

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. 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
☐ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
☐ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☐ LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
☐ Other Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & St Louis County Port Authority

Original Dedication Date 2011 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: N 38.53236 W90.27712
 Street/Road address or site location Hancock School Yard, Vincent @ S Broadway
 City/Village Lemay Township _____ County St Louis County
 State Missouri

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 Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 6332 Clayton Avenue City _____
 St Louis State MO Zip Code 63139 Contact Person _____
 Greg Wolk Telephone () _____

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

N/A

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.) _____

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

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 4 ft Width 3 ft Depth 2 ft 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

☐ Cemetery
☐ "Town Square"
☐ Municipal Building
☐ Courthouse
☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park
☐ Post Office
☐ State Capitol
☐ College Campus
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard
☒ School
 Other: _____

General Vicinity

☐ Rural (low population, open land)
☐ Town

☐ Suburban (residential, near city)
☒ 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 xx 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? xx 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) .

N/A

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 1/16/2014

Your Name Walter Busch, PDC

Address PO Box 509

City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663

Telephone () 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair

P.O. Box 509

Pilot Knob, MO 63663

(314) 630-8407

webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

Longwood - The "Hancock Place"

Wife of St. Louis

In the 1840s, Jefferson Barracks was the largest military installation in the western United States. Consequently, many young men were stationed here. Some of these men were from St. Louis. Some of these men were from St. Louis. Some of these men were from St. Louis.

The most famous woman produced at Jefferson Barracks was that of Union Major General Winfield Scott. He was a Southerner by birth, but he became a Unionist. He was a Southerner by birth, but he became a Unionist. He was a Southerner by birth, but he became a Unionist.



Winfield Scott

This educational panel erected in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Union Major General Winfield Scott Hancock resided in a home near this site before, during and after the Civil War. The home was located near this spot, upon an extensive estate owned by the parents of his wife, Almira Russell.

Hancock's parents, Samuel and Adeline Russell, acquired the property in 1875 and named it Longwood. Daughter Almira married Hancock at the Russell's city home on January 24, 1880, during the time young Lieutenant Hancock served as adjutant to the Sixth U. S. Infantry Regiment at Jefferson Barracks.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Hancock was stationed in Los Angeles. He obtained a transfer to Washington, D.C., and in September, 1861, was commissioned Union Brigadier General of Volunteers. He rose steadily in the ranks over the course of the Civil War, commanding troops in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, among others. In July, 1863, he was a Major General commanding the Second Army Corps. Army of Potomac. Hancock's Corps received the battle of Pickett's Charge on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg. Hancock received a serious wound at the climax of the charge. His actions, and the actions of his Corps in repelling the Confederate forces at Gettysburg's stone wall, earned him the sobriquet "Hancock the Superb."

Hancock's most significant connection to the historic Longwood estate lies in the fact that

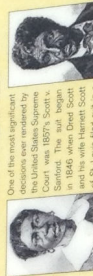
it was here that he recovered from his Gettysburg wound. He resided here for less than a month, from December, 1863, when he returned to active duty in the Eastern theater.

Winfield Scott Hancock was the nominee of the Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1880. He lost the popular vote to Republican James Garfield by less than 10,000 votes. Hancock died of natural causes in 1886 while commanding the Army's Division of the Atlantic from headquarters on Governor's Island, New York. He is buried in his home town of Norristown, Pennsylvania. His wife Almira, and their older child Russell, are buried in St. Louis' Ballfontaine Cemetery.

Although Longwood was once owned by the Hancocks, it became known as the "Hancock Place" due to its close connection to the General. This term is the origin of the name of the local school district.

The Northern hero of Gettysburg has a connection, through his wife's family, to the famous Dred and Harriet Scott freedom case. In 1846, before the Russells established their country estate at Longwood, the Scotts were hired out to the Russells by their then owner, Irene Emerson. Samuel Russell's testimony in the 1847 trial in St. Louis Circuit Court was central to the verdict against the Scotts in that trial (because his evidence was disallowed) and to the reversal of that verdict on appeal.

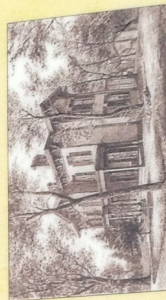
The Scott Freedom Case



One of the most significant cases in the history of the United States Supreme Court was 1857's Scott v. Sandford. The suit began when Dred Scott, an enslaved man and his wife Harriet Scott, of St. Louis filed suit in a Missouri court. At issue was the right of the Scotts to be declared free.

In St. Louis in 1847 they lost the verdict of the jury in their case. However the Missouri Court of Appeals reversed the decision, and in a 1850 decision the Missouri Supreme Court in 1852 by a 2-1 majority of the court. The Scotts and their St. Louis supporters then filed a suit in federal court in St. Louis. It was this case that eventually reached the U. S. Supreme Court.

Freedom suits by slaves who had been brought by their masters to live in free states were a relatively common occurrence in St. Louis in the 1830s and 1840s, and usually successful. As the nation became ever more polarized in the years before the Civil War, interests of free and slave states clashed in the courts. The Scott's case which became politicized as it would its way through the lower courts, was to be the great test case in the Supreme Court. The shocking and mean-spirited opinion of the Court in Scott v. Sandford, which denied to persons of African descent the right even to sue for their freedom, failed to settle the dispute, but it hastened the coming of the Civil War.



Longwood Place

Sources: Deane, Charles and G. Herbert, Hancock the Superb: The Early Life and Public Career of Winfield S. Hancock, Philadelphia: National D.A. Co. 1880. Hancock, Almira, Reminiscences of Winfield Scott Hancock, New York: Whitely & Co. 1887. Missouri Secretary of State, "Missouri Dred Scott Case, 1846-1857," www.sos.mo.gov/andover/resources/efdocuments/missouri-scott.asp

Made possible by a grant from St. Louis County Port Authority.



Longwood – The “Hancock Place”

Bells of St. Louis

In the 1840s, Jefferson Barracks was the largest military installation in the western United States. Consequently, many young men were stationed there fresh out of West Point. Not surprisingly, many who would become famous for their roles in the American Civil War met and married young women of St. Louis.

The most famous union produced at Jefferson Barracks was that of Ulysses S. Grant and Julia Dent Grant, the daughter of a Southern family from St. Louis County. The Hancock's relationship has become famous as well, due to an extensive subplot in the 1993 film *Gettysburg*, by Turner Pictures. Other notable examples are Confederate General John S. Bowen, who married a daughter of the prominent Kennerly family of South St. Louis County, and James Longstreet, who married the daughter of his commanding officer.



Winfield Scott Hancock

This educational pond erected in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks.

St. Louis County Parks

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Missouri's

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acquired the property in 1855 and named it "Longwood." Daughter Almira married Hancock at the Russell's city home on January 24, 1850, during the time young Lieutenant Hancock served as adjutant to the Sixth U. S. Infantry Regiment at Jefferson Barracks.

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it was here that he recovered from his Gettysburg wound. He resided here with Almira during the fall and until December, 1863, when he returned to active duty in the Eastern theater.

Winfield Scott Hancock was the nominee of the Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1880. He lost the popular vote to Republican James Garfield by less than 10,000 votes. Remaining in the Army, Hancock died of natural causes in 1886 while commanding the Army's Division of the Atlantic from headquarters on Governor's Island, New York. He is buried in his home town of Norristown, Pennsylvania. His wife Almira, and their oldest child Russell, are buried in St. Louis' Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Although Longwood was never owned by the Hancock's, it became known as "Hancock Place" due to its extensive connections to the General. This, in turn, is the origin of the name of the local school district.

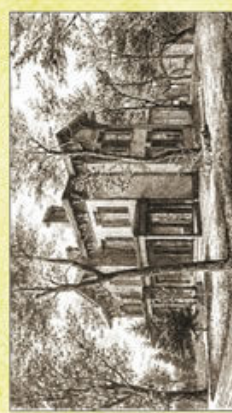
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The Scott Freedom Case



One of the most significant decisions ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court was 1857's *Scott v. Sandford*. The suit began in 1846 when Dred Scott and his wife Harriet Scott of St. Louis filed suit in a Missouri court. At issue was the right of the Scotts to be declared free persons on account of residence in bondage in a free territory of the United States. Their cases first came to trial in the Old Courthouse in St. Louis in 1847. They lost the verdict of the jury in that case. However, the Missouri Court of Appeals reversed the decision, and in a subsequent trial in 1850 the Scotts won. This decision was reversed by the Missouri Supreme Court in 1852 by a 2-1 majority of the court. The Scotts and their St. Louis supporters then filed a suit in federal court in St. Louis. It was this case that eventually reached the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Freedom suits" by slaves who had been brought by their masters to live in free states were a relatively common occurrence in St. Louis in the 1830s and 1840s, and usually successful. As the nation became ever more polarized in the years before the Civil War, interests of slaveowners and opponents of slavery coalesced in seeking a definitive decision by the courts. The Scott's case which became politicized as it wound its way through the lower courts, was to be the great test case in the Supreme Court. The shocking and mean-spirited opinion of the Court in *Scott v. Sandford*, which denied to persons of African descent the right even to sue for their freedom, failed to settle the dispute, but it hastened the coming of the Civil War.



The Hancock Place

Sources: Denton, Charles and G. Herbert. *Hancock the Superb: The Early Life and Public Career of Winfield S. Hancock*. Philadelphia: National Pub. Co. 1880. Hancock, Almira. *Reminiscences of Winfield Scott Hancock*. New York: Whitner & Co. 1887. Missouri Secretary of State. "Missouri's Dred Scott Case, 1846-1857." www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/documents/scott/sccr.asp

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Missouri's Civil War

Longwood – The “Hancock Place”

Belles of St. Louis

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[Insert Photo: Seated Union General labeled *Winfield Scott Hancock*]

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[Insert Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

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The Scott Freedom Case

[Insert Photos: African American Woman and Man no label]

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[Insert Graphic of House labeled *The Hancock Place*]

Sources: Denison, Charles and G. Herbert. Hancock the Superb: The Early Life and Public Career of Winfield S. Hancock, Philadelphia; National Pub. Co., 1880; Hancock, Almira, Reminiscences of Winfield Scott Hancock, New York; Webster & Co. 1887. Missouri Secretary of State, “Missouri’s Dred Scott Case, 1846-1857”, www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resrouces/africanamericans/scott/scott.asp

This educational panel erected in cooperation with St. Louis County Parks

[Insert St. Louis County Parks Logo].

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Logo: St. Louis County Economic Council

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