

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 with Cannon

☐ Monument without Sculpture

☐ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Original Dedication Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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: Second Baptist Church

Street/Road address or site location 441 Monroe St

City/Village Detroit Township Detroit County Wayne

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 DETROIT

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

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

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

**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 = \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_ Width \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

*"Emancipation Proclamation, 1863. President Abraham Lincoln formally issued his Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The first celebration in honor of the event in Detroit was held in the Second Baptist Church on January 6, 1863. The Negro citizens of Detroit resolved that 'when in the course of human events, there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and bless...' The meeting was the culmination of the efforts of Detroit Negroes which had begun with the underground railroad. Presented to the City of Detroit by the J. L. Hudson Company January 6, 1963, centennial of the meeting."*  
**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: <u>Church</u>
<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.

	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...	_____	_____

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 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 &amp; any concern not already touched on) .

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**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 \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name Richard E. DanesAddress 2612 BurnsCity DearbornState MI Zip Code 48124-3204 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

SUVCW Camp 427 Senior Vice Commander

Please send this completed form to:

**Douglas R. Armstrong**  
 Civil War Memorials Officer  
 Department of Michigan - S.U.V.C.W.  
 236 E Frederick Ave.  
 Lansing, MI. 48906-3226

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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



# MICHIGAN CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS

## [Part Three: Mackinaw - Wayne Counties]

Compiled by George F. May

Published by the Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission in 1965

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### WAYNE COUNTY

Marker at the Commandant's Quarters (Dearborn Historical Museum), Michigan Avenue at Monroe Boulevard, Dearborn. The marker was erected by the Dearborn Historical Commission, Dearborn Civil War Centennial Commission, Allied Veteran's Council, and other civic groups, and was dedicated November 11, 1964. The inscription reads:

Michigan soldiers trained at U. S. arsenal during Civil War. During the period of the American Civil War the U. S. Arsenal in Dearborn (then Dearbornville) served as training facilities for Michigan soldiers. This marker is a testimony and a memorial to those men and their units who gave a measure of their devotion. They include: First Michigan Sharpshooters Regiment Approximately one third to one half of the unit's ten companies were casualties, including men from the all Indian Company K. Four men received the Congressional Medal of Honor; and Battery M of First Light Artillery. Dearborn Historical Commission marker.

Marker on the U. S. Grant House at the Michigan State Fairgrounds, Detroit. The house was originally located at 1369 East Fort Street, Detroit, where the plaque was dedicated on November 3, 1922, under the auspices of the Detroit Art Commission. The inscription reads:

Upon this house occupied by him as his home in the year 1849 the City of Detroit has placed this tablet commemorating Ulysses S. Grant, then lieutenant, later general, United States Army and for two terms President of the U. S. of A. Savior of his country.

Marker on the same building as above. The inscription reads:

This one-time residence of Ulysses Simpson Grant presented to the State of Michigan as a modest monument to a great man by the Michigan Mutual Liability Company 1930.

Monument, consisting of an equestrian statue of General Alpheus S. Williams, at Central and Inselruhe avenues, Belle Isle, Detroit. The statue is the work of the sculptor Henry Merwin Shrady. It depicts Williams sitting astride his horse and studying a battle map during a storm. The General Alpheus S. Williams Association was formed in 1911 to spearhead the drive for the monument. The Detroit Common Council appropriated \$25,000 for the site and base. Shrady was paid \$30,000. The monument was unveiled on October 15, 1921. The inscription reads:

Major General Alpheus Starkey Williams. 1810-1878. Hero of two wars. Judge. Editor. Postmaster. Diplomat. Member of Congress. An untiring servant of the people. An honor to the City of Detroit. The Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion of the United States and citizens of Detroit have erected this tribute to the valor and abilities of Alpheus S. Williams, Lieut-Colonel, First Michigan Infantry Volunteers in the War with Mexico. Brig.-General and Brevet Maj. General United States Volunteers in the Civil War.

[Alpheus S. Williams was born in Connecticut in 1810, but from 1837 to his death in 1878 he was a resident of Detroit. His military record was a most distinguished one. He served as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Michigan Infantry in the Mexican War. When the Civil War broke out, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers by Lincoln. He commanded the Twelfth Corps at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and he commanded the Twentieth Corps in Sherman's campaigns in 1864-65. He was elected to Congress in 1874 and died in 1878 before the expiration of his second term. See Joseph Greusel, *General Alpheus S. Williams* (Detroit, 1911), and Milo M. Quaife, ed., *From the Cannon's Mouth: The Civil War Letters of General Alpheus S. Williams* (Detroit, 1959).]

Cannon, near the Casino on Belle Isle, Detroit. This cannon was captured at the battle of Vicksburg.

Monument, consisting of a statue of a Civil War soldier, at Central and Muse roads, Belle Isle, Detroit. The sculptor was Angelo Zirolo of Wyandotte. The inscription reads:

There are now forty-eight reasons why we will always remember the Grand Army of the Republic. Erected by Department of Michigan, Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Dedicated November, 1948.

Marker on a granite base, near Picnic Way, Belle Isle, Detroit. It was erected on September 27, 1923. The inscription reads:

1923. This tablet is dedicated to Gen. O. M. Poe Post No. 433, Grand Army of the Republic, by its auxiliary, Gen. Poe Woman's Relief Corps No. 8. "Not for selfish gain or applause, but for honor and the glory of the cause they did that which will never be forgotten."

Bust of Abraham Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, on the grounds of the Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Campus Martius, Woodward and Michigan avenues, Detroit. It is the work of the sculptor, Randolph Rogers. The monument is about fifty-six feet in height and consists of a granite body, on which are mounted statues and medallions of bronze. At the top is a ten-foot statue which represents Michigan. Beneath it, on projecting abutments, are four allegorical figures representing Victory, Union, Emancipation, and History. Farther down are four figures representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy. On the same level as these statues are medallion portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Farragut. On the outer pedestals of the monument are four eagles. The cost of the monument was close to \$75,000, which was raised through popular subscription by the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. The monument was erected in 1871 and dedicated on April 9, 1872. The four allegorical figures, however, were not put in place, to complete the monument, until July 19, 1881. The inscription reads:

Erected by the people of Michigan in honor of the martyrs who fell and the heroes who

fought in defense of liberty and union.

Marker mounted between two posts, adjacent to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Woodward and Michigan avenues, Detroit. The inscription reads:

First Michigan Infantry, 1861. President Abraham Lincoln issued a call for troops on April 15 1861. On April 29 the First Michigan Infantry Regiment was organized and was mustered into Federal service May 1 for three months' service. The regiment received its flag from the ladies of Detroit in Campus Martius on May 11, and left for Washington, D. C. on May 13. This was the first western regiment to respond to the President's call for Civil War troops. It was mustered out August 7, 1861 then reorganized for three years. Presented to the city of Detroit by the J. L. Hudson Company, May 13, 1961, centennial of the regiment's departure from Detroit.

[Actually, the organization of the 1st Michigan Infantry as a three-year regiment had commenced on June 28, more than a month before the three-month regiment was mustered out. Although many of the officers of the new regiment had served with the three-month regiment, very few of the enlisted personnel of the original regiment chose to enlist in the three-year regiment. See Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War, 1:passim.]

Memorial fountain including a bronze figure representing Michigan and a medallion portrait of Russell A. Alger, in Grand Circus Park, Detroit. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The Russell A. Alger Memorial Association, formed in 1912, raised \$30,000 to finance the project. The memorial was unveiled on July 27, 1921. The inscription reads:

Russell A. Alger. Soldier. Statesman. Citizen. 1836 - 1907.

[See the footnote for Alger County for biographical information. Alger's home at 510 West Fort Street, Detroit, was marked by a bronze plaque which, since the destruction of the building, has been stored in the Detroit Historical Museum.]

Monument, consisting of a statue of Abraham Lincoln, at the Detroit Public Library branch at Gratiot Avenue and Farmer Street, Detroit. The statue is a copy of one designed by Alonzo Pelzer for Lincoln, New Jersey. It was originally located at the Lincoln Motor Company plant at West Warren and Livernois in Detroit. It was a gift to Henry M. Leland, founder of the company. It was moved to its present location on April 17, 1958.

\* Marker at the site of the Second Baptist Church, 441 Monroe Street, Detroit. The inscription reads:

→ Emancipation Proclamation, 1863. President Abraham Lincoln formally issued his Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The first celebration in honor of the event in Detroit was held in the Second Baptist Church on January 6, 1863. The Negro citizens of Detroit resolved that "when in the course of human events, there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless . . ." The meeting was a culmination of the efforts of Detroit Negroes which had begun with the underground railroad. Presented to the city of Detroit by the J. L. Hudson Company January 6, 1963, centennial of the meeting.

- Marker on the lawn at the John R Street entrance to Harper Hospital, Detroit. The inscription reads:

Harper Hospital 1863-1864. In 1859 Walter Harper and Nancy Martin conveyed land to a board of trustees for the purpose of establishing a hospital. Harper Hospital was incorporated May 4, 1863. Construction of the hospital buildings began June 13 1864. Sick and wounded Civil War soldiers, Harper's first patients, were admitted on October 12, 1864. Presented to the city of Detroit under the auspices of the Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission by Parke, Davis & Company on the centennial of the incorporation of Harper Hospital.

- Marker at Fort Wayne Military Museum, 6053 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. The inscription reads:

Fort Wayne. Construction of this historic first American-built fort at Detroit was begun in 1843. Completed in 1848, it was named in 1849 to honor the Revolutionary War hero, General Anthony Wayne, who became first American commandant at Detroit in 1796. Fort Wayne was a mobilization center in the Civil War, Spanish-American War and World War I and was Detroit's ordnance depot in World War II. Transferred to Detroit Historical Commission in 1949, it was dedicated as Fort Wayne Military Museum, June 14, 1950. This marker presented to the city of Detroit by the J. L. Hudson Company.

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Last updated 2/3/98 - CTB.

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH  
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SITE  
FORT STREET STATIONS  
1836 - 1854      1854 - 1857  
CROGHAN (MONROE) STREET STATION  
1857 - 1865  

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ERECTED MARCH 1990 BY THE  
SECOND BAPTIST HISTORICAL COMMITTEE







