

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

☐ Monument *with* Sculpture ☐ Monument with *Cannon*
☐ Monument without Sculpture ☒ Historical Marker ☐ Plaque
☐ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
☐ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☐ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
☐ Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & St Louis Co Port Authority

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 ☒ Concrete ☐ Metal ☐ Undetermined If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 = _____

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

☐ Cemetery
☐ "Town Square"
☐ Municipal Building
☐ Courthouse
☐ Traffic Circle

☒ Park
☐ Post Office
☐ State Capitol
☐ College Campus
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☐ School
Other: _____

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 xx 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? xx 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

Address PO Box 509

City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663 Telephone () 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? US Grant 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair

P.O. Box 509

Pilot Knob, MO 63663

(314) 630-8407

webusch@hotmail.com

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 Missouri Monuments located at Longfellow Drive and Monument Drive, the monument to the men of the 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. (see main trail) 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 in Jefferson Barracks. A monument dedicated to the Confederate dead is located in Section 166, and another, commemorating the Union dead, is situated at the head of Section 12. The monument to the 56th Regiment, U.S.C.T. 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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Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was established by joint resolution of Congress in 1866, among the first burial grounds officially established by the federal government for 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, it is the nation's largest military cemetery. The national cemetery in the Adfington National Cemetery in Washington. The cemetery was the site of the 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. during the Civil War 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 buried in the cemetery. The 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 39 years, since the founding of Jefferson Barracks in 1826, were laid to rest. Many other men were returned here in the years after the Civil War, to be buried in the cemetery. 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 37. An elaborate monument, the United States Colored Troops, of the 56th Regiment, U.S.C.T. 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 remains of the soldiers were transported here in 1939 by boat from the National Cemetery in St. Louis.

located about a mile southeast of here. The 56th regiment was organized in St. Louis in 1863, and was sent to fight in the 3rd African American Infantry (African Descent) in the Civil War. Among the thousands of Civil War soldiers buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery are the remains of 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. Those graves are concentrated in sections 17 to 32 of the cemetery. Confederate grave markers are distinguished by pointed tops (unlike rounded Union counterparts).

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

Lorenzo Dow Innell

Lorenzo Dow Innell (1836-1925), son of a veteran of the War of 1812, was born in Ross County, Ohio. He moved with his family to St. Louis in 1860, and served as a young man 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. Innell was awarded in 1880, recognizing his actions under fire as a Lieutenant, commanding a battery of the Second Artillery at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, during the August 10, 1861. During the Civil War, Innell was assigned to two different battalions, 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 citizen and a member of the Union Veterans and World War II, and was buried in the National 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 49th New York Infantry Regiment. Six other recipients of the Medal of Honor are buried in the National Cemetery.

Monuments and Memorials

In 2007, a national landmark was placed at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery to honor Captain Constantine B. Smith, the first Union officer to be awarded the Medal of Honor. Smith was killed in action at an incident known as the Camp Jackson Massacre, which occurred near St. Louis University on May 10, 1861.



Constantine B. Smith

A German-American company commanded by Blackhawk, part of the Third Missouri Volunteer Regiment, participated in the arrest of men of the Missouri State Militia, organized at Camp Jackson, Missouri, in the Indian. Blackhawk died on May 25, 1861, and is buried in an unmarked grave in south St. Louis.

Section 1123 contains Grave 1 and the Medal of Honor. The National Cemetery <http://www.dva.gov/guide/jeff-barracks-national-cemetery>

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

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 WAR

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was established by joint resolution in 1866, among the first burial grounds designated in the wake of the war. The care of the Veterans Affairs facility is open to veterans and their families. With over 190,000 burials, this is the second largest national cemetery in the nation, outranked only by Arlington National Cemetery in Washington.

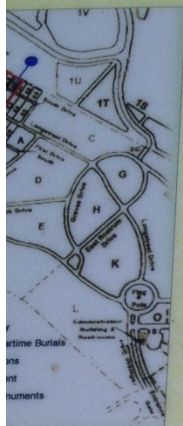
The cemetery was the site of many Civil War burials, both Union and Confederate. It was due in part to the existence of the massive military hospital established at Jefferson Barracks in 1862. Casualties who died in the hospital were laid to rest near Jefferson Barracks old Cemetery. It was here that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

As surviving Union soldiers passed away in the decades, many more were buried. Some were 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



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

Unknown Dead of the (ext) in 1940. Three known soldiers of the (ext) buried at Jefferson monument dedicated (ext) dead is located 56, and another, the Union, dead, is (ext) of Sections 12 (ext) stone in Section (ext) honors women (ext) to the defense of (ext) 1861-1865.

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COUNTY
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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 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.

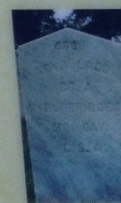
Lorenzo

Lorenzo Dow Immell (1838-1888) was a veteran of the War of 1812, Franklin County, Ohio. He moved to Franklin County, Missouri in 1860, prior to the Civil War. He served in the Second Artillery, U. S. Army, and was one of 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 Civil War, he received seven Medals of Honor for bravery in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, September 8, 1861. He was a farmer and businessman in Section 4 of the Cemetery.

Martin Schubert (Section 17) was a Medal of Honor recipient for bravery in the service of the 26th Maine Infantry, U. S. Army, during the Civil War. He is buried in Section 17.

Monuments and (continued)

In 2007, a memorial was erected in the Cemetery to honor the soldiers who were mortally wounded at an incident known as the "St. Louis University Massacre."



Confederate Prisoner

Sources: "1871 Narrative section National Cem



Made possible by a grant from the St.

ational Cemetery

WAR

a result of cholera contracted in transit na, Arkansas, by steamboat, as they were ered out of the service in St. Louis. The 56th regiment were reinterred here in g been first buried in the old Quarantine 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.

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liers who were awarded the e buried here, as are three utionary War.

Lorenzo Dow Immell

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 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.



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.

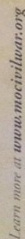
Narrative section of National Register Nomination, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery (<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/98000840.pdf>)

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

CIVIL WAR



Section 14, contains a monument to the Unknown Dead of the Civil War, erected in 1900. There



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

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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 at the hospital were laid to rest at Jefferson Barracks old Post.

metry. It was here that the remains of men and their dependents who died while serving at 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 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 faded away in the decades after the Civil War, they were joined by honored veterans of all America's conflicts since that time.

The largest mass grave in the cemetery is located in Section 57. An obelisk marks the 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 remainder of the 56th regiment were reintegrated here in 1899, 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 1927.

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).

There is an especially poignant reminder of the consciousness of Missouri's Civil War in Section 20 of the cemetery. 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 Union soldiers. The 100 Confederate troops who were captured by Confederates during Price's 1864 Expedition to Missouri. The remains lie in consecutively numbered graves (4600 through 4610).

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

Lorenzo Dow Immell

James Don Imrrell (1938-1972), son of a carpenter, was born in 1938 in Ross County, Ohio. He moved with his family to Franklin County, Missouri, as a young man in 1960. Prior to the Civil War, Imrrell enlisted in the Second Army of U.S. Army. He is one of two men buried in Jefferson-Blanckes National Cemetery to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry during the Civil War. Imrrell's medal, awarded in 1900, 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, Imrrell was in six battles, received seven wounds at different times, mustered out of the army as captain of artillery in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri, where he was a farmer and businessman. Imrrell, who died 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 I, are buried in the National Cemetery.



Confidence Interval: 95%

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

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.

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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.

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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.

[Picture of Gravestone Labeled: 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", 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

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