

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:
Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundatio

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 Harris - Stowe State University
3100 Olive St GPS Coordinates N38°38'6.2499 W90°13'25.23999
City/Village &/or Township St Louis
County St Louis City State MO Zip Code 63103

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Harris - Stowe State University
Dept./Div. _____
Street Address 3026 Laclède Ave
City St Louis State MO Zip Code 63103
Contact Person _____ Telephone (314) 340-3366 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 = Aluminum Supports - Polymer Face for text**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 points8 ft Height 2 ft Width 6 inches 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)

N/A

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 PICTURES](#)[Long Roads To Freedom](#)

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: Streetside

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 _____

[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 7/15/2021

Your Name Walt Busch, PDC

Telephone () N/A E-Mail wbusch@suvwcmo.org

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

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.

Harris Stowe University

$N38^{\circ}38'6.2499''$ $W90^{\circ}13'25.23999''$

Address

Harris - Stowe State University, 3100 Olive St, :

Get GPS Coordinates

DD (decimal degrees)

Latitude 38.635069441666666

Longitude -90.22367775000001

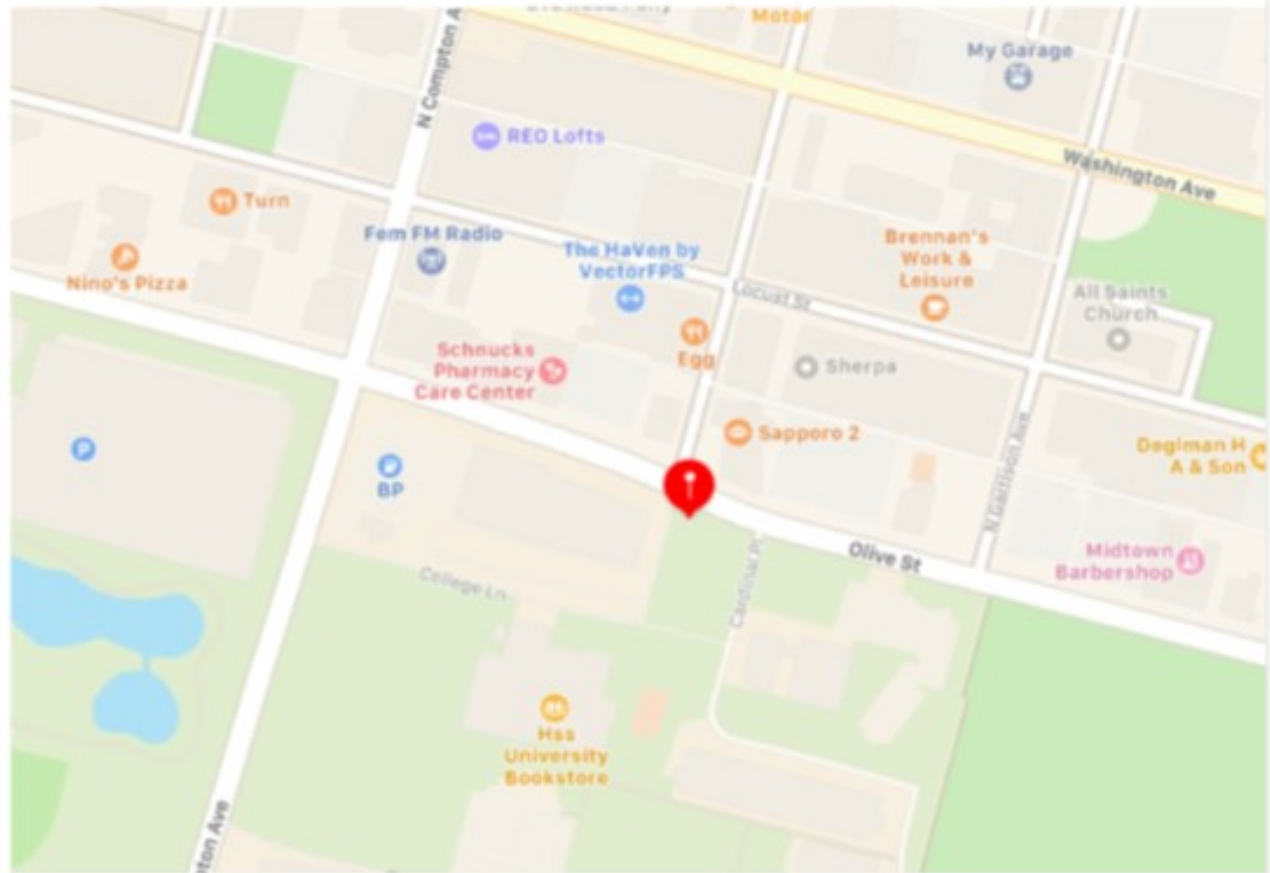
Get Address

DMS (degrees, minutes, seconds)

Latitude N S 38 ° 38 ' 6.2484 ''

Longitude E W 90 ° 13 ' 25.2408 ''

Get Address



Long Roads To Freedom

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



Footers of Seneca Falls

Through its connection to the Seneca Falls, this property is deeply significant to the women's rights. In 1845, Mary's father Elizabeth Foster died at the Henderson home in St. Louis. Although her father was the U. S. Commissioner of Patents in the late 1840s, it is probable that his greatest contribution to history was his marriage to Estlin Norton Foster.

In 1848, the Fosters, including six-year-old Mary, lived in Seneca Falls, New York. Estlin, a follower of Elizabeth Cady Stanton of the same town, helped to organize the Women's Rights Convention of July 25-28, 1848. Estlin served as the secretary to publish the proceedings, and was one of 68 women to sign the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions that the convention produced. Estlin Foster is also acknowledged as the originator of the theme of the "greenhouse effect" of CO2 gas, described in her scientific paper in 1876 called "Chlorine as affecting the Heat of the Sea's Rays" for more than 100 years, that discovery was wrongly attributed to a man from Britain.

Although Mary Foster Henderson did not participate in the Seneca Falls convention, it is likely that when she passed away in 1931 she was the last surviving woman to have witnessed this landmark event. It was 72 years after Seneca Falls that Oregon joined and the states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, granting women the vote.



LEARN MORE
Scan the QR code in the left with your smart phone or visit www.mocivilwar.org to learn about the Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation.

The structure that once occupied this place was the home of United States Senator John Brodie Henderson and his wife Mary Foster Henderson, two people who made their marks on the history of the nation. John Henderson was born in Virginia in 1824, and spent his formative years in Louisiana, Missouri (in Pike County, south of Hannibal). John Henderson was a slave owner before he joined the Senate.

Henderson was appointed in 1862 to fill the spot of a Senator from Missouri who was expelled from the Senate for supporting the Confederacy. He served until March, 1869. Historians credit John B. Henderson as the co-author of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery in the wake of the Civil War. His record in the Senate also included the first draft of the 15th Amendment that guaranteed the right to vote for all male U. S. citizens. Additionally, while a Senator in 1866, Henderson proposed to grant to women the right to vote. As he declared in the Senate: "To have intelligent voters, we must have intelligent mothers. To have free men, we must have free women."

In 1868, Henderson voted to acquit President Andrew Johnson of the charges in his impeachment, one of seven Republican Senators to do so. For this, Henderson earned mention in John F. Kennedy's 1955 book, *Profile in Courage*. A month after this vote, Henderson married Mary Fosters of New York (see left panel).

After John Henderson's Senate career ended,

he and Mary moved to Missouri, and for a time they resided in Louisiana. They built the house here at 3000 Pine Street in 1871, when they moved to St. Louis. For the next 15 years, while John continued to build his practice, Mary Henderson attended Washington University, founded the St. Louis Woman's Exchange, and (in 1876) served as President of the Missouri State Suffrage Association.

At the same time, John's legal career took off. During the St. Louis period, John Henderson was the Republican nominee for Governor of Missouri, losing to the Democrat Silas Woodson in 1872. At the urging of his wife, John Henderson represented Virginia Minor in a landmark case that arose in St. Louis to establish female

suffrage, but the U. S. Supreme Court issued an opinion in 1874 that denied this right. Lastly, he served as special prosecutor for the U. S. Attorney in the "Whiskey Ring case," involving a corruption scheme that reached near to the highest levels of the Grant Administration. Henderson was the first man to serve in such capacity and (in December, 1875) the first special prosecutor to be fired on orders of a sitting President.

The Hendersons moved to Washington, D.C. in 1888, and they lived out the rest of their lives there.

These are the immortal words of the Thirteenth Amendment to our Constitution:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

A Civil War First



On August 30, 1861, the General commanding all Union troops in Missouri declared martial law in the state. One of Gen. John Charles Fremont's pronouncements on this occasion was this: Any enslaved person in the service of a slaveowner who had taken up arms against the United States was declared free. In the short history of the Civil War, nothing like this had occurred. The Lincoln Administration received Fremont's order, but of public reaction in about 1860, such as Missouri and Kentucky, which had not seceded from the Union. Nevertheless, in September, 1861, Fremont managed to free a number of men, the first one a man named Hiram Reed.

Once free, Hiram Reed moved to Farnsucket Island. He enrolled in a Massachusetts cavalry regiment formed in 1864 to compensate the two most famous African American regiments of infantry (the 54th and 55th Massachusetts). Reed fought throughout the remainder of the Civil War, then returned to his island home where he lived out his life as an honored citizen. He passed away in 1911, two months short of the 50th anniversary of his freedom.

The Order of emancipation that freed Hiram Reed was issued on September 12, 1861 from army headquarters, Chouteau at 8th Street in St. Louis. Hiram Reed was the first slave freed on the authority of the American military during the Civil War.



Sen. J.B. Henderson



Members of Thomas W. Gardner Post, 6888 Central Postal Directory, received the 1946 Distinguished Service Cross.

Seneca Falls, New York 1848, and Seneca Falls in American History (New York: The Seneca Falls Centennial Committee, 1978) p. 114. 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, "The Last Sentence (Mary Fosters Henderson)", *Americanist*, December 1, 1874, <http://www.americanist.com>.
 Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, Seneca Falls, New York, 1848, <http://www.womenandhistory.org>.
 John F. Kennedy, *Profile in Courage*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1955, p. 19.

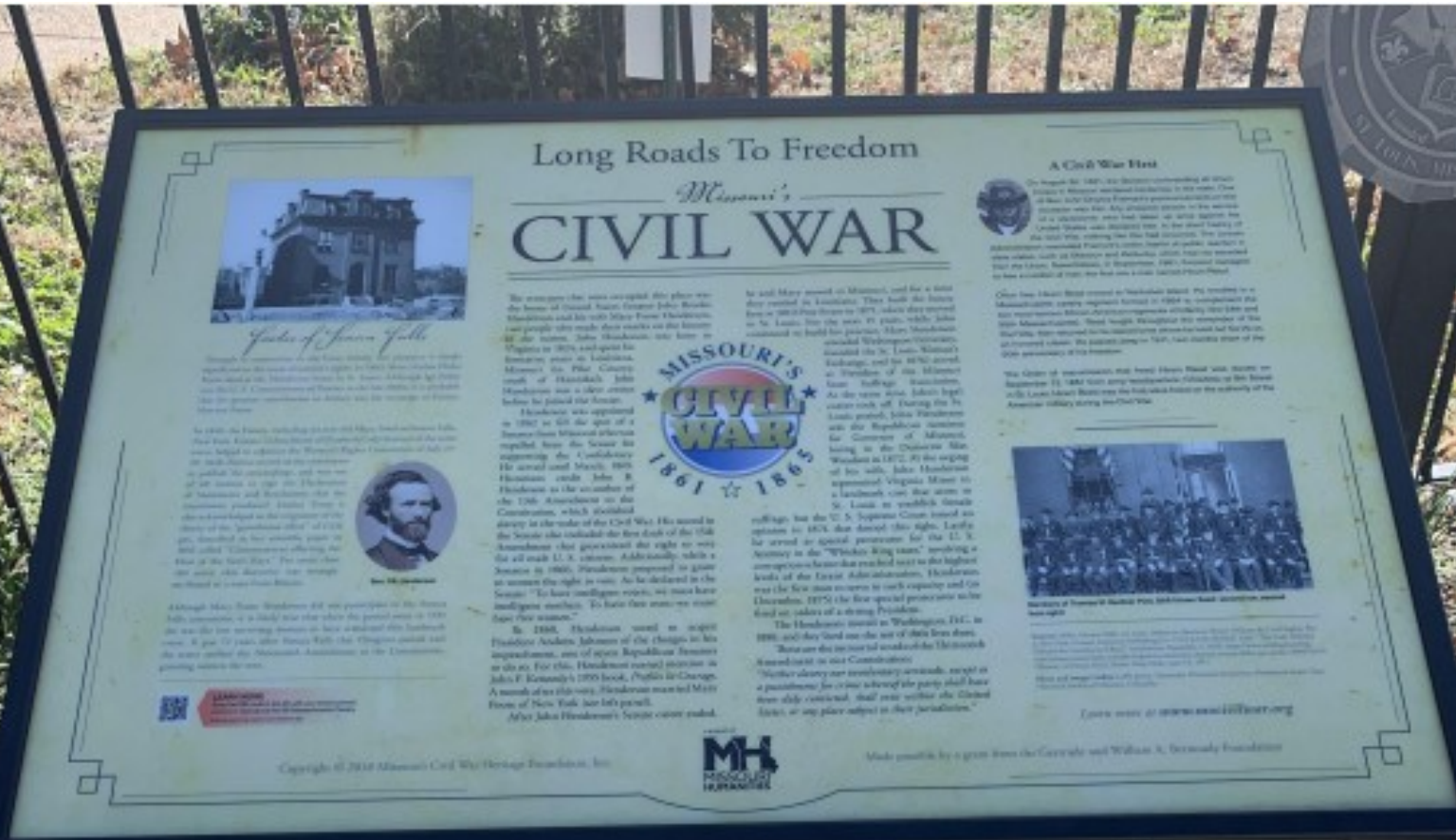
Reed and George Gardner (1876), *Reed's Story*, (Washington: Historical Society of the United States, 1911).

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org



ARRIS-STOWE STATE UN





Long Roads To Freedom

Missouri's CIVIL WAR



Faded Faces of James Falls

Though a commoner in the home state, the governor's death... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

As early as 1850, the... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...



James Falls

Although many... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

Disclaimer
The University of Missouri... Missouri's... 1861...

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The struggle... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

In 1860, Henderson... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

to and Mary moved... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

offings... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

A Civil War Hero



On August 10, 1861... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

Over his... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

The... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...



Members of Governor Thomas C. Fletcher's Cabinet

Source: The... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

Missouri's... James Falls... Missouri's... 1861...

Learn more at www.missouricivilwar.org

Made possible by a grant from the Governor and William A. Gernsheim Foundation



Long Roads To Freedom

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



Leaves of Lincoln Falls

Through its connection to the Lewis family, the property is highly significant to the history of women's rights. In 1852, Mary Fenton Henderson lived here with the Henderson family in St. Louis. Although her father was the U. S. Commissioner of Patents in the late 1840s, it is probably that his greatest contribution to history was his marriage to United States Sen. ...

In 1848, the Senate, including an ever-odd Mary Fenton Henderson Falls from York, Kansas, called President James K. Polk's Secretary of the Interior to publish the proceedings, and was one of 48 women to sign the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions that the convention produced. There is also an acknowledgment on the engraving of the history of the "groundwork effort" of 1848 was called "Declaration offering the State of the South Seas" for more than 100 years, the document was strongly preferred as a woman's Bill.



Sen. J.B. Henderson

Although Mary Fenton Henderson did not participate in the Seneca Falls convention, it is likely that she read the ground work in 1848 she was the first woman to have attended the Seneca Falls convention. It is 72 years after Seneca Falls that Congress passed and the states called for the National Amendment to the Constitution, granting women the vote.

LEAVES OF LINCOLN
 This is the 20th anniversary of the 150th anniversary of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The woman that once occupied this place was the home of United States Senator John Brooks Henderson and his wife Mary Fenton Henderson, two people who made their marks on the history of the nation. John Henderson was born in Virginia in 1824, and spent his formative years in Louisiana, Missouri, his wife's home state of Marshall. John Henderson was a slave owner before he joined the Senate.

Henderson was appointed in 1862 to fill the spot of a Senator from Missouri who was expelled from the Senate for supporting the Confederacy. He served until March, 1869. Henderson and John B. Henderson in the co-author of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery in the wake of the Civil War. His record in the Senate also included the first draft of the 15th Amendment that guaranteed the right to vote for all male U. S. citizens. Additionally, while a Senator in 1866, Henderson proposed to grant to women the right to vote. As he declared in the Senate: "To have intelligent voters, we must have intelligent mothers. To have free men, we must have free women."

In 1868, Henderson voted to acquit President Andrew Johnson of the charges in his impeachment, one of seven Republican Senators to do so. For this, Henderson earned mention in John F. Kennedy's 1975 book, *Profile in Courage*. Almost a half century after this vote, Henderson married Mary Fenton of New York (see left panel).

After John Henderson's Senate career ended,

he and his wife made their home at 500 ... in St. Louis continued



efforts to ... for a ... Act ... cent ... less ... wa ... Da ... for

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Long Roads To Freedom

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR



Foots of Seneca Falls

Due to its connection to the Foote family, this property is deeply significant to the cause of women's rights. In 1893, Mary's father Elisha Foote died at the Henderson home in St. Louis. Although his father was the U. S. Commissioner of Patents in the late 1860s, it is probable his greatest contribution to history was his marriage to Eunice Foote.

In 1848, the Footes, including six year old Mary, lived in Seneca Falls, New York. Eunice, a close friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton of the same name, helped to organize the Women's Rights Convention of July 19-21, 1848. Eunice served on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions that the convention produced. Eunice Foote is credited as the originator of the term "greenhouse effect" of CO2 which she described in her scientific paper in 1856 titled "Circumstances affecting the Sun's Rays." For more than 150 years, this discovery was wrongly attributed to a man from Britain.



Sen. J.B. Henderson

Mary Foote Henderson did not participate in the Senate ratification, it is likely true that when she passed away in 1931 she was the last surviving woman to have witnessed this landmark event 72 years after Seneca Falls that Congress passed and ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, women the vote.

LEARN MORE

Scan the QR code to the left with your smart phone's camera to meet about the 5th Missouri Cavalry. Additional savings need to be downloaded first.

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he and Mary moved to Missouri, and for a time they resided in Louisiana. They built the house here at 3010 Pine Street in 1871, when they moved to St. Louis. For the next 15 years, while John continued to build his practice, Mary Henderson

attended Washington University, founded the St. Louis Woman's Exchange, and (in 1876) served as President of the Missouri State Suffrage Association. At the same time, John's legal career took off. During the St. Louis period, John Henderson was the Republican nominee for Governor of Missouri, losing to the Democrat Silas Woodson in 1872. At the urging of his wife, John Henderson represented Virginia Minor in a landmark case that arose in St. Louis to establish female suffrage, but the U. S. Supreme Court issued an opinion in 1874 that denied this right. Lastly, he served as special prosecutor for the U. S. Attorney in the "Whiskey Ring cases," involving a corruption scheme that reached near to the highest levels of the Grant Administration. Henderson was the first man to serve in such capacity and (in December, 1875) the first special prosecutor to be fired on orders of a sitting President.

The Hendersons moved to Washington, D.C. in 1888, and they lived out the rest of their lives there.

These are the immortal words of the Thirteenth Amendment to our Constitution: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

A Civil War Fire



On August 30, 1861, the General Order in Missouri declared that of Gen. John Charles Fremont's decision was this: Any owner of a slaveowner who had left the United States was declared by the Civil War, nothing like this Administration rescinded Fremont's order, I slave states, such as Missouri and Kentucky from the Union. Nevertheless, in September to free a number of men, the first one a man

Once free, Hiram Reed moved to North Massachusetts cavalry regiment formed two most famous African American regiments (55th Massachusetts). Reed fought the Civil War, then returned to his island for an honored citizen. He passed away in 1908 on the 50th anniversary of his freedom.

The Order of manumission that year September 12, 1861 from army head in St. Louis, Hiram Reed was the first African military during the Civil War



Members of Thomas M. Gardner Post (left)

Senators Miller, McKim, Mills, et. al. Great 2. New York Central. Lorraine Public. Defined the "Greenhouse Effect." South. Conference on the 1850s. July 1850s. Help. University of Illinois. Reed. Boston Daily. Photo and Image Credits: GALT plus Historical Society of Missouri, GALT

Learn more

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Made possible by a grant from the Gertrude and William

Roads To Freedom

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

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... Foster Henderson,
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... son was born in



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...American military during the Civil War.



Members of Thomas M. Sherman Post, GAR Hiram Reed, second row, second
...from right

Reverend Miller, Marked Mills, of - Free Deeds in American History, Volume 10, Civil Rights, Part
...2, New York: Carter Learning Publishing Co., 1975, p. 146. McNeil, Lella, "The Lady Scientist
...Defied the Conventional Order," Smithsonian, December 1, 2003, <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-science/lady-scientist-defied-conventional-order-18760101.html>.
...Ministry of Hiram Reed, Boston Daily Globe, June 15, 1911.

Photo and Image Credits: Civil photo, Mansfield Historical Association; Henderson home, St. Louis
...Historical Society of Vermont, Columbia.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org



Made possible by a grant from the Gertrude and William A. Bernoudy Foundation