

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

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monument <i>with</i> Sculpture | <input type="checkbox"/> Monument with <i>Cannon</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monument without Sculpture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Marker <input type="checkbox"/> Plaque |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.) | |

Affiliation

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> M.O.L.L.U.S |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) | (Please describe below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WRC (Corps Name & No. _____) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & St Louis Co Port Authority</u> | |

Original Dedication Date 2013 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: N38°50235 W90° 29156
 Street/Road address or site location Sylvan Springs Park, So Sylvan Springs Rd
 City/Village Lemay Township _____ County St. Louis County
 State Missouri

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 Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 6332 Clayton Avenue City _____
St. Louis State MO Zip Code 63139 Contact Person _____
Greg Wolk Telephone () www.mocivilwar.org

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

N/A

Physical Details

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

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = ___ Stone ^{xxx} 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 = _____

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 feet} _____ Width ^{3 feet} _____ Depth ^{2 in} _____ 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.

Text on polymer as show in following pages

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 type="checkbox"/> ^{xxx} 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)

Town

Suburban (residential, near city)

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...	_____	_____

Relatively new

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) .

N/A

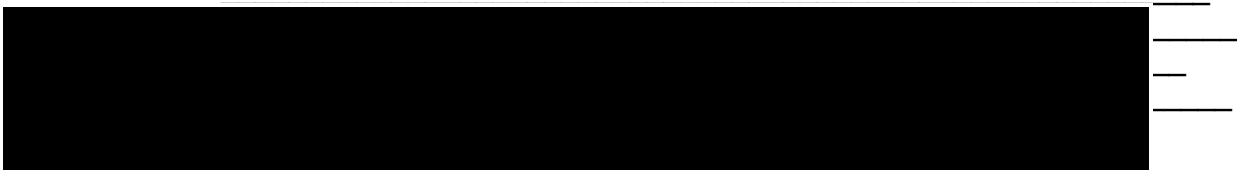
Supplemental Background Information

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.

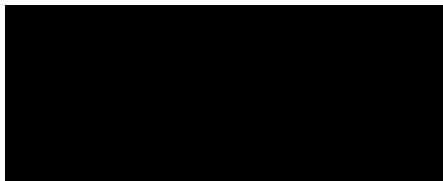
Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 09/09/2013

Your Name Walt Busch



Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

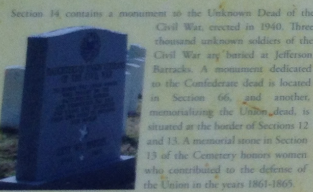
CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

Monuments and Memorials



In addition to the magnificent Minnesota Monument, located at Longstreet Drive and Monmouth Drive, and the monument to the men of the 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. (see main text), Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery contains a number of other public memorials that remember the Civil War.



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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



Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was established by joint resolution of Congress in 1866, among the first burial grounds officially designated in the wake of the Civil War. Under the care of the Veterans Administration, the facility is open to veterans of all of the armed services and their spouses. With over 190,000 burials, this is the second largest national cemetery in the nation, outranked only by Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

The cemetery was the site of many Civil War burials, both Union and Confederate. This was due in part to the existence of the massive military hospital established at Jefferson Barracks in 1862. Casualties who died in the hospital were laid to rest near Jefferson Barracks old Post Cemetery. It was here that the remains of men and their dependents who died while serving at the barracks over the course of 35 years, since the founding of Jefferson Barracks in 1826, were laid to rest. Many other men were reinterred here in the years after the Civil War, their bodies removed from graves throughout Missouri in places where they died. The remains of more than 10,000 Union soldiers came to rest here in this fashion.

As surviving Union veterans of the Civil War passed away in the decades after the Civil War, many more were buried at the National Cemetery, to be joined by honored veterans of all America's armed conflicts since that time.

The largest mass grave in the cemetery is located in Section 57. An obelisk marks the burial place of 178 enlisted men of the 56th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. These men died

in 1865 as a result of cholera contracted in transit from Helena, Arkansas, by steamboat, as they were to be mustered out of the service in St. Louis. The dead of the 56th regiment were reinterred here in 1939, having been first buried in the old Quarantine Cemetery on the Mississippi River, which was located about a mile southeast of here. The 56th regiment was organized in St. Louis in 1863, originally as the 3rd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent).



Among the thousands of Civil War soldiers buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery are 161 Minnesotans. They represent each of the first ten regiments of infantry raised in Minnesota. The state of Minnesota was moved to erect a monument to their memory in 1922.

More than 1,100 soldiers and civilians allied with the Southern cause are buried here, most of them battle casualties. These graves are concentrated in sections 17 to 32 of the cemetery. Confederate grave markers are distinguished by pointed tops (unlike rounded Union counterparts), "so Yankees won't sit on them."

There is an especially poignant reminder of the viciousness of Missouri's Civil War in Section 20. Six Confederate prisoners of war were executed by firing squad in St. Louis on October 29, 1864, in retaliation for the execution of a like number of federal troops who were captured by Confederates during Price's 1864 Expedition to Missouri. Their remains lie in consecutively numbered graves (4605 through 4610).

Two Union soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor are buried here, as are three veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Lorenzo Dow Immell

Lorenzo Dow Immell (1836-1912), son of a veteran of the War of 1812, was born in Ross County, Ohio. He moved with his family to Franklin County, Missouri as a young man. In 1860, prior to the Civil War, Immell enlisted in the Second Artillery, U. S. Army. He is one of two men buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry during the Civil War. Immell's medal, awarded in 1890, recognizes his actions under fire as a Lieutenant, commanding a battery of the Second Artillery at the Battle of Watson's Cross, Missouri, August 10, 1861. During the Civil War, Immell was engaged in sixty different battles, received seven wounds at different times, and was honorably mustered out of the army as captain of artillery. He lived after the war in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, where he became a prominent farmer and businessman. Immell, who died in St. Louis in 1912, is buried in Section 4 of the Cemetery.



Martin Schubert (Section 4, Grave 12342) was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the service of the 26th New York Infantry Regiment. Six other recipients of America's highest military honor, heroes of the Indian Wars and World War II, are buried in the National Cemetery.

Monuments and Memorials

(continued)

In 1907, a memorial headstone was placed at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to honor Cape Constantine Blandowski, the first Union officer mortally wounded in the American Civil War. Blandowski was wounded at an incident known as the Camp Jackson Affair, which occurred near St. Louis University on May 10, 1861.



A German-American company commanded by Blandowski, part of the Third Missouri Volunteer Regiment, participated in the arrest of men of the Missouri State Militia, assembled at Camp Jackson. Dozens of civilian onlookers were killed and wounded in the incident. Blandowski died on May 25, 1861 and is buried in an unmarked grave in south St. Louis.

Sources: "1878 Franklin County Land The Atlas", E73-76; Narrative section of National Register Nominations, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery (<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shp/npis/npis90000040.pdf>)

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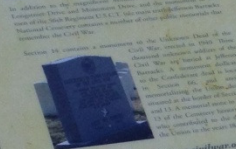


Made possible by a grant from the St. Louis County Port Authority.



Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

Monuments and Memorials



Missouri's CIVIL WAR



The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was established by an act of Congress in 1862, during the first year of the Civil War. Under the terms of the act, the cemetery was to be established on all of the land within the second military reservation at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The cemetery was the first of its kind in the United States and the only one established by an act of Congress. The cemetery is now home to the remains of more than 100,000 soldiers who served in the Missouri State Militia and other units of the Missouri National Guard during the Civil War. Many other men, women, and children are buried here, including those who served in the Missouri State Militia and other units of the Missouri National Guard during the Civil War. The cemetery is a national landmark and a place of historical significance.

Lester Dyer Smith

Lester Dyer Smith was a prominent Missouri politician and businessman. He served as the 18th Governor of Missouri from 1848 to 1852. He was also a member of the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War. He is buried in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.



Monuments and Memorials



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org
This educational panel created in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks and Missouri State Parks.



Made possible by a grant from the St. Louis County Park Authority.

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Jefferson Barracks

Monuments and Memories



In addition to the magnificent Minnesota Monument, located at Longstreet Drive and Monument Drive, and the monument to the men of the 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. (see main text), Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery contains a number of other public memorials that remember the Civil War.

Section 14 contains a monument to the Unknown Dead of the Civil War, erected in 1940. Three thousand unknown soldiers of the Civil War are buried at Jefferson Barracks. A monument dedicated to the Confederate dead is located in Section 66, and another, memorializing the Union dead, is situated at the border of Sections 12 and 13. A memorial stone in Section 13 of the Cemetery honors women who contributed to the defense of the Union in the years 1861-1865.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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



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CIVIL

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The cemetery was the site of many Civil War burials, both Union and Confederate. It was due in part to the existence of the massive military hospital established at Jefferson Barracks in 1862. Casualties who died in the hospital were laid to rest near Jefferson Barracks old Post Cemetery. It was here that many of their dependents who were buried at the barracks over the course of the founding of Jefferson Barracks to rest. Many other men were buried in the years after the Civil War from graves throughout the country they died. The remains of thousands of soldiers came to rest here.

As surviving Union soldiers passed away in the decades, many more were buried at the cemetery to be joined by honored veterans of armed conflicts since the war.

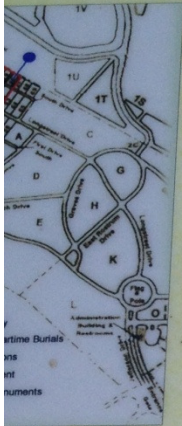
The largest mass grave is located in Section 57, the burial place of 178 soldiers of the 1st Regiment, U. S. Colorado.

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

Memories

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



Monument, located at the monument to the (ext), Jefferson Barracks public memorials that

Unknown Dead of the Civil War. Three known soldiers of the Civil War are buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. A monument dedicated to the Confederate dead is located in Section 56, and another, dedicated to the Union dead, is located in Section 12. A large granite monument in Section 12 honors women who served in the Civil War to the defense of the Union, 1861-1865.

war.org



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As surviving Union veterans of the Civil War passed away in the decades after the Civil War, many more were buried at the National Cemetery, to be joined by honored veterans of all America's armed conflicts since that time.

The largest mass grave in the cemetery is located in Section 57. An obelisk marks the burial place of 178 enlisted men of the 56th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. These men died

in 1865 as a result of cholera contracted in transit from Helena, Arkansas, by steamboat, as they were to be mustered out of the service in St. Louis. The dead of the 56th regiment were reinterred here in 1939, having been first buried in the old Quarantine Cemetery on the Mississippi River, which was located about a mile southeast of here. The 56th regiment was organized in St. Louis in 1863, originally as the 3rd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent).

Among the thousands of Civil War soldiers buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery are 164 Minnesotans. They represent each of the first ten regiments of infantry raised in Minnesota. The state of Minnesota was moved to erect a monument to their memory in 1922.

More than 1,100 soldiers and civilians allied with the Southern cause are buried here, most of them battle casualties. These graves are concentrated in sections 17 to 32 of the cemetery. Confederate grave markers are distinguished by pointed tops (unlike rounded Union counterparts), "so Yankees won't sit on them."

There is an especially poignant reminder of the viciousness of Missouri's Civil War in Section 20. Six Confederate prisoners of war were executed by firing squad in St. Louis on October 29, 1864, in retaliation for the execution of a like number of federal troops who were captured by Confederates during Price's 1864 Expedition to Missouri. Their remains lie in consecutively numbered graves (4605 through 4610).

Two Union soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor are buried here, as are three veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Lorenzo

Lorenzo Dow Immell (1838-1888) was a veteran of the War of 1812, the War of 1812, Franklin County, Missouri in 1860, prior to the Civil War the Second Artillery, U. S. Army. He and two men buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to be awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, September 8, 1861. During the battle, Immell commanded a battery of the 10th Missouri Infantry, receiving seven wounds. He was mustered out of the army in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, and a farmer and businessman in Section 4 of the Cemetery.

Martin Schubert (Section 17) was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery in the service of the 26th North Dakota Infantry during the War of 1861-1865, are buried in the

Monuments and Memorials (continued)

In 2007, a memorial was erected at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to honor the soldiers who were mortally wounded at an incident known as the "Battle of the Clouds" at St. Louis University.



Confederate Prisoner

Sources: "1871-1872" Narrative section National Cemetery

ri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from the St.

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WAR

a result of cholera contracted in transit
na, Arkansas, by steamboat, as they were
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They represent each of the first
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Lorenzo Dow Immell

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veteran of the War of 1812, was born in Ross
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the Second Artillery, U. S. Army. He is one of
two men buried in Jefferson Barracks National
Cemetery to be awarded the Congressional
Medal of Honor for gallantry during the
Civil War. Immell's medal, awarded in 1890,
recognizes his actions under fire as a Lieutenant
commanding a battery of the Second Artillery at
the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August
10, 1861. During the Civil War, Immell was engaged in sixty different
battles, received seven wounds at different times, and was honorably
mustered out of the army as captain of artillery. He lived after the war in
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farmer and businessman. Immell, who died in St. Louis in 1912, is buried
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Martin Schubert (Section 4, Grave 12342) was awarded the Medal
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Monuments and Memories

(continued)

In 2007, a memorial headstone was placed at Jefferson Barracks National
Cemetery to honor Capt. Constantin Blandowski, the first Union officer
mortally wounded in the American Civil War. Blandowski was wounded
at an incident known as the Camp Jackson Affair, which occurred near
St. Louis University on May 10, 1861.



Confederate Prisoners, Section 20

A German-American company commanded
by Blandowski, part of the Third Missouri
Volunteer Regiment, participated in the
arrest of men of the Missouri State Militia,
assembled at Camp Jackson. Dozens of
civilian onlookers were killed and wounded
in the incident. Blandowski died on May 25,
1861 and is buried in an unmarked grave in
south St. Louis.

Sources: "1878 Franklin County Land Plat Atlas", P53-56.

Narrative section of National Register Nomination, Jefferson Barracks
National Cemetery (<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/98000840.pdf>)

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

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

Monuments and Memories



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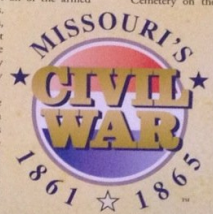
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Lorenzo Dow Immell

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Monuments and Memories

Continued

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Constant Blandowski, Section 20

A German-American company commanded by Blandowski, part of the Third Missouri Volunteer Regiment, participated in the arrest of men of the Missouri State Militia, assembled at Camp Jackson. Dozens of civilian onlookers were killed and wounded in the incident. Blandowski died on May 25, 1861 and is buried in an unmarked grave in south St. Louis.

Sources: "1878 Franklin County Land Plat Atlas", 1955-56; Narrative section of National Register Nomination, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery (<http://www.fdr.usa.gov/0469/epa-00/00000040.pdf>)



Missouri's Civil War

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

Monuments and Memories

[Graphic of Old Cemetery with Union and Confederate Graves Highlighted]

In addition to the magnificent Minnesota Monument, located at Longstreet Drive and Monument Drive, and the monument to the men of the 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. (see main text), Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery contains a number of other public memorials that remember the Civil War.

Section 14 contains a monument to the Unknown Dead of the Civil War, erected in 1940. Three thousand unknown soldiers of the Civil War are buried at Jefferson Barracks. A monument dedicated to the Confederate dead is located in Section 66, and another, memorializing the Union dead, is situated at the border of Sections 12 and 13 of the Cemetery honors women who contributed to the defense of the Union in the years 1861-1865.

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

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was established by joint resolution of Congress in 1866, among the first burial grounds officially designated in the wake of the Civil War. Under the care of the Veterans Administration, the facility is open to veterans of all of the armed services and their spouses. With over 190,000 burials, this is the second largest national cemetery in the nation, outranked only by Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

The cemetery was the site of many Civil War burials, both Union and Confederate. This was due in part to the existence of the massive military hospital established at Jefferson Barracks in 1862. Casualties who died in the hospital were laid to rest near Jefferson Barracks old Post Cemetery. It was here that the remains of men and their dependents who died while serving at the barracks over the course of 35 years, since the founding of Jefferson Barracks in 1826, were laid to rest. Many other men were reinterred here in the years after the Civil War, their bodies removed from graves throughout Missouri in places where they died. The remains of more than 10,000 Union soldiers came to rest here in this fashion.

As surviving Union veterans of the Civil War passed away in the decades after the Civil War, many more were buried at the National Cemetery, to be joined by honored veterans of all America's armed conflicts since that time.

The largest mass grave in the cemetery is located in Section 57. An obelisk marks the burial place of 178 enlisted men of the 56th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops. These men died in 1865 as a result of cholera contracted in transit from Helena, Arkansas, by steamboat, as there were to be mustered out of the service in St. Louis. The dead of the 56th regiment were reinterred here in 1939, having been first buried in the old Quarantine Cemetery on the Mississippi River, which was located about a mile southeast of here. The 56th regiment was organized in St. Louis in 1863, originally as the 3rd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent).

Among the thousands of Civil War soldiers buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery are 164 Minnesotans. They represent each of the first ten regiments of infantry raised in Minnesota. The state of Minnesota was moved to erect a monument to their memory in 1922.

More than 1,100 soldiers and civilians allied with the Southern cause are buried here, most of them battle casualties. These graves are concentrated in sections 17 to 32 of the cemetery. Confederate grave markers are distinguished by pointed tops (unlike rounded Union counterparts), "so Yankees won't sit on them."

There is an especially poignant reminder of the viciousness of Missouri's Civil War in Section 20. Six Confederate prisoners of war were executed by firing squad in St. Louis on October 29, 1864, in retaliation for the execution of a like number of federal troops who were captured by Confederates during Price's 1864 Expedition to Missouri. Their remains lie in consecutively numbered graves (4605 through 4610).

Two Union soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor are buried here, as are three veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Lorenzo Dow Immell

[Picture of Medal of Honor]

Lorenzo Dow Immell (1838-1912), son of a veteran of the War of 1812, was born in Ross County, Ohio. He moved with his family to Franklin County, Missouri as a young man. In 1860, prior to the Civil War, Immell enlisted in the Second Artillery, U.S. Army. He is one of two men buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry during the Civil War. Immell's medal, awarded in 1890, recognizes his actions under fire as a Lieutenant commanding a battery of the Second Artillery at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861. During the Civil War, Immell was engaged in sixty different battles, received seven wounds at different times, and was honorably mustered out of the army as captain of artillery. He lived after the war in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, where he became (sic) a prominent farmer and businessman. Immell, who died in St. Louis in 1912, is buried in Section 4 of the Cemetery.

Martin Schubert (Section 4, Grave 12342) was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the service of the 26th New York Infantry Regiment. Six other recipients of America's highest military honor, heroes of the Indian Wars and World War II are buried in the National Cemetery.

Monuments and Memories
(continued)

In 2007, a memorial headstone was placed at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to honor Capt. Constantin Blandowski, the first Union Officer mortally wounded in the American Civil War. Blandowski was wounded at an incident known as the Camp Jackson Affair, which occurred near St. Louis University on May 10, 1861.

[Picture of Gravestone Labeled: Confederate Prisoners, Section 20]

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Sources: "1878 Franklin County Land Plat Atlas", P. 53-56. Narrative section of National Register Nomination, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery (<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/98000840.pdf>)

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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

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