

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 = None, Muzzle Rifled _____

Markings on Left Trunion None Right Trunion None
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? NO If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ 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 _____
NONE LOCATED

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.

NONE, But for the sesquicentennial the state created informational panels for use in the state museum. See attached for text.

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 checked="" 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) .

See attached

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

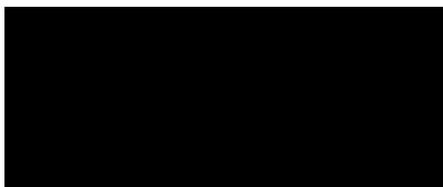
Date of On-site Survey 03/08/2014

Your Name Walt Busch US GRANT CAMP 68



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

CANNON HISTORY

The cannon exhibited here traveled from Mexico to Missouri and has been used in two wars.

10 Ten cannons were captured during the Mexican War Battle of Sacramento in 1847. The guns were brought back to Missouri by Missouri troops.



This Mexican gun was used in 1856 by Missourians in the Kansas-Missouri border wars. It remained in Kansas during the Civil War. Today, it is on exhibit at the Douglas County Historical Society in Lawrence.

Seven of the Mexican guns were stored under the portico of the old Missouri State Capitol building. In 1861, Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson sent them to St. Louis where they were recast into four larger guns, including the one displayed here. They were intended for use by the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard but were seized and used by Union forces early in the Civil War.



One cannon is visible in this photograph of the Missouri State Capitol taken about 1910.

The four recast guns were transported to Jefferson City, Mo., after the Civil War. They were displayed on the corners of the Capitol Building and fired for special occasions, including the Fourth of July and Lincoln's Birthday.



Local Civil War heroes, Fred and Wendelin Buehrle of Jefferson City, led the cannon crew that fired the Capitol guns. The Buehrle brothers were German immigrants and, like many immigrants, joined the Union cause in Missouri.



Two of the cannons were used at the Civil War Battle of Lexington in Missouri.

Ten guns were captured in the Mexican War.

Seven of the 10 cannons were melted down and recast into four cannons in 1861 to be used by the Missouri State Guard.

One was used in Lawrence, Kan., in the 1856 border struggles and remains there today.

Two were used at the Battle of Lexington in 1861, but their ultimate fate is unknown.

Four of the recast guns were displayed at the Missouri State Capitol after the Civil War. Two were destroyed.

One cannon is on exhibit here. Another is on exhibit at Battle of Lexington State Historic Site, Lexington, Mo.

CANNONS

Firing a cannon requires teamwork and concentration.

CANNON TYPES

There were two general types of cannons used during the Civil War.

Smoothbores were designated by the approximate weight of the charge they could shoot. A "10-pounder" could project a 10-pound cannonball. Two types of smoothbores were guns and howitzers. Guns were designed to fire solid shot at high speeds, while howitzers were designed to fire explosive shells at a higher arc.

Rifled artillery was used later in the Civil War. Spiral grooves inside the barrel made the projectile spin like a football, allowing for a more accurate shot. Rifled guns included the 3-inch ordnance, the Parrott and the Whitworth.

CANNON PARTS

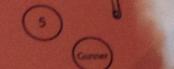
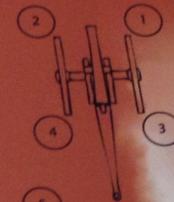


FIRING THE CANNON

- gunner** In charge of the cannons. Makes adjustments for aiming the cannon and gives command to fire.
- cannoneer 1** Pushes the artillery round into the barrel using the rammer. After firing, uses the field worm to remove any remaining debris inside the cannon, then sponges the barrel.
- cannoneer 2** Inserts the artillery round into the cannon's barrel.
- cannoneer 3** Covers the vent on the cannon to prevent any old embers from relighting while the round is being pushed into the barrel. Aims the cannon using the handspike and pokes a hole in the charge before firing.
- cannoneer 4** Inserts the primer into the vent and attaches the lanyard to it. Pulls the lanyard to fire.
- cannoneer 5** Hauls the artillery round from the limber chest to the cannon.
- cannoneer 6** Works at the limber chest getting artillery rounds and cutting fuses.
- cannoneer 7** Assists cannoneer 6 with handling the artillery rounds and cutting fuses.

CANNON EQUIPMENT

Cannons require additional equipment for transportation, ordnance storage and firing. The carriage underneath the cannon provides mobility and storage for all the firing and cleaning tools. The limber chest sits behind the cannon during battle and holds artillery rounds and fuses.







[State Museum Informational Panels on Display with Cannon During the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War]

Cannon History: The cannon exhibited here traveled from Mexico to Missouri and has been used in two wars.

Ten cannons were captured during the Mexican War Battle of Sacramento in 1847. The guns were brought back to Missouri by Missouri troops.

[Insert: Cannon and Crew photo labeled *This Mexican gun was used in 1856 by Missourians in the Kansas-Missouri border wars. It remained in Kansas during the Civil War. Today it is on exhibit at the Douglas County Historical Society in Lawrence.*]

Seven of the Mexican guns were stored under the portico of the old Missouri State Capitol Building. In 1861, Missouri governor Claiborne Fox Jackson sent them to St. Louis where they were recast into four larger guns, including the one displayed here. They were intended for use by the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard but were seized and used by Union forces early in the Civil War.

[Insert Picture of a Drum]

[Insert Graphic Labeled: *Two of the cannons were used at the Civil War Battle of Lexington in Missouri.*]

[Insert Photo Labeled: *One cannon is visible in this photograph of the Missouri State Capitol taken about 1910.*]

The four recast guns were transported to Jefferson City, Mo., after the Civil War. They were displayed on the corners of the Capitol Building and fired for special occasions, include the Fourth of July and Lincoln's Birthday.

[Photo labeled: *Local Civil War heroes, Fred and Wendelin Buehrle of Jefferson City, led the cannon crew that fired the Capitol guns. The Buehrle brothers were German immigrants and, like many immigrants, joined the Union cause in Missouri.*]

[FLOW CHART:

Ten guns were captured in the Mexican War.

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[Second Interpretive Panel]

Cannons: Firing a cannon requires teamwork and concentration.

Cannon Types

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[Insert Graphic of Cannon labeling elevating screw, handspike, field worm, sponge bucket, and sponge and rammer.]

Cannon equipment

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Firing the Cannon [Positions marked in insert diagram]

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Gunner | In charge of the cannoneers. Makes adjustments for aiming the cannon and gives command to fire. |
| Cannoneer 1 | Pushes the artillery round into the barrel using the rammer. After firing, uses the field worm to remove any remaining debris inside the cannon, then sponges the barrel. |
| Cannoneer 2 | Inserts the artillery round into the cannon’s barrel. |
| Cannoneer 3 | Covers the vent on the cannon to prevent any old embers from relighting while the round is being pushed into the barrel. Aims the cannon using the handspike and pokes a hole in the charge before firing. |
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Cannoneer 6 Works at the limber chest getting artillery.

Cannoneer 7 Assists cannoneer 6 with handling the artillery rounds and cutting fuses.