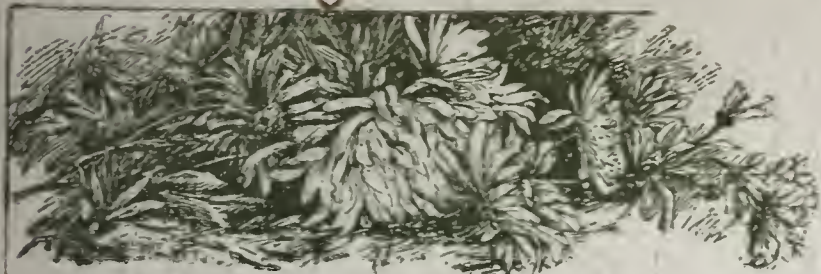



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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS  
APPOINTED TO ERECT A  
MONUMENT TO COM  
MEMORATE THE  
SERVICES OF THE  
14<sup>TH</sup> NEW JERSEY  
VOLUNTEERS

1861 — 1865





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COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON.





Sarg. John Grover

Adj. Vm. H. Foster

Capt. Jarvis Wanser

Corp'l Roderick A. Clark

Maj. Jno. C. Pullerson

Chairman

Monument Commissioners, 1907.

# Report of the Commissioners

APPOINTED BY

EDWARD C. STOKES

Governor of New Jersey

TO ERECT A

## Monument to Commemorate the Services

OF THE

### 14th Reg't N. J. Volunteers

In the Civil War of 1861 to 1865



Services of Dedication

AT MONOCACY, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

JULY 9, 1907

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## Letter Transmitting Report.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY, E. C. STOKES,  
Governor of New Jersey.

SIR :—The undersigned Commissioners appointed by you pursuant to an act and the amendment thereto to erect and dedicate a monument on the battle-field of Monocacy, in the County of Frederick, Md., have the honor to submit their report, believing their work for which appointed, completed. They deem it proper to embrace in the report submitted all their operations.

The Commissioners desire in transmitting their report to express to you their appreciation of the interest manifested by your Excellency in the work we have done.

With great respect, we are, etc.,

JOHN C. PATTERSON,  
WM. H. FOSTER,  
RODERICK A. CLARK,  
JARVIS WANSER,  
JOHN GROVER,

Dated Oct. 1, 1907.

Commissioners.

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SENATE BILL NO. 181.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Introduced February 27, 1906, by Mr. Brown.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

AN ACT to authorize the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the State of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the battle of Monocacy and thirty other engagements of the Civil War, and to appropriate money to pay the expense of erecting the same.

WHEREAS, The Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry with other regiments rendered distinguished service in the battle of Monocacy, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, fought on the ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as well as in other engagements of the Civil War; and

WHEREAS, In order to perpetuate the memories of said battle of Monocacy and other engagements of the Civil War, in which the said regiment participated, as well as to promote the spirit of patriotism and to keep alive the memories of their many battles, the surviving members of said regiment formed themselves into an association known as the Reunion Association of the Fourteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers; and

WHEREAS, The said Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry suffered great loss on the said battlefield of Monocacy, fighting from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon in defense of the Capital of our Nation, against a force outnumbering them three to one, losing in



killed, wounded and missing, two-thirds of the number engaged ; and

WHEREAS, The said Reunion Association, now numbering about one hundred and twenty, is desirous of having erected upon this battlefield, in conjunction with other regiments from other States who participated in said battle, a suitable monument to mark the site of the battle while they are alive, and being without means to accomplish their desire, they ask the State to aid in the premises ; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

1. The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, when included in the annual or supplemental appropriation bill, for the purpose of erecting and dedicating a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in said battle and in thirty other engagements of the Civil War; said sum to cover all expenses incident to the erection and dedication of said monument in conjunction with other regiments as aforesaid.

2. The Governor shall, upon the making of such appropriation, appoint a commission, to consist of five survivors of said regiment, who are members of the Reunion Association of Survivors, to select a design, contract for, erect, finish and arrange for the dedication of a suitable monument on land purchased by the said Reunion Association in conjunction with other regiments who participated in said battle of Monocacy, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, and also to grade the ground immediately surrounding said

monument. Said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, and the Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise.

3. The Comptroller of the State shall draw his warrant in payment of all bills approved by the commission, and the Treasurer of the State shall pay all warrants so drawn to the extent of the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

4. After the monument shall be completed and dedicated and the grounds properly graded as aforesaid, the commission shall make a report to the Governor of this State, to be laid before the Legislature on the first day of the session succeeding the completion of the work, and then the duties of the commission shall cease, and the care and supervision of said monument shall devolve upon and be vested in the trustees of the association known as the "Reunion Association of the Survivors of the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers," and their successors in said trust.

5. This act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

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ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 344.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Introduced March 5, 1907, by Mr. Potter.

Referred to Committee on Militia.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the State of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the battle of Monoc-





THOSE WHO UNVEILED THE MONUMENT

acy and thirty other engagements of the Civil War, and to appropriate money to pay the expense of erecting the same," approved April sixth, one thousand nine hundred and six.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey* :

1. Section one of an act entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the State of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the battle of Monocacy and thirty other engagements of the Civil War, and to appropriate money to pay the expense of erecting the same," approved April sixth, one thousand nine hundred and six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. The sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated when included in the annual or supplemental appropriation bill, for the purpose of erecting and dedicating a monument on the battlefield of Monocacy, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in said battle and in thirty other engagements of the Civil War; said sum to cover all expenses incident to the erection and dedication of said monument in conjunction with other regiments as aforesaid.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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## Report of Commissioners.

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Your commissioners, Major John C. Patterson, Adjutant William H. Foster, Captain Jarvis Wanser, Corporal R. A. Clark and Sergeant John Grover, after



their appointment lost no time, but met and organized for the work to be done by electing Major John C. Patterson, President, Adjutant William H. Foster, Secretary and Corporal R. A. Clark, Treasurer.

Proposals were at once solicited from stone and monument establishments, after a careful consideration by the commission the design submitted by Thomas J. Manson and Sons, of Red Bank, New Jersey, was accepted and the contract awarded to them.

The commissioners then proceeded to the battle-field of Monocacy, Md., and selected a site for the monument on ground owned by the Reunion Association of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, situated west of the Washington Road (Georgetown Pike) and south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the object designated was the sum of four thousand dollars. Following is an itemized statement of the cost of the monument and dedication of same:

CR.	
Appropriated by State, . . . . .	\$4,000.00
DR.	
Manson & Son, monument and fence,	\$2,284.00
Central R. R. of N. J., fare, . . . . .	854.28
Whitehead & Hoag, Badges, . . . . .	68.00
Ocean Grove Times Co., tickets and cards, . . . . .	20.00
Foster, commissioner, expenses, . . . . .	44.26
Wanser, " " . . . . .	47.29
Grover, " " . . . . .	24.05
Patterson, " " . . . . .	100.38
Clark, " and Treasurer, . . . . .	238.10
" " " " . . . . .	57.45
Pennypacker Printing Co., report, . . . . .	78.25
	<u>3,816.06</u>
Balance, . . . . .	\$ 183 94

## Description of the Monument.

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The foundation of the monument is composed of broken stone and Portland cement, full size of the base of the monument, and erected to a grade of one foot six inches, and in the ground to a depth of five feet. The monument in detail is as follows :

- First base, 6' x 6' x 1' 4".
- Second base, 4' 6" x 4' 6" x 1' 8".
- Third base, 3' 6" x 3' 6" x 1' 2".
- First die, 2' 8" x 2' 8" x 3' 6".
- Plinth, 2' 8" x 2' 8" x 2' 0".
- Second die, 2' 6" x 2' 6" x 3' 6".
- Cap, 3' 0" x 3' 0" x 2' 0".
- Statue, 7' 6".
- Elevation of ground, 1' 6".
- Total elevation, 24' 2".

The statue is a departure from the usual form, a soldier at parade rest. This statue represents a "soldier in action ;" having just fired his rifle, he reaches with his right hand for another cartridge, while his left hand grasps his rifle to bring it into position to load as he advances. There is much life and action in this magnificent specimen of the sculptor's art.

The inscriptions on the monument, on handsome, artistic bronze tablets, are as follows :

Upper Tablet—Erected by the State of New Jersey to commemorate the heroic services of the 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, 1st Brigade, 3rd

Division, 6th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9th, 1864.

\* \* \* \* \*

The 14th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers was organized on the Monmouth Battle Ground and mustered into the United States service near Freehold, New Jersey, August 26th, 1862, and was mustered out on June 18th, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Lower Tablet—The United Forces commanded by General Lew Wallace on this battlefield, so stubbornly opposed the Confederate troops under General Jubal A. Early as to assure the safety of the National Capital.

\* \* \* \* \*

Commission to Erect the Monument—Major John C. Patterson, President; Adjutant Wm. H. Foster, Secretary; Corporal R. A. Clark, Treasurer; Captain Jarvis Wanser, Sergeant John Grover.

Between the two stones on which the tablets are placed are the raised letters :

#### 14TH REGIMENT N. J. VOLS.

The commissioners contracted with Manson & Sons of Red Bank, N. J., for the erection of a fence, substantial and neat, around the west and south sides of the monument, the rails being of tubular galvanized iron, with granite posts 8" x 8" 6' long.

This monument, taken as a whole, your commissioners feel free to say, is an excellent piece of work. It is formed, as before described, of seven sections of Barrie granite, part smooth face and part rough face, surmounted by a figure of a soldier of the same Barrie granite. Set in the stone just beneath the soldier on the face of the plinth is the New Jersey coat of arms in bronze.





MONUMENT TO 14TH N. J. VOLUNTEERS



Your commissioners, after having made the contract for the erection of the monument, graded the grounds, and, placing a fence about the same immediately directed their attention to making arrangements for its unveiling and dedication. Selecting July 9th, 1907, as the most appropriate time, it being the 43d anniversary of the battle of Monocacy. An invitation was extended to the Governor of Maryland to be present, but from press of business he was unable to attend.

Many attended the unveiling, among them Judge Wm. H. Vredenburg, of New Jersey; Hon. James H. Vredenburg, of the same state; Rev. Dr. John Handley, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. W. W. Case, of Trenton, N. J., representing the State in the absence of Governor Stokes; Col. J. T. Lovett of the New Jersey Senate; Hon. Frank Potter of the New Jersey Legislature; Hon. Geo. E. Smith, Mayor of Frederick City, Maryland; Major Goldsbonogh of Frederick City Md.; Lewis Dunham, Esq. of New Jersey; Ira Morris, Esq. of Stapleton Staten Island, N. Y.

As old soldiers of the Union Army during the great conflict your commissioners will ever bear in grateful remembrance the friendly reception extended to the survivors of our regiment, their wives and friends, by the citizens of Frederick City Maryland and the surrounding country.

The monument having been completed in all details as the specifications and agreements called for and formally accepted by your commissioners, arrangements were perfected with the Rail Road, giving us the best service at the least expense, to convey the comrades, survivors of the regiment and our invited guests to the dedication and return.

The Central Rail Road of New Jersey, through its

special agent Ira Whyte, Esq., entered into an agreement to run a train from Elizabeth, N. J., on July 10th arriving at 5 P. M.

On the morning of July 9th the comrades by regular and special trains from Frederick, arrived on the battle ground at 10.20 A. M. All arrangements being made and the weather becoming favorable, the exercises commenced at 10.30 A. M.

The details as arranged by your commissioners were closely followed and well carried out, not an unpleasant incident occurred to mar the proceedings in any manner.

After the invited guests and others had taken their places on the platform erected for the speakers, the president of the commission, Major John C. Patterson, called to the front of the platform Rev. Dr. John Handley, the son of a veteran, who opened the services with an eloquent invocation.

After patriotic music by the Braddock Heights Band of Frederick City, Maryland, the President of the commission gave the following brief history of the services of the 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

## History of the Regiment.

---

*Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Invited Guests and Comrades:*

Allow me to say first that we are profoundly grateful to Almighty God that our lives were spared on many battlefields, and that with nearly half a century intervening, we are permitted to be here today to take part in these, to us, interesting exercises.

The generous act of our State in erecting this monument to commemorate the services of our comrades and the hospitality extended to us in making it possible for the surviving comrades to be at its dedication is fully appreciated.

To all of us this occasion is one of joy ; yet mingled with sorrow, at the thought of the many comrades who hoped to live to see this day, and be with us. They are gone.

No one can fully enjoy or appreciate a reunion like this as does an old soldier. Here they meet and mingle with those by whose side they marched and fought long years ago, and when, after 43 years have intervened they are permitted to be at Monocacy, a place to them of stirring scenes, here to participate in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of this monument that marks the place where heroic comrades who touched elbows with them, fell, I am sure I cannot find words to express the emotions that fill their hearts.

By the presence of these I see around me, the Hon.

Wm. H. Vredenburg of New Jersey ; Hon. James H. Vredenburg of the same State; Rev. Dr. Jno. Handley of New Jersey ; Rev. Dr. W. W. Case of Trenton, N. J.; representing the State in the absence of Gov. Stokes ; Col. J. T. Lovett of the N. J. Senate; Hon. Frank Potter of New Jersey; Hon. Geo. E. Smith, Mayor of Frederick City, Maryland, and others, who are here to do honor to the true and loyal sons of New Jersey, who fell in this and thirty other engagements of the Civil War, we are truly honored.

It is fitting that a brief outline of the services of our regiment be given at this time. The Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers was organized and mustered into the service of the United States August 26, 1862, to serve three years, or during the war. This was at a time when it looked dark for the Union, and was perhaps one of the *darkest* of the *four years* and more of the deadly strife.

The men composing this regiment, over 1000 strong, were of splendid material, their average age about 23 years. They came from all the walks of life, the lawyer, the banker, the young farmer, the mechanic, the clerk.

*Volunteers*, they sprang to arms at their Country's call.

And on the second day of September, 1862, the regiment broke camp on the historic ground of the battlefield of Monmouth, and started, as they supposed, for Washington, D. C., to join the Army of the Potomac, but by orders from some one, the regiment was switched off at the Relay House and sent here.

Here, on this ground, was learned the art of war; here we became a machine, easily handled; here we learned to obey orders; under the teaching of the gallant Truex and Hall, we improved fast, for months



we guarded the iron bridge you see yonder, chafing all the while because we were not ordered to the front.

With the campaign of Gettysburg of such vital importance, came the hurried order for us to break camp and join the old third Corps, Army of the Potomac. With this corps we faced Lee at Williamsport, and followed him down along the Blue Ridge Mountains to Manassas Gap, to Wapping Heights, thence across the plains of Manassas and on to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River, where we fought Lee. We then pressed on to Culpepper Court House, Va., and here we crossed the Rapidan River, and on the 27th day of November, 1863, we met the Confederates in a severe battle. We lost in this action a man killed or wounded, for every two and one-half engaged, and in all probability proved to our superiors that we could be depended on in an emergency.

We returned from this engagement to near Culpepper Court House. Orders soon followed to go into winter quarters. During this long winter of '63 and '64, we suffered much. We read in the daily papers that in the north, pilots at the wheel, brakeman at the brake, and omnibus drivers on their seats froze to death. I do know that we, with 10 cent muslin for a roof, were cold, but no one complained. During this winter, that silent man, General Ulysses S. Grant came to us from the West. The Commander of all the armies of the Union made his headquarters with the old Army of the Potomac in the field.

Soon changes were noticed. Our corps, Third and the First corps, were broken up. Our division went to the gallant old 6th corps, commanded by General John Sedgewick.

The army of the Potomac was re-organized, jealousy-

sies buried, and on that memorable *May 4, 1864*, the old and often tried Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan River to the south side, *to stay*.

Our regiment had its share in the seven terrible days of the Wilderness; then at Spottsylvania Court House, and at the Bloody Angle. Here, in one of these battles, we lost our beloved Corps Commander, General Sedgewick.

“On the night of July 6, 1864, we proceeded by a weary night march to City Point on the James River, here we were placed on transports and as fast as steam could carry us, soon reached Baltimore, where we took cars for Monocacy, and came here.

“On this ground, we became part of the little army of General Lew Wallace, 5400 strong, with one battery, (Alexander’s) of 6 guns, and two or three odd pieces besides.

“We formed on the skirmish and in a single line of battle.

“Across these fields, to right of us, to left of us, and behind us, and in front of us. Our orders were to stop the advance of General Early with his picked body of men, commanded by such able officers as Breckenridge, Rhodes, Ramsuer, Wharton, Evans, Rosser, Johnson and Gordon.

“We were greatly outnumbered, yet we took our position against an army known to be eighteen to twenty-five thousand strong, with forty pieces of artillery.

“Weak in numbers, we were reinforced with the thought that the hour for the destruction of our National Capital was at hand.

“Here on these fields, in the face of such great odds, the brave men of General Wallace’s army fought with a courage and resistance rarely paralleled in the

annals of war. From eight o'clock in the morning, with the thermometer in the nineties, we fought them until five o'clock in the afternoon of that July day.

"At that hour, General Wallace ordered us to withdraw from the field but before we went, we had accomplished the purpose for which the brave men from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, New York and New Jersey had been sacrificed. We had delayed General Early in his March to Washington one day. How much this one day allowed to be done, history will tell you.

"It allowed the First and Second Divisions of our own corps to hasten from City Point on the James River and reach Washington, where, encouraged by the immortal Lincoln in person, they marched through the city and to Fort Stevens, where they deployed in line of battle just as Early was prepared to attack.

"We had thus by this delay, given time to man the works protecting Washington with tried veterans of the Army of the Potomac, thereby saving our Nation's Capital.

"In this battle against such odds we suffered severely. Many of our comrades who had fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the Bloody Angle, and at Cold Harbor fell here.

"The 14th, New Jersey went into this battle with about 256 rifles, one lieutenant-colonel, one adjutant, eight captains, and I think five lieutenants. The next morning was a sad roll call for the 14th New Jersey. Only 92 answered to their names. We had lost one lieutenant-colonel wounded, one adjutant wounded, three captains killed or mortally wounded, four captains wounded, and one lieutenant killed, and I think two lieutenants wounded.

"You will learn from this that out of fifteen officers



engaged, we lost four killed and eight wounded. We lost our color sergeant killed, and out of the seven men of the color guard, two were killed and three wounded. Besides this, a large number of the rank were killed, wounded and captured. With all this loss we fought on until ordered out.

“In a short time after this battle, by the return of slightly wounded, sick, and by recruits, we again mustered about 300 rifles”.

Soon, after this fight, we found ourselves under Little Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. With him we fought at Halltown, Opequon, where we lost the gallant Vredenburgh, then Winchester, Charlestown, Flint Hill, Fishers Hill, Jackson, Harrisonburgh, and at Strausburgh.

And on the *19th of October, 1864*, we fought at the famous battle of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan rode from “20 miles away”.

We had on our rolls during our three years of service, 1385, and yet three times we came near losing our organization by being consolidated with some other regiment. By great effort we managed to hold what is most dear to an old soldier, our original organization.

The fighting about over in the Shenandoah Valley we (that is the 6th corps) were forwarded in cattle cars to Petersburg, Va., where we took up our task of building forts and fighting to keep our hand in. On the 2nd of April, 1865, our corps of which our regiment was still a part, assisted in breaking the lines of the gallant Robert E. Lee, and the brave men of the army of Northern Virginia.

We forced them back from their fortifications, and then the race commenced to keep south of Lee and his



army. At Sailors Creek, Va., April 6th, we came in contact with Lee's rear guard under the gallant Ewell.

We fought here nearly all day, and were led in a charge by a Major General in person, *little Phil Sheridan*.

We defeated and succeeded in capturing this corps, 9,000 strong. We then marched on to Farmville, April 7th, and on the *8th of April* we pushed out toward *Apportmax Court House*.

The 9th of April, 1865, witnessed the surrender of the *brave men of the Army of Northern Virginia* with its *brilliant commander* to General Ulysses S. Grant and the faithful old army of the Potomac of which we were a part.

We believed at this time that the war was over, but it was not, for the old 6th corps. I think that through the influence of General Sheridan we were detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent hurrying away by forced marches to Danville, Va., on the border of North Carolina, and in rear of General Joseph E. Johnson who was in front of General Sherman as he came gliding up the Atlantic shore after his march from "Atlanta to the Sea." General Johnson surrendered to Sherman and we were soon ordered to Washington. We again crossed Virginia by easy marches and with no enemy in sight.

On the 18th of June, 1865, the United States made the survivors of our Regiment citizens again; and on the 20th of June we started for New Jersey. On the 27th of the same month, we laid aside all the paraphernalia of war at Trenton, N. J., and again took up our duties as citizens in the *daily warfare of life*.

Since that time we have seen many changes. We have shirked no duty, but as citizens of our beloved country, we have stood for the right, as we have seen the right.

Our names, our services, what we helped to accomplish, will soon be memories ; this monument which we have erected may crumble and fall, but the Government we helped to save, and the cause for which we fought will, we believe, *endure*.

I cannot but believe that this great nation will through coming time in some way keep in remembrance the men who served her so well in her day of need. This little band of survivors of our regiment present here today are but a remnant of a regiment, who, with other gallant regiments from our own and other States, fought their way to final and enduring victory. Their voices today may be tremulous, but let me say there was a time when their shout of victory would drown the roar of artillery, these aged men once formed a part of the living wall that stood between disunion and Union.

A monument such as you will soon see adds no lustre to the memory of the men who died on this field, but we trust it will keep in remembrance our comrades who never counted the cost when duty called.

What we accomplished has penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth, to the countries beyond the seas, and has reached to the isles of the great oceans, saying to these people and to those who may come after them.

That these United States *now are, will be, and remain forever free*, mighty, inseperable, and undivided.

Comrades, we have erected this monument to the memory of our fallen comrades on *whatever battlefield* they may have died ; to the regiment in whose ranks they fell, this monument is now dedicated by their surviving comrades.

At the conclusion of the history of the Regiment the President gave the signal to Miss Alida Patterson

who, assisted by her aid, Miss Nettie Foster, pulled the cord holding the beautifully draped flag, and the handsome monument capped by apparently a living veteran of the Civil War was exposed to view. Cheer on cheer echoed over the beautiful, peaceful fields of "ripened grain."

The statue in its dress shows a soldier of '61 to '65 with his McClellan cap pushed back from his forehead, his whole face marks the anxiety as to where the enemy may show themselves, his short blouse, instead of a dress coat on parade, with the throat exposed gives you the soldier of service; the whole make-up of the figure brings to your mind that it represents a soldier "in action."

The President then turned to Rev. W. W. Case, D. D., of Trenton, N. J., who represented the State of New Jersey in the absence of the Governor (detained by business) and said :

SIR : — "The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of our State have to the best of their ability fulfilled the purpose of their appointment.

"They take great pleasure in calling your attention to the result of their labor of love, shown in this monument.

"Into your hands we place it, and stand ready to receive it from you, and as an association of the survivors of our regiment assume its care, and our children after us.

"This monument marks the place where true valor and sacrifice was shown by brave men who died, as said their gallant commander, General Lew Wallace, 'To save the Capital of their Nation, and they did save it.' They were ready to die that their country might live.



“ It will be, we trust, a lesson in patriotism to this and future generations, and remind all who may look upon it that New Jersey’s sons did well their duty on this field in the great struggle for a United Nation.”

Dr. Case replied as follows :

*Major Patterson, Gentlemen of the Commission, Comrades of the Civil War, Citizens of Maryland, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

I deeply regret the absence of the Governor of our State, Hon. Edward C. Stokes.

He has delegated me to take his place on this occasion; to me there is an added pleasure from the fact that my own regiment, the 195th Pennsylvania Volunteers of which regiment I had the honor to be Chaplain, lay on this battlefield for two months after the battle. We were mustered into service July 24th, 1864, and sent immediately to Monocacy, Md.

There can be no doubt but that the battle fought here July 9th, 1864, was one of the most important battles of the Civil War. Washington at this time had a very small available force for its defence. Most of the troops from the entrenchments surrounding the city had been sent to reinforce General Grant, who was pressing the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, by slow but sure processes. The Confederate forces were kept constantly informed of the condition of Washington through signals and spies.

At Point Lookout below the City of Washington on the Maryland side was a camp of 20,000 Confederate prisoners. It was Early’s purpose to release them.

It had been determined in the council of the Confederate leaders to send a large force of picked men under General Jubal A. Early through the Shenandoah Val-





DR. W. W. CASE

ley into Pennsylvania and Maryland. This force of not less than 25,000 men composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, well officered, crossed the Potomac July 6th and 7th, 1864.

General Early marched north for a distance, then turning toward his objective point, Washington City, he invested Frederick City, Maryland, demanding of its inhabitants a ransom of \$200,000 in American money, or he would burn the city. This money was paid.

General Lew Wallace, commanding the Union forces at Monocacy had less than 6,000 effective men, with scarcely any artillery. General Wallace's men were composed of one brigade (First), of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and a part of the 2nd Brigade, same division, same corps; also a brigade under General Tyler composed of 100 day men and other separate organizations.

These men made a stubborn resistance and gave a good account of themselves July 9, 1864. General Ricketts, the veteran commander of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, wanted to throw up rifle pits for defense, but was overruled. If these rifle pits had been made I believe that many of our dead comrades would be with us to-day celebrating the 43rd anniversary of the battle.

On July 10th General Early abandoned his wounded and moved to Rockville in the direction of our National Capital only thirty-five miles away. His army was not the proud army that swept through the beautiful valleys of Maryland to Monocacy, but shattered and broken, with a loss of over 1,200, he was delayed for more than twenty-four hours, so that when he reached the outer works of Washington he found that this twenty-four hours had allowed the First and Second Divisions

of the old Sixth Corps to reach the entrenchments, where, under General Horatio G. Wright, they were ready for the battle. After a feeble attack, easily repulsed, Early hastened to put the Potomac between him and the Union forces. After an all-day fight from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. General Wallace's men were ordered from the field. They did not retire until they had inflicted a damaging blow upon the enemy.

The Capital of our Nation was saved by General Wallace and the brave men who fought under him.

The Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers had a large share in this battle; with 256 men who went into battle only 92 of them answered to "Roll Call" next morning. The regiment was left without a field officer to command it until August 27th, 1864, being under the command of Captain John C. Patterson.

This ground is historic ground. It is worthy of this monument. As we think of these noble men who fought the battle, we say in the language of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow the ground; the brave men living or dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract."

General Lew Wallace and his little army did what they did because God was on their side. It was not God's plan that General Early should capture Washington.

The men who fought here did much to hinder a confederacy in this land that would have been founded with human slavery as its corner stone.

They also helped to establish the great truth "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Through their efforts and the efforts of others, the

flag that we love now floats from Maine to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. There is still the Union of the States and an undivided country.

This monument reflects honor upon the Commissioners who erected it. On behalf of Gov. E. C. Stokes and the State of New Jersey, I do now accept it from the hands of the Commissioners. It is also with great pleasure that I transfer it to the care of the Trustees of the Reunion Association of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and their children that may come after them. They can tell to each other how their fathers fought at Monocacy, July 9, 1864, in defence of right.

Dr. Case turned to Comrade Henry C. La Rowe of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Reunion Association of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and presented to him the monument, who accepted the same for the trustees of the association in an address as follows :

#### Comrade La Rowe's Address

“ On behalf of the survivors of the 14th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, I accept with profound gratitude, this beautiful monument erected by the State of New Jersey in honor of her sons who fought on this field 43 years ago. We promise to care for it while we live and commit to our children the duty of caring for it after our work is done. This day marks the culmination of years of hope, and we render hearty thanks to the State for this splendid memorial.

“ General Gordon says he saw here the streams running red with blood. This was the blood of men, who, in the face of what they all knew would end in a disastrous defeat, unflinchingly stood here until overwhelmed



by superior numbers; but they gained 24 hours' time—time which, if lost, might have made the arrival at Washington of the other two divisions of the Sixth Corps too late to save the National Capital from capture.

“This is indeed a memorable day in our lives, the counterpart of which we are not likely ever to see again, but with all our pride and rejoicing comes a feeling of sorrow and sadness. We almost hear ‘a voice that is still’; we almost ‘feel a touch of a vanished hand’—a voice we heard, and a hand we clasped, for the last time, 43 years ago to-day. Memory recalls forms and faces that we shall not see again until we ‘pass over the river and rest with them in the shade of the trees.’

“But, after all, Comrades, don't you think it paid to stay here? It won't make much difference, Comrade Clark, for the few remaining days of the years of life, whether it is one foot or two that carries you along the last few miles of the march. What if precious lives were sacrificed? What if men were maimed for life? What matters it if we did redden the sheaves of grain with our blood? Who regrets it all now, in view of the tremendous, undreamed of, beneficent results, which have followed the mighty struggles of the Civil War? We have peace and union, and fraternity and freedom; we have a powerful, respected, righteous government, and untold blessings such as no other people on earth enjoy. Yes, notwithstanding the fabulous price, it was worth all it cost, and more.

“May this monument be an inspiration to future generations, and while we, who know the horrors of war, pray earnestly for peace, nevertheless, if the time ever comes demanding the service and sacrifice, our hope is that the sons of New Jersey will spring to the defense



“ COMRADES ”

of the flag and maintain undiminished the honor and the glory of the grand old commonwealth.

“ May they come—regiments deep,  
And down the slopes in column sweep.  
And over river, cliff and plain  
Break out in battle talk again.”

After music by the band Rev. John Handley, D. D. made an address brilliant and witty, carrying the thousands present with him in continued and loud applause.

The poet of the regiment, Comrade Elias D. Smith, followed with a fine poem, as follows :

### Dedication Ode.

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Fair in the gleam of the bright summer sky  
The Capital lay in sixty-four ;  
While leagues away, around Petersburgh's sides  
Were rolling and surging the tides of war.

Securely it lies in indolent ease,  
In the lazy heat of the summer sun ;  
Gay pennons float in the dallying breeze  
O'er the stately halls of fair Washington.

Little they reckoned of danger near  
Who thronged the streets the livelong day.  
Was not all festive and bright with cheer ?  
Was not the enemy far away ?

There's a voice from the trenches,  
A sound deep and shrill ;  
It reaches the city  
From mountain and hill,  
It comes o'er the plain  
In accents of thunder,  
(Good cause for your wonder)  
“Early is marching again.”

There's a cry from the valley—  
A cry long and loud ;  
It tells its own story,  
Like a dark thunder-cloud



With lightning and rain ;  
 Heed well when ye hear it,  
 Needs be that ye fear it—  
 “Early is marching again.”

There’s a cry from Potomac—  
 The danger is near ;  
 The alarm is sounding  
 In notes sharp and clear,  
 “Our efforts are vain,  
 Rouse up, ye freemen,  
 Rouse ye and be men—  
 “Early is crossing again.”

There’s a voice from the city—  
 A wail deep and wild ;  
 It blanches the features  
 Of woman and child.  
 Men cry as in pain,  
 “Early is near us—  
 He does not fear us—  
 Early is raiding again.”

There’s a call to the trenches—  
 “The river is crossed  
 The enemy threatens  
 Help! Help! or we are lost!  
 This was the frenzied strain :  
 “Give us the Sixth Corps  
 To guard us once more  
 And stand as of yore  
 Confronting Early again.”

Down from Monocacy  
 Comes a deep sound,  
 Cannon are booming  
 Round upon round.  
 Strive ye with might and with main,  
 Battle, ye fearless,  
 With bravery peerless,  
 Early is fighting again.

Small were our numbers,  
 But never a heart  
 Quailed at the onset ;  
 Our’s the heroes’ part.  
 Checker the green with slain,  
 Press to the battle,  
 ‘Mid noise and rattle,  
 We, too, are fighting again.

Right grandly we met him,  
 Though every one knew  
 We were facing an army,  
 And our numbers were few.  
 What could our efforts mean,  
 Fighting so many men  
 With scarcely any men  
 And only six guns to sixteen?

Long time we fought him ;  
 Fought till we taugth him  
 The Blue Crosses were blocking his way,  
 We could but meet him ;  
 Not hope to beat him,  
 Only to keep him  
 Delayed for a night and a day ;  
 Well-paid our losses  
 Could the Red and White Crosses  
 But reach the scene of the fray.

When at last on his sight  
 Gleamed the Capital's spires—  
 The goal of his march  
 And ardent desires,  
 With gloom and despair  
 He saw that, to greet him,  
 All ready to meet him,  
 The Red and White Crosses were there.  
 Then, barred from his prey,  
 In sullen displeasure,  
 Chagrined beyond measure,  
 He turned back and went his way.

As on the mountain side the scattered trees  
 And blackened stumps tell where the forest stood,  
 So here, to-day, this remnant of our band  
 Recalls the weary years of strife and blood.

Here where we camped, long time ago,  
 'Mid pleasant fields and by this rolling stream,  
 Here where the years have softly crept along  
 And made our earlier days seem but a dream.

Here are we gathered now, the settled lees  
 Of the rich wine that poured a priceless boon  
 Upon our country's altar. Here stand  
 And call our absent comrades one by one.

We call, and call in vain. In the fierce fight  
 They went to glorious death. We linger still

And wait our call, not long to be delayed,  
Content to patiently abide God's will.

But, Fatherland, age cannot chill our hearts,  
Nor grey hairs change our ardent love for thee.  
Here 'mid these hallowed scenes of younger days  
We pledge anew our constant loyalty.

Here 'mid these sylvan scenes we rear the shaft  
To tell the future years how brave men sought  
To stop the foe, but failed to win the field ;  
Yet checked his march, so stubbornly they fought.

Glory to those who win a hard-fought field  
Where thousands bravely strive and nobly fall—  
And glory, too, to those whose valiant fight,  
Stops a swift march and saves a capital.

ELIAS D. SMITH,

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Hon. W. H. Vredenburgh of the New Jersey Supreme Court advanced to the front of the platform and in well chosen remarks addressed the comrades, dwelling upon the unwritten history of the services of the 14th New Jersey ; of their record in the archives of the nation as one of the immortal 300 fighting regiments.

The Hon. Geo. E. Smith, Mayor of the City of Frederick, Md., responded upon invitation, representing the State of Maryland. He spoke briefly, and at the conclusion of his remarks sang, in a beautiful clear voice the Star Spangled Banner, the audience joining in the chorus, making the hills ring with the grand old song.

A pleasing incident occurred after the close of the speaking when fifty little girls of the neighborhood gathered about the monument and sang " My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Two poems were received—one from a son of our old Quartermaster, Enoch L. Cowart, the other by a



comrade of our regiment, Sergeant Jno. T. Reynolds of Southard, New Jersey. Both of them show merit, and are placed in the record of our Reunion Association.

The following is the roll of comrades present. The secretary of the commission received return cards from one hundred and thirty eight comrades signifying that they would go, and that transportation should be provided for them, that number was used to calculate the expenses of the trip to Monocacy, Md., and return.

### FIELD AND STAFF.

Major John C. Patterson,      Adjutant Wm. H. Foster,  
Q. M. Sergeant Elias D. Smith.

#### COMPANY A.

Nicholas V. White	George Swinderman
Nathaniel Britton	Henry Van Hise
James Lutes	Lafetra Garrison
Henry Hance	Alfred Asay
Samuel F. Holmes	

#### COMPANY B.

Capt. Jarvis Wanser	Adam Huyler
J. Otis	Joseph Clayton
J. Barber	Elias A. Smith
Charles Carman	Milton Krantz
Wm. Conrad	

#### COMPANY C.

Capt. Chauncey Harris	Russel C. Johnson
Jonathan E. Jones	Wm. Pangborn
Abraham King	Stephen H. Powell
Geo. C. Sauders	Geo. W. Tomkins
Geo. H. Waters	Saml. Garthwaite
James W. Lupton	

## COMPANY D.

William Lacour	Brazilla Hyers
Joseph P. Duncan	Joseph Brown
Borden Pettitt	D. W. Morton
James F. Minton	John T. Reynolds
John H. Mathews	Andrew J. Cook

## COMPANY E.

H. R. Yetman	Capt. James H. Putnam
Obediah F. Jones	Wm. F. Turner
George Avery	Charles A. Haggerty
Benjamin P. Putnam	

## COMPANY F.

Roderick A. Clark	Jacob Havens
John Stout	Geo. Bryan
Jos. W. Fleming	John E. Southwick
Chas. S. Applegate	Wm. H. Morris
James Chafey	Frank Brown
John Grover	Wm. A. Parker
Mark Bozarth	Wm. L. Parker
Chas. W. Fleming	

## COMPANY G.

Cap. Wm. W. Conover	Lt. Chas. H. White
Jos. W. Hartshorne	Henry Hendrickson
William Parker	William H. Byram
John W. Van Dyke	Whitehead Williams
Elijah J. Keach	William Casey
Elias Truex	George W. White
Alexander F. Smith	William H. Stryker
A. C. Harrison	George W. Hopping

## COMPANY H.

Lt. Wm. J. Ingraham	James Emmons
George Logran	Robert R. Van Dusen
Fred. Hagle	Jas. A. Sydam
Enos. Silvers	Ezekiel Voorhies
Elwood R. Van Dusen	Thomas Mehan
Capt. Saml. C. Baily	

## COMPANY I.

Henry C. LaRowe	Lescomb Titus
Edward Updyke	William Ross
H. C. Helling	Jesse Holcomb
John Chambers	Geo. D. Sorter
Jacob Smock	Geo. Bradford
Jas. W. Totten	

## COMPANY K.

J. Newton Terrell	Horatio Holden
Cornelius Ten Eyck	Nicholas Schureman
Adam Guypel	James Hardy
Thomas Patterson	J. H. Lanning

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## Letter of Thanks.

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TO THE TRUSTEES OF FIREMEN'S HALL,  
FREDERICK, MD.

The commissioners appointed by our State to erect a monument at Monocacy, Maryland, to commemorate the services of the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry extend to you and to the Grand Army Post at Frederick City, Maryland, to all old comrades and to all who made the stay of our comrades so pleasant while at Monocacy and at Frederick City, Md., July 8th, 9th and 10th, their heartfelt thanks.

The great success attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument and the holding of the 29th Annual Reunion of our Regiment is largely due to your kindly, fraternal welcome and help.

We all glory in the valor of the American soldier, and can pledge ourselves to the advancement of our Common Country.

Fraternally,

JNO. C. PATTERSON	}	Commissioners
WM. H. FOSTER		
R. A. CLARK		
JARVIS WANSER		
JOHN GROVER		

Q. S. 1/10

