

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 = Metal 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 8 ft Width 3 ft Depth 3 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 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 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 | _____ |

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 03/25/2014

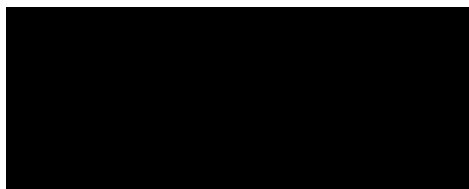
Your Name Walt Busch, PDC US Grant Camp #68



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

pincer n37.10068 w93.40290

[DUAL SIGN]
WILSON'S CREEK

A Union Plan

From this spot on August 10, 1861, the compacted fury of the battle of Wilson's Creek would have unfolded before your eyes. The large field in front of you is the south slope of Bloody Hill. Union troops approaching from your right (north) would gain control of the hill early in the fighting.

The open area to the left of Bloody Hill is Sigel's Final Position. Here, Colonel Franz Sigel and his 1,200 Union troops went into position on both sides of the Wire Road. Sigel's objective was to strike the Confederate flank and rear.

In between the two Union forces, in the wooded valley below, stood over 10,000 Confederate soldiers. By early morning, the stage was set, the players in position, and the terrible struggle had begun.

[Graphic of soldier on horse with telescope labeled "Artwork by Ken Cowan"]

WILSON'S CREEK
The Broken Pincer

The Union strategy was to trap the Confederates between the giant "pincers" of Sigel and Lyon's armies. The plan had been proposed by Sigel. At first, the idea of splitting an already badly outnumbered army seemed too risky and the plan was rejected. Still determined, Sigel later convinced General Lyon that a coordinated effort by two Union forces was the North's best hope.

At the battle's onset the strategy appeared to be successful. Lyon and Sigel's troops easily brushed aside Confederate resistance and secured high ground. Union artillery bombed the startled Southerners below.

As the morning progressed however, communications between the two commands would falter. The Southern troops were given valuable time to reorganize. Eventually hesitancy and mistaken uniforms would rout Sigel and the "pincer" would be broken.

[Map of troop movements labeled "Artwork by Ken Cowan".]



A Union Plan

During the Battle of Stones River, the Union Army was divided into two main wings. The right wing, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, consisted of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions. The left wing, commanded by General William B. Franklin, consisted of the 4th and 5th Divisions. The Union plan was to attack the Confederate center from both sides.



The Broken Pincer

The Confederate plan was to use a pincer movement to surround the Union center. However, the Union forces were able to break the pincer and repulse the Confederate attack. This was a major tactical error on the part of Bragg.

The Union victory at Stones River was a significant morale boost for the Union Army. It showed that the Union was capable of standing up to the Confederate Army in a conventional battle. The Confederate Army was forced to retreat to the south.

WILSONS GRAND SANDSTRA

WILSON'S CREEK

A Union Plan

From this spot on August 18, 1864 the completed flanking of the battle of Wilson's Creek would have unfolded before your eyes. The large field in front of you is the south slope of Bloody Hill. Union troops approached from your right (north) would gain control of the hill early in the fighting.

The open area to the left of Bloody Hill is Sigel's Final Position. Here Colonel Franz Sigel and his 1,200 Union troops went into position on both sides of the Wire Road. Sigel's objective was to strike the Confederate flank and rear.

In between the two Union forces, in the rounded valley below, stood over 10,000 Confederate soldiers. By early morning the stage was set, the players in position, and the terrible struggle had begun.



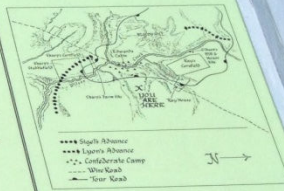
WILSON'S CREEK

The Broken Pincer

The Union strategy was to trap the Confederates between the giant "pincers" of Sigel and Lyon's armies. The plan had been proposed by Sigel. At first the idea of splitting an already badly outnumbered army seemed like folly and the plan was rejected. Still determined, Sigel later convinced General Lyon that a coordinated effort by two Union forces was the North's best hope.

As the battle raged the strategy appeared to be successful. Lyon and Sigel's troops easily pushed aside Confederate resistance and secured high ground. Union artillery bombed the straggled Southerners below.

As the morning progressed however, communication between the two commands would falter. The Southern troops were given valuable time to reorganize. Eventually, hesitancy and mistaken uniforms would rout Sigel and the "pincer" would be broken.



- Sigel's Army
- Lyon's Army
- Confederate Camp
- Wire Road
- Star Road

WILSON'S CREEK

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The open area to the left of Bloody Hill is Sigel's Final Position. Here, Colonel Franz Sigel and his 1,200 Union troops went into position on both sides of the Wire Road. Sigel's objective was to strike the Confederate flank and rear.

In between the two Union forces, in the wooded valley below, stood over 10,000 Confederate soldiers. By early morning, the stage was set, the players in position, and the terrible struggle had begun.



Artwork by Ken Conant

The Break

The Union strategy was to trap the Confederates between the giant "pin" and Lyon's armies. The plan proposed by Sigel. At first, it seemed an already badly outnumbered force seemed too risky and the Union command seemed to be still determined. Sigel later learned that a coordinated effort of forces was the North's best chance.

At the battle's onset the Union strategy was successful. Lyon's army brushed aside Confederate forces and secured high ground. The startled Southern forces were forced to retreat.

As the morning progressed, the Confederates faltered. The Southern forces had lost valuable time to reorganize. The Union's hesitancy and miscommunication allowed Sigel and the "pin" to break through the Confederate lines.

WILSON'S CREEK

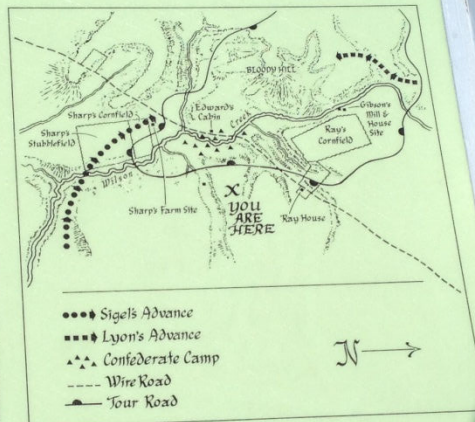
WILSON'S CREEK

The Broken Pincer

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As the morning progressed however, communications between the two commands would falter. The Southern troops were given valuable time to reorganize. Eventually hesitancy and mistaken uniforms would rout Sigel and the "pincer" would be broken.



Artwork by Keith Green