

**NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

Monument with Sculpture without Sculpture with Cannon standalone Cannon
 Historical Marker Plaque Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

GAR MOLLUS SUVCW WRC ASUVCW
 LGAR DUVCW Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

The Galena Foundation, US Bank, Don and Corol Fouts, First Community Bank, Galena State Bank and Trust, Lreoy G Callahan

Original Dedication Date August 26, 2006 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location US Grant Home Historic Site, 500 blk Bouthillier St
 GPS Coordinates N42°24' 42.030" W90°25'30.527" 

City/Village &/or Township Galena
 County Jo Davies State Illinois Zip Code 61036

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name State of Illinois, US Grant Home Historic Site
 Dept./Div. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
 Street Address 908 3rd St
 City Galena State IL Zip Code 61036
 Contact Person _____ Telephone (815) 777=3310 ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places Yes No ID # if known 66000322
Added to NRHP Oct 15, 1966, Designated National Historic Landmark Dec 19, 1960

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Other
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

Material of the Sculpture Stone Concrete Metal Other Is it hollow or solid? _____
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

For Historic Marker or Plaque:

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Polymer

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron Type of Cannon (if known) _____

Rifled YES NO

Markings: Muzzle _____ Base Ring/Breech _____

Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? Yes No

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] Yes No

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial Marker

Materials of the Memorial Aluminum Frame and Polymer Text area

Complete for All Memorials

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

3 1/2 Height 3 1/2 Width 2' Depth or _____ Diameter

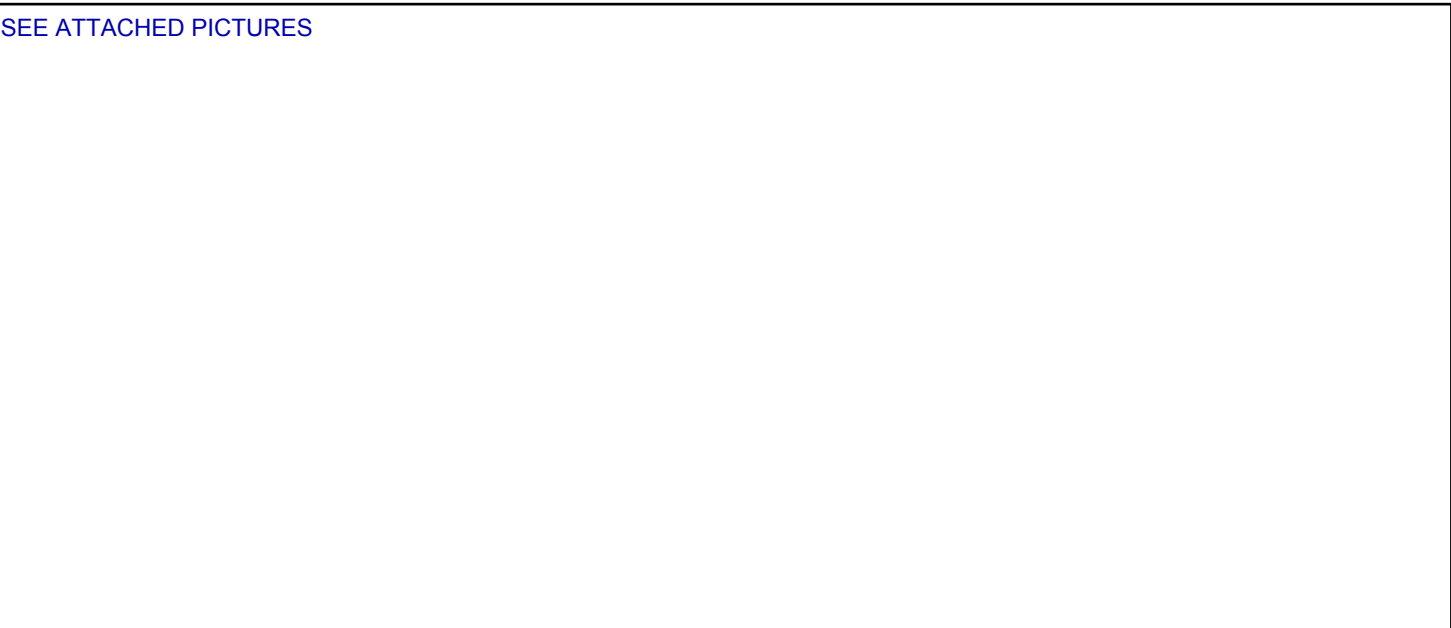
For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank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

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found UNKNOWN

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

SEE ATTACHED PICTURES



Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

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

General Vicinity

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

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors) Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____


[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Supplemental Background Information

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

Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

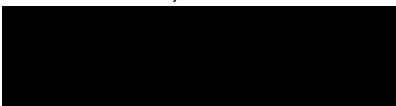
Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 08/06/2016
Your Name Walter E Busch
Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr
City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026
Telephone 

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

Sons of Union Veterans

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.

Julia Dent Grant



Grant Family in 1866

Ulysses and Julia had four children:

- Frederick (1850-1912)
- Ulysses S. Grant Jr. (1852-1929)
- Ellen Grant (1855-1922)
- Jesse Grant (1858-1934)

1854

Ulysses Grant retired from Army life on July 31. He returned to St. Louis, began farming and built the home he called *Hardscrabble*.

1860

The Grant family moved to Galena, Illinois in the spring. Grant worked with his brothers at the Grant Leather Shop. The family rented a small brick home at 121 S. High Street and attended the Methodist church on Bench Street.

1861

Because of his military experience, Grant wanted to help save the Union. He left Galena on April 12 when the Civil War broke out. Julia and the children spent the next several years living with Grant's parents in Kentucky and her parents in Missouri. She also spent time with Grant at some of his battleground headquarters.

1868

On August 18 the General and his family returned to Galena to a "welcome home" celebration with over 25,000 people attending. A group of Galena men purchased the brick home at 500 Bouthillier Street for the Grants. Julia loved this house and was excited about living in a larger home. She described the home as *a lovely villa exquisitely furnished with everything good taste could desire*. The family later moved to Washington, D.C.

1868

Grant was elected President of the United States. Julia had dreamed of one day becoming First Lady and that dream was going to soon become reality.



Julia Dent Grant

History of the Julia Dent Grant Statue

A nine-foot statue of Ulysses S. Grant has been in the Galena City Park since 1896 and in December 2004 the idea of honoring Mrs. Grant with a statue was presented to a group of community leaders. The idea received favorable encouragement and a committee was formed. In less than eight months enough money was raised to complete the statue.

Less than 5% of all statues in the United States depict women and only three of those are of former first ladies. In keeping with the idea of honoring women the committee had asked 88 year-old Lily Tolpo to create the statue. Lily is a Chicago Art School trained painter and sculptor who has lived in Jo De-views County since 1970. She was well known for her historic sculptures, especially the life-size Lincoln & Douglas debate statues in Freeport, Illinois.

Over 200 people and businesses donated to this statue and on August 12, 2006 the statue was unveiled and dedicated with two of Ulysses & Julia Grant's great great granddaughters in attendance.

1869 - 1877

On March 4, Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated as the 18th President of the United States and the family moved into the White House.

Years of neglect during the Civil War had taken its toll on the White House, and Julia immediately became inspired to restore its dignity. She put the White House in the best shape it had been in for years.

The public needed a strong, resilient yet humble family to look up to after the Civil War and the Grants fit that need. Mrs. Grant was a very popular First Lady. In fact, her popularity often rivaled her husband's.

There are many "firsts" attributed to Julia Grant as first lady. According to Congressional Quarterly, she was the first "First Lady" to be called "First Lady of the Land"; later it was shortened to "First Lady." She was the first "First Lady" to have her own press secretary and issue her own press releases.

Mrs. Grant had the utmost respect for the White House staff and made daily rounds to personally speak to each of them. She genuinely cared for the staff and was concerned about their financial security. Knowing the importance of land, Julia strongly encouraged her staff, especially the African Americans, to buy land while it was still cheap to help secure their futures.

Mrs. Grant attended Senate hearings, read the President's mail and met regularly with the President's staff. She also believed in woman's suffrage and, along with Susan B. Anthony, worked for it when it was still considered a radical idea.

On March 4, 1872 Grant was inaugurated for a second term. On March 4, 1877, the Grants officially left the White House.

On May 17, 1877 Ulysses & Julia Grant, along with their son Jesse, left for a world tour. That tour lasted over two years and involved over 30 countries.



Grant Family in 1885

1880

The Grants returned to Galena for a short time and Grant's name was placed in nomination for president at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He came within 66 votes of becoming the first president to be nominated for a third term. In August 1881, the Grants moved to 3 East 66th Street in New York City.

1885

In November 1884 after Grant received word that he had throat cancer, the family moved to a cottage in Mt. McGregor, New York. President Grant died on July 23 at age 63 at this residence. Julia then moved back to their home in New York City.

1894

Julia Grant sold her New York City home and moved to Washington, D.C. She felt that as a former First Lady it was still important to keep social relations so she continued to receive visitors in her home once a week.

While living in Washington she penned her own memoirs. She was the first "First Lady" to write her own memoir although it was not published until 1975.

1902

Julia Grant died at her home in Washington, D.C. on December 14 at the age of 76 and she was laid to rest next to her husband in New York City.





Julia Dent Grant



1812
Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to a family of Quakers. She was the second of five children.

1830
Married to General Grant in 1830. They were married for 55 years.

1840
Moved to West Point, New York, where she lived for the remainder of her life.

1845
Served as a nurse during the Mexican-American War.

1850
Served as a nurse during the American Civil War.

1860
Served as a nurse during the American Civil War.

1865
Served as a nurse during the American Civil War.

1870
Served as a nurse during the American Civil War.

1885
Died in West Point, New York.



Julia Dent Grant

History of the Julia Dent Grant Statue

The statue of Julia Dent Grant was unveiled in 1985. It was the first statue of a woman in the United States Army. The statue is made of bronze and stands on a granite base. The base is inscribed with the words "Julia Dent Grant" and "1812-1885".



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