

**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:

Washington Historical Society; Veterans Hall of Honor, Franklin County, Missouri; Washington, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce

**Original Dedication Date** circa 2000 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 W. 8th St., W. of Jefferson St.

GPS Coordinates N 38° 33.206 W 091° 00.933

City/Village &/or Township Washington

County Franklin

State MO

Zip Code 63090

The front of the Memorial faces:  North  South  East  West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner**

Name Washington MO Chamber of Commerce

Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address 323 W Main St,

City Washington

State MO

Zip Code 63090

Contact Person UNK

Telephone ( 636 ) 239-2715

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.) \_\_\_\_\_

Material of the Sculpture  Stone  Concrete  Metal  Other Is it hollow or solid? \_\_\_\_\_

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_



**Environmental Setting**

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

**Type of Location**

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

**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.

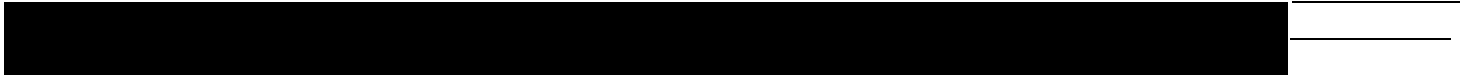
Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 12/28/2019

Your Name Walter Busch



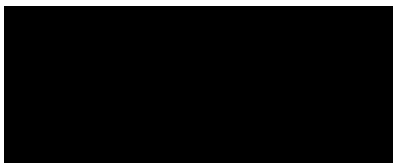
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail wbusch@suvchwmo.org

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

SUVCW MO -Grant Camp 68

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.**











# The Civil War Cannot Be Forgotten WASHINGTON



*March 1862 - General Burnside's Army of the Potomac captures Washington, D.C.*

On March 25, 1862, General Burnside's Army of the Potomac captured Washington, D.C. The city was held for several days before being evacuated to the safety of the Pentagon. This event was a significant turning point in the war, as it demonstrated the vulnerability of the capital and led to the construction of the Ring of Fortifications around the city.

The capture of Washington was a major blow to the Union, as it showed that the Confederacy was capable of launching a successful offensive against the capital. However, the Confederacy's victory was short-lived, as the Union quickly retook the city and the war continued.

The Ring of Fortifications was a series of defensive structures built around the city to protect it from future attacks. It included Fort Mifflin, Fort Dettinger, Fort Slocum, Fort Stevens, and Fort Ricketts. The Ring was completed in 1862 and played a crucial role in the defense of the city during the war.

The Ring of Fortifications was a testament to the Union's determination to protect its capital and its commitment to the war effort. It was a symbol of the Union's strength and its ability to withstand the Confederacy's attacks.

The Ring of Fortifications was a key element of the Union's defense strategy during the war. It allowed the Union to maintain control of the city and to launch counter-offensives against the Confederacy. The Ring was a vital part of the Union's military infrastructure and played a significant role in the outcome of the war.

The Ring of Fortifications was a symbol of the Union's resilience and its ability to overcome adversity. It was a testament to the Union's commitment to the war and its determination to protect its capital. The Ring was a key element of the Union's defense strategy and played a crucial role in the outcome of the war.



## *The John B. Busch Washington Brewery And Malt House*

In about 1854 John Baptiste Busch together with his older brother, Henry Busch, and a friend, Fred Gersie, started the Washington Brewery and Malt House at Jefferson and Eighth Street. John and Henry were the sons of Ulrich and Barbara Busch from the Rhineland area of Germany. John was born in 1832 in Darmstadt, Germany and moved to the United States in 1849, first living in St. Louis, and then moving to Washington. He was one of twenty-three children fathered by Ulrich.



*Photo Courtesy of  
Washington Historical Society*

On the 2nd of October 1864 the confederate troops came to Washington under the command of General Marmaduke. It was a common practice during the Civil War for the confiscation of supplies, horses, and other needed items, or simply looting of the local population.

But on arriving in Washington, the confederate soldiers found a more desirable prize at the brewery. Reports state that almost all the beer was consumed by confederate troops, even drinking some of the green unfermented beer. The remaining beer was poured into Busch Creek. In 1870, John B. Busch submitted the following claim:

destroyed by Price's Raid October 1,

*"Statement of property taken or destroyed by Price's Raid October 1, 1864 while John B. Busch, late Lieutenant, Company L, 54th Enrolled Missouri Militia mustered into U.S. service at such and lost the property*

<i>while in service:</i>		
<i>400 Barrels Beer</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>\$4000.00</i>
<i>2000 Bushels Barley &amp; Malt</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>\$2000.00</i>
<i>200 Bushels Oats</i>		<i>\$150.00</i>
<i>100 n. Rubber Hoses</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>\$200.00</i>
<i>3 Large Casks</i>	<i>75.00</i>	<i>\$375.00</i>
<i>1 Sals</i>		<i>\$300.00</i>
<i>2 Ducks</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>\$50.00</i>
<i>3 Hens</i>	<i>200.00</i>	<i>\$1000.00</i>
<i>4 Pair Pheasants</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>
<i>2 Saddles</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>\$20.00</i>
<i>1 Spring Wagon</i>	<i>120.00</i>	<i>\$120.00</i>
<i>100 Large Sacks</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>\$300.00</i>
<i>1 Box Wagon</i>		<i>\$50.00</i>
		<i>\$10,795.00</i>

*This bill was never paid, possibly because it was submitted so long after the war.*

*John B. Busch died in 1894 and is buried at Wilder Cemetery in Washington. In 1953 his grandson, Ulrich Busch Jr., locked the doors of the Washington Brewery for the final time. John's younger brother, Adolphus Busch, had also started a brewery which still operates today, Anheuser Busch Brewery of St. Louis.*



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Franklin County Veterans Hall Of Honor















## The Civil War Comes To WASHINGTON

*The John B. Busch Washington Brewery And Malt House*

In about 1854 John, Augustus Busch, together with his older brother, Henry Busch, and a friend, Fred Cretz, started the Washington Brewery and Malt House at Jefferson and Eighth Street. John and Henry were the sons of Ulrich and Barbara Busch from the Blausland area of Germany. John was born in 1832 in Dusseldorf, Germany and moved to St. Louis, and then moving to Washington. He was one of twenty-three children fathered by Ulrich.

On the 2nd of October 1864 the confederate troops came to Washington under the command of General Marmaduke. It was a common practice during the Civil War for the confiscation of supplies, horses, and other needed items, or simply looting of the local population.

But on arriving in Washington, the confederate soldiers found a more desirable prize at the brewery. Reports state that almost all the beer was consumed by confederate troops, even drinking some of the green sedimented beer. The remaining beer was poured into Back Creek. In 1870, John B. Busch submitted the following claim:

1000 Bushels Beer	\$2600.00
4000 Bushels Beer	\$10400.00
2000 Bushels Hops 6 Mals	\$75.00
5000 Bushels Grain	\$3000.00
5000 Bushels Hops	\$2500.00
2000 H. Barley Hops	\$1000.00
1 Keg Cakes	25.00
1 Tons	200.00
2 Tons	400.00
3 Tons	600.00
4 Tons	800.00
5 Tons	1000.00
6 Tons	1200.00
7 Tons	1400.00
8 Tons	1600.00
9 Tons	1800.00
10 Tons	2000.00
11 Tons	2200.00
12 Tons	2400.00
13 Tons	2600.00
14 Tons	2800.00
15 Tons	3000.00
16 Tons	3200.00
17 Tons	3400.00
18 Tons	3600.00
19 Tons	3800.00
20 Tons	4000.00
21 Tons	4200.00
22 Tons	4400.00
23 Tons	4600.00
24 Tons	4800.00
25 Tons	5000.00
26 Tons	5200.00
27 Tons	5400.00
28 Tons	5600.00
29 Tons	5800.00
30 Tons	6000.00
31 Tons	6200.00
32 Tons	6400.00
33 Tons	6600.00
34 Tons	6800.00
35 Tons	7000.00
36 Tons	7200.00
37 Tons	7400.00
38 Tons	7600.00
39 Tons	7800.00
40 Tons	8000.00
41 Tons	8200.00
42 Tons	8400.00
43 Tons	8600.00
44 Tons	8800.00
45 Tons	9000.00
46 Tons	9200.00
47 Tons	9400.00
48 Tons	9600.00
49 Tons	9800.00
50 Tons	10000.00

This bill was never paid, possibly because it was submitted in Washington the war.

John B. Busch died in 1894 and is buried at Wiley Cemetery in Washington. In 1953 his grandson, Ulrich Busch Jr., locked the doors of the Washington Brewery for the final time. John's younger brother, Adolphus Busch, had also started a brewery which still operates today, Anheuser Busch Brewery of St. Louis.

### Henry (Heinrich) Conrad Eitzen

*A Civil War Soldier*

Henry Eitzen was born in Bremen, Germany on 30 May 1827, and immigrated to the United States on 11 November 1844 through the Port of New Orleans, Louisiana. First living in Cassinade, Louisiana, Eitzen later moved to Washington. He operated a general store on the northeast corner of Second and Jefferson Streets for many years.

Henry Eitzen's first military experience was in the Mexican War, serving as a Private in Captain Francis W. Baugh's Company, 3rd Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. His Mexican War duty lasted only about two months.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Eitzen joined Company A of the Franklin County Home Guard as a Sergeant under Captain Franz Wilhelm. He served for three months. Captain Henry was promoted to Major and then to Colonel, which he resigned on 15 July 1863. He then joined the 54th Enclosed Missouri Militia where he achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. However, he was relieved of duty by the Missouri Governor Hamilton Rowan Canby. This action was attributed to a military opinion given between the governor and Eitzen. During the occupation of Prince's Park in 1864, he held the rank of Captain. Following assignment with Company A, 54th Enclosed Missouri Militia under Captain Robert Reister, a number of militia members were created as "Battled Unionists", and Eitzen was among them. Eitzen and others being "Battled Unionists" were sent to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were held for a period of time.

Henry Eitzen's military service was in the Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company A, 54th Enclosed Missouri Militia. He was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and held in a prisoner of war camp at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania. He was released in 1863 and returned to Washington, D.C. He was discharged from the military in 1864 and returned to his general store.

Henry Eitzen died in 1894 and is buried at Wiley Cemetery in Washington. In 1953 his grandson, Ulrich Busch Jr., locked the doors of the Washington Brewery for the final time. John's younger brother, Adolphus Busch, had also started a brewery which still operates today, Anheuser Busch Brewery of St. Louis.

### Western Juvenile Rifles

During the Civil War there was a number of Union units known as the Western Juvenile Rifles. These units were composed of young boys, many of whom were the sons of soldiers. They were organized into companies and served in various capacities. One such unit was the Western Juvenile Rifles, Company A, which was organized in Washington, D.C. in 1862. The unit was composed of boys from the Washington area and served in various capacities. One of the boys in the unit was Henry Eitzen's son, Ulrich Busch Jr. Ulrich Busch Jr. was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and held in a prisoner of war camp at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania. He was released in 1863 and returned to Washington, D.C. He was discharged from the military in 1864 and returned to his general store.



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Photo Courtesy of Washington Historical Society

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"Statement of property taken or destroyed by Price's Raid October 1, 1864 while John B. Busch, 1st Lieutenant, Company L, 54th Enrolled Missouri Militia mustered into U.S. service as such and lost the property while in service."

600 Barrels Beer	10.00	\$6000.00
2000 Bushels Barley & Malt	1.00	\$2000.00
500 Bushels Oats		\$150.00
300 ft. Rubber Hose	1.00	\$300.00
5 Large Casks	75.00	\$375.00
1 Safe		\$300.00
2 Desks	25.00	\$50.00
5 Horses	200.00	\$1000.00
4 Pair Harnesses	25.00	\$100.00
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# The Civil War Comes To WASHINGTON

## Henry (Heinrich) Conrad Eitzen, A Civil War Soldier

Henry Eitzen was born in Bremen, Germany on 30 May 1827, and immigrated into the United States on 11 November 1844 through the Port of New Orleans, Louisiana. First living in Gasconade County, Eitzen later moved to Washington. He operated a general store on the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson Streets for many years.

Henry Eitzen's first military experience in the United States was during the Mexican War, serving as a Private in Captain Francis W. Boing's Company, 3rd Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. His Mexican War duty lasted only about two months.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Eitzen joined Company A of the Franklin County Home Guard as a Sergeant under Captain Franz Wilhelmi, serving for three months. Captain Henry served as the Assistant Provost Marshal which he resigned on 15 July 1863. He then joined the 54th Enrolled Missouri Militia where he achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. However, he was relieved of duty by the Missouri Governor Hamilton Rowan Gamble. This action was attributed

to differing political views between the governor and Eitzen. During the time-period of Price's Raid in 1864, he held the reduced rank of Private, following enlistment with Company A, 54th Enrolled Missouri Militia under Captain Robert Reichard.

A number of militia members were considered "Radical Unionists", and Eitzen was among them. Even though the governor

gave no specific reason for Eitzen and others being relieved from duty, they were known to have disagreements. The Radical Unionists advocated immediate emancipation of slaves. Militia members were also being investigated in the death of a southern sympathizer, James Barnes, and imprisoning other southerners. A substantial number of complaints

were voiced in 1863 accusing Eitzen and other militia members of harsh questioning concerning the loyalty of some voters.

Following the Civil War he lived in Washington, St. Louis, Columbia, and Kansas City. Henry Eitzen passed away 7 September 1910 and is buried with most of his family at Wildey Cemetery in Washington.



Photo Courtesy of Washington Historical Society

## Western Turner Rifles

During the Civil War there were a number of Union units raised in Franklin County including Home Guard, State Militias, and Volunteer units. The most iconic unit raised from Washington was Company G, 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, known as the Western Turner Rifles. Along with tens of thousands of Germans crossing the Atlantic in the mid-nineteenth century, came the immigrant's hopes and dreams. In addition, their strong views on politics, religion, philosophy, and ideals for creating strong citizenship came as well. Chief among their ideals was the concept of the "Turn Verein" or Turning Society. The Turner motto of "A strong mind is a strong body" was adopted by the membership who sought advancement mentally and physically. In 1859, Franz Wilhelmi played an active role in the establishment of the Turn Verein in Washington, and would become the Captain commanding Company G of the 17th Missouri Volunteers. The Turners encouraged physical exercise, enacted dramatic performances, sang in harmony, played musical instruments, held social functions and even practiced marksmanship. At the beginning of the Civil War, the vast majority of the young men of the Turner Society heeded the call of their adoptive country and joined the Union military, forming the German-American Company G, 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

This Civil War unit served in many campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. They participated in General Sherman's famous "March to the Sea". At Savannah, Georgia many of the three year volunteers left to return home, ending their service commitment. Members that remained were transferred to the 15th Missouri Infantry Volunteers and were mustered out of Federal service December 25, 1865.

After members of Company G, 17th Missouri Infantry Volunteers returned to Washington, the Turner Hall was built in 1866, located at Jefferson and Third Street. The Grand Army Of The Republic Union Camp, a veteran's organization, was established at Union and named in honor of Captain Franz Wilhelmi.



Photo Courtesy of Franklin County Veterans Hall Of Honor





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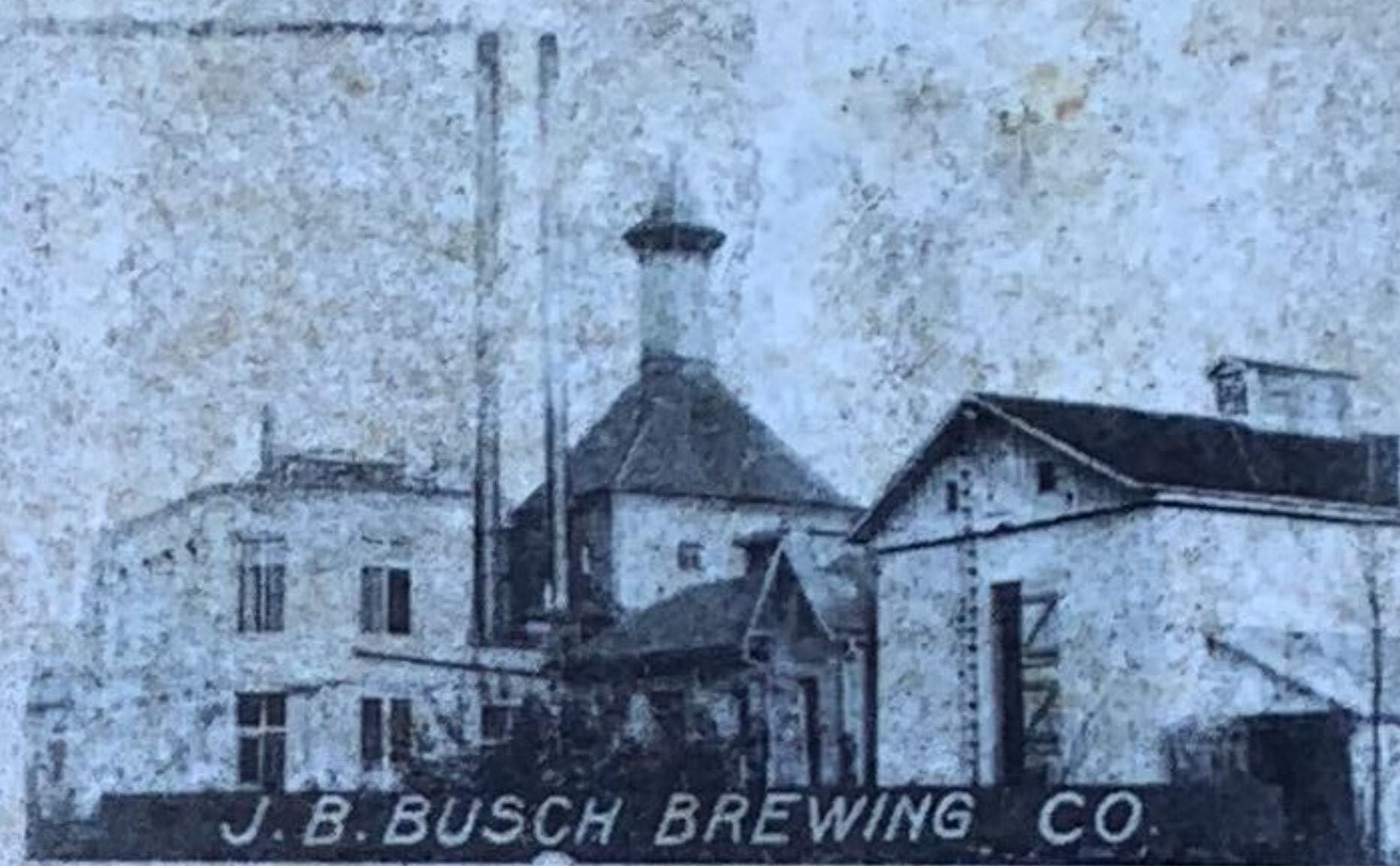


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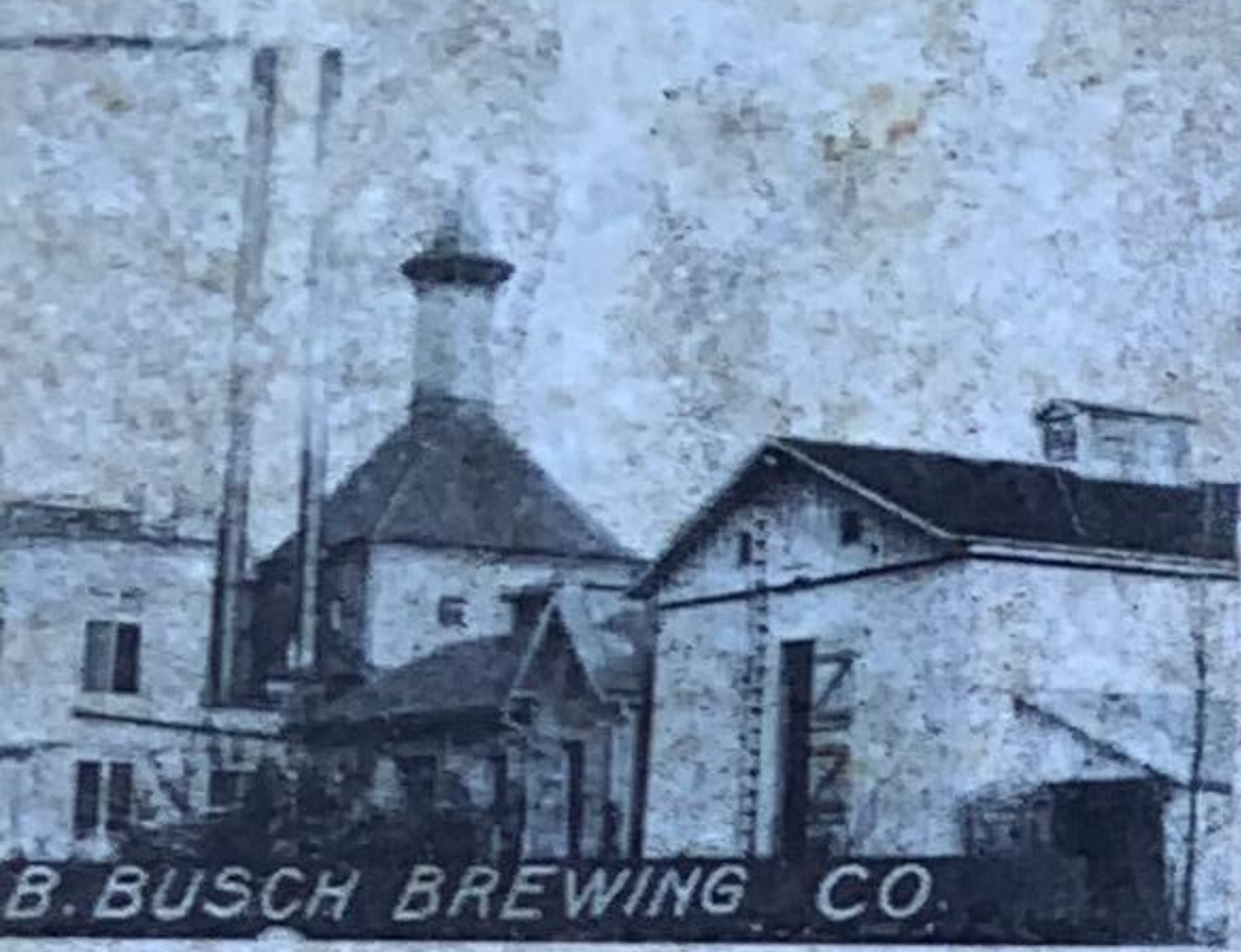


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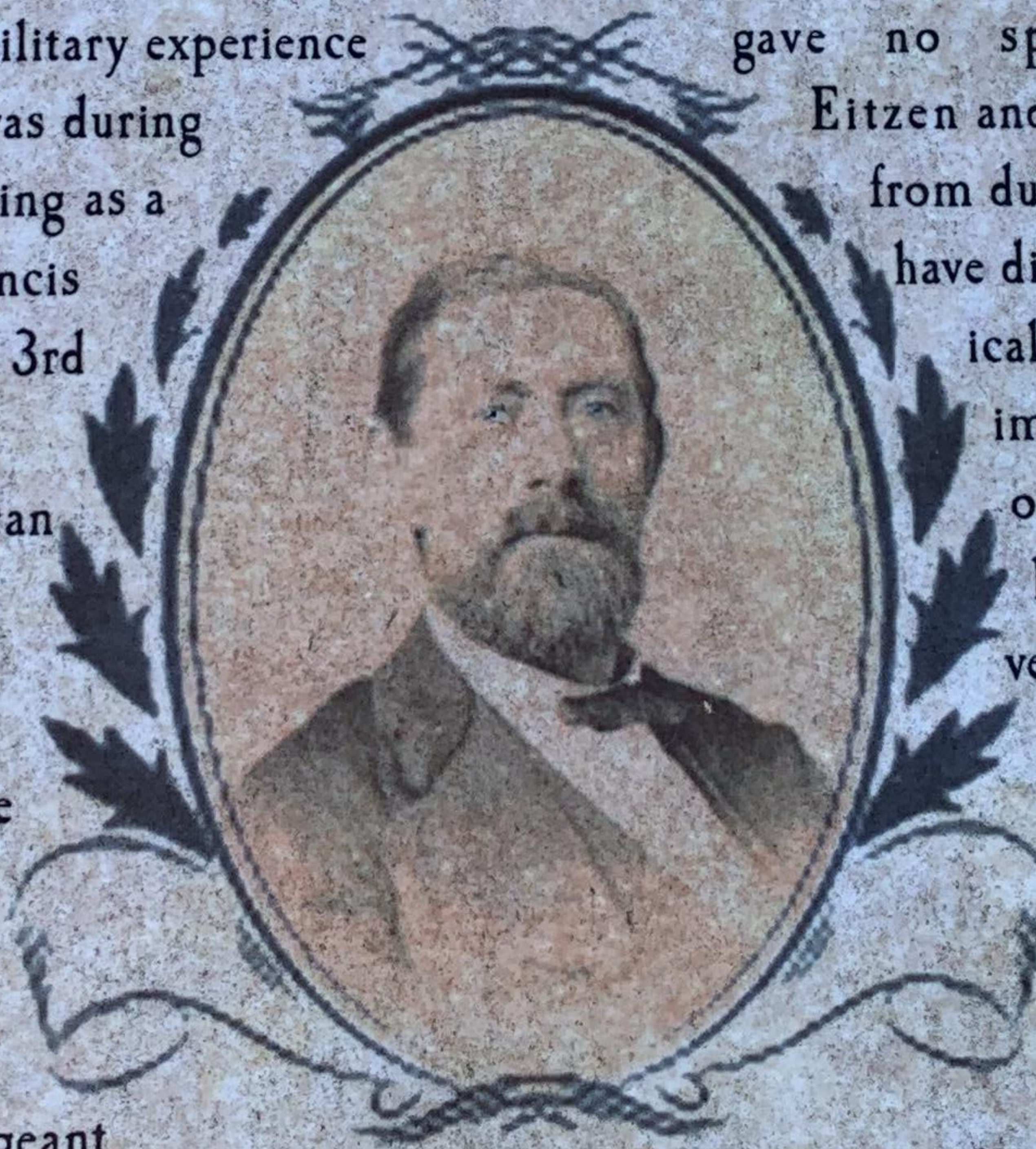


Photo Courtesy of  
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# Civil War To WASHINGTON

## Conrad Eitzen, Soldier

Differing political views between the governor and Eitzen. During the time-period of Price's Raid in 1864, he held the reduced rank of Private, following enlistment with Company A, 54th Enrolled Missouri Militia under Captain Robert Reichard.

A number of militia members were considered "Radical Unionists", and Eitzen was among them. Even though the governor gave no specific reason for Eitzen and others being relieved from duty, they were known to have disagreements. The Radical Unionists advocated immediate emancipation of slaves. Militia members were also being investigated in the death of a southern sympathizer, James Barnes, and imprisoning other southerners. A substantial number of complaints were voiced in 1863 accusing

Eitzen and other militia members with questioning concerning the loyalty of the voters.

During the Civil War he lived in Washington, St. Louis, Columbia, and Kansas. Henry Eitzen passed away 7 September 1865 and is buried with most of his family at Wildey Cemetery in Washington.

## Western Turner Rifles

During the Civil War there were a number of Union units raised in Franklin County including Home Guard, State Militias, and Volunteer units. The most iconic unit raised from Washington was Company G, 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, known as the Western Turner Rifles. Along with tens of thousands of Germans crossing the Atlantic in the mid-nineteenth century, came the immigrant's hopes and dreams. In addition, their strong views on politics, religion, philosophy, and ideals for creating strong citizenship came as well. Chief among their ideals was the concept of the "Turn Verein" or Turning Society. The Turner motto of "A strong mind is a strong body" was adopted by the membership who sought advancement mentally and physically. In 1859, Franz Wilhelmi played an active role in the establishment of the Turn Verein in Washington, and would become the Captain commanding Company G of the 17th Missouri Volunteers. The Turners encouraged physical exercise, enacted dramatic performances, sang in harmony, played musical instruments, held social functions and even practiced marksmanship. At the beginning of the Civil War, the vast majority of the young men of the Turner Society heeded the call of their adoptive country and joined the Union military, forming the German-American Company G, 17th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

This Civil War unit served in many campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. They participated in General Sherman's famous "March to the Sea". At Savannah, Georgia many of the three year volunteers left to return home, ending their service commitment. Members that remained were transferred to the 15th Missouri Infantry Volunteers and were mustered out of Federal service December 25, 1865.

After members of Company G, 17th Missouri Infantry Volunteers returned to Washington, the Turner Hall was built in 1866, located at Jefferson and Third Street. The Grand Army Of The Republic Union Camp, a veteran's organization, was established at Union and named in honor of Captain Franz Wilhelmi.



Photo Courtesy of Franklin County Veterans Hall Of Honor







## The Civil War Comes To WASHINGTON

*Henry Johnson, Council Editor*

**The John B. Back Washington Brewery And Malt House**

In about 1844 the Backs, together with the other brewers of the city, started the Washington Brewery and Malt House at Johnson and Eighth Streets. John and Henry Back were the first to brew beer in the city of Washington. It was one of the first breweries in the District of Columbia and the only one in Washington. It was one of the first breweries in the District of Columbia and the only one in Washington. It was one of the first breweries in the District of Columbia and the only one in Washington.

On the 24th of October 1861 the soldiers were sent to Washington during the Civil War for the collection of supplies, horses, and other needed items on empty stomachs of the soldiers.

But on arriving in Washington, the soldiers were told that there was no food in the city. The soldiers were told that there was no food in the city. The soldiers were told that there was no food in the city. The soldiers were told that there was no food in the city.

Statement of property taken or destroyed by Federal Forces in 1861

Item	Quantity	Value
Wheat to serve	1000	\$1000.00
Barley	100	\$100.00
Malting	100	\$100.00
Distilling	100	\$100.00
Bottling	100	\$100.00
Labeling	100	\$100.00
Shipping	100	\$100.00
Storage	100	\$100.00
Total		\$2300.00

The Bill was never paid, probably because it was considered to long the time.

John B. Back died in 1891 and it is believed that the Bill was paid in 1893 for the property. It is believed that the Bill was paid in 1893 for the property. It is believed that the Bill was paid in 1893 for the property.

Washington Brewery has the honor of being the first brewery in the District of Columbia. It is believed that the Bill was paid in 1893 for the property. It is believed that the Bill was paid in 1893 for the property.