

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:

MO Civil War Heritage Foundation, MO Humanities, MO Civil War Museum

Original Dedication Date 2018 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 Missouri Civil War Museum
222 Worth Rd GPS Coordinates N38;30;21.29000000 W90;17;0.19000000

City/Village &/or Township Lemay

County St Louis County State MO Zip Code 63125

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Same as above

Dept./Div.

Street Address

City State Zip Code

Contact Person Telephone () 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.)

For Historic Marker or Plaque:Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Metal base with Copolymer Text Face**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

_____ Height _____ Width _____ 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

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

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: Museum

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 Protected from Sun by shading of two buildings

[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 9/12/19
Your Name Walter Busch

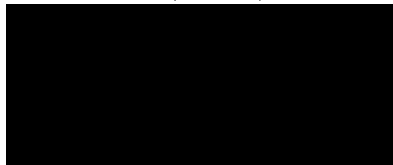


Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

US Grant Camp, MO-SUVCW

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.

U.S. Grant: The St. Louis Years

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

The Land of the River

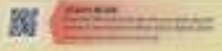
The Mississippi River was the lifeblood of the Midwest. It provided a means of transportation and commerce that was vital to the region's growth. The river was also a source of power and industry. The Missouri River was a major tributary of the Mississippi, and it played a key role in the region's development.



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STEAMBOATS

The USS Vandalia
 The USS Vandalia was a steamboat that was built in 1861. It was one of the largest steamboats of its time, and it was used for military purposes. The Vandalia was built by the Union and was used to transport troops and supplies. It was one of the most powerful steamboats of its time, and it was used for military purposes.



Ulysses Grant arrived in Jefferson, Missouri in September, 1861 as a new officer in the 10th Iowa. He was assigned to the 10th Iowa and he was assigned to the 10th Iowa. He was assigned to the 10th Iowa and he was assigned to the 10th Iowa.

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This is a photograph of the USS Vandalia, a steamboat that was built in 1861. It was one of the largest steamboats of its time, and it was used for military purposes.

Learn more at www.missourihistory.org





Missouri Civil War Museum N38;30;21.29000000 W90;17;0.19000000

U.S. Grant

CIVIL

The Last Steamboat

On May 21, 1861, eleven days after the capture of Camp Jackson, the steamboat *Abolition* made its way north on the Mississippi River. It had evaded a blockade of the river at Memphis. This was the last civilian vessel to complete a voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis before the war closed the river to commerce.

Union gunners, perched from the heights at the far end of the Jefferson Barracks Parade Ground, trained their cannons on the craft. As the *Abolition* steamed in front of the barracks, the gunners fired a cannon shell across its bow. The vessel's pilot did not immediately leave in his boarding. A second shell exploded on the *Abolition's* deck. This brought the boat to a stop. After its cargo was inspected, the *Abolition* was allowed to finish its voyage to St. Louis.

There was a passenger present on the pilot house that day, himself a pilot returning north from his last trip to New Orleans. It was General Clements of Hannibal.



See accompanying text for site descriptions. Site 1, St. Louis Old Courthouse, is where in March, 1859 U.S. Grant found the only slave he owned.

Ulysses Grant's arrival in St. Louis in September, 1843, at a cross point, commenced a long stay in the city. In 1848, he married Julia Dent of St. Louis. Cousey, at the corner of Fourth and Centre Streets. His civilian life in St. Louis began after he resigned from the U.S. Army in 1854. From that time until 1858, he farmed land that was part of the Dent family estate on Gravois Road.

Grant was unsuccessful as a farmer. In January, 1858, Grant moved alone into a spare room in the home of Harvey and Louisa Boggs (Julia's cousin) at 209 South Fifteenth Street near downtown. He entered into partnership with Harvey Boggs, selling, renting and financing real estate from his home to White Haven. In 1860, Grants rented a home at the corner of Lynch Streets in the Soulard neighborhood of St. Louis, and there his family lived until April, 1860. That year, the Grants purchased a cottage on Barton Street. The cottage failed. Grant sought an appointment as Engineer of St. Louis County in 1861. It was then that the Grants moved to Galena, Illinois, where Grant operated a business shop owned by his younger brother.

Grant's fortunes had not

STEAMBOATS.

The Upper Mississippi.
Leaves on **TUESDAY**, the 12th inst., at 5 P. M.
REGULAR ST. LOUIS PACKET—The fine regular passenger steamer **NEBRASKA**, G. W. Ford, master, will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate landings, as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to my 10 JOHN E. HYDE & CO., 63 Poydras st. A plan of the cabin can be seen and state rooms secured by applying to the agents.



LEARN MORE

Scan the QR code to the left with your smart phone's camera to see various artifacts about Ulysses Grant.

U.S. Grant: The St. Louis Years

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Grant at Camp Jackson, the Missouri front. This was the last



site descriptions. Guide to where in and the only slave

F. M. KEY - The NEBRASKA - Fare freight ydres at rooms so

Ulysses Grant's arrival at Jefferson Barracks in September, 1843, as a new officer out of West Point, commenced a long relationship with St. Louis. In 1848, he married the former Julia Dent of St. Louis County, at the Dents' city home at Fourth and Carre Streets. His civilian life in St. Louis began after he resigned from the U. S. Army in 1854. From that time until 1856, he farmed land that was part of the Dent country estate on Gravois Road.

Grant was unsuccessful as a farmer. In January, 1859, Grant moved alone into a spare room in the home of Harry and Louisa Boggs (Julia's cousin) at 209 South Fifteenth Street near downtown. He entered into partnership with Harry Boggs, selling, renting and financing real estate from their downtown office, and Grant commuted on weekends - he walked home to White Haven. In the Spring of 1859, the Grants rented a home at the corner of Seventh and Lynch Streets in the Soulard neighborhood of St. Louis, and there his family joined him. In July of that year, the Grants purchased a small frame cottage, on Barton Street at Ninth, where they lived until April, 1860. The Boggs-Grant venture failed. Grace sought an appointment to the post of Engineer of St. Louis County, which he narrowly lost. It was then that the Grants left St. Louis for Galena, Illinois, where Grant went to work in a harness shop owned by his father and managed by his younger brother.

Grant's fortunes had not improved dramatically by May, 1861. At that time, he visited St. Louis

while on a trip to Belleville, Illinois to recruit men for Illinois regiments. Grant was at the federal arsenal in South St. Louis on May 10, 1861, as Union troops there prepared to march upon a state militia camp on the present-day campus of St. Louis

University. Many of these troops were irregulars from the heavily German wards of Soulard and nearby neighborhoods. The result was the Camp Jackson Incident (or Massacre), and the first bloodshed of the Civil War west of the Mississippi.

The assault on the militia at Camp Jackson began in the early morning of May 10, when a regiment of troops began a march north on the old Military Road from Jefferson Barracks to the Arsenal. This regiment was joined by troops housed at the

U. S. Marine Hospital in St. Louis. Other units marched on Camp Jackson from a beer hall known as Janger's Garden and from the old Soulard Market.

Ulysses Grant returned to Illinois, soon to be commissioned Colonel of a regiment of infantry. After several weeks stationed in Mexico, Missouri, and at Ironton and Jefferson City, on August 28, 1861, Grant was summoned to St. Louis by Gen. John C. Fremont to receive orders. Grant, by this time a brigadier general, was appointed to command all Union troops in southeast Missouri. He embarked on a steamer on August 30, and on the same day took command at Cape Girardeau.

Because of the Dent property, which Grant would ultimately own, Ulysses Grant would return to St. Louis many times during his presidency and beyond.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens in 1861. After service of the U. S. Army to Hannibal friends who will. The state army to war in 1861 soldier is seen. "The Private He that has little of Ulysses Grant, July 1861, this (the story tells

After Grant he most famous a publishing to publish the fortune in a V just after Grant non-fiction to Julia Grant fr

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Samuel L. Clemens History of W. Kane

St. Louis Years

WAR

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Samuel Langhorne Clemens, born in Florida, Missouri in 1835, ended his life on the West Coast in May, 1910. After he was nearly drafted into the service of the Union army in June, he returned home to Missouri and there joined a company of friends who enlisted in the Missouri State Guard. This state army, allied with Confederates, went to war in 1861. Clemens' last weeks spent as a soldier is memorialized in one of Mark Twain's best short stories, 1866's "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed." Clemens/Twain claimed that his force was nearly overtaken 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.

Not coincidentally, Grant's *Memoirs* contain an oft-quoted passage referring to a close encounter with Missouri State Guard troops at Florida: "The troops were gone. My heart recovered its place. It occurred to me at once that Maria Clemens' commanding officer had been as much ahead of me as I had been of him. This was a view of the question I had never taken before; but it was one I never forget afterwards."



Drive or walk three quarters of a mile east on Hancock Avenue then north on Grant Road. On your right is a driveway flanked by a gate made from Civil War era cannon. Enter here to see the gate that once protected the U. S. Arsenal from photo sleazebags.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, *The Life of Mark Twain: The Early Years, 1835-1867*
—, *Mark Twain: University of Missouri Press, 2017*; Albert D. Richardson, *A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant* (Baltimore: American Publishing Company, 1896); Thomas W. Bowers, *Real Life of General Grant* (New York: The World Company, 1898).

Made possible by a grant from the Missouri Civil War Museum (mowm.org)