

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

**PLEASE:**

1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
2. Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful. Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

**Type of Memorial**

☐ Monument *with* Sculpture                      ☐ Monument with *Cannon*  
☐ Monument without Sculpture                      ☒ Historical Marker ☐ Plaque  
☐ Other ( flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

**Affiliation**

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                      ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.  
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                      (Please describe below)  
☐ WRC (Corps Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ LGAR (Circle Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ Other Missouri Dept of Natural Resources

**Original Dedication Date** 2013 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

**Location**

The Memorial is *currently* located at: N37°32'45" W90°17'38"  
 Street/Road address or site location SW So Main/John Holt Dr, Odd Fellows Cemetery  
 City/Village Fredericktown Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Madison  
 State Missouri

The front of the Memorial faces: ☐ North ☒ South ☐ East ☐ West

**Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner** (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name DNR  
 Dept./Div. Division of State Parks  
 Street Address PO Box 176 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102 Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_  
 Allison Dubbert Telephone ( ) 800-334-6946

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s).

N/A New 2013

## 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

☒ Cemetery  
☐ "Town Square"  
☐ Municipal Building  
☐ Courthouse  
☐ Traffic Circle

☐ Park  
☐ Post Office  
☐ State Capitol  
☐ College Campus  
☐ Library

☐ Plaza/Courtyard  
☐ School  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (Look for signs of exterior rust)	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? (Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	_____	_____

**Surface Appearance** (check as many as may apply)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
Black crusting	_____	_____
White crusting	_____	_____
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	_____	_____
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	_____	_____
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	_____	_____
Chalky or powdery stone	_____	_____
Granular eroding of stone	_____	_____
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	_____	_____
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	_____	_____
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	_____	_____

NEW

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unable to tell

## Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? \_\_\_ Yes xx 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? xx 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

Your Name Walt Busch, PDC US Grant #68

Address PO Box 509

City Pilot Knob

State MO Zip Code 63663 Telephone (    ) 314-630-8407

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair

P.O. Box 509

Pilot Knob, MO 63663

(314) 630-8407

webusch@hotmail.com

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 is 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

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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 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division, the "Screaming Eagles," adopted Old Abe's martial legacy. Their insignia still uses his image. Courtesy US Army

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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



Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson



Col. William F. Corbin

## The Eagle Bearers in Missouri

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Soldiers of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry enlisted in locally raised companies consisting of mostly New England and New York volunteers. 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, where they were issued the state-supplied gray uniforms, which led some townspeople to mistake them as secessionists.

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## Old Abe: "a being Symbol of the Nation at War"



Wisconsin's War Eagle would screen the soldiers from the enemy, saving the troops in 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 1st Wisconsin Infantry became the Eighth Wisconsin.

Soldiers built a perch and the eagle was placed on it within a few years. Old Abe and the Eagle Company were inseparable and instantly recognizable.

Old Abe came under fire with the Eighth Wisconsin. The eagle was shot down in the most celebrated exploit, dubbed "Old Abe's Aerial Reconnaissance," occurred in October 1861. 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 became a public appeal than other regimental mascots. Photographers and journalists

When the regiment recognized Wisconsin unit in November 1864, they voted unanimously to give Old Abe to the State of Wisconsin. The eagle was presented to the State of the Capitol and began a new career as a celebrity.

Nationally famous after the war, "Wisconsin's War Eagle" toured extensively. His photograph sold by the thousands, the proceeds

benefited war orphans and soldiers' families. 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 and died on March 26, 1881.

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



## Wisconsin in the Western Theater

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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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