United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page_____

Kensignton Soldier's Monument
Name of Property
Hartford, CT
County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000456

Property Name: Kensington Soldier's Monument

County: Hartford County State: CT

Multiple Name:

==========

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Edson Beall 7·3·13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following substantivel correction:

Section 3
The SHPO has signed the nomination for local significance. As the frist Civil War monument in the nation, the property merits state level significance.
Section 7
The cannon monument is not a contributing resource (see below). Therefore, the resournce count should be 1, not 2.
Section 8
Significant dates should fall withing the Period of Significance, which is 1863. The installation of the cannon monument in 1913 should not be included as a significant date.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

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Distribution

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

456

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Kensington Soldier's Monument

other names/site number Kensington Soldier's Monument

2. Location

street & number 312 Percival Avenue [ ] not for publication

city or town Berlin [ ] vicinity

state Connecticut Code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06037

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ✓ 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 ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ✓ **local**

Stacey Vairo DSHPO 5-2-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Carson W. Beall — Signature of the Keeper

7-3-13 — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] Private
- [ ] public – Local
- [ ] public – State
- [ ] public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [X] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
2		**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture/monument

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture/monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof:

other: STONE/brownstone

METAL/iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph The Kensington Monument, dedicated on July 28, 1863 was designed by renowned Hudson River School artist and Berlin, Connecticut native, Nelson Augustus Moore. The monument is located on a small triangular plot of ground owned by the Kensington Congregational Church at the intersection of Percival Avenue, Sheldon Street and Robbins Road. The brownstone obelisk is adorned with engravings that commemorate those from the Berlin community who fought and lost their lives during the Civil War. The monument is surrounded by an elaborate, circular cast-iron fence. A cannon, added in 1913 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the monument's dedication, is located just north of the obelisk (Photograph 1). The monument and cannon are important landmarks that serve as both a reminder of the lives lost during the nation's most tragic conflict and of the significance of memory and commemoration over time.

Narrative Description

The twenty foot high obelisk was quarried from Portland, Connecticut brownstone, and cut at the Bacon Stone Yard in Berlin, Connecticut. It rests on a base consisting of two risers measuring nine and 19 inches respectively. The 24 inch die of the base is separated from the shaft of the obelisk by a series of moldings (an ogee set between two tori). The shaft tapers for approximately five feet to a low pyramidal top.

Engravings adorn each face of the Kensington Monument. The front, or northeast, face of the base features a recessed panel with raised capitals that reads simply "SOLDIERS" (Photograph 2). Above this, on the die, in incised capital letters, reads the following (Photograph 3):

ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH
OF THOSE WHO PERISHED IN SUPPRESSING
THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.
"HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE WHO SINK TO REST
BY ALL THEIR COUNTRY'S WISHES BLEST."
1863.

The words contained within the quotations marks are from the now famous poem "How Sleep the Brave" by English poet William Collins. On this same side, further up on the shaft of the obelisk is a relief of the Connecticut State Seal (Photograph 4).

The southeast face is engraved with the names of four Kensington men killed in battle. At the base is the following engraving in raised capitals:

CAPT. FRANK A. COLE
WASHINGTON D.C. OCT. 4, 1864.
AGED 22.

Three more names, dates and places of death are included on the same face of the shaft (Photograph 5):

GEORGE W. HORTON
N.O. LA. OCT. 6, 1862.
HENRY F. ALLEN
POCOTALIGO, OCT. 22, 1862.
BIRDSEY J. BECKLEY
FREDERICKSBURG, DEC. 13, 1862

The southwest face bears similar information for eight residents killed in battle, but these names were added after the war had ended. Three names are on the base and five on the shaft. Most of these men were killed in 1864 and one in 1865. The northwest face bears four names; one on the base and three on the shaft. (Photograph 6 & 7)

The monument is surrounded by an ornate iron fence (added ca. 1873), that is comprised of a series of volute shapes as well as elliptical S-curves and C-curves with cresting along the top. Each baluster is topped by a trident. (Photograph 8 & 9)

Two bronze plaques have been attached to the fence. The one located on the northeast side of the fence reads in raised capital letters (Photograph 10):

FIRST MONUMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES
TO BE DEDICATED
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE
CIVIL WAR-
ERECTED IN 1863

The second plaque, affixed to the east side of fence reads:

THIS PLAQUE PRESENTED TO
THE TOWN OF BERLIN
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CIVIL WAR
1861-1865
BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF BERLIN
MAY 30, 1961

A cannon is located northeast of the monument, near the apex of the triangular plot of land (Photograph 11). The cannon is a 3" gun by the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford. It is affixed to two boulders. Cannon balls affixed in cement are stacked on either side of the field gun. The cannon and cannon balls were added to the site in 1913 as part of the 50th anniversary ceremonies.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [x] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1863

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Moore, Nelson Augustus

A.A. Bacon

Period of Significance (justification)

1863.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Kensington Monument meets Criteria Consideration F. It is eligible for its design as an example of a monument situated in a public area that expresses the aesthetics or craftsmanship of the period (Criterion C). It is a very early example of Civil War monument in the United States, the first one built still in its original location in fact, and was designed by the well-known artist Nelson Augustus Moore. The Kensington Monument is particularly significant because of its early date which signifies an important cultural shift regarding nineteenth century mourning practices (Criterion A).

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Kensington Soldiers' Monument is the first Civil War monument built and remaining in its original location in Connecticut, as well as the United States, dedicated on July 28, 1863.[i] The brownstone obelisk physically memorializes the local soldiers lost in battle but is also significant for its design (Criterion C, local). It is an example of the broader practice of remembrance in American culture during this time of warfare (Criterion A, local). Designed by a local yet prominent artist, Nelson Augustus Moore, this monument is not only important to Kensington's history, but to Connecticut's role in the American Civil War.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Civil War, with its massive number of casualties, created a stir within communities to do something to honor their dead. In a culture that placed a great deal of value on home and domesticity, the Civil War robbed citizens of what was termed "the good death," that in which one was surrounded by family and loved ones. This type of death was achieved if the dying person was able to give advice and blessings to each family member and quietly fade away. Although not feared itself, dying would have been terrifying if the person would not be mourned.[ii] Specific practices, which originated in Victorian England began to provide a culture around the mourning process. These rituals and memorial traditions were altered by the fact that soldiers were dying so far from home. Most Northerners were actutely aware of the fact that their loved ones were dying on the battlefield. Some bodies returned home, others were buried far away and still others were never recovered; therefore, loved ones needed a way to cope with their losses. The Soldiers' Monument is a physical expression of this need to commemorate locally and publicly those lost so far from home. It was a way to give those lost the closest thing possible to a "good death".

Minister of the Kensington Congregational Church, Reverend Elias B. Hilliard, had the idea to build a monument in 1862 after he received word that six young Kensington men had already been killed in battle already. The contract between designer and artist Nelson Augustus Moore and A.A. Bacon of Bacon Stone Yard was drawn up in March of 1863.[iii] Brownstone from Portland, Connecticut quarries was delivered to the stone yard where the monument was cut, but names were engraved later, and then as needed. The monument was erected then dedicated on July 28, 1863 with a modestly attended ceremony and the key speaker being Senator Lafayette S. Foster.[iv]

It is important to note that just a few weeks before the dedication of the Kensington Monument, the battle at Gettysburg had killed thousands and many recognized the need to create a Soldiers' National Cemetery to honor the dead. President Lincoln emphasized in the *Gettysburg Address* that it was imperative for the living to remember the dead and from that memory, create a new nation from disaster around them. It was during this same period that Arlington National Cemetery was designed.[v] This engagement of the public in the matters of death began the transformation in the remembrance of individuals, especially in times of war. Although not nearly the same scale, the Soldiers Monument in Kensington is no less significant an attempt to mourn the loss of soldiers, and very importantly, was at the beginning of this new cultural movement.

The monument has artistic qualities that are notable as well. It was designed by Kensington resident Nelson Augustus Moore (1824-1902), a noted painter, sculptor, landscape artist, and photographer. Even though he was a member of the Hudson River School, Moore shied away from its more dramatic interpretations in favor of local, personal, and modest works of art. The simple style of the Soldiers Monument is consistent with his approach.[vi] In his career as a photographer, his best-known photograph is the famous view of Hartford's Charter Oak in 1855. Furthermore, Moore was known for taking photos of soldiers before they went to war. There was a famous anecdote about a Captain that came in to the busy studio for a photograph before he left for battle the next day. Moore worked in a time to take the photo in between

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[i] Daniel A. Brown, "Marked for Future Generations: The Hazen Brigade Monument, 1863-1929" Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, TN, 1985. This monument was also built in 1863, but finished in November of that year, a few months after Kensington's Monument was dedicated.
[ii] "The Mystique of Death & Mourning in the 19th Century," (Hartford: Cedar Hill Cemetery & Foundation), Accessed on December 1, 2012 at http://www.cedarhillcemetery.org/PDF/Mourning%20Booklet.pdf, 1.
[iii] "Berlin Proud of its Monument," *The Hartford Courant*, February 10, 1913.
[iv] "Monument Dedication in Kensington," *The Hartford Courant*, July 29, 1863.
[v] "Connecticut's Civil War Monuments: Soldiers' Monument," Connecticut Historical Society, http://www.chs.org/finding_aides/ransom/004.htm
[vi] "Connecticut's Civil War Monuments: Soldiers' Monument"

appointments to accommodate the soldier. This was fortunate as that photograph was the last ever taken of this soldier who died in his first battle.[vii] Thus, the simple artistic features of the monument and local materials used make it significant as a manifestation of Moore's creative work.

An important aspect of this monument as compared to others from later dates commemorating the Civil War is the shape. The simplicity of this obelisk is notable and contrasts with the more common figural monuments depicting a soldier that were built later. The obelisk has had different meanings throughout history in various cultures and time periods, originating in Egyptian culture. In the nineteenth century the obelisk was most often used to memorialize the dead, especially military heroes. The style was used mainly in the early to mid-nineteenth century as the Egyptian Revival influenced architecture. Among the symbols that obelisks represented were glory, democracy and eternal duration.[viii] As a classical artist, Moore was aware of these design motifs and style trends, and purposefully designed the monument to convey these sentiments. Unlike other Civil War monuments, this was not a stock piece modified to fit a purpose from a stone yard. Other notable obelisk monuments built earlier in the century were the Groton Monument at Fort Griswold (1830) in Groton, Connecticut and the Bunker Hill Monument (1843) in Massachusetts, both probably quite influential on Moore as he designed the Kensington monument.[ix] A custom designed monument expressing the feelings or concepts evoked by an obelisk was appropriate to commemorate the soldiers and their everlasting memory.

The cannon was added to the site on the semi centennial of the monument's erection. Around the country battles were commemorated on this anniversary, most notably at Gettysburg, where President Wilson spoke. In Virginia, Governor William Hodges Mann spoke about not remembering the causes of the war, but the people who fought. People in the town of Kensington felt the same sense of unification at their semi-centenary of the monument. The headline in the *Hartford Courant* from July 2, 1913 stated, "Whole Town of Berlin Will Unite in Observing Anniversary of Day in 1863 When Oldest Shaft of Its Kind in Country was Dedicated." The lasting memory represented by the Soldiers' Monument continued to hold meaning to the townspeople in 1913, as it still does in the twenty-first century. The Kensington Soldiers' Monument serves not only as a material and cultural expression of the sacrifices felt by individuals at war and on the home front during the American Civil War, but also represents an important cultural change in how Americans perceived death and how best to honor it in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Berlin Proud of its Monument." *The Hartford Courant.* February 10, 1913.

Blight, David W. *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2009

Carrott, Richard G. *The Egyptian Revival: Its Sources, Monuments, and Meaning, 1808-1858.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978

Curran, Brian A., Anthony Grafton, Pamela O. Long, and Benjamin Weiss. *Obelisk: A History*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2009.

Gugliotta, Guy. "New Estimate Raises Civil War Death Toll." *New York Times*. April 3, 2012.

"Kensington Ready for Celebration of Soldiers' Monument Semi-Centenary." *The Hartford Courant.* July 2, 1913.

"Monument Dedication in Kensington." *The Hartford Courant*. July 29, 1863.

O'Connell, Edward T. *Public Commemoration of the Civil War and Monuments to Memory: The Triumph of Robert E. Lee and the Lost Cause.* Proquest, 2008.

[vii] Ellen Fletcher, *Nelson Augustus Moore (1824-1902)* (Moore Picture Trust, 1994), 26.
[viii] John Zukowsky, "Monumental American Obelisks: Centennial Vistas," *The Art Bulletin* Vol. 58 No. 4, 1976, 574.

[ix] Zukowsky, 575.

N.A. Moore Family Papers. Connecticut Historical Society Manuscript Collections.

"The Mystique of Death & Mourning in the 19th Century." Hartford: Cedar Hill Cemetery & Foundation. Accessed on December 1, 2012 at http://www.cedarhillcemetery.org/PDF/Mourning%20Booklet.pdf.

Ransom, David. "Connecticut's Civil War Monuments: Soldiers' Monument," Connecticut Historical Society, http://www.chs.org/finding_aides/ransom/004.htm

Warshauer, Matthew. *Connecticut in the American Civil War: Slavery, Sacrifice, and Survival.* Middletown: Wesleyan University Press, 2011.

Zukowsky, John. "Monumental American Obelisks: Centennial Vistas." *The Art Bulletin* Vol. 58 No. 4, 1976, 574-581.

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
__x__Other
Name of repository: **Berlin-Peck Memorial Library**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	684695	4610280	3			
2	18	684703	4610283	4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary extends around the iron gate surrounding the monument and the boulder and small cannon to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected include the nominated objects as they are the focus. Nothing else on the piece of triangular land next to the church pertains to the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jordan Sorensen
organization Central Connecticut State University date October 20, 2012
street & number 58 Brainard St telephone 860-424-1236
city or town New London state CT zip code 06320

e-mail Jordan.Parda@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

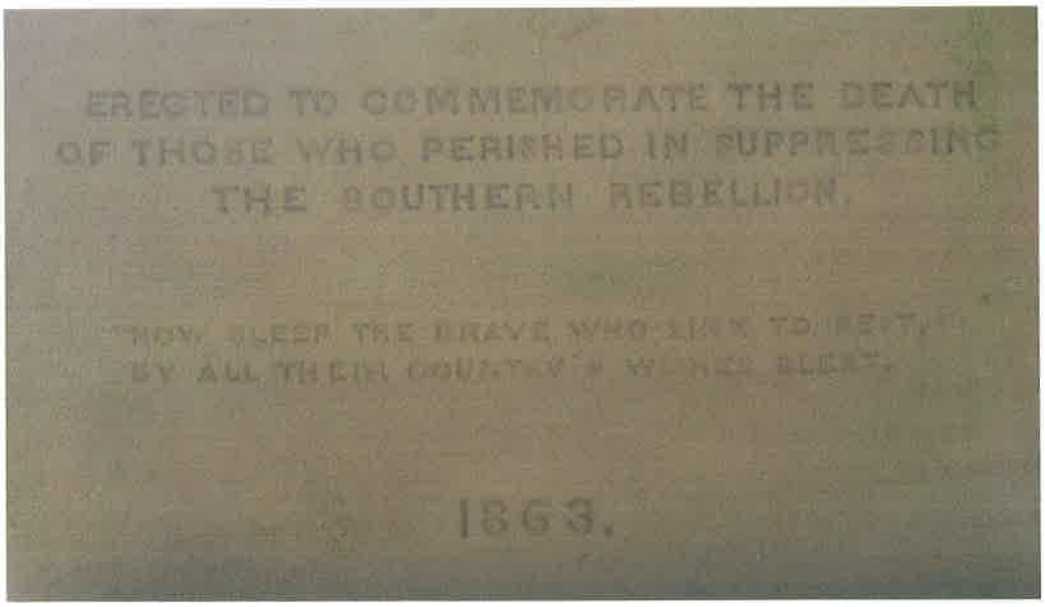
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

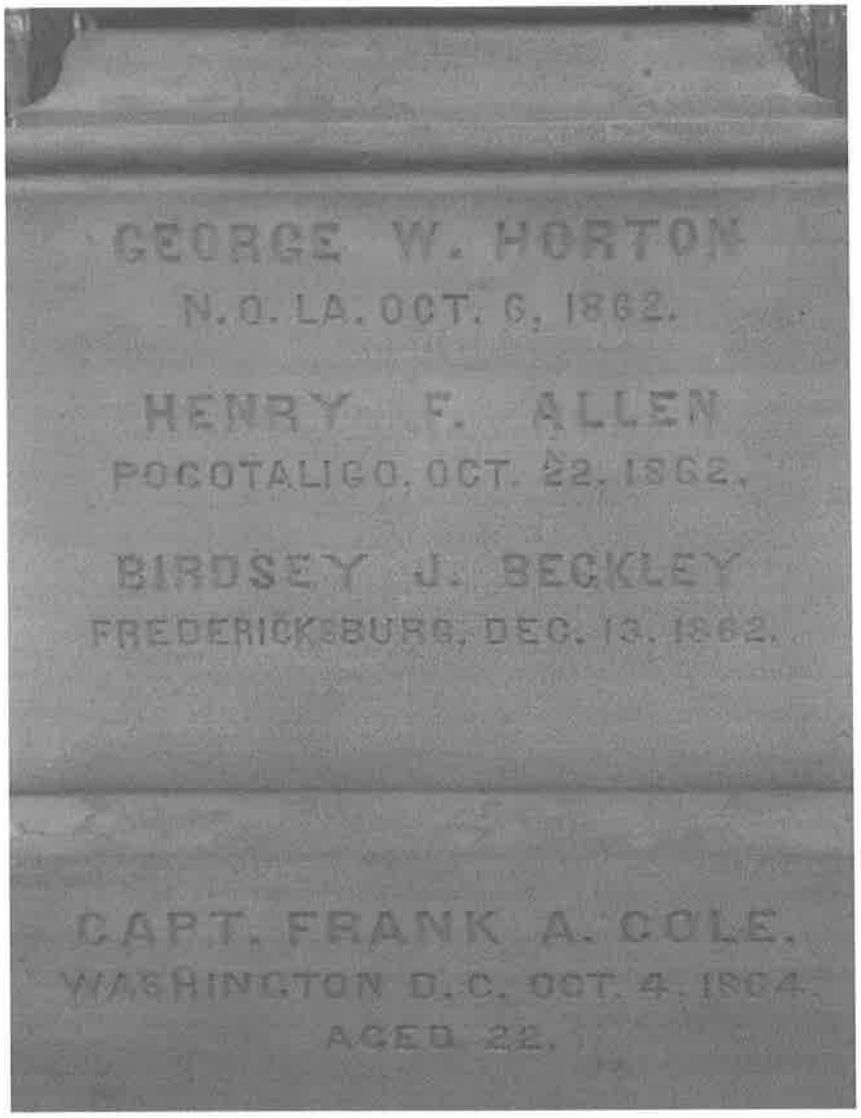
Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Monument and cannon looking southwest.
1 of 12

Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: "SOLDIERS" on northeast base
2 of 12

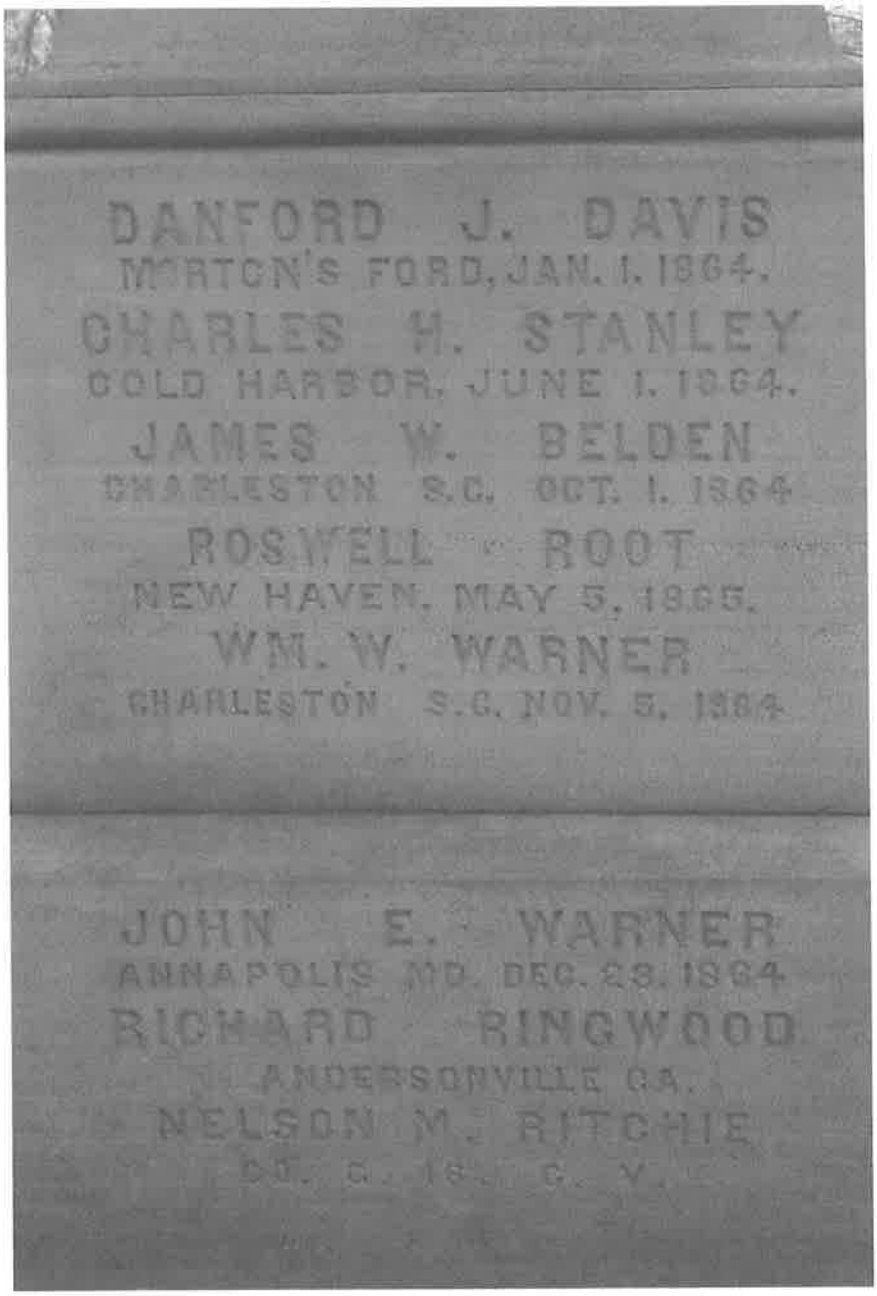


Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast face of monument, inscriptions.
3 of 12

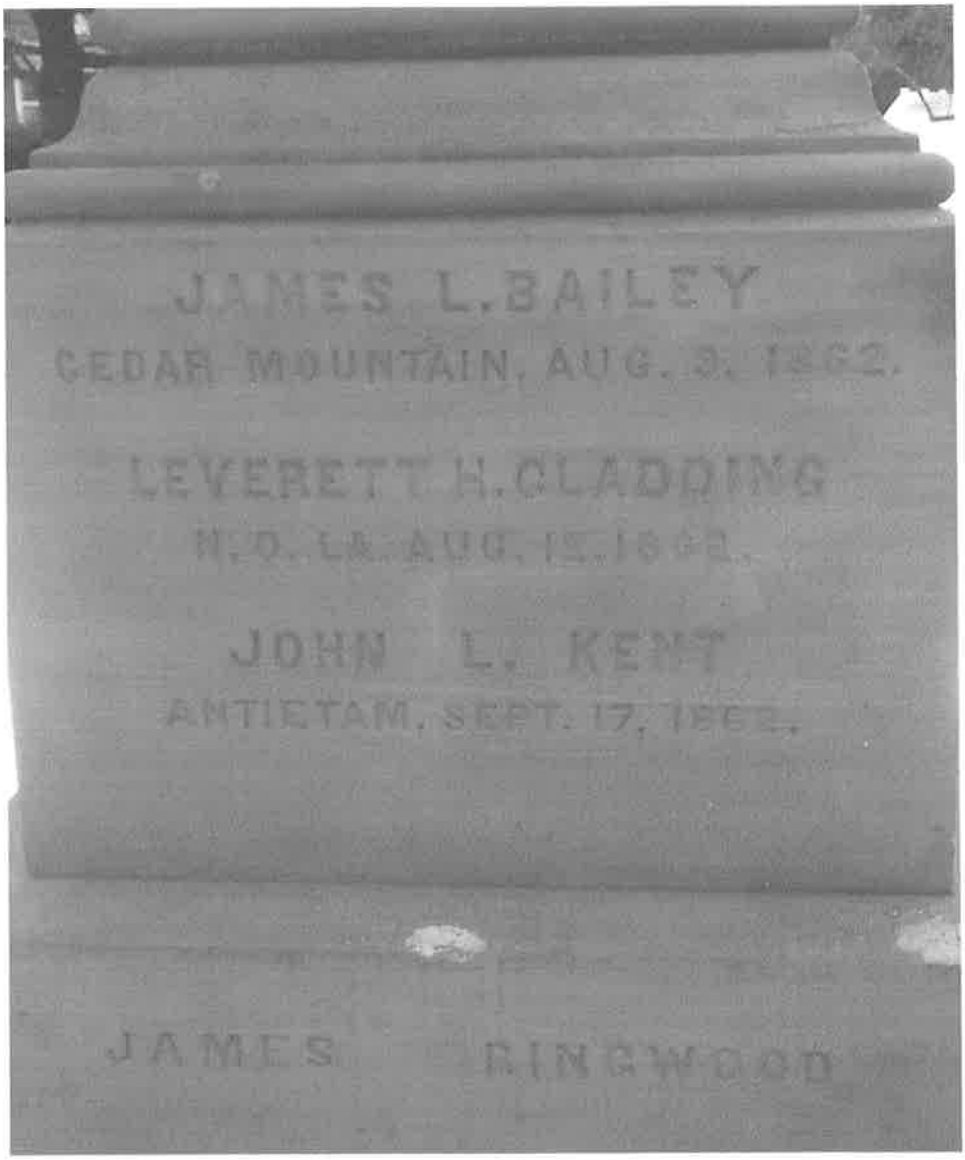
Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast face of monument, Connecticut State Seal.
4 of 12



Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southeast face, name
5 of 12



Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southwest face, name engravings.
6 of 12



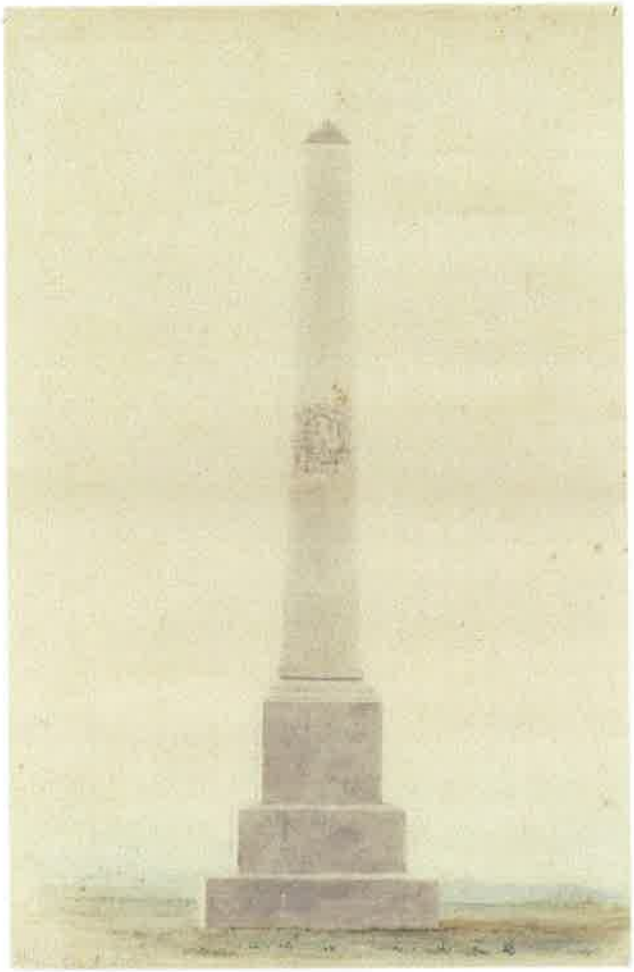
Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northwest face, name engravings
7 of 12

Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking Northeast at monument, cannon in background, overview of fence
8 of 12

Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Up close detail of fence.
9 of 12

Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast plaque
10 of 12

Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Cannon
11 of 12



Name of Property: Kensington Soldiers' Monument
City or Vicinity: Berlin
County: Hartford State: Connecticut
Photographer: Jordan Sorensen
Date Photographed: October 13, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Original sketch by Nelson Augustus Moore of monument
12 of 12

Property Owner:

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

name Kensington Congregational Church

street & number 312 Percival Avenue telephone 860-828-4511

city or town Berlin state CT zip code 06037

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

CIVIL WAR

1863.
SOLDIERS
ELIJAH W BACON
MEDAL OF HONOR
CORP COF 14 CONN INF
CIVIL WAR
MAY 6 1864

ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH
OF THOSE WHO PERISHED IN SUPPRESSING
THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

"HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE WHO SINK TO REST,
BY ALL THEIR COUNTRY'S WISHES BLEST."

1863.

GEORGE W. HORTON
N. O. LA. OCT. 6, 1862.

HENRY F. ALLEN
POCOTALIGO, OCT. 22, 1862.

BIRDSEY J. BECKLEY
FREDERICKSBURG, DEC. 13. 1862.

CAPT. FRANK A. COLE.
WASHINGTON D. C. OCT. 4, 1864.
AGED 22.

DANFORD J. DAVIS
MORTON'S FORD, JAN. 1. 1864.
CHARLES H. STANLEY
COLD HARBOR, JUNE 1, 1864.
JAMES W. BELDEN
CHARLESTON S.C. OCT. 1. 1864
ROSWELL ROOT
NEW HAVEN, MAY 5, 1865.
WM. W. WARNER
CHARLESTON S.C. NOV. 5. 1864

JOHN E. WARNER
ANNAPOLIS MD. DEC. 23. 1864
RICHARD RINGWOOD
ANDERSONVILLE GA.
NELSON M. RITCHIE
CO. G. 16. G. V.

JAMES L. BAILEY

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUG. 9, 1862.

LEVERETT H. GLADDING

N. O. LA. AUG. 12, 1862.

JOHN L. KENT

ANTIETAM, SEPT. 17, 1862.

JAMES RINGWOOD

GEORGE W. HORTON
HENRY F. ALLEN
BIRDSEY J. BECKLEY
CAPT. FRANK A. COLE

DANFORD J. DAVIS
MORTON'S FORD, JAN. 1, 1864.
CHARLES H. STANLEY
COLD HARBOR, JUNE 1, 1864.
JAMES W. BELDEN
CHARLESTON S.C. OCT. 1, 1864
ROSWELL ROOT
NEW HAVEN, MAY 5, 1865.
WM. W WARNER
CHARLESTO C. NOV. 5, 1864
JO WARNER
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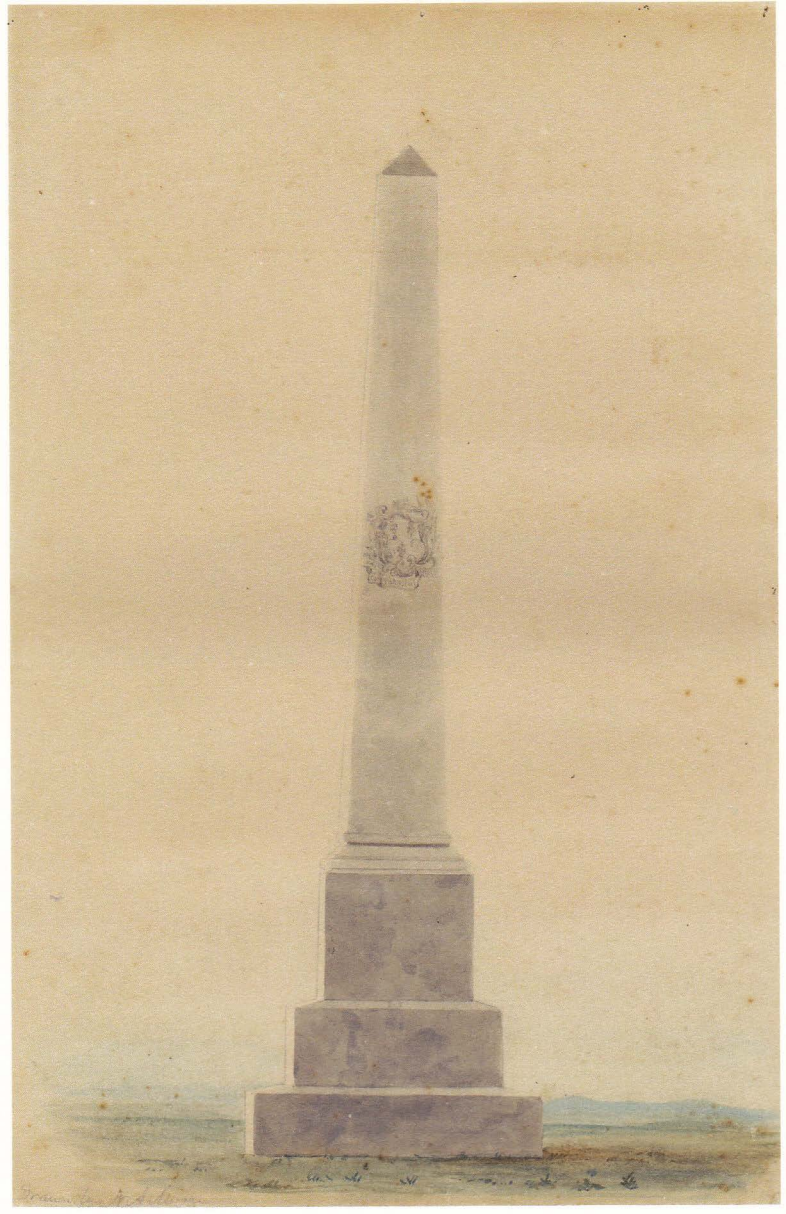
FIRST MONUMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES
DEDICATED TO
THE SOLDIERS OF THE
CIVIL WAR –
ERECTED IN 1863