

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

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

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

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

Affiliation

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.
☐ W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) ☐ Other Allied Order
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☒ Other: Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 2005-2008 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location Cemetery 3 1/2 mi N of Stotesbury Hwy V. N38°01.400" W94°34.492"
 City/Village Stotesbury Township _____ County Vernon

The front of the Memorial faces: ☐ North ☒ South ☐ East ☐ West

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

Name Department of Natural Resources Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
 Street Address PO Box 176
 City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102
 Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone (573) 751-8566

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

Physical Details

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

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

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Laminated Plastic & Plexiglass

Material of Cannon = ☐ Bronze ☐ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = _____
 Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
 Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? ☐ If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
 Monument or Base: Height 3 1/2 ft Width 4 ft Depth 2 1/2 ft or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

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

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

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

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

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

☒ Cemetery	☐ Park	☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ "Town Square"	☐ Post Office	☐ School
☐ Municipal Building	☐ State Capitol	Other: _____
☐ Courthouse	☐ College Campus	_____
☐ Traffic Circle	☐ Library	_____

General Vicinity

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

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

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

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

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

Sculpture**Base**

If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed?
 (look for signs of exterior rust)

Any evidence of structural instability?

(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)

Any broken or missing parts?

(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)

Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?

(also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)

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

Black crusting

White crusting

Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)

Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)

Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)

Chalky or powdery stone

Granular eroding of stone

Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)

Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)

Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...

Good Shape

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

Surface CoatingDoes there appear to be a coating? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

☐ Gilded ☐ Painted ☐ Varnished ☐ Waxed ☐ Unable to determineIs the coating in good condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unable to determine**Basic Surface Condition Assessment** (check one)

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

☒ Well maintained ☐ Would benefit from treatment ☐ In urgent need of treatment ☐ Unable to determine**Overall Description**

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

At Lawrence Cemetery

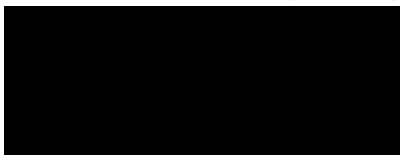
Supplemental Background Information

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

Inspector IdentificationDate of On-site Survey 03/05/2009Your Name Walt Busch US Grant 68

Please send this completed form to:

Kevin P. Tucker, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

John Brown's Vernon County Raid
A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
[U.S. Shield]

"I have only a short time to live -- only one death to die, and I will die fighting for this cause.
There will be no more peace in this land until slavery is done for."

---- John Brown, August 39, 1856

John Brown's Vernon County Raid: Prelude to Harpers Ferry

Near this and other locations in Vernon County, John Brown conducted a raid to liberate Missouri slaves. On the bitterly cold night of Dec. 20, 1858, two parties of heavily armed raiders, led by Brown, slipped across the border into Missouri. Brown, of Osawatomie, Kan., was an abolitionist leader who was hated and feared by Missouri slaveholders for good reason. Brown's mission that night was to liberate slaves held in Vernon County and incite renewed violence along the Missouri-Kansas border. Ten months later, Brown would launch a more ambitious raid at Harpers Ferry, Va., an event that would propel the South toward secession and hasten the coming of the Civil War.

John Brown had come to Kansas Territory in 1855, where he played a bloody role in the fight over the territory's status as slave or free. A violent, uncompromising zealot, he came to believe that God had ordained him to bring about the overthrow of slavery. In 1856, he returned east to raise money for an ambitious plan to incite slave rebellion in Virginia and ignite a war that slavery could not survive.

Sporting a beard and using the alias "Shubel Morgan," Brown returned to Kansas in June 1858 and found the territory largely at peace. Clashes continued, however, around the town of Fort Scott, where free-state guerrillas -- "jayhawkers" -- under James Montgomery were evicting slave-state settlers. Proslavery marauders retaliated by killing or wounding 10 free-state captives in the Marais des Cygnes massacre. "It seems the troubles are not over yet," Brown wrote, and hurried south to join Montgomery.

In southeast Kansas, Brown and a growing band of followers occupied a fortified cabin near the border called Fort Bain. On Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858, one of Brown's scouts encountered a slave named Jim from Vernon County, Mo. The man belonged to the estate of the late James Lawrence. Jim claimed that he and others were to be sold south to Texas and begged to be rescued. With national attention focused on Kansas, Brown seized the opportunity to liberate the slaves. By flaunting the laws protecting slavery, he might goad Missouri slaveowners into violent reaction. A renewal of open warfare would prove the feasibility of his Harpers Ferry plan to his wealthy New England backers.

[Insert: Picture of Lawrence House]

The Vernon County Raid

It was snowing on the night of Monday, Dec. 20, 1858, as two parties of raiders left their headquarters at Bain's Fort and slipped into Missouri. North of the Little Osage River, Brown led

about 15 men to the 160-acre Lawrence farm near Duncan Creek. The farmhouse was occupied by Lawrence's son-in-law Harvey G. Hicklin and Hicklin's family. About midnight, Hicklin was awakened by a shout: " Hello! Damn you, get up and make a light!" As the raiders battered down the door, Hicklin stuffed his pocketbook in his childrens' mattress. While one raider covered him with a Sharps rifle, the rest ransacked the house but failed to search the childrens' bed. Brown chatted amiably with Hicklin, explaining that he intended to free the slaves and take provisions and property to cover their expenses; he was doing the Lord's work, he proclaimed, and was not ashamed of it.

[Insert: Picture: Slave cabin on Lawrence farm. The home of the late James Lawrence was the principal target of John Brown's raid. The log building is said to be a slave cabin on the Lawrence farm. The farmstead was situated west of this location. Courtesy of Helen Ewan and the Bushwacker [sic] Museum.]

[Insert: Map; John Brown's Vernon County Raid, Dec. 20, 1858.]

Five slaves -- Jim, his wife Narcissa and their two children, and a man named Samuel -- were loaded in farm wagons along with looted provisions and assorted plunder. About 2 a.m., Brown departed, leaving guards to prevent anyone from raising an alarm. When the guards left an hour later, Hicklin ran to John Larue's farm. Brown had already been there carrying off five more slaves, a wagon and six horses, 800 pounds of pork, bedding, clothing and other articles; Larue and a boarder, Dr. A. Ervin, had been taken hostage.

South of the Little Osage River, Aaron D. Stevens, with eight or nine men, rode to the home of 60-year-old David Cruise, a prominent early settler. Cruise owned several hundred acres and two slaves, George and Jane. According to Crusie's young son, the jayhawkers pretended to be travelers and begged to be admitted from the cold. Once inside, they shot Cruise in cold blood and ransacked the house, forcing Mrs. Cruise to assist. The slave George was absent, but Jane, who was pregnant, was loaded on a wagon along with provisions and clothing; she gave birth a few days later. The raiders rounded up 11 head of mules and several horses then continued to the farm of Hugh Martin, who owned no slaves. There they took a valuable mule and hurried to rejoin Brown.

Escorting the liberated slaves, Brown's band arrived at Osawatomie, Kan., on Christmas Eve. While part of the raiders dispersed with their share of loot, Brown watched for the pursuit he hoped would come. Several hundred outraged Missourians had assembled on the border, but they decided against breaking the peace and petitioned the authorities to deal with the raiders.

Aftermath

Disappointed that warfare had not been rekindled, Brown penned a letter for publication to justify his actions. He claimed that the raid was retaliation for the Marais des Cygnes massacre, in which five free-state men had been killed and five wounded. In contrast, his expedition had restored 11 persons "to their natural & inalienable rights" and killed only one, a slaveholder "who fought against the liberation."

Accepting Brown's account, the Northern press portrayed the raid as a heroic rescue against great odds ; the fact that Brown had invaded private homes, stolen property and been party to murder

was ignored. Abolitionist Gerrit Smith, a Brown backer, wrote in satisfaction: " Our dear John Brown is invading Missouri and pursuing the policy which he intended to pursue elsewhere."

[Insert: Confederate Shield]

[Insert: Missouri Department of Natural Resources (with Logo)]

[Insert: Picture: Free-state guerrillas - " jayhawkers" -- photographed in 1859. Free-state and proslavery forces were similarly dressed and armed. Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.]

The reaction in Kansas was less positive. Although some praised Brown, the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, an antislavery newspaper, condemned the raid. The governor proclaimed it a lawless outrage, while Jim Lane -- himself a notorious jayhawker -- offered to capture Brown. Even Montgomery denounced the affair as "simply a thieving, plundering, murdering raid." To disapproving friends, Brown conceded to " draw the scene of the excitement to some other part of the country."

Aided by Kansas abolitionists, Brown moved the fugitive slaves into Iowa. They were hailed as they made their way to Detroit and on to freedom in Canada, where they arrived on March 12, 1859. Now with the full support of his backers, Brown moved ahead with his Harpers Ferry scheme, but the raid failed to spark the slave rebellion he foresaw. Although the attempt cost Brown his life, it had the effect he desired and helped bring on a violent national upheaval and the eventual destruction of slavery.

[Insert: 3 Pictures John Brown, Aaron Stevens, and Sam & Jane Harper]]

John Brown (above left) was born May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn. And raised in frontier Ohio. A confirmed abolitionist, he went west in 1855 to prevent the spread of slavery to Kansas. The following year, he led a party that hacked to death five proslavery settlers along Pottawatomie Creek. Less than a year after the Vernon County raid, on Oct. 16, 1859, Brown seized the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va. He intended to arm the slaves and lead them against their masters, but the uprising failed to materialize. Brown was captured on Oct. 18 and convicted of murder and treason. He was hanged on Dec. 2, 1859, believing that his sacrifice was not in vain.

Aaron D. Stevens (above center), one of Brown's lieutenants, led the attack on the Cruise home. He was captured with Brown at Harpers Ferry the following year. Before his execution for treason, Stevens confessed to shooting David Cruise.

Same and Jane Harper (above right) were among the slaves Brown liberated in Vernon County and took to freedom in Canada. Sam and Jane were photographed in Canada in 1895.





JOHN BROWN'S VERNON COUNTY RAID



A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

"I have only a short time to live—only one death to die, and I will die fighting for this cause. There will be no more peace in this land until slavery is done for."
— John Brown, August 30, 1856

John Brown's Vernon County Raid: Prelude to Harpers Ferry

Near this and other locations in Vernon County, John Brown conducted a raid to liberate Missouri slaves. On the bitterly cold night of Dec. 20, 1858, two parties of heavily armed raiders, led by Brown, slipped across the border into Missouri. Brown, of Ossawatimie, Kan., was an abolitionist leader who was hated and feared by Missouri slaveholders for good reason. Brown's mission that night was to liberate slaves held in Vernon County and incite renewed violence along the Missouri-Kansas border. Ten months later, Brown would launch a more ambitious raid at Harpers Ferry, Va., an event that would propel the South toward secession and hasten the coming of the Civil War.

John Brown had come to Kansas Territory in 1855, where he played a bloody role in the fight over the territory's status as slave or free. A violent, uncompromising zealot, he came to believe that God had ordained him to bring about the overthrow of slavery. In 1856, he returned east to raise money for an ambitious plan to incite slave rebellion in Virginia and ignite a war that slavery could not survive.

Sporting a beard and using the alias "Shubel Morgan," Brown returned to Kansas in June 1858 and found the territory largely at peace. Clashes continued, however, around the town of Fort Scott, where free-state guerrillas—"jayhawkers"—under James Montgomery were covering slave-state settlers. Positively manuremen realized by killing or wounding to free-state captives in the Marais des Cygnes massacre. "It seems the troubles are not over yet," Brown wrote, and hurried south to join Montgomery.

In southeast Kansas, Brown and a growing band of followers occupied a fortified cabin near the border called Fort Bain. On Sunday, Dec. 20, 1858, one of Brown's scouts encountered a slave named Jim from Vernon County, Mo. The man belonged to the estate of the late James Lawrence, Jim claimed that he and others were to be sold south to Texas and begged to be rescued. With national attention focused on Kansas, Brown seized the opportunity to liberate the slaves.

By flaunting the laws protecting slavery, he might goad Missouri slaveowners into violent reaction. A renewal of open warfare would prove the feasibility of his Harpers Ferry plan to his wealthy New England backers.

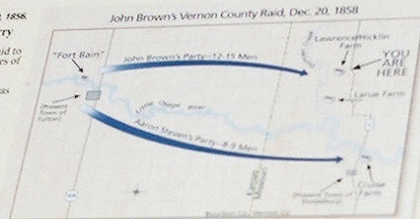
The Vernon County Raid

It was snowing on the night of Monday, Dec. 20, 1858, as two parties of raiders left their headquarters at Bain's Fort and slipped into Missouri. North of the Little Osage River, Brown led about 25 men to the 60-acre Lawrence farm near Duncan Creek. The farmhouse was occupied by Lawrence's son-in-law Harvey G. Hicklin and Hicklin's family. About midnight, Hicklin was awakened by a shout. "Hello! Damn you, get up and make a light!" As the raiders battered down the door, Hicklin stuffed his pocketbook in his children's mattress. While one raider covered him with a Sharps rifle, the rest ransacked the house but failed to search the children's bed. Brown chatted amiably with Hicklin, explaining that he intended to free the slaves and take provisions and property to cover their expenses. He was doing the Lord's work, he proclaimed, and was not ashamed of it.



The home of the late James Lawrence was the principal target of John Brown's raid. The log building is said to be a slave cabin on the Lawrence farm. The farmstead was situated west of this location.

Courtesy of Helen Egan and the Buchanan Museum



Five slaves—Jim, his wife Narcissa and their two children, and a man named Samuel—were loaded in farm wagons along with food provisions and assorted plunder. About 3 a.m., Brown departed, leaving guards to prevent anyone from raising an alarm. When the guards left an hour later, Hicklin ran to John Larue's farm. Brown had already been there, carrying off five more slaves, a wagon and six horses, four pounds of pork, bedding, clothing and other articles. Larue and a boarder, Dr. A. Ervin, had been taken hostage.

South of the Little Osage River, Aaron D. Stevens, with eight or nine men, made to the home of 60-year-old David Cruise, a prominent early settler. Cruise owned several hundred acres and two slaves, George and Jane. According to Cruise's young son, the jayhawkers pretended to be travelers and begged to be admitted from the cold. Once inside, they shot Cruise in the head and ran out the house, forcing Mrs. Cruise to assist. The slave George was absent, but Jane, who was pregnant, was loaded on a wagon along with provisions and clothing; she gave birth a few days later. The raiders murdered up to head of males and several horses then continued to the farm of Hugh Martin, who owned two slaves. There they took a valuable male and hurried to repair Brown.

Escorting the liberated slaves, Brown's band arrived at Ossawatimie, Kan., on Christmas Eve. While part of the raiders dispersed with their share of loot, Brown watched for the pursuit he hoped would come. Several hundred outraged Missourians had assembled on the border, but they decided against breaking the peace and petitioned the authorities to deal with the raiders.

Aftermath

Disappointed that warlike had not been kindled, Brown penned a letter for publication to justify his actions. He claimed that the raid was retaliation for the Marais des Cygnes massacre, in which five free-state men had been killed and five wounded. In contrast, his expedition had restored 19 persons "to their natural & inalienable rights" and killed only one, a slaveholder "who fought against the liberation."

Accepting Brown's account, the Northern press portrayed the raid as a heroic rescue against great odds; the fact that Brown had invaded private homes, stolen property and been partly to murder was ignored. Abolitionist Gerrit Smith, a Brown backer, wrote in satisfaction, "Our dear John Brown is invading Missouri and pursuing the policy which he intended to pursue elsewhere."



Free-state guerrillas—"jayhawkers"—photographed in 1859. Free-state and proslavery forces were similarly dressed and armed.

Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society

The reaction in Kansas was less positive. Although some praised Brown, the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, an abolitionist newspaper, condemned the raid. The governor proclaimed it a lawless outrage, while John Larue—himself a notorious jayhawker—offered to capture Brown. Even Montgomery denounced the affair as "simply a daring, plundering, murdering raid." So disappointing friends, Brown conceded to "draw the scene of the excitement to some other part of the country."

Adopted by Kansas abolitionists, Brown moved the fugitive slaves into Iowa. They were hailed as they made their way to Detroit and on to freedom in Canada, where they arrived on March 10, 1859. Now with the full support of two backers, Brown moved ahead with his Harpers Ferry scheme, but the raid failed to spark the slave rebellion he envisioned. Although the attempt cost Brown his life, it had the effect he desired and helped bring on a violent national upheaval and the eventual destruction of slavery.



John Brown



John Larue



Raiders

John Brown (below left) was born May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn., and moved to Ossawatimie, Kan., a confirmed abolitionist, he would meet in 1835 to promote the spread of slavery in Kansas. The following year, he led a party that failed to destroy the proslavery settlers' arsenal at Fort Leavenworth (left). Like other free-state men, Brown was arrested and charged with treason against the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. He was sentenced to hang, but the governor failed to execute him. Brown was captured on Oct. 3, 1859, and hanged on Dec. 2, 1859, believing that his sacrifice was not in vain.

Aaron D. Stevens (below center), one of Brown's backers, led the attack on the Cruise home. He was captured with Brown at Harpers Ferry the following year. Before his execution for treason, Stevens continued to support David Cruise.

Sam and Jane Harper (below right) were among the slaves Brown liberated in Vernon County and took to freedom in Canada. Sam and Jane were photographed in Canada in 1859.