

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)
7400 Grant Rd GPS Coordinates N38°33'06.599 W90°21'08.430
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

Working Plantation - 150 YEARS AGO Emancipation

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 33'06.599 W90 21'08.430

Working Plantation

White Haven was typical of slave plantations in the area during the mid-1800s. As times changed, so did the operation of the farm in terms of labor, equipment and methods. Prior to the Civil War, Colonel Dorset's interest was cash crops such as wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay, sold at city markets. Charles, Bob, Willis, William, and Jim, all enslaved men, labored in the fields daily. Free and enslaved help from neighboring farms were hired during peak times of planting and harvesting.

After the war, labor consisted of hired free workers. Ulysses S. Grant's interests focused on producing grasses and clover for his horses instead of cash crops. Both owners grew nectarines, peaches, apples, apricots, and grapes, along with sweet potatoes, carrots, melons, and squash for personal consumption.

www.etsy.com
"A Southern Cornfield" by Thomas Warren Wood, 1861, depicts male and female slaves working in the cornfields.
Reproduction by Peter H. Reardon, 2008. © 2008 Reardon/Artists Rights Society



www.etsy.com
"Emancipation" by Thomas Warren Wood, 1861, depicts the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln in the White House.
Reproduction by Peter H. Reardon, 2008. © 2008 Reardon/Artists Rights Society

~150 Years Ago—Emancipation

On January 1, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation stating that "all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free..." While giving the enslaved African Americans hope it did not free them on plantations like White Haven in Missouri. The enslaved here escaped slavery at some point before May 1864.

The state of Missouri abolished slavery on January 11, 1865. The country soon followed with the passage and ratification of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in December of 1865. It stated that, "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..."

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BELOW

"A Southern Cornfield" by Thomas Waterman Wood, 1861, depicts male and female slaves working in the cornfields.

"Andrew Campbell" by Thomas Holliman Wood, 1861, Z. B. Ford Gallery Collection, Maryland Historical Society



THOMAS NAST'S
celebration of the
emancipation of
Southern slaves
marks the end of
the Civil War.
Illustration by
Thomas Nast

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during the mid-1800s. Farms of labor, equipment and the most common crop was cash crops such as cotton. Charles, Bob, Willis, and Mary worked daily. Free and enslaved people were involved in the process of planting and harvesting. President S. Grant's interests were in cotton instead of cash crops. Both cotton and grapes, along with sweet potatoes, were common crops.

Wood, 1861, depicts male

Robert, Montpelier, Vermont.



1867
Thomas Nast's
celebration of the
emancipation of
Southern slaves
with the end of
the Civil War.
*Gift of the
Library of Congress*

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Early Pioneer

The early pioneers of the area were primarily of European descent, including English, Scottish, and Irish immigrants. They arrived in the region in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, seeking land and opportunity. The pioneers played a significant role in the development of the area, establishing farms, businesses, and communities. Their hard work and determination laid the foundation for the growth and prosperity of the region.



180 Years Ago - Emancipation

On August 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, declaring that all slaves held in the rebellious states were to be freed. This landmark event marked a turning point in the history of the United States, leading to the eventual abolition of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation was a bold and courageous act that paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement and the pursuit of equality for all people.



