

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

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful.
- Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

Monument *with* Sculpture Monument with *Cannon*
 Monument *without* Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S.
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) Other Allied Order
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: St. Louis Co Port Auth, St. Louis Co Economic Council, Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc

Original Dedication Date 2011 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 Hancock at National Guard Entrance. N38• 30.360 W90• 16.784
 City/Village St Louis County Township _____ County St Louis County

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name Jefferson Barracks County Park Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 345 North Road
 City St Louis State MO Zip Code 63125
 Contact Person _____ Telephone (314) 544-5714

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

Physical Details

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

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Photo embedded plastic _____

Material of Cannon = ___ Bronze ___ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = _____
 Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
 Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? ___ If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
 Monument or Base: Height 4 ft Width 3 ft Depth 3 ft or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue 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 _____

The "Dedication Text" is formed: ___ cut into material ___ raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional 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

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

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 _____

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture - including the base for Monuments with *Cannon*. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (look for signs of exterior rust)	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	_____	_____

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	- - -	_____
White crusting	- - -	- - -
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	- - -	- - -
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	_____	- - -
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	_____	- - -
Chalky or powdery stone	- - -	_____
Granular eroding of stone	_____	- - -
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	- - -	- - -
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	_____	_____
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	_____	_____

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed ___ Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

Well maintained ___ Would benefit from treatment ___ In urgent need of treatment ___ Unable to determine

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

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. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

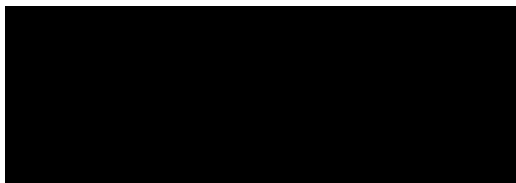
Date of On-site Survey 12/10/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68



Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee



The Historic Parade Ground

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



In 1820, the area of present Jefferson Barracks, which now sits on a plateau on the north side of St. Louis, was a wooded area. In 1824, the Missouri Territory was established, and the area was divided into counties. The area that is now Jefferson Barracks was part of St. Louis County.



The site was used as a military installation during the American Civil War. It was one of the largest military installations in the United States at the time.



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Medical Center



During the Civil War the place where you are standing was occupied by buildings that made up the largest military hospital complex west of the Mississippi River. This was one of many military hospitals established in St. Louis during the war. St. Louis was as a center for military medicine began in August 1861, when creation of the Regt. of Women's Civil War Hospital, Missouri passed into the city. Soldiers hastily took over an uncompleted month house near Broadway and Catherine to serve as a temporary hospital. Then a group of citizens, in cooperation with Union Army Gen. John Fremont formed the Western Sanitary Commission, which established a network of hospitals that included eight city hospitals, the United States Hospital (then located off South Broadway's converted hotels, and other buildings. At one time during the war, the St. Louis area had fifteen military hospitals in use.

As the war progressed a fleet of hospital ships, the world's first brought supplies to St. Louis. Wounded men, including captured Confederates, were brought here from the 1862 battles at Ft. Donelson and Shiloh in Tennessee, from Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1863, and from many other encounters along the western rivers.




In 1826, the year of Thomas Jefferson's death, Jefferson Barracks, named after him, was established ten miles south of St. Louis. Now a Missouri Air National Guard installation, it is the oldest continuously operating U.S. military post west of the Mississippi river. Its central location led to its initial use as a recruiting center and unit training ground.

Troops sent from Jefferson Barracks participated in the Black Hawk War of 1831-1832. The distances involved proved so great that marching infantry were incapable of parading them. Mounted infantry became the solution to the problem. In 1833, the United States Regiment of Dragoons (Cavalry) was formed at Jefferson Barracks.


Redesignated in 1861 as the 19th century regiment had seen action in the Seminole, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars, together with Indian expeditions involving the Cherokee, Iowa, Kansas, Mahas, Pawnee, Potawatomi, Osage, Ojib, Sac, and Sioux.

During the American Civil War (1861-1865), Jefferson Barracks became a military hospital facility and a recruiting depot for the Union. Construction of the Western Sanitary Commission's hospital facilities began at Jefferson Barracks in April, 1862. When completed, the hospital complex could hold 3,000 patients. By June of the following year, over 6,000 sick and wounded had been admitted. By the end of the war, over 26,000

Sam and Pete





Confederate General James Longstreet was born in South Carolina in 1821. Known by the nickname as "Old Pete," he graduated from the United States Military Academy (West Point) in the class of 1842. As a cadet, he befriended young Ulysses "Grant" Grant (class of 1842). Straight out of West Point, Grant served at Jefferson Barracks in September 1842, 1843, through the 49th US Infantry Regiment. Longstreet had done the same in 1842. Longstreet was a distant cousin of President, Chief of the Louisiana Guard, while Grant courted Grant's daughter Julia. Longstreet was, without the daughter of the colonel commanding the regiment in 1848, the Longstreet came back to St. Louis for Grant's wedding; regularly Longstreet was one of their groomsmen. Longstreet was the most accomplished of Robert E. Lee's Corps correspondents in the Army of Northern Virginia to survive the Civil War. Lee called him "my old war horse." Most famously, Longstreet commanded the Confederate Army Corps that watched Robert's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. After the Civil War, Longstreet was in long association with Grant. Longstreet became a Republican. As a result, he became estranged from his fellow Confederate veterans. Grant appointed Longstreet as Minister to Turkey in 1880. Their friendship continued until Grant died in 1885, which prompted Longstreet to say, "Why do men fight who were born to be brothers?" Longstreet died at his home in Gainesville, Georgia, in 1904.



Source: The New Netherlands Institute (www.nni.org/ourPublications/BooksAmericaandEmpire.html); Egan, L.G., The Western Sanitary Commission, A Story of the Origins, History, St. Louis, R. P. Smiley & Co. 1864; New York Times, July 24, 1885, "Confederate General James Longstreet discusses his friendship with Grant"; Special thanks to the Jefferson Barracks Heritage Foundation and the Missouri Civil War Museum.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Made possible by a grant from St. Louis County Port Authority.

The Historic Parade Grounds

Missouri

CIVIL WAR

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As the war progressed, a fleet of hospital ships (the world's first) brought casualties to St. Louis. Wounded men, including captured Confederates, were brought here from the 1862 battles at Ft. Donelson and Shiloh in Tennessee, from Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1863, and from many other encounters along the western rivers.



Jefferson Davis

This educational panel erected in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks.

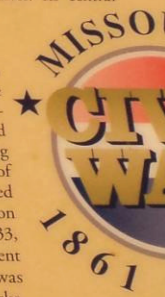


Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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During the American Civil War (1861-1865), Jefferson Barracks became a military hospital facility and a recruiting depot for the Union. Construction of the Western Sanitary Commission's hospital facilities began at Jefferson Barracks in April, 1862. Not yet completed, the hospital complex could accommodate 3,000 patients. By June of the following year, over 6,000 sick and wounded had been admitted. By the end of the war, over 100,000 patients had been treated.





The Historic Parade Ground

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Center



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Jefferson Davis

es. **St. Louis COUNTY PARKS**

ivilwar.org

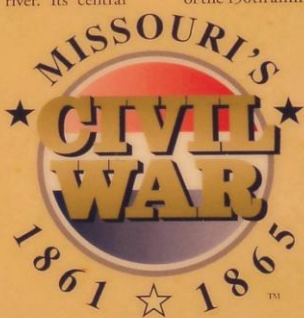
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soldiers had been treated at the hospital. Jefferson Barracks also became a convalescence center for wounded Union soldiers.

On your right is the Missouri Civil War Museum, which opened in 2011 in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. The land



you are facing is the historic Jefferson Barracks parade ground, used continuously by the military for over 180 years.

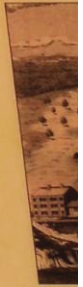
Jefferson Barracks, then centered at the historic parade ground, saw more future Civil War generals than any other military post in the United States. It has been estimated that at one time or another 220 Civil War generals were stationed here. These include Union Generals Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, Don

Carlos Buell and Philip Sheridan and Confederate Generals Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, William Hardee, Earl Van Dorn and Braxton Bragg. Many of the men who occupied senior command positions at Gettysburg served at Jefferson Barracks as young men, notably Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, George E. Pickett, Lewis Armistead, John Bell Hood, Richard S. Ewell, Henry Heth and J.E.B. Stuart, and Union Generals Winfield Scott Hancock, John Sedgewick and John Buford.

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Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from

Parade Ground

CIVIL WAR

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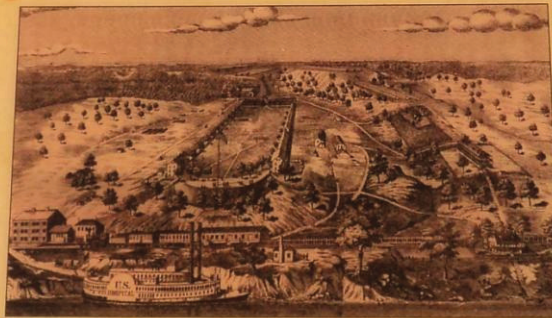


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Straight out of West Point, Grant arrived at Jefferson Barracks on September 30, 1843, joining the 4th U.S. Infantry Regiment. Longstreet had done the same in 1842. Longstreet was a distant cousin of Frederick Dent of St. Louis County. While Grant courted Dent's daughter Julia, Longstreet was winning the daughter of the colonel commanding his regiment. In 1848, the Longstreets came back to St. Louis for Grant's wedding; reportedly Longstreet was one of their groomsmen.

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The Parade Ground, 1867

Sources: The New Netherlands Institute (www.nnp.org/nni/Publications/Dutch-American/longstreet.html); Forman, J.G. *The Western Sanitary Commission, A Sketch of its Origins, History*; St. Louis: R. P. Studley & Co. 1864; New York Times, July 24, 1885, "Confederate General James Longstreet discusses his friendship with Grant." Special thanks to the Jefferson Barracks Heritage Foundation and the Missouri Civil War Museum.

...de possible by a grant from St. Louis County Port Authority.

Jefferson Barracks "The Historic Parade Grounds" Hancock at National Guard Entrance. N38' 30.360
W90'16.784

The Historic Parade Ground:

Missouri's Civil War

[Left]

[Picture of Barracks Style Building]

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[Insert Picture labeled "Jefferson Davis"]

This educational panel erected in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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[Center]

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[Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

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[Logo: St. Louis County Economic Council]

[Right]

[Picture of Gen. James Longstreet]

Sam and Pete

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[Graphic labeled "The Parade Ground, 1867"]

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