

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

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
 - 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

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. Sampson Post #22) ___ M.O.L.L.U.S.
 ___ W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) ___ Other Allied Order
 ___ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 ___ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 ___ Other: _____

Original Dedication Date May 30, 1885 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 Rochester Common
 City/Village Rochester, New Hampshire Township _____ County Strafford

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 City of Rochester Dept./Div. _____
 Street Address 31 Wakefield St
 City Rochester State NH Zip Code 03867
 Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____

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

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.) Light & Dark Granite

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

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Granite

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 23' Width 6'6" Depth _____ or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height 7' 3" Width 30" 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 _____
Left side of Sculpture base - H. Manager, SC. / On the right side of base Ames Manuf. Co./ Chicopee, Ma.

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.
On proper front: In Commemoration of the Valor and Patriotism of the Volunteers of Rochester Who in the War of 1861 gave their lives for the maintenance of the Union - Erected by the town AD 1885.
 See Attached information

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input checked="" 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) Suburban (residential, near city)
 Town 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 The middle of the Common

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? (look for signs of exterior rust)	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

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

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

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes X 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 X 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) .

Charles W. Canney Camp 5, SUVCW is to care takers and maintenace group for this monument. No records can be found about any repairs or cleaning ever done to this monument.
 Over all the monument has stood in some what good shape but really needs professional help now.

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 4/23/2007
 Your Name Dan Meehan
 Address 24 Corson St City Rochester
 State NH Zip Code 03867 Telephone [REDACTED]

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PDC



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

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

Civil War Monument Rochester, N.H.

On March 15, 1871 during a vote at a town meeting the citizens voted that a committee of three be appointed to explore and report at the next town meeting on the cost of a Soldiers Monument for Rochester. The committee consists of Franklin McDuffee, M.H. Wentworth and Silas Hussey.

The Committee to gather information regarding the Soldiers' monuments gave the following report during a town meeting on August 12, 1871:

We have visited without expense to the town, Milmore, the Boston Sculptor who has furnished the Claremont, N.H. monument, the Keene, N.H. and Woburn, Mass. Monuments, and who has designed the Boston soldiers' monument. We have also visited the establishment of Batterson Canfield & Co., Hartford, Conn., probably the largest establishment of the kind in this country, who built the National Gettysburg monument, and have furnished many towns, large and small, with fine and varied specimens of work. Other information upon that subject we have gathered from the newspapers and by correspondence. The monument at Claremont, N.H. consists of a granite base seven feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of an infantry soldier in full regulation uniform leaning in an easy and graceful manner on his musket.

The inscription is this, "Erected in honor of the soldiers of Claremont who died in the rebellion of 1861 - 5, by their grateful fellow citizens." A marble tablet in the town hall contains the name and rank of all who fell or died of wounds or disease. The sculptor received \$4,000 for his work. The total cost was over \$5,500. The money was raised partly by tax, partly by subscription, partly by fairs, concerts, &c. This monument is a fair specimen of soldiers' monuments generally with variation in size, material and of course in cost; but in nearly all cases there is a general similarity in design. The Roxbury monument is a fine simile of the Claremont. So is the Peterborough monument. The Woburn and Keene are similar to it but we believe more costly. The monument built by Batterson Canfield & co., Hartford differ from these in this, that the statues are stone, either granite, marble or brown stone, instead of bronze. Bronze soon blackens and loses its effect, marble is only suitable for places protected from the weather, and brown stone is not handsome though cheaper. Granite we believe is the handsomest and the most durable.

A brown stone monument and statue, of about the size and style of the Claremont, could be bought and delivered here for about \$3,000. This does not include the lettering, which would be extra. A very pretty and suitable granite monument of about the same dimensions would cost \$5,000 without lettering.

With regard to all these monuments we would suggest that they are too much alike, and we would prefer something more original and not so expensive.

In some towns the people have erected memorial halls to commemorate their fallen soldiers, and have the advantage that they are not only ornamental but of public utility. The city of Lynn, as the papers inform us have three plans under consideration one is a monument worth \$30,000, one plan is a public fountain and the third is an ornamental gateway to their public park. The town of Fitzwilliam in our State has just erected a monument, which is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, with the names of soldiers inscribed on it and which cost only \$1,400.

After considering fully the subject referred to us, we unite in recommending the following, which we feel has the merits of originality, utility and economy.

The town has a large common at the lower end of the village, which with a moderate outlay of money might be made a beautiful place of resort. It is at the junction of roads leading from Gonic and East Rochester. We recommend that the street running across the common be turned so as to run along the side of John Legro's and E.G. & E. Wallace's land to the pound, that thus the common be made square or rectangular, leaving a good highway on all sides; that it be enclosed with a fence of stone posts and square rails, that a sidewalk of ample width be left on every side; that two rows of shade trees be set out, one inside the enclosure and the other just outside of the walk, and finally that a plain granite shaft fifteen or twenty feet in height, made of our own Rochester granite, with suitable inscriptions, be erected in the center.

The whole cost of enclosing the common and setting out shade trees warranted to live, with a monument fifteen feet in height, all set up and lettered, would not, in our opinion, exceed \$2,500.

This would be something that no citizen needs to be ashamed of, but on the contrary it would be a lasting and honorable token of our respect to the memory of our fallen soldiers.

We recommend that the town take no action at the present meeting upon this subject, but that the whole matter be postponed until the next town meeting, to give citizens an opportunity to consider more deliberately and fully the subject, when we believe they will be prepared to act more understandingly.

Committee; F. McDuffee, M.H. Wentworth, Silas Hussey

The selectmen voted to postpone the matter until the next meeting and that the report be printed and distributed throughout the town. This will also include an article asking what sum of money the town will vote to raise and appropriate for the purchase and erection of the monument.

The Monument Committee received a letter dated April 8, 1872 from the McDonald & Co. of Cambridge, Mass after inquiring about the Watertown monument they were constructing. Mr. McDonald states that the Watertown Soldiers' Monument can be altered to conform to the design of the Rochester Monument Committee for the sum of \$2250.00 with marble tablets inscribed with 54 names and a general inscription on the front tablet.

The tablets will be 1 1/2 inches thick with two 1/2 inch doweled holes. The monument is to be set up complete and in perfect order at a place designated by the Rochester Committee. The town will pay the freight and put in a foundation according to Mr. McDonald. The monument is to be set up complete and in perfect order at the expense of McDonald & Co including loading and unloading. Signed: Alex McDuffee

Franklin McDuffee received another letter written by Mr. McDonald dated April 28, 1872, stating his company was visited by a Mr. Silas Hussey recently. Mr. McDonald says he saw a man walk by the office to the granite shed, it seemed to me he was a constable (judging somewhat by his dress) and that he had something to do with the men at the shed, in about a half hour I happen to look towards the yard and the man was measuring various items belonging to the soldiers' monument and then marking it in a book. I had a desire to see who it was that was taken an inventory of these items, I walked to the yard and approached the man saying hello and he started asking questions about the monument. I asked his name and he said it is Hussey from Rochester and he came here to see the monument. I told Mr. Hussey I could not give him information without the plans. He then questioned the quality of the granite, saying it was of poor quality. I asked where he had seen our granite and he told me, he had seen it in Concord sometime ago. I told him that he was mistaken because we have never sent our granite to Concord for sale or sample. He said I could not tell him anything about the stone. I then told him in a very plain manner that he was no gentleman, to come to my yard, measure my stone and enter the information into a book, without first introducing himself. He then told me that the Town chose me to get the design and see to getting the monument, he said Mr. McDuffee was only chosen to get the names of the Soldiers and as for Mr. Wentworth, he was an old mason and had worked 20 years ago and was put on to fill the committee. He went on to say that the Town would not build a monument at present, all the adjoining towns were bitter and they had erected no monument and his town would wait and see what they would do and then could collect something from them, I said to him, if you can control the whole town, you are a very influential man. He said you did not approach me in a proper manner to sell the monument. This man Hussey is not a truthful man, he said he introduced himself to the foreman, I inquired of him the foreman and all the rest of the men, they all told me, all he said is where is granite for the Soldiers' Monument. We will take the liberty in saying that the communications from the City officials from Watertown and Cambridge we handed to you should in all respects be excellent vouchers.

At the March 13, 1872 town meeting it was voted that a sum of money not to exceed \$3,000.00 be raised and appropriated for enclosing the commons and erecting the soldier's monument according to the plans recommended by the committee. It was also voted that Frank McDuffee, M.H. Wentworth and Silas Hussey together with the Board of Selectmen be a committee to carry out the recommendation.

The soldiers' monument committee placed the following proposal for building a fence of stone posts and rails to enclose the common in the Rochester Currier on March 25 1872. They also want proposals for planting two hundred elm trees and the trees must be warranted to live two years. Proposals will be received until April 16th by the Committee on the Soldiers' Monument, for building a fence of stone posts and rails enclosing the commons about 2000 feet in length. Specifications may be seen at the Bank.

Also proposals for planting about two hundred elm trees to be warranted for two years.

F. McDuffee	S.D. Wentworth
W.H. Wentworth	J.S. Calef
S. Hussey	S.F. Page

Citizens of Rochester were asked to meet at the town hall on Saturday the 4th of May 1872 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to vote on the following subjects.

1. To see if the town will vote to rescind so much of the vote passed at the last annual meeting for procuring and erecting a Soldier Monument to the use of Rochester Granite.
2. To see if the town will vote to use the balance of the \$3000.00 appropriated at the last annual election for the purchase of a monument, in the construction of a suitable fence for the commons,

the planting and arrangement of trees to ornament the same and authorize the committee to use it's discretion in making the said improvements and expenditures.

May 3, 1872 Mr. McDuffee sent a telegraph to the Town Clerk of Watertown, Mass., asking if the people of Watertown were satisfied with their Soldiers' Monument. The reply on May 4th was "Yes."

The town meeting held on Saturday May 4, 1872, was attended by some three hundred voters, called together to act upon important matters. Osman B. Warren was the moderator. Franklin McDuffee made a report from the committee on the soldiers' monument that it was advisable to buy the Watertown monument, in which he was seconded by M.D. Wentworth, of the committee and opposed by Silas Hussey, also of the committee. The debate was fierce and personal; Mr. Hussey stated that the granite the rest of the committee chose would discolor badly and crumble. It was voted to buy the Watertown monument, this infuriated Mr. Hussey so much that he was relieved from further service on the committee. It was also voted to move ahead with erecting the monument.

May 21, 1872 besides the 54 names proposed to be inscribed on the plaques; many ideas for a commemoration plaque on the front of the monument were discussed:

"Those that died in the service or of disease contracted in the service & died before the end of the war."

"Those who died before the end of the war 1861-65, either in the service or disease contracted in the service."

"Erected by the Town of Rochester AD 1872 to commemorate the valor and patriotism of their volunteers who died in the war of 1861-5 for the maintenance of the Union."

"The Soldiers & Sailors whose names are here inscribed died in the war of 1861-5 either in the service or of disease contracted in the service."

"In commemoration of the valor and patriotism of the volunteers of Rochester who gave their lives in the war of 1861 for the maintenance of the union."

"To commemorate the valor and patriotism of the Rochester volunteers, who gave their lives in the war of 1861, for the maintenance of the union."

"To commemorate the valor and patriotism of the Rochester volunteers, who gave their lives in the war of 1861, to maintain the Union."

"Erected by the Town of Rochester AD 1872 to commemorate the valor and patriotism of her volunteers who gave their lives in the war of 1861, for the maintenance of the Union."

"Erected by the Town of Rochester AD 1872 to perpetuate the memory of the valor and patriotism of her volunteers, who during the war of 1861-5 lost their lives for the maintenance of the Union."

August 16, 1872

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

To the citizens of Rochester;

The Soldiers' Monument, to be erected upon the Common in this village by vote of the town, is now nearly completed.

It is proposed at an early day to dedicate it with appropriate ceremonies, and no pains will be spared to render the occasion creditable to the town.

There will be a military and civic procession, composed of organizations in this and neighboring towns, suitable music, both instrumental and vocal, and an oration, which will be delivered by Gen. S.G. Griffin of Keene.

As soon as the day can be fixed with certainty, notice will be given. It is earnestly hoped that the citizens will co-operate in the observance of the day, and render such assistance as may be necessary, especially to make the day agreeable to our quests from other towns. Already there has been a liberal response in subscriptions to defray the expenses.

Rochester is not behind any town in its hospitality, and its generous encouragement of every worthy object, and we are confident that, in this case, its people will requite themselves well for the sake of the memory of our patriot dead.

F. McDuffee, O.B. Warren, Capt. A. W. Hayes, Capt. C.W. Edgerly, Capt. G.F. Richardson, S.D. Wentworth, M.H. Wentworth, J.S. Calef, S.F. Page, John F. Billings, Committee of Arrangements.

The soldiers' monument arrived on August 23, 1872. It was twenty-three and one half feet in height, and standing upon the foundation is altogether a little over twenty-five high. It will be put up and veiled until its dedication.

The date set to unveil the Soldiers' Monument was Thursday, September 5, 1872. His Excellency, Gov. Straw, has accepted the invitation to be present. The Department Commander of the Grand Army, with his staff will also be present. The following organizations have gave notice that they shall attend upon the occasion:

Littlefield Post, Great Falls, sixty men, with band; Ellsworth Post, Salmon Falls, forty men, including a band; Niagara Fire Company, from Laconia, with Franklin Band, who come upon invitation of Cocheco Engine Co.; Strafford Guard, sixty members, and Dover Cornet Band; Sawyer Post, G.A.R.; Human Lodge of Masons, and Motollula lodge of Odd Fellows – both of which lost men in the service; Rising Sun Lodge, K. of P.; Cocheco Engine Co.; Torrent Engine Co.; Resolute H. & L. Co.

A collation will be served at the town hall, to companies coming from out of town. This will be as soon as possible after the arrival of the trains. Tickets will be issued to the Commander of the different companies to distribute to the men, admitting them to the celebration. The procession will be formed under the direction of Hon. J. H. Edgerly, as Chief Marshal. C. K. Sanborn, Esq., will act as President of the day. A tent will be pitched on the common for shelter in case of bad weather. A committee of ladies will decorate the platform with evergreen and flowers. Mr. O.P. Sweet will conduct the vocal music, which will be appropriate to the occasion. A national salute will be fired. Citizens are invited to close their place of business, and join in the procession under direction of the Marshal. The exercises at the Common, in addition to the music, will consist of remarks by the President, prayer, report of Committee, surrendering the monument to the town, acceptance of the monument by some person in behalf of the town, and an oration by General Griffin of Keene.

September 5, 1872
The Dedication of Soldiers' Monument

The day was beautiful, clear and bright, for the dedication of Soldiers' Monument. The monument is an honor to the town, and it was believed to fully meet the expectations of the people who demanded something that should be a lasting memorial in the regard in which they hold the memory of the sacred dead. It had upon its tablet, the names of fifty-four Rochester sons, either by birth or adoption, who laid their lives upon their country's' altar. They are the names of men whom the people revere, and have just shown ample proof of its memory.

The procession was formed at about 1 o'clock, p.m., under the direction of Judge James H. Edgerly, Chief Marshal, and consisted of Strafford Guards of Dover, Capt. J.G. Wallace, with Dover Cornet Band; Sampson Post, No. 22, of Rochester, Osman B. Warren, commander; Little field Post, G.A.R., of Great Falls, Capt. W.P. Moses, commander, with Great Falls Band; Sawyer Post, G.A.R., of Dover, Maj. W.H. Trickey, commander; Ellsworth Post, G.A.R., of Salmon Falls, James Daniels, commander, with Salmon Falls Cornet Band; Orator of the day, clergy, members of the press, Town Officers; Monument Committee; Department Commander G.A.R., and staff and invited guests; Niagara Engine Co., No. 1, of Lake Village, with the Franklin Cornet Band; Cocheco Engine Co., No. 1 of Rochester; Tiger Engine Co., No. 3 of Gonic; Torrent Engine No. 2, with the American Band of Rochester; Torrent Engine Co., No. 5 of East Rochester; Human Lodge, No. 21, F. & A.M.; Motolinia Lodge, No. I.O. of O.F.; rising Sun Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and citizens generally.

In a large double team, drawn by four horses, were thirty-seven young ladies dressed in white, each carrying a small American Flag and many of them carrying bouquets of red, white and blue flowers. The procession marched through the principal streets and was an imposing one, being half a mile in length. Eight members of Warren Post No. 12, of Wakefield, Mass., were present and participated in the dedication ceremonies. One comrade routed out these veterans early in the morning and prevailed upon them to come to Rochester. They were splendid fellows and had been thanked by Sampson Post for their pluck and the trouble they took to come so far to attend the dedication

At the Common, from six to eight thousand people were congregated and kept complete order during the service. On the platform two venerable men, Mr. James Wilkinson and Elder Whitney, veterans of the war of 1812, we also noticed Hon. G. M. Herring and Alonzo Nute of Farmington; Hon. J.D. Lyman of Exeter; Capts. Pinkham and Otis, of Haverhill, Mass.; Maj. Trickey, Department Commander; John C. Pray, Adjutant General; Carl Horsch, Surgeon General and George Chadwick, Quartermaster General of the G.A.R. of this state.

Capt. Pinkham brought with him a beautiful wreath, to be placed on the monument as a tribute to the memory of four of our boys who died under his command in Louisiana. It will be remembered that he has command of the company from here in the 15th regiment, Capt. Otis, it will be remembered, enlisted as a private in the sixth. Capt. A.W. Hayes was also of the sixth and Hon. A. Nute of Farmington was adjutant of the same regiment. The old sixth was represented on this occasion by some of her bravest men.

Col. Kingman had command of the 15 regiment, he is now a U.S. Judge of Wyoming, but does not think it half the honor it was to command his regiment. His earnest words were well received, as was also those of Ex Governor Fred Smyth, who was our best war Governor.

The collation served to the companies from out of town, was under the supervision of Ira Doe and is deserving of mention, for Ira is always equal to the task.

The singing was extra good, and was called so by people from out of town. In the song and chorus "They are Sleeping," Miss Belle Messerve sang the solo, in her sweetest tones.

The monument committee and those most interested, speak highly of the efforts and labor of S.D.

Wentworth, chairman of the board of Selectman, for his promptness in aiding, forwarding and preparing the monument grounds. All who were connected with this happy affair, done so nobly that it is hard work to discriminate, yet two or three mentioned seemed to deserve special praise for their extra well doing.

On the assembling of the multitude at the common, C.K. Sanborn, Esq., President of the day, spoke as follows;

Ladies and Gentlemen, Townsmen, Soldiers:

This is one of the days that mark the events of a gigantic national struggle for existence. Now as in former days in the history of America, as well as in the history of all civilized European nations, monuments are erected in memory of the patriotism, valor and sacrifices of soldiers and sailors who loved and appreciated their country to the extent of Voluntarily placing themselves in opposition to the enemies, at the risk of their lives in camp, on the field of battle and on the ocean. And what is more worthy of remark than the fact that after the close of such terrible events – death and sacrifices, - that our State, in its wisdom and national love, to commemorate the patriotism of its fearless defenders, should enact laws whereby towns may appropriate money for the erection of soldiers' monuments. It will be an everlasting credit to this town that they so unanimously appropriated money for the erection of this monument, in memory of our deceased townsmen, who lost their lives for their country on the fields of battle. May God grant that so long as the American Union shall continue, so long may this monument stand to preserve the memory of our deceased soldiers in our late war. And how many times shall we and our children, and our children's children, and generations to follow with solemn tread, march around this monument and read the names of Robinson, Sampson, Hobbs, Legro, Mack, and all others equally worthy, there inscribed. And indeed am I particularly gratified to have with us on this occasion the several organizations out of town, brighter then ever, with its war warn veterans. I can assure you all that you are most heartily welcome to this town on this important occasion.

Sampson Post, G.A.R., of this town, you are the depleted army of the great force sent from this town, what can I say? Look upon this monument: upon its marble tablets: read the names there inscribed: ponder upon the past; thank God that you are here and think of the future of your country. And in one respect I am gratified, that one of our own statesmen and soldiers' Maj. Gen. Griffin, who took an active part in that great national struggle, is selected to address us on the unveiling of this monument. Many of our soldiers whose names are engraved upon these tablets lost their lives in that conflict under his command, Viz; Canney, Horney, Kimball. Bickford, Tucker, Legro, Goodwin, Gray, Garland, Leighton, McDuffee, Pearl, Sampson and Hussey, the mention of whose names must bring fresh to his mind many bloody and desperate battles. The numbers upon these tablets would have been much increased had it not been for the Angel hands, soothing wounds, tender cares, unceasing labors of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and our ladies almost unanimously.

At the end of Mr. Sanborn's remarks he introduced Franklin McDuffee, chairman of the monument committee, who delivered the monument to the town in the following remarks:

Mr. President:

The duties laid upon the committee by the town, consisted of three parts- enclosing the common, planting shade trees and erecting a soldiers' monument. The first of these three we have performed and now able to present to the town a common having a regular form, inside of an irregular, waste strip of land, cut across by the highways at every angle. The trees will be planted when the proper season arrives. I feel, Mr. President, that this is but the beginning of improvements, long needed, which the people of this village and town will in future years carry forward still further. As to the monument, I believe that our duties are completed, and we are here this day to deliver it into the hands of the town. It is not proper for me being one of the committee, to speak any words with regard to its beauty. You will all see it judge of that for yourselves. It would perhaps be strange if all were agreed upon the subject. But, whatever difference of opinion there may be, let it be borne in mind that the chief object in erecting any monument, is accomplished – an enduring and substantial memorial to the valor and patriotism of our volunteers who gave their lives for the integrity of the Republic. There are inscribed on this monument, the names of 54 men – all either natives of this town or residents therein. They did not all count on our quota, but all were in one sense or another the sons of Rochester. These men all died in the service, or were discharged on account of disease or wounds, received in the service and which resulted in death. This is the rule by which the committee has been governed in determining whose names should be inscribed on the monument. We

have not placed on the monument the names of any substitutes or now residence, but have left space on each tablet, so that if it should appear that names have been omitted accidentally or wrongfully, they can be inscribed any time, with little expense. The names were sent to the builder, arranged in the order in which the men died, passing around the monument to the right: but three of these names were transposed by the workmen, to give a better appearance to the work. Mr. President, your committee has endeavored to discharge their duties faithfully. If they have erred, it has been no fault of intention. We now surrender the monument into the care of the town. Then Mr. McDuffee unveiled the monument with the help of the American Band playing a national salute.

Edwin Wallace, in behalf of the town, responded saying:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the town, I am requested to say a word in reply to our committee who have had this matter in charge, to secure a soldiers' monument. Our town at one of its meetings voted to put up a monument to commemorate the names of those who lost their lives in the battles of the rebellion, those who left home and friends and all that they held dear to them, to meet on land and sea, the enemies and traitors of our country in the bloody strife and conflict of war. It is highly proper, yes more; it is in combatant on us as a duty we owe to the soldier who sacrificed everything to save our broad and beautiful land from dismemberment and ruin. Yes, it is our imperative duty that the town erects a monument, where these names must be inscribed and held in remembrance. They have fallen and had their burial, most of them in the rough soldiers grave, unmarked even by the rudest stone. When this committee was chosen for this purpose we has faith in them, we knew them, and believed and expected that they would accomplish for the town all that could be done, but when the veil is taken from the monument and it stands full in view, we see in it more then we expected; more then we thought could be obtained for the amount they had to work with, and for this we are greatly thankful. By this monument it may be remembered that it marks a very important epoch in our national history, it marks the time when the shackles of the slave were torn off and he bid to stand up side by side with his master in the business pursuits of life, when he would bid to be a man in the fullest sense, and not the abused slave or chattel of another. Yes, when the ballot was put in his hand and he endowed with all the rights and benefits of the franchise of our country. And while we thus favor those who have fallen in battle or died from injuries there received, and hold their names dear to memory by inscribing them where future generations may see and know them, we also feel our obligation to those who are permitted to come home and live among us again. Yes, to you soldiers who are among us, we owe our everlasting debt of gratitude; to the soldier, and to the soldier alone, is to be accredited the saving of our country in its integral wholeness; and whenever we look upon this shaft; shall call to mind a fresh the reverence due to patriotism, and posterity shall rise up to do them honors. And there is another important matter that we are celebrating today. It is time when we the town voted to put form to this piece of ground fenced in as a common. When the trees shall have been planted and grown up, it will then give beauty and character to our town. There is always a beauty to a common. It will be a desirable retreat for the people of the town to go in and enjoy the quiet, away from the dusty streets and in the shade feel that it is their own vine and fig tree, for the great beauty lies in the fact that all are inheritants alike in a common. The rich and poor, the man, woman, and children, are alike entitled to the benefits and enjoyment of a common, and Rochester will bless the day in all future time that this movement has been made.

Now then to our committee I would say that you have done the work that was given you to do in a most commendable manner, and we are more than satisfied, and I might say, surprised that you have obtained such a monument as you have for the means put in your hands, and with many thanks received it from your hands, with the applaud it of "well done, good and faithful servants."

To those who have been pleased to come out today to assist in celebrating this occasion, we render many thanks. We are very much indebted to our American Band for what they are doing for us today and to our fire companies, and to the various orders of our town, we would say; we feel grateful for the interest you have taken, and the fine manner in which everything has been done.

To our visitors from abroad, our distinguished visitors, to the various bands, military and fire departments from our neighboring city and towns, we extend to you our most cordial thanks for your generous response in coming to Rochester to help us on this occasion. You have done for us nobly, and we see in it a fraternal feeling existing between our town and yours, and when, if at any time, you shall ask of us a like favor, I hope we shall be as ready to take part with you as you have been with us today.

The front plaque reads

In Commemoration
Of The Valor And Patriotism
Of The Volunteers Of Rochester
Who In The War Of 1861
Gave Their Lives For The
Maintenance Of The Union.
Erected By The Town A.D. 1872

Tablet facing South

David Bean
 George E. Hartford
 Winfred S. Bickford
 Charles W. Downs
 Michael Batty
 Albert Gale
 John Yelden
 Abram Pearl
 Andrew J. Cater
 Edward M. Canney
 James Goodwin
 George J. Bean
 Francis M. Hartford
 Jeremiah B. Kimball
 Nahala D. Leighton
 John W. Garland
 Joseph D. Hall

Tablet facing East

Lieut. Elihu H. Legro
 Jonathan H. Jenness
 John E. Garland
 Joseph Trickey
 James F. Smith
 Solomon M. Newland
 George F. Young
 George W. Garland
 Wentworth Willey
 Corp. John H. Roberts
 Sergt. Thomas Mack
 Joseph D. Horne
 Corp. Joseph H. Plumer
 Corp. Alonzo Hartford
 Henry Horney
 Albert L. Hall
 Corp. Moses F. Gray
 Corp. James F. Tucker
 Corp. Charles B. Hussey

Tablet facing North

Lieut. Samuel Robinson
 Charles W. Canney
 Woodbury Smith
 Lieut. John C. Sampson
 James B. Osgood
 George E. Shorey
 Simon C. McDuffee
 Joseph W. Dame
 Charles York
 Ira T. Howard
 Abram W. Pearl
 Benjamin F. Blaisdell
 George E. Clough
 Corp. John H. Jackson
 Charles H. Ham
 George W. Johnson
 Surgeon Benjamin Hobbs
 James Ramsbottom

The town of Rochester now had a Soldiers Monument and on each Memorial Day the procession would stop and Sampson Post would lay a wreath upon the monument on their way to the cemetery.

After the dedication Mr. McDuffee received a bill from the Torrent Engine Company for Fourteen Dollars and Sixty-Four cents for damage to the boiler on the fire engine and for lost knives, forks and mugs.

But in March 1884 the citizens of Rochester were asked to vote to move the Soldiers Monument from the Commons to a lot that was offered as a gift in the new cemetery on Franklin Street. Also to raise and appropriate a sum of money to remove and alter the monument because it has never given satisfactoriness, either as an ornament or a monument to the valor of Rochester soldiers. On March 11th it was voted to remodel the Soldiers Monument and set up on a lot to be given by the Cemetery Association. Also that a statue of a soldier be erected thereon and the cannons donated by congress to Sampson Post be suitably mounted and placed around the monument. That a sum of \$3000 be raised and appropriated by the town for the purpose and a committee of three be elected to carry out this vote.

The committee consisting of Thomas H. Edgerly, Charles W. Dame and Silas Hussey, was busy in their work. By December Mr. Edgerly had gone to Chicopee, Mass. and fortunately procured a fine bronze statue of an infantry soldier in the position of parade rest. The statue is seven feet three inches tall, and is a duplicate of one in the soldiers' home at Philadelphia. A block of Railway Quiney granite, four feet four inches square at the base and four feet six inches tall, is to be highly polished and the names of the soldier dead engraved thereon. Only a small part of the old monument will be used. When completed the monument will be at least thirty feet tall.

At a town meeting on March 11, 1885 the location of the monument at the cemetery met the views of nearly every member of the Grand Army and of the committee, except for Mr. Hussey. It would seem that the wishes of the boys in blue ought to have some weight. It was voted to instruct the committee on the Soldiers Monument to put the new monument on the site of the old one on the commons.

Sampson Post at its April 1885 meeting decided to extend its invitation to the rededication services of the monument on Memorial Day May 30th, 1885 to Carlton Post, Farmington; Savage Post, Alton; Sawyer Post, Dover; Littlefield Post, Great Falls; Wilson Guards, Farmington and the Sturtevant Guards have been invited to do the escort duty.

On the morning of Memorial Day May 30, 1885 the Post marched to the new cemetery, where Chaplain Cheesman offered prayer, and the band played a dirge while Post members decorated the graves of their past comrades.

In the afternoon the procession was formed promptly on time, and formed with sixty Grand Army boys, Sturtevant Guards, Kenny Lodges of Odd Fellows and St. Jean Baptist Society, with the American Band and Murray & Murphy Bands. At the commons was a vast amount of people, estimates at not less than 5,000 people. The president of the day, comrade Ezra Pray said trite words in commemoration of the dead. Silas Hussey then delivered the monument in brief words to the town, and was replied to by Selectman John L. Copp, in an eloquent and patriotic speech. Department Commander Collis of Portsmouth, Senior Vice Commander Wyatt of Northfield and Adjutant George Hodgdon of Portsmouth then admirably preformed the Grand Army exercises. The placing of emblems of the army, the musket and of the navy, the anchor, surrounded by a guard of honor, was a beautiful feature of the exercises.

Address by Selectman John L. Copp:

Mr. President, chairman and gentlemen of the committee, soldiers and citizens:

As the representative of our town it affords me much pleasure to perform that part of the exercises of receiving from the gentlemen of the committee this fitting tribute of respect to the memory of our departed soldiers, a tribute which through an individual life and death shall attest to all future generations the completion of its structure. We have assurance that this noble structure will stand as enduring evidence that the heroes of the war, whether living or dead, will not be forgotten. From their lives and their deaths will be found lessons for their children, which shall incite in the future to the performance of heroic deeds in defense of our nation.

Fellow citizens, the town of Rochester has erected this monument, not only in honor of her soldiers living or dead, but also to fire the hearts of coming generations with burning zeal for the preservation of a nation once endangered, yet saved by the patriotism, the valor, the honor, the love of country and devotion to duty which characterized their fathers in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. This beautiful structure is not needed for the dead, its chief purpose is to teach the living in all coming time deep lessons of patriotism and loyalty; to educate the children into a reverential love of country as deep and abiding as that awakened by the attack on Fort Sumter, which kindled the flames of patriotism in to a burning heat, so that in four years it burned out every vestige of organized rebellion in the land. The remains of many of these men whose names are engraved on the monument have been returned to their native town and now rest in quiet and peaceful graves, others have been buried on the battle field with no mark to designate the spot where they peacefully slumber. It is in commemoration of these alike that this monument has been erected and it is safe to say that this noble structure will tell the future generations of the unwavering devotion of those patriotic soldiers who gave their lives for the preservation of our union and our country. I am fully aware that where the comrades, relatives and friends assemble to pay tribute to those who have fallen on the battlefield, it is an exercise, which ought to be performed by one who has shared the perils and by experience is familiar with the scenes through which these men have passed. The occasion, however, is nonetheless deserved.

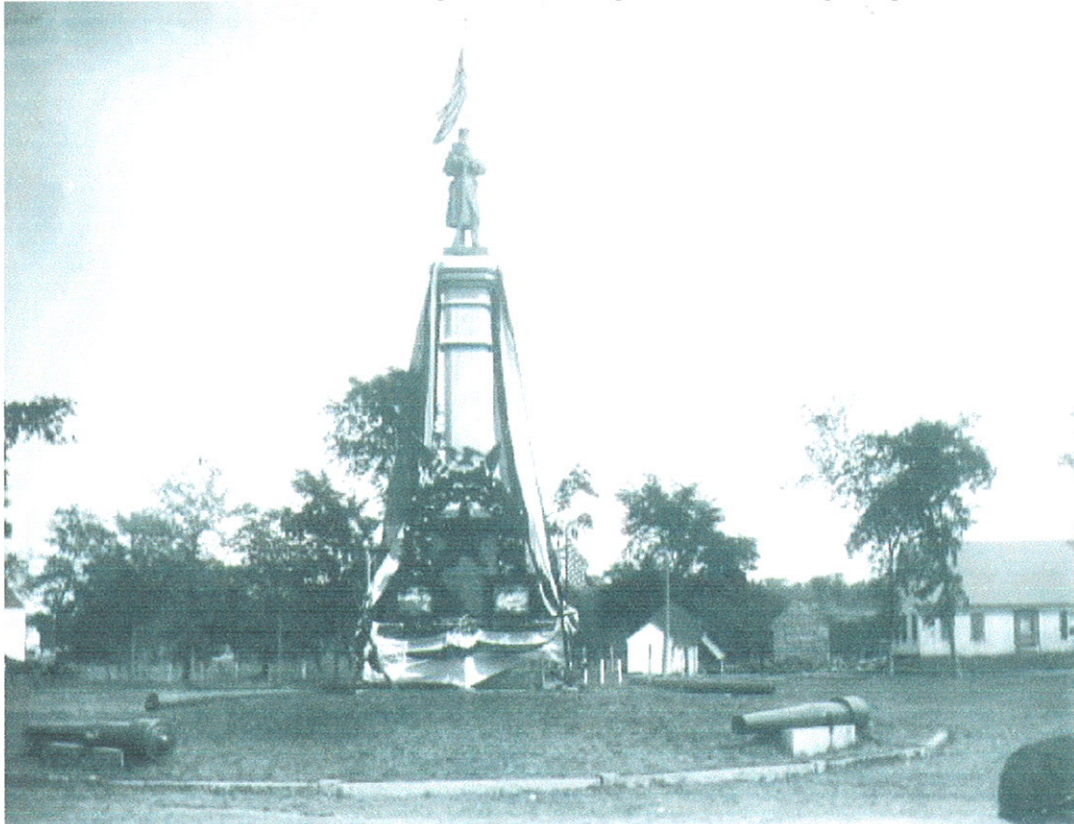
It is due these brave men, who in their country's peril were willing to enlist in the ranks, march to the front and accept of the uncertainties of military campaigns. The great question involved in the struggle in which they took a conspicuous part cannot be fully discussed here; it is not the occasion, neither is there opportunity. We have the assurance that this structure will stand as enduring evidence that the heroes of the war, whether living or dead, will not be forgotten. From their lives and their deaths will be found lessons for their children, which shall incite in the future to the performance of heroic deeds in defense of our union.

The Grand Army of the Republic, by assembling on the silent camping grounds of their fallen comrades and decorating their graves with flowers, have performed an act, which in the eyes of the community, must be regarded as an act of tenderness and affection which one soldier invariably pays to another; and as the years roll on, and you one by one with tender hands, are placed by the side of these men whom you have honored and respected today, may the survivors of your campaigns and a people grateful for your patriotism, pay the same tribute to your memory, as you and I now pay to the memory of your departed comrades.

The oration by Major George S. Merrill was a masterpiece of eloquence and oratory. The music, vocal and instrumental was excellent and everything was conducted in an appropriate and satisfactory manner.

C.K. Chase had presented Sampson Post, G.A.R. with a signal flag from the rebel steamer Shenandoah. This flag is doubly valuable to the post, as it was one of the last rebel flags that floated. The Shenandoah was built of English Oak, manned by an English crew, but was commanded by Capt. Waddell, one who had been educated by the United States, but, whose craven heart filled with revenge, sailed the seas to his voyage of plunder, visiting the Bering's Straights and burning whalers and continuing a work of devastation. Continuing the piracy for three months after the close of the war, the steamer made its appearance at the harbor of Liverpool and surrendered to the British government. Many things were sold at

auction, among which were the flags. A friend of the Post was present and purchased several as mementoes, sent two or three to the Sampson Post, among which was the single flag.



The entire monument was then considered worthy of the patriotism of the town. The designed work in granite was performed by Mr. Hussey, and is composed of a part of the old monument, some Rochester granite and granite from elsewhere. The bronze statue of a soldier at parade rest is the most striking feature of the monument.

Names inscribed on monument

Lieut. Elisha H. Legro	Winfield S. Bickford
Lieut. Samuel Robinson	David S. Bean
Lieut. John C. Sampson	George J. Bean
Sergt. Thomas Mack	Albert Gale
Corp. John H. Roberts	Abram Pearl
Corp. Joseph Trickey	Nahala D. Leighton
Corp. Alonzo Hartford	George E. Hartford
Corp. John H. Jackson	Solomon M. Newland
Corp. Joseph Plummer	Wentworth Willey
Corp. Moses F. Gray	Charles W. Canney
Corp. James F. Tucker	Woodbury Smith
Corp. Charles B. Hussey	Jonathan H. Jenness
John E. Garland	George W. Johnson
Henry Horney	George W. Garland
Ira T. Howard	John W. Garland
Charles York	*Charles W. Davis*
Charles H. Ham	John Yelden
Joseph Dame	Andrew J. Cater

George E. Shorey	Joseph D. Hall
Albert L. Hall	James Goodwin
Joseph D. Horne	Michael Batty
Abram W. Pearl	Edward M. Canney
George E. Clough	Benjamin F. Blaisdell
James B. Osgood	Francis M. Hartford
James F. Smith	Simon C. McDuffee
George F. Young	James Ramsbottom
Surg. Benjamin Hobbs	Jeremiah B. Kimball

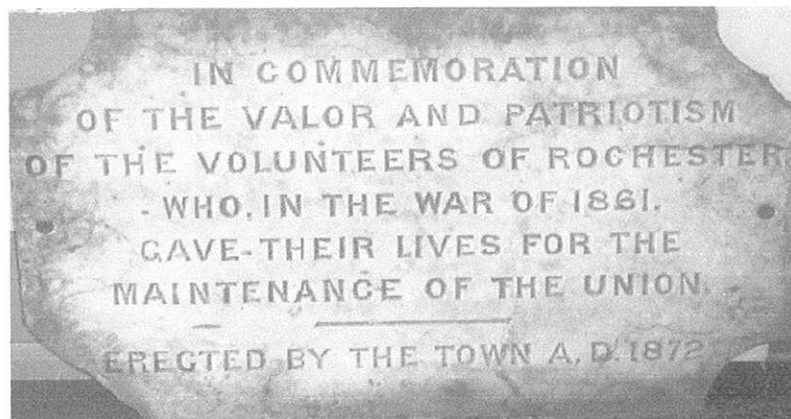
Fifty-seven years later it was reported that the four cannons that have graced the Civil War monument on the commons for more than half a century would shortly be sent off to war again. At the regular meeting of the City Council, Mayor Walter H. Wood declared, "I have made several inquiries regarding the four cannons on the Commons and have found no person or organization that seems to be responsible for them who would not be willing for the council to authorize scrapping them for use in this war." Councilman Wesley Lyons read a resolution authorizing the mayor to donate the ordinance for scrap and the Council approved the measure unanimously.

In an article in the Rochester Currier in August 1958 that started off saying "how soon are they forgotten," asked readers to help solve a mystery. Mr. Ferrigan of Granite Street uncovered a marble plaque three feet long by two feet wide while renovating his barn into a garage. Rochester historian Miles Dustin was notified and was able to trace the ownership of the plaque back to the turn of the century, however he was stumped by where the plaque came from or why it was buried on Granite Street. Mr. Dustin and the Currier hoped readers could help solve the mystery.

The plaque read: "In Commemoration Of The Valor And Patriotism Of The Volunteers Of Rochester Who In The War Of 1861 Gave Their Lives For The Maintenance Of The Union. - Erected By The Town A.D. 1872."

October 2004 Mr. & Mrs. Stevens contacted Charles W. Canney Camp No. 5, Sons of Union Veterans of The Civil War. Mrs. Stevens who is the granddaughter of the Ferrigan's who now lives in the house on Granite Street to see if the camp could figure out where the plaque's original location was and why it was buried on Granite St. Commander Meehan of Camp 5, visited the Ferrigan's and told them that the plaque was from Rochester's first Civil War Monument that was dedicated on September 5, 1872.

On how it ended up in the ground on Granite Street is still a mystery, the area was used as a dumping ground until houses were being built in the area. So the thoughts are that after the new monument was built there was no need for the plaque or a Civil War veteran in the area had it and when he died the family threw it away.



Original plaque from the 1872 monument.