

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 *without* Sculpture

 Monument with Cannon

 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: MISSOURI DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Original Dedication Date 2003

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

W 90° 13' 58" N 38° 38' 08"

 The Memorial is *currently* located at: ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

 Street/Road address or site location BUSCH STUDENT CENTER LINDELL & GRAND

 City/Village ST. LOUIS Township _____ County ST LOUIS CITY

 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 DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES Dept./Div. DIV. OF STATE PARKS

 Street Address PO BOX 176

 City JEFFERSON CITY

 State Mo Zip Code 65102

 Contact Person JIM DENNY Telephone (573) 751-8566

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 Concrete Metal Undetermined

 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) METAL, LEXAN GLASS OR PLEXIGLAS

N/A

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?" N/A

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = LAMINATED PLASTIC & PLEXIGLASS

Material of Cannon = N/A 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 3 1/2' Width 4" Depth 2 1/2" or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height N/A 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 _____

NA

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 DUE TO LENGTH

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"/> 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 checked="" 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)	N/A	No
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	No	No
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)		No
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	L	No

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	N/A	No
White crusting		No
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)		No
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)		No
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)		No
Chalky or powdery stone		No
Granular eroding of stone		No
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)		No
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)		No
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...		No

IN GOOD SHAPE

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

Surface CoatingDoes there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed Unable to determineIs 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) .

THE PRINTED WORDING ON THIS TYPE OF MONUMENT STARTS SHOWING
AGE AFTER ABOUT 5 YEARS. RECOMMEND REINSPECT IN 2008
AND THEN EVERY YEAR THEREAFTER.

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

US Grant Camp 68 MO SUVCW

Date of On-site Survey 07 MAR 2005Your Name WALTER E. BUSCH

Please send this completed form to:

PAUL LEISTRITZ

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

CAMP JACKSON AFFAIR

At this location there occurred on May 10, 1861 an incident that has become known as the "Camp Jackson affair." On that day an encampment of the First Brigade of the Missouri state militia was surrounded and captured by volunteers in the service of the federal government. As the captured militia members were being marched away a clash took place between the federal volunteers and an angry mob that left a number of spectators either dead or wounded. This incident greatly inflamed feelings in St. Louis and throughout the state and galvanized many previously wavering Missourians to choose one side or the other in the impending Civil War.

The extraordinary set of circumstances that lead troops in service of the federal government to take the extreme measure of capturing a seemingly legal annual encampment of the state militia can only be understood within the larger context of Missouri's relation to the Union during the tension filled early months of 1861. Most Missourians in 1861 adopted a stance of "conditional unionism," viewing with equal distaste the extreme positions of abolitionists, on one hand, and southern fire eaters on the other; they saw no pressing reason to sever their ties with the Union, but opposed federal coercion of those states that did secede. Such men dominated the state convention that met in February and March and decided against secession and in favor of a stance of neutrality.

On either side of this wide center were small but powerful combinations in the state engaged in a determined struggle to decide Missouri's ultimate relation to the Union. Favoring secession were the newly elected governor, Claiborne Jackson, and Lt. governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, and their followers. "The destiny of the slave-holding states of this union is one and the same. So long as [Missouri] maintains slavery within her limits, it is impossible to separate her fate from that of her sister states," proclaimed Jackson in his inaugural address.

Frank Blair, member of a powerful political family and Republican member of congress from St. Louis, was the leading unconditional unionist in the state. His most significant base of support was the large and ardently anti-slavery, pro-union German-American community that was heavily concentrated in St. Louis. Blair had the ear of President Lincoln through his brother, Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster General in President Lincoln's cabinet.

During the early months of 1861 paramilitary organizations were created in St. Louis by both sides: Unionists were formed as wide-awakes, while the Secessionists styled themselves Minute Men. Both groups covetously eyed the St. Louis Arsenal. This federal depository of

munitions contained a store of 60,000 muskets, 90,000 lbs. of powder, and 40 field pieces. In January, it was protected by only 40 soldiers. Here were weapons aplenty to equip a large army. With control of this arsenal would also come control of St. Louis, the commercial and manufacturing emporium of the Missouri and upper Mississippi River valleys, and of the state of Missouri, itself. And the fate of Missouri might also affect the fates of other wavering border states, especially Kentucky.

In February, the Union cause received a boost with the arrival of Captain Nathaniel Lyon, a Connecticut born West Pointer who had a vehement dedication to the preservation of the Union. During the next two months, he set about to strengthen the defenses of the arsenal and organize and train the wide awakes who were being transformed into home guard companies. The secessionists were not idle either; Lyon and Blair were constantly in receipt of rumors of plots by the Minute Men to seize the arsenal.

In the tense weeks following the firing on Fort Sumpter on April 12, after Governor Jackson defiantly refused Lincoln's call for troops, Lyon and Blair stepped forward to fill this void. Soon some 10,000 men, mostly German-Americans, were mustered into federal service and organized into five regiments of Missouri Volunteers and five regiments of United States Reserves. As a further precaution, Lyon arranged in late April to transfer most of the arms in the arsenal to Illinois.

In the face of the aggressive actions by the St. Louis unionists, the secessionists also stepped up their efforts. On April 20, they seized the small arsenal at Liberty, Missouri. At the same time, Jackson secretly wrote to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, requesting siege guns with which to reduce the stout walls that ringed the St. Louis arsenal. He also issued orders for the pro-southern militia organizations in the state to muster for their six day annual encampments. The main objective, however, of the muster was to counter the buildup of union troops in St. Louis. It was with this in mind that Camp Jackson came into being. The governor had ordered General Daniel M. Frost, commander of the First Brigade of the state militia, to establish a "camp of instruction" in St. Louis. At the same time he called the General Assembly into special session in the hope that they would give him the authority to build up a state guard capable dealing with Lyon and Blair and their well armed host.

In 1861, the location of Camp Jackson was a large park-like area known as Lindell's Grove. Frost would have preferred to place his encampment on the heights above the arsenal,

where he could train the siege guns being sent by Davis on the interior of the walled compound. But Lyon had occupied this area with troops to prevent just such a threat from occurring, and Frost had to settle on the Lindell's Grove location on the western edge of the city. On May 6, 898 men of the first brigade, including 300 Minute Men, gathered for the encampment. Two days later, the siege guns, that had been seized from the federal arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., arrived in St. Louis aboard a steamboat. Concealed in crates labeled "marble," the big guns were immediately hauled to Camp Jackson. Lyon's spies quickly informed him of this clandestine delivery.

The following day, May 9, Lyon decided to scout the camp. According to legend, he disguised himself as Frank Blair's mother-in-law, complete with a bombazine dress and thick veil to conceal his flowing red beard. Thus attired he was driven around the camp where he could observe the crated guns and note streets named in honor of the prominent Confederates, Davis and Beauregard. Armed with this evidence, Lyon was able to convince the Unionist committee of safety that it was essential to capture the camp and eliminate the threat that a organized body of secessionist troops could pose to St. Louis.

On May 10, Lyon's forces were assembled by noon at the arsenal. He divided these forces into three detachments and ordered them to proceed by different routes to Camp Jackson. They marched off at staggered intervals so as to arrive at the camp at the same moment, surround it, and prevent any escape attempt by their quarry. At around 2 p.m., his 6,000 troops set off and by 3:30 the camp was invested. Lyon immediately sent a note to Frost demanding the surrender of the forces in the camp.

As General Frost was outnumbered eight to one, it would have been suicidal to attempt a show of resistance, so he had no choice but to accede to Lyon's demand.

Some time was consumed organizing the captured militia for the march back to the arsenal. During that time, Lyon was knocked unconscious by the kick from a horse, and more time was consumed while he regained consciousness. During this delay, word of the capture of Camp Jackson spread rapidly through the city and a large crowd began to gather at Lindell's Grove. In this crowd were numerous southern sympathizers. During the long delay, the crowd magnified in size and became increasingly belligerent. They hurled first epithets at the "damned dutch," then clods of dirt, stones, and brickbats. Shortly, pistol shots rang out and Capt. Constantin Blandovski fell mortally wounded. At this, the volunteers began to fire volleys into

the crowd which stampeded in panic, leaving 28 spectators dead and numerous others wounded. As a civilian spectator in the crowd, future union general, William T. Sherman, left an eyewitness account of the tragedy: "At the head of Olive Street, abreast of Lindell's Grove, I found Frank Blair's regiment in the street, with ranks opened, and the Camp Jackson prisoners inside. A crowd of people was gathered around, calling to the prisoners by name, some hurraing for Jeff Davis, and others encouraging the troops. Men, women, and children, were in the crowd. . . At [a] part of the road, or street, was an embankment about eight feet high, and a drunken fellow tried to pass over it to the people opposite. [A sergeant] ordered him back, but he attempted to pass through the ranks, when the sergeant barred his progress with his musket 'a-port.' The drunken man seized his musket, when the sergeant threw him off with violence, and he rolled over and over down the bank. By the time this man picked himself up and . . . had again mounted the embankment, the regulars had passed, and the head of Osterhaus's [sic. (actually Sigel's regiment)] regiment of Home Guards had come up. The man had in his hand a small pistol, which he fired off, and I heard that the ball had struck the leg of one of Osterhaus's staff, the regiment stopped; there was a moment of confusion, when the soldiers of that regiment began to fire over our heads in the grove. I heard the balls cutting the leaves above our heads, and saw several men and women running in all directions, some of whom were wounded. Of course there was a general stampede. . . The fire ran back from the head of the regiment toward its rear, and as I saw the men reloading their pieces, I . . . ran [with son, Willie] into a gully which covered us, lay there until I saw that the fire had ceased, and that the column was again moving on. . . A woman and child were killed outright; two or three men were also killed, and several others were wounded. The great mass of the people on that occasion were simply curious spectators, though men were sprinkled through the crowd calling out, 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis!' and others were particularly abusive of the 'damned Dutch.'"

Finally, at around 6 p.m., the prisoners were marched back to the arsenal, and the next day most of them were paroled. The news of Camp Jackson electrified the entire state. The state legislature, amidst rumors of an imminent attack upon Jefferson City by Lyon and Blair, met in an extraordinary all night session, and gave Gov. Jackson the absolute powers he had long sought to create and equip a state guard capable of resisting federal invasion. Wavering unionists now flocked into the secessionist camp. Foremost among these was Sterling Price, the popular former governor and Mexican War hero who had recently served as president of the convention that

voted to keep Missouri in the Union. Jackson immediately placed him in charge of the newly created state guard with the rank of major general.

As for the overall significance of the Camp Jackson affair, Bruce Catton offered a good summary: "Blair and Lyon had won the civil war in St. Louis before it really got started, which was just what they set out to do, but as far as the rest of the state was concerned, they had won nothing; they had simply made more civil war inevitable. The fighting in St. Louis was clear warning that the middle of the road was no path for Missourians. No longer would carefree militiamen lounge picturesquely in a picnic-ground camp, serenading the girls while they waited for glory and an easy triumph. Now they would fight, and other men would fight against them, and no part of the United States would know greater bitterness or misery."



