

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- 1. Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 2. Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful. Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

Monument *with* Sculpture Monument with *Cannon*
 Monument without Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque
 Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 WRC (Corps Name & No. _____)
 ASUVCW (Aux Name & No. _____)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 LGAR (Circle Name & No. _____)
 Other Sponsors State of Connecticut Regimental Association

Original Dedication Date November 14, 1894 (see attached) Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at:
Street/Road address or site location 1711 National Ave
City/Village New Bern Township _____ County Craven
State North Carolina.

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)

Name Veterans Administration/ New Bern National Cemetery
Dept./Div. Veterans Administration
Street Address 1711 National Ave City _____
New Bern State NC Zip Code 28560 Contact Person _____
Telephone () 252 637 2912

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

NA

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) granite

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

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle = _____

Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height 6 feet Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____
Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found _____

The "Dedication Text" is formed: cut into material raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides) Please use additional sheet if necessary.

Base, front: 15TH CONN. VOLS.

Pylon face, rear: TO THE MEN WHO DIED OF / YELLOW FEVER IN 1864. / AND THOSE WHO FELL IN /

ACTION BEFORE KINSTON / MARCH 8, 1865.

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

General Vicinity

Rural (low population, open land)
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)
 Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial
 Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
 Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)
Any other significant environmental factor _____

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture - including the base for Monuments with *Cannon*. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? <small>(Look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	_____	_____

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	_____	_____
White crusting	_____	_____
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	_____	_____
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	_____	_____
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	_____	_____
Chalky or powdery stone	_____	_____
Granular eroding of stone	_____	_____
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	_____	_____
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	_____	_____
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	_____	_____

Excellent condition well maintained

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed Unable to determine

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

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial? Well maintained ___

Would benefit from treatment ___ In urgent need of treatment ___ Unable to determine

Overall Description

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

This monument is in excellent condition, and is set amongst well manicured grounds in a tranquil & peaceful environment.

See picture attached

draped with the flag, The front face of the column features the bas-relief carving of the battle gear of the common soldier volunteer --

cap, canteen, blanket, and rucksack -- mounted over crossed rifles, with the graceful, somber drape of

the flag covering the end of the rifle barrel on the right Below this image, raised lettering names the 15th Connecticut Volunteers

The opposite face of the column bears the bas-relief carving of the armorial bearings of the State of Connecticut

Supplemental Background Information

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey May 31, 2014

Your Name Gilbert V. Riddle

Address 1647 Trails End

City Greenville

State NC Zip Code 27858

Telephone ([REDACTED])

What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUV Union volunteers #5, Dept, NC

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair
1240 Konert Valley Dr.
Fenton, MO 63026



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee

15th Connecticut Volunteers Monument

New Bern National Cemetery, 1711 National Ave., New Bern, NC.



Description: Photo taken May 22, 2010.

Source: Tom Vincent

North Carolina Civil War Monuments UNC

Creator: New England Granite Company

Description

This monument was erected by the State of Connecticut Regimental Association to honor its Union soldiers fallen near New Bern in the Civil War. Carved from a single piece of granite in the form of a pylon, or possibly a truncated obelisk, the top of the 6-foot tall column is draped with the flag. The front face of the column features the bas-relief carving of the battle gear of the common soldier volunteer -- cap, canteen, blanket, and rucksack -- mounted over crossed rifles, with the graceful, somber drape of the flag covering the end of the rifle barrel on the right. Below this image, raised lettering names the 15th Connecticut Volunteers. The opposite face of the column bears the bas-relief carving of the armorial bearings of the State of Connecticut. Below it is a commemoration, in raised lettering, of those fallen in battle or from disease. The armorial bearings, or coat of arms, includes the Latin phrase *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*: He who transplanted sustains.

Inscription

Base, front: 15TH CONN. VOLS.

Pylon face, rear: TO THE MEN WHO DIED OF / YELLOW FEVER IN 1864. / AND THOSE WHO FELL IN / ACTION BEFORE KINSTON / MARCH 8, 1865.

Dedication Date: November 14, 1894

Supporting Sources

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior. "New Bern National Cemetery New Bern, North Carolina," National Cemeteries, (accessed August 16, 2013) [Link](#)

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. "15th Connecticut Volunteers Monument," North Carolina Civil War Monuments, (accessed August 14, 2013) [Link](#)

Platt, Orville Hitchcock. "Address of Senator O.H Platt of Meriden, Conn., to the survivors of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers, at the dedication of their monument at Newbern, N.C. November 14, 1894," (1894), (accessed August 22, 2013) [Link](#)

Powell, William S., and Tetterton, Beverly. 2006. "Cemeteries, National and State," NCPEDIA, (accessed August 19, 2013) [Link](#)

Thorpe, Sheldon B. The History of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers in the War for the Defense of the Union, 1861-1865, (New Haven, CT: The Price, Lee & Adkins Co., 1893), (accessed August 22, 2013)

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. "New Bern National Cemetery," National Cemetery Administration, (accessed August 16, 2013) [Link](#)

"Our Resident Yankees," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 16, 1894.

"The Blue and the Grey: Ex-Confederates Welcome Connecticut Veterans," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 14, 1894

"The Dedication Oration," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 16, 1894.

Materials & Techniques Barre granite

Sponsors State of Connecticut Regimental Association

Monument Dedication and Unveiling

Veterans of the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, their guests, and U.S. Senator from Connecticut Orville Platt arrived by train for the unveiling and dedication. They were greeted, according to the New Bern Daily Journal, by "nearly every" Confederate and Union veteran living in the area. They were escorted to City Hall where they were welcomed by their North Carolina hosts, General Cullen A. Battle and the Mayor of New Bern. The main address of the dedication was given by Senator Platt. Inclement weather required the ceremony to be moved from the cemetery to the courthouse, and afterward a large group of Union and Confederate veterans joined together to decorate the monument with flowers.

Approval Process

The installation of a monument at New Bern was first proposed at the third Reunion of the 15th Connecticut Regiment at Savin Rock, Connecticut on August 25, 1871. Lt. S. F. Linsley proposed a monument be built to honor the 15th Connecticut Volunteers and a committee was organized. The design was adopted at a subsequent meeting of the veterans' association in New Haven.

BATTLE MONUMENT AT NEWBERN.

CONNECTICUT'S VALOR HONORED

Warm Reception of the Visiting Veterans
—Address by Senator Platt.

The Connecticut state battle monument, which has been erected in the national cemetery at Newbern, N. C. in honor of 15th Connecticut regiment, was unveiled yesterday by veterans of that regiment, with interesting ceremonies, and addresses. The people of Newbern received the Connecticut men with great consideration and courtesy, gave them a dinner, and united with them in the patriotic observances. The names of Brev. C. E. Vanehl and Edward Hull of Newbern, pastors of churches in that city, were on the program of exercises, Mr Hull delivering one of the addresses. The poem was written by Richard Berry of Newbern, who removed from Connecticut to that city before the war. There was a large number of veterans present from New Haven county, the part of the state in which the 15th was organized.

The city of Newbern was chosen by the regiment as the place for the monument on account of the faithful and heroic services of the command there during the yellow fever epidemic which prevailed in 1854. The loss of life from this cause was unusually large, exceeding that of the most active campaign in the field. The gallant officer at the head of the 15th was a captain in the 8th at Antietam, and commanded the 10th at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. Col Charles L. Upham, the officer in question, was one of the bravest of Connecticut's representatives in the field. His address as president of the 15th veterans association, which was delivered in the afternoon, was brief, but to the point, and excellently illustrated the qualities of the man of deeds.

The oration of the day was delivered by Senator Platt of Connecticut, who addressed the veterans around him as follows: I am prepared to say that no braver body of men, no men of higher character, no nobler citizens left the state of Connecticut to defend the Union than those who marched with the 15th regiment upon its organization. I would not single out for special praise an individual, but I may be permitted to say that I think that the man who first enlisted as a member of your regiment was a type of all, and the recruiting of Co A comes back to my mind at this hour as clearly and distinctly as if it were but yesterday. A meeting had been called in Meriden from which two full companies had already gone, not counting men scattered through different regiments and companies. The poster, a copy of which you have preserved in the written history of your regiment, breathes the spirit of the hour, in the afternoon which preceded that meeting, my associate and friend, Julius Bissett, came to see me and talk with me of what he felt was his duty to enlist. I shall never forget that conversation. He was a man who had no ambition, no desire for distinction, no thought of self. The life of the soldier had no allurements, but he was a patriot in every fiber of his being. The ties which bound him to home were strong. His domestic obligations might well have been his excuse for remaining at home.

He was calm, passionless and thoughtful, but he felt that the call was to him, that a country in peril needed his help. You knew him as a comrade, you know what a sterling man he was, and yet he was but one of a noble band, a type of the regiment. First to enlist in the regiment, almost first to meet his fate by the bullet of the enemy, I think we may honor him to-day with special mention, and if in that other land, where he has gone he can be permitted to know what passes here, I am glad to send him greeting and an assurance that what he did is not forgotten, but is honored in the hearts of the friends and comrades he has left behind.

You come here as veterans, not to exult over the victory won, not to magnify services freely rendered, not even to glorify the deeds of your comrades, but to dedicate this memorial stone which a grateful state erects to show that those who went from home and returned not are still remembered, and will be remembered while this granite stands uncrumbled.

The American soldier must always remain the sturdy and the mystery of mankind. He was faithful, obedient, self-sacrificing, heroic, grand. War is always far-reaching in its results, but no result of the war was grander or more enduring than the teaching of mankind the true character of American citizens.

At the conclusion of the exercises the benediction was pronounced by Rev Edward Hull.

Cp 97076
P71

Platt

Address at Newbern, N.C.

The Library
of the
University of North Carolina



Collection of North Caroliniana

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John Sprunt Hill
of the Class of 1889

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1959

ADDRESS
OF
SENATOR O. H. PLATT,
OF MERIDEN, CONN.,
To the Survivors of the
Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers,
At the Dedication of their Monument,
AT
Newbern, N. C.
November 14, 1894.

ADDRESS.

Survivors of the Fifteenth Regiment:

This occasion has a meaning for you to which only one who has a right to speak the sacred word "comrade" can give fitting utterance, and it were better, I think, that I should testify to my interest in what is passing here by my silence. But two companies of your regiment were recruited in the city of my home, from among my friends and companions. I know them intimately. I knew their worth, their courage, their sense of duty, their patriotism, their devotion. I saw them when they enlisted, in camp, and when they marched away to the front. I can testify to their nobility of character, to their love of country, to their self-abnegation, and though it was not your fate to be engaged in as many battles as some of our Connecticut regiments, from my knowledge of those who went from homes that stood near my own, I am prepared to say that no braver body of men, no men of higher character, no nobler citizens left the State of Connecticut to defend the Union than those who marched with the Fifteenth Regiment upon its organization. I would not single out for special praise an individual, but I may be permitted to say that I think that the man who first enlisted as a member of your regiment was a type of all; and the recruiting of Company A comes back to my mind at this hour as clearly and distinctly as if it were but yesterday. A meeting had been called in Meriden from which two full companies had already gone, not counting men scattered through different regiments and companies, or those who served three months. The poster, a copy of which you have preserved in the written history of your regiment, breathes the spirit of the hour. In the afternoon which preceded that

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meeting, my associate and friend, Julius Bassett, came to see me and talk of what he felt was his duty to enlist. I shall never forget that conversation. He was a man who had no ambition, no desire for distinction, no thought of self. The life of the soldier had no allurements, but he was a patriot in every fiber of his being. The ties which bound him to home were strong. His domestic obligations might well have been his excuse for remaining at home. He was calm, passionless, and thoughtful, but he felt that the call was to him, that a country in peril needed his help. He talked it all over, the dangers, the hardships, the probabilities that he might not return, and I well remember his concluding remark: "If men must give their lives for their country, I may as well give mine as any one. I shall enlist to-night." When the call for volunteers came that evening, he walked to the table where the roll was to be signed, without hesitation, without remark, without visible excitement, simply wrote his name and retired to his seat. You knew him as a comrade; you know what a sterling man he was, and yet he was but one of a noble band, a type of the regiment. First to enlist in the regiment, fated to meet his death by the bullet of the enemy, I think we may honor him to-day with special mention; and if in that other land where he has gone he can be permitted to know what passes here, I am glad to send him greeting and an assurance that what he did is not forgotten, but is honored in the hearts of the friends and comrades he has left behind.

The reputation and fame which came to corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, the glory of being victors on hard-fought fields, was often accidental. The most heroic resistance at times was only rewarded by capture and prison. Conspicuous success was often achieved as much by good fortune as by determined bravery. And though other regiments participated in more engagements and rejoiced in more triumphs, yet all who knew the composition and character of the Fifteenth Regiment will measure its worth and sound its praises equally, at least, with that accredited to any other Connecticut regiment.

You come here to-day as veterans, not to exult over the victory won, not to magnify services rendered, not even to glorify the deeds of your comrades, but to dedicate this memorial stone which a grate-

ful State erects to show that those who went from home and returned not are still remembered, and will be remembered while this granite stands uncrumbled.

Thirty years of peace have smoothed over the deep furrows of war, and to the praise of the God of all Peace be it said, have smoothed over the passions of the conflict. But the sense of obligation to the soldier lives on and will live while written history remains. The passing of a generation makes it impossible for men who were unborn or were but children when the strife began and ended, to conceive, much less to understand, what was involved in the sudden change from a citizen to a soldier. How the man of business, the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, gave up the farm, the shop, and the store, and devoted the best years of life to the unwanted task of defending their country. Such a giving up of self, and such a surrender of all for the good of all, illustrates the highest phase of human character. They were not hireling soldiers, who stood by the flag, the Union, our country and its destiny—they were men of high resolve, of great hearts, of set purpose, heroes, every one as truly as those who have wrought their names in the high places of our history. To-day with peaceful surroundings, with quiet lives and a united country, for whose prosperity and glory all are anxious, with no speck of war in the distance, no rancor or trouble in our hearts, we cannot understand it. The American soldier must always remain the study and the mystery of mankind. He was faithful, obedient, self-sacrificing, heroic, grand. War is always far-reaching in its results, but no result of the war was grander or more enduring than teaching mankind the true character of American citizens. Citizenship means more to us and to mankind because of the magnificent qualities developed in our volunteer soldier. The standard of humanity is higher to-day the world over as a consequence of the transformation of the peaceful citizen into the heroic soldier. Liberty and freedom have always found such defenders, but none more worthy of praise and the admiration of mankind.

The personal aspects of the war have in a large measure given way to the historical. The daily life of the individual volunteer, officer, or private, his valor, his hardships, his endurance, his dis-

couragements and his exaltation have become so blended that the men of to-day express it all when they speak of the soldier in general terms, and of his patriotic service. They have come to regard you who gather here to perform this sad yet pleasing service as you in 1862 regarded the veterans of the war of 1812. As the years roll on and your ranks grow thin, and you at last melt away into the unknown, your efforts in defense of your country will be cherished and regarded as you cherish and regard the efforts of our revolutionary soldiers. Though time has touched some of you but lightly, you may soon be addressed in the words spoken by Webster to the survivors of the Revolution, "Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation." But I am glad to believe that the sense of obligation does not lessen with the passing of years, or the merger of the individual in the whole army. You and your contemporaries will never forget the individual soldier. To us he is a personal hero and always will be. We can never look in the face of the man who stood before the rain of shot and shell and whizzing bullet, his life a willing offering on his country's altar, and forget that we look upon a hero. But as years take us farther and farther from the scenes of the conflict it will be the army rather than the individual soldier which will be remembered especially by those who come after us. What the spirit '76 was to you when your country called you, the spirit of '61 will be to your posterity in the future days when the country may again call for defenders. The personal experience of the soldier now so interesting and so thrilling, the share which each individual took in the conflict and its result will be blended with the deeds of all who faced danger, risked life, mourned defeat, or rejoiced in success.

We define patriotism as a love of country, that overmastering love greater than the love for home, or wife, or child, or life itself. But no one truly measures the meaning of patriotism who does not see and understand how closely the love of the fathers is associated with the love of country. Indeed, our love of country is our love of the fathers—what they did, what they wrought; it is the heritage they left us which stimulates patriotism in the man of the present. It is a mystic sentiment deeply ingrained in human nature, this love of the fathers, amounting almost to ancestor worship. When the

voice of patriotism breaks forth in its noblest strain, it is in worshipful praise of the deeds of our ancestors. It is the "land where our fathers died" to which we give our allegiance, and our native land would scarcely be worth the surrender of life if it were not for the "green graves of our sires." As to the Roman, the hearthstone was the abiding place of his departed ancestor, so that around its fires and ashes the family was perpetuated, so the graves of our fathers who fell in defense of their country are the rallying points of national life. Those of your comrades who have gone before are now revered as being gathered to their fathers, and as one by one you shall take your place beside them, you will join that great body of ancestors, the memory of whose deeds will forever kindle patriotic flame in the hearts of future citizens.

The Republic is not ungrateful. Connecticut is not ungrateful. The men of to-day who know nothing of the great contest, except as they have read the record of the time in which you were actors, are not ungrateful. Your achievement is their glorious heritage, and if they seem less regardful of your individual service than those who knew of your enlistment, who saw you march away and followed your every movement with interest and anxiety, who gave you all the sympathy of their hearts, who upheld at home the cause you maintained in the field, do not for the moment indulge in the thought that the present generation is ungrateful to the soldier. As you revere and honor the soldiers of the Republic who fought its battles before you were born, so the men and women who have come upon the stage since you put down the rebellion revere and honor you. As you ascribe to the efforts of our early soldiers your privilege of participating in the duties and responsibilities of a free government, so they ascribe to your efforts and heroism their privilege of living in an unparalleled Nation. I suppose the veteran soldier of the Revolution as the years rolled away and the country grew in its strength and grandeur and he came to realize, as he had a right to realize, that men and women who made no sacrifice, who gave nothing to achieve liberty, were enjoying the fruits of his sacrifice and suffering, must have had sad moments in which he felt that what he had done was scarcely appreciated. It was not so, however; it is not so. The soldier who fought at Bunker Hill or Trenton or Yorktown

was not forgotten ; he never will be. All that he did and suffered, whether he was laid to rest in an unknown grave or came back to the peaceful scenes of his time, was woven into his country's life and his country's glory, and will have the admiration of his descendants to remotest time. Nor is the soldier who fought here and in the war for the Union forgotten. He never will be. New generations may lose sight of the individual in their admiration for all who participated in the contest, but the memory of the soldier will live ; his crown of honor is imperishable and fadeless, and gathers added glory and wealth as the years roll on.

The Nation to-day erects monuments which proclaim the praise it bestows on the men of the Revolution, which mark its heroic battle-fields. The States have already begun the work of erecting monuments which shall speak to all the future of the worth and devotion of the men who went out from the States to save the Nation ; and more and more as time goes on will granite shaft and bronze statue voice the Nation's appreciation of the patriotic devotion of its defenders.

We erect monuments, not to the living, but to the dead. A century from now the State and Nation will still be seeking some way in which to testify an increasing regard for the men who saved the Union from dissolution, who made its flag one flag, and its boundaries to encompass one, only one, country. Heroism, achievements, sacrifice are the grand fruitage of humanity, worthy of all honor ; but grander yet and worthy of supreme honor is patriotism. The great significance of this day and occasion is that the living patriotism of our State honors the dead patriots who rest here forever, and honors not only them but their comrades and brothers who in this sacred presence, in this still resting-place of the dead, mourn them as fallen companions and dearly cherished associates. I firmly believe that no patriotic impulse is ever wasted or forgotten, but lives on to swell forever that love of freedom and country and of ancestors which shall at last redeem mankind from all bondage and usher in the day of universal brotherhood. These your fallen comrades were, in the highest sense of the word, patriots, and a patriot's grave can never lose its power. Known or unknown, marked or unmarked, neglected or tenderly cared for, there comes from it an

inspiration subtle and unseen, which nerves the living to devotion and duty. Men may achieve greatness in many walks of life. Costly monuments or splendid mausoleums may mark their resting-place, but the patriot's unmarked grave has a power which no other grave can equal. It is akin to the power of an endless life.

Yet to you and to me who knew these departed ones in life, how different the emotions. Every grave wakens a train of sleeping memories and revives in your mind the scenes through which you passed, the associations which you enjoyed, the trials which you shared. You can trace your regimental history, your soldier life as it was taken step by step with the men whose inanimate bodies rest here. You enlisted with them. You learned your soldierly duties in the same camp of instruction. You performed with them the routine work of army life. You camped and bivouacked with them. With them you marched and fought, with them you endured sickness and pain. In a word, you were "comrades." Is there a term in all our language which signifies so much of manly regard, of unselfish friendship, as that same word "comrade?" Around it must cluster the dearest recollections of life, the sweetest experience of friendship, the most vivid and thrilling emotions ever known. Life was no sweeter to you than to them; but if your fate had been to battle with the unseen foe disease, you would have fought the battle as bravely and succumbed as uncomplainingly when conquered.

Other regiments may mark with their monuments positions on battle-fields where their comrades met the enemy in a fierce and deadly struggle to retain their position and beat the enemy back from the field. These your comrades battled with the death angel on a field which they would have gladly abandoned but from which there was no retreat; their struggle involved no passion, none of the accessories of battle strife bore them up, no word of command, no cheer of comrades, no bugle note, no drum, no sound of cannon or rattle of musketry to lift them out of themselves and to inspire them to heroic deeds, but in silence and in darkness, alone with themselves, and with the invisible destroyer, far from the homes of love, uncheered and unattended, they met their foe and their fate. Bravery that storms the entrenchments of the enemy, or holds our own against the wild and reckless charge, makes our nerves tingle

and our souls expand. We almost envy the fate of the soldier whose life ebbs away with the shout of triumph ringing in his ear, but we bow our heads in silence as we think of the greater bravery, the more heroic death of those who never faltered in their conflict with the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day." All honor to them in their silent strug-



Photomount
Pamphlet
Binder
Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN 21, 1908

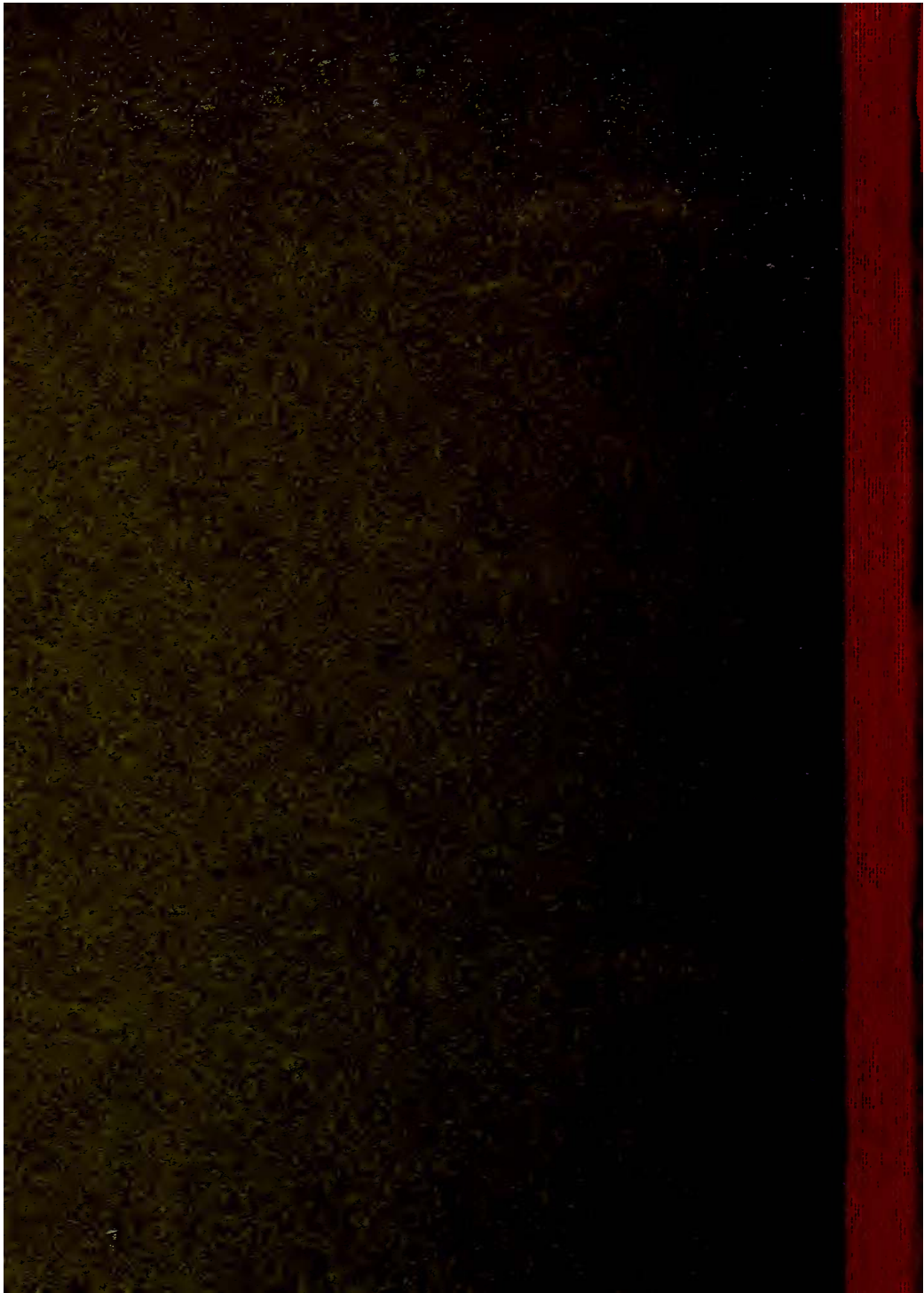
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and our souls expand. We almost envy the fate of the soldier whose life ebbs away with the shout of triumph ringing in his ear, but we bow our heads in silence as we think of the greater bravery, the more heroic death of those who never faltered in their conflict with the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day." All honor to them in their silent strug-

Confederate Veteran.

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Editor.

Page 111.

The Fifteenth Connecticut Regiment at New Berne, N. C. The National Tribune:

During a large part of 1864 the Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry was stationed at New Berne, N. C., being the Provost Guard of the city. Its members made a good impression upon the people, and many acts of kindness were passed between the regiment and the citizens. The yellow fever scourged the city and carried off many members of the regiment, as well as citizens. Acts of reciprocal helpfulness greatly strengthened the friendly ties between soldiers and civilians. The survivors of the regiment decided to build a monument at New Berne to the 70 comrades who died there, and the State of Connecticut gave them substantial assistance. It was erected, and on Nov. 14, 1895, a party of surviving veterans arrived at New Berne to dedicate it. They were headed by Col. Charles L. Upham, President of the Fifteenth Connecticut Veteran Association, and Senator O. H. Platt accompanied them to make the dedicatory address. The citizens of New Berne, headed by the city officials and the Confederate Veteran Association, gave them a reception and a banquet, at which appropriate patriotic speeches were made. The yankee veterans were the guests of the city, and were treated with the greatest hospitality. A great concourse turned out to witness the unveiling, and the people supplied a lavish abundance of flowers.

15th Connecticut Volunteers Monument

New Bern National Cemetery, 1711 National Ave., New Bern, NC.



Description: Photo taken May 22, 2010.

Source: Tom Vincent

North Carolina Civil War Monuments UNC

Creator: New England Granite Company

Description

This monument was erected by the State of Connecticut Regimental Association to honor its Union soldiers fallen near New Bern in the Civil War. Carved from a single piece of granite in the form of a pylon, or possibly a truncated obelisk, the top of the 6-foot tall column is draped with the flag. The front face of the column features the bas-relief carving of the battle gear of the common soldier volunteer -- cap, canteen, blanket, and rucksack -- mounted over crossed rifles, with the graceful, somber drape of the flag covering the end of the rifle barrel on the right. Below this image, raised lettering names the 15th Connecticut Volunteers. The opposite face of the column bears the bas-relief carving of the armorial bearings of the State of Connecticut. Below it is a commemoration, in raised lettering, of those fallen in battle or from disease. The armorial bearings, or coat of arms, includes the Latin phrase *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*: He who transplanted sustains.

Inscription

Base, front: 15TH CONN. VOLS.

Pylon face, rear: TO THE MEN WHO DIED OF / YELLOW FEVER IN 1864. / AND THOSE WHO FELL IN / ACTION BEFORE KINSTON / MARCH 8, 1865.

Dedication Date: November 14, 1894

Supporting Sources

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"Our Resident Yankees," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 16, 1894.

"The Blue and the Grey: Ex-Confederates Welcome Connecticut Veterans," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 14, 1894

"The Dedication Oration," New Bern Daily Journal (New Bern, NC), November 16, 1894.

Materials & Techniques Barre granite

Sponsors State of Connecticut Regimental Association

Monument Dedication and Unveiling

Veterans of the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, their guests, and U.S. Senator from Connecticut Orville Platt arrived by train for the unveiling and dedication. They were greeted, according to the New Bern Daily Journal, by "nearly every" Confederate and Union veteran living in the area. They were escorted to City Hall where they were welcomed by their North Carolina hosts, General Cullen A. Battle and the Mayor of New Bern. The main address of the dedication was given by Senator Platt. Inclement weather required the ceremony to be moved from the cemetery to the courthouse, and afterward a large group of Union and Confederate veterans joined together to decorate the monument with flowers.

Approval Process

The installation of a monument at New Bern was first proposed at the third Reunion of the 15th Connecticut Regiment at Savin Rock, Connecticut on August 25, 1871. Lt. S. F. Linsley proposed a monument be built to honor the 15th Connecticut Volunteers and a committee was organized. The design was adopted at a subsequent meeting of the veterans' association in New Haven.