NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Fort Leavenworth ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Leavenworth code 103 zip code 66027

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Romne Pupek, Federal Preservation Officer — 6/7/99
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Richard D Pankratz, D SHPO — 5-21-99
Signature of commenting or other official/Title — Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 7-15-99
Signature of Keeper — 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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	0	sites
3	1	structures
2	1	objects
7	3	Total

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

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian: Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Granite, marble, iron

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

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.)

- [x] **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.
- [x] **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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [x] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1862-1948

Significant Dates

1862

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [x] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [x] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36.1

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	15	333400	4385 2220

☐ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date June 8, 1999

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery is located within the Fort Leavenworth military reservation approximately three miles from the city of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and one mile west of the Missouri River, in Leavenworth County. The 36.1-acre site is a trapezium on gently sloping land. Hancock Avenue provides the major interior circulation, and the burial sections are of unequal sizes. The original gates to the cemetery were located near the utility building. The square brick pillars on stone bases topped by stone caps, still remain. The main entrance to the cemetery is now located along Biddle Boulevard on the east side of the cemetery. A square brick pillar is situated on each side of the entrance, and plaques identifying the cemetery are affixed to these pillars. The flagpole is located just to the south of the main entrance in the northwest corner of Section B of the cemetery. According to an inspector's report dated August 16, 1869, the original cemetery (Sections A-F) was enclosed by a paling fence with mulberry posts and gate, whitewashed. This area was later enclosed by a stone wall, 4 feet high and 18 inches wide. Only 798 feet of this wall remains, extending from the southeastern corner of the cemetery to the service entrance along the southern boundary. A rostrum was located outside the original stone wall enclosure in an area to the northeast of the cemetery proper. At approximately the center of the cemetery is the lodge and service building complex. A committal service shelter is located along the roadway in Section Q in the northwest area of the cemetery.

Graves were originally marked by head and foot boards or stakes, which were later replaced with upright marble headstones. The dates of the replacements are unknown. Some graves in the officers portion of Section A are marked with private markers. As of January 31, 1999, there were 18,630 sites used for the interment of 21,210 casketed remains and 448 sites used for the interment of 617 cremated remains. As of January 31, 1999, there were 390 gravesites available (389 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 1,220 sites available for the interment of cremated remains. The cemetery has been closed for casketed interments since 1982, and it is estimated that it will remain open until 2030+ for the interment of cremated remains.

LODGE (1905)

The first superintendent's lodge was a small wooden cottage located outside the cemetery grounds near the main entrance. In 1874, a Second Empire style stone lodge, 1 ½ stories high with a French roof and dormer windows was constructed and was based on the standard design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. It was destroyed by fire in 1904, and a new lodge was erected in 1905. It is a two-story brick structure over an exposed ashlar stone foundation. In plan, the central (east) portion is an "L" with a center-back (west) wing. The front porch, originally defined by brick pillars, infills the "L". It has been enclosed with wood lap siding. On the porch, there are three one-

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

over-one double-hung windows and a storm door with a transom light above. The mansard roof of asphalt shingles encloses the second story. Shallow dormers occur at each second story window. Windows are one-over-one with exterior storm units. There is a small attic ventilation dormer on the east facade. Windows on the main stories are one-over-one double-hung with flat stone sills and lintels. The basement windows are two section casements of single lights each. None of the windows is original. A small rear porch has been enclosed to create a half bath. The building is used as an office by the National Cemetery System's Office of Memorial Programs.

UTILITY BUILDING (Date of construction unknown)

To the west of the lodge is the utility building. The main section is rectangular with two small additions on the north facade. The original portion of this building was a frame stable which was encased by brick additions in 1935 and 1968, resulting in a one story building with a pitch roof. In 1962, a project to renovate the service building was accomplished. The project included the construction of an addition for rest rooms at the north end of the building and an offset for paint and oil storage on the east side next to the tool room (concrete foundation, floors and walls, with a built-up roof). A concrete porch was added for rest rooms. Other work consisted of removing three doors at the north end of the building, bricking up the openings, removing existing overhead doors, and replacing with larger overhead doors. An automatic sliding fire door was installed between the garage and the existing building. Records also show that in 1968, an addition to the service building was constructed and consisted of a three-bay heated garage.

COMMITTAL SERVICE SHELTER (Constructed over 25 years ago)

A committal service shelter is located along the roadway in Section Q. The enclosed structure of concrete and wood framing with translucent paneling was constructed over 25 years ago. There are four sets of bifold wooden doors.

There two commemorative monument within the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery:

GENERAL HENRY LEAVENWORTH MONUMENT - This monument, approximately 12 feet 4 inches high, is located in Section 2, directly east of the lodge near the flagpole, and is dedicated to Henry Leavenworth, for whom the fort is named. The date of construction is unknown. Leavenworth was originally buried in Delhi, New York, his boyhood home. He had initially been buried beside his wife and child. Later, when a newer cemetery was established (Woodland), their remains were reinterred there. A monument in the form of a broken column marked the grave. In 1902, in response

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

to public interest, his remains were brought to the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery for reinterment. The reinterment, along with the unveiling of the Leavenworth monument, was held on Memorial Day. The monument had been purchased from funds raised by public subscription. By direction of the TQMG, Mr. Henry Shindler, Secretary of Committee of the Commercial Club, Leavenworth, Kansas, was granted permission to reinter the remains at a suitable location in the national cemetery to be selected by the Depot Quartermaster of St. Louis, or his agent. A guard of honor was sent to Delhi, NY, to transfer the remains, and there was an imposing reinterment.

Fred Heis, Granite Monuments, Leavenworth, Kansas, erected the monument for $571. The monument was rededicated on July 4, 1956. Impressive ceremonies were sponsored by the Byron H. Mehl Post of the American Legion of Leavenworth. Dr. Lynn Leavenworth of New York City, a descendant of General Leavenworth, was an honored guest at the ceremony, which was also attended by the Commanding General at Fort Leavenworth and many other distinguished guests. The ceremonies marked the completion of two years of activity to effect changes in the existing monument at General Leavenworth's grave which would render it more aesthetic in appearance and more in keeping with the dignity of a national cemetery. Consent to modify the monument was obtained from all known living relatives of the deceased and with the concurrence of the Cemetery Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General, a new design for the upper portion of the memorial was devised. The work of refurbishing the monument consisted of the removal of the original hemispherical capstone and the placement on the existing shaft of the monument of a sculptured piece of Barre granite matching in color and texture the granite of the shaft. The sculpture consists of an eagle in repose, perched on a granite cairn and with the head facing to its own right in accordance with the rules of heraldic symbolism. The entire cost of the renovation was assumed by The American Legion post. Prior to placement of the sculptured eagle on the monument, Mr. Lee C. Pike, representing the American Legion, and Colonel Charles Peters, post quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, placed a time capsule in a recess at the top of the shaft of the monument. The capsule contained correspondence, news clippings, and photographs concerning the project of refurbishing the Leavenworth gravesite and monument.

General Henry Leavenworth was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 19, 1783, and lived in Delhi, New York, during his early life. His military career began in 1812. From 1818 until his death in 1834, he played a leading part in the establishment of several important frontier military outposts. He was breveted a Brigadier General on July 25, 1824. Following service at Jefferson Barracks in 1826, he established in 1827 the frontier post in Kansas Territory named by the War

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Department as "Cantonment Leavenworth" (later Fort Leavenworth). In 1834, he was placed in command of the entire southwestern frontier with instructions to negotiate peace with the warring Indian tribes. Pursuant to that authority, he set out from Fort Gibson with 500 troops on June 15, 1834, but was stricken with fever and died on July 21, 1834.

His monument is inscribed as follows:

HENRY LEAVENWORTH
COLONEL 3RD U. S. INFANTRY
BREVET BRIG. GEN. U. S. ARMY
ESTABLISHED
FORT LEAVENWORTH MAY 8, 1827
BORN DEC. 10, 1783
DIED JULY 21, 1834

HATCH MONUMENT - A large private monument, approximately 8 feet 2 inches in height, constructed of granite and located in the officers portion of Section A, commemorating the life and deeds of Colonel Edward Hatch, United States Cavalry. The date of construction is unknown. The monument is inscribed as follows:

EAST SIDE

EDWARD HATCH
COLONEL 9TH CAVALRY
BREVET MAJOR GENERAL, U.S.A.
BORN IN BANGOR, ME.
DEC. 22, 1832
DIED AT FORT ROBINSON, NEB.
APRIL 11, 1889
HATCH

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

SOUTH SIDE

PALO ALTO, OKOLONA,
BIRMINGHAM, SUIATALA PANOLA,
COLD WATER, JACKSON, JACK CREEK
SALEM, INGHRAM'S MILLS, WYATT,
COLLINSVILLE, SAULSBURY,
MOSCOW, HURRICANE CREEK,
LAWRENCEBURG, VALE MILLS,
CAMPBELVILLE, LINNESVILLE,
DUCK RIVER, SPRING HILL,
FRANKLIN, BRENTWOOD HILLS,
NASHVILLE, HARPETH RIVER,
RUTHERFORD CREEK, PULASKI

WEST SIDE

ERECTED BY
THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
OF THE 9TH CAVALRY,
IN TOKEN OF
THEIR ADMIRATION AND ESTEEM
FOR ONE WHO WAS THEIR FRIEND
AND COMMANDER
FOR TWENTY THREE YEARS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

NORTH SIDE

BRILLS POINT, CHARLESTON,
SYKESTOWN, NEW MADRID,
POINT PLEASANT, ISLAND NO. 10,
TIPTONVILLE, MONTEREY,
GLENDALE, FARMINGTON,
SAN JACINTO, BLOCKLAND,
GUNTOWN, BOONSVILLE,
RIENZI, PEYTON'S MILL,
THOMPSON'S CORNER, ROAR'S MILL
CORINTH, HATCHIE, SALEM,
HUDSONVILLE, COLD WATER,
HOLLY SPRINGS, OXFORD,
WATER VALLEY, COFFEEVILLE

Colonel Hatch was a cavalry officer in the Union Army during the Civil War. He participated in over 50 battles and skirmishes in southern Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, and northern Alabama. His contribution to the northern effort during the Civil War was substantial but, ironically enough, the most important single contribution he made was at a battle in which he did not even take part, the famous battle of Vicksburg. It was in the spring of 1863 when Ulysses S. Grant began his advance on Vicksburg. As a means of diverting attention and to cut southern communications from the east, he sent a cavalry raiding force into central Mississippi. The force came to be known as "Grierson's Raiders" and it was composed of three regiments, one of which was under the command of Colonel Hatch. His regiment was given the most important task of destroying a vital railroad line between Columbus and Macon. After a sharp battle at Columbus, Colonel Hatch and his regiment successfully completed the mission and returned to their base of operations in Tennessee. Meanwhile, Grant made his famous assault on Vicksburg, emerging victorious in one of the Civil War's most famous battles.

After Atlanta fell in September of 1864, Colonel Hatch was given command of part of William T. Sherman's cavalry. He organized it into a division and prepared to march to Tennessee to help defend the state against an impending invasion by Confederate General John B. Hood and his Army of Tennessee. Hatch's division was deployed along the Tennessee River to observe the approach of General Hood and delay him as long as possible. After successfully carrying out this assignment, Colonel Hatch and his unit became known as "the eye of the Army." General Hood was decisively set back in his attempt to retake Tennessee.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Besides these instances, Colonel Hatch was involved in battles all over the area. Through all of the battles, he was wounded only once in an encounter at Moscow, Tennessee, when he was shot in the chest. He remained on the battlefield in an ambulance until the rebel force was finally routed. The wound hospitalized him for three months.

During the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Hatch was brevetted a brigadier general and major general. After the Civil War ended, he was mustered out of the U. S. Cavalry. With the 9th Cavalry he was, for a time, in command of the Department of Arizona and New Mexico. Among many encounters with Indians, Colonel Hatch was in command of the force that pursued the Apache chief, Victorio, after he escaped from the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Victorio was captured shortly after he fled the territory under Hatch's jurisdiction.

Still in the active Army at the age of 57, Colonel Hatch, who had lived through over 50 battles in the Civil War and numerous Indian campaigns, was thrown from his carriage and severely injured. He died shortly afterward on April 11, 1889, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and his remains were then reinterred with full military honors in the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery. During his 23-year career, he was considered one of the best cavalry officers in the Army.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Lodge

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Main entrance gate, brick pillars at original entrance gates, wall

Objects: Leavenworth monument, Hatch monument

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Service building

Structures: Committal Service Shelter

Objects: Flagpole

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery is significant under Criterioa A and C and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. It is also significant under Criterion C for landscape design. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with many wars and every branch of service who had served their country throughout its history.

A variety of ways was considered to end the period of significance. Since the only contributing resources were constructed many years ago, and a reasonable date cold not be defined to end the period, the date of 1948 (50 years ago) was used.

Though associated in many respects with events of the Civil War period, the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery was not, strictly speaking, a battlefield cemetery as were many of the first national cemeteries established in Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. The history of the national cemetery at Fort Leavenworth is one which encompasses not only the Civil War period, but also the more distant past in connection with the growth and development of Fort Leavenworth, one of the most important western military posts established by the United States.

Initial need for the establishment of a southwestern frontier post was dictated in part by the emergence of Mexico as an independent nation in 1821. That country's need for merchandise opened up the great overland trade routes of the Southwest. These routes crossed the ancestral homes of the Plains Indians, which is the collective name for the many tribes who had freely roamed the endless prairies of the West for centuries. As more and more white pioneers poured into their lands, the Indians' resentment and hatred grew, resulting in the inevitable bloody conflicts. Soon these skirmishes between the Indians and the white men became so frequent that it was apparent the traders and settlers needed the help and protection of he United States government. Officials in Washington, D.C. soon responded to their plight by authorizing a series of forts to be built west of the Missouri River.

In 1827, Colonel Henry Leavenworth was directed by the War Department to select a position on the banks of the Missouri River which, in his judgment, would be best suited for a site of a permanent cantonment (quarters for the troops). Colonel Leavenworth explored the banks of the river and determined that the western shore on the Kansas side offered the most advantageous site. The area chosen on May 8, 1827, was located on the right bank of the Missouri River, some twenty-three miles above the mouth of the Kansas River. It was designated Cantonment Leavenworth and, on February 8, 1832, the name was changed to Fort Leavenworth. The post was evacuated in May 1829 and was occupied by Kickapoo Indians until it was regarrisoned in the fall of 1829. Beginning as early as

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

1834, the First Dragoons, organized in 1833 as the first cavalry regiment in the Army, was ordered to the Fort and acquitted themselves well in quelling Indian uprisings. When the troubles with Mexico came to a head in war during 1846 and 1847, the Fort served as an outfitting post for the troops as it did later for the California gold seekers. In 1854, when the Territory of Kansas was organized, Fort Leavenworth was named the temporary Territorial Capital and Andrew H. Reeder, the first Territorial Governor, maintained his executive headquarters there for a short period of time. Until well in the 1870's, the post served as a chief unit in the system of frontier defense, and in the 1850's and 1860's, it was the general depot from which supplies were sent to all military posts of the Rocky Mountain area. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Fort Leavenworth achieved additional importance because of its strategic location on the border of two states with opposing sympathies. In 1861, Camp Lincoln was established on the post, and thousands of volunteers were equipped and trained for the Union Army, establishing a precedent for the role the fort was to play in America's later wars.

After the organization of the Territory of Kansas in 1854, Fort Leavenworth was chosen as the site of the temporary Territorial Capital and the executive headquarters of the first governor, Andrew H. Reeder. Kansas joined the Union as a "free state" in 1861, and thousands of volunteers from the state trained at Fort Leavenworth and proudly served under their country's flag in the Union Army.

Because of its strategic value, General Sterling Price, at the head of a Confederate army, set out to capture Kansas City and the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth in 1864. Price, however, was decisively defeated by Union troops from Fort Leavenworth, under the command of General Samuel Curtis, at the Battle of Westport, the "Gettysburg of the West."

From 1854 until the outbreak of the Civil War, Fort Leavenworth was visited by scores of men who later became famous during that conflict. Included among these were Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, Albert Sidney Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart, Horace Greeley, and Abraham Lincoln.

Life in an active frontier military post, such as Fort Leavenworth, was not easy, beset by the dangers of armed conflict with hostile Indians, and by the always present peril of disease. The ravages of malaria, among the original garrison necessitated the establishment of a burying ground at Fort Leavenworth as early as 1827, the year of its founding. There were, in fact, two burial sites in which interments were made until 1858. A soldiers' burying ground was located near the present site of the Commanding General's quarters, and an officers' burying ground was located near the present location of the library of the Command and General Staff College Library. In 1858, a new site described as 2 acres and 4 perches in extent, was set aside for cemetery purposes, and the remains from the two older post cemeteries were reinterred therein. The outbreak of the Civil War caused the

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

cemetery to be utilized for the interment of Union dead and, in 1862, this area became the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery. The national cemetery was established pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1862, which stated "That the President of the United States shall have power, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, to purchase cemetery grounds and cause them to be properly enclosed, to be used as a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." Post cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth, as well as at Fort Scott, also in Kansas, were incorporated into the system as national cemeteries in the latter half of 1862.

An inspector's report for 1870 stated that the national cemetery contained 5.5 acres. No records showing subsequent land acquisitions are available, but a metes and bounds description dated October 1940 indicated that the cemetery contained 14.4 acres. In 1942, a 16.6-acre parcel was withdrawn from the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to provide an addition to the national cemetery. This brought the total acreage to 31.0 acres, which was confirmed by a metes and bounds description dated 1942. Public Law 682, 81st Congress, approved August 10, 1950, authorized the Secretary of the Army to expand the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery by utilizing not to exceed eight acres of federally-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army adjoining the national cemetery. As a result of this legislation, a 4.9-acre parcel was acquired to expand the cemetery. This brought the total acreage to 35.9 acres, confirmed by a metes and bounds description dated March 1953. In the early 1960's, a land exchange took place between the Fort Leavenworth military reservation and the national cemetery. A 3.33-acre parcel was returned to the military reservation in exchange for a 3.48-acre parcel, resulting in a gain of .15 acre, bringing the total acreage of the national cemetery to 36.1 acres.

Hugh M. Fogg, a discharged private of the First Regiment, Marine Volunteers, was the first superintendent of the national cemetery. His appointment was dated November 26, 1867.

The oldest known grave in the cemetery is that of Clarinda Dale, who died on September 21, 1844. She was originally interred in the Fort Leavenworth Arsenal Cemetery and later moved to the national cemetery. She is listed as a civilian. The oldest known military grave in what is now known as the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery is that of Captain James Allen, 1st United States Dragoons, who died on August 23, 1846.

After the Civil War, the remains of Union soldiers were transferred to the national cemetery from cemeteries in Saint Joseph, Kansas City, and Independence, Missouri, and from the cemetery on the arsenal grounds at Fort Leavenworth. Following the close of the Indian Wars, the Army had many small military posts that it no longer needed. During the period from 1885 to 1907, the Federal

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Government moved nearly 2,000 remains from 24 post cemeteries to Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery. They came from Forts Dodge, Downer, Harker, Hays, Larned and Wallace in Kansas; Forts Defiance, Goodwin, and Thomas in Arizona; Forts Bascom, Craig, Cummings, Seldon and Union in New Mexico; Forts Garland and Lyons in Colorado; Forts Randall and Sully in South Dakota; Fort Niobraro in Nebraska; Fort Gibson in Indian Territory; Fort Washakie in Wyoming; and the cemetery at Little Big Horn River in Wyoming.

Four officers of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment who perished with General George Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876, are buried in Section A of the national cemetery. Two of these four casualties are related to General Custer. Captain James Calhoun, interred in Grave 1489, is his brother-in-law, and Captain Thomas W. Custer, in Grave 1488, is his brother.

Buried in the officers portion of Section A in Grave 290 is Lieutenant John L. Grattan who, in 1854, felt that Indians were cowards and that he could easily clear the Plains of them. It was this attitude that caused him to volunteer, against the better judgment of his commanding officer, to locate and bring to justice an Indian who had killed an immigrant's cow. He and twenty-eight men arrived at the Indian village and angrily demanded that the chiefs turn over the man to him for punishment. It will never be known whether what happened next was the fault of a nervous raw recruit or an angry, indignant warrior, but shots were exchanged and soon Grattan and all his men lay dead. News of this massacre spread quickly across the nation, and demands were made for retribution. Troops under the command of Colonel William L. Harney, known for his hatred of Indians, were ordered to seek out the responsible Indians. In pursuit of the guilty parties, Harney encountered a group of Sioux warriors, women and children. He had scarcely commanded them to give up the Indians he was after when he ordered a charge into the group. Over 86 Indians were killed in this attack; unfortunately, there was no evidence that the wanted Indians were among the dead. Grattan and his men were initially interred at the post cemetery in Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and later reinterred in the Fort McPherson National Cemetery in Nebraska, where a monument was erected in memory of the "Grattan Massacre." Subsequently, Lieutenant Grattan's remains were transferred to the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery.

Near the front of the cemetery is a marker honoring ten U. S. Army soldiers and an "unknown citizen guide." Their remains had been removed from Fort Wallace during the 1880s. They were a members of a party led by Lieutenant Lyman S. Kidder and were on a mission to locate Lt. Colonel George Custer and warn him to "beware of hostiles" in the area. They were killed at Beaver Creek, Kansas, on July 1, 1867, in what historians now refer to as the Kidder Massacre. In 1987, a Wichita newspaper photographer proved that the unknown citizen guide was in fact Red Bead, an Indian scout.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

On July 1, 1987, a ceremony was held to dedicate a plaque giving appropriate recognition to the Indian scout. Chief Glittering Rainbow, great-grandson of Geronimo, accepted the burial flag on behalf of the Mid-America Indian Center in Wichita.

Other notable burials include Hiram Rich and four members of his family (officers portion of Section A, Grave 293). Rich was the first post sutler at Fort Leavenworth in 1841. Private John Urquhart, one of the soldiers who fought in the first Civil War battle at Fort Sumter, is buried here (Section F, Grave 63). Also interred here (Section D, Grave 738) is an Indian guide of the convoys to Laramie during the 1850s, Shango Hango. Virginia Hastings, the first Girl Scout leader on post, is buried in Section F, Grave 403.

Seven Confederate soldiers who died at Fort Leavenworth while prisoners of war are buried in Section D of the cemetery. All are known and the graves are marked.

There are nine Medal of Honor recipients buried in the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, and one recipient is memorialized in the Memorial Section. Their graves are marked with a special headstone inscribed with an enlarged gold-leafed replica of the medal of the awarding service and the words "MEDAL OF HONOR." The nine who are buried in the national cemetery are as follows:

Thomas W. Custer, Second Lieutenant, Company B, 6th Michigan Cavalry - Custer was twice awarded the Medal of Honor. The first award was given for the capture of the flag on April 3, 1865, at Willicomack (Namozine Church), Virginia. The second award was given for when Custer leaped his horse over the enemy's works and captured two stands of colors, having his horse shot from under him and receiving a severe wound. He is interred in Section H, Grave 1488.

Edward Pengally, Private, Company B, 8th U. S. Cavalry - He was awarded the medal for gallantry in action at Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona Territory. He is interred in Section G, Grave 3032.

Albert Sale, Private, Company F, 8th U. S. Cavalry - He was awarded the medal for gallantry in killing an Indian Warrior and capturing pony and effects. He died on November 29, 1874, and was originally interred at Fort Union, New Mexico. He is buried in Section E, Grave 2076.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Joseph Robinson, First Sergeant, Company D, 3d U. S. Cavalry - At Rosebud River, Montana, on June 17, 1876, Robinson discharged his duties while in charge of the skirmish line under fire with judgment and great coolness and brought up the lead horses at a critical moment. He is buried in Section D, Grave 1269D.

Jacob Widmer, First Sergeant, Company D, 5th U. S. Cavalry - At Milk River, Colorado, on September 29, 1879, he volunteered to accompany a small detachment on a very dangerous mission. He is buried in Section G, Grave 3529.

Fitz Lee, Private, Troop M, 10th U. S. Cavalry - At Tayabacoa, Cuba, on June 30, 1898, he voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated. He is buried in Section G, Grave 3183.

Harry Bell, Captain, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers - Near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on October 17, 1899, he led a successful charge against a superior force, capturing and dispersing the enemy and relieving other members of his regiment from a perilous position. He is buried in the officers portion of Section A, Grave 167.

William Edward Hall, Lieutenant (j.g.), Scouting Squadron 2, Air Group 2, U. S. S. *Lexington* - He was awarded the medal for extreme courage and conspicuous heroism in combat above and beyond the call of duty as pilot of a scouting plane in action against enemy Japanese forces. from May 7-8, 1942, in the Coral Sea. In a resolute and determined attack on May 7, Lt. (j.g.) Hall dived his plane at an enemy Japanese aircraft carrier, contributing materially to the destruction of that vessel. On May 8, facing heavy and fierce fighter opposition, he again displayed extraordinary skill a an airman and the aggressive spirit of a fighter in repeated and effectively executed counterattacks against a superior number of enemy planes in which three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Though seriously wounded in this engagement, Lt. (j.g.) Hall, maintaining the fearless and indomitable tactics pursued throughout these actions, succeeded in landing his plane safely. He is buried in Section I, Grave 286.

John Kyle, Corporal, Company M, 5th U. S. Cavalry - At Republican River, Kansas, on July 8, 1869, Kyle and two others were attacked by eight Indians, but beat them off and badly wounded two of them. He is buried in Section H, Grave 3341.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

The Medal of Honor recipient who is memorialized in the Memorial Section (Plot No. 29) is:

George Miller, Corporal, Company H, 5th U. S. Infantry - He was awarded the medal for gallantry in action from October 21, 1876, to January 8, 1877, at Cedar Creek, etc., Montana. His remains are interred in Quinter, Kansas.

STRUCTURE DEMOLISHED

A brick and iron rectangular rostrum, 24 feet by 40 feet, with a tar paper roof was located outside the original stone wall enclosure in an area northeast of the cemetery proper on an adjoining plat of 2 acres in size which belonged to the Government. The rostrum ground was enclosed on three sides with an iron fence, the east wall of the cemetery forming the west side of this enclosure. Historical records indicate that removal of the structure was authorized in 1954 but that it was still in the cemetery when jurisdiction for national cemeteries was transferred to the then Veterans Administration in 1973. The date of removal is unknown.

In 1874, the United States Disciplinary Barracks was established at Fort Leavenworth, adding to the national importance of the post. This is one of the few Army prisons in which maximum security prisoners are retained. In 1881, General William Tecumseh Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States, authorized the establishment of a School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry at the Fort. The school began with correct reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic as its primary subjects. The name has been changed to the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, and its mission is to provide instruction that will give student officers a comprehensive grasp of the working of the combined arms of the Army, together with supporting services. The Post also has its own landing field, Sherman Army Airfield, which operates flight training facilities for rated Army personnel attending the College, provides air transportation for the staff of the College and Post, and furnishes a landing field for transient aircraft of the Army, Navy, and Air Force bringing high-ranking visitors to the Post. Today, the Command and General Staff College is known worldwide and its name is synonymous with higher military education.

Over the years since its establishment, Fort Leavenworth has played a significant and noteworthy part in the development of the southwest. The post is still operative and is the oldest post established by the United States west of the Mississippi River.

The Fort Leavenworth military reservation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1974. No mention is made of the national cemetery in this nomination.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery Administration has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
Leavenworth County, Kansas
Therese T. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: July 22, 1998

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking west
NEG. NO. 3704-4
PHOTO 1 of 25

VIEW OF: Original gate
NEG. NO. 3703-10
PHOTO 2 of 25

VIEW OF: Original gate
NEG. NO. 3703-6
PHOTO 3 of 25

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking east
NEG. NO. 3703-20
PHOTO 4 of 25

VIEW OF: Original perimeter wall, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 3703-23
PHOTO 5 of 25

VIEW OF: Original perimeter wall, view looking southeast
NEG. NO. 3703-24
PHOTO 6 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3703-2
PHOTO 7 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-3
PHOTO 8 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-4
PHOTO 9 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-5
PHOTO 10 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation (rest room addition)
NEG. NO. 3703-7
PHOTO 11 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3703-8
PHOTO 12 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation

NEG. NO. 3703-11
PHOTO 13 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, southwest elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-12
PHOTO 14 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, northwest elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-13
PHOTO 15 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3703-14
PHOTO 16 of 25

VIEW OF: Committal service shelter
NEG. NO. 3703-21
PHOTO 17 of 25

VIEW OF: Leavenworth monument
NEG. NO. 3703-1
PHOTO 18 of 25

VIEW OF: Hatch monument
NEG. NO. 3703-9
PHOTO 19 of 25

VIEW OF: Graves of four officers, 7th Cavalry Regiment, Section A
NEG. NO. 3703-19
PHOTO 20 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3704-2
PHOTO 21 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 3703-22
PHOTO 22 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west
NEG. NO. 3704-5
PHOTO 23 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west
NEG. NO. 3704-7
PHOTO 24 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
NEG. NO. 3704-6
PHOTO 25 of 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 1 OF 25

STOP

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 2 OF 25

STOP

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 3 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 4 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 5 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 6 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 7 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
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FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
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FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
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FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
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FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
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FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
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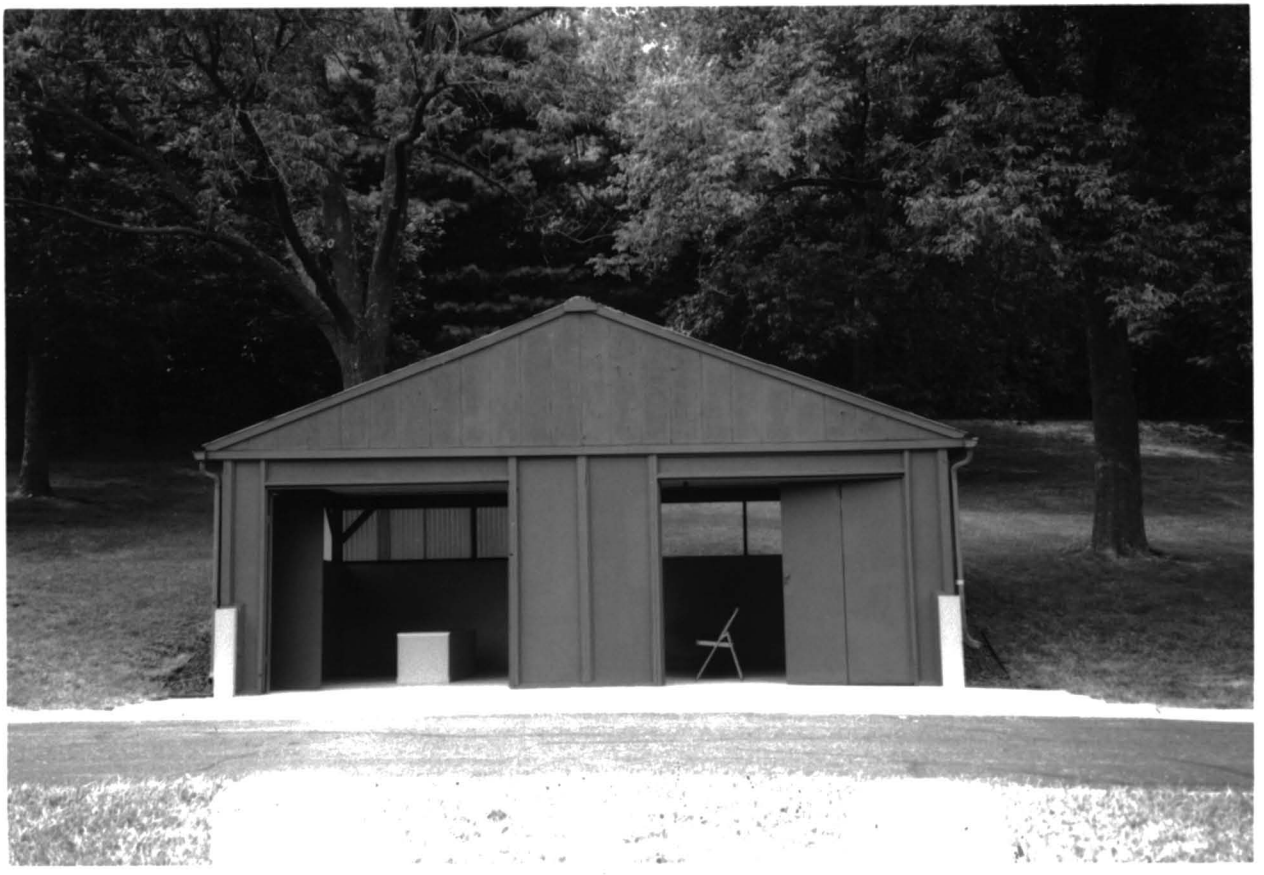
FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 14 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 15 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 16 OF 25



FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 17 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 18 OF 25

EDWARD HATCH
HATCH
JOSEPH
RAYMON
BERRIEN
QUICK

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 19 OF 25

WILLIAM F
GARNETT
KANSAS
JUNE 25 1876

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 20 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 21 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 22 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 23 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 24 OF 25

FORT LEAVENWORTH NATIONAL CEMETERY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS
PHOTO 25 OF 25