

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 = Metal base / polymer board for text _____

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' _____ Width 3' _____ Depth 3' _____ 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.
(SEE ATTACHED)

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: _____ |
| <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...	_____	_____

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 ___ 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? 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) .

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 7/14/2015

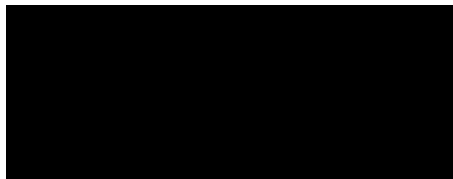
Walt Busch

US Grant Camp 68

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Missouri's Colored Troops

Between 1862 and 1865, Missouri's African American soldiers fought in 11 regiments. The 10th and 11th regiments were the only ones to see combat. The 10th was the only African American regiment to be mustered into the United States Army.



These 11 regiments were made up of African American soldiers and were the only African American units in the United States Army during the Civil War.

The 10th and 11th regiments were the only African American units to see combat. The 10th was the only African American regiment to be mustered into the United States Army.

In 1862, 187 regiments of African American soldiers fought in the Civil War. The 10th and 11th regiments were the only ones to see combat. The 10th was the only African American regiment to be mustered into the United States Army.



James Miller, leader of the 10th and 11th regiments of African American soldiers during the Civil War.

Learn more at missouriheritage.org

Father Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Father Dickson Cemetery was founded in 1865. The cemetery is named for Moses Dickson, a prominent African American abolitionist who passed away in 1864 and was interred here. This was one of the first public cemeteries to be open to African Americans, and it is the only place for African American burials in St. Louis. The cemetery was founded by James Dickson, brother of Moses Dickson. James Dickson gave another school approximately 100 acres of land on which to stand.

From a plot in St. Louis County in 1865, James Miller, James Dickson, and others on December 3, 1863 when the cemetery was also built. James Dickson, John Taylor was a successful business proprietor in St. Louis who had bought the site from the city and sold the land to the cemetery. Young James founded Frederick Douglass School, a school because it was in the schoolhouse business of Missouri's First African Baptist Church as well as Missouri's first African Baptist Church in 1864. As a minister in the late 1850s, Taylor founded Christian College in 1858.

Taylor returned to St. Louis from Chicago and was named the pastor of Mother's Church, the former name of Central. The 1862 St. Louis census shows Taylor working as a pastor. Miller founded Taylor's Union office in the Civil War and Taylor working as a minister until his death during the war. Taylor's service ended when he was wounded in the April, 1862, Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. He

Miller, Col. Madison Edge considered a part of a division of the Union army that was sent to Confederate territory. Taylor's son, "Thinking Miller had been killed, James carried 1864 that Miller had returned to his home in St. Louis and purchased the site for Miller's will. Miller had no son. When he returned from captivity, Miller awarded James Taylor with a gift of 1000. Apparently Taylor had also owned the site of a potential political speech. Miller's brother-in-law, James C. Fletcher, minister of the church of Missouri in 1865.

In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Taylor as the first of Southern and Central General in Liberia. He served in this capacity in Missouri, Liberia, until 1878. Taylor was the first African American man to serve as a foreign diplomat for the United States.

In 1867, Fletcher appointed Taylor as Southern Superintendent of Public Schools. While it prevented Taylor from the African American, Missouri's headboard Commission of 1867 guaranteed equal distribution of state public school funds "without regard to color." In this role, Taylor established a new state school covering much of central and southern Missouri, requiring no local school officials who were not meeting their obligation to provide equal opportunity to education. During this period, Taylor also accomplished considerable political power. It is not clear he delivered 20,000 African American votes to the Republican in the 1870 elections.

Taylor was involved in many public activities during the rest of his long life. He died as a result of a natural accident in October in 1893, and was brought home to rest here.



Moses Dickson

Moses Dickson was born in 1810 in St. Louis, Missouri. He was a prominent African American abolitionist and a member of the League of Liberty. He was one of the first African American men to be elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858.



After serving in the Union army, Dickson helped found the Missouri Board of Equal Rights in 1865. He was also a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1871. Dickson served as the first African American member of the City of St. Louis, Kansas, and the first African American member of the "Order of the Star" in 1871. He was also a member of the League of Liberty. He was a prominent African American abolitionist and a member of the League of Liberty. He was one of the first African American men to be elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858.

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Cultural Treasures



This document is a letter from James Dickson to the Missouri State Legislature. It discusses the need for equal rights for African Americans and the importance of education. The letter is dated 1865 and is a significant historical artifact.

The original document is available at the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at missouriheritage.org

Missouri History Museum

Moses Dickson is a prominent African American abolitionist and a member of the League of Liberty. He was one of the first African American men to be elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858. He was also a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1871. Dickson served as the first African American member of the City of St. Louis, Kansas, and the first African American member of the "Order of the Star" in 1871. He was also a member of the League of Liberty. He was a prominent African American abolitionist and a member of the League of Liberty. He was one of the first African American men to be elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858.



Father Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's Civil War

Missouri's Civil War was a complex and often overlooked chapter in the state's history. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice, as Missourians fought for their own vision of the future of the state. The war was fought on many fronts, both in the field and in the courts. The state was divided into Union and Confederate territories, and the struggle was often bitter and bloody. The war ended in 1865, but the legacy of the war continues to shape Missouri today.



The 1860 census revealed that Missouri's African American population was approximately 100,000. This population was concentrated in the eastern part of the state, particularly in the area around St. Louis. The war had a significant impact on the African American population in Missouri, as many were freed from slavery and began to seek opportunities for a better life. The war also led to the passage of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery throughout the United States.



James Miller, owner of the first African American-owned newspaper in Missouri.

Learn more at www.missouricivilwar.org

Missouri's CIVIL WAR



Father Dickson Cemetery was founded in 1861, during the Civil War. It was the first cemetery in the state to be founded during the war. The cemetery was founded by a group of men who were members of the First Baptist Church in St. Louis. They wanted to provide a place for the burial of the soldiers who were killed in the war. The cemetery was founded on a plot of land that was donated by the church. The cemetery was founded in 1861, and it has since become one of the most important historical sites in St. Louis.

James Miller, owner of the first African American-owned newspaper in Missouri, was born in 1810. He was a man of great courage and determination. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in St. Louis, and he was a strong supporter of the Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for what he believed in. He was a man who was a pioneer in his field. He was a man who was a true leader. He was a man who was a true hero.

Miller returned to St. Louis from Chicago and was instrumental in the founding of Father Dickson Cemetery. He was a man who was a true leader. He was a man who was a true hero. He was a man who was a true pioneer. He was a man who was a true pioneer.

Missy Dickson



Missy Dickson was a woman of great courage and determination. She was a woman who was not afraid to stand up for what she believed in. She was a woman who was a pioneer in her field. She was a woman who was a true leader. She was a woman who was a true hero. She was a woman who was a true pioneer. She was a woman who was a true pioneer.

Edward Dickson



Edward Dickson was a man of great courage and determination. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for what he believed in. He was a man who was a pioneer in his field. He was a man who was a true leader. He was a man who was a true hero. He was a man who was a true pioneer. He was a man who was a true pioneer.

The Dickson family was a family of great courage and determination. They were a family who was not afraid to stand up for what they believed in. They were a family who was a pioneer in their field. They were a family who was a true leader. They were a family who was a true hero. They were a family who was a true pioneer. They were a family who was a true pioneer.





Father Dickson

Missouri's Colored Troops

Missouri began its small African American regiments soon after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation became effective on January 1, 1863. The first and largest Missouri Colored Infantry Regiment for 1863 in Rollins, Berkeley St. Camp from the site of Independence, Paoli. When African American troops were recognized in 1864, their units were designated the United States Regulars, U. S. Colored Troops (USCT).



Over 4000 men enrolled in Missouri's African American regiments, and more than 100,000 spent 18 months of the Civil War in Missouri's African American regiments in Kansas, Arkansas and Iowa.

The 48th USCT was arguably the most famous of Missouri's Black regiments because soldiers of the 48th fought in the two significant battles of the Civil War in Missouri: Berkeley, Stone in May 1865. They were the last members of the 48th to depart because they were the last to leave after the Civil War ended.



James Miller Turner by Robert Weir, The Institution of Morgan Street Park, Berkeley, Missouri.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Missouri CIVIL WAR

Father Dickson Cemetery was founded in 1865. The cemetery is named for Moses Dickson, a prominent African American abolitionist who passed away in 1910 and was re-interred here. This was one of the first public cemeteries in St. Louis available to African Americans, and it's the only place for veterans from every U.S. war from the Civil War through the Korean War. The most famous man buried here, outside of Moses Dickson himself, is James Miller Turner. Turner's grave marker is located approximately 30 feet east of where you are standing.

Born a slave in St. Louis County in 1809, James Miller Turner gained his freedom on December 3, 1843 when his mother was also freed. James' father, John Turner, was a successful veterinary practitioner in downtown St. Louis who had bought his own freedom, and according to most sources purchased his wife and son's freedom as well. Young James attended Reverend John Berry Shuckart's churchhouse "Castle Talkow School," so named because it sat in the windowless basement of Meacham's First African Baptist Church to avoid a Missouri law prohibiting the education of African Americans. At a teenage, in the late 1850s, Turner attended Oberlin College in Ohio.

Turner returned to St. Louis from Oberlin, and soon entered the service of Madison Miles, the former master of Castledale. The 1860 St. Louis census shows Turner working as a porter. Miles, however, became a Union officer in the Civil War, and Turner (working as a civilian aide) was with Miles during his early military campaigns.

Turner's service ended after he was wounded at the April, 1862, Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. As



Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

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from Oberlin, Ohio Miller, the 1810 St. Louis, Turner's parents, Miller, the Civil War, Miller was with groups. He was wounded at the Battle of

St. Louis, Col. Madison Miller commanded a part of a division of the Union army that surrendered to Confederates in the "Bloody Massacre." Thinking Miller had been killed, Turner carried \$4,000 that Miller had entrusted to him back home and presented the sum to Miller's wife. Miller had not died. When he returned from captivity, Miller awarded Turner's honesty with a gift of \$500. Importantly, Turner had also earned the trust of a powerful political family: Miller's brother-in-law, Thomas C. Fletcher was elected Governor of Missouri in 1844.

In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Turner to the post of Resident and Consul General to Liberia. He served in this capacity in Monrovia, Liberia, until 1878. Turner was the first African American born free citizen to serve as a foreign diplomat for the United States.

In 1867, Fletcher appointed Turner as Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools. While a personal supporter of schools for African Americans, Missouri's landmark Constitution of 1865 guaranteed the equal distribution of state public school funds "without regard to color." In this role, Turner embarked on a two-year odyssey involving much of central and southeast Missouri, urging on local school officials who were not meeting their obligations to promote equal opportunities in education. During this period, Turner also accumulated considerable political power. It is said that he delivered 20,000 African American votes to the Republicans in the 1870 elections.

Turner was involved in many public activities during the rest of his long life. He died as a result of a railroad accident in Oklahoma in 1905, and was brought home to rest here.

Moses Dickson

Moses Dickson was born free in Ohio on April 5, 1824 to 1890 in St. Louis. Dickson, with eleven other men formed the Knights of Liberty with a purpose to organize equality of status to accomplish the entire purpose of slavery. Dickson later claimed that some of the members of people throughout the South joined the organization before it was disbanded in 1850.



After serving in the Union army, Dickson helped found the Missouri Equal Rights League, of which James L. Taylor was Secretary. He was later ordained a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1873, Dickson formed the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, more commonly known as "The Order of Twelve" in memory of the founders of the Knights of Liberty. He was known as "Father" in the order's hierarchy, which included the most prominent association from the 1850s to the 1920s, which operated as both an order and a religious organization. By the 1870s, the Order claimed 100,000 members in 30 states and foreign countries.

Father Moses Dickson died in St. Louis on November 28, 1905 of natural causes.

Cultural Images

Continued



From William French and Moses Dickson helped other abolitionists to support outside Turner, Turner, with the political following, was instrumental in winning the Missouri Legislature to support the initiative.

This educational panel created in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org

Missouri History Museum

Phyllis Kurland, author of *Historical Perspectives of Lincoln University: Beyond the Campus*, University of St. Louis, *The Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 1, 1970, pp. 1-18. *Historical Perspectives of the African and African American Experience*, Second Edition, Edited by Henry Louis Gates Jr. and Patricia Anderson, Oxford University Press, April 2005, Chapter 6, "James Alfred Turner and the Problem of America: The Public Life of a Free-Castles Black Leader in America," University of Missouri Press (2007).

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