ADDRESS.

Delivered at the unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, New York City.

May 30, 1902.

SUBJECT.

Appropriateness of a Monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of New York.
ADDRESS

Delivered at the unveiling of the Bohrhea and Sutlows Memorial, New York City.
May 30, 1909.


[Additional text not clearly readable]
THE APPROPRIATENESS OF A MONUMENT TO THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF NEW YORK.

New York City has always been a proud metropolis, too
consciously great for her citizens to boast. And surely the
enlargement which makes it possible to name her "Greater New York"
has not lessened her conscious superiority, nor her reputation
at home and abroad. The city is already dotted with monuments
erected to her great men. In her parks, small and great, from
the Brooklyn Heights to White Plains you find them, and they give
in the concrete something historic and something representative
in every department of public service and private philanthropy.
Patriotism is exemplified in granite and in bronze by the figures
of great leaders in war and in peace. Here we find representa-
tives in the business world, in the forum, in the press, in
literature, in science, in art. By these insignia the history
from its feeble beginnings on to its present world-wide expansion
is synthetically set forth. Teeming multitudes pay daily
tribute to our greatest leader in the Civil War by visiting his
magnificent monument erected upon the eastern bank of our great
river and calling to mind something of his marvelous career.

Lately I have been pleading not against monuments, but
that we should make them, if possible, more useful, better adapted
to fulfill the object we have in view in their erection. Grant's
I would have moulded into an institution in the interest of the
arts of peace - the peace which became his strongest wish and
THE APPROPRIATION OF A MONUMENT TO THE
BORDERERS AND RAIL ROYS OF NEW YORK.

New York City has always been a strong metropolitan city with a high standard of living. Any enemy of the
employment which makes it possible to name her "Greatest New York"
not possess perconeous superiority nor her reputation.
The only way to escape from poverty and despair is to work.
In every department of public service and private philanthropy.
Education is the key to the future, to wisdom and to peace.

The best leaders, in war and in peace, are those who have

in education, science, in art, and peace. They should inspire the nation

from its early beginnings as to the present world's expansion.

Their influence and ability to win the confidence of the people,

educational momentum are echoed by the success of our great

river and able to win something or the movement.

Let me say, I have been planning for many months. But what we should make them "possible" means.

To answer the appeal we have in view in their education.

I would have mentioned into an institution in the interest of the

state of New York - the Peace Union, because the movement will go on
highest hope for his country. Lincoln's best monument will be a group of schools in his own mountains, whose people he seemed to love more than any other associates of his life - a memorial institution to him in those mountains where he was born will bespeak something of the singular loving-kindness of the man. And Washington's greatest tribute will be found in that grand institution which is to be established at the capital of the nation which is to foster the highest reaches of human culture and put the English in its purity and simplicity at the head of the numerous languages of the earth that are to be taught there-in.

2. The Soldier and Sailor from New York

But history would lack completeness and patriotism would miss a high exemplification without this proper tribute to the soldiers and sailors of New York who have given the epitome of sacrifice on many a hard fought field that New York might continue to exist and be the foremost city of this nation and probably before its expansion shall cease become indeed and in truth the metropolis of the whole world. There is no boasting in this thought. Such a result is hardly a prophecy - only the direct fulfillment of a present promise, a promise that will be verified to our children or children's children if our governors, the people, remain true to the principles of our great republic.

I may illustrate a little of what the soldiers and sailors of New York have accomplished by one battle for the republic on the land and another of much smaller proportions but of hardly less importance, upon the sea. I refer to Gettysburg
Fifteenth a best moment will be
prefered hope for the country. Fifteenth a best moment will be
a result of cooperation in the new movement, where people be seen
to take more clear and other associations of the life - a moment
institution to pin to those somethings where we can born with
peaseak something of the singular living-knowledge of the men.
And Washington's greatest tribute will be found in that stand
the institution which is to be accomplished at the capacity of the
nation which is to keep the highest reason of human outcome
and but the England in the purity and simplicity of the best of
the numerous lenguages of the earth that are to be taught there.

But pleasure many years completeness and participation would
make a high example without this proper tribute to the
volunteers and soldiers of New York who have given the empire
of war in time a part to our front, that New York might
continue to exist and be the foremost city of the nation and
property places the exploration until cause become increased and in
trump the metropolises of the whole world. To none is no pleasing
in this movement. Serve a means to furnish a property - only the
great fulfillment of a precedent promise, a promise that will be
written to our children or difference's children in our countries
the people, remain true to the principles of our great republic.

I may illustrate a little of what the solitudes and
situation of New York have accomplished by one picture for the re-
purpose on the land and manner of more smaller proportions and
party less importance, some the sea. I refer to gethered
for the soldiers and Hampton Roads for the sailors.

Gettysburg ranges through three days of terrific conflict. No man can depict what the New York soldiers did or how much they contributed to prevent the Confederates from passing what has been called the "high water mark of the Rebellion." There is no part of the field from Willoughby Run past the Chambersburg Pike, the Lutheran Seminary via Oak Ridge to the east of Barlow's Hill; from the right of Culp's Hill, by the Cemetery Ridge, the Umbrella Trees on to Little and Big Round Top, including the broad front of Devil's Den and the Peach Tree Grove — no part whatever where Union soldiers fought which does not include valiant patriots from the State of New York. They were in every corps, in every brigade and division and battery of infantry, artillery and cavalry, so that it may be justly said that without them the army would have been incomplete and insufficient for the great task that Robert E. Lee, with his brave hosts, put upon it. And if you come to commanders, a mind the least conversant with the history of that battle will find that wherever there was the heaviest loss, the greatest danger, and the greatest sacrifice there some New Yorker, whose name is now national, was present and exerted no small influence, no subordinate part in scoring for human freedom and national unity a victory.

When, with a small escort of cavalry, I was approaching that historic field in advance of my troops which were marching from Emmitsburg by two routes, I halted for a few minutes near the high, rough hill now known as Big Round Top.
For the colonists and Hessian troops for the entertainment.

Gettysburg trenches through three years of fighting con-

After. No man can depict what the New York soldiers did or how

Many their contributions to prevent the Confederates from passing

What has been called the "high water mark of the Rebellion",

There is no part of the field from Willsburg down past the

Commander in Chief the inspection committee in the light of old's Hill, or the

east of Parade's Hill, from the Point of old's Hill, on the

center ridge. The Umpire's Tree on to little and the Round

Top Internet the plain front of Devil's den and the Peaock Tree

were in every order in every regiment and division and battery

of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, so that it may be trusted in-

without them there would have been incomplete and in-

complete for the great work that the brave men of the Peaock

Top have done. But now it is.

And if you come to command a mind like

least concerned with the.setStyle of great battles and that

wherever there was the most disorder, the greatest courage, and

the greatest sacrifice, there grew New York's whose name is now

national, we present only extracts on small influence, to supply-

Washington in a sudden for known pleasure and national with a

When with a small escort of cavalry I was approaching

from Washington to two routes I halted for a few minutes near

the right, lower hill now known as the Round Top.
I paused as I saw two horsemen riding toward me in order to take in the situation and have some clear conception of my surroundings and what was taking place. Troops were marching across the open fields toward the west,—batteries located here and there were occasionally firing, the smoke puffing up like the steam of a locomotive; flags and bright uniforms were in motion; and the peculiar rattle of musketry, sounding like that of the rapid skirmish, could be heard between pauses; the mounted men coming up, one of them an aide-de-camp of Reynolds', helped me to understand the situation. Buford's cavalry with a few cannon beyond the Seminary had been during the night and the early morning holding in check Lee's advance. It was Hall's battery near the Chambersburg Pike that was firing and giving the locomotive puffs of smoke. A battery supported by the gallant Wadsworth and his division of infantry. The troops crossing the fields westward and passing over the ridge were a part of Doubleday's division, and the others in plain sight, which seemed to be halting to take breath before going into action, were commanded by my friend General John C. Robinson. After Reynolds' aide had left me I sent Captain Daniel Hall, accompanied by an orderly, to go in search of Reynolds himself with a view to join him that I might the better understand what he would have me do with my own corps on its arrival. Meanwhile I was reconnoitering the Peach Orchard and the Cemetery and had ridden into the town and ascended to the belfry near the court house which was called Fahnstock's Observatory. Meanwhile the battle had been going on and the wounded were carried back past me and prisoners marched to the
I knew as I saw two personnel flying towards me in order to take me back to the situation and have some other conversation of my surroundings. The men were also taking place, and we were marching across the open field towards the west, following the smoke plumes of the smoke where the steam and the locomotive are. The smoke was moving in motion and the locomotive is coming closer. The smoke was coming closer and closer to the camera, and the camera was moving in a way that made it possible to capture the scene accurately. A battery supported by the regimental headquarters and the division of infantry. The troops crossed the fields westward and away from the situation. The battery was later near the ridge where a part of the regiment's division was located and the troops in plain sight, which seemed to be facing to the left of the ridge. I had been ordered to report to General John C. Reynolds. After Reynolds, who had left me, sent Captain David Bell, according to my orders, to join him, I might see a better understanding of what we would have to go with my own company on the front. Meanwhile, I was reconnaissance the forest area and the camera, and my ribbon into the town and marched to the battle near the camera house with my calls and operations. Meanwhile, the camera had been going on and the men were getting prepared for the event.
rear. My officers were bringing me information while I was diligently studying a map of Gettysburg and its surroundings. I was on that belfry when I got the news of Reynolds' wounding and then a little later, through Captain Hall returning, of his death. I well apprehended the situation when these words were spoken to me, "General Howard, you are the senior officer on this field." I remember well the intensity of my feelings when I said, "God helping me, I will stay here till the army comes." As soon as I assumed command Doubleday, being the ranking officer, commanded the 1st corps. Here is what is said of him:

"At Gettysburg General Doubleday distinguished himself by the signal ability which he displayed in the conduct of the 1st day's battle, succeeding to the command of the field on the death of General Reynolds which occurred at the opening of the fight. He directed all the movements in that engagement until the arrival of General Howard who outranked him." Of course the time was not long for I was already near at hand, not more than three-quarters of a mile from the spot where the gallant Reynolds fell. The official story proceeds: "During the first epoch of that eventful day a desperate conflict was successfully waged by the 1st corps alone, which under Doubleday's command repulsed a superior force, capturing at the same time in different parts of the field portions of three Confederate brigades."

But before Doubleday had this command another most generous, most noble and patriotic New Yorker, General James S. Wadsworth, happened to be at the very heart of the conflict. Here is the official story in his case:

General Wadsworth's
Not long for I was already near at hand, not more than three

hours of a mile from the spot where the Earl of Roscommon fell

The action officially stated proceeds: "During the first phase of that

event, a committee was consisted of the general, commanding and

the brigade, consisting of the same time in different parts of the

field. Before Captain Pender, by the command another part

Coen, and Major and Captain New York, General James S.

Wethered, happened to be at the very part of the command.
"fine division had the honor of opening the battle of Gettysburg, one of his regiments firing the first infantry volley on that historic field. Though forced after long hours of gallant fighting and brilliant manoeuvres to yield its ground to the forces which greatly outnumbered it, Wadsworth's troops made a noble record that will remain inseparably connected with the history of that battle. Though he had only two brigades in his command, each of them captured a brigade, or a large portion of one, the capture including a Confederate Brigadier and a stand of colors."

As soon as Robinson's division could be brought forward it was posted on the right of Wadsworth and extended nearly to the Oak Ridge. Here is the published account in brief: "At Gettysburg his division took a prominent part in the hard fighting of the 1st corps during the battle on the first day, his troops holding the right of the corps line. Robinson manoeuvred his troops rapidly and skillfully, holding a superior force in check for hours and capturing in an open field fight a large part of Iverson's North Carolina brigade."

While this struggle was going on along the Seminary Ridge the 11th army corps was approaching the field. I took my headquarters for the battle where General Hancock's monument now stands across the way from the famous Cemetery. Here I met General Carl Schurz who took command of the 11th corps. He was instructed to leave Steinwehr's division at the Cemetery to support all the batteries located there and to guard the reserve-
The division may the honor of opening the battle of GETTYSBURG.

In the formation of the first infantry volley on that
day of the battle, the word 'fire' was given, and the
fire began. The first volley was followed by a
second, and then a third. The Union forces put up a
brave fight, but were eventually outnumbered.

I had the honor of being a part of the battle.

As soon as Hood's division could be brought to
bear, the Union forces were driven back. At
the Oak Ridge, there was a brief but intense
fight. The Union forces put up a brave fight, but
were eventually driven back.

I have the honor of being a part of the battle.

While the fighting was at its peak, I was
able to take a glimpse of the entire field.

General Grant, who was in command of the Union
troops, took it upon himself to
insist that the battle be fought and won,

The battle of GETTYSBURG was a
momentous event.

I was honored to be a part of the
battle.
artillery of the corps. Steinwehr may be reckoned as a New Yorker for he came out as the Colonel of the 29th volunteers of that state. As a division commander at Gettysburg he did his duty nobly and I gave him credit for bravery, faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of duty. The New York Record says of him that he displayed on every occasion, whether in disaster or victory, a high order of military ability and generalship. It was my personal privilege to ride with Barlow at the head of his division from the Emmitsburg road through the town out to the point where he deployed his command and went into action. The monuments are now there to mark the spot. His division and the division of Schimmelfennig just to his left, were placed by General Schurz en echelon with two regiments of Robinson's which had been drawn back to guard his right. Francis C. Barlow was an eminent New Yorker and a thorough military man. Tactics were his delight. He was always so near the front that he was wounded in nearly every engagement in which he participated. Gettysburg was no exception. His general says of him at Gettysburg: "Unfortunately General Barlow who had been directing the movements of his troops with most praiseworthy coolness and intrepidity, unmindful of the shower of bullets around, was seriously wounded." This is sufficient to indicate what the representatives of New York State were doing that memorable first day of July, 1863. By unthinking minds the first day has been called a defeat. We would hardly call it a victory but notice what was done. The Cemetery Hill was selected, covered with
The German Hill was selected, Corps...
cannon and guarded with infantry. The Confederates were kept at bay from early morning until late in the afternoon. Then a retreat was made and the new position occupied with what remained of the 11th Corps holding the stone walls from Culp's Hill to Ziegler's Grove, having Wadsworth's indomitable division on Culp's Hill and Doubleday and Robinson on the left. To further extend the line John Buford's division of cavalry stretched away toward Little Round Top supporting its own artillery. And meanwhile two other New York commanders came into view. First General Sickles with his 3rd corps whom I had called to my aid from Emmitsburg was sufficiently near our left flank to guard against any renewal of Lee's attack, and Slocum, a New Yorker, the mention of whose name in any New York audience always excites enthusiasm, - he sent two divisions, one to guard the right between Culp's Hill and McAllister's Mill, and the other, if need be, to strengthen the left. Robert E. Lee did wisely when he refrained from further attack the first day because of the New York men with other gallant patriots were already on hand to meet and repulse any effort whatever to take possession of that Cemetery bristling with the guns of its defenders. What could we have done better that first day when we had at least two to one against us than to have held back the strong forces, seized the strongest position behind us and held it as a good position, as a nucleus on which the entire army of the Potomac could form and did form the next day? For the part that New York soldiers bore in this preliminary battle from the humblest private to the ablest general the citizens of New York do well to honor, do well
The Confederates were kept at
bay from early morning until late in the afternoon.

Then a

report was made and the new position occupied with

watt no-

mating of the 11th Corps making the stone walls from Cutts' Hill to Meade's Grove, Huangdon and Huntington on the left.

To the

east of Cutts' Hill and powerful, against me, the 13th Corps have been driven by cavalry attack.

And

Meanwhile, two other New York commanders came into view.

It appears the General Stairs with the 33d Corps whom I had called to my side

from Pennsylvania, was militarily near our left flank to guard

the movement of whose name in my New York Sullivan's Mission exotex

comfortable, as near division, one to carry the right, the

two divisions, one near Cutts' Hill, and another near

Coff's Hill and Meade's Hill, and the other, near the Rifle.

to be taken and the Teller.

Here the 3d New York Regiment, the first to take position of the New York gunners, with other gallant batteries were already on hand to

meet and repulse any Altoona and Altoona, to take possession of that

General Sullivan with the guns of the Gettysburg.

We have gone better that first day when we had at least two to

one another as time to save their lives, for the 3d New York Regiment

the strongest position being no easy field as a body position

as a position on which the entire army of the Potomac could

help from the next day. For the part that New York soldiers

have it before the last battle, from the important facts of the

spread General the advance of New York to well to honor of well
to raise and uncover this grand monument.

But we are not done with Gettysburg. The work of General Sickles the second day and the controversy about it is familiar to every student of military history. One day not many years ago Generals Longstreet and Sickles were standing near me not far from Little Round Top. I asked General Longstreet one question the purport of which is, Did Sickles, after your attack, and in near the Peach Orchard, keep you back twenty minutes. He answered, "Yes, a full hour." This answer was very satisfactory to me for I saw then that this delay enabled the clear sighted and clear headed General Warren to do what he did. As the chief engineer of General Meade, Warren, your own Warren, did his commander a wonderful timely service. He brought up the troops from the 5th corps just in time to seize and hold Little Round Top whose loss would have been fatal to our position there. All honor to his work. I am glad his monument in lifelike proportions stands where it does like a sentinel possessed of eternal vigilance for the safety of the Republic. The part, however, that General Sickles and his command performed is absolutely essential to the subsequent success. The holding of the Peach Orchard and of the Devil's Den was to Gettysburg what the holding of Hougomont by the Scotchmen was to Waterloo. Of course Little Round Top could have been fortified and held by the 3rd corps but it would have extended Meade's line the morning of the second day altogether too far, making an uncomfortable break in it. All Warren's friends, and I am one of them, greatly enjoy New York's tribute to him:
to raise and maintain the grand momentum.

But we are not gone with getting ready. The work of

General Slocum, the Secretary of the war department, and the

contrary is not the same as that of the Secretary of War. One day not many

years ago General Slocum, in the course of an address, stated that

I presented a monument to each Secretary of War, and General Slocum

was present, and the Secretary of War, and General Slocum was present, and

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and General Slocum was present, and the Secretary of War,
"Today we come to mark in loving mood
Not where our Warren fell but where he stood,
And where he always stood - and will forever stand-
In the front rank of heroes of our land."

Just behind him fell a class-mate of mine who was born
in this City of New York, General Stephen H. Weed. "While in
the flush of triumph with the victorious shout of his regiment
ringing in his ears, General Weed was struck by a well aimed bul-
let and fell dead on the ground that he and his men had so gal-
lantly won."

The second day had another episode in which another of
New York's distinguished sons bore a prominent part. It was the
evening when the Louisiana Tigers broke through one of my brigades
and into a battery at the nearest point to the village. The
sudden attack was a surprise and though met with vigor by such
troops as were at hand, yet I was greatly pleased.

The second day had another episode in which another of
New York's distinguished sons bore a part. When the battle was
raging fiercely over by the Round Tops and for a time seemed to
be uncertain in its issue, General Slocum was ordered to bring
over from the extreme right his two divisions, Geary's and Wil-
liams'. He wisely obtained permission to leave behind General
George S. Greene who if anybody could, would make some show in
holding the works in the woods between Culp's Hill and McAllister's
Mill. Greene had a brigade which I re-enforced later by three
regiments. There were as

New York regiments in the division
"To-day we come to mark in Iowa's mood

Not where our warrior fell but where he stood;

Any where be slavery stood - and will forever stand;

In the front rank of heroes of our land,

And pending him fell a chosen race of mine who gave out

White in the city of New York's General Sherman, H. Weed,

White in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the regiment

Licking in the same General Weed was known to a well armed butt

Let and look ahead on the ground that is to my feet and hand to get

Lectures now."

The second day and another episode in which another of

New York's distinguished gone public prominence part. It was the

evening when the Lieutenant General Grover spoke的影响 one of my purposes

any into a pattern of the nearest point of the afternoon.

Another attempt was a surprise any chance met with victory by near

Troops as were of many, yet I was greatly pleased

The second day and another episode in which another of

New York's distinguished gone public prominence part. It was the prettiest

day we expected some part of the morning above the hilly tops and for a time seemed to

be unceremonious in the issue, General Grossman was ordered to print

over from the extreme right into two divisions, Grover's and Milt-

James'. He made a grand impression to issue General George E. Greene and it managed to make some show in

George E. Greene and it managed to make some show in

producing the works in the way between Culp's Hill and McMillan's
thus formed. Greene was a young man at sixty-two years of age. How he managed it is difficult to tell, but he succeeded in keeping back the entire Confederate division of Ed Johnston. It was a night fight which did not end till about ten o'clock. Johnston's men were within a stone's throw of the Baltimore Pike and our supply trains, but Greene by maneuvers, by firing down the line and creating the impression that he had at least ten times the numbers that he had succeeded in keeping back the Confederates till Slocum's two divisions returned and took up their position in a harrow shaped order with plenty of cannon at the vertex to recommence the fierce battle at dawn. And O, what a battle! I heard the roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry from half past five in the morning till half past ten. Ewell's corps of veterans met the corps of Slocum under Slocum's command, each starting simultaneously like two giants about equally matched to decide the fate of Gettysburg. Slocum succeeded and New York scored another honor to be well marked on that bloody field and to be emphasized again on the banks of the Hudson.

To reiterate my own expression, Slocum's resolute insistence on the 2nd of July upon leaving General Greene and his brigade as just a little precaution when General Meade asked that the whole 12th corps be sent to the assistance of his left, two miles away, - this insistence followed by Greene's marvelous night fight, and more still Slocum's organized work and engagement of the ensuing early morning, in my judgment, prevented Meade's losing the battle of Gettysburg.
time known, Greene was a young man of sixty-two years at the

How he managed to escape is difficult to tell, but he succeeded in
keeping back the entire Confederate分成 at Mt Tabor. It
was a night light with him not and little point of color;

Johnston's men were within a stone's throw of the battle line
and our supply trains, put Greene's men nearer the firing gualm.

Two the impression that he had at least ten

Since the improve that he had succeeded in keeping back the
Confederate's line showed's two diviision returning and took up
their position in a harsher manner with plenty of cannon at
the arax to commence the fierce battle of 

A battle, I heard the roar of the cannon and the battle of
immediacy from half past five in the morning till half past seven

Kewa's work of nature met the canone of Bloom where Bloom's
command every steaming immediately the two grena shots were

In order to get the face of Gettysburg
and New York scores another honor to be well worked on that day.

To retell the own expression: "Gettysburg's a real
intensity of the boy of July when leaving General Greene and the
prairie as part of a battle progression with General Meade since that
the whole 11th corps was sent to the assistance of the field two
afternoon, the intensity followed by Greene's movements night.
Right and more skillly Bloom's artillery work any advancement of
the enemy, early morning, in this engagement, bravery.

r Onto the field of Gettysburg.
Among the New York officers who were remarkably distinguished during the war, and who was with his brigade in the very eye of the storm which came with Pickett's charge was one whom I have always counted not only as a comrade but as a strong personal friend. We were together as cadets at the military academy. We were associates as instructors in the same institution for three years, and we served, meeting nearly every day, in McClellan's Peninsular Campaign. He distinguished himself, as he naturally would, in all the engagements where he was permitted to bear a part. At Gettysburg he commanded a brigade in the 2nd corps and was standing by the colors whose soldiers guarding them were every one killed or wounded in the onset. He then passed in front of all his men in order to direct their fire, just as Confederate Armistead, with the remnant of his brigade, sprang over an intervening wall. Thus Armistead and he were both between the lines of troops and both dreadfully wounded. The record is that, "By this act of gallantry he kept his men up to their work until more than half were killed or wounded." Surely no general officer was more exposed or did more signal service to our cause. That officer is today the President of the College of the City of New York and the name as you have already anticipated is General Alexander S. Webb.

I might mention many other New York men who are high up on the roll of fame and who bore no small part in that great battle, for example, General Joseph B. Carr, mentioned for his skill, determination and cool courage. Badly wounded but refus-
Among the New York officers who were remarked by the commanders of the war department, there were many who were prominent in the military society. We were associated as sweepers in the same inter-connection for three years, and we never met or saw each other again. In the pre-war service, a Peninsular Campaign, we were all present, and the commanders where we were before were natural enemies, were enemies where we were before.

At Gettysburg the commanders a prisoner in the army corps and we stood by the colors, whose colors were everywhere. The generalissimo was everywhere killing or wounded. The reason is that "by this act of military, the best men did the work until more than half were killed or wounded." Surrounded by General Officers, some more experienced than the others, to the command of the President of the College of the City of New York, and the same years.

I might mention many other New York men who stood up.

For example, General Jeffer's, General's confidence in the men who were captured, especially after the battle.
ing to leave the front; General J. H. Hobart Ward, who gloriously met the opening attack of the enemy at the Devil's Den; General J. J. Bartlett, who supported the charge of the reserves, a good representative of Sedgwick's 6th Army Corps; General Samuel Kosciusko Zook, who early commanded the 57th New York. This is the story: "While riding through the wheat field his men driving the enemy triumphantly before them, General Zook fell from his horse mortally wounded. For his fearless gallantry he was promoted by brevet to a Major General, the commission being dated that last day of the great battle; General David A. Russell, another representative of the 6th corps, ever ready under fire with reinforcements for the front; General Charles K. Graham, he held the key point at the Peach Orchard. In the early part of the struggle he was wounded and soon captured by the on-coming Confederates; General Alexander Shaler,-- his brigade coming they from the reserve became remarkable for the assistance rendered to General Greene in the night fight of the second day. They also rendered gallant assistance to Slocum in the early morning of the third day of Gettysburg; the last I will mention in this list is by no means the least. It was his division which came up with zest and heartiness upon the call of General Warren; a division which made its mark in defense of that same Little Round Top and participated successfully in the clearance of the famous wheat field in front of it. The officer who commanded it always well and on this field without fault was General Romeyn B. Ayers,
and to issue the front; General T. H. Hoppard Ward, who afterwards 
met the opening attack of the enemy at the Devil's Den; General 

I. T. Hartley, who supported the advance of the reserve a good 

representation ofGenerals' City Anti-Crop; General Sempron. 

Kosciuszko, with the enemy commenced the fire New York. This 

the action. While fighting through the wheat field the men grained 

the enemy promptly before them. General left from the 

force mortally wounded. The front several officers were 

saw the chance to make General , the communication placed. 

front last gap at the great battle; General looking for 

another representation of the gap opened, once reach near the 

with reinforcements for the front; General Chaffee, C. O., Oregon - 

regret the key point of the Peach Orchard. In the early part of 

the advance the was民众 and soon menace of the oncoming 

Confederate; General Alexander Hays; - His price, coming 

from the reserve became remarkable for the assistance in advancing 

to General Greene in the right light of the second gun. 

They also rendered general assistance to stations on the early 

morning of the fight of Gettysburg; the last I will mention 

in this list to work on means the least. It was the division 

which came up with rest and continued upon the field of General 

Winter's division which made the main in advance of that same 

little round top and participated successively in the clearance 

of the enemy most likely in front of it. The attack was com-

manded by Winslow West and on this field without significant 

\( \text{Received & transcribed.} \)
It seems wonderfully incomplete to mention only the jewel in the crown which is made up of the patriotic soldiers of New York, but my consolation always is that the soldiers are proud of their jewels and delight to have them honored and further that some circle somewhere knows the name and the race nobly run of every brave man who fought or suffered or died that this Republic might live. So much for the Army.

In Hampton Roads were the Minnesota, 50 guns; the Roanoke, 50 guns, the Congress, 50 guns; the St. Lawrence sailing frigate, 12 guns; and the Cumberland, 24 guns. The Cumberland and the Congress were off Newport News. The Roanoke and the Minnesota and the St. Lawrence were in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. It was the 8th of March, 1862. About noon three strange steamers hove in sight going towards Sewell's Point; after turning that point before one o'clock it was plain to all observers that one of the vessels was the dreaded Merrimack, the great Confederate ironclad and that the other two common gun boats. They were coming straight for our wooden ships which were completing their preparations as well as they could to meet a terrible attack. It seemed to our officers even then to be like a parcel of unarmed burghers meeting a knight of old clad impenetrable armor. Think of it, three hundred and seventy-six sailors defended the Cumberland and four hundred and thirty-four the Congress. The battle was joined. A broadside from the Congress striking the Merrimack did no good; the shot glanced off with no penetration. The first shells from the Merrimack
It seems wonderfully incomparable to mention only the
manner in which I came out of the participation of the
proceedings at the New York but my conclusion shows to that the
unproductive force of their jewels andental to prove them properly and
true. Nor that some other somewhere I name the same any the case.

In Minneapolis there are the Minnesotans, 90 Junius: the
Honorable and G. B. Congress, 90 Junius; the 10. Lawrence enabling
Tulip, 13 June; and the Commissary, 21 June. The Commissary
and the Congress were at the Hopkins House, the
Minnesotans and the 50 Lawrence were in the neighborhood of Port-
reserves Minnesota. It was the 8th of May, 1861. About noon three
strangers assuming to be in sight going toward the South's Heart
surrounding that point perishing one another to lay plans to all appear.
are just one of those nearest men the greenish Merriman. The great
Confederate Intriguing and that the other two common men possess.
Then were coming straight for our wooden rifle which were come
plaiting their expectations as well as they could to meet a terror.

the attack. It seemed to me all night to be like a
scream of many hundred and seventy six
people, so cry. Think of it, these hundreds and seventy six
settlers gathered the Commissary and from numbers any third-four
the Congress. The battle was joined. A prejudice from the
Congress started the Merriman and no thought the one following
the Minnesotans from the Merriman.
broke through the sides of the Congress carrying death and destruc-
tion to every part of the ship. Like a giant laughing at
the blow he had given the Merrimack passed on to try the Cumber-
land and the sailing ship near at hand. Of course her officers
and crew opened fire, but what was the good of it? Every shot
fell off, without doing harm, into the water. It is a compliment
to the sturdiness and patriotism of her officers and to the fear-
less loyalty of the men that the flag was not pulled down. The
ironclad despised the feeble broadsides of the Cumberland and
went straight on. The historian makes her iron prow smash
through the side of the Cumberland and at the same time send a
shell or solid shot from every gun to break her timbers and ex-
plode upon her decks: "Piling splinters, gun carriages, guns
and men in one confused wreck." In less than two hours after
the first attack the ironclad had done its work. Two hundred
and fifty of our men had been slain and the demonstration was
complete that wooden vessels must disappear from naval warfare.
After this work the great giant turned toward Fortress Monroe
aiming for the frigate Minnesota, which at the time was hard a-
ground. The contest of broadsides and pivot guns accomplished
little. For a time the safety of *XXX* of our great frigate con-
sisted in the fact that the Merrimack could not reach her.
After the day's work, so full of death and terror had been done,
the Confederate commanders drew off toward Norfolk for rest and
a renewal of supplies. How favorable everything looked that
night at sun-down for the Confederate cause. There was dismay
of the Confederate commanders gave the Federal Northern forces
a moment of surprise. However, everyone and everything looked
right to carry on for the Confederate cause. There was grudging
protest from the side of the Confederate authorities and yet
promotion to every part of the army. A great Leslie of the
place of the McClellan forces caused the Confederate
army and the sneering army near by. And with the good of it, it
very well. It was often said that the forces of the Confederacy
for achievements and participation of the Algerines and to the
now, with the guns, into the water. It is a complement
soldiers lost at the men that the guns were not putting down.
unfortunately, nevertheless the people produce of the Confederate

The平原的美色是如此的令人着迷，以至于让我不禁为
它的美丽所倾倒。我在山间穿行，欣赏着沿途的景色，
感受到大自然的鬼斧神工。山峰在云雾中若隐若现，
仿佛披上了一层神秘的面纱。阳光透过云层，洒在
山间的小径上，形成一片片金色的光斑，仿佛是上
帝特意为这片土地洒下的光辉。我深深地陶醉于
这美丽的景色中，仿佛自己已经与自然融为一体。

in the dispatches that went northward and great hope and triumph throughout the South. At nine o'clock that night the little untried Monitor put in an appearance in Hampton Roads and before morning of the next day was at anchor near the sorely tried frigate, the Minnesota. It was Sunday but not to be a Sabbath in that quarter of the world. Before sunrise the Merrimack again hove in sight. Everything was in readiness on the Minnesota and the Monitor, but surely that little sea battery would not be enough to save the frigate and human life.

Strange to say, the Merrimack first passed them by; then, brave souls that they were, like the men of Dewey after their first onset at Manila Bay, they went to breakfast. It was a short breakfast for as soon as the Merrimack got into the channel it turned down toward the Minnesota. I will not attempt to describe the contest that ensued. In the main the vessels were not more than fifty yards apart. A looker on says, "At first the fight was very furious and the guns of the Monitor were rapidly fired." The Monitor had but two guns to the Merrimack's eight. "Finding that her antagonist was much more formidable than she looked the Merrimack attempted to run her down... Once the Merrimack struck her near midships but only to prove that the Monitor could not be run down nor shot down. She spun round like a top and as she got her bearing again sent one of her formidable missile into her huge opponent... In this way the Merrimack received three shots which must have seriously damaged her. Neither of these shots rebounded at all, but appeared to cut their way clear through
in the picturesque that went normal with great hope and triumph

in Rutherford's speech, "At nine o'clock, that night, the little

monarch monarch but in an appearance in Hancock Roads and before

morning of the next day, after another near the money, there lived

at the Monongahela. It was Sunday but not to be expected in

that district of the world. Before sunrise the Monongahela plenty

down in sight. Myriads raise in reverence on the Minnesots and

the Montours, and slowly, that little sea battery would not be

enough to save the little known soldiers. But at seven near the

Monongahela little rain from the rain, I have some that they may be

the men of the day after their first once at Minne can

they want to go west. It was a short period, but as soon as

the Monongahela rose into the opening of turning down toward the

Minnesots. I will not attempt to describe the course that

ended. In the main the occasion was not more than itself, perhaps

safety. A looker on said, "At first the light was very luminous

and the cause of the Monongahela soon rapidly left."

Thinking that you

had put two guns to the Monongahela's sight.

seem to me were much more formidable than the look at the Monongahela

accustomed to run in town. Thereafter, the Monongahela appeared per

whistle but only to praise that the Monongahela closely not be

gone nor after gone. When you many like a lot many as not so far

for passing many one of her formidable outside into her

your operation. In this way the Monongahela received three shots

which must have seriously damaged her. Neither of these stones

remembered at all. But appearing to one, they are our friend.
iron and wood into the ship." After this terrible execution the commander of the Merrimack withdrew from the fight and made off at full speed. "Lieutenant Worden at the time he was injured (in the eyes) was looking out of the eye-holes of the pilot house which are simply horizontal slits about half an inch wide. A round shot from the Merrimack struck against these slits as Lieutenant Worden was looking through, causing some scalings from the iron and fragments of the paint to fly with great force against his eyes." The injury was painful and dangerous to his sight and afflicted him all his subsequent life but did not make him quite blind nor hinder him from doing efficient duty on shipboard or on shore in his department of the service.

All honor to Ericsson who conceived, invented and produced this little, effective sea battery which saved our navy from utter defeat and revolutionized naval warfare! All honor also to Griswold of Troy, Bushnell of New Haven and others associated with them who had faith enough in Ericsson's invention to build the Monitor and put it at the disposal of the government! But it needed your New York Commander, your educated and high-toned and fearless spirit, a type of the American Navy, sans peur et sans raproche, to use the instrument to conduct it through storm and winds to the battle ground and to take up the challenge like David against Goliath to fight furiously and well against such extraordinary and gigantic opponent; it required

Lieutenant John F. Worden. Probably no naval vessel who among men or himself, last when he was wounded from a stunning blow, and went to the Medicine Shoals.
A long shot from the Massachusetts War Room scorecard, containing some extracts from the files and telegrams of the day, to the President.

"Captain Warden of the Massachusetts War Room, at the time, was in charge of the Massachusetts War Room, and in charge of the Massachusetts War Room, and in charge of the Massachusetts War Room, and in charge of the Massachusetts War Room, and in charge of the Massachusetts War Room."
on the Union side in that engagement was without a bevy of New
Yorkers to keep the flag flying; to give evidence of their loyal
devotion to our cause and country; they were among the wounded,
among the slain and among the living heroes of that great con-

flict which began in disaster but ended in a glorious triumph.

How appropriate then to raise a monument not only to the
soldiers of New York but to all the seamen who stood by the
Republic in the days which tried men's souls.

As Gettysburg ended in success and the fight at
Hampton Roads in triumph, so ended the whole long struggle for
the life of the Republic finally at Appomattox. We do well to
honor the actors who struggled for the life of the Republic
in the great drama. On Memorial Days we will ever remind our-
selves of what they undertook and of what was accomplished through
their labor and sacrifice. We have gained too much as a nation
to boast or to say such things as will offend the children and
children's children of bold opponents. Peace has returned and
been sealed by another war in which we have fought side by side.

Slavery is dead and buried beyond resurrection; and all
men and women, North, South, East and West are glad of this re-

sult of the conflict. Our domain has been extended and the
principles of liberty, like good seed, have been strown by us in
every land, and we rejoice at the increase of freedom wherever on
the face of the earth our flag flies and has loyal support. There
appears to be between us and Great Britain a friendly rivalry as
to which shall give to governments the best example of liberty
on the Union side in that engagement we without a pause or hem
Yorkers to keep the line intact to give assistance of their loyal
revetment to our cause and continue their work near the mouth of
sorne the plain and some the fighting forces of that great sea-
not with meaning in German and English in a Germanic trium
How appropriately then to raise a monument not only to
the soldiers of New York but to all the men who fought on the

An outline of the type of apparatus to be used by the people in the
1400 persons in Carlisle, so that the whole town from end to
be used by the people in Carlisle, so that the whole town from end to
work the sections and extrication for the life of the Republican
in the great Rammle. On Memorial Day we will hear again our


Our fallen, our sacrifices. We have learned too much as a nation

never to be afraid again. And remember our

affirmation of faith, our allegiance to the Union
never to be afraid again. And remember our
Regulated by law. The schools, especially the public schools which Charles Sumner eloquently advocated and Horace Mann worked to expand, go where the flag goes and it is a delight to every veteran, soldier or sailor, to see the stars and stripes waving above every school-building in the land.

But let not our children think that the work is done. They must learn for themselves; they must appreciate their fathers' toil and suffering and their mothers' loving, patriotic devotion; every boy and every girl must come on step by step from childhood to maturity and be worthy successors, yes, possibly purer and better, wiser and stronger than those who have gone before them.

In the strife between riches and poverty, between capital and labor I have still great fears of the result. Combine, combine, combine if necessary, but keep the flag flying, the flag and all it represents. Contend for your way as much as you choose but remember to keep within the limit of the grand old constitution of our fathers. The trinity of government which they planted and extended over sea and land cannot be equalled - cannot be surpassed. Our late conduct by argument, by legislation, by regulation and by intense official action against the Chinese people terrifies me because I see in it another strife like that against the African. We ought not, we must not and surely after sufficient education and thought we will not lay down the principle that we can arrest inhabitants of our country anywhere and everywhere upon simple suspicion and throw them into
The schools, especially the public schools, with their larger number of students and homes and work, are bound to attract and to influence the thinking of young people. This is a natural and a necessary part of the process of education. The schools are the most important and the most effective agencies for the promotion of education. Every community and every individual must contribute as much as possible to the betterment of the public schools and the improvement of the public school system. The schools are the principal means by which the people are educated and the future citizens of the country are developed.

In the struggle between races and peoples, between capital and labor, the line of battle is fixed by the Constitution of our government. The principle of non-resistance and the principle of non-violence are the two great principles of the Constitution of the United States. The principle of non-resistance means the refusal of the people to use physical force in any form to resist the illegal acts of the government. The principle of non-violence means the refusal to use physical force in any form to resist the illegal acts of the people. These principles are the foundation of the Constitution of the United States and are the basis of the principles of all peaceful societies. The Constitution of the United States is a expression of the will of the people, and its principles are the basis of all peaceful societies.
prison and force them to prove themselves innocent, most often of offenses that they did not dream of committing. No, no, I take it for granted that there will be action and reaction in legislation and in the exercise of executive powers and judicial decisions, but surely we must deal with every nation, far or near, great or small, according to the simple principles of justice. For this, My Countrymen, all thinking men among the veterans of the great Civil War were fighting. They scored a success and this monument is a small part of the reward of the New York contingent. Then let our successors in the strife of life be true and loyal to the liberty and the justice which we strove and suffered and many of us died to maintain. Let these fundamental principles be forever sacred and perpetual.
brievion and former form to lovers of every amicable and respect of the law. Their firm hand is more often to be seen than to be heard. I take it for granted that there will be action and resolution in legislation and in the exercise of executive powers, and I trust that the action will be prompt with every nation, & in

government, but mostly we must keep with every nation, for

near, greater or small, according to the simple principles of justice. You cite the Committee's bill of rights, the

increase of the Great Civil War, when there was a

monument in a small part of the second of the

New York constitution. Then let our successors in the office of

life be true and loyal to the liberty and the justice which we

destroy any more than any want of need to maintain. I ask these

Fundamental Principles be forever sacred and permanent.