

PH002 7286

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Michigan	
COUNTY: Lenawee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 29 1972	

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Civil War Memorial

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Civil War Memorial

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Monument Park

CITY OR TOWN:  
Adrian

STATE: Michigan      CODE: 26      COUNTY: Lenawee      CODE: 091



**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
City of Adrian

STREET AND NUMBER:  
City Hall

CITY OR TOWN: Adrian      STATE: Michigan      CODE: 26

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Registry of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Lenawee County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Adrian      STATE: Michigan      CODE: 26

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Michigan Historical Commission, Registered Local Site #143

DATE OF SURVEY: Aug. 13, 1971       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
History Division, Michigan Department of State

STREET AND NUMBER:  
208 N. Capital

CITY OR TOWN: Lansing      STATE: Michigan      CODE: 26

STATE: Michigan

COUNTY: Lenawee

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

**7. DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Civil War Monument located in Monument Park, Adrian, is a memorial to the town's young men killed in that war. It is a single stone Greek Ionic column surmounted by an urn, added when the column was made into a monument, on an octagonal pedestal three stages high. The detail of the column was modeled on that of the Erechtheum. It consists of wheel-like drums which are placed one on top of the other, held in place by metal dowels. The pedestal bears the inscription "1870, erected by citizens of Adrian in memory of our fallen soldiers." Eight bronze tablets encircle the pedestal, carrying the names of eighty-four men and the regiments to which they belonged.

Studied by HABS, 1965.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**SIGNIFICANCE**

**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

**SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)** 1801

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education           | <input type="checkbox"/> Political      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering         | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry            | osophy                                  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention           | <input type="checkbox"/> Science        | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | Architecture                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          | itarian                                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Adrian indeed has a unique architectural find. The column portion of the Civil War Monument is said to be the only surviving fragment of the Bank of Pennsylvania once located in Philadelphia. Greek Revival architecture in America had its birth in the Bank of Pennsylvania. The Bank was designed by the famous Benjamin H. Latrobe in the spring of 1798.

Latrobe was born in England on May 1, 1764. After having built up a fine reputation as an architect and engineer, he emigrated to America in 1796. It is said that apprenticeship in his office constituted the first important professional training in engineering and architecture in America. It was his pupils who built the first American railroads. Latrobe "found architecture in America a polite accomplishment of the gentlemen amateurs such as Jefferson, but left it a profession with professional standards and practices." His style dominated American building down to the Civil War.

Latrobe's bank was an epoch making work, with Greek Ionic porticoes and a graceful low dome in the Soane manner. It was functional and simple and clearly showed that the real aim of the new so-called Greek Revival movement was not simply to copy an ancient building. The building was made entirely of marble, fronted with two porticoes of six Ionic columns. The Adrian monument is from the east portico. Construction was begun of the bank in April of 1799 and was occupied early in 1801. It stood until after the Civil War, when it was demolished to make room for another building.

The monument, consisting of the single column, was erected on July 4, 1870, by the Adrian Monument Association. It was through the solicitation of the association's president with Henry Waldron, then in Congress, that an opportunity arose for the town to obtain the column. Through the further efforts of F. C. Beaman, another member of Congress for Adrian's district, and J. Fred Myers of Washington, a former resident of Adrian, the shaft was donated to the association by Hugh McCullogh, Secretary of the Treasury. It was brought free of charge to the town by the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Adrian Daily Telegram, August 8, 1963.

Dictionary of American Biography Vol. 11. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928.

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1944.

History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, Michigan Vol. 1. Adrian: W. Stearns & Company, Printers, 1879.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		41°	53'	49"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		84°	01'	43"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Linda Contreras, assistant historian

ORGANIZATION: History Division DATE: Oct. 18, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 208 N. Capital

CITY OR TOWN: Lansing STATE: Michigan CODE: 26

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**      **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Samuel A. Milstein

Title: Deputy Director and SLO Dept. of Natural Resources

Date: 11/1/71

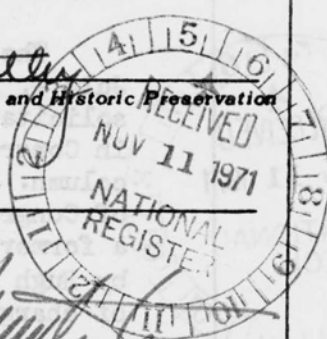
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert A. Veary  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 6/29/72

ATTEST:  
William H. Mumford  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



SEE INSTRUCTIONS  
 16/716450/4642340  
 3-247  
 DM Ref-um



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Michigan	
COUNTY Lenawee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 29 1972

(Number all entries)

9. Major Biographical References Continued.

Illustrated History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, Michigan.  
Adrian: The Times Printing Company, 1903.

Times & Expositor (Adrian), July 5, 1870.







NPS Number 6-29-72  
*Civil War Mon.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

STATE	Michigan	
COUNTY	Lenawee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
JUN 29 1972		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Civil War Memorial  
AND/OR HISTORIC: Civil War Memorial

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Monument Park

CITY OR TOWN:  
Adrian

STATE: Michigan	CODE 26	COUNTY: Lenawee	CODE 091
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**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

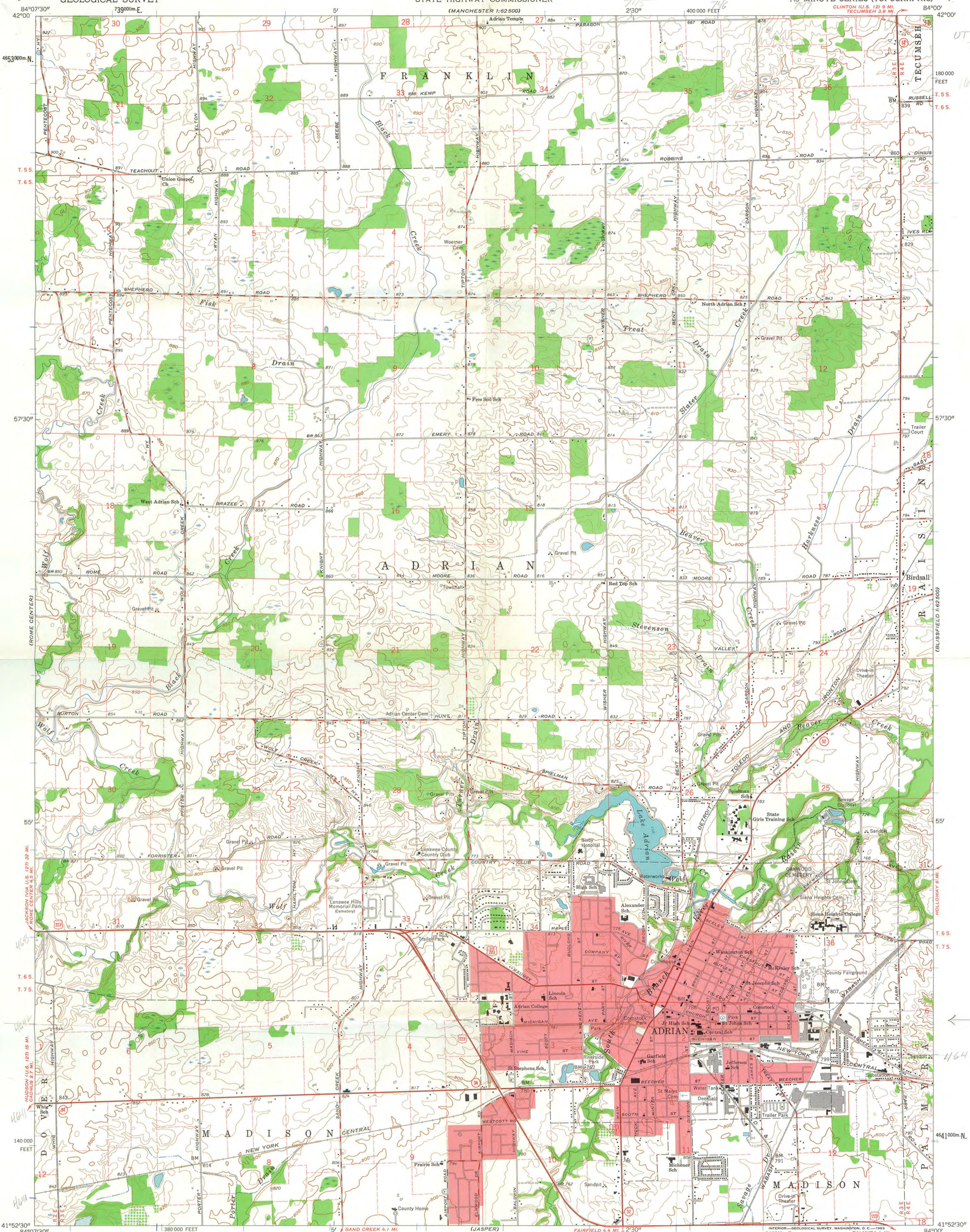
PHOTO CREDIT: Michigan Historical Commission  
DATE OF PHOTO: May, 1969  
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Michigan Historical Commission

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  
Monument faces south

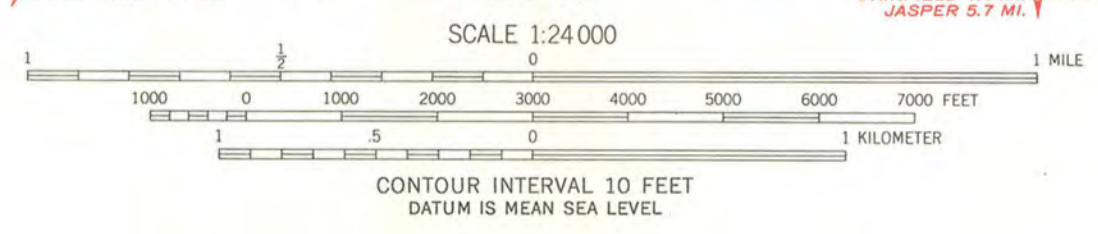






Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1962  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 16, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

15°  
TRUE NORTH  
MAGNETIC NORTH  
APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 1962



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ADRIAN, MICH.  
N4152.5—W8400/7.5

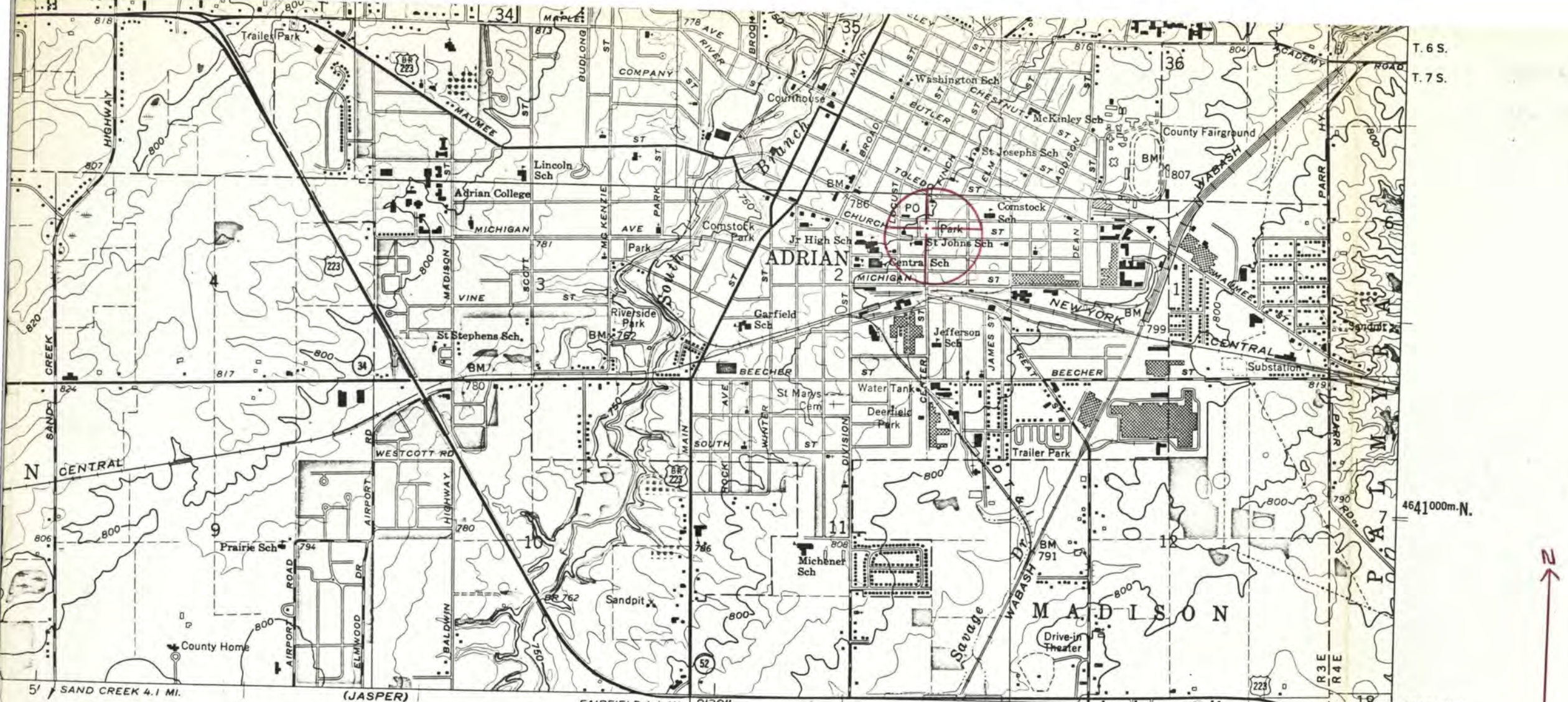
*Handwritten notes:*  
UTM Ref. Form  
3-24-77  
16/746 450  
4642 340

*Handwritten note:* 4642

MANCHESTER 1:62,500

CLAYTON  
HUDSON (U.S. 1:62,500)  
JACKSON (U.S. 1:62,500)  
ROME CENTER 4.5 MI.  
ADRIAN (U.S. 1:62,500)  
MADISON (U.S. 1:62,500)  
FAIRFIELD 1:62,500





5' SAND CREEK 4.1 MI.

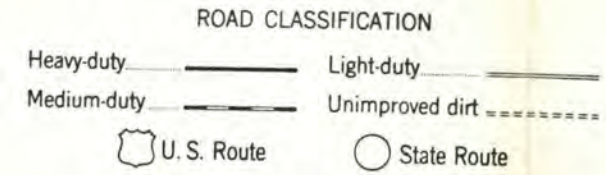
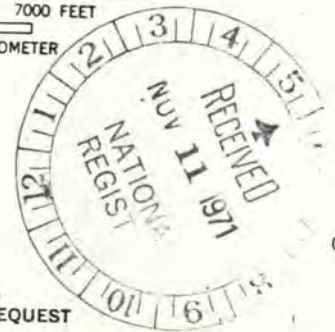
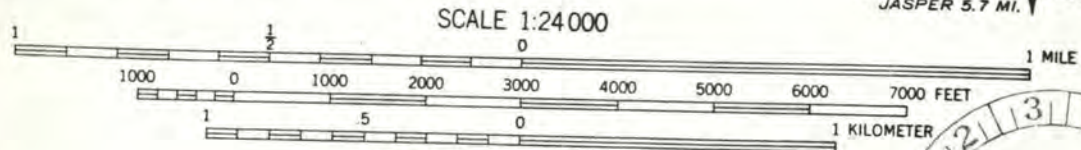
(JASPER)

FAIRFIELD 4.4 MI.  
JASPER 5.7 MI.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1963  
747000m.E  
PALMYRA 4 MI.  
BLISSFIELD 8 MI.

41°52'30"  
84°00'

(BLISSFIELD 1:62500)



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ADRIAN, MICH.  
N 4152.5—W 8400/7.5

1962

11B



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Michigan	
COUNTY Lenawee	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 29 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Civil War Memorial			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Civil War Memorial			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Monument Park			
CITY OR TOWN: Adrian			
STATE: Michigan	CODE 26	COUNTY: Lenawee	CODE 091
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: USGS, Adrian, Michigan			
SCALE: 1:24000			
DATE: 1962			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



PH0027236

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

AD72000632

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: Adrian Soldiers' Monument

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Monument Park, East Church Street

City or town: Adrian State: MI County: Lenawee

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national X statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Guan D Conway</u>	<u>2/30/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>MI SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government



Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) **Additional Documentation Approved**

Van Edson H Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

3.20.17  
Date of Action

**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

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u>5</u>	_____	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation & Culture:  
monument/marker

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation & Culture:  
monument/marker

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

Other: Victorian

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Sandstone, Marble, Limestone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Adrian's Civil War Monument is a fifty-three-foot tall structure comprised of a twenty-foot tall multi-level octagonal lower section, twenty-seven-foot tall marble Ionic column rising above it, and six-foot tall urn form at the peak. The octagonal lower section has a limestone base. Above rise two octagonal sections, each set back from the section below, built of brown Amherst, Ohio, sandstone. The two sandstone tiers contain a shallow round-arch-head recessed panel in each of their eight faces. Each panel in the lower tier contains a metal plaque displaying the names and military units of Civil War soldiers from the area who died in service. The column is unfluted and built of alternating wide and narrow drums of white marble and has a capital enriched with egg-and-dart moldings. The monument also includes four cannons that were donated for it by the federal government at the time the monument was built.

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

The Adrian Civil War Monument was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. This new national register nomination form is intended to provide additional documentation on the monument beyond that supplied in the original one and to replace the original nomination form. Deficiencies in the original nomination that this new form is intended to correct are the following:

1. The original form made no mention of the four cannons that have been part of the monument nearly since its placement and form important historic features of it.
2. The original form provided little information on the program approved by Congress under which columns from Latrobe's Bank of Pennsylvania Building in Philadelphia were to be made available for Civil War memorials.
3. The original form provided only the most basic information on the history of the Adrian monument's construction and placement, although much more information is available.

The Adrian Civil War Monument, or Soldiers' Monument, as it was commonly called early in its history, stands a little to the southwest of the center of Monument Park in an old residential neighborhood of Adrian a short distance east of the south end of the city's downtown. The park, set aside as a public square in the Eastern Addition, platted in 1836, is a city-owned public space that is square in form, about 250 feet on a side. Its sides are ranged east-west and north-south, the south side bounded by E. Church Street, the north by E. Maumee, the east and west by single block long East and West Park Place, respectively. South of the park, Center Street intersects E. Church opposite the center of the south or front side of the square, while north of it a one block long north extension of that street intersects the square in the center of its north side. Older, mostly later nineteenth-century homes, set in shady yards, surround the park. The park stands on nearly level ground. The grassy lawn contains concrete walkways. One set extends around the outer perimeter on all sides. Two more walks cross the park in a north-south direction, passing by either side of the monument. Additional walkways run diagonally from the four corners toward the center, intersecting the north-south walkways and an octagonal walk around the fenced-in space containing the monument. Because the monument is placed slightly off-center in the park, the arrangement of walkways is not quite symmetrical. The park contains numerous trees, large and small – maples predominate, but other varieties, including some conifers, are present.

Historically known as Monument Square, Monument Park serves as Adrian's place of remembrance for those who fought and died in America's wars from the 1861-65 Civil War to the "War on Terrorism" of the twenty-first century. The Civil War or Soldiers' Monument stands nearly in the center of the square park. Other memorials stand to its north and south. Directly in front or to the Civil War Monument's south three war memorials stand in an arc facing south toward E. Church. In the center is a broad and low light gray granite World War II memorial bearing a relief of four soldiers raising the flag into an upright position separating the two halves of the inscription "Peace in Our Day Because They Have Fallen." The WW II memorial is flanked on either side by large granite boulders placed in upright position. The one on the left/west carries a rectangular bronze plaque reading "1898-1902, In Honor of United Spanish War Veterans of Lenawee County" and bearing the seal of the organization. The boulder to the WW II memorial's right displays a large bronze World War I memorial Honor Roll "Dedicated to the Memory of Lenawee County Men Who Gave Their Lives for Liberty and Justice in the World War" and listing eighty-four names. The plaque, topped by a relief of an eagle with wings outstretched, was "Erected by the Granges of Lenawee County and the Adrian Chamber of Commerce." Southwest of this group of memorials another, smaller boulder rising only slightly above ground level displays a small plaque for the Blue Star Memorial By-Way, "A tribute to the Armed Forces of America," placed apparently by the Adrian Garden Club/National Garden Clubs, Inc.

North of the Civil War Monument stand two additional war memorials, and a third is located along the park's east edge nearly in line, east-west, with the others. A broad and low black granite memorial centrally positioned east and west and facing north toward E. Maumee Street is a Vietnam War Memorial "Dedicated by the People of Lenawee County to Its Deceased Vietnam Veterans" and contains forty names. A massive blocky granite boulder a short distance to its southwest contains a plaque "Honoring and Remembering Lenawee County Veterans Who Served During the Korean War, June 27, 1950 – January 31, 1955." A final memorial, a vertically oriented gray hued



Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

Lenawee, MI

Name of Property

County and State

boulder placed along the park's east side near the street, was dedicated in 2006 "In Memory of All Lenawee County Veterans Who Gave Their Lives Fighting for American Freedom against World Terrorism" by the city and United Veterans Council of Lenawee County.

Monument Park with its war memorials serves as the setting for the Civil War Monument, but this nomination is for the Civil War Monument itself, not for the park as a whole.

**Adrian Soldiers' or Civil War Monument**

The Civil War Monument includes the actual monument and also four cannons that, donated to Adrian for the monument by Congressional resolution, have stood guard around it almost since the monument was dedicated. The monument stands within an octagonal space that, outlined by a concrete walk, is currently encircled by an ornamental black metal picket fence and paved in red paving brick. This current enclosure and pavement is of relatively recent construction. A 1969 photo shows a low concrete curb topped by a fence comprised of a low metal post at each angle, with two tiers of chain between, encircling open ground. An early twentieth-century post card view shows the octagonal space as bare ground and lawn encircled by an ornamental metal picket fence.

The monument, constructed in 1869-70, is a fifty-three foot tall structure, comprised of three sections. The lowest is a twenty-foot tall multi-section octagonal base. Rising from the base is a twenty-seven foot tall Ionic column. This is topped by a six-foot tall urn. The base is built of light brown sandstone from the Amherst quarries west of Cleveland, Ohio, except for its ground-level stage, which appears to be limestone, gray with a tooled finish. The base rises from the ground in three low octagonal stages, each with face recessed from the one beneath, and then is topped by two additional, taller octagonal stages. The lowest tier of the base is fourteen feet across. This lowest of the three tiers has a vertical front, with the upper edge cut at an angle. The second tier also has a vertical front, but without the angled cut at the top. The third tier has a vertical lower face that is cut at an angle at the bottom and top and, above this, this tier's upper portion transitions via a projecting rounded molding topped by a sima molding into the lower of two taller upper sections of the octagonal base.

The taller upper sections of the sandstone base are each about the same height as the three-step lower part of the base. Each section contains a recessed round-arch-head panel filling most of each of the section's eight sides. The lower section's panels each contains a gray-blue metal (perhaps white bronze) plaque listing Adrian soldiers who died during the war. The upper section's sandstone panels do not contain any plaques. The two sections are both topped by rounded cornices and sima curve transitions to the narrower section above.

The monument displays two inscriptions carved in the south and north-facing sides of the middle tier of the three-level lower part of the base. The south "front" face bears the inscription,

BY SUCH AS THESE WAS OUR NATION SAVED  
IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF '61 - '65.

The same position on the north side displays the message,

1870  
ERECTED BY CITIZENS OF ADRIAN  
IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN SOLDIERS

Each of the eight faces in the lower section of the upper base contains a round-arch-top plaque set within an arched recess. Each plaque displays a heading, IN MEMORY OF, in the arch at the top, and lists several military units, with the names of soldiers affiliated with those units killed in the war. These plaques were installed in 1916 covering inscriptions carved in the stone beneath when the original inscriptions eroded to the point of becoming illegible. The eight plaques list a total of seventy-six soldiers.

Above the top stage of the sandstone base rises a twenty-seven foot tall Ionic column made of white marble. The column base is three and one-half feet in diameter. The column is formed of alternating low and tall marble drums, the taller ones roughly twice the height of the lower. The capital is enriched with egg-and-dart moldings beneath the

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cushion and in the abacus cap of the capital. A small part of the southwest volute is broken off; this damage is not recent – it shows in a 1960s photo.

This column was the reason for the monument having been nominated in 1972 since it came from a landmark of early American architecture, the 1799-1801 Bank of Pennsylvania Building in Philadelphia, designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe. It was one of six columns from that building, demolished in 1867 just before Adrian's monument was being planned, that Congress authorized for donation for Civil War soldiers' monuments.

Rising atop the abacus of Latrobe's column is an ornamental six-foot tall classical urn fashioned of Amherst sandstone. It is round, has fluted sides, with raised foliage near the base on the four faces above the ends and faces of the volutes, and is topped by a finial-capped cover.

**Cannons**

Four cannons, turned over by Congressional resolution to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian in 1870 "for ornamentation of their soldiers' monument grounds," have remained in place around the Soldiers' Monument since that time and form a part of the monument. Two of the guns stand to the monument's west, just off the west side of the westerly north-south sidewalk, the other two just east of the easterly north-south walk. All four rest on small wooden caissons or carriages, with metal wheels, atop poured concrete pads, and point outward away from the monument. An early twentieth-century post card view shows one of the cannons resting on a smaller square-plan round-topped pedestal.

The four guns are listed as 12-pounders. The two to the east were 12-pounder cast-iron field howitzers made in 1834 at the Columbia Foundry in Georgetown, District of Columbia. These were cast as part of an experimental battery that included three each of 12- and 24-pounder size (no others were made). The barrels are cast with the initials "U. S.," the breach with the weight, and the face of the bore with the initials "W.J.W.," for the army cannon inspecting officer William Jenkins Worth, and a number, "No. 2" and "No. 3" (the location of the "No. 1" of the 12-pounders from this order is unknown). The two cannons to the west of the monument bear no identifying marks (information on the cannons provided by Steve McGee – see working file).

During World War II the cannons were to be scrapped for the war effort. Richard "Dick" Kern, a World War II veteran, is the source of the following history: He said that "as a kid just before he entered the service [he] knew about the cannons being pulled from the park to be sent for melting and the war effort. They sent them to Louie Frank, who was a local junk man, to be sent out along with other metal scrap he had gathered. Louie was at the time located on the corner of Church St. and College Ave. Dick told me Louie put them in a shed and covered them up with a tarp. Now whether Louie forgot he had them or never intended to send them out is unknown. Dick says he remembers seeing them in the shed" (Steve McGee, email 11/23/2016). McGee states (ibid.) that another cannon, donated in 1915 by the GAR for the "soldiers' hill" in Adrian's Oakwood Cemetery, is no longer there and probably suffered the fate the Soldiers' Monument cannons narrowly avoided.

**Proposed Work on the Monument**

The monument's stonework is in need of some repointing and other repairs and is suffering a certain amount of vandalism from pieces of the non-original brick pavement around the monument being pulled up and thrown at it. Appropriate measures for cleaning and repair are being considered. It is proposed to remove the brick around the monument and replace it with a poured concrete pavement, with an outer edge of brick. The guns' non-historic wooden caissons are deteriorating, and replacing them with smaller pedestals like the originals is planned. New lighting will also be installed where none currently exists.

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## 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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1869-1916

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1869

1870

1916

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Francis R. Stebbins

James E. Harrison

Henry Hollenbank



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Adrian's Civil War or Soldiers' Monument meets national register criterion A for reflecting its community's strongly held sentiments at the time the monument was planned and built of the importance of the cause of defending the national Union and suppressing the rebellion and of the sacrifices made by Adrian's soldiers in that cause. One of the first Civil War monuments built in Michigan, the Adrian monument meets criterion C as an architecturally distinguished example of the Civil War monuments built in the state between 1865 and about 1920 and of the columnar monument form whose origins date back to Roman times. The monument's Ionic column has a longer history than the rest of the structure: it had previously formed part of one of the porticos in the 1799-1801 Bank of Pennsylvania Building in Philadelphia, designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe. When that building was demolished, shortly before this monument was built, several of its columns were saved and donated for use in Civil War monuments, one of them being this Adrian monument.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Civil War Monuments**

In the Civil War of 1861-65 nearly three million Americans served in the Union and Confederate armies, including over two million in the Union armies from the northern states. At least 600,000 soldiers died in the course of their wartime service. Among the Union soldiers from northern states such as Michigan, nearly 365,000 died, and another 282,000 were wounded. For Michigan over 92,000 residents out of a state population of about 750,000 (1860 U.S. Census) served in Union military units in the Civil War, and nearly 15,000 died in the course of the war from injuries and disease. In Adrian, news of the firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, and the fort's surrender on the 14<sup>th</sup> gave rise to a mass meeting of Adrian citizens on the evening of April 15 at which a number of leading citizens gave expression to the public's strong sentiments on the wrongfulness of this rebellion against the government and the need to defend the national union at all costs. Bidwell's Hall, the largest gathering place in the city, could not contain the crowd, and the meeting had to be adjourned to the street. An estimated 200 citizens of Lenawee County answered President Lincoln's first call for three-month volunteers. Lenawee County and Adrian citizens served in companies that were parts of regiments that fought in a great many of the war's battles, large and small, in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, at Bull Run, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh, Atlanta, and a host of other places. Adrian's Soldiers' Monument bears the names of seventy-six local soldiers who died in service during the war.

The brutality and duration of the war and the unprecedented – at least for Americans – human carnage that resulted, along with the strongly held views many of the soldiers held on the importance and righteousness of the cause for which they fought so long and hard, left many veterans viewing their Civil War service as the most important event of their lives. The vast numbers who served meant that in the years after the war few communities were without veterans of the conflict along with relatives and friends of those who died.

Civil War monuments – or soldiers' monuments as they were most often called at the time – were intended on one level simply to commemorate those who served and those who died in service, but they were also intended to serve as permanent reminders of the blessings of freedom that resulted from the soldiers' service in the war. A speaker at the 1885 dedication of the Kent County Soldiers' Monument in Grand Rapids expressed what seemed to be a typical

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sentiment – his hope that the monument would “keep fresh in our memories the men who gave their lives for their country” and that, “as your children and children’s children look upon it and recall the deeds of their fathers, they will learn the great lesson that the perpetuity of the union depends upon the virtue, patriotism and devotion of its individual members.” Another speaker at the same dedication ceremony noted that the monument also stood “for a Union restored; a people prosperous, united, happy; slavery dead; the equality of all men before the law; a Government of the people; and a just appreciation of the services that made all of these possible” (*Grand Rapids Daily Eagle*, Sept. 17, 1885, cited in Butgereit).

Even while the war yet raged, the first efforts took place to commemorate those who were serving and dying for the cause, and the first monuments were erected in the later 1860s and 1870s. Dr. Weldon Petz of West Bloomfield, a student of Michigan’s Civil War monuments for twenty-five years, identified a total of 427 Civil War-related monuments in the state dating from 1866 down to the present. There is currently no published guide to Michigan’s Civil War monuments except for the Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission’s directory, *Michigan Civil War Monuments*, published in 1965 as one of a series of publications about the state in the Civil War years, and it is very, very far from being complete – omitting many monuments in rural communities as well as some in larger communities such as Romeo, Traverse City, and even Lansing.

The first effort in Michigan to build a monument to the wartime dead seems to have been a citizens’ meeting in Detroit held July 20, 1861, while the war was still in its early stages. The meeting appointed a committee to raise money and make plans, but the project was put aside until 1865 (Farmer, 311; May, 2-4).

The thirty-three foot tall sandstone monument in the Franklin Township Cemetery in Tipton, Lenawee County, that was dedicated on July 4, 1866, to honor township residents who served, was the first Civil War monument erected in Michigan, and one of the first in the nation (May, 48).

In Detroit a new Michigan Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument Association was organized in 1865, with directors representing all parts of the state. A design by Randolph Rogers of Rome (a one-time resident of Ann Arbor) was adopted in 1867 and the monument constructed in 1871-72, except for the figures on the third level, which were finally obtained in 1881 (Farmer, 311-12; May, 5).

Perhaps the greatest number of Michigan Civil War monuments and memorials date from the period from the early 1880s to the beginning of World War I. The typical monument consisted of a figure of a soldier, typically at parade rest, set atop a square-plan stone pedestal. In smaller communities surplus Civil War ordinance or boulders with bronze tablets often served. Some communities erected more artistic Civil War monuments fashioned of cut and carved stone, or occasionally made of metal. A much smaller number of the state’s Civil War monuments are elaborate in composition and possess a strong measure of artistic distinction. A sampling includes:

- Grand Rapids’ 1885 Soldiers’ Monument – a white bronze structure displaying a figure of a soldier at parade rest at the top; medallion portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, James Garfield, and Admiral David Farragut; and a *bas relief* panel, “Women’s Mission of Mercy,” depicting a woman helping a wounded soldier on the field of battle.
- Muskegon’s 1892 monument, by sculptor Joseph Carabelli – a cylindrical shaft of granite topped by a bronze figure symbolizing Victory; around the base are four statues representing the infantry, artillery, cavalry, and navy. Hackley Park, in which the monument stands, also contains separate monuments to Admiral David G. Farragut, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Philip Kearny, and Gen. William T. Sherman, including work by sculptors Charles H. Niehaus and J. Massey Rhind.
- Port Huron’s 1893 Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument – a cylindrical shaft topped by a figure of a standard-bearer atop a square-plan section with cannon barrels at the corners instead of columns; figures of a soldier and sailor at the base.
- Battle Creek’s 1901 monument – bronze figures of two soldiers with a flag, mounted atop a granite shaft.
- Jackson’s 1904 Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument – a group of three figures, in bronze, by Lorado Taft, set on a stone pedestal.

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- Dowagiac's 1907 monument – a granite shaft supporting bronze figures of soldiers and sailors.

**Columnar Monuments**

Adrian's Soldiers' Monument exemplifies a "columnar" form – in which a classical column serves as the primary feature – that dates back to Roman times. The Roman examples that served as inspirations for later generations of columnar monuments in Europe and the Americas include Trajan's Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, featuring massive Doric columns atop square-plan pedestals, in Rome itself and "Pompey's Pillar," a memorial to the emperor Diocletian at Alexandria, Egypt, that has a Corinthian column atop the square-plan pedestal. These columns were all erected during the second and third centuries AD (Bussagli, 104-06, 126-30; "Pompey's Pillar"). Europeans took a new interest in these structures in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, and the result was that the Roman monuments were adopted as models for a number of new ones. In the English-speaking world Sir Christopher Wren and Dr. Robert Hooke's 1671-77 London monument to commemorate the 1666 Great Fire, an urn-topped fluted Doric column standing atop a square pedestal displaying a relief of "Charles II succouring the city of London" after the fire, served as the model for a number of commemorative monuments built primarily in the early nineteenth century. Monuments to Admiral Horatio Nelson, commemorating the man and his victories in war, particularly over the Franco-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar, were erected in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805, Dublin, Ireland, in 1808-09, Montreal, Lower Canada, in 1809, and London, England, in 1842. Except for the London monument, in which a Corinthian column supports a figure of the admiral, these monuments all feature Doric or Tuscan columns above the square-plan bases. (The Dublin Nelson Pillar was badly damaged by a bombing in 1966 and subsequently demolished, and the Montreal one replaced by a replica in 1981 after the old one became badly deteriorated.) In addition to Admiral Nelson, English-speaking Canadians also celebrated Gen. Isaac Brock, the hero of the British victory in the Battle of Queenston Heights in the War of 1812, with a Tuscan-column monument built in 1824-26. Destroyed in an 1840 bombing attack, this monument was replaced by the present one, with its 187-foot tall "Roman Composite Order" column, in 1853-56 (Beard, 62, 72, Pl. 43 & 144; Bosworth, 153-57; Jones and Woodward, 248; Kalman, vol. 2, 304, 563).

Paris has a Victory Column, the Colonne Vendome, constructed in 1806-10 by Napoleon Bonaparte to commemorate his victorious 1805 campaign. Located in the Place Vendome, the column was destroyed in the 1871 riots but rebuilt in 1873 (Kalman, vol. 2, 304; Uffelen and Golser, 68-69). At Saint Petersburg, Russia, on the other hand, stands another massive columnar monument that commemorates the Russian empire's victories over Napoleon. The 1830-34 Alexander Column features a monolithic red granite column topped by an angel holding a cross and trampling a serpent under foot, representing the triumph of Good over Evil. The structure is dedicated "To Alexander I from thankful Russia" (Krylov *et al.*, 32-33).

What was likely the first columnar monument in the United States was a structure in Boston built in 1790-91 to commemorate that city's important role in the American Revolution. Designed by Charles Bulfinch, the monument with its sixty-foot tall Doric column rested atop an eight-foot tall square-plan pedestal that contained slate tablets containing appropriate inscriptions on all sides. An eagle at the top served as a weathercock. This first U. S. example lasted only a few years; it was demolished in 1811 when Beacon Hill, on which it stood, was cut down (Kirker, 33-36; Kirker and Kirker, 80-81).

Far more grand is Baltimore's still standing columnar monument to George Washington. Built in 1815-29 but not fully completed until 1842, it has been described as the first giant freestanding monument in the New World. Designed by Robert Mills, the monument has a height of 180 feet. The structure, again based on the Roman form with square base and Doric column topped by a sculptural figure – in this case Enrico Causici's marble figure of Washington – was a widely known landmark in the nineteenth century. Its design likely served as an important inspiration for many or most of the examples of columnar-form public monuments built later in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples of such columnar monuments include:

- Lee Monument, Lee Circle, New Orleans, LA, 1877-84. John Ray, architect/Alexander Doyle, sculptor (Wilson, Jr., *et al.*, 145)
- Centennial Memorial to the Victors of Cowpens, Morgan Square, Spartanburg, SC, 1881. Col. Edward B. White, architect/John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor (Sharp, 204-07)

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- Alliance and Victory Monument (celebrating the centennial of Cornwallis' surrender of British forces at Yorktown), Yorktown, VA, 1881-85. Richard M. Hunt and Henry van Brunt, architects/John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor. Ward's figure of Victory damaged and replaced 1957 by replica made by Oskar J. W. Hansen (Sharp, 62-63, 201-04)
- Jefferson Davis Monument, Richmond, VA, 1903-07. William Churchill Noland, architect/Edward Virginius Valentine, sculptor (Driggs, et al., 65-71)
- Battle Monument, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 1891-96. McKim, Mead & White, architects/Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor (Baker, 194-95; Broderick, 352-54; Roth, *MM&W*, 135, 389)
- Christopher Columbus Monument, Columbus Circle, New York, 1892, designed by Italian sculptor Gaetano Russo (Reynolds, 341-42)
- Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument, Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, NY, 1906-09. McKim, Mead & White, architects/Adolph A. Weinman, sculptor (Roth, *Architecture of MM&W*, 125)
- Henry Hudson Memorial, New York, 1909-39. Frederick MacMonnies/Walter Cook and Karl Gruppe, sculptors (Reynolds, 343-45)
- New York Monument, Antietam Battlefield, Maryland, 1919. Edward P. Casey, architect
- First Division Monument, President's Park South, Washington, D.C., 1924. Cass Gilbert and Cass Gilbert, Jr., architects/Daniel Chester French, sculptor (Goode, 133)

The Adrian Soldiers' Monument should be seen as one of the Baltimore monument's descendants. The Adrian monument's octagonal lower portion was a departure from other older examples, the form perhaps chosen because its eight sides provided adequate space for the listing of all the soldiers' names and units.

**Adrian Soldiers' Monument**

The dedication of the Adrian Soldiers' Monument on July 4, 1870, was the culmination of efforts begun five years earlier, shortly after the Civil War ended. These efforts started with establishment of a Ladies Monument Association, which obtained the first donations from a Ladies Soldier's Aid Society of the city of Adrian, Raisin and Adrian Ladies Soldier's Aid Society, and from citizens of Dover Township, according to a dedicatory address by Norman Geddes, secretary of the Adrian Soldiers' Monument Association that carried out the monument project. This initial project was soon folded into a Lenawee County Soldiers' Monument Association. This association was founded at a mass meeting held in Bidwell's Hall in Adrian November 4, 1865. Canvassing countywide for funds was planned, with the expectation that Adrian citizens would put up one fourth of the needed funds and the residents of the rest of the county's townships come up with the rest. Begun with great enthusiasm, however, this effort soon lapsed, with Adrian residents alone offering contributions. Thus the county association was disbanded and a new Adrian Soldiers' Monument Association formed.

Mr. Geddes in his address stated that the Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, Congressman for the district that contained Adrian and a former mayor of the city, and J. Fred Myers, a former Adrian resident then living in Washington, D.C., were instrumental in obtaining through Hugh McCulloch, then U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, the donation of the marble column that forms the tall upper part of the monument (the 1903 Knapp and Bonner county history also makes note of the role Henry Hart as president of the monument association and Hon. Henry Waldron as U. S. Senator played in obtaining the column for Adrian (216)). The column had formed part of one of two six-column Ionic porticos in what was originally the Bank of Pennsylvania Building in Philadelphia. The building, built in 1799-1801, would today be considered a landmark in American architectural history. Designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, one of America's first professional architects and engineers, it has been called "the first major neoclassical or Greek Revival structure in the United States..." (see Keels, 73). It became the property of the federal government and was being demolished for another building in 1867. A photo of the building in 1867 as it was being demolished (Keels, frontispiece) shows the six Ionic columns of its east portico still standing – presumably one of these columns is the one preserved in the Adrian monument. The donation of the column, Geddes said, represented a saving of over \$1000 on the cost of the monument. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad's shipping the column to Adrian at no cost provided an additional saving in the overall cost.

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W. Barksdale Maynard's *Buildings of Delaware* (138-39) reports that Delaware Civil War veteran Albert S. Nones was the one who came up with the idea of using the building's columns as war memorials, making the suggestion to U. S. Congressman Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia. However it happened, Congress by Joint Resolution No. 78 adopted July 27, 1868, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury "to donate to such cemeteries as have been in whole or in part dedicated to the burial of soldiers or sailors who lost their lives in defense of the United States, or to such voluntary associations of citizens as contributed to the comfort and wants of these patriots while living, the six columns taken from the old Pennsylvania bank building, in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided*, That but one column shall be donated to such cemetery or association in any one State, and that the same shall be used as a monument." One of these columns was used in a Civil War Monument in Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, but that cemetery was abandoned and ultimately obliterated; the monument apparently no longer exists. *Buildings of Delaware* states that another column survives at Dayton, Ohio, but this has not been confirmed. Other than the Adrian monument, the only other known surviving monument that contains one of the Bank of Pennsylvania columns is the 1871 Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Monument Park, Wilmington, Delaware. In that columnar monument, the column has been elongated with additional material, the column surface (it appears) refaced to provide a uniform appearance, and the capital replaced with a globe and sculptured eagle, so that the legacy of the column as a remnant of Latrobe's building is not evident.

Serving as part of the committee in charge of the monument project, Adrian cabinet-maker/furniture manufacturer and furniture and carpet store owner Francis R. Stebbins designed the monument. His drawing for it survives at the Lenawee County Historical Museum. Stebbins (1818-92) was born at Williamstown, Vermont, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade with his brother Cortland B. Stebbins at the age of 16. In 1837 he came to Michigan, joining his brother as a cabinet-maker at Palmyra, a few miles southeast of Adrian. Over the next four years he migrated between Palmyra, Buffalo (New York), where he worked for another cabinet-making firm, and Vermont. He settled in Adrian in 1841 and resided there the rest of his life in the furniture business. "Commencing in a small way and working at the bench himself, he gradually built up one of the largest, best, and most successful factories and furniture stores in southern Michigan" (Bonner 1909, 555). F. R. Stebbins served as editor of an Adrian newspaper, the *Tri-Weekly Expositor*, in 1850-60, served as an alderman, and on the public school board. During the last thirty years of his life, "he spent a portion of each year in travel," writing letters to the Adrian newspaper on his travels that were published in the paper over many years. One collection of Stebbins' letters from Florida was published in book form under the name *The Winter Sailor: Francis R. Stebbins on Florida's Indian River, 1878-1888*, by the University of Alabama Press in 2004 (Carolyn Baker Lewis, ed.).

Stebbins' talents as a cabinet-maker designing furniture clearly led to an interest in and aptitude for architecture. A biographical sketch states that "as a member of the public school board, either as president or chairman of the building committee, he had the leading charge of the erection of the Central school building, the main features of the plan of which were furnished by him and adopted by the board. He served as a member of the old volunteer fire department of the city, and had much to do with the erection of its buildings" (Bonner 1907, 554-55). What level of actual design Stebbins may have provided for all these buildings is unclear. In the case of the Central School building, Stebbins and Adrian architect Asahel H. Barrow collaborated on the design. An illustration of the building serves as the frontispiece to the 1869 Michigan state Superintendent of Public Instruction's manual *The School Laws of Michigan ... To Which Are Added Designs for School-Houses, and Styles of Furniture*, and floor plans provided. The book's commentary on the design states "The general plan of the building, both exterior and interior, was designed by F. R. Stebbins, Esq., ... and the details of style and ornamentation, &c., were worked up in accordance with the plan, by Mr. A. Barrows, Architect, of Adrian. Mr. Stebbins had the general superintendence of its construction..." (145). Stebbins was also stated to be one of the original proprietors in a local brass works, "and made the plans, and superintended the construction of the large building" (Whitney and Bonner, 494).

The elevation drawing for the Adrian Soldiers' Monument held by the Lenawee County Historical Museum states specifically "designed by F. R. Stebbins." One wonders whether Stebbins could also have designed the Civil War Monument for Lenawee County's nearby Franklin Township at Tipton. The thirty-three-foot tall monument, like Adrian's apparently built of Amherst sandstone, was dedicated July 4, 1866. The first Civil War monument built in Michigan, this Franklin Township Soldier's Monument was "erected by the unanimous contributions of the residents of the township" (Bonner 1907, 264).

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Work on the Adrian monument was begun in May 1869. James E. Harrison and Henry Hollenbank were the structure's builders. The 1870 directory lists Harrison as proprietor of a marble shop then located at 8 Broad Street, Hollenbank as a stone cutter (Brown, 51, 92, 96).

The Adrian monument was dedicated July 4, 1870. *The Adrian Times and Expositor's* July 5 edition devoted more than a full page to the Adrian 4<sup>th</sup> of July celebration, which brought, by the paper's estimate, more than 20,000 visitors to the town for the monument dedication and festivities at the fairgrounds. The dedication ceremony at Monument Square began at 9 a.m. The paper noted that, "The monument has been most tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The panels were framed in with wreaths and a spiral festoon of evergreen wound about the shaft up over the capital and urn."

Norman Geddes, secretary of the monument association, made the dedicatory address. After relating the history of the monument, Geddes proceeded to set forth the purpose and importance of the monument, his thoughts presumably expressing sentiments similar to those of his listeners:

... today we are assembled here for the purpose of *dedicating* to the memory of those brave men, whose lives were sacrificed that the nation might live, this beautiful monument.

It is fitting that this ceremony be participated in ... by this vast assemblage of people, from almost every one of whose homes has gone out one or more to defend the country in the hour of its mortal peril; aye, gone out to return never, but whose memory is not only enshrined in the living hearts of those who survive them, but their imperishable stone that future generations may bless them.

It is also fitting that this dedication should occur on the birthday of our nation, when the building of bonfires, the booming of cannon, and the ringing of bells attest the general joy of a grateful people: fitting that the paeans we sing to the memory of our patriot fathers, who, upon the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 1776, pledged their lives, their fortunes, their all, to liberty and their country, should be chorused with the funeral refrain of our own fathers, husbands, brothers and sons who counted not their lives dear to them, when treason with its bloody hand clutched at the nation's throat and attempted to destroy the union cemented by the blood of our ancestors.

From our earliest childhood's years did we reverence, aye, in our heart of hearts we canonized the heroes of the revolution, whose names are inscribed on the pages of history or engraven upon the scroll of fame. But the records of history and fame, can furnish no parallel to the sublime spectacle, that challenged the admiration of the civilized world, when American citizens from farm and field, from pulpit and loom, from bench and anvil, side by side, without distinction – an invulnerable army of volunteers, marched to the front – an army which not only repulsed treason's attack and conquered rebellion, but whose thundering tread shook to their foundations the aristocratic thrones of the old world, while their invincible spirit, born of the declaration that *all men* are created free and equal and are endowed by their creator with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, sent quaking and dismay through all the ranks of title and caste.

The four cannons that now surround the monument had apparently not yet arrived when the monument was dedicated. These were turned over to the Adrian Soldiers' Monument Association under Joint Resolution No. 78 of the 1869-70 session of Congress that, adopted June 22, 1870, authorized the Secretary of War "to turn over to the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Adrian, Michigan, four pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns, on hand unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of their soldiers' monument grounds." The four guns sent to Adrian are all 12-pounders. Presumably these were obtained through the efforts of the Adrian area's Congressman F. C. Beaman, who had early aided in securing the donation of the marble column.

### **Replacement Name Tablets**

By 1915 weathering of the monument's stone panels containing the names of the Civil War soldiers carved in them was making the names difficult to read. On September 8, 1915, Adrian's Woodbury Post No. 45 of the G.A.R. passed a resolution that, noting that the "names ... engraved upon the Soldiers Monument ... are now becoming obliterated by the action of the elements," requested the city commission to provide funds "to place upon said

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monument tablets of bronze or some other indestructible materials containing the names of our deceased comrades in raised letters thereby preserving them. Expense estimated at \$700.00.” A list of the names taken from the panels of the monument by Benjamin F. Graves and certified as correct bears the same date as the G.A.R.’s resolution. The city commission approved a bid of \$725 from the Lenawee Granite Works for the eight tablets on October 9, 1916, and authorized execution of a contract with the company for them and their placement on the monument. The present plaques covering the panels presumably date from shortly after this time. Who actually fabricated the plaques is unknown.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

Lenawee, MI

Name of Property

County and State

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Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

Lenawee, MI

Name of Property

County and State

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---

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

\_\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other State agency  
\_\_\_\_\_ Federal agency  
\_\_\_\_\_ Local government  
\_\_\_\_\_ University  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.896478 Longitude: -84.029294

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A square portion of Monument Park with all four sides each 100 feet in length, the sides ranged parallel with the park's north, south, east, and west sides. The monument's center point forms the center point of the square. Monument location marked by latitude and longitude listed.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the monument and the four cannons.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Robert O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator  
organization: MI SHPO  
street & number: 702 W. Kalamazoo  
city or town: Lansing state: MI zip code: 48909  
e-mail christensenr@michigan.gov  
telephone: 517/335-2719  
date: Nov. 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)  
Name of Property

Lenawee, MI  
County and State

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

City or Vicinity: Adrian

County: Lenawee

State: MI

Photographer: Robert O. Christensen

Date Photographed: October 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 14: General view looking north. Monuments and flag pole in foreground not included in nomination.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0001

2 of 14: Monument looking north.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0002

3 of 14: Monument looking northwest.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0003

Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation)

Lenawee, MI

Name of Property

County and State

4 of 14: General view looking south-southwest. Monuments in foreground not included in nomination.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0004

5 of 14: Lower part of monument looking northeast.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0005

6 of 14: Detail of south side of base, camera facing north.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0006

7 of 14: Detail of north side of base, camera facing south.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0007

8 of 14: Plaque on east face, camera facing west.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0008

9 of 14: Plaque on northwest face, camera facing southeast.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0009

10 of 14: Cannons on monument's east side, looking southwest.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0010

11 of 14: Cannons on monument's east side, looking north-northeast.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0011

12 of 14: Cannons on monument's west side, looking southeast.

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0012

13 of 14: Cannon on monument's west side, bore labeled "W.J.W." and "No. 3."

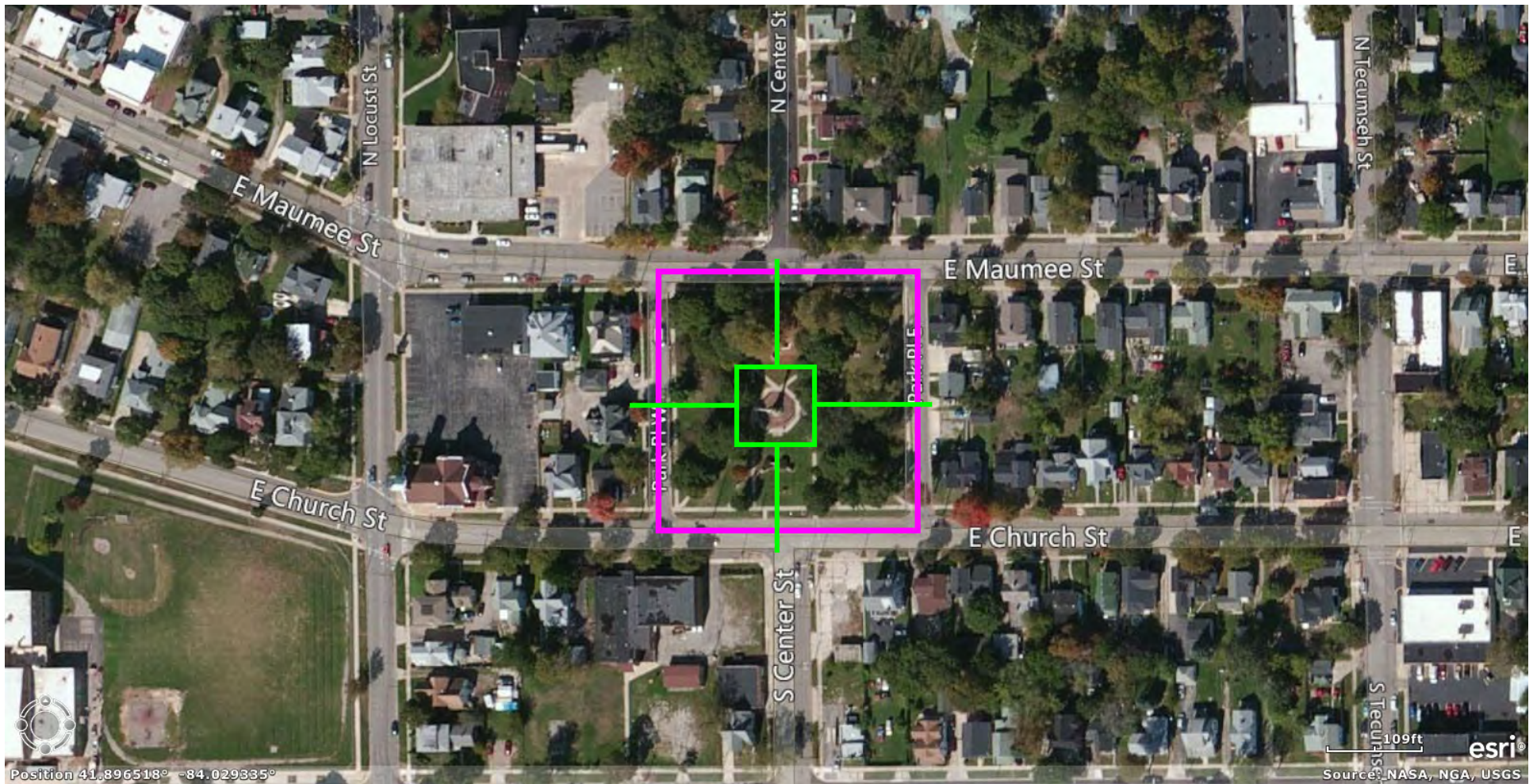
MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0013

14 of 14: Cannon on monument's west side, detail of bore labeled "W.J.W." and "No. 2."

MI\_Lenawee\_Civil War Memorial (Add Doc)\_0014

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



### Civil War Monument (Additional Documentation)

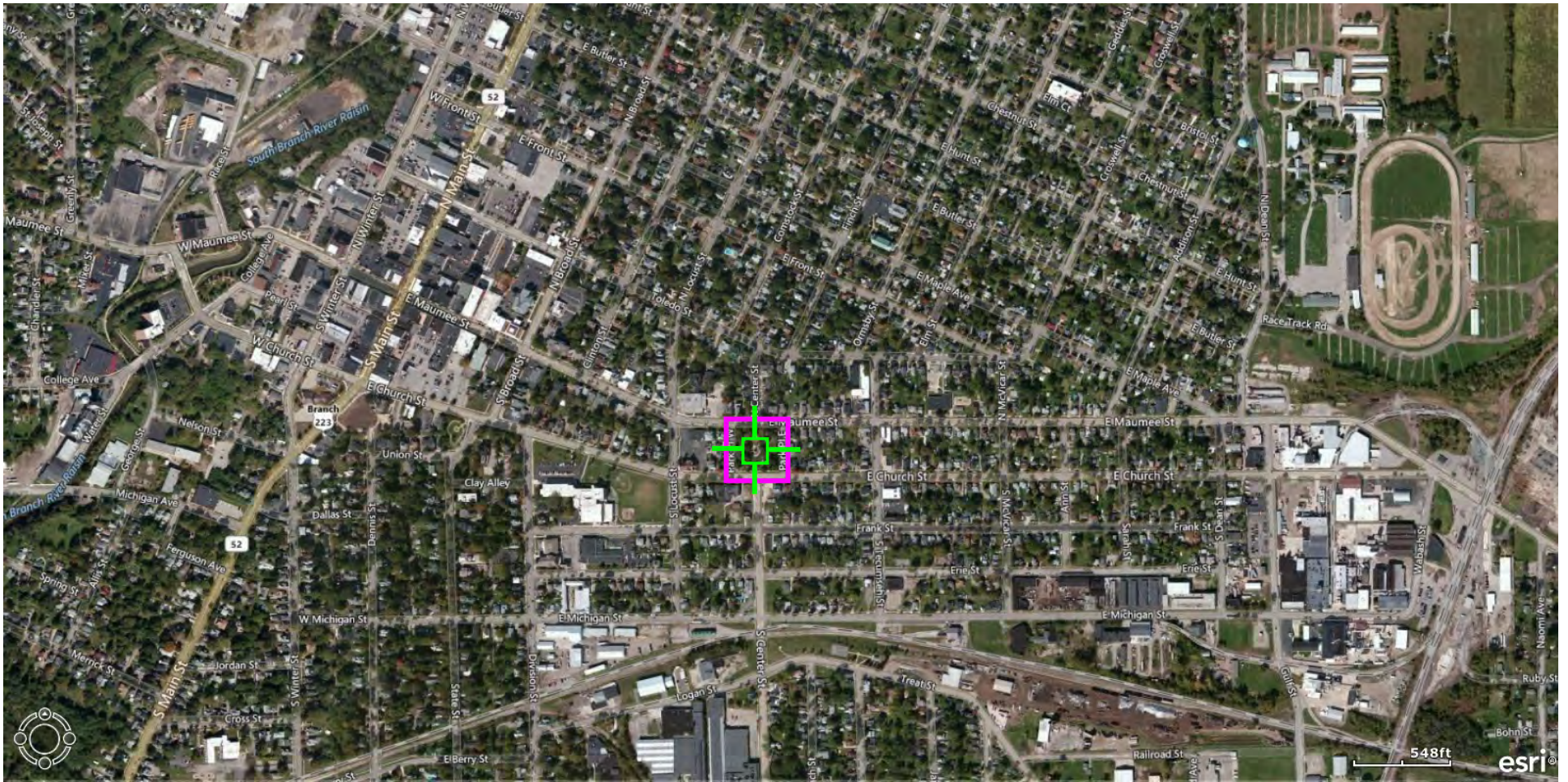
Monument Park, East Church Street, Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan

Lat./Long.: 41.896478/--84.029294

one inch = 109 feet







**Civil War Monument (Additional Documentation)**  
Monument Park, East Church Street, Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan

Lat./Long.: 41.896478/-84.029294

one inch = 548 feet







1878  
THE  
OF  
AND

PEACE IN OUR DAY

BECAUSE THEY HAVE FALLEN













VIETNAM WAR  
MEMORIAL

[The plaque contains a list of names, which are mostly illegible due to the image resolution.]









IN MEMORY OF  
BY ORDER OF  
CAPT. A. H. ROGERS  
BY ORDER OF  
ROBERT TOWNE  
GEORGE W. BROWN  
BY ORDER OF  
ROBEY WENTWELL  
BY ORDER OF  
S. H. WENTWELL  
BY ORDER OF  
MICHAEL DAIN  
BY ORDER OF  
GEORGE PARKER  
BY ORDER OF  
LESLIE HENRY I. LADD

IN MEMORY OF  
20TH REGT. INF.  
COL. W. H. SMITH  
25TH REGT. INF.  
JAMES SHERMAN  
1ST REGT. CAV.  
FREDERICK LADD  
JAMES R. PERKINS  
1ST REGT. CAV.  
CHARLES E. MILLER  
1ST REGT. INF.  
JOHN MITCHELL  
REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER  
ALBERT W. MILLER  
1ST REGT. INF.  
CHARLES HOYT

IN MEMORY OF  
1ST REGT. INF.  
JACOB BOFFHAY  
EDWARD E. BROWN  
FRANK E. ALDRICH  
MERRILL W. BROWN  
1ST REGT. INF.  
GEORGE BROWN  
1ST REGT. INF.  
LEWIS F. BROWN  
1ST REGT. INF.  
COL. A. SHERMAN  
CHARLES BROWN  
WILLIAM E. BROWN  
1ST REGT. INF.  
WILLIAM BROWN

BY SUCH AS THESE WAS OUR UNION SAVED  
IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF '61-'65



WILLIAM S. ...  
WILLIAM ...  
BY ...  
WILLIAM ...  
... G. ...

ROBERT ...  
1871 ...  
LIEUT. C. CUNNINGHAM  
4TH ... INF.  
"BOLKE" BOELSON

JOHN HENRY  
THE ...  
FRANKLIN G. ...  
...  
WILLIAM ...  
EDDY NELSON



1870

ERECTED BY CITIZENS OF ADRIAN  
IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN SOLDIERS



IN MEMORY OF

16TH. MICH. INF.

- |                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| LEVI GREENFIELD     | CO. C |
| CHARLES E. NORTON   | CO. C |
| ALFRED M. SMITH     | CO. C |
| JEROME D. BAKER     | CO. C |
| CHARLES M. RAMSDELL | CO. C |
| THOMAS W. KLINE     | CO. C |
| ERASMUS D. THOMPSON | CO. C |
| MICHAEL DALY        | CO. C |
| CHARLES H. WHEELER  | CO. C |
| CHARLES W. WHEELER  | CO. B |
| LAFAYETTE BROWN     | CO. B |
| CHARLES THAYER      | CO. B |

3RD. MO. INF.

ALBERT E. ULRICH

IN MEMORY OF

11. Y. INF.  
HOFFMAN  
H. BIXBY  
A. ALDRICH  
WHITE  
1651. INF.  
DORSEY  
110. INF.  
SHANNON  
110. INF.  
ELLIOTT  
DERBY  
H. FAXON  
1. CAV.  
ENZELMAN

IN MEMO

- 7TH. REGT.  
LIEUT. COL. L. L.  
JOHN S. V.  
JAMES T.  
FRANKLIN  
MOSES S.  
MYRON E.  
ADISON  
JAMES  
CASSIUS  
WILLIAM  
WILLIAM  
1ST. REGT.  
WILLIAM  
GILES



IN MEMORY OF

1ST. MICH. INF.  
DARTUS BRADISH  
JOHN RILEY  
JAMES FOWLER  
EDWARD P. BROWN

2ND. MICH. INF.  
HORACE BLANCHARD  
STEPHEN E. FULLER

8TH. MICH. INF.  
JOHN KENEDY

9TH. MICH. INF.  
FRANKLIN G. DRAKE

12TH. MICH. INF.  
WILLIAM WARD  
EMERY NELSON

IN MEM

4TH. MICH. INF.  
HENRY E.  
ORIN D.  
WILLIAM  
HENRY A.  
AUGUSTU  
WILLIAM  
JOSEPH  
CHARLE

5TH. MICH. INF.  
JULIAN

6TH. MICH. INF.  
CHARLE

4TH. MICH. INF.  
ROBERT





















M. J. W.

470 2



National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



72000632  
LENOWER

RECEIPT \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT Civil War Memorial STATE Mich

DATE OF RECEIPT 11/11/71 YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ REGISTER NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATA PAGE \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTO (S) \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_

MAP (S) \_\_\_\_\_

MAP DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_

LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

ACKNOWLEDGE \_\_\_\_\_

RESUBMIT \_\_\_\_\_ 11/11/71 Tech ok Jlg. 12/27/71

REVIEW CONFERENCE: IN WRITE-UP, MENTION C.W. MEMORIAL ONLY IN PASSING - EMPHASIZE ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE OF LATROBE COLUMN. ORZ means 6/23/72

HISTORIAN Obviously of at least local importance. OK Charles 1/27/72

ARCHAEOLOGIST \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHITECT OK Chamber 1-31-72

ASST. KEEPER \_\_\_\_\_

KEEPER + Why not? if that's what it takes? OK 4/27

WRITER/EDITOR OK Manuscript 2/2/72

CHIEF, OAHF \_\_\_\_\_

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR I suggest we confer on this. It is an interesting memorial, but we don't want this to be the first one of ALL Civil War CD 2/7/72

HABS '65 Federal Register Entry 8-1-72 Annual Edition Entry memorials all over the nation +

Logged 7/5/72 Card 7/5/72

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_ WORKING NUMBER: 14,147,122



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MICHIGAN

Date Entered JUN 29 1972

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ardis Furnace	Iron Mountain Dickinson County
Omaha Presbyterian Church	Omaha Leelanau County
Civil War Memorial	Adrian Lenawee County

Also Notified

Hon. Philip A. Hart

Hon. Robert P. Griffin

Hon. Philip E. Ruppe

Hon. Guy Vander Jagt

Hon. Marvin L. Esch

Director, Northeast Region

HR NRowland:mm 6/28/72

State Liaison Officer

Mr. Samuel Milstein

Acting Deputy Director-Recreation

Department of Natural Resources

Mason Building

Lansing, Michigan 48926





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

KEVIN ELSENHEIMER  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



January 30, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Civil War Memorial (Additional Documentation), Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan**, to the National Register of Historic Places. This property is being submitted for listing in the National Register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to our forwarding this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register coordinator, at (517) 335-2719 or [christensenr@michigan.gov](mailto:christensenr@michigan.gov).

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway  
State Historic Preservation Officer



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.