

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 without Sculpture
- Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)
- Monument with *Cannon*
- Historical Marker
- Plaque

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

Original Dedication Date June 2015 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 N38.566583, W90.385539 845 S Sappington Rd, St. Louis, MO 63126
 City/Village Crestwood Township _____ County St Louis County
 State MO.

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 Father Dickson Cemetery
 Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 845 S Sappington Rd City _____
Crestwood State MO Zip Code 63126 Contact Person _____
 Telephone () 314-822-8221

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.) _____

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)
 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? <small>(Look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	_____	_____

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

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr City Fenton

State MO Zip Code 63026 Telephone () 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026
(314) 630-8407
webusch@hotmail.com

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Father Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's Colored Troops



Members of the 5th Missouri Cavalry, 1862. The men are standing in a line, wearing military uniforms, and some are holding rifles. The background shows a field or camp area.

Over 100,000 men served in Missouri's Colored Troops during the Civil War. These men fought bravely for the Union and helped to bring an end to slavery in America. Their service is a testament to the courage and sacrifice of African American soldiers.

The 5th Missouri Cavalry was one of the first African American regiments to be organized. It was composed of men from Missouri and other states. The regiment fought in several battles, including the Battle of Pea Ridge and the Battle of Westport.

The 5th Missouri Cavalry was disbanded in 1862. The men were sent to various locations, including the West Indies and the West Indies. Some of the men were killed in action, while others were captured by the Confederates.



Learn more at www.missouriheritage.org

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Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Missouri's Civil War was a complex and often overlooked chapter in the nation's history. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice, as Missouri fought to remain a free state while also being a slave state. The war in Missouri was marked by the actions of men like James S. Taylor, who led the 5th Missouri Cavalry.



James S. Taylor was a prominent figure in Missouri's Civil War. He was a soldier, a leader, and a man of great courage. Taylor led the 5th Missouri Cavalry, one of the first African American regiments to be organized. He fought in several battles and was killed in action in 1862.

Taylor's legacy is remembered at Father Dickson Cemetery, where he is buried. The cemetery is a place of honor for many of the men who served in Missouri's Civil War. It is a reminder of the sacrifices made by African American soldiers for the Union.

Moore Dickson



Moore Dickson was a prominent figure in Missouri's Civil War. He was a soldier, a leader, and a man of great courage. Dickson led the 5th Missouri Cavalry, one of the first African American regiments to be organized. He fought in several battles and was killed in action in 1862.

Civilian Deaths

The Civil War in Missouri was a time of great suffering for civilians. Many people were killed, injured, or displaced. The war also led to the destruction of many homes and businesses. The impact of the war on Missouri's civilians was profound and long-lasting.

The original plan of the Missouri Historical Society was to create a museum in St. Louis. The plan was to display the artifacts and documents of the war. The museum was to be a place of learning and reflection for all people.

The Missouri Historical Society is a place of learning and reflection. It is a place where we can learn about the past and the people who lived there. The society is committed to preserving the history of Missouri and sharing it with the world.

Made possible by a grant from Upper Merion University.



Father Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's Civil War



Missouri's Civil War

The Missouri Civil War was a struggle between Union and Confederate forces for control of the state. It was a key battle in the larger conflict between the North and South.



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Meet Dickson



Meet Dickson, a soldier in the Missouri Civil War. He served in the Union Army and was known for his bravery and leadership.

Historical Photo



This historical photo shows a group of soldiers in a field during the Missouri Civil War. The soldiers are wearing uniforms and carrying equipment.



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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 1862 in Paducah, Kentucky. It came from the site of Independence, Mo. 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 helped fill the ranks of the United States Army regiments in Kansas, Arkansas and Iowa.

The United States Army was largely the main source of Missouri's Black regiments because soldiers of the Civil War fought in the two regiments during the Civil War in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and West. They were the backbone of the 49th regiments because because the soldiers were after the Civil War ended.



James Miller Turner, by Robert Weir, The Institution of Morgan Street Park, Berensville, 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 1839, 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 Talbot 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. Miller, however, became a Union officer in the Civil War, and Turner (working as a civilian aide) was with Miller during his early military campaigns.

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



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Dickson Cemetery

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

was founded in 1861 by Moses Dickson, a abolitionist who encouraged his congregation to be active in the



cause, who had been leading to meet with his friends at the John Berry Law School, to make business Church to avoid union of African in 1850s, Turner

from Oberlin, Ohio Miller, the 1800 St. Louis, Turner's parents, Miller, the Civil War, Miller was with groups. He was wounded at the Battle of

Sticks, Col. Madison Miller commanded a part of a division of the Union army that surrendered to Confederates in the "Turner's News." 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 Register and Canal Comptroller in Liberty. He served in this capacity in Missouri, Liberty, 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 opponent of separate 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 Wilson Taylor was Secretary. He was later ordained a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872. Dickson formed the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor, more commonly known as "The Order of Tabor" in memory of the founders of the Knights of Liberty. He was known as "Father" in the local fraternity, which received the most prominent recognition from African American churches and societies as well as extensive publicity. 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



Turner's efforts to help and Moses Dickson helped other abolitionists to support outside Turner's efforts with the political following was instrumental in winning the Missouri Legislature to support the

The educational panel served as inspiration with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org

Missouri History Museum

Phyllis Kurland, author of *Historical Perspectives of Lincoln University: A History of the Institution, 1837-1975*, "The William Turner Act Approved," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 67, 1972, pp. 1-18. *Historical Perspectives of the African and African American Experience*, Second Edition, Edited by Henry Louis Gates Jr. and Patricia Anderson. Oxford: Oxford University Press, April 2005. *Encyclopedia of African American History and the Promise of America: The Public Life of a Free-Castles War Hero*, Lester K. Born, University of Missouri Press (1977).

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