

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:
National Park Service

Original Dedication Date After 2014 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 US Grant National Historic Site (White Haven) N38°33'08.849 W90°21'06.059
7400 Grant Rd GPS Coordinates [REDACTED]
City/Village &/or Township Affton
County St Louis County State MO Zip Code 63123

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name US Grant National Historic Site (National Park Service)
Dept./Div. _____
Street Address 7400 Grant Rd
City Affton State MO Zip Code 63123
Contact Person Site Ranger Telephone (314) 842-1867 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 Frame and polymer text board**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 points4 ft Height 4 ft Width 3 ft 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

A Community Within A Community - 150 YEARS AGO Contraband

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 _____

[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 07/25/2021
 Your Name Walt Busch, PDC
 Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr
 City Fenton State MO Zip Code 63026
 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
 1240 Konert Valley Dr.
 Fenton, MO 63026
 (314) 630-8407
 wbusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

N38°33'08.849 W90°21'06.059

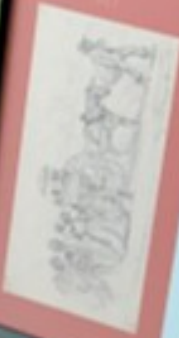
A Community within a Community

During the 18th century, the site of the fort was a community within a community. The fort was a place of refuge for the local population, and the surrounding area was a place of settlement. The fort was a place of refuge for the local population, and the surrounding area was a place of settlement. The fort was a place of refuge for the local population, and the surrounding area was a place of settlement.



~150 Years Ago—Contraband

During the Civil War, as Union troops moved the Confederates were driven from the South. Many of the soldiers were freed slaves and others had fled the plantations in search of freedom. The Union army took them in and gave them food, clothing, and shelter. They were called "contrabands." The Union army took them in and gave them food, clothing, and shelter. They were called "contrabands." The Union army took them in and gave them food, clothing, and shelter. They were called "contrabands."



A Community within a Community

Surrounding this slave plantation in the 1850s were other large properties that were also dependent on slave labor. Interspersed with these were smaller tracts of land where family members accomplished all the labor. 12 miles to the north-east was St. Louis, a diverse city with white residents, enslaved African-Americans, free African-Americans and many immigrants from primarily European countries.

Illustration
North Louisiana, 1850s / map on screen by Leopold Guat & Brantley
Courtesy of the Library of Congress



1850s
Contrabands at work

~150 Years Ago—Contraband

During the Civil War as Union troops moved into communities where slave labor was used, many of the enslaved men, women and children fled the plantations for the Union lines. As slaves they were considered property and thus called contraband of war. The men often volunteered to assist the Union Army first as paid labor and later as soldiers.

During the Vicksburg campaign General Ulysses S. Grant's camp had so many African American men, women and children that he appointed John Eaton to be Superintendent of Contrabands. Grant gave directions to what the men and women could be assigned to do and according to Eaton he went on to say, "it would be very easy to put a musket in his hands and make a soldier out of him and if he fought well, eventually to put the ballot in his hand and make him a citizen."



munity

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Leopold Gaat & Brother



1864
Contrabands escaping
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

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BELOW
Saint Louis, MO in 1855 / engr. on stone by Leopold Gast & Brother
Courtesy of the Library of Congress



~150

During the Civil War, the city was used, in part, for the Union Army. The city was a major source of contraband and paid labor for the Union Army. During the war, the African American community could be as large as 150,000. It was not easy to put a number on the population, but well, eventually...

