

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.) Limestone

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 = _____
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 Ft Width 6 ft Depth 1 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.

Inscription in German on the face, most of which is gone

On Base of Monument: "In Memory of the First Victims of the 32nd Ind. Vol. Who Fell at the Battle of Rowletts Station December 17, 1861"

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 | _____ |

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)	___	___
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)

	Sculpture	Base
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...	___	___

Writing has eroded away

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 xxx Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed xxx Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes ___ No xxx 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 xxx Unable to determine

Overall Description

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

Report made from National Register documentation found on the web. Has not yet been visited.

This is the oldest known Civil War monument in the United States.

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 NONE

Your Name Walt Busch

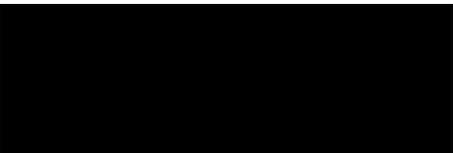
Address 1240 Konert Valley Dr City Fenton

State MO Zip Code 63026 Telephone ([REDACTED])

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW- MO - US GRANT 68

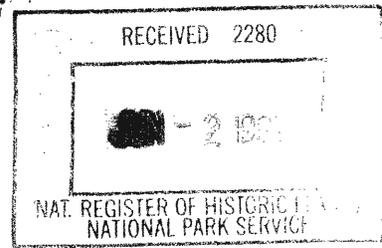
Please send this completed form to

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



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

688

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Adolph Bloettner Monument

other names/site number JF-EC-19

2. Location

street & number Cave Hill Cemetery not for publication NA
city or town Louisville vicinity NA
state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 056
zip code 40204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official

4-23-97

Date

David L. Morgan, SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 7/17/97
 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u>1</u>	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Civil War Monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Other: Civil War Monument Sub: _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Other: Civil War Monument Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_____ NA _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

roof _____ NA _____

walls _____ NA _____

other _____ Limestone _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
(See attached)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

_____ Social History _____

Period of Significance _____ 1861 - 1935 _____

Significant Dates ___cir.1861___

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder Adolph Bloettner, sculptor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
(SEE ATTACHED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	
1	16 611840	4233920	3	_____	Quad. - <u>Louisville East</u>
2	_____	_____	4	_____	
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
(See attached)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph E. Brent, Historic Sites Data Coordinator

Adolph Bloettner Monument JF-EC-19

Jefferson County, Kentucky

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date _____

street & number 300 Washington Street telephone (502) 564-7005

city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name LeRoy Squires, Superintendent

Cave Hill Cemetery

street & number 701 Baxter Avenue telephone _____

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40204

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Adolph Bloettner Monument
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section number 7, 8, 10

Page 1

Description The Adolph Bloettner Monument is a small tombstone carved of limestone. The monument is approximately three feet high and some six feet wide and about a foot deep. The face of the monument has an eagle perched atop of crossed cannon and flags with cannon balls beneath the cannon. Laurel and oak leaves are to the right and left respectively. There is an inscription in German on the face of the monument, most of which has fallen away. Below on the base of the monument is an inscription in English that reads: "In Memory of the First Victims of the 32nd Ind. Vol. Who Fell at the Battle of Rowletts Station December 17, 1861."

Statement of Significance The Adolph Bloettner Monument meets National Register criterion A and is significant within the context of "Civil War monuments in Kentucky, 1861-1935." This is probably the first Civil War monument erected to the Union in Kentucky. It was carved by Adolph Bloettner, a member of the 32 Indiana Volunteers who fought in the Battle of Rowletts Station in December 1861. The monument was created after the battle to honor and mark the graves of the men killed in that battle. The monument was erected at Fort Willach near Munfordville where the men were buried. The monument was moved in 1869 when the bodies were exhumed and moved to the National Cemetery in Cave Hill by the United States government. It is a good example of the property type "tombstone." It is also the only monument to have an inscription in a language other than English or Latin.

Verbal Boundary Description - The Adolph Bloettner Monument whose boundaries form a circle with a radius of ten feet centered on the monument located in the National Cemetery portion of Cave Hill Cemetery.

Verbal Boundary Justification - The area associated with the monument is restricted to the ground on which the monument sits and a small buffer around it. The setting outside such a restricted area is not seen as critically important to maintaining an integrity of association. Because the focus of the multiple property submissions is the significance of the monuments, their proposed area of listing will reflect that they have been considered by-and-large, in isolation from their surrounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Adolph Bloettner Monument
Jefferson County, Kentucky

Section number 9

Page 1

Books:

Baruch, Mildred, C. And Ellen J. Beckman, Civil War Union Monuments, (Washington, D. C., Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1978)

Coulter, E. Merton, The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky, (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1926)

Harrison, Lowell, H., The Civil War in Kentucky, (Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1975)

Kleber, John E., etal, The Kentucky Encyclopedia, (Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1992)

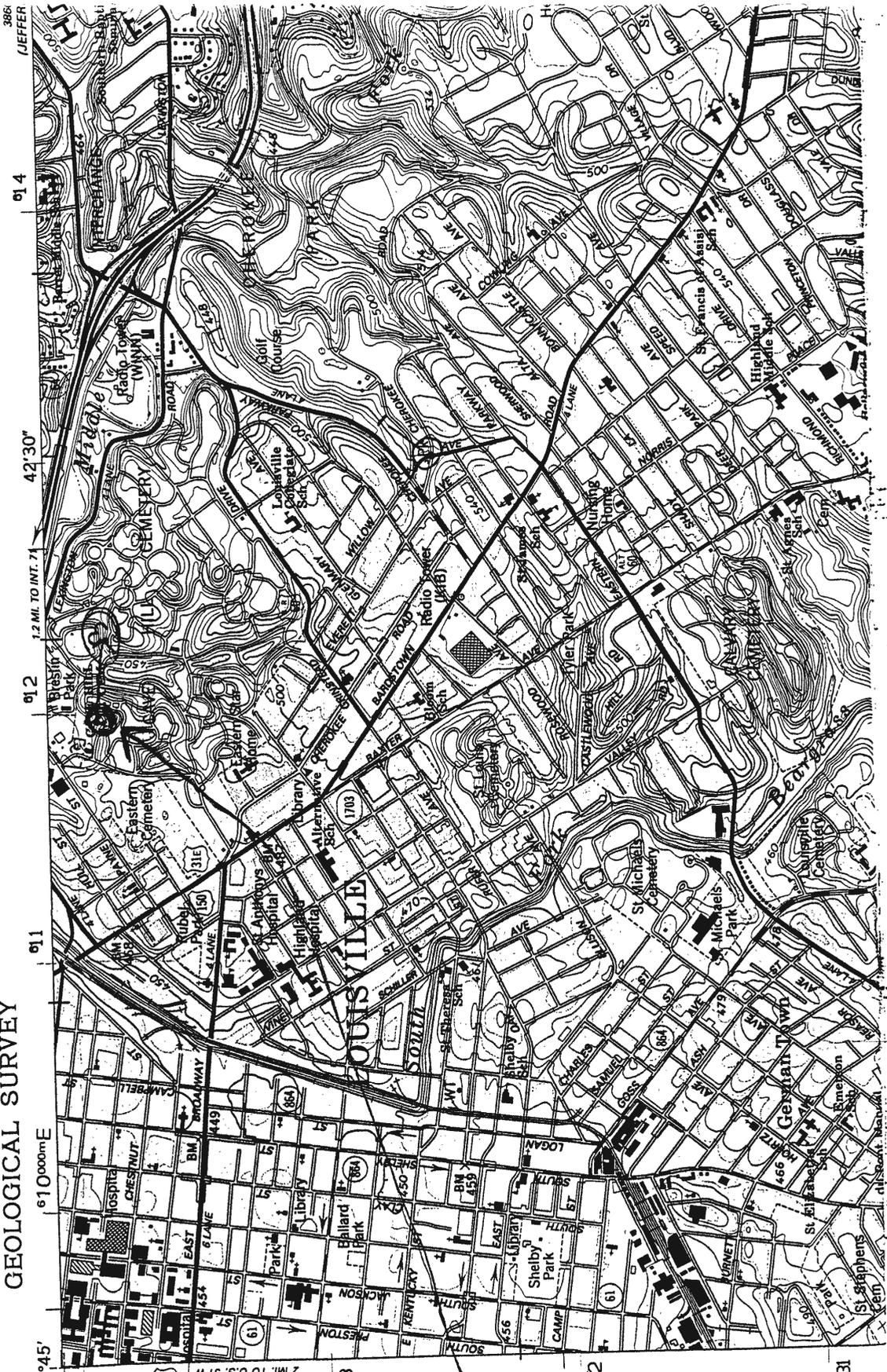
McConnell, Stuart, Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865-1900, (Chapel Hill, NC, University of North Carolina Press, 1992)

Tapp, Hambelton and James C. Klotter, Kentucky: Decades of Discord: 1865-1900, (Frankfort, KY, Kentucky Historical Society, 1977)

Thomas, Samuel W., Cave Hill Cemetery: A Pictorial Guide and Its History, (Louisville, 1985).

Louisville East Quad
Jefferson County, KY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



3880 IV SE
(NEW ALBANY)

85°45'
38°15'
4234000N

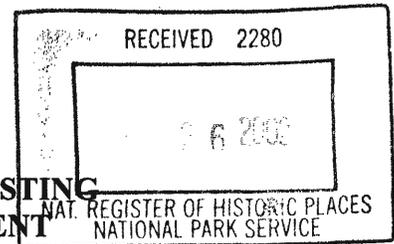
1. John B. Castleman
monument
Jefferson Co., Ky
UTM 16/613000 E
4232560 N

2. Union monument
Cave Hill Cemetery
Jefferson Co., Ky
UTM 16
611420 E
4233940 N

3. Adolph Bloethner
monument Cave Hill
Cemetery
Jefferson Co., Ky
UTM 16
611490 E
4233920 N

4231

**CORRECTION TO NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING
OF THE ADOLPH BLOETTNER MONUMENT**



JUSTIFICATION

Attached herewith are copies of documents which will justify the correction of the National Register listing of the ADOLPH BLOETTNER MONUMENT located in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, to read the AUGUST BLOEDNER MONUMENT.

1. Current National Register listing and background information and description.
2. Draft copy of research on the life of August Bloedner by John M. Trowbridge.
3. Indiana Adjutant General's Report for Company F, 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment, listing August Bloedner. Soldier's Record on August Bloedner indicating his service in Company F and I of the 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment.
4. Newspaper article from the Indianapolis Daily Journal, 31 January 1862. The article describes the large stone inscribed in German that marks the dead of the 32nd Indiana at the Battle of Rowlett's Station.
5. Copy of Second Lieutenant Adolph Metzner's sketch of the graves and the Bloedner monument when it was located in Hart County, Kentucky, January 1862.
6. Williams' Cincinnati Directory, June 1869. Lists Bloetner, August, as a marble cutter.
7. Hamilton County, Ohio Death Records 1870-1873. Lists death of August Bloedner 11/14/1872, his occupation was Stonemason.

I have drawn my conclusion that this monument should be listed the August Bloedner Monument from the fact that:

1. A through search of Civil War records for the 32nd Indiana indicates that no one by the name of Adolph Bloettner served in that command.
2. My research indicates that August Bloedner was a trained sculptor prior to immigrating to the United States and that following his military service in the Civil War he returned to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio and continued in that profession. The monument itself clearly indicates that a skilled artisan sculpted it.
3. As to its being the oldest surviving Civil War Monument: The newspaper article and sketch by Lieutenant Metzner places its creation at least prior to 31 January 1862.

It is understood that this name change is a minor change from what is currently listed on the National Register. During my research I have come across numerous spellings of Bloedner's name, however, I've never seen him listed as Adolph. There currently is an effort being made to preserve what remains of this monument, especially with this new information that this is currently the oldest surviving Civil War Monument in the United States. On February 2, 2002, a program will be conducted in Louisville at Cave Hill Cemetery, to honor this monument and the men of the 32nd Indiana, followed by a symposia conducted at the Louisville German-American Club, about the history of the 32nd Indiana, Bloedner and his monument and the current preservation efforts.

Request your consideration and approval of this request.

AUGUST BLOEDNER (1825-1872)

1 March 1827, Christian Friedrich August Bloedner was born in Altenburg, Thuringia, Germany. The only child of Johann Casper and Johanne Christiane (Birkmeyer) Bloedner. Johann and Johanne were married in 1820 in the garrison church at Altenburg. Johann was a pensioned/retired Gendarme [Policeman]. The Bloedners belong to the Evangelic – Lutheran Church (Protestant).

8 August 1836, Johann Casper Bloedner, died in Altenburg.

From 1841 until Easter 1844, during his free time Bloedner attended the Art and Craft School in Altenburg. He studied sculpture under the German sculptor, Hesse, Sr.; painting, Dietrich and Professor Lange. During this time Bloedner was busy with modeling (making models) and drawing, later he did stonework. Soon after he left Altenburg, in order to study at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Dresden.

Between the years 1845 and 1849, there are several letters in the archives at Thuringisches from Bloedner and his mother for student support.

In 1847, August is entered on the conscription list for military service.

January 1849, Johanne's last letter requesting student support for August. She explains that August has been sick with gout since Christmas 1848. In the fall of 1849, the duke's finance council indicates Bloedner had not made any further requests for support.

He came to the United States ca. 1849, eventually settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, ca. 1854.

Note: Try to locate passenger information and Oath/Intent of allegiance.

24 October 1854, Johanne Christiane Bloedner, died in Altenburg.

On 3 March 1856, at the age of 31 he married Henrietta Behnke, age 44. The marriage took place in Cincinnati. They were married by Minister of the Gospel, Reverend Hermann Rust (12 Jefferson). Rev Rust info reference Williams 1857 Directory. Rev. Rust was Pastor of the First German Reformed Church, Betts Street, between John and Cutter Streets, in Cincinnati.

On 1 May 1860, August Bloedner purchases from Thomas B. McCullough, lots #99, 100, 101 and 102. These lots are located along Front Street in Columbia, Spencer Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. *Reference: Records of Deeds of Hamilton County, Book 145, page 50 and Book 266, page 88 for deed between August Bloedner and Thomas McCullough.*

On the 1860 census, Bloedner lists his occupation as Carpenter, his address was Columbia P.O., Spencer Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. The census lists his age as 35, spouse Henrietta age 48, a native of Hanover, Germany. Value of Real Estate: \$800.00. Value of Personal Estate: \$75.00.

21 August 1861 August joins the Union Army for 3 years at Cincinnati. Sent to Indianapolis, Indiana on 21 September 1861, a Private in Company I, 32d Indiana Infantry Regiment (First German).

December 1861 – January 1862, while stationed at Camp Willich, Bloedner carves a limestone monument in honor of his fallen comrades of the 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment in their fight with Terry's Texas Rangers at Rowlett's Station, 17 December 1861. This monument is the first Civil War Monument in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and eventually the oldest surviving Civil War monument in the United States.

Note: A Private in Company A, 32nd Indiana Infantry, his name Blodier, Xavier, died at Munfordsville, KY., on 26 Dec 1861, could there be a connection with August?

02 January 1862, Private Bloedner is transferred to Company F, 32d Indiana Infantry Regiment, by order of Colonel A. Willich. The Indiana Adjutant General's Report lists Bloedner (Blodner) as a Private in Co. I, transferred to Co F, 18 January 1862. Company F lists Bloedner as a Recruit, mustered out 07 September 1864.

31 January 1862, Indianapolis Journal, newspaper article:

“Colonel Willich's regiment has enclosed the crown of the knoll within whose earth lie its brave its brave companions, killed at the battle of Munfordville, with a paling fence. A large stone tablet has been laid in the center of the spot, upon which is inscribed, in German, the names and ages of the dead, and the manner in which they were killed. The national emblems surmount the inscriptions.”

January 1862 – Lieutenant Adolph Metzner, Company A, 32nd Indiana. Sketches a picture of the monument and the graves of the men of

the 32nd, killed at the Battle of Rowlett's Station. Metzner was mapmaker for the 32nd; he sketched over one hundred drawings of the 32nd from its muster in Indianapolis in 1861 to the Atlanta Campaign.

11 August to October 1862, Bloedner on recruiting duty in Indianapolis, Indiana.

January 1863, Bloedner is promoted to Sergeant, Company F, 32d Indiana Infantry Regiment.

20 September 1863, Bloedner is wounded on his right side at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. He is sent to Hospital #4 in Nashville, Tennessee to recover. He rejoins Company F on 08 October 1863.

On 20 November 1863, Bloedner is promoted to First Sergeant of Company F.

Bloedner is mustered out of the service with the 3-year veterans of Company F, on 07 September 1864, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Bloedner returns to Cincinnati following his military service. His name appears in the June 1869, Williams' Cincinnati City Directory, as August Bloetner, marble cutter, 12 East Mulberry, in Cincinnati.

The 1870 Census lists him as August Blutner. He is listed as being 44 years old; Stonecutter valued at \$2000.00/\$100.00 and born in Saxony. His wife Margaret was 46, keeping house born in France. Both had parents of foreign birth. No children listed.

Note: Had to have been a mistake, unless they had hired someone to take care of the house, (Henrietta would have been 58 years old in 1870) which may have been what happened since following August's death Henrietta basically turned everything over to the Peppin's if they would take care of her for what was the remainder of her life, approximately 6 months after August's death.

In the evening hours of 14 November 1872, Officer Strum of the Cincinnati Police Department finds Bloedner lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Third and Lawrence Streets in downtown Cincinnati. Bloedner is taken to hospital. He is seen by Dr. J.W. Underhill (432 John). He lives long enough to give his name and address before dying. A coroner's Inquest was conducted; ruling Bloedner had died of heart disease. John Kramer (1366 E. Front) was Bloedner's undertaker. Bloedner is listed as being buried at Carthage Road. Although he died on 14 November, cemetery records indicate that he was not buried until 14 December. *Reference: Hamilton County Death Records, Vol., 4, page 107, record #: 164. Records of the Vine Street Hill Cemetery.*

12 May 1873, Henrietta Bloedner (spelled Blutner in papers) age 71, widow of August Bloedner dies of Pneumonia. She is living with Clara and John Pepping (Williams' 1871 Directory lists: John Peppin, laborer, for Washington and Weeks) on Front Street in Columbia at the time of death. Her physician is Dr. H.A. Langdon (Wooster Pike, Columbia). As with her husband, John Kramer was the undertaker. She too is buried at Carthage Road.

Reference: Hamilton County Death Records, Vol. 4, page 165, record #: 176.

At the time of Bloedner's death the cemetery, which is now called, Vine Street Hill Cemetery was called, The German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery. The Bloedner's do not appear in the cemetery's card catalog, nor in a recently published book, listing burials in the cemetery. Additional research into the records determined that August and Henrietta were buried in Section 2, August in grave 537, Henrietta in grave 580. A 6 foot tall headstone with both August's name, date of birth and death on one side and placed as if marking his grave, and on one side Henrietta's name and date of death on the other, marks Henrietta's grave, August's is currently unmarked.

Reference: Records of Vine Street Hill Cemetery.

The Last Will and Testament of Henrietta Bloedner was filed with the Probate Court of Hamilton County, Ohio on 14 May 1873. It listed John Pepping as Executor with Clara and John Pepping as beneficiaries. *Reference: Wills filed with Probate Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, page 43.*

June 1867 – The remains of 21 soldiers along with the monument are moved to Cave Hill Cemetery.

Reference: Rules and Regulations and a Historical Sketch of Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky 1868, pages, 42-43. Roll of Honor .

Add info concerning celebration at Cave Hill and the base that was added to the monument by the German Citizens of Louisville.

01 August 1867, Louisville Anzeiger. A newspaper add states that Mr. [Edward] Klauber had taken a picture of the monument that had been moved to Cave Hill Cemetery on June 6, 1867 and was offering them for sale for one dollar each.

Trying to locate a copy of the photo.

17 July 1997, The Adolph Bloettner Monument located in the National Cemetery Section of Cave Hill Cemetery is placed on the National Register of Historic Places (MPS 97000688). Research determines that the monument was in fact sculpted by August Bloedner of

the 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment and is the oldest surviving Civil War monument in the United States. A request to change and update this information is submitted by John M. Trowbridge.

Notes :

- 1. Clara Pepping appears on the Ohio 1880 Census (HMW1 059B) Check for marriage record of John & Clara Pepping looking for any connection to Henrietta. Check 1870 Ohio Census verify where they are living.**
- 2. Locate info on Henrietta Bloedner, maiden name: Behnke or was she married prior?**
- 3. Naturalization Information on August Bloedner and Henrietta Behnke when and where did they come to US.**
- 4. Check with Marty Perry and see if correction has been made to the National Register.**



AF-EC-19

Memorial of the First
Victims
of the 22nd Reg. Infantry Col.
Who fell at the Battle of Red Bank
1781

1. Adolph Bloethner Monument (unborn)
2. Sefferson Co., Kentucky
3. Joseph E. Brent
4. 8/96
5. Kentucky Heritage Council
6. North

4KY2

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 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

Affiliation

___ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ___ M.O.L.L.U.S.
 ___ W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) ___ Other Allied Order
 ___ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 ___ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: 32nd Indiana Vol. Inf.

Original Dedication Date Carved Dec 1861 ^{after battle place at site, placed at site with 12 who died.}
 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: Cave Hill Cemetery (Nat. Cent. Section)
 Street/Road address or site location 701 Baxter Ave
 City/Village Louisville Township _____ County Jefferson

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 Zachary Taylor Nat. Cent Dept./Div. Veterans Affairs
 Street Address 4701 Brownsboro Rd
 City Louisville State Ky Zip Code 40207
 Contact Person MR. Peake Telephone (502) 893-3852
 OR Me

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

Rowletts Station (Munfordville Ky) Battle Site

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.) gray

Top Limestone
BASE

Material of the Sculpture = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Limestone (off white)
If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = None

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 12" Width 67" Depth 16" or Diameter _____

Sculpture: (Mon.) Height 34" Width 60" Depth 12" 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 _____

see text

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

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 | _____ |

General Vicinity

- Rural (low population, open land) Suburban (residential, near city)
 Town 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 inside guarded, low traffic cemt.

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 OK
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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	___

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base OK
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	___
Granular eroding of stone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	___
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	___	___
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	___	___
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
preservation, restoration not feasible

Overall Description

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

see accompanying text and update

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 June 2000
Your Name John A Witt sec/treas Ft. Duffield #1
Address 4511 S. 6th St City Louisville
State Ky Zip Code 40214-1403 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

The Adolph Bloettner Memorial Fort Willich

Here rest the first martyrs of the Thirty-second, the first German regiment of Indiana. They were fighting nobly in defense of the free Constitution of the United States of America. They fell on the 17th day of December, 1861, in the battle at Rowlett's Station, in which one regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of rebel artillery, in all over three thousand men, were defeated by five hundred German soldiers.



*The Blountner Memorial
Fort Millich*

In December 1861, Confederate forces led by Brig Gen Thomas L. Hindman established a defensive line south of the Green River at Woodsonville just south of Mumfordsville. Union Brig Gen Alexander McCook started moving his large 2nd Division from Nolin, Ky, toward the Confederate lines. The Confederates countered by partially destroying the L & N Railroad bridge. Union Col August Millich sent eight companies across to a hill south of Woodsonville. Two companies advanced toward the Rebels in the woods, which fell back until Confederate cavalry attacked. Col. Millich's companies fell back in the face of much larger Rebel forces. Knowing that McCook's army was getting close, the Confederates also withdrew. Union forces held the damaged bridge.

The 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment under Col Millich suffered 40 casualties. The Texas Rangers, the 7th Texas Cavalry, and the 1st Arkansas Battalion under Gen Hindman suffered 91 casualties.

One of the 32nd Indiana soldiers, Adolph Böttner, sculptured a limestone memorial to the dead Union soldiers buried at Fort Milledge. Their names and this inscription (in German) was carved on the stone.

Here rest the first martyrs of the Thirty-second, the first German regiment of Indiana. They were fighting nobly in defense of the free Constitution of the United States of America. They fell on the 17th day of December, 1861, in the battle at Rowlett's Station, in which one regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of rebel artillery, in all over three thousand men, were defeated by five hundred German soldiers.

The men were later re-interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The stone was moved there also. The inscription is no longer legible, but the American eagle, flags and cannonballs are very well preserved. This may have been the first memorial to Civil War dead.



At the time of the burial of these men at Fort Willich, in 1861, one of their comrades, Adolph Bloettner, of Company F, procured a rough block of cavernous limestone at Munfordville, and with something more than camp skill he sculptured a beautiful memorial to his heroic comrades. Near the top of this stone, on the flat surface, the soldier-artist sunk a semicircular space, in which, in raised characters, he cut the American eagle, resting his talons on two pieces of artillery; near which are a number of cannonballs. On the right and left of the eagle are unfurled flags of the United States. Beneath this memorial frieze is the following inscription in German:

"Here rest the first martyrs of the Thirty-second, the first German regiment of Indiana. They were fighting nobly in defense of the free Constitution of the United States of America. They fell on the 17th day of December, 1861, in the battle at Rowlett's Station, in which one regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of rebel artillery; in all over three thousand men, were defeated by five hundred German soldiers." The names of the dead are recorded on the stone. Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, 1868.

We come to that portion of the cemetery devoted to the dead who died in the faith – the noble band of martyrs who, at their country's call, went forth to battle for the right. Arranged in regular order on the table-land which spreads out on the summit of a bluff and down one of its sloping sides are buried hundreds of Union soldiers. The dead of Perryville sleep here, and the dead of a score of hospitals which were constantly recruited from our armies in the field. Their warfare is ended. No reveille disturbs their slumbers. No tattoo can again send them to rest, for they sleep the sleep which will know no waking until the last trumpet shall sound and the earth and the sea shall give up their dead.

No costly marble perpetuates their name and glory, but a simple board set in the ground only records their number.

Their name is legion and their glory shall endure while free governments exist, and from age to age shall be handed down the heroic deeds performed by men who perish that their country might live.

Side by side with these repose the ashes of the Confederate dead. Brave men all, battling, one for the right, one for the wrong, they fell, and peacefully they will repose together until God shall judge the quick and the dead. There is no malice in the grave, and in the air of peace which pervades their common resting-place, we find the fitting symbol of the spirit of harmony which once animated this country, and which is fast being restored. Every year the graves of the Union dead are decorated with flowers by fair hands, who thus pay their tribute to the memory of the brave. Already preparations are being made to celebrate this anniversary tributes, and in a few days a committee, appointed for the purpose, will announce their plan of action. *The Louisville Daily Commercial*, 16 April 1871

CAVE HILL CEMETERY
A PICTORIAL GUIDE AND ITS HISTORY
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T367c PAGE 18

1ST GERMAN, 32ND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY CIVIL WAR MONUMENT, CAVE HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

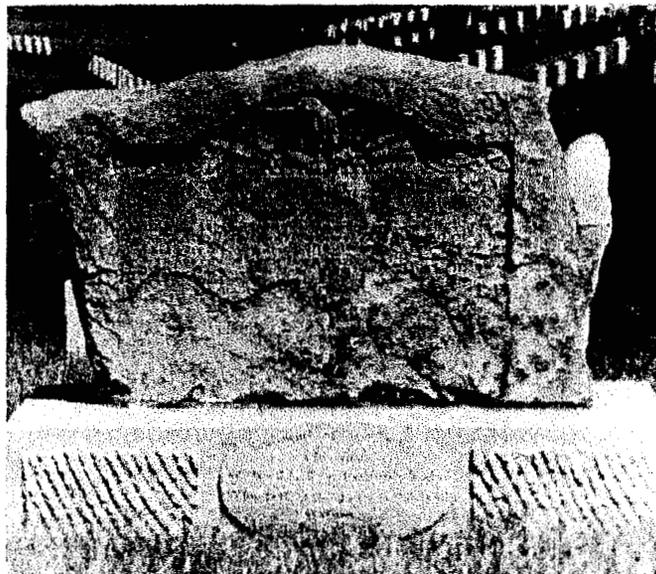
Michael A. Peake

The December 1861 battle of Rowlett's Station provided a victory for Northern Arms on the fields of Kentucky at a time when the Union suffered embarrassing losses and setbacks on other fronts. This brief and bloody engagement also marked the beginning of the distinguished military career of the 32nd Indiana Volunteers, Indiana's 1st German Infantry Regiment.

While still stationed at Munfordville, Kentucky, August Bloedner, a private of Company F, and a survivor of the action at Rowlett's Station, acquired a porous block of local outcrop limestone and sculptured a beautiful monument that was placed at Fort Willich to honor those comrades killed in action at Rowlett's Station.

Carved in relief near the top, Bloedner placed an eagle with wings spread full, clutching a brace of cannon. Two stacks of cannonballs were paired below the artillery with unfurled American flags flanking each side. An olive sprig and an oak branch bordered the recess at each end. Just below this frieze the stone was worked to form the tablet on which, in German, he engraved an account of the battle and the names of the dead with their birth dates.

The German inscription is translated as: "Here rest the first martyrs of the Thirty-second, the first German regiment of Indiana. They were fighting nobly in defense of the free Constitution of the United States of America. They fell on the 17th day of December, 1861, in the battle at Rowlett's Station, in which one regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of rebel artillery, in all over three thousand men, were defeated by five hundred German soldiers."



Top: 32nd Indiana Monument at Cave Hill Cemetery from a 1955 photograph by Charles Darneal of the Courier-Journal. Above: Extensive damage is clearly evident in this 1997 photograph.

Once completed, the 32nd Indiana laid the monument flat among the common graves of those men who died. In the early spring of 1867, efforts began to recover all Union dead for reburial in National Cemeteries. During that summer, fourteen sets of remains belonging to the 32nd, along with the monument, were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery. The stone now rests upright on a memorial base with an inscribed commemoration in English that states:

"In memory of the First Victims of the 32. Reg. Indiana Vol. Who fell at the Battle of Rowlett [sic] Station Dec. 17, 1861."

Because of the porosity of the limestone, this icon to a battle fought long beyond recall has suffered considerable damage over the many decades. In the years to come, this beautiful memorial to heroes nearly forgotten, created through the devotion of a comrade, will cease to remind us that those at rest under Kentucky soil at Cave Hill paid the ultimate sacrifice to preserve our Nation. We should feel honored and duty-bound to restore and maintain their memory.

Preservation efforts are beginning to pick up speed in Kentucky and Indiana to save the memory of the 1st German, 32nd Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Manager John M. Trowbridge, Kentucky Military History Museum in Frankfort, Kentucky, will establish a committee to determine the best course of action to preserve this very important piece of our heritage. Mr. Trowbridge is heading research to verify that this Indiana German memorial is the first Civil War Monument in the Nation.



Please contact:

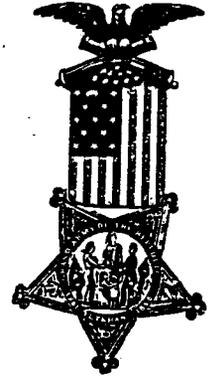
John M. Trowbridge, Manager
Kentucky Military History Museum
100 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-1931
john.trowbridge@mail.state.ky.us

PS. consider me Dept of Ky
C.W. memorials officer OR contact



SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION CAMP-AT-LARGE

FORT DUFFIELD CAMP NO. ONE
Camp Headquarters:



Dear Brother Darby,

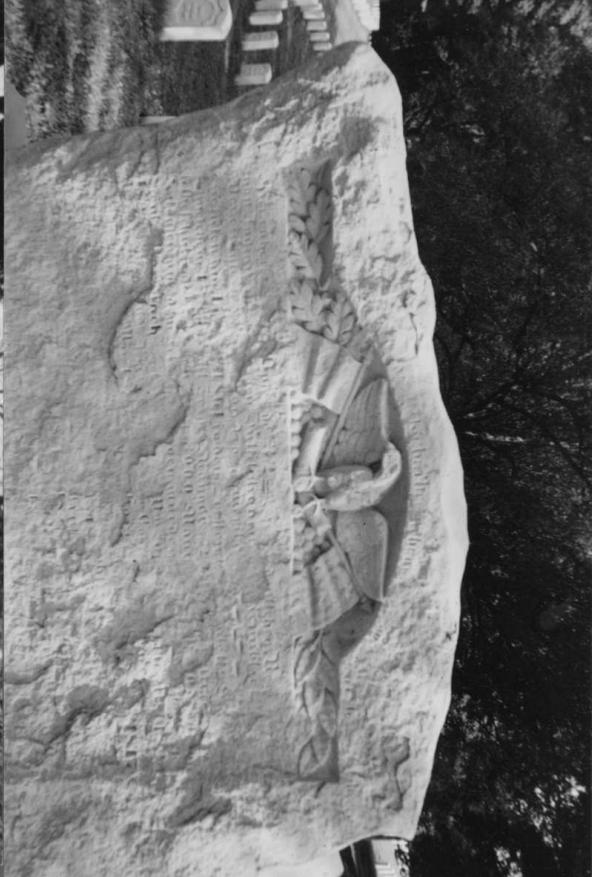
This is a hasty response to your request about Ky Dept. activities concerning Civil War Memorials, which was passed on to me. Technically we don't have a C.W. memorials officer. The state has only 4 or 5 Union Memorials (about 70 Confederate), besides the two I have included are a Womens Relief Corp or L.G.A.R. Memorial in at Frankfort Ky in a Black Cemetery and a large one on the Courthouse grounds at Vancelburg in Lewis Co.

A fellow member knows a good deal about these and recently cleaned the one in Frankfort. I will ask him to submit a form as soon as possible or pass the info to me and I will.

About the 32nd Indiana memorial, interest was originally brought about by S.U.V.C.W. getting the Ky. Historical Society involved. As of this time a committee has been formed and met. It was advised by monument people that a restoration was not feasible and further deterioration would occur if left at the present site. It will be moved to a museum this fall. It is purposed that funds be raised to make 2 copies with one placed at its present site and the other at its original battle site. Do you think a grant would be possible from the S.U.V.C.W. for this purpose? I'm sure the S.U.V.C.W. would be listed and recorded as a contributor. It has been researched and it is believed to be the first C.W. memorial.

John A. Witt
4511 S. Sixth St.
Louisville. KY 40214

Yours in F., C. & L
John A. Witt
Dept. Sec/Treas





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