

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.)

Note: try to record items separately. Cannons near monuments should be recorded & photographed separately, etc. Thank you.

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:

unknown

Original Dedication Date unknown

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

Natchez National Cemetery, on left fork of entrance road to the top of the hill

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location

41 Cemetery Rd

GPS Coordinates N 31.58112 W 91.39579

City/Village &/or Township Natchez

County Adams

State Mississippi

Zip Code 39120

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

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Dept./Div. National Cemetery Administration

Street Address 41 Cemetery Rd

City Natchez

State MS

Zip Code 39120

Contact Person

Telephone (601) 445-4981

ext

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ☐ Yes ☒ No ID # if known 99001387

However, the Natchez National Cemetery is on the NRHP.

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: Laminate and steel

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

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 points

18" Height 36" Width 2" 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)

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.

NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

{first third}

Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United / States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population / 14,000, nearly 70 percent were enslaved. A few individuals / held the vast majority of those slaves. Forty-one wealthy / individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, fifteen companies of Confederate / militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many / of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after / capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats / steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. / Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held / it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military / hospitals - Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a / plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and / a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, / 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.

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*]

Submission of this form requires at least one type of identification so that you may be contacted regarding the information on this form. This information will most likely be in the public domain. Your name is required; please include one (or more) pieces of contact information.

1. If a member of an Allied Order, the name of your camp, auxiliary, tent, circle or corps; along with your department;
2. Physical Address;
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail address.

By submitting this, you are allowing the posting of this information on the internet.

Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 29 March A. D. 2025
 Your Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell
 Address 2030 San Pedro Dr.
 City Arnold State MO Zip Code 63010
 Telephone () 636 464 3856 E-Mail HildifonsTook@prodigy.net

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

SUVCW

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. Photographs & GPS Co-ordinates are very much desired.

Pages 4 & 5 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*.

Please mail (or e-mail pdf, and picture files) to:

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair, 1240 Konert Valley Dr., Fenton, MO 63026, cwmemorials@suvchw.org (314) 630-8407

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War - Civil War Memorials Committee.

>This form may be photocopied.<

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SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – MONUMENT'S CONDITION

Completion of this form is required when requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

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 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

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

Mottling (mold) beneath plexiglass (?).

Inspector's Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell

Date 31 March A. D. 2025

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – NARRATIVE

[Generally used to record the text of monuments, but may be used for any other useful information, such as if the monument has been moved or if you have information about the day of dedication. May repeat use of page as often as necessary.]

The Memorial is *currently* located at: Natchez National Cemetery, on left fork of entrance road to the top of the hill
Street/Road address or site location 41 Cemetery Rd GPS Coordinates N 31.58112 W 91.39579
City/Village and/or Township Natchez
County Adams State Mississippi Zip Code 39120

TEXT

{photo with caption} Men gather at the Natchez courthouse to enlist in Confederate service, c. 1861. Thomas H. / and Joan Gandy Photograph Collection; Mss. 3 778, / Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

{middle third}

{photo with caption} Natchez National Cemetery, from Brvt. Lt. Col. E. B. Whitman's final report, c. 1869. Whitman / used the phrase "Harvest of Death" in his exhaustive report to describe the work of collecting the / dead. National Archives and Records Administration.

"Harvest of Death"

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering / information in preparation for the reinterment of Union / soldiers buried in the Military Division of Tennessee. / This huge district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, later lieutenant colonel, placed / newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. / Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman / made three major expeditions across the region, stopping / at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because / of his work thousands of Union dead were moved to / twelve new national cemeteries.

In May 1869, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of / this difficult project to the quartermaster general. The / report contained sketches and site plans of each cemetery, / and data on interments and service affiliates.

{last third}

National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres near Natchez City / Cemetery. Remains were brought here from elsewhere in the / city, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the / remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The / identities of only 305 were known. The cemetery was enclosed / by a brick wall about 1880. In 1931, the original brick lodge / was replaced, and an octagonal rostrum constructed.

{photo caption} Postcard view of cemetery entrance, c. 1906. National Cemetery Administration.

On Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, / Landsman Wilson Brown, is buried here. / His commendation was for gallantry / aboard the U.S.S. Hartford during the / Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. / A native of Natchez, he died in 1900 / (Section G, Grave 3152).

{photo caption} Civil War Navy Medal of Honor. / Naval History and Heritage Command.

Inspector's Name Sumner Gary Hunnewell

Date 31 March A. D. 2025

NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population 14,000, nearly 70 percent were enslaved. A few individuals held the vast majority of those slaves. Forty-one wealthy individuals each owned eighty-nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, fifteen companies of Confederate militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals—Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.



Men gather at the Natchez courthouse to enlist in Confederate service, c. 1861. Thomas H. and John Gandy Photograph Collection, MS. 3.778, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Natchez National Cemetery, from Brig. Lt. Col. E. B. Whitman's final report, c. 1869. Whitman used the phrase "Harvest of Death" in his exhaustive report to describe the work of collecting the dead. National Archives and Records Administration.

"Harvest of Death"

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering information in preparation for the reinterment of Union soldiers buried in the Military Division of Tennessee. This huge district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, later lieutenant colonel, placed newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman made three major expeditions across the region, stopping at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because of his work, thousands of Union dead were moved to twelve new national cemeteries.

In May 1869, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of this difficult project to the quartermaster general. The report contained sketches and site plans of each cemetery, and data on interments and service affiliations.

National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 11 acres near Natchez City Cemetery. Remains were brought here from elsewhere in the city, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the remains of 3,085 soldiers were interred in the cemetery. The identities of only 305 were known. The cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall about 1880. In 1931, the original brick lodge was replaced, and an octagonal rostrum constructed.



Postcard view of cemetery entrance, c. 1906. National Cemetery Administration.

One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, Landsman Wilson Brown, is buried here. His commendation was for gallantry aboard the U.S.S. *Hartford* during the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. A native of Natchez, he died in 1900 (Section G, Grave 3152).



Civil War Navy Medal of Honor. Naval History and Heritage Command.

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration

To learn more about benefits and programs
for Veterans and Families, visit www.va.gov

NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY

Civil War Natchez

In 1860, Natchez was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States. Within the surrounding Adams County, population 11,000, nearly 20 percent were enslaved. A few individuals held the vast majority of these slaves. Early on, wealthy individuals each owned eight, nine or more slaves.

When the Civil War began, often companies of Confederate militia formed in Natchez. Wealthy planters equipped many of them with uniforms and weapons. In May 1862, after capturing New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Union gunboats steamed up the Mississippi River and briefly occupied the city. Union troops returned to Natchez on July 13, 1863, and held it throughout the war.

The Union Army used at least two Natchez buildings as military hospitals—Natchez Marine Hospital and "The Gardens," a plantation house. One army report listed a city hospital and a pest house in Natchez used by the military. During the war, 1,784 Union personnel died and were buried in the city.



Photograph of Natchez Marine Hospital, Natchez, Mississippi, 1862. Photo by G. C. Gray.



Map of Natchez, Mississippi, showing the location of the National Cemetery. Photo by G. C. Gray.

"Harvest of Death"

Early in 1866, Capt. E. B. Whitman began gathering information in preparation for the reinterment of Union soldiers buried in the Military Divisions of Tennessee. This huge district included Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Captain Whitman, like his superior, Colonel, placed newspaper notices seeking locations of Union graves. Citizens, chaplains, soldiers, and officers replied. Whitman made three major expeditions across the region, stopping at hundreds of battlefields and engagement sites. Because of his work, thousands of Union dead were moved to locate new national cemeteries.

In May 1867, Whitman submitted a detailed summary of his efforts to the War Department. The report contained stories and the plans of each cemetery and data on interments and service affiliations.

National Cemetery

In 1866, the government purchased 61 acres from Natchez's National Cemetery. Remains were brought here from the Adams County, and sites in Mississippi and Louisiana. By the 1870s, the remains of 3,000 soldiers were reinterred in the cemetery. The location of only 500 were known. The cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall about 1880. In 1913, the original brick fence was replaced, and an octagonal rotunda constructed.



Photograph of the National Cemetery in Natchez, Mississippi. Photo by G. C. Gray.

One Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, Landman, William Brown, is buried here. His commendation was for gallantry aboard the U.S.S. Hartford during the Battle of Mobile Bay on October 3, 1864. Natchez is Natchez, he died in 1900. (Booklet G, Gray 1372)

Photograph of the National Cemetery in Natchez, Mississippi. Photo by G. C. Gray.

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs