

Souvenir
Soldiers Monument Day

New Haven, June 16, 1905

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VIEW OF THE MONUMENT
FROM SOUTH ENTRANCE TO BROADWAY PARK

1861

1905

Program of Exercises

at the

Dedication of a Soldiers Monument

Erected by

**The First Connecticut Light Battery
The Sixth, Seventh and Tenth
Connecticut Volunteers
Monument Association**

At the Broadway Park

New Haven, June 16, 1905

Upon the Forty-First Anniversary of the
Battle of Burmuda Hundred
and Petersburg Turnpike, Virginia

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN
LIBRARY

Press of
The Price, Lee & Adkins Co.
New Haven, Conn.

MAR 5 1906
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CPL. JOHN L. CHATFIELD
FIRST COMMANDER OF
THE SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Commanding Officers of the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

COL. JOHN L. CHATFIELD. Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Third Connecticut Volunteers; Colonel Sixth Connecticut Volunteers; enlisted August 20, 1861; mustered September 13, 1861; wounded Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862; mortally wounded in charge on Fort Wagner, S.C., July 18, 1863. Died August 9, 1863.

COL. REDFIELD DURYEE, Waterbury. Mustered in Adjutant September 13, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel September 21, 1863; Colonel, December 10, 1863. Resigned May 29, 1864.

COL. ALFRED P. ROCKWELL. Promoted from Captain First Connecticut Light Battery, June 18, 1864; Brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865. Died at New Haven, December 24, 1903.



MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A.

THE FIRST COMMANDER
SEVENTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Commanding Officers of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

COL. ALFRED H. TERRY. Enlisted August 20, 1861, Colonel Second Connecticut Volunteers; mustered Colonel Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, September 17, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, April 25, 1862; Major-General United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865; Brigadier-General United States Army, January 15, 1865; Major-General United States Army, March 3, 1866. Retired at his own request on account of failing health, April 5, 1888. Died at New Haven December 16, 1890.

COL. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. Captain Company A, First Connecticut Volunteers; mustered Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, September 17, 1861; promoted Colonel, June 20, 1862; Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, September 13, 1864; Brevetted Major-General United States Volunteers, September 28, 1865; discharged January 15, 1866; United States Senator from 1881-1905. Died in Washington, D. C., March 18, 1905.

COL. SEAGER S. ATWELL. Mustered Captain Company A, September 6, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel November 22, 1864; Colonel, July 1, 1865; mustered out July 1, 1865.



COL. CHARLES L. RUSSELL

FIRST COMMANDER OF
THE TENTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Commanding Officers of the Tenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry

COL. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, Derby. Adjutant Second Connecticut Volunteers; enlisted October 24, 1861, Colonel Tenth Connecticut Volunteers; mustered October 26, 1861. Killed at Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8, 1862.

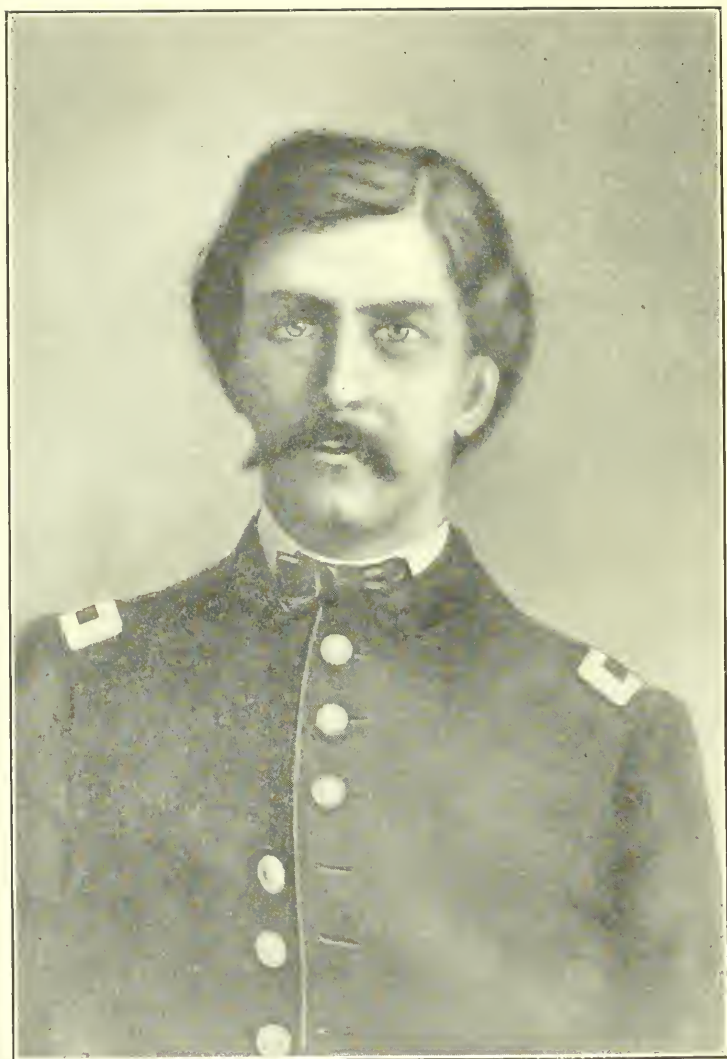
COL. ALBERT W. DRAKE, South Windsor. Enlisted October 26, 1861; mustered Lieutenant-Colonel October 26, 1861; promoted Colonel February 8, 1862; served as First Lieutenant Company A, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. Died at South Windsor June 5, 1862.

COL. IRA W. PETTIBONE, Winchester. Appointed Major October 30, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel February 8, 1862; Colonel, June 5, 1862. Resigned November 15, 1862.

COL. JOHN L. OTIS, Manchester. Enlisted August 29, 1861; mustered Lieutenant Company B, October 29, 1861; promoted Captain Company I July 12, 1862; promoted Major, November 29, 1862; Colonel, March 14, 1863; wounded at Kingston, N. C., December 14, 1862; resigned October 18, 1864; Brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers March 13, 1865. Died March 14, 1894, at Tarpon Springs, Fla.

COL. EDWIN S. GREELEY, New Haven. Enlisted August 31, 1861; mustered First Lieutenant Company C, October 22, 1861; promoted Captain Company A April 25, 1862; Major, March 14, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 7, 1864; Colonel, February 16, 1865; Brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. Discharged September 2, 1865.

COL. ELLSWORTH D. S. GOODYEAR, North Haven. Enlisted October 31, 1861; mustered Captain Company C October 22, 1861; discharged October 7, 1864; appointed Major December 1, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 17, 1865; wounded in charge of Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General April 2, 1865. Discharged for disability June 2, 1865.



CAPT. ALFRED P. ROCKWELL

THE FIRST COMMANDER OF
THE FIRST CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS
COLONEL SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS
AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS

Commanders of the First Connecticut Light Battery, Connecticut Volunteers

CAPT. ALFRED P. ROCKWELL, Norwich; Mustered in United States Service January 20, 1862; promoted Colonel Sixth Connecticut Volunteers June 18, 1864.

CAPT. JAMES B. CLINTON, New Haven; Mustered Sergeant; promoted First Sergeant February 27, 1862; Second Lieutenant, February 3, 1863; First Lieutenant, March 13, 1863; Captain, July 10, 1864; discharged June 11, 1865

Historical Sketch

of the

Building and Dedication

of the

Monument

The long talked of soldiers' monument, to be built by the First Connecticut Light Battery, the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers Monument Association, has been erected in Broadway Park, New Haven, and was dedicated with impressive ceremony June 16, 1905.

The idea of building a monument by the joint action of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers associated with other Veteran organizations, was first suggested by Gen. E. S. Greeley at the annual reunion of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers Association held at Meriden, September 5, 1894. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter and report as to the feasibility of building a monument either as a regimental affair or in connection with other veteran associations with whom they could affiliate.

It was soon found that the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and the First Connecticut Light Battery had not as yet taken steps to avail themselves of the state appropriation of one thousand dollars each, and were waiting to ascertain the views of their respective associations in regard to whether a monument should be built and where it should be located. Two years later a committee from the above named organizations was appointed to consider the matter of building a joint monument. During the year 1897 a conference with the committees of the Sixth and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers and First Light Battery was held, which resulted in an informal organization called "The Joint Monument Association of the Sixth and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers and First Light Battery."

The next two years were spent in looking up designs and obtaining estimates of cost. An invitation was at this time extended to the Veteran Association of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers to join with the above named organizations in the effort to build a monument, but on account of the desire on the part of General Hawley of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and many of his friends, to build a monument at Hartford instead of New Haven, we were not able to secure their co-operation. In the meantime the joint committee secured a design of a monument by which the three organizations could be represented by tablets placed on the base of either of three sides, the fourth reserved for inscription to General Terry, the whole to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of Major-General Alfred H. Terry. This seemed to be a very appropriate design for a memorial, since all of the three organizations served in General Terry's division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James.

It was ascertained that a memorial of this character would involve the raising of a large sum of money in addition to the state appropriation of one thousand dollars for each regiment and battery, and after trying for three years to provide ways and means to build a monument of this character, the committee did not obtain sufficient encouragement either from the citizens of New Haven or the friends of Gen. Terry to warrant proceeding with the plan, and it was abandoned.

During the year 1904 the Seventh Connecticut Volunteer Association gave up the idea of building a monument at Hartford and joined with the three veteran organizations already named for the purpose of carrying out the plan of erecting a joint monument.

A joint committee of the four organizations held meetings, and finally at a meeting of the executive committees held at New Haven, June 7, 1904, a corporation was formed under the statute laws of Connecticut with articles of association as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The name of said corporation shall be The First Light Battery and the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut. Volunteers Monument Association.

ART. 2. The purposes for which said corporation is formed are the following, to wit:

To receive appropriations made by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut for the erection of memorial tablets or monuments by said Battery and Regiments, or either of them, and to locate and erect such



GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY

COLONEL TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS
PRESIDENT OF MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

memorial tablets or monuments within the State of Connecticut, in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions of said General Assembly making such appropriations, and to make contracts for the same and to pay bills contracted therefor, and to make and carry out such arrangements and incur such expense as said corporation may determine for the dedication of the same, and to receive and expend such contributions as may be made to defray the expenses of the foregoing objects, and to disburse the funds received for the general purposes for which it is organized, and to make by-laws relative to its officers; the admission of members; and such other matters as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation.

At a meeting of the incorporators held at New Haven on the 7th day of June, 1904, the articles of incorporation were approved, by-laws were adopted, and the following named comrades were elected officers:

President.

GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Vice President.

CAPT. ALFRED B. BEERS, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

Treasurer.

JOHN T. SLOAN, First Light Battery.

Secretary.

WILLIAM E. WHITTELEY, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Executive Committee.

GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

EDWARD GRISWOLD, First Connecticut Light Battery.

VIRGIL F. MCNEIL, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

LOUIS B. BROWN, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

WILLIAM H. BOUTON, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

The by-laws adopted empowered the officers and executive committee to select a design, to make contracts for the erection of the monument, receive appropriations from the State and City and

donations from any other sources, to raise the funds needed to build and dedicate the monument, and to do all other things necessary to carry out the objects of the Association.

Many designs for a soldiers' monument were submitted and the officers and the executive committee, after a great deal of investigation and inquiry adopted a design presented by the Smith Granite Company of Westerly, Rhode Island, it being found satisfactory in all respects. This design was suggested in part by the President of this Association, who devoted much time and thought to the subject. An illustration of the monument will be found in the frontispiece.

Description of the monument:

Size of base, 10 feet 6 inches x 14 feet;

Height of base, 4 feet 3 inches;

Height of pedestal, 5 feet 9 inches;

Height of column, 18 feet;

Height of bronze globe, 2 feet;

Height of bronze eagle, 2 feet;

Total height, 32 feet.

The column is 36 inches in diameter at the base and 26 inches at the top.

The pedestal measures 46 inches at the base and 38 inches at the top.

The bronze eagle stands two feet high and has a spread of wings of six feet.

The bronze globe on which the eagle rests is 24 inches in diameter

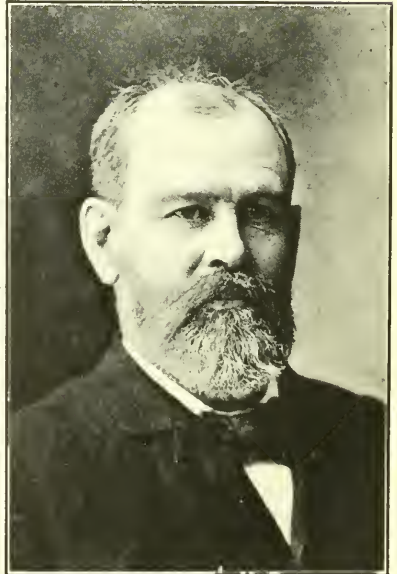
On the east side of the pedestal, resting on a die, is a life-sized figure of an infantry soldier, carved from white granite, in the act of taking a cartridge from his cartridge box to insert into the muzzle of his musket, which he holds in position for that purpose. On the opposite side, resting on a die of the same size, is the figure of an artilleryman. This figure is represented as having raised his right hand to observe the effects of the last shot from the field piece which he is serving. Both of these figures are finely executed and are considered works of art.



CAPT. ALFRED B. BEERS, 6TH CONN. VOLS.
Vice President Monument Association



WILLIAM E. WHITTLESEY
Tenth Connecticut Volunteers
Secretary Monument Association



JOHN T. SLOAN
First Connecticut Light Battery
Treasurer Monument Association

INSCRIPTIONS

On each side of the base of the monument a tablet is placed, bearing inscriptions as follows:

North Side.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Organized September, 1861. Mustered Out August
21, 1865.

Total Number of Men who Served in the
Regiment, 1608.
Casualties, 877.

Engagements:

Port Royal, S. C.; Fort Pulaski, Ga.; James Island, S. C.; Pocotaligo, S.C.;
Morris Island, S. C.; Fort Wagner, S. C.; Chester Station, Va.;
Drewry's Bluff, Va.; Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom,
Va.; Deep Run, Va.; Chapin's Farms, Va.; Fort
Fisher, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.
And More than Twenty Other Minor Engagements and Affairs.

Service:

Army Corps Tenth and Twenty-Fourth.

Departments:

Department of the South, Army of the James, Department of
North Carolina, Army of the Potomac.

East Side.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Hawley's Brigade.

Terry's Division.

Tenth and Twenty-fourth Corps.

Took part in

Capture of Fort Pulaski,
Capture of Fort Wagner,
Demolition of Fort Sumter,
and
Thirteen other Engagements.

Department of the South and Army of the James.

South Side.

TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

In Grateful Memory of the Services and Sacrifices of our Heroic Dead who Offered Their Lives on the Altar of Constitutional Government and Human Liberty, this Tablet is Lovingly Inscribed by their Surviving Comrades of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Total Number Enrolled, 1879

Total Casualties, 1011.

Number of Engagements, 51.

Term of service, September 30, 1861, to September 2, 1865.

Safe and Happy the Republic Whose Sons Gladly Die in Her Defense.

West Side.

FIRST CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY.

Known as

Rockwell's Battery.

Mustered in October 26, 1861.

Mustered out June 11, 1865.

Participated in

The Siege of Charleston

And Other Battles in South Carolina,

Fort Finnegan Florida,

From January, 1862, to May, 1864.

Engagements of Richmond

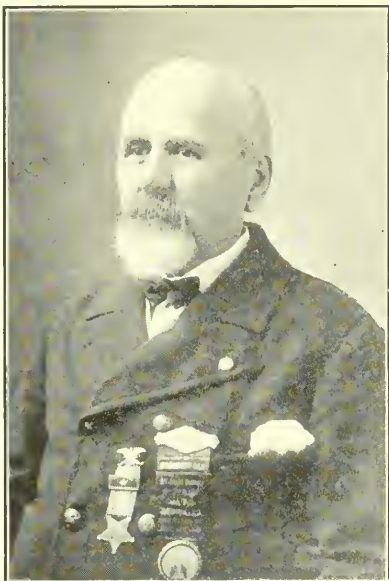
And Petersburg Campaigns

From May, 1864, to Lee's Surrender in 1865.

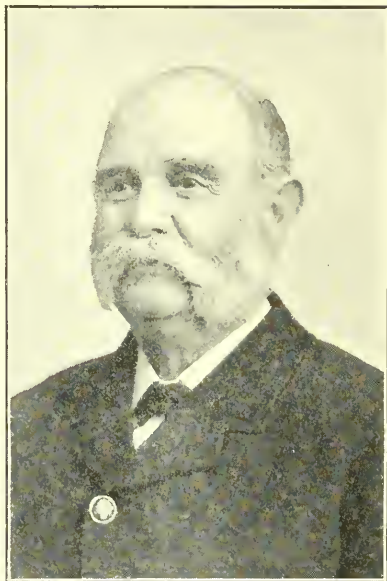
The Tenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

There is a panel on the front of the pedestal on which is the following dedicatory inscription:

Members of the Executive Committee Monument Association



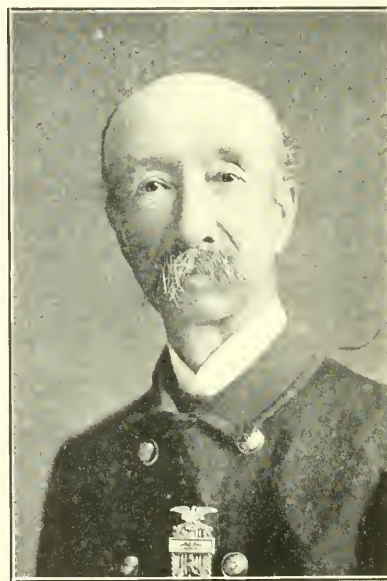
EDWARD GRISWOLD
First Connecticut Light Battery



WILLIAM H. BOUTON
Sixth Connecticut Volunteers



VIRGIL F. McNEIL
Seventh Connecticut Volunteers



LOUIS B. BROWN
Tenth Connecticut Volunteers

ERECTED
 BY THE JOINT CONTRIBUTIONS OF
 THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 AND
 THE VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS
 OF
 THE FIRST CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY
 AND THE SIXTH, SEVENTH AND TENTH REGIMENTS,
 CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
 AS A SACRED AND PERPETUAL MEMORIAL
 TO THE MEN WHO SUFFERED AND DIED
 THAT A REPUBLIC MIGHT LIVE.
 1861-1865.
 DEDICATED JUNE 16, 1905.

The Dedicatory inscription on the monument was written by Capt. George W. Atherton, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, president of Pennsylvania State College.

As has been stated, the total height of the monument is thirty-two feet.

The monument is protected by a handsome wrought iron fence.

THE SITE

The site first selected for the erection of the monument was the small park at the junction of Whitney avenue, Temple and Trumbull streets, and permission to place the monument there was granted by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. Subsequently, the site was changed to the small park at the junction of Broadway, Elm and Park streets. A petition signed by one hundred and fifty citizens, composed of business men and residents living or doing business in the vicinity of this site, was presented to the President of the Association, asking that the monument be erected on that park.

The Committee visited several sites which had been suggested, and after a careful study of the question decided to ask the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for a change of location of the monument from the Whitney Avenue Park to the Broadway Park, which was granted, and there the monument now stands.

The Executive Committee feel that it is but just to say that the success of the erection and dedication of this beautiful memorial is largely due to the earnest, enthusiastic and persistent efforts of General E. S. Greeley, the President of the Monument Association.

The history of this monument would not be complete without mentioning the opposition that was manifested on the part of some very worthy citizens who appeared before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to hear the petitions for permission to erect this monument on the Whitney avenue site, and who, with other residents in the vicinity of the proposed site, signed and presented to the Board of Aldermen a remonstrance against the erection of a soldiers' monument on the park selected by the officers of the association. Without going into any further explanation, suffice it to say that the resolution granting the privilege to erect the monument on the Whitney Avenue Park was passed by an overwhelming majority and was immediately approved by the Mayor. But for reasons already stated, a change of site was asked for and granted.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Executive Committee that the site finally selected is a more appropriate place than the one first chosen, irrespective of all other considerations.

The cost of monument, tablets and erection of a protective fence, was six thousand dollars, for which the State appropriated four thousand dollars, and there was subscribed by the survivors of the four organizations two thousand dollars. The City of New Haven appropriated one thousand dollars toward the expense of dedicating the monument and about four hundred dollars was contributed by citizens of New Haven for the same purpose. The State also appropriated thirty-five hundred dollars, the expense occasioned by ordering out a portion of the National Guard to take part in the ceremonies. Credit is due Comrades Edward Griswold, Lieutenant W. H. H. Wooster, Stevens, Dickinson and other comrades, members of the House and Senate, for their active help in securing this appropriation.

THE PARADE

There was great interest manifested by many thousands of the people to see the demonstration on the part of the military and the old veterans in line.

The streets on the line of march were lined on either side with interested spectators, while the windows of business houses and private residences were filled with men, women and children, whose faces indicated unusual interest in the display.

THE DECORATIONS.

Everywhere along the route of the procession American flags and red, white and blue colors were displayed. In Broadway and the central portion of the city, the buildings were profusely decorated. Many buildings were completely covered with the national colors and national emblems of various designs. Never since the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in East Rock Park in 1887 has there been such a display of decorations and enthusiasm on the part of the people as on this occasion.

Broadway was the central point of interest. A finer display of decorations has never been seen in any part of the city than that in Broadway and Elm street in the vicinity of the park in which the monument is located.

The procession took up the line of march at the time ordered, 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived at the site of the monument at 3.30 P. M., where the exercises connected with the dedication soon after commenced.

LINE OF MARCH

The line of march was as follows:

Temple to Chapel, to York, to Crown, to Church, to Chapel, to Olive, to State, to Trumbull, to Orange, to Grove, to Whitney Avenue, to Elm, to Broadway, to Howe, to Elm, to junction of Broadway, to monument.

When the head of the column reached Broadway, a large concourse of people were found occupying almost every available space in Broadway, Elm and Park streets, extending to Howe street, and by the time the President of the Day, speakers and invited guests had taken their places on the platform, the entire space from High street to Howe street was occupied. It is estimated that at least twelve thousand people were assembled there.

The Formation of the Parade

The parade formed in the following order:

Platoon of Police.

Major John Q. Tilson, Chief Marshal, and Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Second Infantry C. N. G., Col. Theodore H. Sucher commanding.
Second Regiment Band.

First Battalion, Second Infantry, C. N. G., Major Charles F. McCabe commanding.

Company I, Capt. O. L. Bradley.

Company D, Capt. E. L. Isbell.

Company H, Capt. T. M. Russell.

Company E, Capt. G. E. Hall.

Second Battalion, Second Infantry, C. N. G., Capt. H. B. Carter commanding.

Company A, Lieut. C. H. Bangs.

Company F, Capt. E. O. Gruener.

Company C, Capt. W. B. Spencer.

Company N, Capt. W. E. Besse.

Third Battalion, Second Infantry, C. N. G., Major Henry Norton, Jr., Commanding.

Company G, Capt. D. E. Fitzpatrick.

Company B, Capt. Frank Pauly.

Company L, Joseph DeCantillion.

Company K, Capt. George C. Abbott.

Medical Corps, C. N. G., Major J. H. Townsend commanding.

First Separate Company, C. N. G., Capt. John W. Ross, Jr., commanding.

Signal Corps, C. N. G., Capt. E. H. Hotchkiss, commanding.

Machine Gun Battery, C. N. G., Lieut. Robert G. Morley commanding.

Naval Battalion, C. N. G., Commander F. S. Cornwall and Staff.

First Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., Lieut. Clifford M. Peck commanding.

Troop A, C. N. G., Capt. Luzerne Ludington commanding.

Foot Guard Band.

Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, Major Smith G. Weed commanding.

His Excellency, Governor Henry Roberts, Staff and invited guests in carriages.

First Carriage—His Excellency, Governor Henry Roberts; Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, United States Senator; Hon. John P. Studley, Mayor; Gen. E. S. Greeley, President of the Day.

Second Carriage—Lieut. Governor R. S. Woodruff, Ex-Governor A. Chamberlain; Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Chaplain Second Co. Governor's Foot Guard; Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D.

Third Carriage—Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole, C. N. G., Adjutant General; Brig.-Gen. Russell Frost, C. N. G., Brigade Commander; Brig.-Gen. J. M. Thompson, U. S. A., retired; Capt. A. B. Beers, Vice President of Monument Association.

Fourth Carriage—Col. Theodore H. Macdonald, Q. M. General. C. N. G.; Col. O. C. Smith, Surgeon-General; Col. M. M. Downer, Commissary-General; Col. William E. F. Landers, Asst. Adj.-General.

Fifth Carriage—Col. William H. Hall, Paymaster-General; Col. James E. Cooper, Judge Advocate-General; Major Warren L. Hall, Aid-de-camp.

Sixth Carriage—Major Samuel F. Beardsley, Aid-de-camp; Major Walter L. Goodwin, Aid-de-camp; Lieut. Commander, J. L. Bunce, Naval Aid.

Seventh Carriage—Hon. N. D. Sperry, Member of Congress, 2d Dist.; Hon. Theodore Bodenwein, Secretary of State; Hon. James F. Walsh, State Treasurer; Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of Yale Law School.

Eighth Carriage—Hon. A. W. Mitchell, Comptroller; Hon. W. A. King, Attorney-General; Hon. I. W. Birdseye; Hon. M. B. Beardsley.

Ninth Carriage—Hon. Henry T. Blake, President Park Commission; Hon. H. H. Townsend, President Board of Aldermen; Hon. J. A. Howarth, Postmaster, New Haven.

Tenth Carriage—Ex-Mayor A. C. Hendrick; Comrade V. F. McNeil, Comrade William H. Bouton, Comrade Lewis B. Brown, Members of Executive Committee Monument Association.

Eleventh Carriage—Hon. Edward Griswold, Member Executive Committee; H. C. Sherwood, Esq.; George W. Warner, the Armless Soldier; L. B. Curtiss, Esq.

Twelfth Carriage—Mr. Robert C. Lightbourn, Mr. Frank B. Thompson, Mr. Ralph S. Pagter, Mr. J. H. Campbell, Broadway Merchants' Committee.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Carriages—Disabled Veterans of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers and the G. A. R. Veterans.

SECOND DIVISION.

S. S. Thompson, Division Marshal, and Staff.

Drum Corps.

Department Commander, G. A. R., Albert A. May and Staff.

City Band, twenty-five pieces.

Veterans of the First Connecticut Light Battery, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers Veteran Association,

Col. S. S. Atwell in command.

Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, W. H. Bouton, President.

Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Thomas L. Norton, President.

Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Clayton H. Case, President.

First Connecticut Light Battery, Edward Griswold, President.

Drum Corps.

Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, G. A. R., John M. Crowe, Commander.

Henry C. Merwin Post, G. A. R., Philip Ryan, Commander.

General von Steinwehr Post, G. A. R., Chris Rothhaar, Commander.

Gideon Welles Naval Veterans' Association, William S. Wells, Captain.

Other Veterans of the Civil War.

Exercises at the Monument

General E. S. Greeley, President of the Monument Association, presided and announced that the time for the dedicatory exercises had arrived.

The Boys' Choir, consisting of 150 Boys from the public schools, arose and, by orders of Captain Jepson, late Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, presented flags to the presiding officer. The salute being acknowledged by him, the exercises were commenced by the Boys' Choir singing "The Red, White and Blue."

President Greeley: Reverend Doctor Newman Smyth will now invoke the divine blessing.

INVOCATION

O Lord God of Hosts, we offer to Thee thanksgivings and praise for the peace for which our comrades died, which we lived to hail, and which came at last to stay over our whole free land. We thank Thee that the shouts of victory linger to-day only in the soldier's memory, while for all the people the blessing of union and liberty abides. Beneath Thine open heaven we dedicate this monument to patriotism and liberty. We consecrate it in the memories of that baptism of fire in which brave men gave their lives to country and to God. Keep Thou in Thine eternal remembrance all their sacrifice. Guard in Thy righteousness the land for which they died. Protect from foes without, and from wasting evils within, our country's priceless heritage. Uphold and guide our presidents, governors, and all in authority over us. Bind all parties, sections and classes together in one high calling as a nation, in a common prosperity, and in one great humanity, for the hope of all peoples, and to the glory of Thy Name, forevermore, Amen.

General Edwin S. Greeley, Colonel Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, President of the Monument Association, then made the following introductory address:

Your Excellency, Comrades and Fellow-Citizens:

We are gathered here to-day to dedicate a soldier's monument, erected in honor of the heroic dead and to perpetuate the gallant deeds performed by the officers and men of the First Connecticut Light Battery, the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volun-

teer Infantry, four organizations of which the State may well be proud, for they made a record in the War of the Rebellion second to none from any State in the Union.

This beautiful shaft has been erected in this city rather than upon the battlefields upon which they fought, because their fields of operations occupied a long range of territory, extending from Virginia on the north to Florida on the south, covering a half a hundred battlefields, but they were not engaged on the great battlefields where national cemeteries have been established. It was not the fortune of any of the organizations represented by this memorial to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville, but they were at Roanoke Island, Newbern and Goldsboro. They were not at Antietam, but they were at James and Morris Island and the reduction of Fort Sumter and the capture of Forts Gregg and Wagner, the defenses of Charleston.

They were not at Vicksburg or Chattanooga, but they were in the Siege of Richmond and Petersburg. They were not in the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, but they were at Fort Fisher and Appomatox Court House, and hence it seemed fitting to build a monument in the City of New Haven, where the living veterans of the Battery and Regiments and the friends of the dead heroes would have the opportunity of seeing it.

It is also a fitting place to erect this memorial here because a large number of the members of these four organizations volunteered from this city. Several entire companies in these infantry regiments went from this city and many members of the battery.

We are gratified to find the people of this goodly city so deeply interested in this affair, as evinced by your presence here to-day in such vast numbers, and we thank you for your presence and encouragement. It is not my purpose to make any extended remarks or attempt to tell you what each particular organization did, but will introduce an actor from each to give a brief outline of the services of his Regiment or Battery.

Song—"The Star Spangled Banner," by the Boys' Choir.

President Greeley: The first speaker I shall introduce will be Hon. Edward Griswold, who will speak for the First Connecticut Battery, of which a distinguished general officer said: "There may be as good a battery in the service, but it is the best I have ever seen."

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD GRISWOLD, FIRST CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY.

Mr. President, Comrades and Fellow-Citizens:

A few moments have been assigned to me to give a brief history of the organization of which it was my glorious privilege to have been a member—the First Light Battery, Connecticut Volunteers. This was not the organization that did all the fighting and saved the Union, but we have always had the satisfaction of knowing that we did our part of that glorious work. This battery was mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, with 156 officers and men, and was sent to the Department of the South, where we served two years. We were in active service in that department, and participated in the encounters with the enemy in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. We were sent on many expeditions and raids, had many skirmishes with the enemy, and were in the hotly contested battles on James Island in 1862 and 1863, and in the Siege of Charleston, where we witnessed day and night for so long a time the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Charleston.

Early in 1864 we were sent to Virginia and became a part of the Army of the James. From May 6, 1864, until the close of the war there was not really an hour when we were not within the range of the enemy's guns. We participated in the battles of Chester Station, Richmond Turnpike, Proctor's Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Grover House, Ware Bottom Church, Strawberry Plains, Four Mile Creek, Deep Bottom, Siege of Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, John's Farm, Darbytown Road, Deep Run, Fort Harrison and the Fall of Richmond. We participated in scores of skirmishes; we were called to fire over skirmishers, support pickets or for purposes where only one or two guns were needed. In no case did we ever, as a battery, receive the censure of a commanding officer, but on many occasions have had words of praise for our gallant conduct. We take pride in the fact that we served under the greatest military chieftain the world has ever seen, in the greatest campaign the world has ever known, and that we served in an army that accomplished the greatest results ever known in human history.

Our battery always did what we were ordered to, and that is the first duty of a soldier—to obey. But what of the officers and men

of this organization? They came from all parts of the State; many of them had waited for the organization of a light battery; we believe that no better set of men served in the Civil War. The world has learned in later years that success in war depends largely upon the men behind the guns. These were the real men behind the guns. Our officers were faithful and efficient. Time will not permit me to go into detailed description of our different officers. I will only speak of one. Captain Alfred P. Rockwell, who was appointed by Governor Buckingham, was the son of Senator John A. Rockwell of Norwich. When he was appointed he was drilling regular batteries under General Barry, chief of artillery, at Washington. He had been highly educated in the scientific schools of this and other countries. He proved to be an efficient artillery officer, and to him are we greatly indebted for the efficient and favorable history of the battery. It is generally admitted that he was not excelled by any artillery officer in the regular or volunteer service. We have every reason to believe that a kind and Overruling Providence sent him to us, and that by his wisdom and courage the lives of many of his men were saved. He always placed his battery not only where it could do the best execution, but, where possible, took advantage of rolling ground to protect his men. When he got the range he would keep up an accurate and rapid fire that would confuse the enemy, and it was these things that saved us from great loss of life. He was honest, courageous, just and competent, and after leaving the battery was promoted to colonel and then to brevet brigadier for gallant and meritorious service. He died a little over a year ago very suddenly while visiting friends in your city, beloved and mourned by the members of his old command.

One word for the organizations consolidated with ours in the erection of this beautiful monument. Long have we jointly worked for what to-day is completed. Two of these organizations were practically with us from the first to the last, in the same corps, and most of the time in the same division and brigade. The other was with us in the last two years of the war. Their record is among the very highest of any regiment of the war. The first thought of an artilleryman when ordered into action is, what regiment or regiments are to support us? It was always pleasing and satisfactory to us when it was either of these named regiments; they never failed us, nor we them. Connecticut can well be proud

of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth regiments—no better were in the service.

And now we meet here to dedicate this monument, not to ourselves, for our names are not there, but we put this here, distinct in purpose, a reminder to you and the generations to come that men went forth voluntarily to fight for their country and gave their lives for the country they loved. To the young people before me I would say, when you look at this enduring monument be reminded of the great sacrifice made for you and me, and believe that you can read upon this monument those words that mean so much, that are all that is inscribed upon that beautiful monument in the cemetery at Antietam, "Not for themselves, but for their country."

The President: The next regiment to which I call attention will be the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who gave the country a Terry and a Hawley, a regiment whose gallant deeds have become historic. Comrade Thomas L. Norton will speak for the Seventh.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS L. NORTON, SEVENTH CONNECTICUT
VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. President, Comrades and Friends:

Once more, and probably for the last time, a remnant of Terry's old division of the Tenth Army Corps touch elbows and look into each other's faces, as of yore.

I see before me the men who at Pulaski, James Island, Pocoligo, Morris Island, Olustee, Bermuda Hundred, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Fort Fisher and on other fields, bore the ensigns of the State, sometimes forward to victory, sometimes backward in defeat, but never, thank God, never in dishonor.

May we not believe, my comrades, that there is with us to-day, also, a mighty though invisible host of that grand division, led, as no other could lead, by that gallant gentleman and knightly soldier of the Seventh Connecticut, Alfred H. Terry? Long since passed from our poor mortal vision, he has never faded from memory's sight. How proud the regiment was of him. How we gloried in his promotions, knowing that not a single leaf of all his laurels was unearned or undeserved. How we used to boast that no major-general of the Regular Army ever gained that high rank from the volunteer service saving only Alfred H. Terry. How natural it

was to apply to our Chevalier Bayard the words of Shakespeare: "His life was gentle and all the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'this is a man.'"

And is there not here the presence of another great hearted soldier at the head of his old regiment? The years roll away and we see him as we saw him three and forty years ago this very day, my comrades, at James Island; we see once more that martial stride, that port and bearing as of a veritable son of Mars; we hear once more ring out the masterful voice, "Attention, Battalion! Forward march!" and the Seventh springs to arms, glad to follow wherever "Joe" Hawley leads the way.

These men were ours. We loaned them to other spheres of duty, retaining still our claim to them. We loaned Terry to a brigade, a division, the Regular Army, but we never dismissed him from our membership. We loaned Hawley to the Centennial Commission, to the Governor's chair, to the House of Representatives, to the Senate of the United States, but we claimed him as our own until that dreary day in March when he received his final promotion. Then we were forced to say of him as we had said of Terry and Rodman, Hitchcock and Sanford, Chamberlain, Merriam and the other heroes, using the words of Stanton when Lincoln breathed his last, "Now he belongs to the ages."

In the presence of this encompassed cloud of witnesses and speaking for the survivors of the Seventh Connecticut, who stand on the borderland of the great unknown, we gratefully accept from the Commonwealth of Connecticut and from our friends our share of this memorial, praying God that long after we shall have crumbled into dust, this towering shaft shall tell our children's children to latest generations, that one republic is not ungrateful, that on Connecticut soil at least, valor, patriotism and loyalty shall in no wise fail of their reward.

President Greeley: And now, comrades, we will hear something about that regiment of whom a distinguished major-general of the Regular Army said, after the charge and capture of a rebel redoubt at Kingston, North Carolina, "If I had a full corps composed of officers and men like the Tenth Connecticut, I would march them from the Potomac to the Mississippi." I have the pleasure to introduce Comrade Lewis B. Brown, Company K, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

ADDRESS OF CORPORAL LEWIS B. BROWN, COMPANY K, TENTH
CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. President, Your Excellency, Your Honor the Mayor, Comrades and Fellow-Citizens:

To be selected to speak for and represent the old Tenth Connecticut with its grand record of service and sacrifice, on an occasion of this kind, is an honor of which any man may well be proud; but to attempt to give even a partial history of the heroic deeds and terrible sufferings of such a regiment in the short time at my disposal, is simply impossible.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Hartford, September 30, 1861, and immediately sent to the front, taking part in the famous Burnside Expeditions—the experiences of which during that terrible storm off Hatteras will never be forgotten; then followed the battle of Roanoke Island. In this, their first baptism of blood, the regiment fought like veterans, losing its gallant colonel, Charles L. Russell, and fifty-six of its bravest from the right wing—the heaviest loss of any regiment engaged. Again, at Newbern, the regiment distinguished itself for steadiness and efficiency under fire, losing twenty-seven killed and wounded. At Kingston, December 14, 1862, the regiment, on account of its shattered condition, was held in reserve, until several regiments had attempted to carry the enemy's position at the bridge over the Neuse River, defended by a brigade of infantry and a four gun battery on a hill, and were repulsed. Then the Tenth was pushed to the front, passing on its way an entire brigade and charging over two regiments lying down in line of battle, drove the enemy from its position, carried the bridge, captured five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery, with a loss of one hundred and six killed and wounded.

After this battle, General J. G. Foster of the Regular Army, in command of the Department of North Carolina, said that if he had one army corps of such troops as the Tenth Connecticut, he could sweep the whole country from the Potomac to the Mississippi.

The regiment also took a prominent part in the Siege of Charleston, being under fire from July 18 to October 25, 1863—continuously under fire—making the celebrated midnight attack on Fort Sumter, and in all of its fifty-one battles from Roanoke to Appomattox, receiving the commendation of the generals under whom

it served. After Appomatox, at Richmond, Va., June 16, 1865, the regiment was presented through its colonel, now our president, General E. S. Greeley, with a beautiful bronze eagle, to be placed upon the staff of its national colors as a mark of special distinction, bearing this inscription:

“Presented to the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers by Major-General John Gibbon, U. S. A., commanding the Twenty-Fourth Army Corps, for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, April 2, 1865.”

No word of praise from me can tell the story of this noted regiment better than the official record of the War Department.

Total number of men on its rolls,	. . .	1776
Total number of casualties,	. . .	1011
Total number of engagements,	. . .	51

This briefly is the record of one of the organizations from our State. We glory in its record and are proud of every man who bore a part in that glorious struggle for humanity and the rights of man.

This beautiful monument is dedicated to the heroic dead of the First Light Battery and the Sixth, Seventh and 10th Connecticut Volunteers. Comrades, we of the Tenth are proud of our company, for when weighed in the balance you were never found wanting.

The State of Connecticut has often expressed its pride in the record made by its sons. Your Excellency, the members of the old Tenth are proud to have had the privilege of acceptably serving the grand old commonwealth of Connecticut, and if in the future, should either traitors at home or foreign foes threaten the honor of our State or offer insult to Old Glory, you can safely depend upon the old Tenth even to its last survivor.

The President: And last but not least you will have a brief story of the services of that Grand Old Regiment, led by the brave and gallant Chatfield, who received his mortal wound leading that terrible charge on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, the Glorious Sixth Connecticut. It gives me pleasure to introduce Captain A. B. Beers of the Sixth, who represents that regiment to-day.

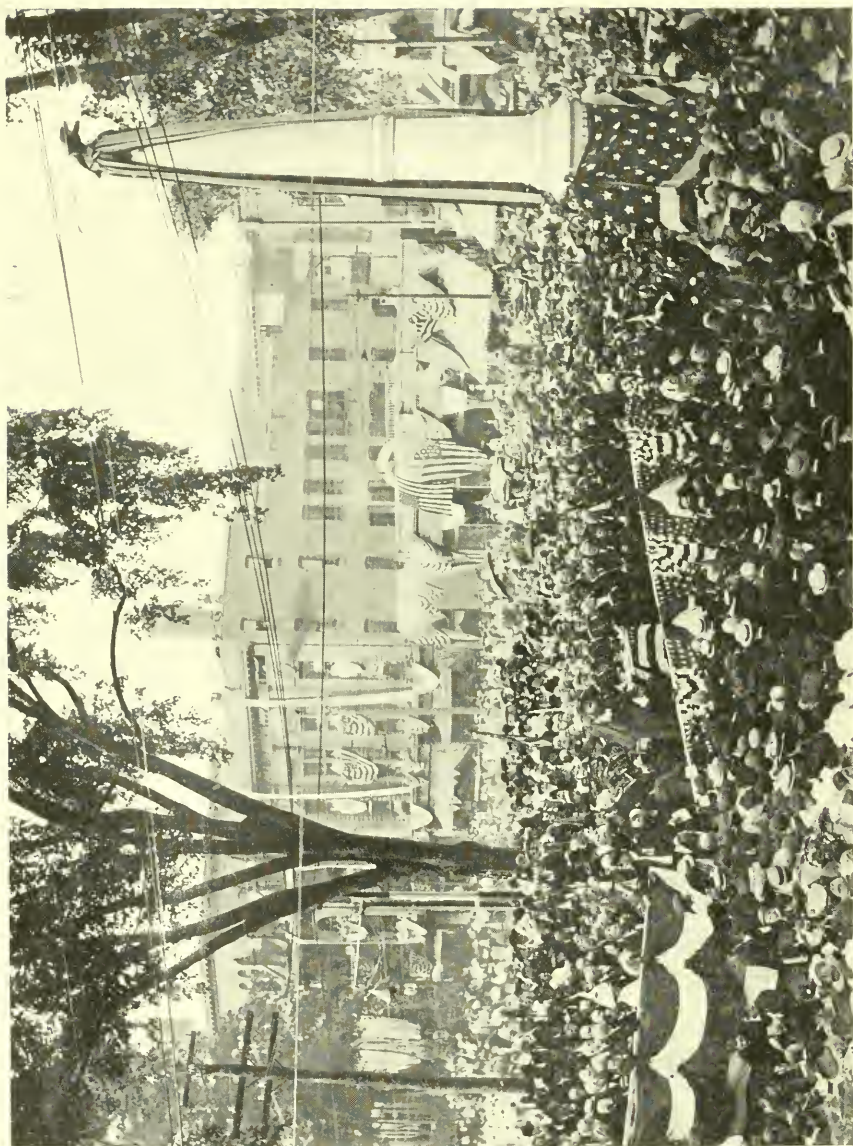
ADDRESS OF CAPT. ALFRED B. BEERS, CO. B, SIXTH CONNECTICUT
VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

The Sixth Connecticut Volunteers was the third three years regiment organized in the State of Connecticut for the war for the Union. Its first colonel was John L. Chatfield of Waterbury, who was commissioned August 22, 1861. He was unusually well versed in military affairs, a superior tactician; a kind but firm disciplinarian; a brave and gallant officer, who always led instead of followed his command in action, and who was more zealous in the preservation of the rights of his soldiers than of his own rights as an officer. He was twice wounded in action, the last time at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863, where he gave up the command of a brigade to lead his regiment in what proved to be a forlorn hope, and in which engagement he received a fatal wound and died beloved and mourned by all who knew him.

The regiment was practically a city regiment, having among its 1,008 officers and men three companies from New Haven, two from Bridgeport, one from Hartford, one from Waterbury, one from Stamford, one from New Britain and one from Putnam. The term of its State and National service extended from August, 1861, to August, 1865, covering substantially four years, during which time it received 600 recruits, which added to the 1,008 officers and men with which it left the State in September, 1861, made a total of 1,608 men who saw service in its ranks during the war. Its casualties during its four years of service numbered 877, being more than fifty-four per cent. of its membership. Its operations covered a wide stretch of territory, embracing the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

It participated in the first expedition and engagement of consequence after Bull Run, namely, the Sherman expedition of 1861, and the bombardment and capture of Hilton Head, South Carolina, and jointly with the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was the first Union force to land on the shores of South Carolina. During the four years it participated in more than thirty engagements and affairs in five different States, the more important of which were the bombardment and capture of Hilton Head, S. C.; Fort Pulaski,



THE UNVEILING

Ga.; charge on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C.; actions near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Siege of Petersburg, Va.; actions near Richmond, Va., 1864; assault and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and Wilmington, N. C., and was with General Sherman in North Carolina when the war was practically closed by the surrender of the last great Confederate Army under Johnston.

It had as regimental commanders the brave and gallant Chatfield, Redfield A. Duryea, a careful and conscientious officer, and Alfred P. Rockwell, who was the last colonel, and who possessed all the attributes of a good officer, and was highly respected for his bravery, high character, integrity and devotion to the interests of his command. It served consecutively under those great commanders, Generals T. W. Sherman, Gilmore, Butler, Grant, our own gallant Terry, and General William T. Sherman. During all its years of service its gallant men never shrank from any call of duty, no matter how dangerous or hazardous the task; no commanding officer ever criticised its conduct under fire, and it never hesitated or wavered in the performance of the duty which at times of awful carnage and death devolved upon it. It proudly carried its colors, State and National, to the front in 1861, and as proudly returned them to the State in 1865, battle-scarred and storm-beaten, baptized by the blood of their bearers, of whom seven were killed in one engagement, never lowering or surrendering to the enemy the standards of their regiment.

Thus briefly, and more briefly and less eloquently than I could wish, do I relate the history and services of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

George W. Warner, an armless veteran of the Civil War, then unveiled the monument. The string which held the flag covering was tied to a small flag, and as he slowly moved this with his teeth the monument was brought to public view. He carried the flag held in his teeth to the platform and presented it to General Greeley.

Comrade Warner lost both his arms by the bursting of a shell on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It was at the time of Pickett's charge on the last day of fighting on the Gettysburg field. Fragments of a shell inflicted such wounds in his arms that both had to be amputated.

MONUMENT PRESENTED.

Captain Beers at this point in eloquent words, ringing with patriotic ardor, said:

And now, Governor Roberts, it is my pleasing duty, in behalf of the First Connecticut Light Battery, the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Association, to deliver to the State of Connecticut, represented by your Excellency as the honored chief magistrate of the State, this monument, erected by the joint contributions of the State and the Association to commemorate the valor, patriotism and heroic services of the officers and men of the organizations named thereon.

The men who once marched and fought under the banners of these organizations gloried in the fact that in the days when the very life of the nation was in peril and every State was called upon to do its part in protecting and defending the national integrity and unity, they were citizens of Connecticut, and that their service was under the flag of this State as well as the flag of the Union, and whatever they did, or were instrumental in doing, in achieving the grand results that have come from the successful issue of that great conflict, was to the honor and glory of the State of Connecticut, as well as to that of the United States of America.

Who can adequately portray in words the patriotism, loyalty, bravery, and self-sacrificing devotion of the officers and men of these regiments and battery to the cause of the Union during those four long years of war, when men experienced hardships untold, painful disease, suffered grievous wounds and loss of limb, and gave up their lives by the hundreds of thousands in the hospital, the prison pen, and in the awful shock of battle that we might enjoy the blessings of free institutions and a united country? May yonder monument with its enduring tablets of bronze stand for all generations to come as a silent pledge, more eloquent than words, that the patriotism and sacrifices of those whose deeds and services it commemorates will not be forgotten by a loyal and liberty loving people.

We, the few scattered survivors of the thousands who once proudly marched under the flags of these organizations and who cannot in the mutations of time expect to much longer remain to enjoy the fruit of our labors, commit to the State of Connecticut the care and custody of this monument, knowing that the State

whose honor we upheld in the crucial period of our country's history, will uphold and protect the honor and the memory of its citizen soldiers in the future as it has always done in the past. May this shaft be an object lesson in loyalty to the rising generation; may its presence strengthen the spirit of patriotism in every citizen who beholds it; and may it help to inculcate such a love for our country and devotion to its free institutions in the hearts of our people, that our nation, when in need, shall never want for brave and patriotic defenders.

The President: We are honored to-day by the presence of His Excellency, the Chief Magistrate of this State, who has graced this occasion by his presence. He will accept this monument on the part of the State and transmit it to the custody of His Honor the Mayor.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR HENRY ROBERTS.

Mr. President, Your Honor the Mayor, Veterans and Friends:

The record of the Battery and Regiments in whose commemoration we are dedicating this memorial to-day is replete with acts of bravery, patriotism and distinguished service. It fell to the lot of these troops, with the exception of the Battery, to be associated for the most part during the Civil War in the same engagements, and they continued loyal and active in the Federal cause till the close of the war.

The battles in which they fought included Port Royal, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Appomatox and Richmond—and other engagements which I will not note—in all of which they bore their full share of hard fighting and were commended for their courage and endurance. The roll listed such distinguished names as Chatfield, Terry, Hawley, Rodman, Russell, Drake, Greeley, Camp, Coit and others in rank and file equally brave and courageous.

Of the action of the men of the Seventh in the engagement at Fort Wagner the general commanding announced, "the Seventh Connecticut has covered itself with glory;" and of the Sixth in the same siege one has written:

"Friend and foe alike now as then must honor and salute them as the bravest of the brave."

"The history of the war, rife with desperate conflicts, can show no more terrific strife than this. It was in more than one particular a battle of giants."

And of the service of the Tenth it was said :

“For steady and soldierly behavior they may have been equaled, but never surpassed. Under galling fire not a man spoke a word or moved a heel from the alignment.”

Of the Battery. General Terry spoke as follows :

“I will not say it was the best battery in the service, but I will say it was the best I have ever seen.”

Such, my fellow-citizens, were some of the encomiums bestowed upon the brave and loyal men of these commands and such the legacy which they hand down to us of their fidelity and heroism, and to them and the thousands of their associates we are indebted to-day for safeguarding our liberties, for the rescue from thralldom of a million slaves, for the preservation of our Union, for a now united country, for much of our progress as a nation, for inspiring patriotic and loyal purposes in our youth—so that every child born under the Stars and Strips is taught from their example the love of country.

Connecticut may well feel proud of the record and services of all her regiments in the Civil War, for all were quick in response to duty and faithful and devoted to the Federal cause. As soon as the call for troops had been issued this little commonwealth responded by placing in Washington the first regiment to arrive in answer to Lincoln's summons

We cannot fulfill a more important and praiseworthy obligation, nor one fraught with so many valuable lessons for the future generations than the erection of these monuments in memory of the honored and heroic dead and living of the Civil War. May their acts teach us all the value of loyal, patriotic service for our country and may they assist us to devote ourselves in times of peace to the same noble purposes which ever characterized them.

Gentlemen of the Association, I accept on behalf of the State this ornate and beautiful column, and congratulate you on this most fitting and satisfactory result of your efforts.

And now, Your Honor, it is also my great privilege to place in the care of the City of New Haven this memorial which will ever be an ornament to this municipality and an inspiration to high incentive and resolve. You will cherish and preserve it and point

to it with pride as a grateful testimonial to the valuable and distinguished achievements of these Connecticut Volunteers, ever remembering that the commonwealth, which has assisted in its erection, has a share with you in commemorating the glory and legacy which these patriots have bequeathed to this commonwealth.

ADDRESS BY MAYOR JOHN P. STUDLEY.

Your Excellency, on behalf of the people of New Haven I thank you for the honor you have done them in presenting this beautiful monument dedicated to the memory of Connecticut soldiers who gave their lives for their country. The people of New Haven have ever been patriotic. They have sprung from a patriotic ancestry. They love their country and its institutions, its constitution and its flag, its history and its traditions. And, whenever war has come they have been among the first to volunteer in defense. A host of them have sacrificed life and limb for their country's cause.

It follows that such a people must ever revere the memory of their heroic dead. And while they honor the dead to-day, it is also their pleasure to recognize and to welcome the living who have assembled here from many towns and villages of the State to assist in dedicating the monument. Among them New Haven is proud to honor General Edwin S. Greeley, who by his bravery and ability won the command of a regiment and then of a brigade.

Near this shaft are the magnificent buildings of our great university, and the buildings of our high schools where hundreds of young men and women are educated. To these young people while learning the history of their country and its defenders, and indeed, to the community as a whole, this monument will always silently plead the cause of liberty and humanity. It must inspire in the hearts of generations to come a higher patriotism than they might otherwise know.

And the choice of this location is a particularly happy one in that it is historical. For a British army once invaded New Haven from the westward, and as they marched down Broadway they were opposed on this very square by citizen soldiery, and one citizen was killed and several were wounded.

How fitting, then, that this monument, which commemorates the heroism of our Civil War Volunteers, is placed on soil bathed

by the blood of their forefathers, shed in defense of their homes and their firesides.

“They fell devoted, but undying;
 The very gale their names seemed sighing;
 The waters murmured of their name;
 The woods were peopled with their fame;
 The silent pillar, lone and gray,
 Claimed kindred with their sacred clay.
 Their spirits wrapped the dusky mountain,
 Their memory sparkled o’er the fountain;
 The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
 Roll’d mingling with their fame forever.”

It is a personal pleasure to me to accept this monument on behalf of the City of New Haven, and, as Mayor, I pledge Your Excellency for our people, that they will ever guard and cherish it as a patriotic shrine.

Song—“Union Dixie,” Boys’ Choir.

Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley was the next speaker on the program, but did not respond to his name when announced by President Greeley. It was subsequently discovered that he had left the ground before his name was called.

The Chairman: The next speaker needs no introduction from me to a New Haven audience, for he never fails to interest his audiences, no matter upon what subject he speaks. He will speak to-day of “The Meaning of the Monument.” I present the Rev. Dr. Watson L. Phillips, Chaplain of the Second Company Governor’s Foot Guard.

ADDRESS, “THE MEANING OF THE MONUMENT,” REV. DR. W. L.
 PHILLIPS, CHAPLAIN SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR’S FOOT
 GUARD

Mr. President and Veterans of Terry’s Division:

This day’s celebration has a peculiar and significant interest for the members of the Second Company Governor’s Foot Guard, because Company K of the Sixth Regiment was largely recruited from that command. The names you reverence are illustrious on our roster; we are glad to join with you in this service of dedication.

It is a privilege and an honor to stand before this stately monument, which gratitude and a worthy pride have moved you to build, and look into the faces of men who understand as you do what loyalty means and who are to this generation the exponents of the highest ideals of patriotism.

Venerable as I may seem to the youth assembled here, it is still true that the men of my generation came too late to march and fight with you. That fact reminds us how far off the great struggle is—yet how real it still is to every man whose memory carries back to the middle of the last century! Under the shadow of this splendid memorial, with these veterans around us, this June day of 1905 seems to fade from our vision and we are transported to those strenuous years of the Civil War. We hear again the stirring speeches and witness the enthusiasm of the enlistment meetings; the summoning bugle sounds in the streets, we see the firm blue lines moving under the flag to the preparation camp and the points of embarkation for the front; the eager, sad-eyed throng crowds the line of march, we hear the huzzas and the farewells. Again we gather about some wounded hero, home on furlough, who recounts the scenes of camp, and march, and battlefield; the muffled drum beat smites our hearts as the torn body of some dead soldier is escorted to its rest in the village burying ground; we know once more the anxiety, the watching, the fear, the final gladness—gladness that so soon was changed to sobs as we heard the awful tidings, “Mr. Lincoln was shot last night!”

Veterans! we salute you as the representatives of that great time, survivors of the proud regiments that went forth with measured tread and steadfast hearts, and returned broken, decimated, but victorious, henceforth to wear the crown of our gratitude and veneration. Appropriating the thought of the great Lincoln, we remind ourselves that men will little heed nor long remember what we say here, but they will never forget what you and your comrades did in the years and on the fields which this monument commemorates.

It is a beautiful custom, sanctioned by time and the usage of all civilized peoples, that builds monuments to the memory of great events and illustrious men. But American gratitude has taken a step in advance and remembers the men in the ranks. There was

little danger that the leaders be forgotten, there was danger that the names of private soldiers and subordinate officers fade from our memories. These monuments are not erected in the interests of pretentious pride, but in the interests of accurate history; thousands of names on soldiers' monuments in this land preserve the record of men who fell at the front, or suffered the slow martyrdom of prison and hospital, or returned quietly to resume their ordinary vocations. Thus the common soldier has his recognition and his honor. These stones mean our acceptance of the doctrine of the rights of man, that worthy men, men who did their duty, are remembered by the public though they won no rank and wore no insignia of high authority.

This eagle, poised above the artilleryman watching the effect of his last shot, and the infantryman reaching for another cartridge, presents a suggestive symbolism. It is not bombast to affirm that the eagle does represent the free flight and the keen watchfulness of America, scanning every realm, seizing every opportunity, or that these alert soldiers declare how the coolest courage and the best science have been united in gaining our victories. While we rejoice in the scientific achievements which have given us in each crisis the best appliances within the reach of human genius, to-day we are celebrating the "man behind the gun" whose intelligent obedience, calm courage, alertness, and faith in the republic have given these scientific appliances their highest efficiency in actual use.

Such memorials are perpetual teachers of the patriotism, the courage, the unselfish devotion which you revealed in the hour of need, also of the lofty character of your foes, for had they not been brave men, you could not have shown such valor nor won such distinction. The renown of soldiers is measured by the quality of the foes they had to encounter and the difficulties of the situation with which they had to contend. So these monuments stand in the busy ways of men forever bearing a message to the people; that message is, "American manhood, whether clad in blue or gray, is the most precious possession of the republic!" These stones remind our youth of the price the fathers paid for union and peace, and that they were worth the price; they declare the faith of the American people that we are not a mere confederation of independent and unrelated States, but a nation guaranteeing freedom to every man under the flag; they reaffirm our love of peace won in

defense of the right. That doctrine, the brave man who sits in the White House, himself a soldier, emphasized when he secured the establishment of the Hague Tribunal and an international acceptance of the doctrine of peaceful arbitration, and is emphasizing again to-day, amidst the plaudits of the whole civilized world, as he leads Japan and Russia to peace negotiations.

Veterans! you are nearing the end of the long march; soon you will be missed from the accustomed places, but you will not be forgotten. Generations will come and go, the war will be only a matter of history, but through the years this monument will stand to tell the story of your faith, and valor, and sacrifice, and under its shadow future Americans will gather to speak of you and to renew their pledges to the government you helped to save.

The President: Finally, Comrades and Friends, it is my pleasure to introduce a gentleman who has not long been a resident of our city, but he has captivated every audience to whom he has spoken, by his eloquence and lofty ideals. Professor Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of Yale Law School, will speak of the "Heroic Dead."

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR HENRY WADE ROGERS, DEAN OF YALE
LAW SCHOOL.

Mr. President, Veterans of the Civil War, and Gentlemen:

Forty years have passed since the hostile bugles "sang truce" and Lee yielded his army and his sword to Grant at Appomatox. Since the great armies of the Civil War were mustered out no foe on American soil has fired upon the flag. The birds in the Southern forests have sung their songs and been undisturbed by the missiles of war. The palmetto and magnolia of the Carolinas, the holly of the James, the long mosses of the Florida forests, once swept by the shot and shell of contending armies, have since been stirred only by the gentle breezes of peace. So may it be forever.

If the forty years since Appomatox were ten times forty, the memories of what transpired between 1861 and 1865 would still be in the thoughts of men. The splendid deeds of heroic souls never fade from the memory of the race.

On June 17, 1887, New Haven, with troops marching, bands playing, colors flying, and cannon booming, dedicated a soldiers'

monument. Sherman, who marched from Atlanta to the sea, was here that day. So was Sheridan of the Shenandoah Valley, who rode from Winchester, "Twenty miles away."

"Sheridan, Sheridan, Cavalry Sheridan!
 Him of the horses and sabres I sing.
 Look how he drove them!
 Look how he clove them,
 Sabred, belabored, confused and confounded, astounded
 At the fierce stride and swing
 Of our men galloping,
 Shouting with vengeance, roaring with laughter,
 Cheering with victory, as they plunged after
 Sheridan, Sheridan, Cavalry Sheridan."

General Terry and "Joe" Hawley, noble sons of a proud State, were here. Of the great commanders, Grant alone was absent. He had passed into the unseen two years before, and was with Lincoln and Washington and the immortals.

To-day we dedicate another soldiers' monument. Once more our streets resound with the tramp of marching men. Again we hear the boom of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the stirring sounds of pealing drum and clashing horn. We have looked upon the colors carried at the head of the marching battalions. We have seen the drawn swords as they glistened in the sun. Our citizens have witnessed again war's pomp and pageantry. But Sherman and Sheridan, Terry and Hawley, are not with us now. They have joined with Grant the "serried saint-like ranks" of those who stand on fame's eternal camping ground. It may be that somewhere beyond the skies their spirits look down upon this scene.

The monument dedicated in 1887 was placed on East Rock's commanding height. The one we dedicate to-day stands on historic and hallowed ground. There was hard fighting on this spot on July 5, 1779, between the inhabitants of New Haven and the British troops of George the Third.

In dedicating this monument our thoughts are carried back to May 10, 1861. The Second Regiment of Connecticut stood on our historic Green. The colors were presented. The word of command was given. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The column began to march, Alfred H. Terry riding ahead. It was New Haven's first regiment starting for the war. Men cheered them as they left. Women and children wept, as well they might,

for husbands and fathers and lovers were going out to die in the crash and thunder of awful war. Some who are here to-day were there that day. They have not forgotten the scene, and they know how the chords of sympathy were touched. The tramp of the men, the hoof beats of Terry's horse, the music which came from the "throbbing drums and wailing horns" as the men marched through the south gate of the Green still sound in the ears of those who witnessed what then transpired. The sight New Haven saw that day it was to see again and again, before the end was reached. It was a scene upon which the sun looked down in every town in those glorious and immortal days.

Some who marched away that day, the bloom of immortal youth upon their cheeks, nevermore returned. They sleep under a Southern sun, in unknown graves. But let us remember that

"Who falls for love of God shall rise a star."

And over the heroes who never returned the elms of our city, like the trees of Ardennes, have shed their tears. The old Green over which they marched is hallowed by the memories of more than 250 years. Within its precincts lie buried some of the founders of the colony. There the drum taps of the Revolution were heard, and the tramp of the old Continentals "in their ragged regimentals."

Oh! it seems as though those sounds even now come faintly to the ear like "far away forest leaves stirred to music" by the summer breeze.

On that Green, Arnold, as soon as the news of Lexington reached him, compelled the selectmen to yield the key to the powder magazine that he and his men might push on to Cambridge without waiting for orders.

On that Green, Washington, on his way to take command of the Continental Army, had reviewed a company of men of Yale who proposed to give their services to the country. On that Green in 1824 Lafayette had reviewed the militia. And on that Green in 1852 Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, had been honored.

Upon the issue of slavery Connecticut had been conservative. In the Constitutional Convention her vote was cast, along with those of Southern States, for the provision which denied to Congress the right to prohibit, prior to 1808, the importation of slaves.

In 1831 our Supreme Court decided a case in which it was said a negro was a chattel and assets in the executor's hands. The Act which finally abolished slavery was not passed until 1848.

In this Commonwealth, however, the master never had power of life and death over the slave. The slavery here tolerated was always qualified and never absolute. When war began Connecticut's Constitution was still on the white basis. None but white men voted here, and none but whites were taxed.

But when the thunder of the guns was heard in Charleston harbor the echo rang like a tocsin through all our State, as the echo of Lexington and Concord had done in 1775. It was the same old Connecticut. The blood that coursed in the veins of Nathan Hale and old Israel Putnam and Jonathan Trumbull still flowed in the veins of Connecticut's sons. The spirit of 1776 filled the air, and hovered in the skies, and rested upon the land of Connecticut. The spirit of the ancestors was in the hearts of their descendants. The sons of Connecticut were at the battle of Bull Run as their fathers had been at the battle of Bunker Hill. As a Connecticut soldier was the ranking officer at Bunker Hill, so at Bull Run, the sons of Connecticut led the advance, opened the battle, were not demoralized, and covered the retreat. Throughout the entire period of war the old Commonwealth kept her quota more than full. The State only had 80,000 voters, but there were 54,882 Connecticut volunteers. Not more than one or two States excelled this percentage. This historic City of New Haven was true to its traditions. It maintained its honorable place at the head of the municipalities of the Commonwealth. It sent more men to the front than any other city in the State. It expended more money for war purposes than any other town in Connecticut. Every man who went from New Haven was a volunteer. Not one was a conscript. Yale University, founded to train men for service in Church and State, sent 758 of her sons to fight the battles of the Union, and 106 of them died in service. Our old and honorable town and our venerable university alike had their full share of heroes ready to do, to dare and to die for the preservation of the Republic. So may it be while the world stands!

Almost the first martyr of the war was Major Theodore Winthrop of New Haven, a graduate of Yale, a descendant of John Winthrop, the first governor of Connecticut. He fell on June 9,

1861, in the skirmish at Big Bethel, in Virginia. It was the first battle of the war, and Winthrop fell nearer the breastworks of the enemy than any man he led. Saturday last, on that Virginia soil, North Carolina dedicated a monument to the troops of her own State who won glory in that conflict. To-day, in this New England town, we, too, dedicate a soldiers' monument, and we remember Big Bethel and the Winthrop who fell on that historic field.

The story can never be too often told of how the brave Dutton fell at Cedar Mountain, and how the gallant Merwin met death at Gettysburg. Let us tell our children and let them tell theirs how Colonel Peck was struck down with the word "Forward" on his lips, and with his dying breath said he could not die in a worthier cause. Tell them how Captain Wheeler threw his battery into a deadly gap, shouting "I will support myself." Tell them how General Terry stormed and carried Fort Fisher, and how on many battlefields he won immortal glory. Tell them of Admiral Foote, conspicuous among the brave, for daring conduct. Tell them how he steamed straight up to the muzzles of the guns at Fort Henry, compelling it to surrender. Tell of his conduct at Fort Donelson; how he pushed within a thousand feet of the batteries, his flagship struck sixty-one times and himself wounded. Tell them that Foote inaugurated a new epoch of naval warfare. That it was his mind which first perceived the value of iron-clad vessels and tested their qualities in actual combat. While there are others who went into the war as sons of New Haven, and whose names stand high upon the scroll of fame, the name of Foote, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, "will lead all the rest."

The first iron-clad was constructed under the contract of a New Haven citizen.

When the first battle of the war was fought Connecticut troops were on hand. When Lee surrendered, the troops of Connecticut were marshalled by the farmhouse at Appomatox. It is the glory of Connecticut that her flag was first to displace the palmetto upon the soil of South Carolina, that it was the first to be planted in Mississippi, and the first unfurled before New Orleans.

You know your own history. I repeat familiar stories. But what a splendid record it is!

"Our lips must tell it to our sons,
And they again to theirs."

Citizens! New Haven is a small city and Connecticut a small State, but the deeds of noble men have made both illustrious. There is no reason to be ashamed of the blood from which you sprang.

If, to-day

“A glory clothes our land from sea to sea,”

New Haven and Connecticut have done their full share in making it so. From the days of King Philip’s war till now the sons of New Haven and of Connecticut have never faltered when duty called them into the arena of bloody strife. With the courage of noble men they have, in every time of peril, fearlessly grappled with “the fiery and bloody hands of war.” It is a splendid tale which every parent can proudly tell and which succeeding generations will proudly hear.

It is impossible to voice in song or story the admiration we feel for the dead heroes.

But

“When the long years have rolled slowly away
E’en to the dawn of earth’s funeral day;
When at the Archangel’s trumpet and tread
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
When the great world its last judgment awaits,
When the blue sky shall swing open the gates
And our long columns marching silently through
Past the Great Captain for final review,
Then from the blood that has flowed for the right
Crowns shall spring upward, untarnished and bright;
Then the glad ears of each war-martyred son,
Proudly shall hear the good tidings—‘Well done.’
Blessings for garlands shall cover them over,
Parent and husband, and brother and lover;
God shall reward these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.”

Greece erected on the plains of Marathon ten pillars, and inscribed on them the names of the 192 who, on that immortal field, drove back the Persian horde, and saved Greece from a tyrant’s heel.

“When on a razor’s edge all Hellas stood,
We who lie here preserved her with our blood.”

Greece thought that those who fell at Marathon, Thermopylæ and Salamis were equally worthy of remembrance by gods and men.

We have inscribed on the monument we dedicate, not the names of our dead heroes, too many in number, but the battles in which they fought. We believe that the glorious and immortal service which these men rendered should live forever in the annals of our City, in the history of our State and Nation.

The monument shall stand for centuries to come. Men shall read in it sermons in stone, and it shall preach to them how holy a thing it is to die for one's country. It shall summon the living to a nobler citizenship, as it tells of a government preserved through the blood of martyrs. It tells of three million fetters broken, and the curse of slavery gone. It tells of a State's right to secede vanished like a mirage. It tells of a great nation, "Clad in spotless raiment and wearing a crown of stars," and founded upon the equal rights of all its people. It tells of a great republic extending from the coast to the mountains, and from the mountains across "the plains of sunset" to the Pacific sea, which has become the mightiest of the nations, and not a mere league of sovereign and independent States. It tells what the Lord God omnipotent wrought, through the nation's heroes, for the salvation of our land.

As we think of what these, our heroes, achieved, we can say of them as was said of Leonidas and his heroes:

"Of those who at Thermopylae were slain,
Glorious the doom, and beautiful the lot;
Their tomb an altar! Men from tears refrain,
Honor and praise, but mourn them not."

The men who fought at Gettysburg or Antietam can claim kindred on the other side with the men who fought at Thermopylae and Marathon. They can

"Claim kindred there, and have the claim allowed."

At the close of Professor Rogers' address General Greeley announced that the exercises of the day would close with the singing of the National Anthem, "America," by the audience, led by Prof. Jepson and the Boys' Choir.

Exercises at the Monument

Program

1. Song—"Red, White and Blue." Boy Choir, Prof. Jepson, Conductor.
2. Invocation, Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D.
3. Introductory Remarks. Gen. E. S. Greeley.
4. Responses for 7th Conn. Vols., Private T. L. Norton.
1st Light Battery, Private Edward Griswold.
10th Conn. Vols., Corporal L. B. Brown.
6th Conn. Vols., Capt. A. B. Beers.
5. Song—"Union Dixie." Boy Choir.
6. Unveiling of Monument. W. H. Warner, the armless soldier.
7. Address, Capt. A. B. Beers, 6th C. V.
Presenting Monument to the State of Connecticut.
8. Address, His Excellency, Gov. Henry Roberts.
Accepting Monument and transmitting it to custody of the
City of New Haven.
9. Remarks, Hon. John P. Studley, Mayor.
Accepting the Trust.
10. "Star Spangled Banner." Boy Choir.
11. Address, Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, U. S. Senator.
12. Address, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, Chaplain 2d Co. Gov. Foot Guard.
Meaning of this Monument.
13. Address, Prof. Henry Wade Rogers.
A Tribute to the Heroic Dead.
14. Song—"America," Audience, led by Prof. Jepson and Boy Choir.
Soloists—Masters Irving Beebe and James Gilbert.

The Evening Festivities

At Broadway Park

It is estimated that at least ten thousand people assembled at the site of the monument in the evening to continue the celebration of the day. Broadway was in a blaze of glory with a splendid illumination. A band concert was given by the City Band under Professor Nichols, leader. Fine music was rendered and the people enjoyed the spectacle of decorated buildings made brilliant by illuminations. Broadway presented a fine appearance. The celebration of the evening closed with a fine display of fireworks.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Governor, Staff and State Officers and invited guests were met at the Union Station by the Reception Committee on arrival of their respective trains, and escorted to the Union League Club. After an informal reception they were entertained at lunch. At 1.45 P. M. the Governor, Staff and guests took carriages and were escorted to their place in line of march.

The Veterans of the First Connecticut Light Battery, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and out of town veteran soldiers who took part in the parade, were received by a committee on entertainment and escorted to Music Hall and the rooms of the G. A. R. on Court street, where they were entertained. They were served with dinner by the Woman's Relief Corps of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., from 12 to 1.30 P. M., after which the call was sounded and the Veterans, including the G. A. R. Posts, formed in line on Court street, right resting on Church, and marched to their place in line.

The officers of the Monument Association appreciate in the highest degree the friendly interest in the success of the ceremony attending the dedication of the Monument by His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and City Officials of New Haven, and to the citizens who contributed towards its success by decorating their homes and places of business, as well as by gifts of money towards defraying the expense of the celebration.

THE POLICE.

The police arrangements at Broadway Park were admirable. The large throng of people assembled there were handled without confusion, and good order was maintained throughout the dedicatory services.

The streets on the line of march were well policed, and the platoon of police who marched at the head of the column made a very creditable appearance.

THE BOY CHOIR.

A notable feature of the dedication exercises was the singing of patriotic songs by one hundred and fifty boys from the public schools, under the leadership of Professor Benjamin Jepson, Director of Music, formerly a captain in the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. The songs were well rendered, voices good, showing excellent training for the part they performed.

THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

Major John Q. Tilson, Chief Marshal of the Day, is entitled to much credit for the very efficient service he rendered.

The great success of the parade is due to his promptness in moving the column on time and attention given to details. The Connecticut National Guard never made a finer appearance. The Governor's Foot Guard kept up its high reputation, and Troop A added much to the appearance of the parade.

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