

# 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</u>	

**Original Dedication Date** May 2015 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 N38°36'55.241 W90°13' 03.677 near Missouri Ave & Lafayette Ave Junct  
City/Village St Louis City Township \_\_\_\_\_ County St Louis City  
State MO.

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 City of St. Louis Parks  
Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address City Hall 1200 Market Street City \_\_\_\_\_  
St Louis State MO Zip Code 63103 Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone ( ) 314.622.4800

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

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 = Metal base / polymer board for text \_\_\_\_\_

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' \_\_\_\_\_ Width 3' \_\_\_\_\_ Depth 3' \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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...	_____	_____

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) .

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 7/5/2015

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? 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  
National Civil War Memorials Committee

# Lafayette Park and Square

## Fortifications in the Park

In 1861, the city of St. Louis was divided into Union and Confederate territories. The city was divided into Union and Confederate territories. The city was divided into Union and Confederate territories.

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Learn more at [www.missouricivilwar.org](http://www.missouricivilwar.org)

## Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR



Under the leadership of General Fremont, defense lines were built along the western edge of St. Louis at the beginning of the war. These lines were an extraordinary achievement, as they did, for the first time, provide a good rallying point in the event of an emergency from within, as well as from without.

The lines were reconstructed using Fort No. 1 through Fort No. 30. Forts Nos. 2, 4, and 5 were within easy walking distance of Lafayette Square. Although some of the forts are now overgrown, there was a military presence at Fort No. 4. On October 25, 1864, an Confederate soldier chosen as captain from George Price's unit when

so Fort No. 4 and removed by a firing squad. Three thousand people, mostly soldiers, witnessed the event. The execution took place in the presence of some Union soldiers from Union, Missouri, during Confederate General Sterling Price's raid in Missouri. U.S. Army records reveal that Company G of the 68th U.S. Colored Infantry was on guard duty at Fort No. 5 through No. 30 during the months of October, November, and December of 1861. Fort No. 5 is on the western edge of Lafayette Park, between Missouri and Jefferson Avenues on the present-day Washington Plaza. It was triangular shaped, each side measured about 400 feet long and it contained a substantial gun (pointed about

## Neighbors at War

Several thousand soldiers in Union uniform were stationed in St. Louis during the 1860s. When the regular army companies left the city, the soldiers were left to fend for themselves. Many of the soldiers were from the city of St. Louis, and they were often seen in the streets of the city. Some of the soldiers were from the city of St. Louis, and they were often seen in the streets of the city.



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For more information about the Civil War in Lafayette Square, visit [www.stlouiscivilwar.org](http://www.stlouiscivilwar.org)

The educational panel provided in conjunction with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at [www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org)



Source: "St. Louis, Missouri," *Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, ed. by the Missouri Historical Society, 1961. The Missouri Historical Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the state's history.

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Made possible by a grant from The Lafayette Park Conservancy

# Lafayette Park and

Missouri's

# CIVIL WAR

## Troops Encamped in the Park

In 1861, Lafayette Park became a federal compound known as Camp John Bull. It was located on the site of Major General John C. Frémont and the Angles of Missouri's Union "Theater of War."

With 180's husband, a brother-in-law, passed the federal army and moved throughout the Civil War as an engineer. The second time as his camp in Lafayette Park, located in one of the city's most historically neighborhoods. "Beautiful Lafayette Park," recalled 180, "with its rolling flower beds and stretches of green wood, looking like a mountain valley, was turned into a great military camp." He came to camp with a brother-in-law and engaged an afternoon picnic with his husband. But it seemed strange to see the park that with trees and vegetation. "On the grassy lawn that a yellowish-brown smoke filled the air," she noted, "some campfires were burning and men were smoking the evening away."



The 24th battery, one of the first volunteer regiments, was formed in July 1861. In August, they boarded trains for Fort St. Louis. "We crossed the Mississippi on the steamer 'Missouri City,' rounded one end a full mile through the city of St. Louis, the 100-foot or less and went to camp in the Lafayette Park. They were the first tents we ever pitched, and all the boys wanted to look down Lafayette Park in a beautiful park. It contains many fine trees. There were many of our brothers had never seen such sites in the city of St. Louis contained. Because of there had not even an account of its such sight-seeing."

A member of Captain 180's company was on guard duty outside the gates of Lafayette Park. A friendly man was struck up a conversation with the soldier, and offered him a piece of his pie. Shortly thereafter, "he was seized with convulsions, and was carried by his comrades to the hospital tent. The physicians of the regiment found that he was poisoned with treachery."



Illustration of 180's camp and Lafayette Park, showing the location of Fort No. 1. From "Camp and City" by Thomas G. Smith, 1862.

Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)



Under the leadership of General Fremont, defensive forts were built along the western edge of St. Louis at the beginning of the war. "These forts were not considerable affairs, averaging, as they did, but four guns (heavy) piece." It was hoped "they would provide a good rallying point in the event of any emergency from within, as well as from without."

The forts were unceremoniously named Fort No. 1 through Fort No. 10. Forts Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were within easy walking distance of Lafayette Square. Although none of the forts was ever attacked, there was a military execution at Fort No. 4. On October 29, 1864, six Confederate soldiers chosen at random from Gratiot Prison were taken

General Sterling U.S. Army the 60th U.S. at Fort No. of October. Fort No. 5 Park, however the present-shaped, and it contained



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to Fort No. 4 and executed by a firing squad. Three thousand people, mainly soldiers, witnessed the event. The execution was in retaliation for the execution of seven Union soldiers near Union, Missouri, during Confederate General Sterling Price's Raid in Missouri.

U.S. Army records reveal that Company G of the 60th U.S. Colored Infantry was on guard duty at Forts No. 5 through No. 10 during the months of October, November, and December of 1863. Fort No. 5 sat on the western edge of Lafayette Park, between Missouri and Jefferson Avenues on the present-day Whitestone Place. It was triangular shaped, each side measured about 400 feet long and it contained 4 columbaid guns (pictured above).

## Neighbors at War

### Edward Bredell

Edward Bredell, pioneer St. Louis businessman and glassblower, resided at 2110 Lafayette Avenue during the 1850s. When war began, Bredell's early sympathies lay with the Southern cause. Mr. Bredell refused to take the loyalty oath in support of the Union. His wife, Angeline Perry Bredell, secretly operated as a Confederate courier throughout the war. Edward Jr. enlisted in the Confederate Army and received a commission. While serving under General Mosby, Lieutenant Bredell was killed on November 10, 1864, at Berry's Ferry, Virginia. Initially refused a public burial permit for "Eddie," Mr. Bredell was forced to temporarily inter his son in the rear garden of his home on Lafayette Avenue.



The bereaved parents later donated a memorial window in the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church on Missouri Avenue in memory of their only son, Edward Bredell, Jr. The window is still here today (pictured above).



### Montgomery Blair

Prior to and following the war, Montgomery Blair resided at No. 11 Berlin Place, which he had painted in the 1850s. Blair acted

as co-counsel for Dred Scott before the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark slavery case Dred Scott vs. Sandford in 1857. President Lincoln appointed him to the cabinet post of Postmaster General. The former Blair family home (on Lafayette Square) in Washington, D.C., is today the official state guesthouse of the President of the United States.



For more information about the Civil War in Lafayette Square, please visit [www.lafayettspark.org/civilwar](http://www.lafayettspark.org/civilwar)

This educational panel created in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at [www.mohistory.org](http://www.mohistory.org).

Missouri History Museum

Source: "Lafayette Square," Apr. 1861; *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, Vol. II, 1939; "Mr. Blair's Journal" - *Civil War Reminiscences*; "Misses Sterling Journal"; "Report No. 1861: 75 Hours of the 1861 Jackson National Jubilee" by Richard Fisher and the Missouri Historical Society.



Made possible by a grant from The Lafayette Park Conservancy

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