

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 = cast aluminum and polymers _____

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 3 1/2 ft Width 3 1/2 ft Depth 3 1/2 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 text on separate pages

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" 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 | _____ |

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) .

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 05/21/2014

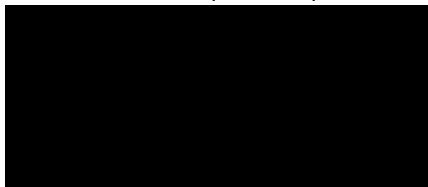
Walt Busch, PDC US Grant #68



What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

[Graphic USA Stars and Stripes]

[Graphic of man labeled: Col. William P. Carlin]

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN

[Graphic of man labeled: Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson]

[Graphic CSA Stars on St Andrews Cross]

A State Divided; The Civil War in Missouri
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

The Eagle Bearers in Missouri

In late 1861, the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry joined many other units from Midwestern states moving through the Federal hub in St. Louis, Mo. The Eighth Wisconsin was known as the "Eagle Regiment" after its mascot, Old Abe. Although its bald eagle mascot was unique among Civil War volunteer regiments, the unit followed a path similar to thousands of Midwestern soldiers whose military service began in the critical border state of Missouri.

[Photo of "Old Abe" spreading his wings for his portrait. Courtesy Wisconsin Historical Society"]

Soldiers of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry enlisted in locally raised companies consisting of mostly New England ancestry but with significant numbers of Norwegians and Germans. Assembled at Madison, Wis., the regiment mustered into Federal service on Sept. 13, 1861. The unit was barely organized and largely untrained when ordered to Missouri by rail on Oct. 12. The soldiers were ferried to St. Louis on Oct. 14, bearing their eagle mascot and wearing state-supplied gray uniforms, which led some townspeople to mistake them as secessionists.

The regiment left immediately for southeastern Missouri to combat the threat of Maj. [sic] Gen. M. Jeff Thompson's Missouri State Guard forces. They joined Col. William P. Carlin's expeditionary force moving toward Thompson's division at Fredericktown, Mo. Carlin reached the town on Oct. 21. The exhausted soldiers slept in the streets until Thompson's forces were discovered on the outskirts of town. As the Eighth Wisconsin rushed to form the battle line, it suffered its first death from an accidental firearm discharge. The unit was ordered to the back of the line to form a reserve. They did not engage in the Battle of Fredericktown, but took part in the unsuccessful pursuit of Thompson the next day.

In November, the Wisconsin soldiers made a tiresome but uneventful expedition to Greenville, Mo., then set up winter quarters along the Mississippi River. In March 1862, they joined Brig. Gen. John S. Pope's army operating against the Confederate Mississippi River blockade at New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. Ten. The Eighth then helped capture Tiptonville, Tenn., which precipitated the surrender of Island No. Ten in April 1862. They were transferred out of Missouri for the next two years.

The Eighth Wisconsin returned to Missouri in September 1864 to pursue Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's raiding Confederate army. Union authorities, having drawn down volunteer units in Missouri for service elsewhere, hurried reinforcements toward the threatened state. They included Maj. Gen. Andres J. Smith's detachment of the 16th Army Corps, including the Eighth Wisconsin.

Without Old Abe, who had retired, the Eighth Wisconsin took steamboats to DeVall's Bluff, Ark., and then marched northeastward, shadowing Price's eastern flank. The division marched to Cape Girardeau and boarded steamboats for St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo. They marched as far as Little Santa Fe on the Missouri–Kansas border, but never made contact with Price before returning to St. Louis on foot. Upon their arrival in November, the infantrymen had 819 miles in eight weeks.

Old Abe: "Living Symbol of the Nation at War"

[Graphic labeled "Wisconsin's War Eagle would scream and fluff his wings while rallying the troops to battle."]

Capt. John B. Perkins acquired an eagle to use as a mascot for a company of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. The eagle was named "Old Abe" and the unit formerly known as the Eau Claire Badgers became the Eagle Company.

Soldiers built a perch and the bird bearer took a place with the color guard. For three years, Old Abe and the Eagle Company were inseparable and instantly recognizable.

Old Abe came under fire with the Eighth Wisconsin in 37 battles and skirmishes. His most celebrated exploit, dubbed "Old Abe's Aerial Reconnaissance," occurred in October 1862. During the Battle of Corinth in Mississippi Old Abe's tether was shot through, allowing him to escape. He soared up and down the opposing lines amidst a hail of bullets. As a national symbol, the eagle had greater public appeal than other regimental mascots. Photographers and journalists soon generated images and stories that featured the bird.

When the regiment reorganized as a veteran unit in September 1864, they voted unanimously to give Old Abe to the State of Wisconsin. The eagle resided in the basement of the Capitol and began a new career as a celebrity fundraiser.

Nationally famous after the war, "Wisconsin's War Eagle" toured extensively. His photographs sold by the thousands; the proceeds benefited war orphans and disabled soldiers. Later, Old Abe promoted state fairs, soldiers' reunions and Republican politics.

In a February 1881 fire in the basement of the Capitol, Old Abe was overcome by smoke. He never recovered and died on March 26, 1881.

[Pictured: Military Unit Emblem]

In World War II, the 101st Airborne Division, the "Screaming Eagles," adopted Old Abe's martial legacy. Their insignia still uses his image. Courtesy US Army

Wisconsin in the Western Theater

The Eighth Wisconsin Infantry was one of many regiments to serve west of the Appalachians and along the Mississippi Valley in a theater known as "The West."

In 1862, the Eighth Wisconsin was in northern Mississippi. On May 28, their casualties at Farmington, Miss., included Capt. John E. Perkins. They also suffered severe losses at Corinth, Miss., on Oct 13.

The unit was involved in Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's 1862-1863 campaign against Vicksburg, Miss. They were among the Union units that crossed the river below the city in May 1863. The Eighth experienced heavy casualties in the failed "Grand Assault" of the Vicksburg fortifications.

As part of the same campaign, the Eighth Wisconsin also participated in the captures of Port Gibson and Jackson, Miss. By the end of the Vicksburg Campaign, only 436 of the 606 men remained fit for duty. The debilitated unit then served garrison duty in Mississippi and Tennessee.

From March to May 1864, they served in Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks' Red River Expedition in Louisiana. In June, they unit fought Gen. John S. Marmaduke's Missourians at Lake Chicot, Ark. A fight near Abbeville, Tenn., on Aug. 18, 1864, was the last action for the non-reenlisting veterans, including Old Abe, before they mustered out and returned home.

Following a diversion in Arkansas and Missouri pursuing Sterling Price's Confederate army, the remainder of the Eighth returned to Tennessee and fought in the Battle of Nashville in December 1864. It participated in its last combat operations against Mobile Bay, Ala., in April 1865.

By the time the unit mustered out in September 1865, it had 37 battles and skirmishes to its credit. It had 55 men killed in action or mortally wounded and 221 lost from disease. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in seven states. The men took steamboats for about 7,000 of the miles and trains for about 2,500 miles; the remainder was on foot.

[Photo of soldiers labeled "Old Abe and the color guard of the Eighth Wisconsin posed for this picture at Vicksburg, July 1863. Courtesy Wisconsin Historical Society"]

[Missouri State Parks logo : Missouri State Parks – a division of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources -----Missouri State Parks is supported by the parks, soil and water sales tax. 800-334-6946 ----- mostateparks.com -----CW-27 9/2013]



THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN

A STATE DIVIDED
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



The Eagle Bearers in Missouri

In late 1861, the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry joined many other units from volunteer regiments marching through the southern states, including through the Federal hold in St. Louis, Mo. The Eighth Wisconsin was known as the "Eagle Regiment" after its mascot, Old Abe. Although its full eagle mascot was not used until the summer of 1862, the unit followed a path similar to many units of Midwestern soldiers whose military service began in the critical border state of Missouri.



Old Abe, the mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, was a bald eagle that was captured in the state of Missouri in 1861.

Soldiers of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry were recruited in locally raised companies consisting of mostly New England ancestry but with significant numbers of New England and German. Assembled at Madison, Wis., the regiment moved into Federal service on Sept. 15, 1861. The unit was largely composed of men from Wisconsin and other states.

The regiment left immediately for Independence, Missouri, to combat the threat of Maj. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson's Missouri State Guard forces. They joined Col. William F. Carter's expeditionary force moving toward Thompson's camp at Fredericktown, Mo. Carter reached the camp on Oct. 14. The regimental officers slept in the streets and Thompson's forces were dispersed to the countryside.

Without Old Abe, who had retired, the Eighth Wisconsin took members to the Valley Bluff, Ark., and then marched northward, challenging Price's eastern flank. The division marched to Cape Girardeau and headed northeast for St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo. They marched as far as Little Santa Fe on the Missouri-Kansas border, but never made contact with Price before returning to St. Louis on foot. Upon their arrival in November, the infantrymen had covered 700 miles in eight weeks.



Old Abe, the mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, was a bald eagle that was captured in the state of Missouri in 1861.

Wisconsin in the Western Theater

The Eighth Wisconsin Infantry was one of many regiments to serve in the West. The regiment was one of the first to arrive in the West, and it served in the Missouri Valley in a theater known as "The West."

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As part of the same campaign, the Eighth Wisconsin also participated in the capture of Fort Colburn and Jackson, Miss. By the end of the Vicksburg Campaign, only one of the regiment's regiments remained in the Mississippi Valley in a theater known as "The West."



Old Abe, the mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, was a bald eagle that was captured in the state of Missouri in 1861.

From March to May 1862, they served in Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks' Red River Expedition in Louisiana. In June, the unit fought the Battle of Mansfield. After capturing the Confederate city of Natchitoches, La., the regiment was sent to the new recruiting stations.

By the time the unit marched east in September 1862, it had 12 battalions and 48 companies in its ranks. It had 10 more killed in action or mortally wounded, and lost 100 more. The regiment traveled over 1,000 miles in seven states. The men took 100,000 pounds of supplies, 100,000 pounds of mail, and 100,000 pounds of other supplies.

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A STATE DIVIDED:
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson



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Old Abe is spreading his wings for his portrait. Courtesy Wisconsin Historical Society

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Old Abe and the color guard of the Eighth Wisconsin posed for this picture at Vicksburg, July 1863. Courtesy Wisconsin Historical Society



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02/28/2015

