

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:

[Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, Veterans Administration](#)

**Original Dedication Date** [Post 2010](#)

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 [South Dr](#)

[Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery](#) GPS Coordinates [N38°29'52.140000 W90°16'53.0499999](#) 

City/Village &/or Township [Lemay](#)

County [St Louis Co](#) State [Mo](#) Zip Code [63125](#)

The front of the Memorial faces: ☐ North ☐ South ☒ East ☒ West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner**

Name [Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery](#)

Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address [2900 Sheridan Road](#)

City [Lemay](#) State [Mo](#) Zip Code [63125](#)

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ 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.) \_\_\_\_\_

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Aluminum Frame with polymer sign

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

What best describes the memorial

## Materials of the Memorial

**Approximate Dimensions** (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

4ft      Height 3 ft      Width 2 feet      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!

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 Photographs](#)

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**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 N/A

[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 06/16/2018

Your Name Walter E Busch

Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr

City Fenton

State MO

Zip Code 63026

Telephone ( 314 ) 630-8407

E-Mail webusch@hotmail.com

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

MO - US Grant Camp 68 SUVCW

Please send this completed form to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair  
 1240 Konert Valley Dr.  
 Fenton, MO 63026  
 (314) 630-8407  
 webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.**



N38°29'52.140000 W90°16'53.0499999





# CONFEDERATE BURIALS IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

## Military Prisons in St. Louis

St. Louis had two small Civil War prisons, each housing several hundred persons. Gratiot Street Prison was the former McDowell Medical College, located near Eighth and Gratiot streets and the Mississippi River. When the Civil War began, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell left St. Louis, eventually joining the Confederate army.



Gratiot Street Prison, c. 1865. Miller's, Photographic History of the Civil War.

A two-and-a-half-story brick building—at the corner of present-day Clark Avenue and Broadway—owned by slave dealer Bernard M. Lynch became Myrtle Street Prison. The army confiscated "Lynch's Slave Pen" after Lynch fled south. With barred windows, it needed little alteration. Among the first prisoners was Max McDowell, a son of Dr. McDowell, who had remained in St. Louis to recruit soldiers for Confederate forces.

Both prisons also held civilians, including women and children, deemed Confederate sympathizers. Both facilities closed in summer 1865.

## The Confederate Burials

Some Confederate prisoners who died at the Gratiot and Myrtle Street prisons, or in hospitals, were initially buried in Christ Church Cemetery. Others were interred by the firm of John A. Smithers & Brother at Wesleyan Cemetery. About 1867, the U.S. Army moved the remains of more than 1,000 Confederate prisoners interred in St. Louis cemeteries to Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. This included six burials removed from Quarantine Island and a prisoner removed from Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

In 1908, the Commission for Marking Graves of Confederate Dead placed the distinctive pointed-top headstones on the Confederate graves at the national cemetery. Because St. Louis prisons also housed Southern sympathizers, many of the dead were civilians.



A Confederate headstone on the grave of W. J. Arnett, a prisoner of war.

The Commission was only authorized to mark the graves of soldiers, but the War Department authorized the use of Confederate-style headstones to mark civilian prisoner graves. Among them were two women, Jane N. Foster (Section 20, Grave 4613) and Nancy J. Vaughn (Section 21, Grave 4815).

## Toward Reconciliation

On May 30, 1868, the Grand Army of the Republic decorated Union and Confederate graves at Arlington National Cemetery. Thirty years later President William McKinley proclaimed:

*The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice . . . Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor . . . in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.*

The War Department created the Confederate section at Arlington in 1901, and marked the graves with distinctive pointed-top marble headstones. Five years later, Congress created the Commission for Marking Graves of Confederate Dead to identify and mark the graves of Confederates who died in Northern prisons. Its mission was later expanded to encompass all national cemeteries that contained Confederate burials.

Four former Confederate officers headed the Commission over its lifetime. By 1916, it had marked in excess of 25,500 graves and erected monuments in locations where individual graves could not be identified.

In 1930, the War Department authorized the addition of the Southern Cross of Honor to the Confederate headstone.



North Star Confederate Cemetery Monument, 1909, Abing, Ill. Original Commission headstone (left) and headstone with Southern Cross of Honor (right).



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
National Cemetery Administration

VA

To learn more about benefits and programs for Veterans and families, visit [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)



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# THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

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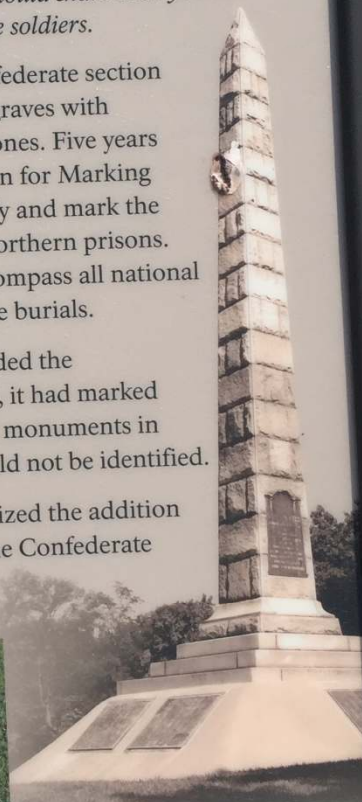
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North Alton Confederate Cemetery Monument, 1909, Alton, Ill.

Original Commission headstone (left) and headstone with Southern Cross of Honor (right).

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