EXCURSION TO MUNFORDVILLE, KY

Michael and Vicki Peake will lead a two-day excursion Saturday and Sunday, September 8 and 9 at Munfordville, KY, located off Interstate-65 South, app. 75 miles from Louisville.

During the weekend of September 7-9, 2001, the town of Munfordville will celebrate the "2001 Battles For The Bridge," commemorating the 140th Anniversary of two Civil War battles fought on the fields surrounding this tranquil river town. A tour of Fort Willich and the old campgrounds of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana in Munfordville are planned. The role the 1st German played and its significance to the overall campaign will be examined. Mr. Stokes Baird, the steward and owner of the property, has graciously granted permission to tour the grounds.

Jeff Burgmeier of Company B 32nd/1st German Indiana, tells us that his reenactment group will be involved in the Civil War Days celebration. Planned is a living history encampment and demonstrations on the actual Rowlett's Station Battlefield, just saved from development. There may be reenactment of scenes from the battle, most significantly the formation of the carrere, or box. There will also be a panel discussion with some of the people doing current research on the battle.

Visitors may also participate in planned events or tour several historic homes that date back to before the Civil War. This year's celebration will be especially significant, as it will also observe the recent acquisition of a large portion of the Rowlett's Station Battlefield for historic preservation and research. Tentative plans by the Civil War Days Committee suggest that all sponsored events will be held at the Hart County Fairgrounds located across from the Rowlett's Station Battlefield on Highway 31-W, two miles south of Munfordville. Typical events include parades, Union and Confederate reenactment encampments, sutler tents, a Saturday night Military Ball, and a Sunday morning church service at the historic Presbyterian Church followed by a reenactment of both battles. For more information visit their website: http://www.scrtc.com/~fcrcaig/events.htm

Everyone will drive on their own and will meet with Michael and Vicki Peake on Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m. (Central Time) at the Hart County High School. Driving south on I-65 from Louisville, take the Munfordville Exit #65 and at the bottom of the ramp turn left onto Highway 31-W. It is approximately one mile to the town square. Drive through town over the Green River Bridge for approximately 1.5 miles and the high school is on the left.

As there are no updated motel accommodations in the Munfordville area it is suggested that rooms be obtained at Elizabethtown (from there it is approximately thirty-three miles south on I-65 to Exit #65 at
Munfordville) or in nearby Horse Cave (nine miles past the I-65 Munfordville exit at Exit #58), or Cave City (another 6 miles further south).

Interstate 65 South Exit #94 at Elizabethtown: Kentucky Comfort Inn: Seniors $62.96/night with 2 beds; Continental breakfast; New facility; (270) 769-3030, 1-800-228-5150. Ramada: $76.21 (incl. tax); Seniors $64.93 (incl. tax); Cont. breakfast; New facility. (270) 769-9683, 1-800-228-2828. Hampton Inn: $79; AARP $74; Cont. breakfast; Indoor pool and whirlpool; (270) 765-6663, 1-800-426-7866. All are near many restaurants.

Interstate 65 South Exit #58 at Horse Cave: Kentucky Hampton Inn: $79; AARP $74; Cont. breakfast; 1-800-426-7866.

Interstate 65 South Exit #53 at Cave City: Kentucky Ramada Limited: $68; Seniors $61; Cont. breakfast; Near many restaurants; (270) 773-3121, 1-800-264-1514. Days Inn: $40.39 (incl. tax); Seniors $36.35 ((incl. tax); Phone (270) 773-2151. Nearby attractions include an antique district and several of Central Kentucky's famous caves.

Michael and Vicki Peake are looking forward to sharing a bit of Kentucky history that still binds the people of several States and communities together.

Michael Peake recently published INDIANA'S GERMAN SONS, BAPTISM OF FIRE:

ROWLETT'S STATION (see NEW BOOKS).

HISTORIC SITES CONNECTED TO THE 32ND/1ST GERMAN

Louisville provides a side trip that has nearly been forgotten until recently. The 32nd Indiana Monument, moved to Cave Hill National Cemetery in 1867, still stands watch over the fallen Germans. Coming south from Indiana on I-65 approach the Ohio River Bridge in the right lane. Staying in the right lane take I-264 West approximately 3/4 of a mile to the 3rd Street Exit. Head south on 3rd approximately two miles and turn left on to Broadway. Drive east on Broadway approximately four miles until it ends at a three-way intersection. Straight across from the three-way is the main gate of Cave Hill Cemetery. The National Cemetery is situated at the north end of Cave Hill. Visitors are provided a map at the gate for the extensive grounds. The cemetery itself has a tremendous history in its own right. (DECLARATION DAY CEREMONIES elsewhere in this newsletter).

Driving south to Munfordville from Elizabethtown one point of interest that makes for a nice side trip can be found at Exit #86. Head west on Highway 222 for about two miles to the town of Glendale, a noted antique district. Two fine restaurants, The Whistle Stop and The Depot, provide excellent meals at very reasonable prices. In the winter of 1861, the 32nd Indiana were detailed here at various times from nearby Camp Nevin to guard Government supplies located in the town. Intricate backroads in the area can still reveal the remnants of the camp that at one time provided temporary homes for thousands of Union soldiers.

Bardstown: At Exit #105, Highway 61, turn east to travel approximately 25 miles to Bardstown and My Old Kentucky Home. In the latter part of 1861 the 10th Indiana was garrisoned in Bardstown for several months. All of the ten companies of this regiment had Indiana Germans in their ranks. One of the interesting aspects of this unit is that they ran off the secessionist editor of the local newspaper, took control of the offices and printed a daily pro-Union newspaper. One of many attractions in this town worthy of a visit is the Old Bardstown Village Civil War Museum located at 310 East Broadway. This excellent facility concentrates on the impact the war had on Kentucky. It should be noted that several German-Americans from this area served in the famous Confederate Orphan Brigade.

Michael and Vicki Peake

THE BATTLES AT MUNFORDVILLE

The "Celebration of the 2001 Battles For The Bridge," commemorates the 140th Anniversary of the two Civil War
battles, fought on the fields surrounding Munfordville.

The first battle occurred near Rowlett's Station south of town on December 17, 1861 when companies of the 1st German, 32nd Regiment Indiana Volunteers engaged and defeated a seemingly overwhelming Confederate force of Texas cavalry supported by Arkansas infantry and Mississippi artillery. Thirteen Germans died in the fight, eleven from Indiana and two from Ohio. The thirteen were buried on a hill north of the river surrounding a beautiful monument created by fellow soldier August Blödner. In 1867 the dead and monument were moved to Cave Hill National Cemetery in Louisville, KY. In December 1862, just one year after the first battle, the ground where the casualties were originally buried was surrounded by the construction of Fort Willich. Ohio artillery batteries occupied Fort Willich throughout the war and the small cemetery within grew in size from Ohio men who died while there. The wife and children of one Ohio soldier remain buried on the site. When the bodies of twenty Union soldiers were removed in 1867 the civilian graves were marked and left behind. Fort Willich stands well preserved today on private property that encompasses another fort and the old campgrounds of the 1st German Regiment. Preservation efforts are underway to save the monument and the battlefield south of Green River where the men fought and died in 1861.

Recently, the Hart County Historical Society and the Battle for the Bridge Historic Preserve, with a loan from the Civil War Preservation Trust, purchased over 46 acres of what is described as the core of the Rowlett's Station Battlefield. The move prevented the historic land from being used as a 15-lot mobile home park. The same ground was the scene of a second battle on September 14, 1862 when the town fell under siege by a Confederate Army under General Braxton Bragg during his ill-fated invasion of Kentucky. That second battle has strong Indiana ties since it was largely Indiana regiments defending the town.

Michael Peake

DECLARATION DAY CEREMONIES, KY 1871

32nd Indiana Monument at Cave Hill Cemetery from a 1955 photograph by Charles Dameal of the Courier Journal.

32nd Indiana Monument at Cave Hill
from Taeglicher Louisville Anzeiger May 31, 1871
(Translated by Joseph R. Reinhart)

Among the Union soldiers' graves at this cemetery, the graves of the slain of the 32nd Volunteer Regiment from Indiana are especially worthy of mention. They are embellished by a stone monument carved on the battlefield of Rowlett's Station by Mr. Aug. Blödner [Bloedner], earlier of the 9th Company, 32nd Regiment, now in Cincinnati. It is inscribed below a Union Eagle surrounded by an oak and laurel wreath: "Here rest the first men of the 32nd First German Regiment of Indiana who gave their lives for the free institutions of the Republic of the United States of North America." They were brought here from Fort Willich, Munfordville, Ky., and reburied on 6 June 1867.

They fell on 17 December 1861 in the encounter at Rowlett's Station, Ky., in which 1 regiment of Texas-Rangers, 2 regiments of infantry and 6 cannons of the Rebels, more than 3,000 strong, were beaten in flight from the battlefield by 500 German soldiers.

Lt. Max Sachs, born 6 October 1826 in Fraustadt, Prussia; Richard Wehl, born 28 March 1832 in Leipzig; Fried. Schumacher, born 14 Jan. 1834 in Harfenfeld, Hannover;
Chas. Knab, born 6 Feb. 1843 in
Münchberg, Bavaria;
John Fellermann, born 12 Jan.
1842 in Menzen, Hannover;
1844 in Kieselbach, Saxony;
Wm. Staabs, born 16 May 1826
in Coblenz, Prussia;
Carl Kieffer, born 18 Feb. 1817
in Hennville, France;
Christoph Reuter, born 1 Jan.
1818 in Markstedt, Bavaria;
Ernst Schiemann, born 26 Feb.
1826 in Steinordfel, Saxony;
Theo. Schmidt, born 8 Feb. 1839
in Hemkirchen, Hessen-Kassel;
Daniel Schmidt, born 12 March
1834 in Grabowa, Prussia.

In memory of the first victims of
the 32nd Reg. Indiana Vol. who
fell at the Battle of Rowlett's
Station Dec. 17, 1861.

The stone monument was
decorated with a beautiful wreath
of flowers. Behind it ascends a
bush of blood-red roses; to the
right and left are many numbered
soldiers' graves, for which
magnificent officials prepared a
register. We owe thanks to Mr.
Ernst Stumpf, formerly of the 9th
Company of the 32nd Regiment,
about the announcement of the
monument. Mr. Wölfle and his
wife rendered outstanding service
yesterday in decorating the
graves of the soldiers of the 32.
Regiment. Next to the flagpole in
the circle stands the foundation
laid by the Monument
Association*, on which a cannon
(sixty-pounder), supplied by the
Federal government, is
surrounded by four small vertical
ball-pyramids. Yesterday this
monument was decorated with
flowers and wreaths as well as
with small Federal flags.
*The Monument Association
referred to here, is the Union
Soldiers and Sailors Monument
Association, which collected
money for a proposed monument
to Union soldiers. However, only
a base was built.

Joe Reinhart found this article
written about Declaration Day
Ceremonies in the May 31, 1871
issue of the Taeglicher Louisville
Anzeiger. It gives the inscription
on the 32nd's stone monument
carved at Rowlett's Station by
Bloodner. It lists the soldiers
killed on the field, their dates of
birth and the cities and German
states (kingdoms, Duchies, etc.)
of their birth. The article states
the bodies were reinterred at
Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville,
on June 6, 1867. Twelve men are
listed, however 14 men died. To
this Michael Peake adds:

The U. S. Quartermaster Roll of
Honor states that 14 sets of
remains belonging to the 32nd
(1st German) Indiana were
removed to cave Hill in the
summer of 1867. The Anzeiger
article only lists 12 names. For
some reason, Private Henry
Lohse of Company 'C,' who was
also killed in action, was not
listed in the article. That brings
the number to 13, which is in step
with casualty reports listed in
regimental papers and the Official
Reports. Two of those listed on
the stone, Lt. Max Sachs and
Private Theodore Schmidt, were
sent to Cincinnati just after the
battle and buried in cemeteries in
that city. Now we are back down
to 11 men. Three more men of
the regiment, Xavier Blodier,
Stephen Brafeke (Brofeke) and
John Zollee (Zolly), died of
disease at Munfordville during or
after this period. This accounts
for the 14 sets of remains
reported in the Quartermaster
Roll of Honor. This can also be
verified through the Adjutant
General Reports for the state of
Indiana. There were, in short, 13
combat deaths and three deaths
due to disease. I have in my
database all of the killed and
wounded from Rowlett's Station.
It includes a considerable amount
of genealogical information,
including descriptions of the
wounds.

Both Joseph Reinhart and
Michael Peake have published on
the involvement of the German-
Americans in the Civil War (see
NEW BOOKS). See also related
articles in:
16, Issue 2
1. History of the Thirty-Second
Indiana Volunteer Infantry
Regiment by Don Heitman, Civil
War reenactment group (p. 5)
2. Indiana Companies and
Regiments of German-born in the
Union Army (p. 6)
3. 32nd Indiana Infantry
Monument in Need of
Restoration (p. 7)

The focus at the 2000 Annual
Meeting was on "German-
Americans During the Revolution
and the Civil War." Joseph R. Reinhart gave a presentation on "German-American Soldiers from Indiana and Kentucky in the Civil War." It can be found online now at http://www.geocities.com/inkyger/

From Täglicher
Louisville Anzeiger
(Translation by Eberhard Reichmann)

German Regiment! (August 21, 1861) (German Title: Deutsches Regiment!)

All those desiring to join the German Regiment of Indiana under Col. Willich, via a company to be formed at New Albany, are asked to report to the undersigned.

Each conscript receives his pay beginning with the sign-up day and $100 after completing the time of service.

Franz Kudalle, Recruiting Officer
250 Market St., at the Old Market, New Albany, Ind.

(German title: Fahnenübergabe an Oberst Willich ..., Oct. 4, 1861)
Flag presented to Col. Willich's First German Indiana Regiment.

Last night we had the pleasure of seeing in our office Messrs. Schmidt, who is Col. Willich's aide-de-camp, and the first German Regiment's surgeon, Dr. Jonson. The gentlemen brought good news.

A gorgeous regimental flag has just arrived from Indianapolis. It will be presented to the Regiment this morning at 10:00.

Without any doubt, all friends of the excellent Willich and his regiment (and which German, in whose bosom a German heart beats, shouldn't be a friend of this wonderful regiment?) will be present this morning for the interesting and festive presentation of the flag.

One caveat, though, has been expressed by the majority of the officers of the first German Regiment: We shouldn't treat the soldiers to too much liquid refreshment, which would not serve them but rather, if only temporarily, contribute to their demoralization.

The officers and the men of the Willich regiment are well pleased with the reception they have experienced here, and they are really looking forward to be able to bring proof of the excellence of their regiment when they meet the enemy.

Besides the flag, two beautiful horses arrived yesterday afternoon from Indianapolis as well, one for Col. Willich, the other for the lieutenant colonel.

This afternoon the regiment will leave Louisville to earn laurels on the field of honor.

EXCURSION TO GERMAN-AMERICAN SITES IN CINCINNATI AND COVINGTON

Sunday, July 29 we will visit Cincinnati, Over-the-Rhine, and Covington, Mainstrasse Village, and the German Heritage Museum. The tour is arranged and guided by Don Heinrich Tolzmann, Director of the German-American Studies Program at the University of Cincinnati and President of the Society for German-American Studies. We will meet at St. Mary's Church in Over-the-Rhine. Note that the times given are Cincinnati time. Cincinnati is 1 hour ahead of Indiana!

Please, be there at 10 a.m. Indiana time.

11 a.m.: Old St. Mary's Church: German mass with English-language sermon, followed by tour of the church (with Rita Vosseberg) and historic sites in Over-the-Rhine area.

1 p.m.: Lunch at Wertheim's Restaurant in Mainstrasse German Village, Covington, KY, followed by walk through the Village.

4 p.m. German Heritage Museum (with Regina & Manfred Schnetzler)

5:30 p.m. Supper at the Bier Haus in Miamitown, off of I-74

To get to Old St. Mary's take I-74 to I-75, then drive south and take the 7th St. exit into
downtown. From there drive to Main St., turn left and go north to 13th St., and turn left and the church is there at 13th and Clay St.

Over-the-Rhine: As Germans arrived in large numbers in the 1850s, the Miami and Erie Canal received the nickname "Rhine" and the area on the other side of the Canal, where most of the Germans had settled, was called Over-the-Rhine. In 1850 there lived app. 43,000 of the 115,436 inhabitants of Cincinnati in Over-the-Rhine, bounded west and south by the Canal (today Central Parkway) and north and east by McMicken Avenue, Liberty Street and Hunt Street (today Reading Road). Besides St. Mary's (Marienkirche) we will view the August von Willich home at 1419 Main St., the Germania Building on Walnut St. and the Hecker Monument in Washington Park. See "Over-the-Rhine --- Ueber'm Rhein" http://ucaswww.mcm.uc.edu/german/otr/otrde.htm

For a map and tour of Over-the-Rhine see http://ucaswww.mcm.uc.edu/german/otr/project.htm

MainStrasse German Village in Covington: Centered around Covington's old German area, it is not only a historic district, but a community where people live and raise their families. It is also a collection of unique shops and restaurants set in a neighborhood of parks and homes of the mid to late 1800s. See http://www.mainstrasse.org/

History and Monument Information.htm

German Heritage Museum: The Feist Log House was originally built, app. 1840, by German immigrants that farmed on the Ohio River. It was donated to the German-American Citizens League (Buerger Liga) by descendants of the Feist family, was disassembled and brought to West Fork Park in Monfort Heights. It has been rebuilt and restored and focuses especially on representing the long history of German-Americans in the Greater Cincinnati area. In addition, displays showcase the activities of the twenty German-American Societies in the Greater Cincinnati area, currently under the umbrella of The Buerger Liga (Citizens League).

For more information contact Ruth Reichmann at 812 988-2866.

**CALENDAR**

July 4: Independence Day Celebration at the Athenaeum Biergarten, Indianapolis (317 630-4569)

Sunday, July 29: Visit to Cincinnati Over-the-Rhine and Museum, arranged by Don Heinrich Tolzmann (Ruth Reichmann at 988-2866)

Saturday, August 18, 12 - 5 p.m.: Old German Script deciphered, Max Kade Room of the Athenaeum, Indianapolis. (Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831; office 317-464-9004)

Sunday, August 19, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.: P.O.W. Chapel Mass and Picnic at Camp Atterbury (Betty Randall at 812 546-5328)

Saturday, August 25, 12-5 p.m.: Old German Script deciphered. See August 18 for details.

Saturday, 25, 12 - 5 p.m.: Old German Script deciphered, Max Kade Room of the Athenaeum, Indianapolis. (Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831; office 317-464-9004)

August 31/Sept. 1-2 and Sept. 7-8: Oktoberfest at German Park (Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831)

September 8-9: Two-day trip (one overnight) to Battlefield Rowlett's Station, KY, arranged by Michael Peake. (Ruth Reichmann 812 988-2866)

September 14-16: Trip to Frankenmuth, MI (Judy Ramey 317 842-3030)

September 21-22: Turner Symposium celebrating the Athenaeum Turners' 150th Anniversary

September 28/29: Folk Dance Workshop with Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Volkstanz, in Nashville, IN at the Season's Lodge and Conference Center October 5: Oktoberfest and German-American Day at Athenaeum October 5: German-American Day celebration at City Market
November 1-4: International Festival at Fairgrounds, Indianapolis.

**STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS**

Programs are on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the Max Kade German-American Center Seminar Room, First Floor of the Athenæum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Meet the presenter and other members at the Stammtisch at 6 p.m., prior to the program, in the Athenæum Rathskeller. Good food and good talk!

**Wednesday, July 11, 4:30 p.m.:**
IGHS Board meeting
6 p.m.: Stammtisch and Program

**Slide presentation on "The Archaeology of German-American Life in Indianapolis."**
Pam Mullins, IUPUI Assistant Professor of Anthropology, will speak about archaeology of the Evans-Deschler Site, a circa 1890-1918 German-American meat packing shop on California Street that is now on the IUPUI campus, and German-American life in the neighborhood in those days. His web page has updates on the ongoing dig at [http://www.iupui.edu/~anthpm/f521527.html](http://www.iupui.edu/~anthpm/f521527.html)

**Wednesday, August 8, 4:30 p.m.:**
IGHS Board meeting
6 p.m.: Stammtisch and Program
Louise Lamkin will give a slide presentation on "The Travel Adventures of Jerry and Louise Lamkin." She is a retired history teacher and member of the IGHS Board.

**Wednesday, September 12, 4:30 p.m.:**
IGHS Board meeting
6 p.m.: Stammtisch and Program

Lisa Wohlhuter will be showing her video "Indianapolis German-American Clubs: In the new Millennium," an ethnography about people in the clubs. She will speak about the project, its production and the insights it provided her. Beginning with Karneval at the Athenæum and Fasching at the German American Klub in February, through the IGHS Annual meeting in March, Lisa has videotaped meetings and festivities of German organizations and had members speak about the organizations and about their involvement.

Originally from Florida, Wohlhuter has lived in Indianapolis since 1986. She is an anthropology major at IUPUI. Her plans for the future include doing ethnographic work with people outside the U.S. She did her practicum at Ransom Place Museum & Learning Center. This is her first video production.

The programs—in English—are free of charge and open to the public. Information: Ernestine Dillon at 317-861-5831; office 317-464-9004.

**PROGRAM AT CAMP ATTERBURY**

The Annual P.O.W. Chapel Mass and Picnic, remembering the German and Italian P.O.W.s confined at Atterbury, is scheduled for Aug. 19. The American-Italian Heritage Society is inviting members of the Indiana German Heritage Society once again to participate. At 11:00 a.m. there will be posting of the colors, followed by a Catholic Mass and pitch-in at the "Chapel in the Meadow." Please, bring a dish. Table service, tents, tables and chairs are provided.

Camp Atterbury is located 35 miles south of Indianapolis. Take 31 South to 252 West, (or north from the Taylorsville exit of I-65,) then south on 200 East Road. Follow POW Chapel signs. For information call Sol Petrucci 317 849-9731, P.O.W. Mass & Picnic Chairman. ([http://www.italianheritage.org/index.html](http://www.italianheritage.org/index.html)), or Betty Randall at 812-546-5328.

**WANT TO KNOW WHAT YOUR GERMAN DOCUMENTS SAY?**

On two Saturdays, Aug. 18 & 25, 12-5 p.m.: IGHS and the Indiana Chapter of Palatines to America will sponsor free sessions for the public to bring in German script documents, letters, and books for identification. Drs. Hoyt, Grossmann, Dillon, Reichmann, who read German Handschrift, will be on hand in the Max Kade Room of the Athenæum,
Indianapolis. Texts of more than postcard length cannot be translated entirely, but a general understanding will be given. For information call Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831; office 317-464-9004.

OKTOBERFEST AT THE GERMAN PARK

The weekends of Aug. 31, Sept. 1-2 and 7-8 you can find us with our publications and other items of interest at the Culture Booth of the German American Klub. Gates open at 4 p.m.; on Sunday, Sept. 2 at 1 p.m. it is Family Day at the Oktoberfest with special programs for children and the young at heart. As always: Live music & dancing & food & drink & fun! Information: 317 888-6940, or Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831.

OKTOBERFEST IN FRANKENMUTH

Sept. 14-16 the German-American Klub of Indianapolis is sponsoring a trip to Frankenmuth, MI with an overnight at Amish Acres, IN. A guided tour, buggy ride, and film on the history of Amish Acres will be followed by an authentic Thrasher's Dinner and the musical "Damn Yankees." Then on to Oktoberfest at Frankenmuth with the best German music around, unique shops and festive streets of the historical village. Further information: Judy Ramey at 317 842-3030.

Find out more about Frankenmuth http://www.frankenmuth.org/

COLE PORTER ROOM FILM SERIES

Tuesdays & Thursdays, 12-1 p.m., and Thursdays, 4:45-5:45 p.m., there are free film showings at Indiana Historical Society, 450 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis. Many of them focus on Indiana history, ethnic history and immigration. For information call 317 232-1882 or check the website http://www.indianahistory.org

SOLDIER’S AND SAILOR’S MONUMENT & 2002 ANNUAL MEETING

LOOKING AHEAD: ANNUAL MEETING 2002

The Centennial of "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument" in Indianapolis is a splendid opportunity to pay tribute to German-American architects and sculptors who influenced the cityscape of Indianapolis.

IGHS and Max Kade German-American Center invite your suggestions and proposals for papers or media/slide presentations at the March 29-30 event at the Athenaeum. The general theme suggests a program dealing with the Monument and its architect, Bruno Schmitz; the foremost sculptor, Rudolf Schwarz, or Karl Bitter; the influential architectural firms of D.A. Bohlen & Sons, Scherrer, Schreiber, Vonnegut & Bohn; the landscape architect George Kessler, and others: pre-WW I German-American residences and buildings.

Eberhard Reichmann will republish Th. Stempfel's remarkable short story on sculptors Schwarz and Bitter (from "Ghosts of the Past"), with illustrations to be added.

Send program suggestions to Pres. Ruth Reichmann at the IGHS address, or call 812 988-2866, or e-mail reichman@indiana.edu

STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT 100 YEARS OLD by Ruth M. Reichmann

At the very center of Indianapolis is the "State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument" (1902), designed by Bruno Schmitz (1858-1916) of Berlin, Germany's foremost architect of national monuments. Completed in 1901, the Monument appears to be Schmitz's only commission outside of Germany and Switzerland. Most of the bronze and stone sculptures on the Monument were designed, executed and manufactured by Germans. The limestone sculptures are the work of Vienna-born sculptor Rudolf Schwarz (1865-1912). The bronze Army Astragal sculptural band above the monument base
was designed by Nicolaus Geiger (1849-1897) of Berlin. The Astragal and the eight candelabra were manufactured in Berlin.

The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was dedicated in 1902 to Indiana's heroes who died in wars before World War I. Erected as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the War for the Union (1861-65), it also commemorates the War with Mexico (1846-48), Indian and British Wars (1811-12), War of the Revolution and the capture of Vincennes from the British on February 25, 1779. The Monument rises from a circular plaza, 342 feet in diameter, where once stood the governor's house—-but where no governor ever lived.

"Monument Circle," as it is called today, is the site of frequent festivals and lunchtime concerts. Water cascades into collecting pools brilliantly illuminated at night. For a panoramic view of the city, one can walk or take the elevator 230 feet up to the glass-enclosed balcony. From the glassed-in observation area, the original city plan of Indianapolis is apparent, although modern high-rise buildings have begun to dominate the view.

The "mile square" was patterned after Washington, D.C. The center was known from its beginnings as the "Governor's Circle," since according to Ralston's plan, the Governor's mansion was to be built there. The geometric pattern of roadways would spread from the circle, surrounded by the circular plaza, with four diagonal avenues leading outward, and streets that cross at right angles.

In 1821 the mile square was still almost unbroken forest with only a few cabins within miles. Weather conditions added to the early settlers' difficulties. Dense underbrush, decaying vegetation, mosquitoes and other insects brought an epidemic of illness that was finally stopped by cold weather. In the years following, new settlers came with astonishing rapidity, and the 40 cabins in 1822 increased to one hundred in 1825. Also in 1822, a market house was built in the center of the Governor's Circle, with market held every Saturday, until 1824.

In 1827 the Assembly voted $4,000 to build the Governor's mansion, the final cost was closer to $6,500. Neither Governor James Brown Ray nor any other governor ever lived there, but it housed a diverse array of tenants. Seldom has one house had such a variety of uses. Finally, in 1857 the Governor's Mansion was demolished. The Civil War brought much activity to the Governor's Circle, including young men congregating to be mustered into service.

During the war and the years immediately following, the city grew rapidly. In 1867 the City Council ordered the Governor's Circle graded, fenced, walks laid out, benches placed, and the whole encircled by a sidewalk. Its name was changed to "Circle Park."

There had been talk and early attempts at building a war monument. In 1875 a Monument Association was formed and it raised $1,000. Since plans did not materialize, the money was set aside. Several locations had been proposed, including Crown Hill Cemetery.

In 1877 Governor Oliver P. Morton had died and funds were raised to honor the great war governor with a permanent memorial. A sculptor contest was won by Franklin Simmons, an American Sculptor who lived in Rome, Italy. The Morton Statue by Simmons was placed in the center of "Circle Park," facing south, and was unveiled June 15, 1884.

In 1887 the Indiana General Assembly passed a bill committing the state to build a state monument to honor the veterans of the Civil War. The legislature made a grant of $200,000, appointed a Monument Commission and ordered the commissioners to build the Monument "on the ground commonly known as Circle Park." The appointed commission held an international architectural competition for the design of the memorial. Ten outstanding American architectural firms were invited to submit designs, among them Frederick Baumann of Chicago and Adolph Scherrer of
Indianapolis. Also advertisements were placed in the newspapers of leading cities in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and Italy, inviting architects to enter into the competition. Seventy designs were submitted and, to conceal the contestants' identity, entries were identified by number only. The Commissioners and their Board of Experts chose the shaft design of Number 4. The winning entry design of Number 4, for a towering obelisk, fountains and monumental sculpture, was by Bruno Schmitz of Berlin. His work was familiar to the commissioners as he and James F. Gookins, the secretary of the board, had been fellow artists and friends in Munich.

Schmitz was invited to Indianapolis and was appointed supervising architect in February 1888. Frederick Baumann of Chicago was appointed deputy architect and authorized representative for Schmitz. Schmitz was no stranger to Indianapolis. Otto Lieber, who lived in Schmitz's home town of Düsseldorf, had introduced him to his brother Hermann Lieber of Indianapolis, and to Julius Lemcke and Theodore Stempfel. While in Indianapolis he usually stayed with the Liebers or the Lemckes.

In May 1888 the contract for the central foundation was let to Enos Hege of Indianapolis. It was completed by the end of the year. In January 1889 Schmitz brought a plaster model of the monument, and on August 22, 1889, the cornerstone was laid. In it is a large box containing reports, a list of all soldiers from Indiana who fought in the War for the Union, and other items including a photograph of Schmitz. The inscription on the cornerstone reads:

August 22, 1889
ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE
OF INDIANA
Act of General Assembly
March 3, 1887

The Monument, commemorating the war between the States, was the first in the nation to be dedicated to the common soldier. It took twelve years to complete at a cost of app. $600,000.

In 1895 the Board of Commissioners was abolished and a Board of Regents was established, with Gen. Fred Knefler of Indianapolis as President.

The monument is built of gray Oolitic limestone from Owen County. On the north and south sides stone steps, 70 feet long, lead to bronzed entrance doors. Terraced fountains flow at the east and west sides. On four stone pedestals on the north and south steps were placed four large bronze candelabra, each 40 feet high. Smaller ones were placed above the drinking fountains around the Monument, each fitted into bronze buffalo heads. Schulte, a German who was in charge of the work, spoke very little English. Many of the workmen had great difficulty in following instructions. Frank Langsenkamp, who did many of the castings, came to the rescue. With his help and knowledge of German, the candelabra were easily assembled. The model for the motto "To Indiana's Silent Victors" was furnished by Frank Fertig.

In 1897 Schmitz brought from Germany Rudolf Schwarz, known for many noted monuments in Europe, among them one of Emperor Wilhelm I and monuments on the Kyffhauser Mountain (Barbarossa's Cave). The limestone sculptures at the base of the monument are the work of Rudolf Schwarz. Figures at the north and south side entrances represent the Civil War service branches: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Navy. Schwarz also sculpted the statuary groups "War" and "Peace." "Peace" or "The Return Home" represents the homecoming of the victorious troops and the joyous reunion of families. In the center, Liberty holds the flag, at her feet a freed slave lifts up a broken chain. The angel of peace holds the wreath of Victory and the olive branch of Peace. "War" also known as "The Dying Soldier" is represented by a battle scene showing cavalry, charging infantry, and artillery. In the center the goddess of war urges on the charge, while Columbia in the background holds high the Stars and Stripes.

The story goes that when Schwarz's finished work was
viewed, all of the soldiers were bearded. This was deemed too German. So Schwarz patiently went to work and shaved the beards off with his chisel.

A squared limestone shaft juts 284 feet, 6 inches into the air, capped by a 38-foot high statue representing "Victory." There are three bronze astragals encircling the Monument. The lowest astragal, 70 feet above the base, is one of its impressive features. It was designed by the Berliner Nicolaus Geiger, noted for his naturalistic sculptures and public monuments. He had his work cast in Germany. It depicts the army and shows the implements and carnage of war. The second astragal, 12 feet above the first, representing the Navy, and the third, another 80 feet higher, were designed by George W. Brewster of Cleveland. "Victory," popularly known to Hoosiers as "Miss Indiana," was also designed by Brewster.

Bronze statues of Gen. George Rogers Clark and of Govs. William Henry Harrison, James Whitcomb, and Oliver P. Morton commemorate four historical periods of Indiana development. The Morton statue is that by Franklin Simmons. The statues of Clark, Whitcomb, and Harrison were designed by John H. Mahoney of Indianapolis. There is a story that William Hoeltke, a German grocer on East Washington Street, served as a model for Harrison.

An elevator was installed and began carrying the public to the top in April 1894. The Monument was officially dedicated with impressive ceremonies on May 15, 1902.

Since October 1999 there is the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum in the lower level of the Monument. The story of the Civil War is told through actual words of the people who wrote letters, kept journals, gave speeches, or related oral histories of their experiences. These narratives are supported by photographs, documents, and objects--both genuine artifacts and accurate reproductions--that illustrate the essence of the period from approximately 1860 to 1902.

Among those depicted is the 32nd, a German regiment under the command of Col. August Willich, who later became a brigadier general. In the focus area are copies of Willich's recruiting ads from the T,glicher Louisville Anzeiger, accompanied by an English translation. There is a reproduction of the flag of the 32nd.

Nearby is a photograph of the monument at Cave Hill Cemetery at Woodsonville, south of Louisville, in honor of the men of the 32nd Indiana who died Dec. 17, 1861 in the battle at Rowlett's Station--with a label that contains the inscription (in Eng.trans.) on the monument.


The article on the Soldiers' and Sailors Monument is part of a project Ruth Reichmann is currently working on, to place significant German-American structures online on the Max Kade German-American Center Website http://www-lib.iupui.edu/kade/newharmony/home.html

The Center was awarded an Indiana Heritage Research Grant, a joint effort of the Indiana Historical Society, the Indiana Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

NEW BOOKS

A History of the 6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry U.S.: The Boys Who Feared No Noise By Joseph R. Reinhart. A member of the Kentuckiana Germanic Heritage Society and the Louisville Civil War Round Table, Reinhart has written a stirring account of one of the finest fighting regiments in the Union's main Western army-the
6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Reinhart selected the 6th Kentucky for his work because four of its ten companies comprised German-born men from Louisville and the regiment was second to none of the other regiments the Bluegrass State furnished to the Union.

Battling in William B. Hazen's tough brigade at Shiloh, Stones River, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, and in Sherman's four-month Atlanta Campaign (at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pickett's Mill, Kennesaw Mountain, and near Atlanta), the 6th earned a place in William F. Fox's "Fighting 300 regiments" of the Union Army. During its service, nearly half the regiment's 937 members became casualties including 94 men killed or dead from wounds; diseases claimed another 82 lives, including three in enemy prison.

This finely crafted book not only takes the reader to the bloody battlefields, but also focuses on daily life, thoughts, and emotions of ordinary soldiers within the regiment. The story is richly detailed and contains an extensive number of quotations from letters, diaries and other documents penned by fighting men who served in the 6th. The diaries of Sgt. John Dauoble and letters of Pvt. Gottfried Rentscher, along with contemporary articles from the Louisville Anzeiger (all translated from German by the author), allows the author to bring to more fully disclose the participation and experiences of the German-Americans in the regiment. Hardcover, dust jacket, 6" x 9", 489 total pages, 17 regional maps, 11 battle maps, 41 illustrations, full roster, notes, bibliography and index. ISBN 0-9702240-0-1

To purchase a copy send check or money order for $37.90 to: BEARGRASS PRESS, 8420 Oxford Woods Court, Louisville, KY 40222. The above price includes shipping cost. You can contact Beargrass Press at (Phone) 502-426-7296: (FAX 502-526-0377); or sixthky@ntr.net. Website URL is http://beargrasspress.com

Michael A. Peake's *Baptism of Fire. Rowlett's Station*, constitutes the first volume of *Indiana's German Sons: From Rowlett's Station to the Lone Star. A History of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment*. This work examines the 1st GERMAN, 32nd REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY and the December 1861 battle that 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. The brief and bloody engagement at Rowlett's Station, in which 500 German soldiers defeated a Confederate force of 3,000, marked the beginning of the distinguished military career of the 32nd Indiana. This is the first book in a series by Michael Peake documenting the gallant history of the Indiana 1st German. Order *Baptism of Fire. Rowlett's Station* from: NCSA Literatur, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448. - $6.30; Members $5.30 (includes shipping).

Book II in the history, SPLIT SECESSION IN TWAIN, will chronicle the bloody engagement at Shiloh and the move on Corinth, Mississippi. Subsequent books cover the campaigns of Middle Tennessee that would lead up to Chickamauga, the Chattanooga Campaign and the battles for Atlanta. The story ends in 1865 with the regiment in Texas as a show of force to the French in Mexico. Related projects include the development of a genealogical regimental database, and INDIANA'S GERMAN SONS NEWS JOURNAL, a newspaper history of the regiment reflecting its popularity with the regional press of the day.

Ready for Christmas will be: *A Lost American Dream. The Civil War Letters of Immigrant Heinrich Brandes in Historical Context* by IGHS member Antonius Holtmann (Univ. of Oldenburg), translated from the German by Eberhard Reichmann. This book guides the reader through 19th-century rural and small-town life in NW Germany as it relates to Heinrich Brandes. His immigrant experience as a laborer in Cincinnati and farmer in Oldenburg, IN is representative for countless others. He went to war as a substitute hoping this
would propel his financial situation. Fighting under Gen. Grant he died during the disease-ridden siege of Vicksburg, just weeks before he would have completed his tour of duty. He was no hero, just a survivor, critical of war as being the wrong alternative. Military reports and pro-and-con newspaper commentaries round out the picture of the country's suffering and mood during this American tragedy.

**IGHS MEMBERS ESTABLISH FACULTY CHAIR**

A battered collection of aged documents, and the search for the beginnings of what was once Indiana’s wealthiest community, set two women scholars – and their husbands - on pioneering trails to reclaim lost pieces of state history.

Dolores and Giles Hoyt, and Ruth and Eberhard Reichmann have donated $1.3 million to the IU School of Liberal Arts at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) to ensure the continued study, preservation and recovery of documents and other materials reflecting Indiana’s German American heritage.

The couples’ gift will fund an ongoing salary for the faculty member who will spearhead efforts to enhance the IUPUI German American studies program. Part of the donation will also fund the purchase of supporting library books and materials.

“Our main concern is that Americans of German descent don’t know about their history and heritage. Records get lost. If only records of English-speaking (settlers) are left, what kind of history do you have?” Ruth Reichmann said. “That’s why it’s important that we collect, translate and preserve German American records and make them available and understandable.”

Establishing the Hoyt/Reichmann Faculty Chair in German American Studies and German Language and Culture acknowledges the historical presence and contributions of German-speaking immigrants, and the ongoing relationship between Germany and Indiana, Giles Hoyt said.

“One of every three Hoosiers is of German descent. German Americans remain historically the largest immigrant groups to Indiana,” Hoyt said. “German-speaking companies, such as Roche Diagnostic, are our major trading partners.”

All four donors are members of the IUPUI family. Dolores Hoyt is associate dean of the IUPUI University Library, and Giles Hoyt is associate dean of International Affairs at IUPUI.

Ruth Reichmann is director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. Eberhard Reichmann is editor of the center’s publications that include translations of historical and social German American literature and documents.

The newly endowed chair is a significant achievement for the IU School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI, said Dean Herman Saatkamp.

“Enhancing our German American studies programs is important to the heritage of Indiana and to its future,” Saatkamp said. “The funding for this Chair comes from two families of faculty members, making the gift more notable and highlighting the dedication of our faculty to our students and academic programs.”

IUPUI’s German program offers students a major and minor in a curriculum designed to develop proficiency in the German language and intercultural competency in the knowledge of contemporary and historical German-speaking countries.

The new faculty position could be filled as early as fall 2002, Hoyt said.

Ruth Reichmann became fascinated with the history of Indiana’s German American population about 30 years ago when she was asked to help trace the European roots of a religious sect of about 700 German immigrants who in 1814
established New Harmony, once the richest community in Indiana.

About the same time Ruth Reichmann was doing her research, Dolores Hoyt, IUPUI acquisitions librarian at the time, was meticulously organizing a dusty collection of papers and books that had been donated to the library for safe keeping.

The papers included copies of the minutes of the Athenaeum Turners, Indianapolis, established in 1851, and documents from other Indianapolis German American societies. These papers have since expanded to include such important items as the records for 1855 to the present of the American Turners, the national umbrella organization for Turner societies, and records and some of the library holdings of the Turner-founded Normal College that merged with IU in 1941 to form the IU School of Physical Education.

"With those records we really became aware of the influence of German Americans in this community and how they helped build the city and the state," Dolores Hoyt said. While the women were researching German American culture, Giles Hoyt was teaching German at IUPUI and Eberhard Reichmann taught German at IU Bloomington. The couples met in 1983 during planning for the 300th anniversary celebration of establishment of Germantown, Pa., the first German settlement in the United States. They later became founding members of the Indiana German Heritage Society.

The Hoyts and Reichmanns made their donations through estate plans using charitable gifts annuities and charitable remainder trusts, said Camilyn Kuhns, associate director of Planned Giving Services at the IU Foundation. Because the funds qualify for matching funds, the payoff will be immediate and will amount to about $65,000 the first year, she said.

HISTORIC SACRED HEART CHURCH DAMAGED BY FIRE

In the early morning hours of April 27, 2001, fire swept through the magnificent interior of Sacred Heart Catholic Church - Herz Jesu Kirche, 1530 S. Union St. on the near south side of Indianapolis.

In the afternoon Eberhard and Ruth Reichmann received an E-mail message from James Divita:

"The grandeur of German-American religious art contributing to the worship space of Sacred Heart Church has been destroyed.

Mary and I spent the morning at Sacred Heart where a devastating fire broke out at 1:45 AM. The fire started in the space between the high altar and the west apse wall. Gone are the 1900 high altar except for the mensa and the Last Supper, the three 1911 Brielmann paintings, the three Mayer stained glass windows, and all small sanctuary furnishings. The altar facing the people was charred. The sanctuary is a total loss.

Opposite to the fire in St. Mary's, Fort Wayne, which burned between ceiling and roof from the steeple to the sanctuary several years ago, this fire entered the space between ceiling and roof over the sanctuary and burned to the steeple. The Fra Angelico angels at the crossing of transept and nave were destroyed.

Continuing back in between ceiling and roof, the fire exited in the choir loft, melted organ pipes, and broke out the rose window in the facade. Copper sheeting on the south steeple is buckled. The nave ceiling is discolored and will probably fall once it dries out.

The firemen cut a hole in the roof to vent the smoke and filled the church with enough water that it covered the seats of the pews. They did not leave until ca 10 AM."

---------------

This impressive twin-spired brick church in the Gothic Revival Style was built in 1883-1885 by Brother Adrian Wewer, O.S.F., German Franciscan from St. Louis, who later designed St. Anthony of Padua Church in Evansville (1896) and the great Benedictine Archabbey Church of St. Meinrad (1907).

Sacred Heart Church contained some of the best German-American religious art in the
Midwest. The gothic altar was designed and hand-carved by German-born artist, Bernhard Ferring. The famed Mayer Studios of New York and Munich executed the magnificent stained glass windows. Some of the spectacular polychromatic ceiling and wall frescoes were by the renowned church painter, F.X. Hefele. Many of the pieces lost were irreplaceable. A life-size statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the patron of the church was considered priceless.

Fire Dept investigators concluded that arcing of electric wires in a junction box behind the high altar ignited the varnished walnut altar. It destroyed the altar, statues and windows, but apparently caused no structural damage. Most of the now estimated $3,000,000.00 in damages is covered by insurance. Preliminary contacts toward restoration have already occurred. The Chicago Archdiocese, which stores religious art from closed churches, has been contacted for a Ferring gothic altar, but they apparently don’t have one. Weberding of Batesville estimates reproduction of the high altar at $900,000. Conrad Schmitt Studio of Milwaukee is sending a rep down next week to check out decoration needs. Alphonse Schmitt did the painting here in 1937.

A restoration fund has been started, and $16,000 has come in two weeks with some promises of large donations once work commences. Some Catholic churches and Olive Branch Christian Church have taken up collections for SH restoration.

The afternoon before the fire, Ernestine Dillon of IGHS, led a tour for German teachers and they also visited Sacred Heart Church. Among them was Karl-Ludwig J. Konrad, Professor of German at Eastern Illinois University. He took pictures with his digital camera and gave us the disk. We will place these photographs of the beautiful interior onto our website.

---

**Indiana German Heritage Society Membership Application**

Yes! Please enter/renew my membership:

- Individual $15.00  
- Family $20.00  
- Organization $30.00  
- Patron $50.00  
- Corporate $100.00  
- Sponsor $500.00  
- Benefactor $1,000.00  
- Library Rate $15.00  
- Full-time Student $5.00 (with teacher’s signature)

I wish to make an additional gift to IGHS of $ _____

I wish to donate books/materials ______

__ Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s) ____________________________________________

Address ________________________________________________

City __________ State ___ Zip ______

Tel. Home __________ Work __________

Please, make checks payable to: Indiana German Heritage Society and send to the Membership Chair, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204
2002 will mark the 100th anniversary of the German designed Soldier's and Sailor's Monument in Indianapolis. Our 2002 Annual Meeting will celebrate this German-American event. For details & history, see page 8.