport, Mr. Upp followed the carpenter's trade, became a building contractor, and in a fairly short time became one of the leading contractors in northern Illinois. In addition to the Soldiers' Monument, other notable structures built by Mr. Upp included: the Stephenson County Courthouse (demolished 1974); the Brewster House (where Lincoln and Douglas stayed during their famed 1858 Freeport Debate); the First Presbyterian Church; the first Freeport High School building; the Globe Hospital; and many homes in Freeport.

Adolph Boedeker, who had the all-important task of preparing a sturdy foundation for the weighty monument, was a native of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. Upon coming to Freeport in 1848, he entered at once upon his former business as a stone mason, both as a contractor and as a builder. During his many years of success in his field, he had a role in the building of fully a quarter of the structures of the city. Specific examples of his work include: the foundation of the Stephenson County Courthouse (demolished 1974); the entire Tarbox block (central downtown Freeport); and numerous churches, businesses and residences. Always interested in the improvement of his adopted town, he also served as Freeport's superintendent of streets for

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several years.

Interestingly, for his successful bid regarding the Soldiers' Monument, -- which included removing earth, furnishing all necessary material, and laying the foundation according to specifications -- Mr. Boedeker received \$800.00.

Signor Giovanni Meli is referred to by both the Freeport Weekly Standard and the Chicago Republican in 1869 as a celebrated artist who had produced many great works in both Europe and America. His studio, in that year, was located in the same building on Catharine Street in Chicago as the Chicago Terra Cotta Company works.

Chicago Ceramics and Glass by Sharon Darling noted that Meli did not, just by chance, happen to be in Chicago and near the Chicago Terra Cotta Company at that time. One of the Chicago Terra Cotta Company's officers, J. F. Nichols, its secretary, was a man of considerable means, who was intent on expanding the operations of the company. To do so, he traveled to Europe, where terra cotta had long been used for architectural purposes and convinced Giovanni Meli, a skillful clay modeler, to come to Chicago. In his three years at the factory Meli created many designs for statues, fountains and other works.

According to the December 22, 1869 Freeport Journal,

The Soldiers' Monument, which is apparently at a stand-still, on the corner of the Court House Square, in this city, is going right straight forward without any intermission. There is very much to be done besides laying up the stone; and the lettering on the tablets and preparing the bronze statutes is being pushed all the time. 'Victory,' the crowning figure, is now so far advanced as to be exhibited, and was on exhibition at the studio of Sig. Giovanni Meli, in Chicago, last Friday.

The Chicago Republican noted:

But the last great work of this artist is a colossal statue of 'Victory' which he has made, from an original design, and which it is intended to render in Terra-Cotta (sp.) for the Soldiers' Monument at Freeport. Yesterday morning, at the special invitation of the proprietors of the Terra-Cotta Company, who have the contract for making the figures for the monument, a select party of gentlemen and artists

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met at the Company's store, No. 290 State Street, and were driven to the works of the Company on the West Side, for the purpose of having a private view of the clay model of the statue, which has just been completed. Arrived at the works, the party proceeded to Seignor Meli's studio, which is in the same building, where they were introduced to the artist, and by him to his last and greatest work. The 'Victory' is the largest sculptural work ever composed in America, being thirteen feet high. It is even to the minutest detail finished as perfectly as the finest marble statue. While the imposing dignity and majestic pose of the figure at once impress the beholder, yet the proportions are so nicely observed and such is the careful and artistic handling of the drapery which sweeps in broad massive folds to the feet of the figure, that its colossal height and great size do not at once appear. The figure stands in a strong and confident, though not bold, posture, with its right foot slightly advanced, and a portion of the weight of the body thrown upon the right hand, which rests on the staff of a large flag. The flag is gathered up in broad folds by the sweep of the right arm, while, as if caught by some passing breeze, the fluttering ends swell out behind in broad waves of graceful drapery, so light and silken that they seem almost to ripple in the air. The left hand hangs by the side with an easy grace and holds the symbolic olive. The head - ah! there is the secret of the imposing dignity which, like an atmosphere, is rather felt than seen in the figure! Set on a neck which suggest rather than expresses power, is the grand head which crowns the statue, and which in its benignant dignity blends the imperial justice of the conqueror with the melting mercy of an injured though pardoning ruler. The head is thrown back as if a glorious sense of triumph thrilled it through with joy; and though the eyes are raised as if a gleam of the battle fire still lit them with a glorious passion, yet the lips are parted with a smile of calm and satisfied peace that softens the sternness of the upper face. There is a curious inter-blending of the ancient and modern in the face, which, though at first sight incongruous, has been made by the artist to secure an effect that could not otherwise have been produced. The eyes and forehead are purely Grecian, and have an imperious, almost a hard boldness of expression- while the cheek, chin and mouth are rounded with a sweet and tender grace that relieves the face from that otherwise strong and stem look, and gives to it a modern type or cast of countenance seldom before introduced in sculpture. Thus, while the full face view gives to the beholder the impression of an imperious and proud Queen, calm in her self poised dignity and strong in her self-reliant nature, the profile--contrary

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to all precedent-seems melted with the sunshine of a happy spirit, which suffuses the whole face with a smile. Usually the character is shown by the profile, which is more *pronounced* than the open face, but the artist says that the subject demanded the blending of Grecian features with American, and the happy effect produced.

Meli's artistic endeavors after his three years of association with the Chicago Terra Cotta Company are unknown by Chicago historians. Victory may, in fact, be the last great work of this artist, as the Chicago Republic of December 17, 1869 reported.

The Chicago Terra Cotta Company began operations in that city in 1868. This business was actually established two years earlier in Louisville, Kentucky, when a builder named Joseph Glover started producing statuary and garden urns of terra cotta -- as an alternative to the far-more-expensive cast iron items. (Terra cotta -- Latin for "baked earth" -- had been used as a building material in other parts of the world since ancient times. The early Egyptians, Chinese, Persians, Greeks and Romans all made items of terra cotta. These peoples learned early-on that clay properly burned proved to be the most durable product of man.) Glover soon moved the business to Indianapolis, Indiana where the raw material was quite cheap, since it was removed as a by-product of the coal-mining process. This move increased his business prospects but not his capital.

When two prosperous Chicago men, Albert H. Hovey and J. F. Nichols, florists and seed dealers, made an offer to buy Glover's operation in 1868, he sold his company to them, but agreed to stay on as the factory's superintendent. Within a very short time the principal market became Chicago, and it was soon clear to all that it would be more profitable to move the business there. The move was financed and the operation was expanded by the sale of shares, and the business was named the Chicago Terra Cotta Company. Glover remained superintendent. Samuel Barrett, a roofing manufacturer who put up the most capital, was named president; J. F. Nichols, secretary and Sanford E. Loring, treasurer. Loring, a practicing architect had been a student of John M. Van Osdel (known as Chicago's first architect).

According to Chicago Ceramics and Glass by Sharon Darling,

Secretary Nichols, anxious to expand the operation of the new company, traveled to Europe, where terra cotta had long been used for architectural purposes and

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convinced Giovanni Meli, a skillful clay modeler, to come to Chicago. In his three years at the factory Meli created numerous original designs for statues, urns, fountains, and vases, as well as window caps and trim.

The office and salesroom of the company were located at No. 290 State Street and the works were located at the northwest corner of Catharine Street and Laflin. According to the Freeport Weekly Journal of December 22, 1869 a select party of gentlemen from Stephenson County met at these locations with the proprietors and artists for a private viewing of the works then well in progress.

Between 1868 and the Chicago Fire of 1871, the Chicago Terra Cotta Company took advantage of new steam-powered machinery, nearby clay deposits, and the excellent transportation system of which Chicago was the hub, and expanded its business and prestige substantially. After it was discovered that the terra cotta was rather inferior, Mr. Loring wrote John M. Blashfield, proprietor of England's largest terra cotta works about how to improve the terra cotta. His letter was referred to James Taylor. In Blashfield's factory in England, Mr. Taylor had worked on the terra cotta ornament that was used in the construction of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Mr. Taylor shortly thereafter came to America, where he tried to establish a terra cotta factory in New York. Unable to find a financial backer in New York, he came to Chicago and was hired in August 1870 as superintendent of the terra cotta works. Some of the best terra cotta artisans then in the country were secured to produce several one-of-a-kind creations, such as the statuary for the Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, Illinois.

One of the few commercial concerns to escape the Chicago Fire of 1871, the Chicago Terra Cotta Company then saw its creative efforts turned toward Chicago rebuilding. Large orders came in from commercial as well as residential areas after the catastrophe, and production of the unique, singularly-created pieces was soon replaced by the production of more large quantity, machine-processed items. In the December 30, 1876 issue of the "American Architect", James Taylor described the Chicago Terra Cotta works. By 1877 the cost difference between terra cotta and stone was so great that John C. Cochrane, architect of the Illinois State Capitol, testified before a Senate committee considering the approval of the Chicago Terra Cotta Company's contract for supplying a terra cotta cornice for the Capitol. The result was that Illinois's Capitol received a terra cotta cornice. According to Sharon Darling's Chicago Ceramics and Glass, in 1879 the Chicago Terra Cotta Company was liquidated. Partly as a result of the financial losses incurred by the Boston operation located at the Boston Fire Brick Yard in Massachusetts and partly,

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according to a contemporary, "due to an unfortunate blow he (Loring) had received on the head," Loring's business dealings became a tangle of broken promises and unpaid debts. Although the Boston enterprise started out well, a dispute over money between Loring and the Boston Fire Brick Company ended in the closing of the Boston works.

The cornerstone of the monument was laid on October 19, 1869. According to the Freeport Journal, Triple Sheet of Wednesday, October 20, 1869,

The programme (sp.) published by the Marshal, Dr. W. J. McKim, shortly after 2 o'clock, the Masonic fraternity formed on Van Buren street, the Odd Fellows on Chicago, north of Stephenson street, the German Turnvereins on Chicago, south of Stephenson Street, and the fire companies at their quarters on Stephens street. . . A large crowd of citizens, both of the city and county, was in attendance, and Stephenson street was lined with spectators. The W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Johnstone, invoked the blessing of Heaven and repeated the Lord's Prayer in an impressive manner, after which the R. W. Grand Treasurer, R. W. Buckman, deposited in the cornerstone the following articles:

- 1) A Constitution and list of officers of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association
- 2) A list of names of all the deceased soldiers from Stephenson County
- 3) Postage stamps in 1, 2, 3, and 5 cent denominations
- 4) Revenue stamps of the two cent denomination.
- 5) A sample of the last issue of ten cent fractional currency.
- 6) Coins, viz: copper cent of 1833, nickel of 1866, three cents silver of 1854.
- 7) List of all the Masonic bodies, a copy of their by-laws, and list of their officers for 1869.
- 8) A copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., 1868.
- 9) A copy of the Freeport Journal, Freeport Bulletin, the Independent, the Freeporter Freie Presse, The Deutscher Anzeiger, the Freeport News, and the Lena Star.
- 10) List of the officers of the day and officers of the Grand Lodge.

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Then while the Lena Band played the Star Spangled Banner, the stone was lowered to its place.

The Principal Architect, Mr. H. H. Upp, then presented the working tools of Masonry to the Grand Master, Mr. M. D. Chamberlin, which were applied to the stone, when the Grand Master declared 'the stone to be well formed, true and trusty and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft.'

. . . . The Grand Master then delivered over the working tools to the superintending architect of the monument, upon which the Senior Grand Warden introduced to the assemblage Sir Knight Gen. Smith D. Atkins, who, owing to the absence of Sir Knight Col. Thos. J. Turner, Orator of the Day, was invited and delivered a most effective and eloquent address of some twenty minutes duration.

After the address, the different societies retired to their respective lodges and rooms, and thus closed the ceremonies of the day.

The music for the occasion was given by the Lena Band, ably assisted by the volunteer drum corps and our Freeport Band. The day was auspicious, and everything passed off harmoniously.

The last of the finishing touches were given to the monument in early June of 1871, and on July 4, 1871 the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument was formally dedicated. It was a celebration attended by an estimated 20,000 people - many of whom had come some distance on special trains. Just about every Civil War veteran in the county was there, as were "soldiers of the War of 1812 and heroes of the Mexican War", according to the Freeport Weekly Journal the day afterward.

According to the Freeport Weekly Journal of July 12, 1871,

At half-past one p.m. the procession under the able supervision of the Grand Marshal, Jacob Krohn, Esq., formed according to the following programme, (sp.) and marched down Galena Street to Adams, north on Adams to Stephenson, and up Stephenson to the Public Square"

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The exercises on the stand began at 2:30 o'clock with music by the Warren Band followed by a prayer by Rev. Thayer of Warren. The Governor of Illinois, General John Palmer, had been expected to give the dedicatory address, but could not come, and in his stead the address was given by General Atkins. General Atkins was not only the man whose design for this very monument had won out over all others in open competition, but was also the man who led the Stephenson County contingent into many battles during the Civil War. In his address General Atkins made clear to all that it was in memory of those who had so recently died for their country that the monument had been erected. As he proceeded into his address, he spoke of the many names engraved, the many battles set in stone, the monumental size of this tribute and the monumental tasks it memorialized. He spoke of the many types of men who came together to gain the final victory which had again brought the nation together. It could be sensed, as the architect himself spoke, that the architect had designed the monument in such a way that in the absence of any figure, or of all figures, it would still be a work of great symbolic value. It would still be a work of art.

The July 12, 1871 Freeport Weekly Journal reported at the conclusion of the English Oration by General Atkins,

The Monroe (Wisc.) Band again furnished music, and then William Wagner, Sen., the regularly advertised orator in German, delivered a beautiful address in the German language. A lively piece of music then followed by the Warren (Ill.) Band, when the Monroe Band played the dead march, and Rev. Mr. Crews pronounced the benediction, and the formal ceremonies of the celebration of the birth-day of our National Independence and the solemn dedication of the Soldiers' Monument were ended.

It was only seven years after these formal ceremonies that another special event, drew many veterans here. According to the September 7, 1894 Freeport Daily Journal the first county-wide reunion of Civil War veterans was held in 1878 by the veterans of Stephenson County, Illinois. Prior to that time regimental reunions had been held, but there had been no associations organized at the county level. The veterans of Stephenson County changed that when they perfected their organization at Cedarville on September 10, 1878. Meeting in John H. Addams' grove, they selected their leadership and decided to hold a county-wide reunion of veterans every

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year. The first president of this association was Dr. W. W. Krape, and these reunions would indeed become annual and would continue for many years. Eventually this event would become known as Old Soldiers' Day.

One of these Old Soldiers' Days was reported in the July 1, 1899 issue of the Freeport Daily Bulletin. Prior to the day, the veterans of 1861-65 held a meeting at the courthouse under the call of the committee on Old Soldiers' Day. The meeting organized by electing Z. T. F. Runner, chair and G. S. Kleckner, secretary. It was arranged to have the organization's headquarters in the hall of the John A. Davis Post of the G.A.R., and a reception committee was appointed to meet the old soldiers at the trains. This committee consisted of H. Burrell, L. A. Underwood, I. Solt, H. Williams, F. Newcomer and H. S. Keck. Capt. Phillip Arno was elected to take command of all old soldiers in line and he named Williams and Solt as his assistants. All old soldiers met at headquarters at 1 o'clock to participate in the parade, which began at 1:30. After the parade the Rev. Hopkins of Dubuque, Iowa addressed the veterans in front of the courthouse.

The Old Soldiers' Days event would always start out with a parade, which would be followed by an address. Most frequently this address would be presented in front of the courthouse, by the Soldiers' Monument. A picnic and afternoon program would follow, and the hall of the John A Davis Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) would be open all day and during the evening to accommodate the veterans.

The Courthouse and Monument were to be decorated in lights and flags for the G.A.R. encampment under the direction of Supervisors Alberstett, Rigney and Bangasser according to the March 3, 1910, Freeport Evening Standard.

The Illinois G. A. R. held its 1910 Encampment at Freeport and concluded its activities there. The Freeport Evening Standard added a "G.A.R. Special Morning Edition of the Freeport Evening Standard" to keep people informed of the happenings of the occasion. The May 23 edition reported that,

This event brought 15,000 people to Freeport (the greatest crowd in the city since the Lincoln-Douglas Debate)." The reviewing stand in front of the courthouse was filled with delegates from each of the organizations attending the encampment, and among those on the stand were General Frederick Dent Grant, son of the former victorious Union general and president, Commander-in-Chief Van Sant,

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the Governor of Illinois, Charles S. Deneen. Mr. Pollitt, Comrade Henderson, Horace H. Hudson, personal secretary of the Sons of Veterans, National Patriotic Instructor and Organizer W. J. Pallor of the Sons of Veterans, and Felix A. Kreamer, national secretary, of Madison, Wisconsin.

The newspaper went on to state that in the Grand Parade which crowned the event, 5,000 veterans marched with their units, played in military bands, or rode in gaily decorated carriages or automobiles. As the parade passed the Soldiers' Monument, heads were uncovered, and flags were dipped. The printed program for this event includes a prominent picture of the Soldiers' Monument, Freeport, Illinois, which all participants could take home with them and look back on in later years.

In the early 1920's the monument began to show obvious signs of aging and disrepair, and there was much discussion within the community on how to improve it. According to the September 28, 1955 Freeport Journal Standard, the statue of Victory had become quite shaky shortly after she was erected, due to the wind and rigorous weather. Engineers had put a steel band imbedded in concrete at the foot of the statue to support it. Years later the band started to rust and rusty water sometimes dripped down the side of the monument, marring its beauty. By 1921 the newspaper was also stating that the terra cotta figures of the soldiers on the lower pedestal had crumbled and had been disfigured by weathering. It was then that W. W. Krape, representing the monument association, started a fund drive to replace the figures with copper ones, and to make other improvements.

Dr. Krape's initial donation of \$1,000 began a successful community-wide monument refurbishing effort. At the July 13, 1923 meeting of the Stephenson County Board of Supervisors it was decided to give the John Harsch Bronze and Foundry Company, of Cleveland Ohio, the contract for manufacturing the tablets. In 1924, the original marble and granite tablets were reversed in order to preserve them and the new bronze name tablets which bore the names of all of the Civil War veterans of Stephenson County were placed in the monument's arched niches. All four servicemen were completely replaced during this same refurbishing. The September 9, 1924 Board of Supervisors meeting minutes state,

Dr. Krape addressed the Board thanking them for their co-operation in placing the tablets on the monument, and asked the Board to appoint a special committee to see to the placing of the new bronze statutes (sp.) on the monument and to pay the

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freight or express on these monuments. Mr. Manus made a motion that the chair appoint a committee of three to take charge of this work, with power to act. Mr. Roberts seconded the motion which carried.

The Stephenson County Board Meeting minutes of April 30, 1925 noted,

Gentlemen: Report of special committee to whom had been referred the matter of placing statutes (sp.) on the Monument, would respectfully report that the work has been completed and recommend the payment of the following amounts, to-wit; Yordy and Kerch, \$25; Freeport Hardware Co. \$293.26, and recommend that the county clerk be authorized to issue vouchers on the county Treasurer for the above amounts.

The special committee was comprised of William Gibler, George Kendall, Jack Crawford. That Mr. Krape would assume most of the lead roles in the planning, financing and follow-through of such an effort becomes more understandable as we find out more about the man.

Dr. William W. Krape was born in Stephenson County, on a farm near Orangeville, in 1847. At age 17 he enlisted in Company A, 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained with that regiment until the end of the war. After arriving home from the war, he entered the University of Wisconsin and worked his way through school by teaching district school and working in the harvest fields during vacation. In 1873 he completed his own schooling and entered the practice of dentistry. He continued in this profession for a number of years, but then followed another course, and served as secretary, general manager and president of the Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Association of Freeport.

Dr. Krape established a fraternal order called the Knights of the Globe, which was founded in Freeport in 1889. A number of community improvements resulted from his leadership of this order, including Globe Hospital (later known as Freeport Memorial Hospital) and ninety-acre Globe Park (later known as Krape Park). In 1904 Dr. Krape bought the Freeport Daily Democrat, changed its Democratic party affiliation to Republican, and changed its name to the Freeport Evening Standard. In five years it had the largest circulation of any newspaper in northwestern Illinois. He then sold the paper and retired from journalism.

In 1906 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly and served for four years. Thereafter, he would continue to be active in the affairs of his community and in

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veterans' affairs, even when residing at Lynn Haven, Florida, where he had spent the winter for a number of years. As a result of his leadership there, Lynn Haven, Florida has one of the few major memorials to Union soldiers within the former Confederacy. It is a beautiful shaft, reminiscent of the Soldiers' Monument at Freeport. It however, did not include bronze tablets such as he had made possible for Freeport.

The bronze name tablets came from the John Harsch Bronze and Foundry Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This business was known throughout the Midwest for its high-quality ornamental metalwork. (Interestingly, it would later be noted for its sacrifice of this quality during the Truman-led investigations of war fraud in 1943.) The Stephenson County Board of Supervisors noted in their meeting minutes of September 10, 1924 that they were well-pleased with these tablets and with Dr. Krape's efforts to bring them about.

There was room for 4,000 names on the new bronze tablets, but as there were only 3,156 to be recorded from all of Stephenson County, there was enough space on the tablets to have the names placed in an appropriate manner. The names were placed by units, and in order of rank within each unit.

To ensure that the names placed on the new bronze plaques would include every Civil War veteran of Stephenson County, and that all names would be spelled correctly, a 2-page listing of all known veterans, by unit, appeared in the Freeport Journal-Standard of October 4, 1923. The first full-page twelve-column listing began with the following header:

The following is a list of names of all persons who served as Soldiers in the Civil War -- 1861 to 1865 -- from Stephenson County, Illinois. This list of names needs corrections. Some of the names are misspelled, others are duplicated. We invite every person to look for mistakes and when found to report the same corrected, either verbally or by letter, on or before the 15th of October, to the Commander of Col. John A. Davis Post No. 98, G.A.R., Mr. Norton L. Mitchell, Freeport, Illinois. These names will be placed on eight copper bronze plates and placed in the eight alcoves on the Stephenson County Memorial Soldiers Monument located in the Court House Square. File away this paper as souvenir for reference for present and future generations.

This led to making the list of names on the lower base as close to perfection as possible.

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The four servicemen set in place on the four corners of the monument in 1924 were manufactured by the Mullins Body Corporation of Salem, Ohio. The works of this company were sought and praised for their perfection throughout the United States and Mexico. Some of the metal statuary and ornamental works of the company were placed on the U. S. Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis, and others were placed on public buildings from Boston to Hawaii. The eighteen-foot statue of Diana which stood atop the old Madison Square Garden was a Mullins work. Hundreds of the company's statues also went to Mexico, including many of the national hero, Juarez.

According to the County Board of Supervisors' meeting minutes of June 1930 the board appropriated \$146.00 to paint the monument in order to protect it from the weather.

In September, 1955 interest again was shown in the monument. Veterans groups and their auxiliaries were planning action hoping to get public support and funds to repair it. The monument's paint was peeling from the stone obelisk and a crack was forming at the top of the pedestal on which the statue of Victory stood. "The monument is so familiar to area residents that oftentimes it is regarded with little attention or concern", the Freeport Journal Standard reported in its September 28th issue. After the monument was constructed, the Grand Army of the Republic was given the responsibility for its maintenance. After the last encampment in 1949 with 6 of the 16 veterans still alive then, present, the organization disbanded and the monument had no regular care or maintenance.

The Monday, October 3, 1960 issue of the Freeport Journal-Standard headline reads "Lightning 'Decapitates' Monument"

Lightning partially destroyed a monument, two houses and two trees in and near Freeport Saturday afternoon. The Civil War monument by the Courthouse at the corner of W. Stephenson St. and Galena Ave. was badly damaged when lightning hit it at about 4:32 p.m. The top of the 13-foot statue from the chest up was knocked off and scattered over the area. Wooden benches at the base of the monument were smashed by falling debris. No one was injured. Firemen roped off the area.

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To the residents of Stephenson County, and to many others, the Soldiers' Monument continues to have great value. And it causes us to remember. Parents and children, even today, take great pride in pointing out the names of their great- or great-great grandfather on the monument.

An indication of how special the monument has become to the people of Stephenson County may also be gleaned from the following episode. A county group with some powers several decades ago proposed quite seriously that the monument be tom down. The result was 500 people at the group's next scheduled meeting, very vocal and very close to becoming a popular uprising. With increasing recollection and wisdom, the county group then proceeded to drop this proposal.

From its completion, the monument has been the central picture of many county and City of Freeport promotional items. It has appeared in a great many ways - including numerous postcard views, on publications and publicity items, and on the covers of county and city road maps and street maps, to name some items - over the years.

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"Soldiers' Monument," Freeport Journal, June 29, 1870.

"Soldiers' Monument," Freeport Weekly Journal, September 7, 1870.

"Soldiers' Monument. Laying the Corner Stone," Freeport Journal, Triple Sheet, Wednesday, October 20, 1869.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book B, Pages 476, 477, 516, 528, 530, 534, 535, 545, 548 and 611, Soldiers' Monument reports 1869 and 1870.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book B, Pages 510 and 511, Gen. Smith D. Atkins appointed County Printer, Wednesday, January, 12, 1870.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book C, Page 3, September 12, 1871, Soldiers' Monument report.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book L, Pages 442 and 472.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book L, Pages 553, 554 and 555.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book M, Page 41.

Stephenson County Board of Supervisors, Book M, Page 526.

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"Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument," Freeport Evening Standard, May 24, 1910, Page 5, Col. 3-4-5.

"Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument," Freeport Journal, Triple Sheet, Wednesday, October 20, 1869.

"Stephenson County Soldier's Monument," Freeport Journal, September 14, 1870.

"Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association," Freeport Journal, Wednesday, December 15, 1869.

"'Taps' and '30' Are Sounded," Freeport's Postmaster is Laid to Rest in City Cemetery Sunday", Freeport Daily Journal, March 31, 1913. (sp.)

The Cleveland Book Buyers Guide to Cleveland's Products and Services: 1947 and 1953, The John Harsch Bronze & Foundry Co.

"The Court House Fence," Freeport Weekly Journal, July 17, 1872.

The Daily Democrat, July 5, 1899, Page 1, Col. 3.

"The Fourth of July in Freeport," Freeport Weekly Journal, July 12, 1871.

"THE FOURTH OF JULY IN FREEPORT, 20,000 People Present, The Soldiers' Monument Dedicated," Freeport Weekly Bulletin, July 12, 1871, Page 8.

"The Grand Fizzle at Freeport.", Lena Star, July 7, 1871.

The Illinois Farmer Book of Stephenson County 1925, published by The Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, Chicago.

The Salem Sesquicentennial Committee of the Salem Historical Society, The Salem Story: 1806-1956.

"The Soldiers' Monument," Freeport Journal, Wednesday, December 22, 1869.

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Tilden, M. H., The History of Stephenson County, Illinois, 1880: Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1880.

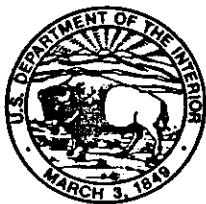
"To Decorate Monument," Freeport Evening Standard", March 3, 1910, Page 1, Col. 7.

Verbal Boundary Description

The statue whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of 15 feet centered on the Soldiers' Monument located at the northeast corner of Galena Avenue and Stephenson Street, Freeport, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes only the statue, cast iron fence, and sidewalk surrounding the statue that is historically associated with the Soldiers' Monument.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.
For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.nps.gov/nr>

JUN 12 1998

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 6/01/98 THROUGH 6/05/98

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, United States Post Office and Courthouse--Montgomery, Church St. between Moulton and Lee Sts., Montgomery, 98000611, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, CHICOT COUNTY, First Baptist Church, AR 159 S, 1 mi. S of Eudora, Eudora, 98000645, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Ethnic and Minority Settlement of the Arkansas Delta MPS)

ARKANSAS, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, Hamilton Apartments, 113 W. Danner St., West Memphis, 98000618, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, CROSS COUNTY, Giboney--Robertson--Stewart House, 734 Hamilton Ave., Wynne, 98000585, LISTED, 6/05/98

ARKANSAS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, O'Bryant, W.E., Bell Tower, 1200 N. University Dr., campus of the University of Pine Bluff, Pine Bluff, 98000622, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, Burton, B.D., House, 305 Chestnut, Lewisville, 98000612, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, LONOKE COUNTY, Utey, Dr. E.F., House, 401 W. Pine St., Cabot, 98000623, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, OUACHITA COUNTY, Burkett, Capt. John T., House, 607 Ouachita County Rd. 65, Frenchport vicinity, 98000620, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, POLK COUNTY, Elks Lodge, 500 Mena St., Mena, 98000616, LISTED, 6/04/98

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, Harris House, 6507 Fourche Dam Pike, Little Rock, 98000644, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, Lamb--McSwain House, 2124 Rice St., Pulaski, 98000621, LISTED, 6/04/98

ARKANSAS, STONE COUNTY, Black Oak Cemetery, Cty Rd. 243, 4 mi. SW of Greenland, Greenland vicinity, 98000619, LISTED, 6/03/98

ARKANSAS, STONE COUNTY, Noricks Chapel School, Meisenheimer Rd., 10 mi. SE of Mountain View, Mountain View vicinity, 98000615, LISTED, 6/04/98 (Stone County MPS)

ARKANSAS, YELL COUNTY, First Presbyterian Church--Berry House, 203 Pecan St., Dardanelle, 98000582, LISTED, 6/03/98

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY, Denver Medical Depot, 3800 York St., Denver, 98000650, LISTED, 6/03/98

FLORIDA, SARASOTA COUNTY, Worth's Block, 1490 Main St., Sarasota, 98000651, LISTED, 6/03/98

ILLINOIS, STEPHENSON COUNTY, Soldiers' Monument, 15 N. Galena Ave., Freeport, 98000461, LISTED, 6/01/98

IOWA, WOODBURY COUNTY, St. Casimir Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church, 2524 Leech Ave., Sioux City, 98000388, OWNER OBJECTION DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 6/01/98

LOUISIANA, EVANGELINE PARISH, Tate House, 1425 LA 29, Ville Platte vicinity, 98000661, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS)

LOUISIANA, ORLEANS PARISH, Maylie's Restaurant, 1007-09 Poydras St., New Orleans, 98000577, LISTED, 6/03/98

LOUISIANA, ST. MARTIN PARISH, Raymond House, 7250 Goodwood Blvd., Baton Rouge, 98000663, LISTED, 6/03/98

NEW YORK, WAYNE COUNTY, First Presbyterian Church of Ontario Center, 1638 Ridge Rd., Ontario Center, 98000665, LISTED, 6/03/98

OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Grant, A. G., Homestead, 4124 Haughn Rd., Grove City, 98000667, LISTED, 6/03/98

OREGON, JACKSON COUNTY, Hargadine Cemetery, Sheridan and Walnut Sts., Ashland, 98000627, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Historic Cemeteries of Ashland MPS)

OREGON, JACKSON COUNTY, Welch, Mathias, House, 162 N. Second St., Central Point, 98000625, LISTED, 6/04/98

OREGON, JACKSON COUNTY, Whited, Harry L., House, 321 N. Main, Ashland, 98000626, LISTED, 6/03/98

OREGON, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, Clark-McConnell House, 961 SE 8th St., Grants Pass, 98000628, LISTED, 6/03/98

OREGON, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, Dimmick-Judson House, 906 NE Eighth St., Grants Pass, 98000629, LISTED, 6/03/98

OREGON, KLAMATH COUNTY, Goeller, Fred, House, 234 Riverside Dr., Klamath Falls, 98000624, LISTED, 6/03/98

OREGON, LINN COUNTY, Albany Municipal Airport, 3510 Knox Butte Rd., Albany, 98000630, LISTED, 6/03/98

RHODE ISLAND, BRISTOL COUNTY, Juniper Hill Cemetery, 24 Sherry Ave., Bristol, 98000632, LISTED, 6/03/98

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY, Gatewood-Shelton Gin, 304 E. Crawford, Palestine, 98000637, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Palestine, Texas MPS)

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY, Lincoln High School, 920 W. Swantz St., Palestine, 98000636, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Palestine, Texas MPS)

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY, Mount Vernon African Methodist Episcopal Church, 913 E. Calhoun St., Palestine, 98000635, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Palestine, Texas MPS)

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY, Reagan, John H., Monument, Reagan Park; vicinity of Park and Crockett Sts., Palestine, 98000633, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Palestine, Texas MPS)

TEXAS, ANDERSON COUNTY, Redlands Hotel, 400 N. Queen St, Palestine, 98000634, LISTED, 6/03/98 (Palestine, Texas MPS)

UTAH, BOX ELDER COUNTY, Washakie LDS Ward Chapel, Along Samaria Lake Canal, Washakie, 98000641, LISTED, 6/03/98