

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:

Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation and Associates

Original Dedication Date May 6, 2016 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 Area of Section St and Summer St GPS Coordinates N39.7161178 W91.368969

City/Village &/or Township Hannibal

County Marion State Missouri Zip Code 63401

The front of the Memorial faces: ___ North ___ South ___ East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation

Dept./Div.

Street Address

City State MO Zip Code

Contact Person Greg Wolk Telephone (877) 221-3133 ext

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ___ Yes ___ No ID # if known

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.) Aluminum

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 = Aluminum Supports and Polymer Facing for text area

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

Materials of the Memorial

Complete for All Memorials

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

4 feet _____ Height 3 feet _____ Width 2 feet _____ 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)

None

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

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

See Photos For Text

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office
 School Municipal Building State Capitol 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*.

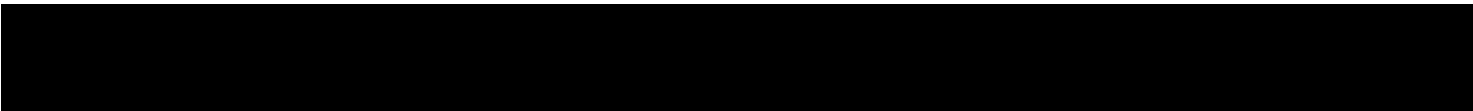
Thank you.

US Grant 68 MO SUVCW

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 09/03/2016

Your Name Walt Busch

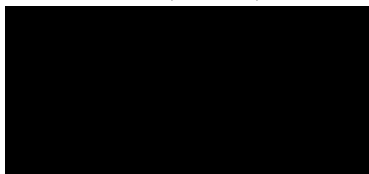


Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

[Sons of Union Veterans](#)

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Old Baptist Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR



A Bloody Affair

The 55th Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Unionists organized and sworn into service in August of 1864) many of the troops were from Hannibal and surrounding areas. But some companies were formed in Adair County. Many assaults were mounted in Hannibal where the regiment received basic training. Within weeks after most of these men entered the service, companies A, G and H were remaining near Paris, Missouri, under the command of Major Andrew Van Etren Johnson, in search of a guerrilla band operating in the area under the command of William "Boss" Bill Anderson. The Union men were operating as "mounted infantry" moving about on horses and equipped with mounted muskets leading raids.



The Union and southern forces met at the Battle of Centralia on September 27, 1864, just after Anderson's men had massacred two dozen soldiers who were captured on each panel.

This educational panel erected in cooperation with the Missouri Humanities Council. Learn more at www.mohumanities.org



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Hannibal's Old Baptist Cemetery established in 1837, holds the remains of many soldiers who were casualties or veterans of the American Civil War. These include two men of Company H of the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry who died at the Battle of Centralia, Missouri, William Deshaimer and Charles E. Rendlen, and three African Americans who fought for the Union with the 55th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, Corporal William Morrison and Privates Richard Miller and David Waldron.

The 55th was the second African American fighting unit enrolled in Massachusetts. The first unit, the 54th Regiment of Infantry, was the unit made famous by the 1989 film *Glory*. After Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863, the governor of Massachusetts began to recruit African American troops, but he soon found there were not enough Massachusetts men to form a full regiment. Thus a national recruiting effort was organized. A recruiting office opened in St. Louis, and agents of the Massachusetts governor went into various counties in northeast Missouri, and elsewhere, to sign African American men to the regiment. This national effort was so successful that Massachusetts formed the 55th Massachusetts with the extra recruits. The 55th Massachusetts achieved a measure of fame as well, when the unit was chosen along with another African American regiment to lead a victorious Union army into Charleston, South Carolina, when that city surrendered in 1865.

Some Missourians served in the 54th Massachusetts, but many more found their way into the 55th. After their service, Corporal Morrison and Privates Miller and Waldron returned home to Missouri to live out the rest of their lives. Morrison died in 1902.



Old Baptist Cemetery once served as the final resting place for some of Hannibal's most prominent early residents, some interred not far from the graves of slaves and former slaves. This large cemetery was actively used until the time of the Civil War. During the war, the Baptist Church was disbanded as a result of conflict between the members of the congregation. When the war ended, no one came forward to claim ownership of the cemetery; nor did anyone assume responsibility for its upkeep. As a result, the cemetery gradually fell into disrepair. This led some families to move the bodies of loved ones to a newer cemetery in the late 1800s. The remains of Mark Twain's father, John Marshall Clemens, and his brother, Henry Clemens, were moved from Old Baptist to Mt. Olivet Cemetery in the late 1870s. Renovation of the cemetery began in 2002.

Some people claim that Old Baptist Cemetery was the model for the run-down graveyard described by Mark Twain in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, the "graveyard of the old-fashioned Western kind" where Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn witnessed Injun Joe murder Doc Robinson. More certain it is that Agness Flautler, slave of Sophia Hawkins, is buried here. Sophia's daughter, Laura Hawkins, inspired Mark Twain's character Becky Thatcher.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, born in Florida, Missouri in 1835, made his fortune on the Missouri river in May, 1861 and then returned home to Hannibal, Mo. He joined a company of friends who enlisted in the Missouri State Guard. The state army, along with Confederates, went to war in 1861. Clemens' two-week stint as a soldier is introduced in one of Mark Twain's best short stories, 1890s "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed." Clemens' "Waldron" claimed that his force was really overthrown by a Union regiment led by Colonel Ulysses Grant in July, 1861, just outside the town of Florida. By the end of July, 1861, though, Clemens embarked on a cross-country trip to Nevada (the story behind *Roughing It*), and left the Civil War behind.



After Grant became President, and after Mark Twain became America's most famous writer and humorist, their paths crossed. Twain, who owned a publishing company, encouraged Grant to write his memoirs. He offered to publish the work on terms favorable to the ex-President, who had lost his fortune in a Wall Street scandal in the 1890s. Grant's memoirs, released just after Grant's death in 1885, proved to be the best selling work of non-fiction to that point in American history. The proceeds supported Julia Grant for the rest of her life.

A Bloody Affair

were in issue. War by national. Of the 55 men of the 55th Infantry present that day, 125 died in the field or while attempting to return. The Union dead, for the most part, were eventually interred in National Cemeteries in Jefferson City and St. Louis, but some like Privates Rendlen and Deshaimer were laid to rest in their home towns.



The site of the Battle of Centralia, two miles southeast of the city of Centralia in Boone County, is open to the public.

Source: Fox, Charles R., *History of the Town of St. Louis, The Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry*, Cambridge: E.P. Dutton and Co., 1901; Weeks, Eric and Tom, "In Missouri's Old Baptist Cemetery," *Hannibal Magazine*, May 2011; *The Nation*, 1912; *Upper Merion Station Papers 1863-1864*, Missouri Historical Society, Civil War Collection, 1919-1920.

Image Credit: *Hannibal* photo collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Centralia, Missouri. *Waldron* name: Daily *Hannibal*, *Hannibal, Missouri*.





attraction tells of the author's years in Hannibal, including a brief career as a soldier during the Civil War, and his remarkable connections to U. S. Grant.

The Museum maintains 8 historic buildings, including the Boyhood Home, a National Historic Landmark

Tour Stop 4 is 1 mile west, via Mark Twain Avenue, Section and Hayward Streets.

Old Baptist Cemetery [4]

Corner of Section and Hayward Streets

The oldest cemetery in Hannibal has graves of many Civil War veterans and battle casualties, including local men who responded in 1863 to recruiters for Massachusetts' first African American regiments. Richard Miller and William Morrison served in the 55th Regiment, Massachusetts Colored Infantry. This regiment took the overflow of recruits for the 54th regiment, featured in the movie Glory.



Return to Mark Twain Avenue. Proceed northwest 1.2 miles to the cemetery entrance on your left.

preserved the jail where 10 men were held on the night of October 17, 1862. The next day they were shot by firing squad for joining Colonel Joseph Porter's Northeast Missouri Confederate cavalry. The "Palmyra Massacre," reported as far away as England, stained the Union cause.



Trail Stop 6 is 17 miles southwest, via U.S. Highways 24/36 and State Road DD.

Brush Creek Church [6]

Gentry Road, South of Rte. HH

This limestone structure was constructed in 1862, on the site of a church where a slave, Augustin Tolton, was baptized in 1854. Tolton fled Missouri in 1864 after his father joined the Union Army, and went on to become the first African American priest in the United States. The graveyard at Brush Creek has graves of prominent Catholic families of the area, slaves, and veterans of both sides.



Return to U.S. 24/36, proceed west 8 miles to Monroe City.

Grave of A.V.E. Johnston [8]

South section of St. Jude Cemetery, Enchantment Avenue

Union Major Andrew Johnston of Monroe County was the highest ranking soldier killed at the 1864 Battle of Centralia. His remains were brought here to St. Jude Cemetery after the battle.



Trail Stop 10 is 15 miles south, via U.S. 24 and State Highway 107.

Florida [10]

Mark Twain State Park, east of Highway 107



The town where Mark Twain was born in 1835 was the site of a battle in July, 1862, when Porter's cavalry attacked a detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry. Earlier, in July, 1861, Grant's regiment occupied Florida after marching south from its camp near Hunnewell, Missouri. The cabin where Twain was born is preserved near by.

Drive 13.5 miles east via Routes 107, 154 and State Highway 19 south.



Built in 1857, this National Register property is the home of the Audrain County Historical Society. Ulysses Grant visited the mansion while he commanded troops stationed in Mexico from July 20 to August 7, 1861.

South to Breckenridge, east to Clark Street, north 10 blocks to Whitey Street.

Old Village Cemetery [13]

Whitey and Western Streets



Fifty-two Union soldiers, most of them killed at the Massacre and Battle of Centralia, were laid to rest here days after the battle (September 27, 1864). Their remains were removed to Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, near St. Louis, in 1867.

Trail Stop 14 is 1/2 mile west of Muldrow Street, south of the tracks.

54 and State Highways

Interstate 70

Danville was an object of William "Bloody Bill" Porter's wrath. The only one that survive include the (Stop 1 on Missouri's G Plantation house.

Trail Stop 16 is in Wash. Interstate 70 and High

Washir Societ 113 East

Exhibits highlight the Civil War experience of German-American soldiers and families that settled in Missouri River valley wine country, beginning in the 1830s. Ulysses Grant passed through Washington in Jefferson City.

Trail Stop 17 is 7.5 mile

