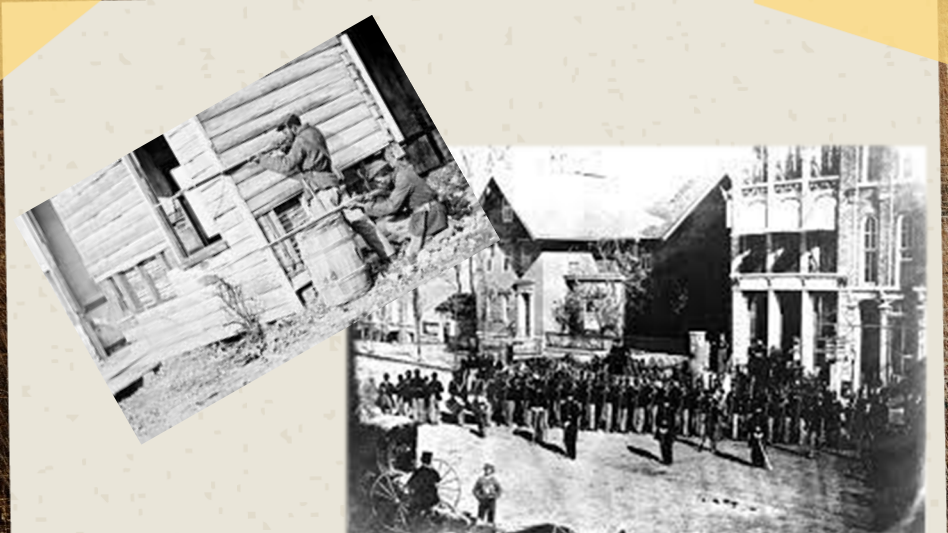


Fundraising Presentation

A Passage of Light through Valor

A Memorial to the Medal of Honor recipients and
their fellow United States Colored Troops soldiers
who fought at the Battle of New Market Heights

September 29, 1864



In July of 1862,

Congress passed the Militia Act of 1862, which authorized President Abraham Lincoln to call into service men of color should he desire to do so. While some unofficial African American regiments were formed in Kansas and South Carolina, the President soon became aware of the necessity of calling upon Black men to help defeat the Confederacy and save the Union.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which went into effect on January 1, 1863, stated his ability to use Black troops, and soon thereafter official regiments consisting of men of African descent began forming.

The United States War Department established the Bureau of Colored Troops in May 1863, which systematically recruited and trained Black regiments for service in the various theaters of the war. By the end of the Civil War, about ten percent of the United States army consisted of men of color.



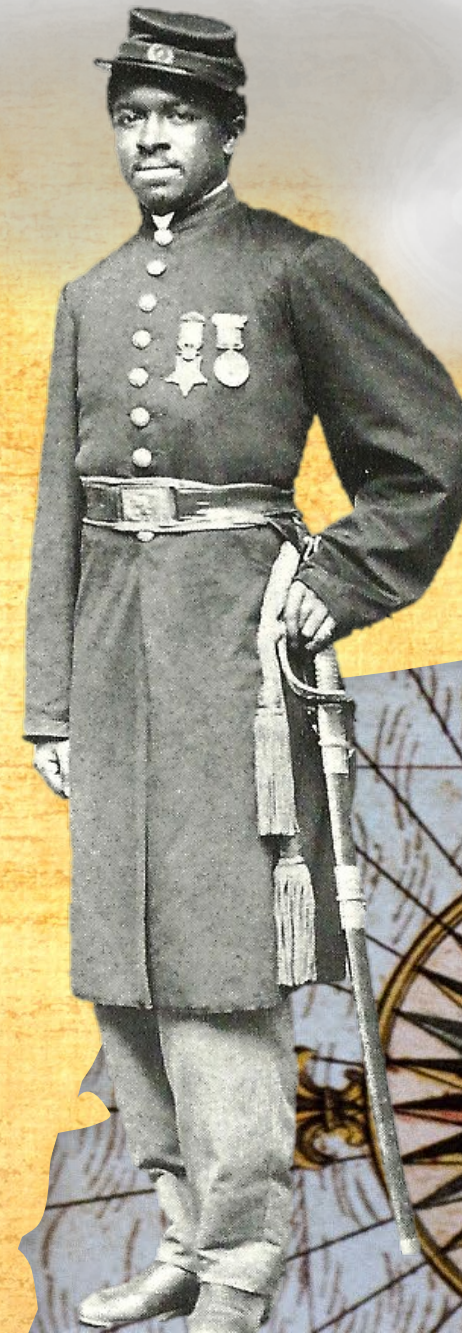
Don Troiani
Artist
“Three Medals of Honor”

Sep 29, 1864

In late September 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant authorized an offensive in attempt to capture the important Confederate transportation nexus at Petersburg, Virginia. Grant ordered Gen. Benjamin Butler and the Army of the James to threaten the outer defenses at Richmond, north of Petersburg. Grant hoped doing so would draw Confederate forces away from Petersburg.

On the morning of September 29, 1864, the Army of the James, consisting of the X Corps and XVIII Corps attacked. The first two divisions of the XVIII Corps received orders to assault Confederate Fort Harrison, while the Third Division, comprised of all Black regiments, attacked the New Market Heights defenses. The United States Colored Troops met heavy resistance at New Market Heights, but after two efforts finally achieved a breakthrough and drove the Confederate defenders out of their earthworks and back about three miles.

During the severe fighting, which resulted in hundreds of casualties, fourteen Black enlisted men and non-commissioned officers performed courageous actions that resulted in their receiving the Medal of Honor. In addition, two of their white officers also received the same recognition. The heroism that these soldiers displayed resulted in what has been called "the most important event in African American military history."



Medal Of Honor Receipients Battle of New Market Heights

Following the victory, the Army of the James's commanding general, Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, forwarded a list of men he thought deserving of the Medal of Honor to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The list was reviewed by Grant's staff and then sent along to the War Department. For months, the matter was forgotten until finally, on April 6, 1865 the medals were issued to the following soldiers (unit and citation included):

01 Pvt. William H. Barnes, 38th USCT

07 Sgt. Milton M. Holland, 5th USCT

02 1st Sgt. Powhatan Beaty, 5th USCT

08 Cpl. Miles James, 36th USCT

03 1st Sgt. James Bronson, 5th USCT

09 1st Sgt. Alexander Kelly, 6th USCT

04 Sgt. Maj. Christian Fleetwood, 4th USCT

10 1st Sgt. Robert Pinn, 5th USCT

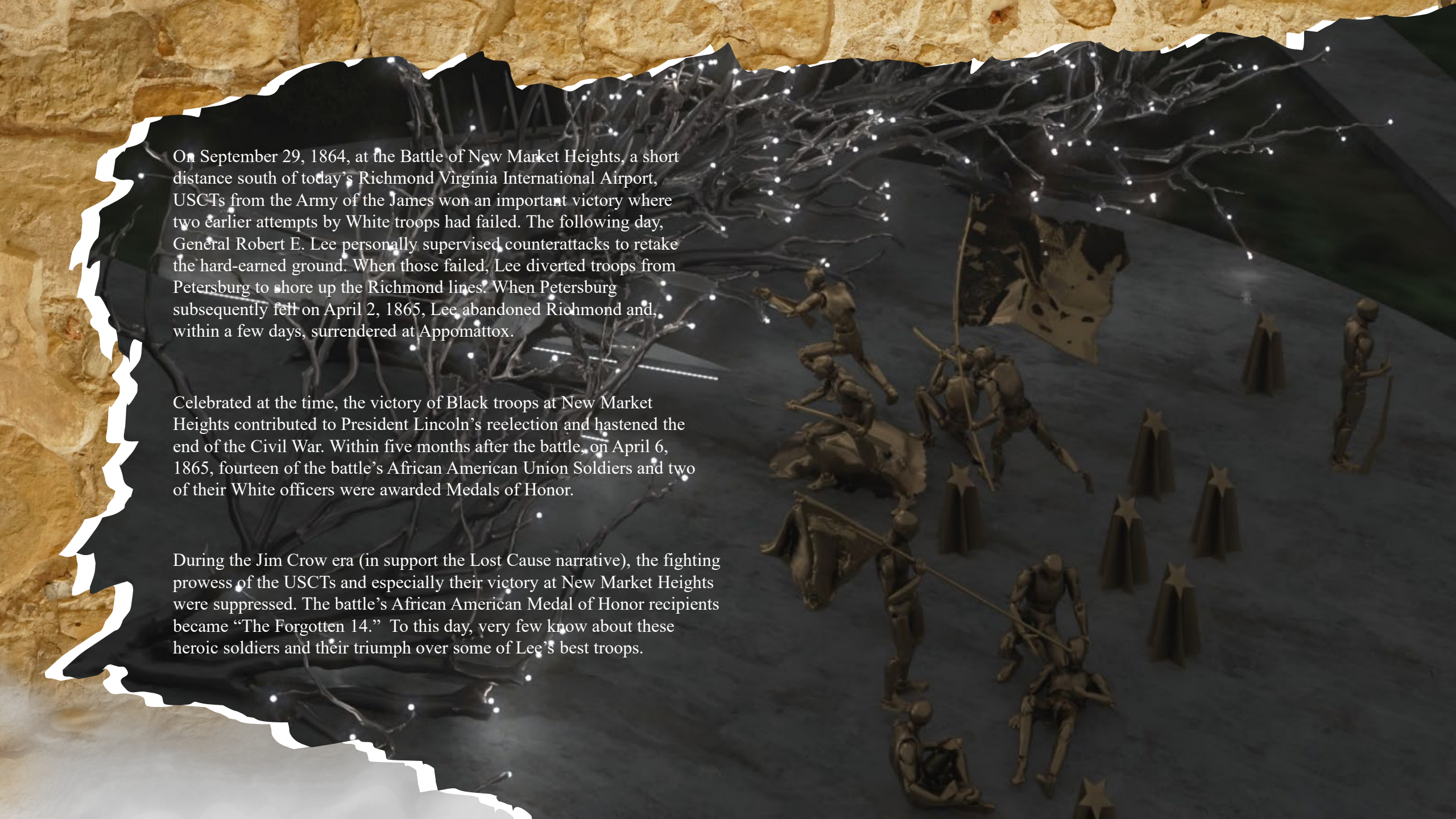
05 Pvt. James B. Gardiner, 36th USCT

11 1st Sgt. Edward Ratcliff, 38th USCT

06 Sgt. Alfred Hilton (posthumously), 4th USCT

12 Pvt. Charles Veal, 4th USCT

In 1870, Sgt. Maj. Thomas R. Hawkins, 6th USCT was awarded a Medal of Honor for "rescue of regimental colors" at New Market Heights and four years after that Sgt. James H. Harris, 38th USCT received a Medal of Honor for "gallantry in the assault." Furthermore, two white officers – Lt. Nathan H. Edgerton (6th USCT) and Lt. William H. Appleton (4th USCT) – received Medals of Honor for their participation in the assault, bringing the grand total of Medals of Honor awarded for New Market Heights to sixteen – fourteen to African American soldiers and two to white officers.



On September 29, 1864, at the Battle of New Market Heights, a short distance south of today's Richmond Virginia International Airport, USCTs from the Army of the James won an important victory where two earlier attempts by White troops had failed. The following day, General Robert E. Lee personally supervised counterattacks to retake the hard-earned ground. When those failed, Lee diverted troops from Petersburg to shore up the Richmond lines. When Petersburg subsequently fell on April 2, 1865, Lee abandoned Richmond and, within a few days, surrendered at Appomattox.

Celebrated at the time, the victory of Black troops at New Market Heights contributed to President Lincoln's reelection and hastened the end of the Civil War. Within five months after the battle, on April 6, 1865, fourteen of the battle's African American Union Soldiers and two of their White officers were awarded Medals of Honor.

During the Jim Crow era (in support the Lost Cause narrative), the fighting prowess of the USCTs and especially their victory at New Market Heights were suppressed. The battle's African American Medal of Honor recipients became "The Forgotten 14." To this day, very few know about these heroic soldiers and their triumph over some of Lee's best troops.

Over 180,000 men of African descent fought against the Confederacy, about 80 percent were formerly enslaved. The Battle of New Market Heights proved they should be considered citizens and receive equal rights.



Company E, 4th United States Colored Infantry, 1865

“There were more than 5,500 African American men who enlisted in my home state of Virginia, and thousands more were native Virginians who enlisted at locations outside the Old Dominion. Most Virginia USCTs were previously enslaved and had escaped by crossing Union lines in Tidewater and Northern Virginia, areas occupied by the Union Army for most of the war.

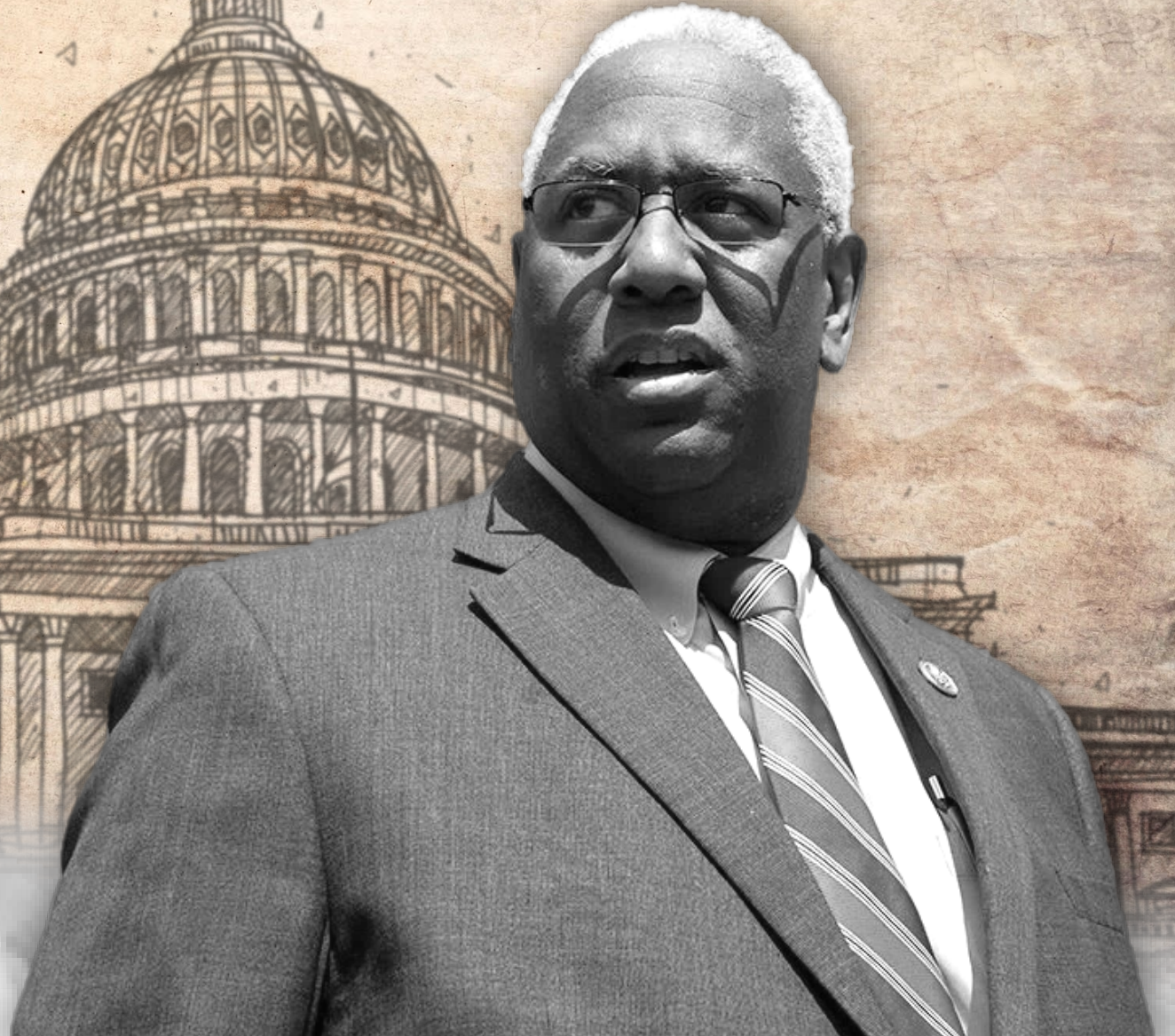
Despite their contributions to Virginia and our nation’s historical trajectory, their stories are largely missing from our history books. It is past time to give proper commemoration to the USCTs. Their stories, suppressed during the Jim Crow era, need to be told and made more widely known.”

An Editorial Opinion: Remembering Virginia’s ‘Forgotten 14’

by A. Donald McEachin (Deceased)

The Washington Post

U.S. Rep. A. Donald McEachin
Democratic Congressman



✂️ **CORNELL UNIVERSITY**, College of Architecture, Art & Planning 1982 to 1986 Ithaca, New York

✂️ **THE ARTS STUDENT LEAGUE OF NEW YORK**
1986 to 1989 New York, New York

✂️ **THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF ART**, Graduate School of Figurative Art 1987 to 1989 New York, New York

PUBLIC COMMISSIONS

THE SANDY KOUFAX MONUMENT

Summer 2022 Los Angeles, California

Over-life sized bronze sculpture of Sandy Koufax to be installed at Dodger Stadium.

ARISE: ANCESTRAL HEIRS ILLUMINATE TRUTH

Spring 2022 Montgomery, Alabama

Six slightly over-life sized bronze sculptures of lynching descendants to be installed at EJI National Memorial for Peace and Justice.

THE OCTAVIUS V. CATTO MEMORIAL

2017 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Over-life sized bronze sculpture of Octavius V. Catto installed along the building apron of Philadelphia's City Hall.

THE JACKIE ROBINSON MEMORIAL

2017 Los Angeles, California

Over-life sized bronze sculpture of Jackie Robinson to be installed at one of the Dodger Stadium entrances. Angeles Dodgers.

DWIGHT-ENGLEWOOD SCHOOL BULLDOG

2013 Englewood, New Jersey

Over-life sized bronze sculpture of school mascot on granite base.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. MEMORIAL

2005-2006 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York

Twenty-one-foot tall memorial with an over-life-sized bronze figure sculpture of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. installed on the plaza of the New York State Office Building in Manhattan.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE MEDALLION

2003 23rd Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, New York

Over-life-sized bronze bust of William Shakespeare and plaque commemorating the landmark site of the former Booth Theater.

AWARDS

JAMES WILBUR JOHNSTON FIGURE SCULPTURE COMPETITION

1990 New York, New York

Awarded First Place in National figure sculpture competition.

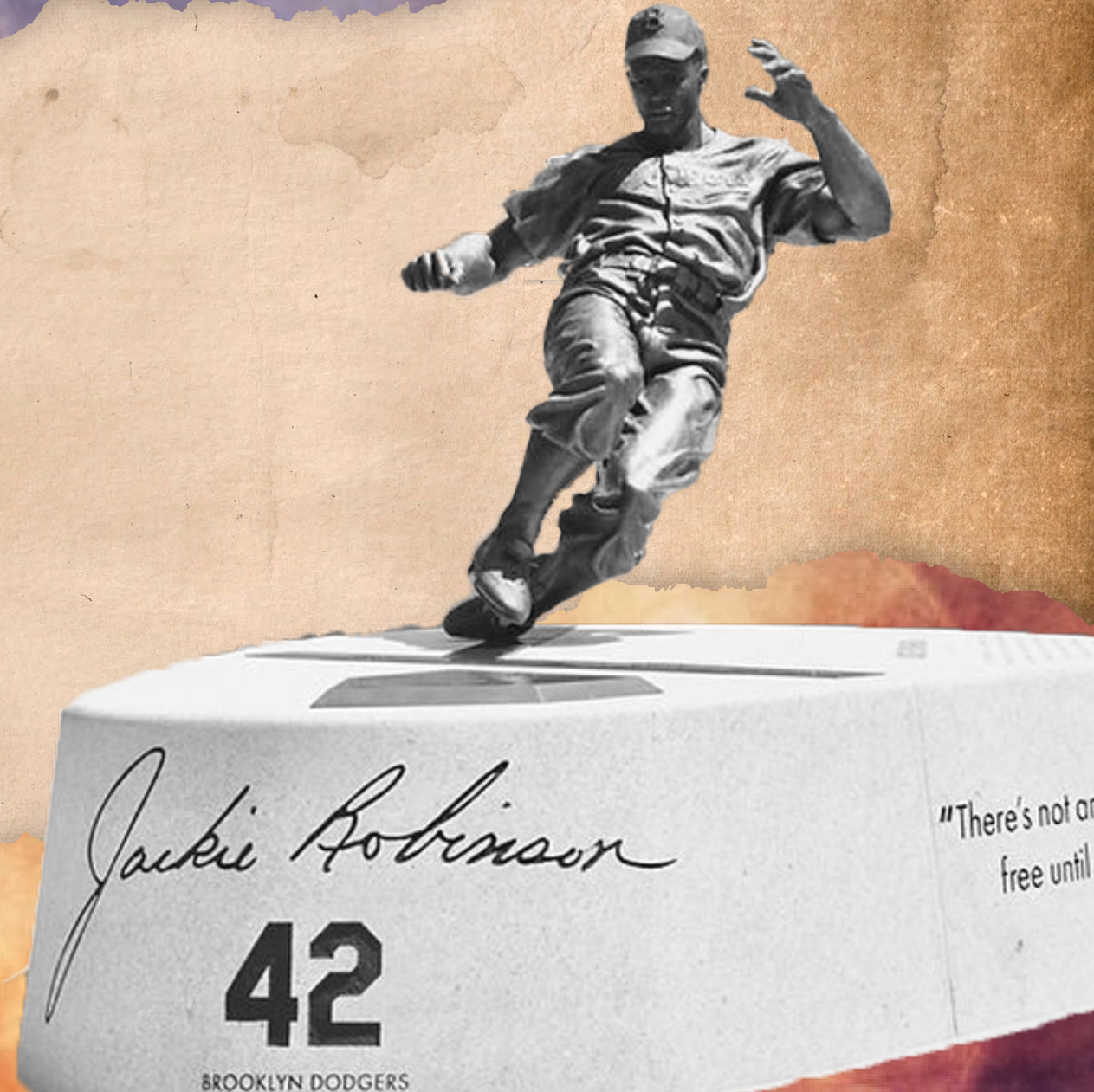
*Branly
Cadet
Sculptor*



STEALING HOME: THE JACKIE ROBINSON

MEMORIAL

- Dodger Stadium, Los Angeles, CA
- 2017
- Bronze,, granite 9' tall x 12' wide x 15' deep






A QUEST FOR PARITY: THE OCTAVIUS V. CATTO

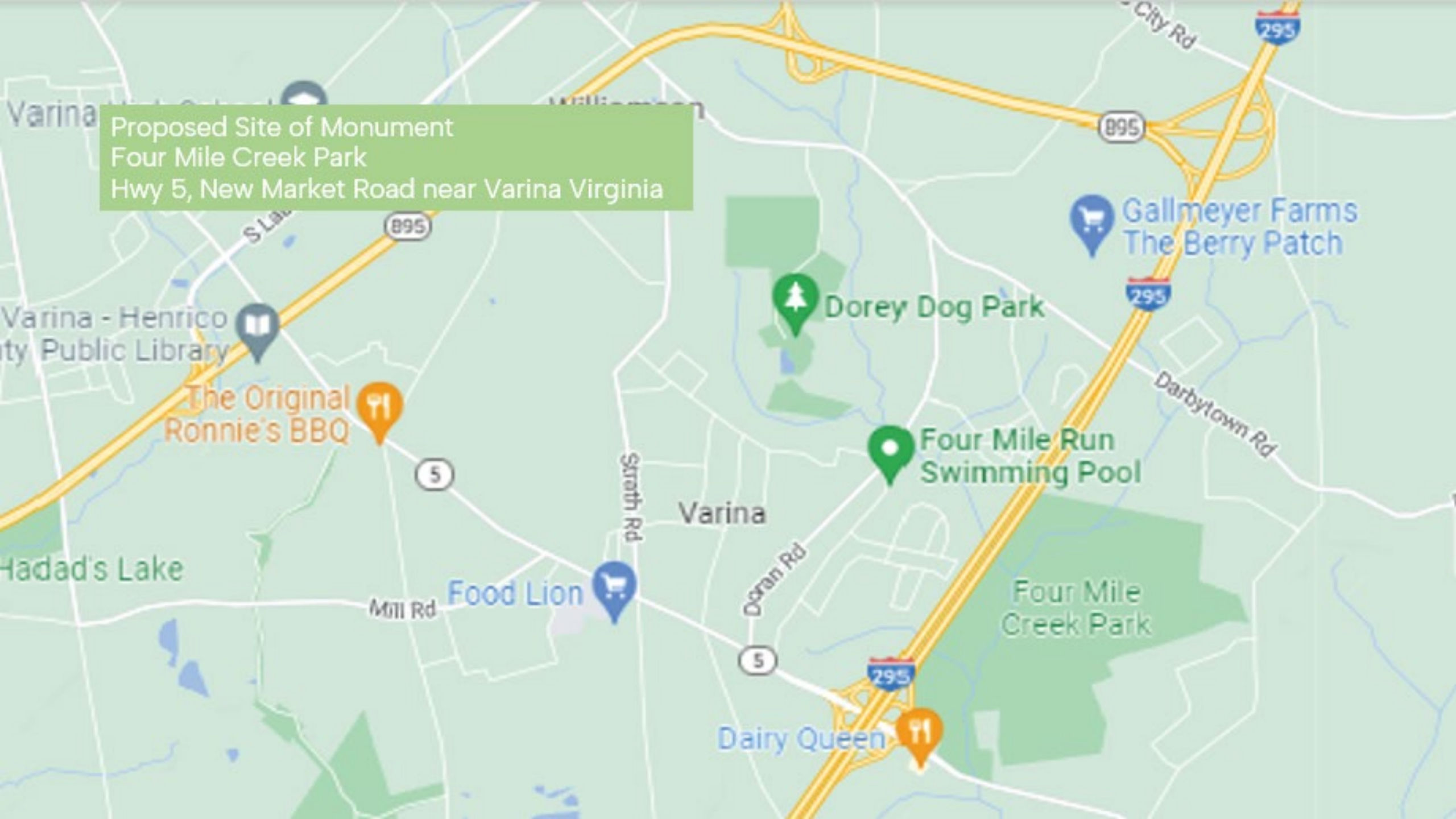
MEMORIAL

- City Hall, Philadelphia, PA
- 2017
- Bronze, stainless steel, granite 10' tall x 40' wide x 25' deep

A bronze sculpture of a man, likely a historical figure, is shown from the chest up. He has his eyes closed and his hands pressed against his face in a gesture of grief or contemplation. The sculpture is set against a blurred background of a cityscape. The entire scene is framed by a jagged, torn hole in a dark wooden wall, which adds a sense of discovery or unveiling. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the bronze and the wood.

Arise - Intend Truth
Arise sculptural installation
at the National Memorial
for Peace & Justice

Proposed Site of Monument
Four Mile Creek Park
Hwy 5, New Market Road near Varina Virginia



Day



Battle



Night



FIRST WAVE

Rest & Recover

This grouping represents the first wave of advancing Union soldiers in the aftermath of experiencing heavy losses and being repelled back.

Hilton

Edgerton

Fleetwood

Hawkins

Kelly

Veal

Holland

Gardiner

Pinn

Barnes

Bronson

James

Appleton

Harris

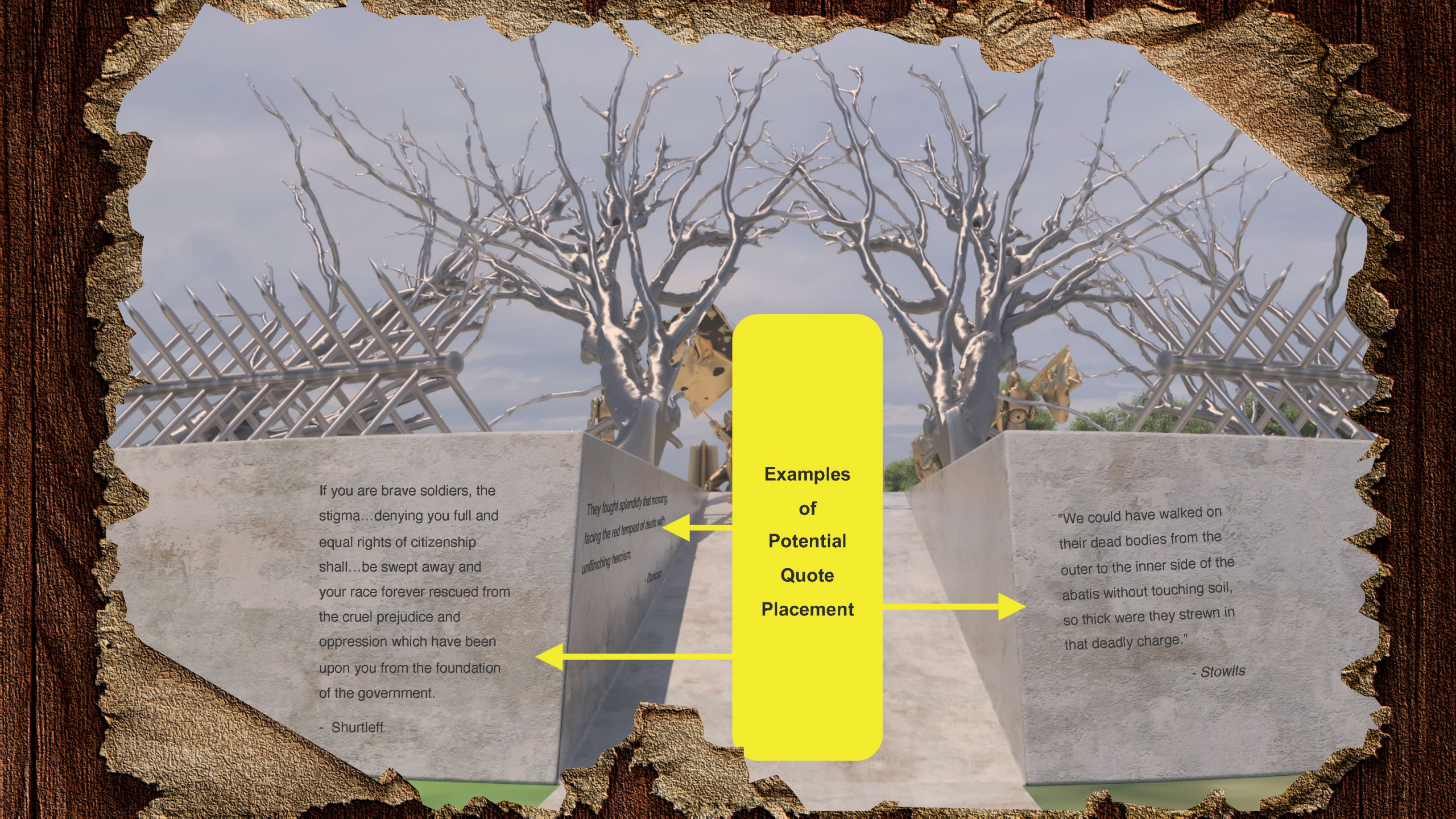
Ratcliff

Beaty

SECOND WAVE

Engage & Succeed

This grouping represents the second wave of advancing Union soldiers that successfully broke through the defensive lines.



If you are brave soldiers, the stigma...denying you full and equal rights of citizenship shall...be swept away and your race forever rescued from the cruel prejudice and oppression which have been upon you from the foundation of the government.

- Shurtleff

*They fought splendidly that morning
facing the red tempest of death with
unflinching heroism.*

- Duncan

**Examples
of
Potential
Quote
Placement**

"We could have walked on their dead bodies from the outer to the inner side of the abatis without touching soil, so thick were they strewn in that deadly charge."

- Stowits

THE BATTLE OF NEW MARKET HEIGHTS MEMORIAL: A PASSAGE OF LIGHT THROUGH VALOR**DESIGN FEES**

1	SCULPTOR	810,000
2	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	600,000
3	CIVIL ENGINEER	150,000
4	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	70,000
5	LIGHTING DESIGNER	150,000
6	MEP ENGINEER	50,000
7	COST ESTIMATOR	20,000
8	ARBORIST	50,000
9	PROJECT MANAGER	125,000
10	HISTORICAL CONSULTANTS	50,000
11	ART MODELS	100,000

ART FABRICATION

12	DIGITAL SCANNING	48,000
13	DIGITAL MODELING	100,000
14	DIGITAL FOAM MILLING	72,000
15	GRANITE FABRICATION	900,000
16	GRANITE INSTALLATION	50,000
17	STAINLESS STEEL FABRICATION	1,250,000
18	STAINLESS STEEL INSTALLATION	50,000

19	BRONZE SCULPTURES CASTING	1,105,000
20	BRONZE SCULPTURES INSTALLATION	25,000

CONSTRUCTION

21	CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	250,000
22	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	120,000
23	EXISTING CONDITIONS-SITE DEMOLITION	150,000
24	CONCRETE	250,000
25	EARTHWORK	100,000
26	SITE IMPROVEMENTS/PAVERS/PILLERS	700,000
27	LANDSCAPING	500,000
28	ELECTRICAL	150,000

29	GENERAL CONDITIONS/OH/FEES	200,000
30	INSURANCE/TESTING/INSPECTIONS	50,000
31	BUYOUT & CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY	100,000
32	RETAINAGE	200,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE**\$8,545,000**