

Material of the Sculpture = Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Barre granite
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 38 ft Width 12 ft Depth 12 ft or Diameter _____
Sculpture: Height 8 ft 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 _____
Henry Scheele, Jr. - stated in newspaper article

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.

In remembrance of the Heroes who fought for the Union
1861-1865

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 checked="" 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? (look for signs of exterior rust)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
White crusting	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Chalky or powdery stone	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Granular eroding of stone	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
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

Overall Description

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

*A stone shaft, topped by the heroic figure of a soldier standing at
parade rest, enclosed by a substantial iron fence, which was a
gift from the Woman's Relief Corps.*

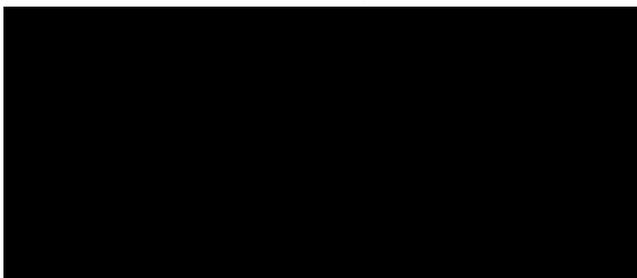
Supplemental Background Information

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 July 1999
Your Name Stephen A. Michaels / Jack Siefert (on site)
Address 23 S. North Cape Rd. City Franklin
State WI Zip Code 53132 Telephone 

Please send this completed form to:



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

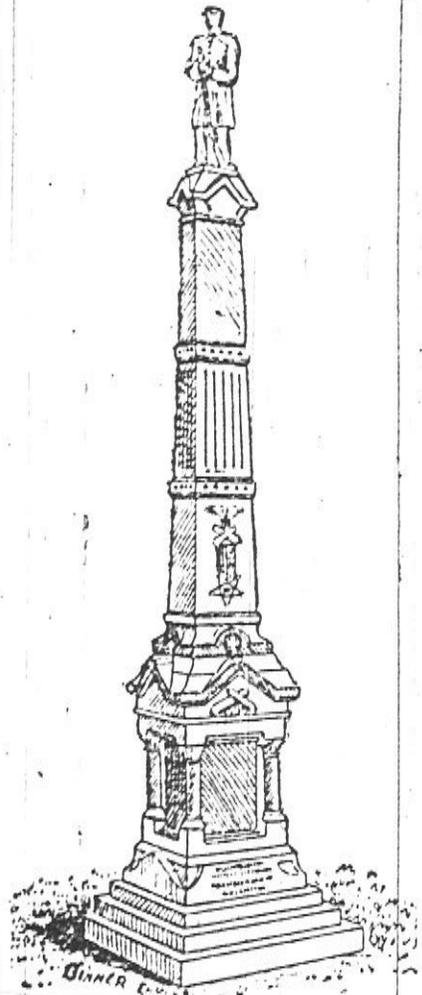
TO MEMORY DEAR

Sheboygan's Tribute to Her Soldier Dead.

A HANDSOME AND COSTLY MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Senator Spooner Delivers the Address of the Day and Fifteen Thousand Persons Turn Out to Witness the Ceremony.

Special Message to the Sentinel. SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 17.—The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers of Sheboygan county who perished in the war was fittingly celebrated to-day by the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in Sheboygan. At an early hour visitors began coming in from all parts of the county by hundreds, and all incoming trains were crowded with people anxious to witness the unveiling of the finest soldiers' monument in this part of Wisconsin. The music of bands and the clamor of drum corps began at dawn and continued almost



uninterruptedly during the entire day. The United States steamer Andy Johnson came into the harbor during the forenoon and added the noise of her cannon to the general din of the celebration. Mayor Seaman had issued a proclamation advising the closing of all places of business, and for the most part the order was obeyed. Especially was this true of the large manufacturing establishments, the chair factories, furniture factories and

the heroes who fought for the Union.—1861-1865."

After music by the band, William H. Seaman gave a history of the movement which has resulted in the erection of the monument and the handsome shaft was then unveiled.

SENATOR SPOONER'S ADDRESS.

Senator Spooner delivered the address of the day. "No people," he said, "ever came into assembly in obedience to a tender summons than that which brings us here to-day. It was said by a good man long ago that 'Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.' Graceful confirmation of this sweetly-spoken truth does this day afford, for the office which we here perform is one of gratitude. At the bidding of grateful hearts, in beautiful fruition of much of patient effort and generous self-denial, yonder form of a Union soldier, heroic in its mold, carved from the gray granite of Vermont, and armed and accoutered for war, mounts guard to-day among this people to stand sentry in their midst during the years to come, a loving tribute to those, and to all of those, who nearly a quarter century ago offered on land and on sea, home and hope and life, an ungrudging sacrifice for the safety of the Republic." He spoke of the memories which the shaft brought to the minds of the past generation which took part in the great struggle and to the present generation, whose knowledge and appreciation of the lofty sacrifice and splendid service of the Union soldier came only from history and tradition. "May it not be true," he continued, "of us a people that in these long years of prosperous peace, with the absorbing, ceaseless activity of our daily life, we have lost something from heart and memory of the full measure of sacrifice endured for us, and for those who are to come after us, by the Union soldier? We realize, it is true, that he saved the Republic. We know that with supreme courage and steadfastness and devotion he bore the privations, endured the hardships, and braved the dangers incident to war. We know that opposite over three hundred thousand names borne upon the muster-rolls of the Union army at the capital of the nation, is written a record of death—death on the field of battle, death on the picket line, death on the sentinel's beat, death in the prison pen and death 'neath the roof of tattered tent—death anywhere and everywhere that a soldier on duty could die. We remember always that scattered throughout the Southern land, on the crest of the mountain, beneath the green sward of the valley, in the tangled swamp, on the banks of the inland river and by the shore of the sounding sea, a grand army of Union dead is awaiting the last review."

We are wont, he thought, too much to look for all the sacrifices and tragedy of war in the places where danger lurked, while the sundering of the ties which make life beautiful in the sacrifice of home and dear ones are sometimes forgotten. "Look upon the set, pale face of father as he draws you aside at the hour of parting to lay his trembling hand in blessing upon your head, and to press a hasty, perhaps awkward, kiss upon your lips. Look into the startled face of mother as you tell her, in faltering words, that you have enlisted as a soldier, and feel her arms around your neck and her tears upon your cheeks, as you catch from her white lips the prayer she fain would speak but cannot speak. Step softly up to the cottage door, and send the life blood from the sweet wife's face as you tell her that on the morrow you go from her to fight under the country's flag. Note, if you can, the struggling heart-throbs which convulse her as you fall her for the last time in your arms at the doorway. Look down upon the upturned, wondering faces of the little ones, unclasp the clinging hands and turn away, delaying for the first time—an appeal from those childish lips to you. Turn, as you walk swiftly away, to catch through the blinding tears a last glimpse

mockery, if from his sacrifice and heroism we do not gather continuing inspiration to thoughtful, honest, earnest citizenship. He who is indifferent to the rights and to the duties of the citizen, is meanly unworthy of the heritage which the Father created, and which the Union soldier saved, for him. We best know the Union soldier, living and dead, for his patriotism in war, as we raise to his standard the patriotism of peace, forgetting never that peace, for her victories, hath also need of patriotism."

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.

Short addresses were made by Gen. Hoard, Gen. Hobart, Phil Cook and Atty. Peteroff. As the latter was descending the steps leading to the platform, the stairway gave way, but no one was injured.

SHEBOYGAN'S WAR RECORD.

A statement furnished by the adjutant-general of the state shows that Sheboygan county furnished 2,215 soldiers to the war, of which number only 179 were killed. There were there one 1,233 soldiers, besides those who enlisted outside the county, and for which the county did not get credit. The population of the county in 1860 was 27,082. The 2,215 who actually went into the war would certainly represent one-half the whole number capable of bearing arms. Many of the Sheboygan companies were in the thick of the fight, and the number killed was large. A very large proportion of those who went to the war from this county were of foreign birth, but fought bravely for the land of their adoption. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter was the signal for Sheboygan's patriotic citizens to immediately rally, and the loyalty and patriotism of the people was soon made manifest in public meetings and the prompt organization of military companies. The first meeting was held on Sunday, April 14, 1861. It is a tradition that Maj. Nathan Cole, then a member of a local drum corps, with four others, marched through the streets with flags and fire to rally the people. In the places of worship they went and the church services were interrupted and broken up. At the Congregational church, the minister no sooner heard the drums, than, divining its import, he dismissed the services and stepping onto the pulpit delivered a stirring war speech, undoubtedly the first delivered in the county. On the following Sunday the first company was organized under Capt. Elmer B. Gray and was afterwards known as Co. C, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. On the 28th of June the company was ordered to Milwaukee to aid in quelling a riot, where the first Sheboygan man was killed in the performance of duty. W. V. Hill was accidentally killed on the 27th of 1862. This company went into active duty at Baltimore on July 15, 1861, and did very service during the war.

The first regiment contained two companies from Sheboygan, Co. H, Capt. Eugene Cary, and Co. I, Capt. D. R. Gray. Co. B, Eighth regiment, was raised in this county, Co. A, known in the service as the "Sheboygan Tiger," belonged to the first exclusively German regiment which went into the war from Wisconsin—the Ninth infantry, Co. H, Fourteenth regiment, and Co. E, Seventeenth regiment, were raised here. Co. H, Twenty-seventh regiment, had sixty Sheboygan boys. The Twenty-seventh regiment had four Sheboygan companies. A large number enlisted in companies E and D of the Thirty-ninth regiment. Many went into the First and Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, and the Sixth, Nineteenth, Thirty-seventh and Forty-second regiments.

and gave their thousands of employes a holiday. The school children, imbued with the spirit of patriotism which actuated their fathers nearly thirty years ago, also joined in the festivities.

Among the distinguished visitors who arrived this morning were Gov. Hoard, Senator Spooner, Secretary of State Tamm, State Treasurer Harshaw, Insurance Commissioner Cheek, and Atty.-Gen. Estabrook.

THE PROCESSION.

The different organizations were in readiness for the parade at 1 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of Senator Spooner, who had been selected to deliver the address, and other distinguished gentlemen. Upon arrival of the train from Milwaukee, the gentlemen were escorted to carriages, and the parade took up the line of march. The procession, which was formed by over forty local and visiting organizations, was the largest ever witnessed in the history of the city. All the G. A. R. posts in the county and the marines of the Andy Johnson participated, as did also a number of military companies from neighboring cities. Fully 2,000 people were in line and there were probably 10,000 visitors in the city. The governor, senator and state officers reviewed the parade from their carriages on Ontario street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. After the parade they were driven to Fountain park, where the monument stands, with a background of lofty pine trees. Here the exercises of the day took place, and were witnessed by from 12,000 to 15,000 people.

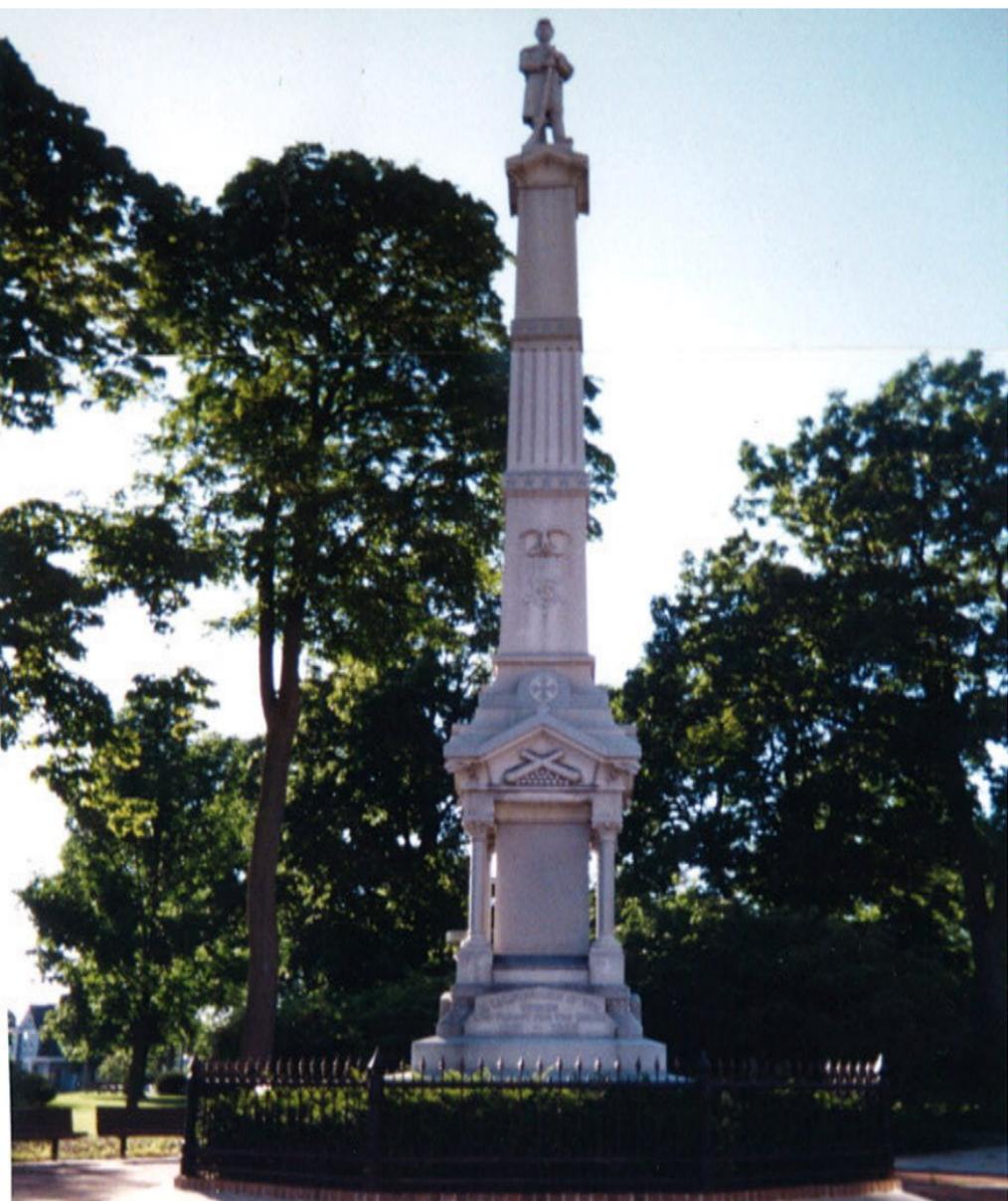
THE MONUMENT.

The triumph of the project to secure funds to raise a fitting testimonial had been achieved after long and earnest efforts mainly directed by local Grand Army men. It was first proposed that the county vote \$10,000 for the purpose, but the County board would not sanction the plan and aroused the anger of all G. A. R. men, who succeeded in having a vote taken the following year, when the project was again defeated by the county towns piling up so great a vote against it. Nothing daunted, the local post appointed a committee of fifteen, composed of five from the Evergreen City Guard, five citizens and five Grand Army men, to devise means to secure the monument. The plan resulted in holding a fair, which, with the donation of \$1,000 from Thos. M. Blackstock, raised the fund to \$3,000. The site in Fountain park was then chosen and Henry Scheele, Jr., was awarded the contract. All who saw the handsome shaft to-day pronounced it one of the finest designs possible for a soldiers' monument. It is of Barre granite, 46 feet in height, and weighs eighty tons. The bottom base is 12 feet square and 18 inches thick; second base 9 feet 7 inches square by 1 foot thick; third base, 7 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; fourth base 6 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 10 inches; plinth for die 5 feet 4 inches square by 1 foot thick; die, all polished, 5 feet 2 and 4 feet 6 inches high. At the corners of the die are four columns 4 feet 6 inches long, with heavy carved caps; plinth 5 feet 2 inches square by 1 foot thick caps 6 feet 5 inches square, 1 foot thick. On the four faces of caps are carved in bas-relief the emblem of the different branches of the service as follows: Cannon and balls to represent artillery; two crossed swords to represent cavalry; stack of guns to represent infantry; capstan and anchor to represent the navy. On top of the cap is a heavy molded plinth, polished on all sides, having traced on four faces a Maltese cross. Then comes a shaft 3 feet 1 inch square and 5 feet 10 inches long, having thereon the emblem of the G. A. R.; then a molded plinth, 3 feet 1 inch square and 1 foot thick, with raised stars cut on the face. The second section of the shaft is 2 feet 9 inches square and 5 feet 9 inches long, surmounted by a plinth, 2 feet 9 inches square, 1 foot thick, with stars engraved thereon. The third section is 2 feet 6 inches square by 6 feet long, with a heavy molded cap, 6 feet 4 inches square by 1 foot 10 inches thick, upon which poses a soldier at parade rest, 8 feet in height. The inscription reads, "To the Memory of

to you—your home. Carry through the years of absence ever in your heavy heart, save when stilled by the rush and roar of battle, the gnawing dread that to the burden of sorrow which you felt in your home may be added the burden of want, or the hideous presence of death. Go through it all, if you can, this agony of parting, and of absence, and, if I mistake not, keener realization must come to you of the sacrifice it cost these veteran soldiers who stand before you, and their comrades throughout the land, and their comrades who sleep the dreamless sleep, to become in the days long gone soldiers of the Union. And is it altogether certain that we appreciate in full measure the value of the Union which through sacrificial blood and suffering they saved for us?"

As we know, the salvation of the Union and its regeneration is owing to the effort of the Union soldier, the thought cannot fail to intensify our appreciation of the value of the Union, and our understanding of the debt we owe him for what he did and suffered and wrought to save it. May he be appreciated if we contemplate for a moment what would have been our fate if this blood and valor had been given in vain. "Imagine," he said, "that Johnston had accepted the sword of Sherman and the surrender of his splendid army, and that Grant, after all the great battles of the Wilderness, had surrendered at Appomattox to Lee. In place of this Union of States, to us all a copious fountain of national, social and personal happiness, we would have two confederacies, one based upon human slavery and dependent for its prosperity upon unrequited and debased labor; the other devoted to liberty and based upon the intelligent toil of free and respected men. The boundary between the two would be imaginary lines and narrow rivers owned and used in common, lined on either side with frowning forts, manned on the one by soldiers clad in gray, under a flag of stars and bars, and on the other by soldiers clad in blue, under the flag we love. The border states, divided in sentiment as they were, with the institution of slavery in their midst, would have gone to the embrace of the Southern Confederacy. Each government would have its diplomatic representative resident at the capital of the other and at all the great courts of Europe, and in every commercial port of the earth each would have its consular agent. Intrigue against intrigue. Plot against counterplot. The Southern Confederacy, with the aggressiveness of slavery, would have extended its lines through Mexico to the Pacific, and the African slaveship—infamous memory!—would have peopled its territory with manacled labor. It is impossible that liberty and slavery, which could not dwell in amity among brethren under the Union, could have lived in peaceful neighborhood side by side. They would have maintained a standing army, and so must we. Their slaves would have escaped across the line, and our people would have welcomed them to free homes. There would have come to us and remained with us, instead of universal prosperity and national strength, universal weakness, bitterness, hatred, bickering, taxation, bloodshed, and despair baffling description. All this the Union soldier averted from us and our posterity. And when he saved the republic he saved for all time on earth republican government. He turned it from an experiment into a demonstration. He built its foundations broad and deep, and cemented the structure from earth to turret with patriot blood, and it shall stand, through his efforts, if we be but true to it, until government upon earth shall cease, and until the sun shall no longer come forth at the call of morning."

He hoped there might be placed in every county seat in all this Northern land a monument to the Union, erected by the vote and with the money of all the people, a mute and eloquent reminder of what the Union lost. "But all of our monuments, and pensions, and words of tribute to the Union soldier, are scarce redeemed from





IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE
HEROES
WHO FOUGHT FOR THE UNION
1861 - 1865

