

YONKERS IN THE REBELLION.



THE MONUMENT WHEN READY FOR DEDICATION,
WITH MANGE HALL IN THE BACKGROUND

YONKERS IN THE REBELLION OF 1861-1865.

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF
THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT TO HONOR THE
MEN OF YONKERS WHO FOUGHT
TO SAVE THE UNION.

BY
THOMAS ASTLEY ATKINS
AND
JOHN WISE OLIVER.



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PREFACE.

IN preparing this memorial volume, the authors have aimed to furnish as complete a history of YONKERS IN THE REBELLION as the available material made possible—as well as a full history of the erection of the Monument which has been placed in front of Manor Hall, by the liberality and patriotism of the people, and which is intended to honor those identified with our town who faced the enemies of the Union in a long and desperate Rebellion. To insure correctness, the authors consulted State archives, local records, and many persons who were actors in the stirring events of the time.

In some cases difficulty was experienced in obtaining records of names, organizations, dates, etc., known to be reliable. Even in official papers the same persons are recorded differently, and more or less confusion exists as to the organizations in which some of them served. And then, again, doubtless some names are omitted, for want of information, which are justly entitled to a place in this volume. No reasonable labor was spared to make the record full, and to avoid errors; and yet omissions and errors will probably be discovered. While these are to be regretted, they were unavoid-

able. The authors ask for lenient criticism on what, to them, has been a labor of love, and yet, at times, a labor exceedingly arduous and perplexing.

To Charles E. Gorton, Major Frederic Shomard, John C. Shotts, Dr. G. B. Balch, Rev. Charles E. Allison, William H. Fisher, and others, who kindly aided in the work, sincere acknowledgments are here recorded.

YONKERS, JANUARY 1, 1892.



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YONKERS IN THE REBELLION.



CHAPTER I.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

TOWN-MEETING—PROMPT RESPONSE—FIRST COMPANY OF YONKERS
VOLUNTEERS—PROVISION FOR THEIR FAMILIES—PRESENTATION
OF A FLAG—LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM—“WE ARE NOWHERE
TOLD IN THE BIBLE TO GIVE UP THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY”—
“I AM READY TO DIE UNDER ITS FOLDS”—WAR IN EARNEST.

“**I** ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in
virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the
laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the
militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number
of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations
and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

“I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this
effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of

our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured."

So spake the President in his Proclamation, dated at Washington, April 15, 1861.

At four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. The echo waked the slumbering patriotism of the Nation. When the smoke rolled away, the glorious sun of liberty for all men arose upon an expectant universe. Says a local chronicler, writing on the morning of April 15: "No event which has occurred within the recollection of the present generation, it is safe to assume, ever occasioned such profound and widespread excitement as that which has pervaded all classes since the attack upon Fort Sumter was announced. The war was the absorbing topic among all classes of citizens."

The first gun changed public sentiment in a trice. There was but one party now, and that the party of the Union. "There is but one sentiment now touching the duty of the citizen at this hour—to sustain the Government. On every corner, in every car, in every church vestibule, could be heard the remark, 'I will stand by the Government of my country when assailed, as it now is, by traitors.'" So said a prominent citizen, and he but expressed the popular feeling.

The excitement in Yonkers, as everywhere, was intense. In fact, nothing else but the war, which was now upon them in dead earnest, was the subject of conversation. Ordinary topics ceased to be of interest. The papers were filled with news, or alleged news, from the seat of war, and edition after edition was exhausted, and the demand for news not sated.

From Albany came advices that Governor Edwin D. Morgan had promptly issued a call for 25,000 men to go to the war from the

State of New-York. This, with the President's call, set the town of Yonkers in a ferment; for the Governor was the Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, and his call gave official life to the patriotic zeal of our townspeople.

The State quota was but 17 regiments, consisting each of an aggregate of 780 officers and men. They were to serve three months. Such was the intensity of martial zeal those April days that it seemed to one on the spot as if every able-bodied man under the age of forty-five years must abandon home and business and enlist.

For days after these calls the country was on fire with zeal, ablaze with patriotism. For a while it seemed as if such a cruelty as a draft could never be tried here, and that tens of thousands must necessarily be rejected as volunteers.

A town-meeting was held in Radford Hall, at which stirring appeals were made for volunteers to take up arms in defense of the Government. Seventy-five men responded, on assurances that the families would be aided while the bread-winners were at the front. John T. Waring, President of the village, administered the oath of allegiance to the volunteers.

Next morning several of the volunteers informed Mr. Waring that they did not deem it prudent to leave their families to be cared for by a town-meeting. "But," said one, "if you will give your personal promise that our families shall receive the promised aid, we will go, cheered by the belief that our families will not be left to suffer." Mr. Waring appeared before the men, gave the desired promise, and the company went off in good spirits. "I considered the confidence reposed in me under the circumstances," says Mr. Waring, "as the highest compliment of my life."

The next day Mr. Waring and Ethan Flagg, on investigation, discovered that sixty-five of the enlisted men had families in varied circumstances. A fixed amount was agreed upon for each family, and it was arranged that a member should call at Mr. Waring's office every Saturday and receive the amount promised—and that arrangement was continued for the term of the enlistment. Afterward Mr. Waring was reimbursed by the town.

A few quotations from our local press, in the early days of the Rebellion, may not be amiss, and will, perhaps, enable us to understand better the pages of history which are to follow. Said a local editorial, April 20, 1861:

We hoist at our masthead the flag we have always honored and revered, the flag under which we were born, and beneath whose starry folds we expect to draw our last breath. We believe that, at a time like this, the display of any and every thing calculated to awaken patriotic emotion is proper, and we rejoice to see the Nation's banner everywhere displayed.

Again:

It is unquestionably the duty of patriotic citizens, in an emergency like the present, to coöperate in all proper efforts to vindicate the honor of the National flag, to support the Government in all just measures for the restoration of peace, and above all to join in the defense of the Capitol in Washington against invasion, from whatever quarter it may come. It is the duty of every citizen, at this time, to display his devotion to the Union in an unmistakable manner, and, if need be, shoulder his musket for that purpose.

Such a soul-stirring appeal could not be, and was not, lost upon the young men of the village of Yonkers.

A local paper of April 27, 1861, says:

As early as Tuesday morning, April 23, the company of volunteers, which had been organized in so short a time, took their departure from our village for the

purpose of enrolling their names on the muster-in roll of a regiment of New-York State Volunteers then forming in New-York. Never before did we witness such an outpouring of patriotic sympathy as that which greeted them on every turn, as they proceeded through the village—deep, reverential, heartfelt sympathy for the boys who had forsaken father, mother, and friends to sustain and protect the honor of the flag which they had been taught to revere and respect.

All through the morning of this eventful day a large crowd, drawn from all parts of the town, had filled Getty Square and “discussed the all-absorbing topics of the day, our soldiers’ prospects and the departure of the volunteers.” The scene was one which has never been forgotten by those who took part in it, and it had a most invigorating effect upon the departing company.

At eleven o’clock in the morning the first company of Yonkers Volunteers formed in line, and, prior to their departure, marched through the principal streets of the village. They were preceded by the Yonkers Cornet Band, and had for their escort a long line of citizens and firemen. After the band came the members of Lady Washington Engine Company No. 2, dragging their apparatus, which, we are told, was “tastefully decorated and covered with American flags, and presented quite a handsome appearance.”

All Yonkers was out of doors or at the windows on that eventful morning. Every window and door along the long line of march was occupied by women and children, “anxious to take a last view and bid a final farewell to the brave men of our village.”

As the procession passed the Main Street House it was saluted by the firing of guns and other patriotic demonstrations. Arrived at the railroad station at the foot of Main street, it seemed as if the whole town had gathered to do the volunteers honor. It was, we are told, “the scene and center of the most intense and exciting

interest, the square being as one vast sea of heads. The Yonkers Liederkrantz sang several patriotic hymns, while the thundering echoes of the cannon would occasionally drown their voices for the time in the notes of war."

And so amid cheer and acclaim our brave boys left their homes for the war, and, says our chronicler, "the train passed out of sight." He adds to the account of the day's doings the humble prayer: "May the God of battles lead our own to honor and victory."

A notable event at this time was the success of a subscription taken in a great hurry to defray the preliminary expenses of the volunteers. Almost without effort \$3,000 were subscribed, and at once. The subscription list is a notable one, and among the donors of large amounts we find the names of John T. Waring, Frederick A. Coe, Ethan Flagg, Robert J. Douglass, James B. Colgate, William Bell, Edward Underhill, Anson Baldwin, Edward F. Shonnard, George B. Skinner, Edward Martin, William Macfarlane, St. Paul's Church, Jeremiah Robbins, Thomas C. Cornell, Charles E. Waring, Samuel D. Rockwell, Francis N. Bangs, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Isaac H. Knox, Walter H. Paddock, Robert J. Toplis, Isaac V. Fowler, Ralph Shipman, and a host of others. "Let all who can place their names on the list," wrote the local editor, and the invitation did not pass unheeded.

Worthy of preservation in our local records is the flag-presentation by Robert J. Douglass. This flag was presented to the volunteers in Getty Square, at an out-of-door meeting at which Thomas F. Morris was chairman and Alonzo Bell was secretary.

The presentation speech was made by the Reverend Darius R. Brewer, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the

course of which he said: "We are directed in the Bible that if a man shall take away your coat, to give him your cloak also—but we are nowhere told in the Bible to give up the flag of our country."

Captain Charles H. Smith responded for the volunteers. His peroration stirred the souls of his hearers. "I was born under that flag," said he; "I have lived and fought under that flag, and am ready to die under its folds."

That our people were thoroughly satisfied with and proud of their first company is evidenced by the following, taken from a local paper of the date of May 4, 1861:

We cannot refrain from noticing in complimentary terms the brave fellows who (*should the war begin in earnest*) will represent our village in the contest. They are all young, tough and active, compact of form and sinewy. The quiet and gentlemanly manner in which they have conducted themselves at their quarters in New-York has elicited the warmest commendations from all sources.

Our local was equally proud of "Our Charlie." It says:

Captain Charles H. Smith, of the Westchester Chasseurs, made his appearance among us a few days ago in his full set of regimentals. He looked like a true soldier, and impressed every one with the conviction that he might well be regarded as a descendant of the famous Captain John Smith of Virginia.

And so our boys "went to the war." And thus the war opened for our village and town.

It will be noted above that the local writer of the 4th of May, 1861, remarks, in parenthesis, "*should the war begin in earnest.*" This merely gives phrase to what was in the minds of many at that time. It was hard to believe, at that day, that actual war was intended or

would come. No doubt many volunteered with that idea. This view was rudely shattered by the result of the first battle of Bull Run. To Yonkers the awakening of that day was sickening and terrible. Our dear ones had gone indeed to the war.

Shortly after the middle of July, the head-lines of "DISASTER TO THE UNION ARMY," and "RETREAT OF GENERAL McDOWELL'S COMMAND FROM MANASSAS," drove the iron into the soul of our theretofore hopeful people. Yonkers village and town were in gloom. Indeed their dear ones had "gone to the war."

"But," says a writer of that date, "the feeling of surprise, sanctified by sorrow for the gallant soldiers sadly sacrificed in this disastrous retreat soon gave way to a stern and deep determination in every bosom to spare no effort, either in men or money, at once to supply their places and avenge their death, and further to increase the efficiency of the Army of the Union with all possible despatch." Another writer said, "Adversity is a beneficent teacher, but we learn what is our first should be our last lesson."

And so Yonkers girded up its loins and went anew into the conflict, saddened but having learned well its lesson. For four long and weary years our town poured into the lap of the Nation generous donations of men and money. Call after call for recruits was met with promptness and generosity. Every reasonable demand for means was responded to affirmatively.

In charities, also, were our townspeople in the van, and materials and money for the sick and wounded were literally poured, like balm, upon the suffering soldiers, and the record of Yonkers is pointed to with pride to this day. And from day to day, week to week, those long and dreary years, did our noble boys go to the war — now, in earnest.

Among the first Yonkers men mustered into the United States service to put down the Rebellion, and who went with the Fifth New-York Volunteer Infantry, known as the Duryea Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Abram Duryea, were James Finnan, Company C; George A. Mitchell, Charles Allen, Charles Fortescue, Henry Wicker, James W. Brown, David Crofut, George Hitchcock, James Murphy, John G. Peene, George Post, William C. Ryer, Benjamin Sullivan, James Sheridan, Frank Morgan, and William Sweeney, all in Company F; Ralph E. Prime, in Company G; and Thomas Cahill, musician. They all enlisted in April, 1861. The following joined the same Regiment at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, in the fall of 1861: James Franklin, William Stapleton, and Edward Simmons.

Ralph E. Prime, George A. Mitchell, James Sheridan, Henry Wicker, George Hitchcock, Charles Fortescue, Benjamin Sullivan, William Sweeney (dead), Casper Ryer (dead), James Brown (dead), David Crofut, George Post, John G. Peene and Charles Allen were in the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the war fought in line of battle—also in many skirmishes which preceded the battle.

The Fifth Regiment was engaged in the battle of Big Bethel, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Blackford's Ford, Petersburg, Chancellorsville, &c.







ON THE EAST SIDE.

THE INFANTRY STATUE.

The studies and drawings for this statue were made by J. E. Kelly, of New-York. The soldier is shown at "fix bayonets." The attitude exhibits life and action. The face is stern, and marked by determination. The whole bearing of the figure shows expectation of an immediate charge upon the enemy, and recalls to every old soldier the grim features of war. Inscriptions :

(Under the Statue)

PATRIOTISM.

(On the Die)

**TO HONOR THE
MEN OF YONKERS
WHO FOUGHT TO
SAVE THE UNION.**

1861 - 1865.

(On the Base)

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

NOTE.—No part of the Monument gave the Association so much concern as the statues. The original drafts submitted were tame and expressionless, while the Association desired vigor and earnest, warlike action. After much thought and labor, and aided by artists of recognized ability, success was attained. It is rare, indeed, that a group of five statues are so uniformly approved.

The four bronze statues were modeled by Lorado Taft, of Chicago, and cast by the American Bronze Company of Chicago. They are warranted to be of the best standard and quality—ninety-five per cent. copper and five per cent. tin. Each is seven feet high.

CHAPTER II.

COMPANY A, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FIRST CANNON, AT HANOVER COURT-HOUSE—
THE WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS—THEIR RECORD FROM OFFICIAL
ARCHIVES.

ON the fifteenth day of April, 1861, Fort Sumter capitulated, and on the sixteenth day of the same month the President's call for troops reached Albany. A large and patriotic meeting was held at Farrington Hall, Yonkers, on the evening of April 17, at which volunteers were called for. In response to this call, over one hundred young men were enrolled to serve in defense of the flag and to preserve the Union. Of this number several joined the Fifth New-York Volunteers, while the remainder, about ninety, organized into a company which was known as Company A, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, and which was mustered into the United States service on the 20th of May, 1861, to serve two years, unless sooner discharged.

This company, which was the first to leave Yonkers for the seat of war, and was composed exclusively of Yonkers men, captured, at Hanover Court-House, the first cannon taken by the Army of the Potomac. The company was mustered out of the United States service at the expiration of its term of enlistment, June 2, 1863. The majority of those mustered out reënlisted and returned to the war. We append items, culled from various records, relating to this company.

The following is the record taken from the official archives of the War Department, and from the State card attached to the flags of the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, at Albany, N. Y.:

First.—National Flag, silk, embroidered with number of Regiment. Much worn. Spear-head gone. Presented to the Regiment by eight lady friends of Col. H. S. Lansing.

Second.—Regimental Banner, white silk, painted on one side with arms of the State of New-York, and Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. On the other side, an eagle, shield, and number of Regiment. Staff, with plate inscribed: "Presented to the Westchester Chasseurs by the Ladies of Westchester County, May, 1861."

Third.—Regimental Banner, blue silk, painted with arms of the City of New-York and inscribed: "Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V. Presented by the City of New-York." Original staff gone.

The Seventeenth Regiment, sometimes known as the Westchester Chasseurs, was organized in the city of New-York in the spring of 1861. It was composed of four companies from Westchester County, one from Rockland, two from New-York City, one from Wayne, one from Wyoming, and one from Chenango. It left for the seat of war June, 1861, and participated in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Hanover Court-House, where it captured the first cannon

taken from the enemy by the Army of the Potomac, Groveton (known as the second battle of Bull Run), where it lost 13 officers and 250 men, killed and wounded, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

It was mustered out in the spring of 1863, after two years' service, was immediately reorganized for three years' service, and took the field in September, being the first of the thirty-nine old regiments to report for duty.

"Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion," by Thomas S. Townsend, compiler of "The Library of National Records," on page 292 says:

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS.

The Regiment was commanded by Colonel H. S. Lansing, with Thomas F. Morris as Lieutenant-Colonel. When Lieutenant-Colonel Morris resigned in 1862, Nelson B. Bartram became his successor. The Seventeenth and a Massachusetts Regiment constituted the entire infantry force under General Stoneman on the Peninsula, when he made that hasty, timely, and terrible march.

At Hanover Court-House the Seventeenth took one of the enemy's guns. General Butterfield spoke of the splendid advance of the Brigade, led by the Seventeenth and Forty-Fourth New-York, at the battle of Groveton. At the battle of Bull Run no less than four color-bearers lost their lives in defense of the flag; it was saved and rigged to a new staff; was returned to the Common Council of New-York as a proof of the valor of the Regiment. The Regiment lost over 200 men at Bull Run out of 550 who went into the battle.



MUSTER-OUT ROLL.

Officers.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Captain.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, Lieutenant, discharged on account of disability
January 30, 1862.

ROMEYN BOGARDUS, Ensign, resigned August 8, 1861.

MARTIN SKULLY, First Sergeant, wounded August 30, 1862, at the
battle of Bull Run, made Second Lieutenant.

JOHN C. COATES, Sergeant.

EDWIN JAMES, Sergeant.

BENJAMIN C. NODINE, Sergeant, wounded August 30, 1862.

EDWIN CUMBERBEACH, Corporal, made Sergeant.

JOHN NOLAN, Corporal.

ALFRED BOWLER, Corporal, made Sergeant.

WILLIAM J. TOWNSEND, Corporal.

JACOB A. GLAZIER, Musician.

RICHARD COOK, Musician, wounded August 30, 1862.

Privates.

AINSWORTH, JOHN, discharged on account of disability August 29, 1861.	CAIN, MICHAEL, wounded August 30, 1862.
AINSWORTH, JOSEPH, discharged on account of disability January 3, 1863.	CARLL, JAMES, made Corporal.
AMSBY, MARION.	CARROLL, WILLIAM, wounded.
ARCHER, THOMAS O., discharged on account of disability September 20, 1861.	CAVANAGH, THOMAS, discharged on account of disability November 11, 1861.
AVERY, WILLIAM.	CAWLEY, THOMAS, wounded August 30, 1862; died September 29, 1862.
BARCLAY, JOHN.	COLWELL, ATKINS.
BELL, GEORGE.	CONNELL, WILLIAM, made Corporal; wounded August 30, 1862.
BRAGG, WILLIAM.	CONNELLY, THOMAS, killed August 30, 1862.
BRAZIL, JAMES, died March 24, 1862.	DELANY, DANIEL, killed August 30, 1862.
BROMLEY, JAMES.	DONAHUE, JOHN, wounded August 30, 1862.
BROOKS, GEORGE.	
BROWN, CHARLES A.	
BURNS, JEREMIAH.	

FISHER, PHILIP.	MCCABE, DENNIS.
FLOOD, PETER, wounded August 30, 1862.	MCCAUL, THOMAS.
FOLKER, WILLIAM, wounded August 30, 1862.	MCMAMARA, JOHN.
FOSTER, JAMES W.	MILLS, THOMAS.
FOSTER, WILLIAM W., made Corporal; captured August 30, 1862.	MURPHY, CORNELIUS, captured August 30, 1862.
GARVIN, FRANK, wounded August 30, 1862.	NODINE, EDWARD.
GLASIER, NEWCOMB B.	NODINE, PETER, wounded August 30, 1862.
HAMPSON, ELL.	O'KEEFE, PATRICK, transferred July 1, 1862, to Company E.
HAMPSON, SAMUEL.	O'ROURKE, JOHN, transferred July 16, 1862, to Company E.
HORTON, THERON R., wounded August 30, 1862.	O'SULLIVAN, DANIEL, transferred July 16, 1862, to Company E.
KNOWLES, WILLIAM.	PLUNKETT, JOHN.
KOHLER, JOHN, wounded August 30, 1862.	RICE, JOSEPH, transferred January 10, 1862, to Company D.
LAWRENCE, THOMAS O., wounded August 30, 1862.	SATZGER, CHARLES C., made Corporal.
LEARY, JOHN S.	SHOTTS, JOHN C.
LEEK, JOSEPH.	SIMMONDS, EDWARD.
LESNON, DANIEL.	TANSEY, MATTHEW.
LOBDELL, WALTER C.	TERRY, THOMAS F.
LOGUE, BERNARD.	WALTER, WILLIAM.
MAJOR, GARRETT G., wounded June 30, 1862, and August 30, 1862.	WATSON, JOHN, died July 20, 1863.
MALLOY, THOMAS.	WELSH, MORRIS F., made Corporal; killed August 30, 1862.
MARIAN, JOHN.	WHITING, JOHN B., made Corporal; captured August 30, 1862.

The following joined the Company after muster:

ANDREWS, JOSEPH.	BELL, GEORGE, No. 2.
ARBUCKLE, WILLIAM.	BLAUVELT, ISAAC D., killed August 30, 1862.
AUSTIN, JAMES.	BOWES, BENJAMIN, discharged on account of disability, January 9, 1862.
BEARDSLEY, E. H., First Lieutenant.	BRADY, CHARLES.
BECKETT, THOMAS, Captain, wounded August 30, 1862.	

- BRETESSHAW, JOSHUA, wounded.
- BROWN, JOSEPH, transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CARNEY, MICHAEL.
- CLARK, ABNER H.
- CLARK, PETER, wounded August 30, 1862, age 32.
- CLARK, PETER, wounded August 30, 1862, age 20.
- COFFEY, MICHAEL.
- COOK, W. H., discharged on account of disability, May 30, 1862.
- COSTELLO, JOHN.
- CRAFT, ISAAC, wounded December 16, 1862.
- CULLIN, PAUL, died September 2, 1861.
- DORAN, JOHN.
- FENNER, HENRY D., wounded August 30, 1862.
- FERGUSON, THOMAS.
- FITCH, CHARLES W., Com. Sergeant.
- FOLEY, T. VINCENT, Captain, twice wounded August 30, 1862.
- FOX, JAMES, Second Lieutenant.
- GALLAGHER, MARTIN.
- HARDY, JOHN R.
- HARRISON, BERNARD, wounded August 30, 1862.
- HILL, THOMAS, Sergeant.
- HUGHES, PATRICK.
- IRVING, ARTHUR.
- IVES, WILLIAM, killed August 30, 1862.
- KEMP, JOSEPH, wounded August 30, 1862.
- KILLEON, DANIEL, made Sergeant.
- MCNAMARA, JOHN, No. 2, made Corporal.
- MILLS, JOHN, made Corporal.
- MITCHELL, PETER, captured at Manassas August 30, 1862.
- MITCHELL, THOMAS, transferred to the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, May 14, 1862. Died August 20, 1878.
- MOFFATT, ANDREW, wounded August 30, 1862.
- MURPHY, WILLIAM, transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, June 25, 1863.
- NEIL, WALTER B.
- NODINE, FREDERICK A., Sergeant, transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, June 2, 1863.
- O'MARA, JOHN, Sergeant.
- SEDDIN, WILLIAM, Musician.
- SHAW, WILLIAM.
- SLEIGHT, C. T.
- SMITH, IRVING D., Second Lieutenant, transferred to Company F, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, January 1, 1863.
- STANSFIELD, THOMAS.
- TAYLOR, DE WITT.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE W., transferred to One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, March 8, 1863.
- VAN ORDEN, ALFRED, transferred to Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, June 26, 1863.

CHAPTER III.

SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—COLONEL WILLIAM H. MORRIS—SOLDIERLY BEARING AND DISCIPLINE—HEROIC FIGHTING QUALITIES—COLONEL J. HOWARD KITCHING—LIST OF BATTLES—COMMENDED IN SPECIAL ORDERS.

IN the summer of the year 1862, when the numerous reverses to the Union arms had caused a profound anxiety among the people of the North as to the outcome of the great conflict, in obedience to a call from the President of the United States for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, appointed a Union Defence Committee for the Eighth Senatorial District of the State, then consisting of the counties of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam—the names of Lewis G. Morris of Fordham, Chauncey M. Depew of Peekskill, Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania, William H. Robertson of Katonah, Saxton Smith of Putnam, and Edward F. Shonnard of Yonkers being among those so chosen.

This Committee was charged with the duty of obtaining reinforcements for the Union Army. It began its work by promptly effecting the organization in that district of an infantry regiment of ten full companies of more than one hundred men each, enlisted to serve for three years, which was designated by the authorities of the State of New-York as the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth New-York Volunteer Infantry, and was named by the Committee, The Anthony Wayne Guard.

Those who thus associated themselves together in defence of the Union were prompted by the same true spirit of patriotism which animated their forefathers in the War of Independence. At that period in the war no large bounties had been offered to stimulate enlistment, and these men, who so promptly responded to the call of the President, fairly represented the best bone and sinew and many of the most substantial families of the three counties.

The following are the names of the original line officers and of the places where they organized their companies :

Company A, Peckskill: Captain A. A. CROOKSTON, Lieutenants GEORGE W. SMITH and RICHARD M. GILLES.

Company B, White Plains: Captain E. W. ANDERSON, Lieutenants THOMAS W. DICK and HORTON R. PRATT.

Company C, West Farms: Captain B. B. VALENTINE, Lieutenants JAMES SMITH and GEORGE C. KIBBE.

Company D, Somers: Captain EDWARD JONES, Lieutenants W. S. SCRIBNER and PLATT BENEDICT.

Company E, Port Chester: Captain C. H. PALMER, Lieutenants W. T. MORSE and FORDHAM MOREIS (son of Lewis G. Morris of the Committee).

Company F, Yonkers: Captain EDMUND Y. MORRIS, Lieutenants SAMUEL BASSETT and HENRY A. CHADEAYNE.

Company G, Carmel: Captain WEBSTER SMITH, Lieutenants STEPHEN BAKER and CHARLES F. HAZEN.

Company H, Morrisania: Captain H. B. HALL (wounded), Lieutenants DAVID HARMEL (mortally wounded) and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Jr. (son of Gouverneur Morris of the Committee).

Company I, Sing Sing: Captain CLARK PECK, Lieutenants CHARLES C. HYATT and J. H. ASHTON.

Company K, Nyack: Captain WILSON DEFENDORF, Lieutenants JOHN DAVIDSON and FREDERIC SHONNARD of Yonkers (son of Edward F. Shonnard of the Committee).



THE YONKERS COMPANY.

The following named non-commissioned officers and men, all of Yonkers, were mustered into the United States service in Company F, on September 2, 1862.

Officers:

THOMAS R. PRICE, First Sergeant.
 PATRICK KELLY, Second Sergeant.
 ABEL WATERS, Fourth Sergeant.
 SAMUEL R. KNIFFEN, Fifth Sergeant.
 JOHN J. BRADY, First Corporal.
 JAMES T. EARLE, Second Corporal.
 JAMES E. BEASLEY, Third Corporal, killed.
 BENJAMIN PRICE, Fourth Corporal.
 JUDSON ABBOTT, Fifth Corporal.
 EDGAR C. NODINE, Sixth Corporal.

Privates.

ARCHER, NATHANIEL, killed.	BRAGG, WILLIAM, killed.
BARNES, FREDERICK E., died in hospital.	BROWN, JAMES.
BENNETT, MICHAEL.	BURKE, JAMES.
BOYLE, JAMES.	CAIN, JOSEPH, wounded.

CASEY, DANIEL.	McMAHON, JOHN.
CARROLL, JAMES.	MORRIS, JOHN T.
COLLIN, PATRICK.	NORRIS, MICHAEL.
CONLIN, ANTHONY.	O'DONNELL, JOHN.
COUGHLIN, JOHN.	O'Rourke, MICHAEL, wounded.
DONAHUE, MICHAEL.	PILSON, JAMES.
FOLEY, JOHN.	POPE, WILLIAM, dead.
FORMAN, SCHUYLER B.	REED, JAMES.
GILBERT, JAMES D.	REIFF, JACOB.
GOODWIN, FRANCIS.	REIN, GEORGE, wounded and died in prison.
GORMAN, PATRICK.	RYAN, THOMAS.
HALLETT, DEMETRIUS.	SHERWOOD, JAMES E., died in prison of wounds.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM, taken prisoner, died of wounds.	SHERWOOD, RICHARD H.
HARRIS, JACOB L.	SMITH, THOMAS A.
HENRY, JOHN.	THOMPSON, WILLIAM, killed.
HUNT, JAMES.	VAIL, WILLIAM.
KILEY, WILLIAM, killed.	VANDERVANT, CORNELIUS.
KEANILY, JEREMIAH.	VAN WART, STEPHEN.
KELLY, TIMOTHY.	VOLZ, GEORGE.
LANE, THOMAS, died of wounds.	WATSON, WILLIAM.
LAPHAM, SOLON, wounded.	WELSH, JAMES.
LAUNY, THOMAS.	WELSH, RICHARD.
LINDSAY, WILLIAM.	WHITLOCK, AARON, dead.
LOUNSBURY, PAUL.	
McGANN, PHILIP, killed.	



It is not now possible to give an accurate statement of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, or even of all those who were members of this Company during these three years' service. Almost to the time of the muster no permanent field-officers were chosen, but, pending their appointment, Lewis G. Morris, of the Committee, acted as the Provisional Colonel.

The experiences of actual war having demonstrated the necessity for having either thoroughly educated or veteran soldiers as field-officers of volunteer regiments, the Coloneley was first offered to Thomas Arden, of Cold Spring, a graduate of West Point. Upon his declination, the position was tendered to and accepted by Captain William Hopkins Morris, also a graduate of West Point, and an officer then in active service in the Army of the Potomac, as Chief of Staff to Major-General John J. Peck.

Captain Ralph E. Prime, then of White Plains, now of Yonkers, a gallant officer of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, who had been wounded in one of the battles on the Peninsula under McClellan, was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Prime being unable to immediately secure his transfer from the War Department, J. Howard Kitching, of Dobbs Ferry, a brilliant young officer in the Second New-York Light Artillery, who had also been wounded on the Peninsula, was made the acting Lieutenant-Colonel, until Captain Prime could obtain his transfer.

Captain Prime having finally decided not to accept the position, J. Howard Kitching became the actual Lieutenant-Colonel, and a few months later, after the promotion of Colonel Morris to the rank of Brigadier-General, he became the Colonel of the Regiment, and, either as its Colonel or the commander of the Brigade of which it formed a part, he led it in all of the battles in which it was engaged up to and including Cedar Creek, where he received a wound which proved fatal.

J. H. Robinson, of New-York City, was chosen the Major, but resigned after a few weeks' service. Charles H. Leonard, of Rockland, was appointed Adjutant, Frederick Tompkins, also of Rockland, the Quartermaster, and Jared G. Wood, M. D., of Brewsters, Surgeon.

The Regiment was first assembled in Yonkers on or about August 29, 1862, in the old building on the river bank south of the Railroad Station, then known as the Bedstead Factory, but now as part of the Plough Works. The first dress-parade took place in the open fields then existing south of the old Pistol Factory, now known as the Carpet and Hat Works of the John T. Waring Company. The Regiment was not then fully uniformed, and was without arms or other equipments, except that it had received a full stand of National and State colors, which was then for the first time unfurled.

Captain William H. Morris was, on that occasion, presented to the Regiment as its Colonel, by Lewis G. Morris, in a brief address which eloquently expressed the Committee's appreciation of the great responsibility resting upon it in the choice of the field-officers, and the great care taken in the selections which had been made. He then gracefully touched upon the salient features of the brilliant career of Captain Morris, and closed by warmly commending him to the confidence of the Regiment.

Colonel Morris made a soldierly reply, expressing his pride and pleasure in being permitted to command a Regiment composed of his lifelong neighbors and friends, closing with the announcement that the mustering officers would arrive on September 2, and that after the formalities of the muster into the service of the United States, the Regiment was expected to proceed immediately to the seat of war—an announcement that was received with cheers.

After the ceremonies of the muster by Captain W. S. Edgerton, United States Army, in the presence of Chauncey M. Depew and Lewis G. Morris of the Union Defence Committee, the command was embarked upon a barge, taken to Perth Amboy, and thence by

rail by way of Philadelphia to Baltimore, where it was ordered to report to Major-General Wool. It was a period of intense excitement, because of the misfortunes to the Union arms and the then approaching invasion of the North by the Rebel army. Philadelphia itself had been shocked by the close approach to its suburbs of a band of Rebel rough-riders, who had safely ridden around the city of Baltimore, flanking our forces stationed there, and had made vigorous attempts to destroy the railroad bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Few such scenes were ever witnessed in any Northern city during the war as those participated in by this Regiment and the other bodies of troops marching through the city at that exciting period. The streets through which they passed from the New York to the Baltimore depots were crowded with people of all ages and conditions, all in a state of frantic excitement, vying one with another in eager efforts to swell the grand proportions of the welcoming ovation.

At Baltimore the Regiment was assigned by Major-General Wool to a Camp of Instruction, where, under Colonel Morris's masterly handling, ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Kitching and the other officers, it made such rapid progress in its military duties that General Wool made public mention of "its soldierly bearing and its proficiency in drill and discipline," and upon his recommendation the War Department raised it to the Artillery service, and designated it the Sixth New-York Volunteer Artillery. A third Battalion and two additional Company organizations were added, viz.:

Company L, Cold Spring: Captain A. B. TRUESDELL, Lieutenants GEORGE D. SPENCER and WILLIAM G. FERRIS.

Company M, Elmira: Captain MIAL R. PIERCE, Lieutenants JAMES T. PRICE and C. B. ROBINSON. This Company did not, however, join the Regiment until early in the spring of 1864.

The Regiment, although wearing the red trimmings of the Artillery service and having the peculiar organization of that branch, nevertheless during its whole three years of arduous service with the Eighth Corps, with the Army of the Potomac, with the Army of the James, and with Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, continued to serve as Infantry.

On and after December 26, 1862, the Regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, in detachments, upon the receipt by Major-General Schenck, who had in the mean time succeeded General Wool in the command of the Eighth Army Corps, of the following despatch:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 26, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHENCK, Baltimore, Md.:

You must defend Harper's Ferry with your command. If necessary, concentrate your forces there. Almost everything available about Washington has been sent to General Burnside. Keep me advised of the enemy's movements.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*.

After six months or more of very varied service in the Shenandoah Valley with other troops, guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, performing skirmishing, scouting, and general outpost duties, the Regiment formally joined the Army of the Potomac during the Gettysburg campaign, becoming part of French's Third Corps, which was held in the neighborhood of Frederick City as a reserve to protect Washington, by the orders of the War Department.

The Regiment, first with General Morris's Brigade of the Third Division, Third Army Corps, then with the Reserve Artillery, and

afterward with Ayres's Division of the Fifth Corps, participated in all of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, from Gettysburg, in July, 1863, to August 13, 1864, in the siege of Petersburg, including the Bristoe Station, the Mine Run, and the great Grant campaigns, and has probably the unique record of having served in battle with every Corps of the Army of the Potomac, with Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah, and with the Army of the James. The following is a list of its more important engagements with the enemy:

WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Wapping Heights, July 23, 1863. The Grant campaign — Wilderness, May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Fox, in his work entitled "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," states that the Regiment was one of thirty-four regiments at the same time engaged which suffered the heaviest losses of any in the Army of the Potomac on those days. Harris Farm, Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864. In recognition of the services of the troops engaged on this occasion, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 20, 1864, 8 A. M.

The Major-General Commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's Division and Kitching's Brigade [this Brigade consisted of two regiments, the Sixth and the Fifteenth New-York Artillery, both acting as Infantry] of Heavy Artillery, in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which those commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked the persistent attacks of a Corps of the enemy led by one of its ablest Generals, justifies the commanding General in the special commendation of troops who henceforth will be relied upon, as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth Corps, at the same time engaged.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE,
S. S. WILLIAMS.

Battles at the Ford of the North Anna River, May 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. In these battles the Sixth Artillery lost more in killed and wounded than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac at the same time engaged. (*Vide* "Regimental Losses in the Civil War.") Bethesda Church, May 30.

The New-York *Herald* of June 1 said, in reference to one of these battles: "A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated on

Tuesday night, says that the day before the Fifth Corps, advancing from the Hawe's Store toward Bethesda Church, drove the enemy about two miles. At sunset, while the men were engaged in digging rifle-pits, Rhodes's and Early's Divisions made an attack on Warren's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy then advanced and charged the second line. Kitching's Brigade of Heavy Artillery was posted there, and opened a heavy fire in conjunction with batteries on both flanks, which nearly demolished the Rebel column of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder, and left their dead and wounded on the field."

Mechanicsville Pike, June 1; Mechanicsville Pike (second position), June 2; battle of Cold Harbor, June 3; Chickahominy, near Long Bridge, June 13; assault on Petersburg, June 18; more or less continuously engaged during June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1864; siege of Petersburg, June 23 to August 13, 1864, including the Mine Explosion on July 30, 1864.

WITH GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—Battle of Cedar Creek, near Winchester, October 14, 1864. J. Howard Kitching, the beloved Colonel of the Regiment, here received a wound which caused his death; Major Jones and Lieutenant Raspberry were killed; and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Major George C. Kibbe, a gallant and efficient officer.

WITH THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.—Defences of Bermuda Hundred; sharp engagement, January 22, 1865; repelled assault, January 24; repelled assault on picket-line, February 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Kibbe, who had ably and gallantly commanded the Regiment since Colonel J. Howard Kitching was wounded, was commissioned Colonel March 17, 1865. The last time the Regiment was under fire was in a brief engagement at Bermuda Hundred, April 2, 1865.

The original members of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry were mustered out of the United States service June 27, 1865. The remainder, with a Battalion of the Tenth New-York Artillery, became the consolidated Sixth New-York Artillery, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Baker, of the Sixth Artillery, was chosen Colonel, on account of brave and meritorious services, and was mustered out July 13, 1865, after having done General Provost-Marshal duty about Petersburg subsequent to the surrender of Lee.

The following letter was recently received from Colonel Wm. F. Fox, author of the famous work entitled "Regimental Losses During the Civil War," acknowledging a mistake in his treatment of the record of the Sixth New-York Artillery, by which the Regiment was omitted from the list of his selected "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," a position to which it was entitled by "the trail of blood."

AUGUST 1, 1891.

MAJOR FREDERIC SHONNARD, YONKERS, N. Y. :

Dear Sir : In reply I would say that there is no question but that your old Regiment, the Sixth Artillery, was a fighting Regiment in every sense of the word, and I am fully aware of its heroic record. Another edition of the work is to be published soon, in which the omission will be rectified.

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM F. FOX.

The following extract from the report of Brigadier-General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, dated October 31, 1864, in which the Regiment is honorably mentioned, will be of interest :

The Reserve Artillery, May 4, 1864, under the command of Colonel H. S. Burton, Fifth United States Artillery, consisted of two Regiments of foot Artillery,— the Sixth New-York, Colonel J. Howard Kitching; the Fifteenth New-York, Colonel

L. Schirmer,—twelve batteries of field artillery, twenty-six Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch, twelve 10-pounder, and six 20-pounder Parrotts, and eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. The troops of the reserve were organized into three brigades. The first, under the command of Colonel J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New-York Artillery, consisted of the Sixth and Fifteenth New-York Regiments, six battalions of foot Artillery armed as Infantry, 84 officers, and 2,901 men. This Brigade formed the escort and furnished the guards for the reserve and the park attached to it, and was at all times disposable as a reserve and to reinforce the Corps in battle. In this way it did valuable service, taking its full share of the marching and fighting of the army in addition to its special duties.

That afternoon (the 7th), the Reserve Artillery marched to Piney Branch Church, which place it reached on the morning of the 8th, when Kitching's Brigade of foot Artillery was ordered to report to Major-General Hancock, at Todd's Tavern. General Hancock ordered it back to the reserve the same night, and again called for it the next morning. From this time this Brigade was marched to and fro from one Corps to another, being either always in action or on the march, until it was finally, on the breaking up of the reserve, attached to the Fifth Corps, Major-General Warren.

The survivors of this brave Regiment, the members of which so signally distinguished themselves by their patriotic promptness in leaving their homes to risk their lives in the defence of the Government, and in their conduct on many hard-fought battle-fields of the war, again made manifest their sterling qualities as men, and their patriotism as citizens, by their orderly return to the avocations of peace.

On September 2, 1890, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the muster-in to the United States service, the first reunion of the Regiment, was held in Turn Hall, Yonkers. Over three hundred survivors attended, clasped hands for the first time in a quarter of a century, made speeches, sang songs, laughed, cried, cheered, and embraced each other around the supper-table, after having organized themselves into a society entitled The Fraternity of the Sur-

vivors of the Sixth New-York Volunteer Artillery, and elected the following officers :

FREDERIC SHONNARD, President, late Major U. S. V.

GEORGE C. KIBBE, First Vice-President, late Colonel U. S. V.

STEPHEN BAKER, Second Vice-President, late Colonel U. S. V.

HENRY B. HALL, Third Vice-President, late Captain and Brevet
Major U. S. V.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President, late Brigadier-General
and Brevet Major-General U. S. V.

J. B. EAKINS, Treasurer, late Sergeant U. S. V.

JOHN SMITH, Jr., Secretary, late Lieutenant U. S. V.

JOHN FORSYTH, Resident Secretary, late Sergeant U. S. V.

SAMUEL BASSETT, Corresponding Secretary, late Captain U. S. V.







ON THE NORTH SIDE.

THE ARTILLERY STATUE.

This statue was designed and drawn by J. E. Kelly, of New-York. It presents a gunner in action looking attentively to note in the distance the effect of a shot just fired. Fidelity of conception, lofty motive, conscientious, skilful execution, and high artistic qualities are conspicuous. Inscriptions:

(Under the Statue)

ENDURANCE.

(On the Die)

**THE UNION IS
THE PALLADIUM OF
OUR SAFETY
AND PROSPERITY.**

— WASHINGTON.

(On the Base)

CREDIT MAINTAINED.

CHAPTER IV.

THE THIRTY-DAYS MEN.

CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIS HATCH'S COMPANY—VALIANT SERVICE AT FORT
McHENRY, BALTIMORE—CAPTAIN JOHN PADDEN'S COMPANY—
GARRISON DUTY AT FORT RICHMOND, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

CAPTAIN HATCH'S COMPANY.

ON the 8th day of July, 1863, the thirty-days men enlisted by John Davis Hatch were mustered into the service of the United States, at Yonkers, and did valiant service at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland. Their full official designation was Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard State New-York. The following names are copied from the muster-in roll :

Officers.

JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Captain.

JAMES STEWART, Second Lieutenant.

EDWARD P. ROBBINS, First Sergeant.

STEPHEN R. STRUTHERS, Second Sergeant.

JOHN McCLAIN, Third Sergeant.
 WALTER H. PADDOCK, Fourth Sergeant.
 ROBERT A. GETTY, First Corporal.
 CONWAY PILSON, Second Corporal.
 JOSIAH RICH, Jr., Third Corporal.
 WILLIAM MACFARLANE, Fourth Corporal.
 JOHN CAHILL, Musician.
 JAMES KENNEDY, Musician.

Privates.

ADAMS, CHARLES H.	MORRISON, DAVID M.
ARCHER, SAMUEL.	MURPHY, JOHN.
ARCHER, WILLIAM S.	O DELL, JAMES B.
BAIRD, EDWARD P.	OTIS, CHARLES R.
BAIRD, WILLIAM C.	PORTER, WILLIAM B.
BASHFORD, JAMES, Jr.	POST, JAMES V.
BEALE, WILLIAM R.	PROSEUS, JOSEPH L.
BELKNAP, ETHELBERT.	RADCLIFF, ABRAM S.
BELL, ALONZO.	REDDING, JOHN F.
BLAUVELT, DANIEL, Jr.	RICE, BENJAMIN.
BROWN, JAMES H. B.	SAWVER, BENJAMIN F., Jr.
BROWN, HAVILAND S.	SAWYER, HENRY C.
CAMPBELL, JOHN C.	SILKE, FREEMAN J.
CAMPBELL, JOHN C., Jr.	SMITH, SAMUEL L.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE.	THAYER, STEPHEN H., Jr.
CHAMBERLAIN, ISAAC E.	THOMSON, WILLIAM.
COEN, THOMAS F.	TINDALL, RICHARD B.
COEN, JOHN J.	TYLER, EDWARD H.
EICKEMEYER, RUDOLF.	VON STORCH, HENRY F.
FISHER, PHILIP W.	WARD, JAMES.
FRISBIE, GEORGE H.	WARING, OSCAR.
GARRISON, GEORGE O.	WILCOX, RICHARD E.
HAIGHT, HENRY.	WILSEA, JAMES P.
HALEY, THOMAS H.	WOODWORTH, JAMES G.
JENLEY, JOHN W.	

CAPTAIN PADDEN'S COMPANY.

On the 4th of June, 1864, the thirty-days men enlisted by John W. Padden were mustered into the service of the United States, at Yonkers, and marched the same day over historic ground on Valentine's Hill, to the village of Mount Vernon, where they found transportation to Mamaroneck, at which place they joined their Regiment. Their full official designation was Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, Sixth Brigade, National Guard, State New-York Volunteers. On Sunday morning, June 5, 1864, the Fifteenth Regiment sailed on a Government transport to Fort Richmond, New-York Harbor, returning home July 6 the same year. The following names are copied from the muster-in roll:

Officers.

JOHN W. PADDEN, Captain.
A. J. WILLARD, First Lieutenant.
CLEMENT T. DURGIN, Second Lieutenant.
GEORGE W. BROWN, First Sergeant.
CHARLES A. CHAPIN, Second Sergeant.
ROBERT B. CANTRELL, Third Sergeant.
JAMES EDIE, Fourth Sergeant.
WILLIAM R. HINDALS, Fifth Sergeant.
JAMES KEELER, First Corporal.
ALFRED M. BOWLER, Second Corporal.
RICHARD EDIE, Third Corporal.
JAMES GAFFNEY, Fourth Corporal.
GEORGE C. POST, Fifth Corporal.
MARK SPENCER, Sixth Corporal.
JOSEPH A. GEORGE, Seventh Corporal.
ALBERT JOHNSON, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.

ARCHER, CHARLES E.	JOHNSON, CHARLES L.
BAKER, JAMES M.	JORDAN, THOMAS.
BRADY, MICHAEL.	KENNEDY, JAMES.
BROWN, CALEB V.	KERNAN, JAMES.
CAHILL, JOHN.	LAWRENCE, CHARLES.
CARY, PATRICK.	LAWRENCE, THOMAS C.
CASHAN, JAMES.	LIBBERT, BENJAMIN.
CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES W.	MARSHALL, JOHN.
CHAMPNEY, EDWARD.	McCREADY, THOMAS.
COEN, JOHN.	MILLER, FRANKLYN.
COON, JOHN W.	MILLS, JOSEPH.
CRANE, JOHN.	MITCHELL, BENJAMIN.
CROWTHER, TIMOTHY.	MOODY, ROBERT.
DALY, MICHAEL.	MORGAN, HENRY D.
DALY, THOMAS F.	MYERS, HENRY S.
DALY, THOMAS J.	PARKINSON, GEORGE N.
DANKS, ELI L.	PETHIC, CHARLES.
DONOHUE, CHARLES.	POST, CHARLES J.
DOOLEY, JOHN.	POST, SAMUEL.
DOOLUCKTY, JOHN.	REGAN, MICHAEL.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN.	RYAN, THOMAS.
ELLOR, JOSEPH.	SCHNEIDER, FREDERICK.
FISHER, CHARLES R.	SIMMONDS, GEORGE.
FISHER, PHILIP.	SIMMONS, WILLIAM.
FISHER, WILLIAM H.	SMITH, WILLIAM.
FRANCIS, KELLOGG.	STEPHENS, GEORGE.
GARRY, MICHAEL.	STEVENS, EDWARD.
GORMAN, JOHN.	TANSEY, ROGER.
GRAHAM, JOHN.	TRACY, PATRICK.
GREITZ, FREDERICK.	VAN TASSELL, S. C.
GRUNSBALL, HENRY.	WILSEA, JAMES P.
GUION, WILLIAM M.	WING, MICHAEL.
HALLAHAN, JOHN.	WOODRUFF, FREDERICK H.
HAMPSON, THOMAS.	



CHAPTER V.

THE HOME GUARDS.

THE DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK — YONKERS THREATENED — DR. HENRY M. BAIRD ON THE SITUATION — THE HOME GUARDS ORGANIZED TO PRESERVE ORDER AND PROTECT PROPERTY — WATCH-TOWER OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — “AN AWKWARD SQUAD” — DUTIES DEFINED BY FREDERICK S. COZZENS — AN ARREST AND COURT MARTIAL — GOOD SERVICE AT A CRITICAL TIME.

DURING the draft riots in New-York, in July, 1863, the lawless spirit reached Yonkers. A company of roughs from below approached King's Bridge, with the intention, it was rumored, of capturing the Star Arms Company's stock, in the building now occupied by the John T. Waring Manufacturing Company. Another rumor was that the Croton Aqueduct was to be tapped. There were indications of trouble among the quarrymen at Tuckahoe, and avowed sympathy for the rioters in New-York, who were in open rebellion against the laws, destroying private property and

assaulting, and even murdering, inoffensive people. The militia organization had gone to the front to meet an emergency, while large numbers of the heads of families were in the army battling to save the Union. It is not strange that, under such circumstances, a general feeling of uneasiness was experienced.

A meeting was held in the store of Acker, Edgar & Co., which resulted in the organization of the Home Guards, to preserve the peace and protect persons and property. Dr. Henry M. Baird gives the following account of the Guards and their work:

Judge Atkins is correct in his impression that I acted with the Home Guards in the summer of 1863. I fear my services were of no great account, and, indeed, the services of the entire Guard did not amount to much more than to give a little courage to a somewhat despondent community. It was during the time of the "draft riots" in New-York, which had cut off all communication by rail with the metropolis. There were distinct rumors of a probable invasion of Yonkers by men from the marble-quarries near Tuckahoe who were expected to come in quest of pillage, taking advantage of the absence of our Company, then posted on Federal Hill, Baltimore. My brothers, Edward and William, were with the Company.

To meet the emergency a goodly number of us met and drilled, using Farrington Hall, situated where Radford Building now is, as our headquarters. I remember that as a rule we were on duty upon alternate nights.

One night a party of us, armed, patrolled the district near the Railroad Depot, where there were several engines brought up from New-York, to get them out of harm's way. Another night half a dozen of us, under command of Judge Atkins, slept in the unin-

ished stable on the present property of Mr. William Allen Butler, at Palisade avenue and High street, and repeatedly, during the night, sent out parties of two or more to visit Hog Hill, and see that all was quiet there.

Another night, Mr. William C. Waring, Sr., and I spent in the tower of the First Presbyterian Church, taking turns in watching for the signal we might receive to ring the great bell as an alarm to call out all good citizens. The watchword had been given us in all secrecy, and it was arranged that, should the messenger from headquarters be unable to reach us, we should accept the word shouted to us from the opposite side of the street as a sufficient warrant for action.

The Home Guards were sworn as special constables. They were divided into four Companies, and numbered over three hundred and fifty men. Everett Clapp, then President of the village, was active in organizing the force, and supplied them with carbines from the Star Arms Company. Lyman Cobb, Jr., acted as Secretary, Thomas F. Morris was Commander, and Gardner P. Haws was Adjutant.

Company A : Captain WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Lieutenants FREDERICK C. OAKLEY and T. A. ATKINS.

Company B : Captain EDGAR LOGAN, Lieutenants J. W. PADDON and H. A. BROWNELL.

Company C : Captain HENRY A. CHADEAYNE, Lieutenants WIGO FICH and B. F. BUNKER.

Company D : Captain SYLVANUS MAYO, Lieutenants A. J. WILLARD and T. HILL.

A general order, issued by President Clapp, designated that Company A should meet weekly, at the armory in Farrington Hall, for

drill, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Company B on Wednesday evening, Company C on Thursday evening, and Company D on Saturday evening.

At a meeting of the force held July 22, 1863, the object was declared to be: When called upon by the village authorities to protect property and preserve the peace; to execute all lawful orders issued by the village authorities; to protect and uphold all well-disposed persons who may be threatened with coercion or spoliation by reason of their refusing to join riotous assemblages.

On the arrival of the carbines at the armory, President Clapp put them in charge of Lyman Cobb, Jr., gave him the password, and ordered him to watch over them until relieved, which would be in the course of an hour or so. In the excitement of the time the promised relief was forgotten. On visiting the armory next morning, President Clapp found Mr. Cobb still on guard. "You here yet!" was the exclamation. "I have obeyed orders," replied Mr. Cobb. "Well," said the President, "you are a good soldier." Explanations followed, and the circumstances caused much merriment.

In addition to the Home Guards, a large force of employees was organized to protect the Star Arms Company's property, and that force was well equipped with cannon, guns, pistols, &c., for effective service in case of attack. It seems altogether probable that these precautions prevented trouble that might have resulted in the loss of life and property.

"It may be said," remarked one of the Guards, "that the entire body was an awkward squad, and the drills afforded much amusement. The corporations of some were of aldermanic proportions, yet it was insisted that they should line front and rear. Many

could not keep step—and when commanded to step off with the left foot, they would start off with the right. To see the Guards go through the manual of arms was truly a comical sight. Still the Home Guards served a very useful purpose."

Frederick S. Cozzens declared that it was the duty of the Guards to defend the village at all hazards, and not to leave it except in case of invasion by an enemy—and then, to get out on the double-quick.

It is related that two of the Guards, out on patrol duty on North Broadway one night, saw a man with a bundle enter a barn under what they considered suspicious circumstances. On capturing him he proved to be a German, who declared, and no doubt truthfully, that his only object in entering the barn was to seek shelter for the night. However, the prisoner was taken to headquarters and locked up. Next morning he was taken before the "Court Martial." A Judge-Advocate was on hand to prosecute, and the Court mercifully assigned counsel to defend the prisoner's "liberty and life." He was searched, and two matches were found in one of his pockets.

"There!" shouted the Judge-Advocate, with startling emphasis. "What more do you want? Do not those matches afford conclusive evidence that this person intended to fire the barn and blow up Yonkers?"

The prisoner's counsel was earnest and eloquent in the defense of his trembling client—but all to no purpose. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be shot.

"Mein Got!" exclaimed the frightened German. "I lef' New-York to keep from bein' murdered—and I fin' you vos verse up here dan dey vos down dere!" His life was spared.

We have been unable to find the rosters of the Home Guards, but it is believed that the following gentlemen were among those who united with their fellow-citizens to protect Yonkers at a critical period :

ACKERMAN, JAMES.	EAST, JOHN A.
ACKERMAN, WILLIAM G.	EDGAR, WILLIAM B.
ACKERT, NELSON.	ELTING, E. J.
ANDERSON, WILLIAM H.	EMBREE, JOHN.
ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM.	EMBREE, ROBERT.
ATKINS, T. ASTLEY.	FARRINGTON, THOMAS O.
BAIRD, HENRY M.	FLAGG, ETHAN.
BALDWIN, ANSON.	FOOTE, WILLIAM C.
BARNES, REUBEN.	FRANCIS, GEORGE W.
BARRY, SAMUEL S.	FRANCIS, KELLOGG.
BASHFORD, JAMES.	GARRISON, HYATT L.
BELKNAP, CHARLES.	GETTY, ROBERT P.
BILLS, ORRIN A.	GETTY, S. EMMETT.
BREWER, REV. DARIUS R.	HAWKINS, JOSEPH W.
BROWN, HENRY.	HAWS, GARDNER.
BURNS, JEREMIAH.	HOBBS, JOHN.
CHADEAYNE, CHARLES L.	JENKINS, DR. J. FOSTER.
CLAPP, EVERETT.	KEELER, ALBERT.
CLARK, S. M.	KNOX, ISAAC H.
CLEVELAND, CYRUS.	LAWRENCE, JUSTUS.
COFFEY, JOHN J.	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM H.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM T.	MAJOR, WILLIAM.
CONDON, L. R.	MASON, JOHN M.
CURRAN, HUGH.	MERCER, CHARLES T.
CUTHELL, THOMAS H.	MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.
DEVOE, HENRY F.	MOTT, WILLIAM R.
DEYO, PHILIP A.	NEVILLE, ROBERT.
DINSMORE, SAMUEL.	OLMSTED, JOHN.
DINSMORE, LUTHER.	OTIS, E. G.
DORAN, WALTER A.	PAGAN, JOHN.
DOTY, WILLIAM H.	PEENE, JOSEPH.
DOUGLASS, ROBERT J.	PERRY, SAFFORD G.
DRUMMON, WILLIAM P.	PILSON, CONWAY.

QUICK, S. FRANCIS.
RADCLIFF, PETER E.
READ, JACOB.
ROBBINS, JEREMIAH.
SANDERS, JAMES P.
SCRIVEN, JAMES.
SHIPMAN, RALPH.
SHONNARD, EDWARD F.
SKINNER, GEORGE B.
SPEEDLING, ALONZO.
STARR, BENJAMIN A.
STARR, CHARLES.
STEWART, DAVID.
STEWART, GEORGE.

STOUT, THEODORE B.
UNDERHILL, EDWARD.
UPHAM, DR. GEORGE B.
VAIL, JONATHAN.
VALENTINE, JAMES M.
VON STORCH, HENRY F.
WARING, WILLIAM C.
WARING, CHARLES E.
WARING, JARVIS.
WARING, JOHN T.
WELLS, LEMUEL.
WOODWORTH, W. W.
YOUNG, JAMES.





CHAPTER VI.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

A GREAT SUCCESS—OVER SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED TO
AID THE BENEVOLENT WORK OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY
COMMISSION.

DURING the week commencing on Monday, February 15, 1864, the people of Yorkers united in a fair to raise money in aid of the widely extended and beneficent work of the United States Sanitary Commission among the sick and wounded Union soldiers.

Officers: Isaac H. Knox, President; Ethan Flagg, James R. Whiting, James L. Valentine, William W. Scrugham and Everett Clapp, Vice-Presidents; William H. Post, Recording Secretary; G. Hilton Scribner, Corresponding Secretary; E. J. Hanks, Treasurer; James C. Bell, Justus Lawrence, Edward Martin, John H. Morris, Robert P. Getty, Cyrus Cleveland, Thomas C. Cornell, William G. Ackerman, Robert J. Douglas, John T. Waring, Mrs. T. R. Hibbard, Mrs. George W. Embree, and Miss Alantha P. Pratt,

Executive Committee; John K. Myers, James B. Colgate, Henry Bowers, John Phillips, and Joseph H. Godwin, Finance Committee.

In charge of Fancy Work Table: Mrs. George W. Embree, Chairman; Mrs. Henry Anstice, Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock, Mrs. Henry W. Bashford, Mrs. Henry M. Baird, Mrs. William Bell, Mrs. Henry Bowers, Mrs. Henry F. Brevoort, Mrs. S. J. Brett, Mrs. Frederick Carnes, Mrs. N. Carpenter, Mrs. Everett Clapp, Mrs. Cyrus Cleveland, Mrs. H. B. Cleveland, Mrs. Frederick A. Coe, Mrs. Thos. C. Cornell, Mrs. Abijah Curtiss, Mrs. R. L. Franklin, Mrs. F. S. Gant, Mrs. Samuel P. Holmes, Mrs. Anson B. Hoyt, Mrs. Thomas Kenworthy, Mrs. Justus Lawrence, Mrs. Edgar Logan, Mrs. Edward Martin, Mrs. J. H. Morris, Mrs. C. H. Mulford, Mrs. John K. Myers, Mrs. D. C. Ralston, Mrs. H. M. Requa, Mrs. Josiah Rich, Mrs. B. Rockwell, Mrs. M. W. Rooney, Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, Mrs. M. F. Rowe, Mrs. J. N. Stearns, Mrs. John Stilwell, Mrs. P. O. Strang, Mrs. Walter Vail, Mrs. Charles E. Waring, Mrs. Ethan Flagg, Mrs. Heman L. White, Mrs. Thomas F. Morris, Mrs. William C. Waring, Mrs. F. De Bellier, Mrs. John T. Waring, Mrs. Lemuel Wells, Mrs. Wilm Beets, Mrs. W. W. Woodworth, Mrs. H. H. Wolcott, Misses Carrie Gaylor, F. C. Bellamy, Bloomer, M. Cahill, Ida Cleveland, Mary A. Foster, Mary Francis Gourlie, Grimwood, Kate Hulbert, C. Lockwood, Helen Holmes, Maggie Morrison, L. C. Mason, Clara Okell, Helen A. Rollins, Sandford, Kate Willard, Sanger, Sergeant, Maria Starr, H. Varian, Jennie Black, C. E. Blauvelt, Lina A. Budd, Bell, Gihon, Lawson, Locke, Struthers, Walsh, and Carter.

Flowers and Fruits: Mrs. T. R. Hibbard, Chairman; Mrs. Joseph Agate, Mrs. T. W. Birdsall, Mrs. William T. Coleman, Mrs.

C. H. Lillienthal, Mrs. Thomas W. Ludlow, Mrs. T. M. North, Mrs. Reuben W. Van Pelt, Miss A. Bettner, Miss Chapin, Miss Farrington, Miss Harriet Getty, Miss Elizabeth Hilton, Miss Anna Pendleton, the Misses Shannon, Miss Lila Seward, Miss Annie Shipman, Miss Jane Underwood, Miss Edna Waring, Miss Rachel Waring, William T. Coleman, Hudson Kingsley, C. H. Lillienthal, Thomas W. Ludlow, Jr., Josiah Rich, G. A. Rollins, and Henry Baylis.

Painting and Fine Arts: William T. Coleman, Chairman; Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. Lyman Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Saunders Coates, Mrs. Edward F. Shonnard, Mrs. J. A. Underwood, the Misses Gihon, Miss J. V. Kellinger, William Bell, Saunders Coates, Thomas W. Ludlow, Frederick S. Cozzens, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Frederick A. Coe, Dr. L. W. Flagg, Carleton Gates, Thomas Gray, Alfred Jones, Horace J. Moody, E. C. Moore, William Shannon, and J. B. Carpenter.

Printing: John T. Waring, Chairman; William R. Beal, Van Buren Denslow, J. W. Padden, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Elon Comstock, and M. F. Rowe.

Valentines and Post-Offices: Miss Alantha P. Pratt, Chairman; Miss Martha Ackerman, Miss Helen Doty, Miss Lucy Gaylor, Miss Isabella Gourlie, Miss S. M. Haines, Miss Kate Hurlbert, Miss S. M. McAdam, Miss Ida Robbins, Miss Anna Thurber, Miss Kate Taggard, Miss Lucy Valentine, Edward P. Baird, William C. Baird, George W. Bashford, William H. Doty, David Morrison, Edward Robbins, Josiah Rich, Jr., Frederic Shonnard, William B. Strang, Stephen Struthers, and Marshall Whiting.

Rooms and Decorations: Thomas C. Cornell, Chairman; William S. Archer, John D. Hatch, Anthony Imhoff, George Leeds, Charles W. Starr, B. Leeds, John McLain, Valentine Melah, and S. Francis Quick.

Lectures, Music, and Entertainments: Robert P. Getty, Chairman; Francis N. Bangs, E. S. Cummings, Thomas W. Birdsall, Gardner P. Haws, John M. Mason, William H. Taggard, Richard Wynkoop, F. J. M. Cornell, Frederick S. Cozzens, Thomas Cuthbert, William S. Duke, Edgar Logan, Thomas Moore, Thomas M. North, Stephen H. Thayer, J. Henry Williams, and George W. Embree.

Refreshments: Philip A. Deyo, Chairman; Mrs. William G. Ackerman, Mrs. J. C. Bell, Mrs. J. Blake, Mrs. P. A. Deyo, Mrs. F. S. Cozzens, Mrs. George Embree, Mrs. J. H. Godwin, Mrs. A. T. Gourlie, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Mrs. J. D. Hatch, Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, Mrs. J. Lewis Leib, Mrs. D. C. Kellinger, Mrs. C. Lynch, Mrs. John McSweeney, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. H. J. Moody, Mrs. A. C. Mott, Mrs. J. M. Morrison, Mrs. A. Munkittrick, Mrs. John M. Mason, Mrs. H. N. Otis, Mrs. W. H. Post, Mrs. Eliza Potter, Mrs. S. F. Quick, Mrs. G. A. Rollins, Mrs. J. C. Grimwood, Mrs. W. W. Scrugham, Mrs. J. G. Schrive, Mrs. J. E. Parsons, Mrs. A. P. Speedling, Mrs. T. B. Stout, Mrs. J. Wetherald, Miss Annie Austice, Miss Bright, Miss Disbrow, Miss Douglass, Miss Rebecca Getty, Miss Hawkins, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Pethie, Miss Sanders, Miss J. Wakeley, Miss Wells, Miss Williams, Bailey Hobbs, A. Archibald, H. F. Baldwin, Justus Lawrence, M. C. Davis, W. H. Doty, George W. Embree, Duncan Macfarlane, Frederick C. Oakley, J. E. Parsons, A. S. Radcliff, T. B. Stout, S. Struthers, E. P. Baird, and T. O. Farrington.

War Memorials and Curiosities: Robert J. Douglass, Chairman; E. S. F. Arnold, H. W. Bashford, B. F. Bunker, Charles L. Chad-eayne, Henry C. Crane, William H. Lawrence, Josiah Rich, Jr., Thomas F. Morris, Joseph T. Sanger, James Stewart, E. Strang, S. R. Syms, Edward Underhill, Dr. George B. Upham, and W. W. Woodworth.

Produce, Groceries, and Provisions: William G. Ackerman, Chair-man; E. M. Bibby, M. T. Bolmer, Henry F. Brevoort, James Brown, L. R. Condon, T. A. Collins, P. A. Deyo, Gilman Dudley, J. A. Dur-kee, Charles R. Dusenberry, William B. Edgar, Caleb Fowler, A. F. Vermilyea, George W. Francis, D. H. Kellogg, Dennis McGrath, Peter F. Peek, Robert F. Rich, Jacob Read, Thomas Radford, John W. Rockwell, Edward F. Shomard, A. Van Cortlandt, and Charles E. Waring.

Dry Goods, Books, and Stationery: Cyrus Cleveland, Chairman; Peter B. Acker, Samuel R. Brown, William Gihon, John B. Peck, William Smith, Peter O. Strang, James Wetherald, Samuel B. Janes, Charles Lockwood, Alfred Ayres, Walter Bramhall, Britton Richard-son, Henry Anstice, E. J. Elting, William Macfarlane, M. W. Rooney, H. L. Stone, Walter Vail, Heman L. White, John N. Stearns, John B. Locke, Frederick De Bellier, A. Munkittrick, and J. H. Wilgus.

Mechanics and Useful Arts: John H. Morris, Chairman; Nelson Ackert, James Berwick, Isaac G. Johnson, William C. Waring, H. H. Wolcott, William H. Anderson, Hugh Curran, William Mont-gomery, George B. Skinner, and William N. Seymour.

The main exhibition was in the large three-story brick building on James street, then just erected for Ethan Flagg, and now occupied by Howard W. Flagg as a hat-factory; the art exhibition was in Farrington Hall; and a series of very successful entertainments was given in the Getty Lyceum, a public hall which then formed part of the Getty House. An interesting feature of the fair was the following letter from President Lincoln and his Cabinet, sent in response to a request from Mrs. Benjamin Rockwell to Mr. Seward:

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1864.

The President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments, tender their best wishes to the ladies and managers of the fair to be held at Yonkers for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

A. LINCOLN,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
S. P. CHASE,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
GIDEON WELLES.

The letter bore the signature of each official, and was formally sealed. It was sold to three hundred contributors of twenty-five cents each, and presented to the village. The original letter and a list of the purchasers, in their own handwriting, are framed, and occupy prominent places in the City Clerk's office.

Rev. Dr. Abraham B. Carter, rector of St. John's Church, sent a note to Isaac H. Knox, President of the Yonkers Sanitary Fair, saying, "I have the pleasure to inclose my check for \$750, being the proceeds of a collection made in St. John's Church, on Sunday, January 24, 1864, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission," with a request that the amount should be added to the proceeds of the fair. Other churches contributed to the success of the fair by

concerts, entertainments, and collections. At that time the population of the town was something over 16,000, and the fair netted over one dollar for every man, woman, and child within its borders. It was a remarkably successful event, socially and financially, and clearly demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the people.





CHAPTER VII.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

YONKERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION—GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—MORE PROGRESSIVE—THE CENSUS—CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—RETURN OF OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

FROM the acceptance of the Village Charter to the close of the Rebellion—ten years: six years of peace, four years of war—was an eventful decade for the little hamlet strung along the banks of the Nepperhan. In these years healthful progress was made, and foundations securely laid whereon have been built the superstructures of the present day.

Many questions there were to be settled, and willing hearts and hands to settle them. The form of government temporarily settled, there quickly arose the potent question as to who should fill the offices, who administer the law. Great strifes there were in those eventful days. There were burning questions as to the roads, the police, the schools, and taxes, and after the war opened there were added the mighty questions of the draft, the substitute,

and the bounty. Fierce were the debates in Getty Lyceum over the town-bonding for bounties to substitutes. Scarcely less fierce were the contests for town Supervisor in those sad days of the war, so important were his duties.

Amid the clamor of popular strife, and despite the convulsion of the Nation, this little village grew rapidly. Restless and impatient, it still knocked at Mr. Shonnard's gate on the north, and Mr. Ludlow's on the south. It was bursting its bonds.

At the close of the war the place had assumed an appearance not unlike that of the present day. At the north end of the village many handsome places had been laid out and built upon. Along the Hudson most of the valuable sites had been taken up and improved. The Flats and the Hill had assumed the appearance which remains to the present day. Along the Nepperhan, once so pure, the mill and factory had come to stay, and make odorous the stream with their filth, and color it with their dyes.

A few streets, or parts of streets, had been opened, and the old roads slightly improved. A better class of buildings was fast taking the place of those small frame structures which always mark a new settlement.

Added to these changes, a new race of men had arrived within our borders, and was fast driving out of power the men of the famous village election contest of ten years before. These newcomers brought with them more progressive ideas and much available capital. Along with these, and chiefly owing to the great demand for labor, came a rougher lot, some very good, some utterly bad, the mass chiefly indifferent.

At this date the ancient town of Yonkers had not been dismembered, and still reached from the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on

the south, to the Greenburgh town-line, on the north; while the Bronx chiefly formed its eastern boundary, and the Hudson its western. Around the foundry at Spuyten Duyvil, and again at Riverdale, the population clustered, but north and east of the village-line the township was yet in farm-land. Along the Nepperhan, the Bronx, the Sprain and Grassy Sprain, and Tibbet's Brook, were farms and farmers, pure and simple, even at this late date. Here and there, upon the old Post road, north and south of the village-line, were the more pretentious villas of the wealthier classes.

The town roads had not increased much in numbers of late years, and they were not models of road-making by any means, being kept up after the ancient method of scooping up dirt from the sides of the road to dump it on the middle. Within the village-lines the ways were better kept, but the practice of macadamizing them was not then in vogue. It is but a short time back to mud roads, both in village and township, poor as the improved highways of Yonkers are considered now.

Yonkers to all outward appearance was not affected by the war. For all that the people personally knew of it, it might as well have been in Asia, so remote were its effects. But statistics show that it had a solid share in putting down the Rebellion. It is said that 40 men of Yonkers enlisted in the Mozart Regiment, and 135 in the Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery; but this is far short of the total of Yonkers enlistment, for one authority says that Yonkers enlisted 254 men in army and navy. We find reported 17 deaths among our soldiers, of whom 8 are reported as buried at Yonkers. All of these figures are far short of the terrible reality. Many of the ordinary items of information are likewise statistically cramped, but they are the best that are to be obtained.

The census of 1865 gives the town a population of over 12,000, and the village nearly 9,000. In the year 1800 the census gave Yonkers 1,176 inhabitants.

A Gazetteer says that "Yonkers, pronounced Yonk'-erz, had 33 stone houses, 194 brick, and 1,328 frame houses," in 1865, and that "a considerable amount of manufactures is carried on at Yonkers and on the Spnyten Duyvil Creek." "It contains 9 churches, several private seminaries, a bank, and 3 newspaper offices." This is not exact, but it is near enough for a general Gazetteer. If we add a bank, several churches, a number of mills, a considerable number of both people and houses, and say that Yonkers furnished about 1,000 men for the war, we shall probably come nearer the truth. As to the sinews of war, we paid one quarter of the whole County Special Income Tax, and in all other war contributions were not behind other towns.

We find in the census reports of that year — at the close of the war — such notes as these: "At least nine-tenths of those who reported answers speak cheerfully of the change which the war has brought upon the social condition of the people and the future prospects of the country." Two providential seasons of extraordinary abundance are noted as tending "to restore prosperity and happiness." An increase of expenditure among the people is also noted, and a marked improvement in the condition of the poor. Speaking concerning the soldiers, the historian of that year notes that "much the greater portion quietly returned to the avocations of civil life with an industry in no degree impaired by their recent life in the field." All of which applied to the town of Yonkers at that date.

The year 1865 opened amid much uncertainty and many mis-

givings as to the future. The people of the town and village of Yonkers were thoroughly tired of the war, as, indeed, were the inhabitants of all the towns of the county. Every one hoped and prayed for peace. On every side now was evidence of this feeling. In February there happened an event which brought the subject anew and sadly to our hearthstones.

The Government had ordered a heavy draft of men. The new quota of Yonkers was 106 of her sons. At Tarrytown the terrible wheel was set turning with 1,528 Yonkers names therein—212 names were drawn. At so late a date, after so many sacrifices on their part, the good people of Yonkers felt the weight of this call, and additional prayers went heavenward that the cruel war might soon be over.

As the weeks wore on into months, and the prospects of peace increased, a more joyous sense prevailed. With other towns Yonkers rejoiced at the downfall of the Confederacy.

A Yonkers journal, of April 8, said concerning the victory that, "On receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, at Yonkers, on Monday afternoon last, there was a general rejoicing among the people, which found vent in various ways." In the evening groups of people gathered on the corners or about Getty Square to talk over the events of the war. Cannon thundered forth a joyous salute, and sundry impromptu exhibitions of fireworks were made. The Village Fathers held a meeting the same evening, and resolved:

That this Board recommend that the citizens of this village join in celebrating the fall of Richmond, by an illumination of their dwellings, on Thursday evening of this week.

It is chronicled of that eventful Thursday evening, that "Yonkers shone forth amid a perfect blaze of light. The scene from the

river was one of enchanting beauty. Music, roar of cannon, and display of fireworks" lent greater interest to the festivities.

The "news of the surrender of Lee's army was received with a great demonstration, with steam-whistles, cannon, and church bells. It was a glad day for everybody." The chronicler quaintly adds, "And greatly enjoyed by all."

"The announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln came suddenly upon the people of the village, and produced the most intense feeling of sorrow." Flags were put at half-mast all over the town, for everybody owned a flag or two in those days. Appropriate mention was made in all the churches on the following Sunday. Upon the day of the funeral the village stores were closed, and funeral services were held in several of the churches. "In brief," says a chronicler of that date, "Yonkers, by every means within her power, evinced the depth and sincerity of the sorrow of her people."

On the evening of the 20th of April, a vast mass-meeting was held at Farrington Hall, at which Judge Scringham presided. The night before the Village Trustees had met and passed appropriate resolutions.

At the south of the Railway Station a memorial arch was thrown over the railroad, and under this the funeral train passed northward, while every elevated point along the tracks was occupied by our saddened citizens, who stood with uncovered heads and tearful eyes as the funeral train moved slowly by.

Among the town items of that eventful year the searcher finds that the street-cars stopped running on North Broadway, "to the no small inconvenience of their many patrons." We may add that the horse-car road of that day was soon thereafter totally eliminated

and forgotten. To show how rural we were in those days, the following piece of village news will be not altogether uninteresting:

The park fronting the Getty House has been fitted up in good style, and now presents quite an attractive appearance. Along the west side of it a strong rail has been erected for the convenience of those who wish to hitch their horses thereto.

It is also related that an officer of the Sixth Artillery brought to Yonkers two of the blackest contrabands Yonkers people had ever laid eyes upon. They were slave boys of Major Robinson, and were respectively of the age of ten and twelve years. It is said that one found a home with Frederick Newman, the village upholsterer, and that the other was taken care of by Thomas Radford, of South Broadway, the brother of Hon. William Radford, who, as our representative in Congress, was one of the immortal seven who voted for Emancipation in opposition to their party.

It is not a pleasant thing to record, but it is nevertheless true, that but little public homage was paid to the heroes of the war when they returned to their homes in Yonkers. A local reporter noticed this, and recorded, for future generations to read, that "in every place but Yonkers, to our shame be it said, the soldiers of the Sixth Artillery are handsomely received and entertained." It is certainly an unpleasant record, for the Sixth Artillery was peculiarly a Yonkers organization.

That the veterans held together for a while is evidenced by the fact that upon Thanksgiving Day of that year the Yonkers soldiers organized a target company, commanded by Colonel E. Y. Morris, and had for once a harmless shooting-party.

But for all the public neglect, each veteran was a hero among his many friends. Some returned minus a leg or arm, but many more

in shattered health, and within a very short period after their return quite a number had passed silently away to their long rest from strife and turmoil.

But to pass on to other subjects. For many years now the clink of coin had not been heard in the town. Paper had been exclusively used as current money. When, therefore, we read the following item in a local paper we are made more fully acquainted with the war phase of the currency:

While in a car of the Yonkers and New-York Railroad, a few days ago, we saw a passenger hand the conductor a fifty-cent silver piece. We also learn that several silver half and quarter dollars were taken at the Fenian picnic.

Times were not any too easy that year, and the rate of taxation seemed high to all. "Everything, in short, is taxed, except the air we breathe, and that will probably be taxed by the cholera, next spring."

In that year the Hudson River Railroad still ran to Thirtieth street, and there were but ten trains each way daily which stopped at Yonkers. It is hard to believe, but it is stated, that there were but two mails daily from Yonkers to New-York, and only one mail north. Delays were frequent and often tedious, both as to passengers and mails.

The soldier who returned to his home after four years in the field was apt to find urgent necessity for going to work at once to earn a living for himself and family. No easy task just then, with the labor-market glutted, and prices of living high. When the war broke out he could buy a pound of first-class butter for 23 cents; now the same quality was 60 cents. Did he buy cotton cloth, then it did not exceed 14 cents; now he must pay 33 cents. Flour, that

in 1860 was \$8 a barrel, now sold for \$20. Wheat was now \$1.30 per bushel, and corn 57 cents. When he went away tea cost 50 cents a pound; when he got home it had risen to three times that price. Pork at 12 cents of old, now, alas! worth 30 cents per pound. Beans were 6 cents and rice 5 cents a pound; now he found the former at double their old price, and the cost of the latter nearly trebled. Had he worked as a day-laborer or farm-hand, then he earned a dollar a day; now he was worth only half a dollar more, while all he needed was doubled, trebled, and oftentimes quadrupled. But the brave man only worked the harder, and fought out the bread-and-butter question as he had those questions at stake in the war. In time he had conquered and solved both.

And so another period had passed. Many questions had solved themselves, and many more had been settled by our brave and determined citizens. The day was fast approaching when Yonkers was to lay aside its youthful appearance, to drop its village and rural attire, and assume the airs of a city.

Many of the leading men and women of the town and village who were alive and active in public life and charities at the outbreak of the war, had been called away at a time when their voices and assistance were sadly needed. Much of the work of reconstruction fell upon the younger men of that day, and upon the new men who were moving into the growing village. Such helpful men as Ethan Flagg, Judge William W. Scrugham, James C. Bell, Robert P. Getty, Justus Lawrence, Thomas C. Cornell, and Anson Baldwin were still with us, and coached and applauded the youngsters who had their shoulders to the wheel.





Very Sincerely,
Howard Kitching

CHAPTER VIII.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN HOWARD KITCHING.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN HERO—HIS BRAVERY, MILITARY SKILL, AND SERVICES AS A COMMANDER—THE FATAL SHOT AT CEDAR CREEK—HIS UNTIMELY DEATH AT DOBBS FERRY.

To see him is to respect him, but to know him is to love him.

From a letter of a soldier in Colonel Kitching's command.

ONE of the Grand Army Posts of Yonkers has honored itself by choosing for its name Kitching Post. The life of General J. Howard Kitching was very brief, if measured by months and years. He was born in the city of New-York, July 16, 1838, and died in Dobbs Ferry, New-York, January 10, 1865. His life's battle was finished before he was twenty-seven years old, but he lived long enough to do for God and native land a valiant service which strikingly illustrates the poet's lines :

We live in deeds, not years—in thoughts, not breaths ;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Memorials of such heroic lives as his serve to remind us that on the part of tens of thousands of Union officers and soldiers there was a deep patriotic devotion, and often sacrifices much larger than those of officers whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land.

General Kitching's father was John B. Kitching. His mother's maiden name was Maria Bradner Hunt. Their home, at the beginning of the Civil War, was at Dobbs Ferry. The record of the noble character and services of their warrior son eloquently testifies of the rare training they gave him. The perpetuity and prosperity of the Republic depend upon American homes such as theirs. He was taught from infancy to love God and his country.

Riding, boating, painting, and music were among Howard Kitching's favorite pursuits. He sang well, with that deep, clear voice which rang so musically on the battle-field, and he was a skilful cornet-player. While heartily enjoying the recreations of young manhood, he did not forget that "life is real, life is earnest." He heeded the solemn words, "I appeal unto you, young men, because ye are strong," and before his nineteenth birthday he knelt at the chancel of his beloved church and partook of his first communion. Thereafter he loved intensely two banners—his country's flag and the snow-white banner of the cross.

Frequently a spectator of the cadets' drill at West Point, he cherished a desire to become a soldier, but in deference to his gentle mother, who did not wish him to enter upon military life, he turned his attention to a business career. When he was twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Harriet Ripley. The ceremony took place in Christ's Church, Brooklyn, where he had attended Sunday-School when a boy. When Fort Sumter fell, Howard Kitch-

ing, although not yet twenty-three years old, went down to New-York and enlisted with the Lincoln Cavalry as a soldier of the Union. Circumstances prevented his going to the front with the Cavalry, but he soon received a Captain's commission in the Second New-York Artillery. The Major of that Regiment was Alexander Doull, a young Englishman, who had served with great distinction in the Crimea. Doull was "a true soldier, a young man of real genius, and his friendship was of great value to the new recruit."

Elm Park, Staten Island, was the recruiting and drilling camp of the Regiment. On the 7th of November, 1861, they started for Washington. Those who were present saw the youthful Captain mounted on the spirited gray horse which carried him through the whole war. He had a word of cheer for the wives and sisters of the members of his Company. A spectator wrote :

We remember one old gray-headed man, pressing his way through the crowd, and, with tears in his eyes, begging the young officer to be kind to his boy. The Captain put his hand on the old man's shoulder, and promised him that he would look after his son.

From forts and camp-grounds, from battle-fields, trenches, and rifle-pits, Howard Kitching wrote a series of letters to his father, mother, sister, and wife, which breathed deep affection, lofty patriotism, and noble Christian faith. More than fourscore of those letters have been published in a volume from which a large portion of this chapter has been compiled. They unbosom a pure heart and reveal a noble soul ; occasionally they glow with the light of delicate humor, and frequently burn with a Christian zeal which fills the reader with admiring wonder.

His Regiment did garrison duty for a time at Forts Ward and Ellsworth. A letter from Fort Ellsworth, November, 1861, reveals the impression made upon Captain Kitching by a great review of the army by McClellan. "I saw the most magnificent sight which I ever witnessed — seventy thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, spread over an immense plain, their bright bayonets glistening in the sun, their bands playing splendidly, cannon roaring from one side of the plain to the other, and, in fact, words will not describe the splendid appearance which so large an army makes when drawn up in line of battle."

Garrison life was too quiet for Captain Kitching. He was so eager to witness an engagement that on one occasion, when there was a prospect of a battle, he rode out from the fort, joined one of the batteries, and remained on the field till about four o'clock in the morning, waiting for the enemy to appear. At that early period in the war he was spoken of as "one of the very best officers of the whole army," but his youthful appearance was not in his favor among strangers. He was not twenty-four years of age when he wrote: "I am working very hard at my books, as I find that military men expect me to make up with brains for absence of whiskers." When he was called into court as a witness the universal opinion of the members of the court was that he was "an extraordinarily young-looking man for a Captain, but that he appeared much older after he began to speak."

Howard Kitching's friends, when, during the last years of the war, he came home for a few days, observed a great change in him. "He was the same bright spirit as ever, and the old sunny smile still passed at times over his handsome face. But he had grown older, and his look was more often than before grave and quiet, and

a sense of deep responsibility evidently weighed upon him." He desired to be a competent officer, and, with his knowledge of mechanics, he became familiar with the management of guns, and by diligent study acquainted himself with fortifications.

As soon as it was rumored that the army was about to advance toward Richmond, he volunteered to go to the front. General Upton (then a Captain in the Regular Army) wrote: "Anxious to participate in the first campaign of the Army of the Potomac, Captain Kitching came to my battery and sought permission to join it. So anxious was he, in fact, that he not only waived his rank to serve under me, but he went still farther, and took command of a section as the junior Second Lieutenant of the battery. Foregoing every consideration due to his rank, and ignoring the pleasures and comforts of garrison life, he sought service in the field against the enemies of his country — an act not only indicative of his ardent patriotism, but one which will forever reflect credit and honor upon his character as an officer and a soldier."

In 1862 General McClellan moved his army to the Lower Chesapeake. "Over one hundred thousand men were transported by water and set down on a new theater of operations almost one hundred miles distant." Howard Kitching was now Adjutant of an Artillery Brigade. His battery was sent up the York River, and disembarked at West Point. An army of ten thousand men and horses was to be transported across the river. Just before daybreak all the artillery was landed, with a loss of only one horse out of five hundred. Adjutant Kitching wrote: "My boating experience, as well as my knowledge of horses, was, I hope, of some service that night. If you could have seen me standing at the tiller, steering a huge raft, with one hundred and eighty horses on

board, jumping and kicking and trying their best to get overboard, whilst all the soldiers, worn out with hard work, were sleeping on all sides, you would have wondered what kind of a craft I had got into."

A large force of Confederates, commanded by Generals Lee and Smith, attacked the Union troops of General Franklin's command, determined to push them back into the river. Adjutant Kitching was with the reserved batteries. He wrote: "The Thirty-First and Thirty-Second New-York and one Pennsylvania Regiment had hardly entered the woods when the firing became very heavy and almost incessant, the Rebels yelling and cheering like fiends, as they drove our men back by mere force of numbers. Every few moments some poor fellow was carried past us either dead or horribly wounded. We never fired a shot until our men began to appear, retreating from the edge of the woods, when we loaded with shell, and just as soon as the enemy made their appearance we let them have it, one gun at a time, slowly and deliberately. They stood their ground for a long time, but our solid shot and shell were too hot for them, and at last they began to retire, when our brave infantry again pushed into the woods and drove them about two miles before the night came on. It was a glorious victory, for our force was small, they outnumbering us two to one. General Newton has stated that our guns saved the day. Gideon's God was with us. . . . I believe that this army cannot be beaten now. They stand fire like veterans, and apparently the more terribly they suffer, the more fiercely they fight."

Howard Kitching's love of art made him quick to observe the picturesque features of a camp. When he was near Fair Oaks Station, he wrote:

Yesterday I went forward to where our outside pickets are stationed, and was surprised to find that the "seceshers" were posted so near that we could almost speak to them, and quite a pretty picture they made too, in their bandit uniforms and broad-brimmed hats and plumes. They wear clothes made of a kind of gray homespun, and instead of tight-fitting coats like those of our soldiers, they wear a loose blouse, which, being confined at the waist, reminds one very strongly of the old pictures of Robin Hood's men, as they dodge in and out behind the trees.

The young officer's admiration for the soldiers of the Union was very great. He wrote: "It is splendid to witness the perfect confidence of our troops in their ability to whip any force which may be brought against them. Even the regiments which were so dreadfully cut up in the late battles are waiting with the greatest eagerness to have an opportunity of avenging their fallen comrades."

His pen sometimes seemed to have the magic of an artist's brush, so strikingly did he describe the scenes he witnessed. "The Rebels have been firing at what they probably think are the headquarters of our Generals. You ought just to hear and see some of the newly invented projectiles whirring and whistling through the air. They sound exactly like a locomotive and train of cars going overhead."

In June, 1862, General McClellan decided upon a change of base to James River. His famous retreat of seven days is a part of history. It was conducted with great military ability, but necessitated on the part of his troops "fighting all day and marching all night, pushing their way through dense woods and tangled undergrowth, and across sluggish streams." Oh, the horrors of that retreat! The troops first made a stand at Gaines's Mill. General Upton wrote:

We entered the battle about 4 P. M., at once engaging the enemy's artillery, and remained till nearly dark, under a heavy fire of shell and case-shot. The right and

center sections of the battery were somewhat covered, but the left, commanded by Captain Kitching, was exposed to the full view of the enemy, and received much more than its proportion of fire. During the entire battle he served his guns with great coolness, and was a brilliant example to the men. He received in the breast a painful contusion from the fragment of a shell, but did not quit his post.

Bayonet and shot and shell were not the only missiles the patriot soldiers faced. The poisoned arrows of disease prostrated hundreds of thousands. When the army reached Harper's Landing, Captain Kitching was seriously ill from constant exposure, unceasing excitement, and sleepless nights passed in the saddle. He resigned his position in the army, and repaired to his home.

The family went with him to Oscawana, that beautiful sheet of water lying among the hills that look down upon West Point. He soon recruited his strength, and with restored health he desired to again be with those who were fighting for their country. In vain his friends contended that he had done as much for the cause as could reasonably be demanded of him, and that there were crowds of young men at the North, who had neither wife nor child, who had done nothing for their country, and who ought now to go to the front where they were wanted. But he felt that he was now more needed than ever. There was a general feeling of discouragement throughout the North, and he argued that his services were peculiarly demanded. He felt that he was fitted, as only the experience through which he had passed could fit him, to command troops in the fearful struggle that every thoughtful person knew was impending, before the end could be attained. He had been on a visit to New-York, and startled his friends on his return with the announcement that he was going back to the field again. Colonel William H. Morris, of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Infantry, had invited him to go with him as acting Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Regiment left New-York on September 5, 1863, and on reaching Baltimore was quartered in Fort McHenry. Soon after it was changed into the Sixth Regiment of New-York Artillery. When Colonel Morris was promoted, Captain Kitching was appointed Colonel. The men were delighted. Captain Donaldson, a brave young officer, wrote :

I can even now, in fancy, hear the gentle rebuke that fell from his lips because we had allowed the men to turn out in such a storm to do him honor. Little, though, did the brave fellows heed the rain, so long as he, their honored commander, was with them.

In August, 1863, he commanded the largest brigade in the army. It was a responsible position for an officer only twenty-five years old. In the absence of General Tyler, Colonel Kitching commanded the whole artillery reserve, consisting of 30 batteries, 2 regiments of infantry, and about 300 ammunition-wagons. During the holidays of 1863, he was home on leave of absence. He returned in January, 1864, and everybody was glad to see him back.

In March, 1864, Colonel Kitching was acting as Brigadier-General in command of four thousand men. The next month his troops were reviewed by General Grant, and were highly complimented upon their perfect drill and splendid marching. He was introduced personally to General Grant. His was the First Brigade, Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac. At this time his staff consisted of Captain Effingham Donaldson, Adjutant-General; Captain William G. Ferris, Inspector-General; Lieutenant Smith, United States Army, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Huyfler, Chief Engineer; and Lieutenant J. F. Baker, Surgeon.

On the 5th of May one hundred thousand men were across the Rapidan. They were indeed marching through the Wilderness. It

was a region of gloom and the shadow of death. The troops could receive direction only by the point of the compass, for not only were the lines of battle entirely hidden from the sight of the commander, but no officer could see ten files on each side of him. Artillery and cavalry were useless in such a country. For twelve days fighting was incessant. The Union losses were probably forty thousand. In an engagement where the Confederates were defeated with great slaughter, the honor of their repulse belonged to Howard Kitching's battalions. A soldier of his command wrote :

We are proud of our commander—the little Colonel. I wish you could see him once. To see him is to respect him, but to know him is to love him. He is just my idea of a soldier and gentleman. While the shells are flying over us, and the bullets whizzing past us, he is walking leisurely up and down the line, and if any of the boys should dodge, he will say, with a smile, “No ducking—stand up!” His demeanor and example in battle have made heroes of the meanest cowards.

In May, 1864, he was guarding the Fredericksburg road, and, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he was attacked by Ewell's entire Corps. By seven o'clock Colonel Kitching was commanding seven thousand men. He wrote: “I had the pleasure of leading one battalion into the fight. My Christian men have done particularly well.” His own escape from injury was marvelous. As his troops were mostly new, he thought it necessary to expose himself more than otherwise would have been necessary; and yet, while every one of his field-officers was either wounded or had his horse killed, Colonel Kitching received only a slight scratch. A sharp-shooter succeeded in breaking the skin of his neck, but did not seriously hurt him. When the sharp-shooter was captured, he said: “I fired seven times at that little Colonel, and I would die happy if I could have hit him.”

On the evening of May 31, 1864, Colonel Kitching wrote home from the rifle-pits which the day before cost him nearly two thousand lives to hold. He described a fierce engagement, and referred with gratitude to the valor of Major Frederic Shonnard. He says:

The enemy broke through Colonel Hardin's line, and came upon the head of my column. I had no time to form line of battle. Two of my staff-officers fell at the first fire. Major Crookston and Captain Palmer, just behind me, also fell; Crookston's horse was killed, and Palmer shot through the ankle. This terrible fire right into the head of the column broke the men, many of whom had fallen, and in less time than I can tell you my Brigade, excepting one battalion which I managed through the heroic exertions of Major Jones and Major Shonnard to keep together, was sailing across the plain. My officers are magnificent, and, at the first fence where any protection could be had from the murderous fire, they rallied the Sixth Artillery, and I made a stand for about thirty minutes against the brigades of the enemy. They came on in two lines of battle, waving their battle-flags, and led bravely enough by their officers; but our rail-fence, of which we had made as good a breastwork as we could, did us good service, and we did give them Jessie! I was forced to fall back, having no reinforcements. . . . We fell back to our supports, and got two batteries into position, and then had it hot and heavy till night put an end to it. . . . I went over the battle-field after the fight. We found one Brigadier-General, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, besides about three hundred men, lying in front of my command alone. We also took about eighty prisoners. Would that the leaders of this terrible Rebellion could see the certain downfall of their wicked efforts, and stop now, rather than sacrifice the lives that must be lost before the end of the campaign! . . . Whenever we meet the enemy in the open country, or he attacks us, we whip him. I notice one thing which encourages me greatly—that the Rebel attacks upon our lines are becoming weaker and weaker; the prisoners that we take all appear to be glad to get into our lines, and say that "the jig is up." . . . I am sitting amongst my men in rear of my rifle-pits, and the stars over me. . . . My pickets are constantly popping at the enemy, and *vice versa*. My clothes are ragged and dirty; I am tanned like a dorky, and, altogether, look pretty seedy; but I believe that my superior officers and my command have full confidence in me, which is a source of great comfort.

On June 3, 1864, he wrote from the rifle-pits near Cold Harbor. They had been won from the enemy by Colonel Kitching's Brigade

after five hours' hard fighting! In the last of the series of conflicts fought so desperately from the Wilderness to the Chickahominy, Howard Kitching passed unscathed through withering fires of shot and shell. In these conflicts Grant's loss consisted of more than sixty thousand men. The army was then transferred, by a flank movement, to the south side of the James River.

In a letter dated July 18, Colonel Kitching says: "Major Shonard leaves for home this morning. Oh, how I envy him, and how delighted his mother will be to get him safe home! He has done his duty as a soldier in a fearless manner, and carries with him the respect of all his brother officers."

Colonel Kitching was ordered with his command to Washington in August, 1864, to take command of the defenses of that city. He had the oversight of thirteen forts with their garrisons, extending eight miles. In one of his letters he expresses his gratitude for the relief from anxiety this new position gave him: "It seems so strange to be able to lie down at night in quiet, without the danger of being blown to pieces by a mortar-shell."

On October 2, 1864, he received his very honorable discharge from the service of the United States, upon an application of his own, on the ground of more than three years' service. He was influenced in making this application by the conviction that his wife and child ought to be deprived of his presence no longer. He had made all his arrangements to leave Washington, but when he went to the War Department the Secretary of War revoked the order, and assigned Colonel Kitching with his command to General Sheridan.

Sheridan's army, flushed with repeated victories, lay quietly but strongly posted on the bank of Cedar Creek. Sheridan himself was

absent. All the world knows how, mounted upon his black charger, Sheridan sped to the battle-field when rumors of the defeat of his troops were borne to him; but all the world does not know what heroic efforts were made by his brave officers to rally the surprised forces, before their commander reached them. Howard Kitching's biographer has put on record the daring and skill of the youthful Colonel that day. At early dawn on the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, the light, struggling through a dense fog, was so dim that friend could scarcely be distinguished from foe. The Rebels, suddenly sweeping in overwhelming numbers through the sleeping camp of the Union army, startled the troops from their slumbers. The surprise was complete. Colonel Kitching had barely time to buckle on his sword, seize his pistols, and mount his horse. Having only one battalion of his own Regiment, he succeeded, after an almost hopeless effort, in rallying his men, and held an important road several hours, until nine out of eleven of his officers were either killed or wounded.

One Color-Sergeant after another was shot down, and his troops were giving way before a wild onslaught, when Major Jones, who was greatly beloved by the Regiment, fell, mortally wounded. Colonel Kitching spurred forward and called out, "Stop, men; you will not let Jones be made a prisoner!" They rallied to a man, and stood their ground until their Major was safely carried to the rear. Afterward Colonel Kitching told, with tears in his eyes, how many brave young fellows lost their lives in the rescue of an officer they loved so well.

Just here it was that a young Color-Sergeant was carried by, his life-blood ebbing fast away. With a sad but radiant face he looked up and said, "Colonel, I did the best I could!"

Colonel Kitching then reported in person to Major-General Wright, commanding the army, asking to be assigned to some command where he could be of most service. The order he received was that he should "rally the troops wherever he should find them," so as to delay the advance of the enemy until a position could be found where they could make a stand.

With all the dash and energy of his character, he addressed himself to the difficult duty. He spurred among the disordered soldiery, and his clear, musical voice rang out over the wild scene as he called them to "fall in." They soon began to rally around him and contend for every foot of ground. But the enemy was in overwhelming numbers, and the command was driven as far as the Creek, which they found blockaded by the baggage-trains.

Colonel Kitching succeeded, by his unwearied efforts, in securing the passage of the wagons. Once across the stream, the panic-struck stragglers began to rush to the rear. Again his voice was heard above the din and confusion, the roar of musketry and the mingled shouts of battle. In the midst of this wild tumult, while facing the enemy, a minie-ball crashed through his foot. Wearied and wounded, he still sat on his horse, and gave his orders, though now in subdued tones. He was again and again urged to leave the field, but refused until the army had taken a position where they might repel any attack of the enemy. It was at this moment that General Sheridan rode up to the front, and gave new life to the troops by the magnetism of his presence.

Satisfied that all was right now, Colonel Kitching directed Captain Donaldson to accompany him in search of a Surgeon to dress his wound. Becoming fainter and fainter from loss of blood and suffering, he was yet compelled to ride nearly four miles to the

rear before he could obtain assistance. They found an Assistant Surgeon belonging to one of the cavalry regiments, and he dressed the wound, but discovered it to be so serious that he advised the wounded officer to be carried in an ambulance to where he could obtain further medical treatment without delay.

The ambulances came rumbling by in rapid succession, but were all filled with wounded men, and Colonel Kitching was unwilling to have any poor fellow disturbed to make room for him. A stretcher was then made of a piece of shelter-tent and pine poles, and with the help of some stragglers he was carried several weary miles. But this mode of transportation proved very painful, and as the Colonel was becoming weaker and weaker, an ambulance, containing a poor soldier mortally wounded, was stopped, and he was placed beside him, and so they reached Winchester. Suffering as he was, he did not allow himself to be driven to the headquarters of General Edwards until he had seen his wounded comrade safely and comfortably cared for in the hospital.

While waiting an examination of his wound in this dreary place—a bare room, crowded to suffocation with wounded and dying officers—the news was received of Sheridan's brilliant attack and the total rout of the enemy. Colonel Kitching looked up from his couch of suffering, and exclaimed: "If this be true, I should be willing to lose another leg." The ball was safely extracted, but the Surgeon advised that he should be removed away from these sad scenes, and where he could feel the sunshine of loving faces, and be nursed by loving hands.

On Thursday, October 20, a despatch from General Sheridan flashed through the country, carrying joy to loyal hearts, but carrying to Howard Kitching's home anxiety mingled with joy. "We

have again been favored by a great victory—a victory won from disaster—by the gallantry of our officers and men. . . . I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded; among them Colonel Joseph Thorburn, killed; Colonel J. Howard Kitching, wounded; Colonel R. G. McKenzie, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.” A few hours later came a telegram from Howard Kitching himself, who evidently desired to save his beloved family from all the anxiety he could.

His father and several other friends went immediately to Baltimore, and in the early morning set out for home. The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had most kindly prepared an entire car for the use of the family—having the seats removed, and every possible arrangement made which could add in any way to their comfort, personally superintending everything, that there might be no confusion or delay.

While the friends stood around the stretcher at the railroad station trying to shield Colonel Kitching from the cold wind, an Irishwoman with a baby in her arms looked over his sister's shoulder. Seeing the still rosy cheeks and bright curls, she wiped away her tears with the corner of her apron, and said, “Och, an' it 's dreadful! such a lovely young man as that!” and then whispered, “Has he a mother? Och, an' it 's the pity for her, poor thing!”

All day long there were whispered questions, and words of sympathy—fruits and little delicacies offered. A fellow-traveler would come beside him with a cheery, hopeful word—some allusion to the glorious victory of the day before; then a “God bless you, Colonel! You are suffering in a glorious cause.” At a late hour Saturday night they reached the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, where his mother, with pallid face, was awaiting his arrival. That

evening the Surgeons, in consultation, decided that amputation was necessary to save his life. He talked with the Surgeons in his usual calm and courteous way, and the operation was performed. After resting awhile, he was taken to the Getty House, Yonkers.

Before recording his last words, we will quote a few sentences from his letters written from camp and battle-field — letters which unbosom his Christian faith. At the very beginning of his life as a soldier, before he left home for the front, he repaired to Peekskill to have his little boy baptized, and there, after his favorite Psalm (the ninety-first) was read, he and his friends knelt in a parting prayer. The extracts from his letters need no comment.

This morning I took about two hundred and fifty of the men down to the camp of the Fourth Rhode Island to attend service, as we have no Chaplain; and although it was very cold standing in the cold winds, I enjoyed the service very much.

In a brief note written to his wife late at night at the close of a weary day, he says:

Love our gracious Saviour, darling. Try to be with Him more every day, and you will find that He is indeed our Elder Brother and the Friend above all others.

In April, 1862, he wrote to his wife:

God bless you, my precious one! I would so love to kiss you good-night as of old, and kneel down side by side as we did that sorrowful Sunday night, and pray to the same loving Jesus. We can do this, my darling, although separated. Do not forget to go to Jesus at twilight every day, and I will be with you there, even if in saddle, marching in the dust or on the battle-field.

In the same month he wrote to his mother:

Darling mama, I do so long for a dear quiet Sunday at home once more. The only difference here between Sunday and any other day must be in a man's own heart. . . . I know that my precious mother will be delighted to hear that Jesus'

presence is almost always realized by me now. Sometimes, it is true, dark clouds seem to come between Him and my soul, but at such times I have only to go to Him and tell Him everything and He at once dispels the darkness and gives me perfect confidence and trust.

In another letter to his wife he says :

I have just come from a poor Lieutenant who is mortally wounded. I have been telling him of Jesus, but, poor fellow, he is almost gone, and is hardly able even to think. God in his mercy and grace have mercy on his soul.

On one occasion, when writing home, he refers to a little book his mother gave him, and the comfort he found in it. He says: "In this volume is one little hymn which runs in my head all the time:

"Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam,
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home."

In his pocket-memorandum the following entry was found:

IN LINE OF BATTLE, *just going into action,*
Sunday, July 12, 1863.

My Darling: If anything should happen to me, good-by; God bless my darlings both. Don't forget your Howy; but above all, don't forget the Lord Jesus.

There is pay due me from May 1st to the date of my death; ask papa to get it.

Bid all my dear ones good-by. God bless you, my own little comfort; you have been God's choicest blessing to me, next to my redemption by the blood of his dear Son.

Bring Howy up to love me, darling! I have nothing to leave you but my blessing.
My trunk is at Harper's Ferry. Your own, HOWARD.

Colonel Kitching eagerly coöperated with the Army Chaplains, and was accustomed to attend prayer-meetings and revival ser-

vices. At one time, while the soldiers were waiting for the order for them to enter where the shadow of death was falling, they held a midnight prayer-meeting, and Colonel Kitching was greatly moved by the earnest, simple prayers of the men. His soldiers knew him to be a Christian; and when Sergeant Hart, a noble Christian, was wounded, and in the very thick of the fight was carried past his beloved commander, looking up with a bright smile, he exclaimed, "Colonel, I shall have the honor of being in heaven before you." When Howard Kitching was lying on a bed of suffering, he narrated this incident with tears in his eyes.

The marks in his pocket hymn-book show that he found solace in his soldier life in the lines :

Lead, Saviour, lead ! amid the encircling gloom

Lead thou me on.

The night is dark, and I am far from home ;

Lead thou me on.

Keep thou my feet ; I do not ask to see

The distant scene — one step enough for me.

After he had been wounded, he seemed one day greatly distressed, and grasping his sister's hand, with a look of intense anxiety said, "Darling, if I die this morning, do you think I can be saved?"

After a moment's silent prayer she said, "Why, Howy ! I have no more doubt of it than that you and I are here now."

"Oh, that is because you don't know ; you don't know anything about what a sinner I have been. You think I have been good, but I have not. . . . I will tell you, and then you will know. That morning at Cedar Creek, when the Rebels rushed through my camp, it was awful ; we could hardly tell friend from foe. I had

only a few of my own men — all of those mixed regiments — they did n't know me, and I could not manage them like my own Brigade. I tried every way to rally them. We were making a desperate stand, when some teamsters and other fellows came rushing across the field, enough to make a panic, and an oath escaped me."

His friend Captain Donaldson had come in and sat down beside him. "Donny," said he, "did you ever hear me swear?"

"Never, Colonel."

"It was dreadful. I don't know how I could have done it—it must have been Satan—but I was so excited." And again came the eager whisper, "Do you really think Jesus can forgive that?"

His sister quoted, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and other passages of Scripture; and as she stooped to kiss him, a quiet look of peace came over his face. "Well, then, I'll trust Him."

It was on the 1st of December that he was removed to the Getty House, Yonkers. His physicians hoped that entire change of scene, with the fresh air of the country, and the comfort of having his wife and little children about him, would enable him to rally and break up the fever that seemed wasting away his life. One day he suddenly exclaimed, in a tone of real distress, "O Louise, both hands and both feet!"

Thinking he must be suffering intensely, she said, "Why, darling, are you so much worse? I thought you were asleep."

"Oh, no," he said, his eyes filled with tears. "Jesus—how could he endure it? Both hands and both feet! and all for us, too!"

Then he told her how often he had thought that the pain in his lacerated foot must have been the same kind of pain that Jesus suffered; how his own suffering, even with all the alleviations of

their loving care, had made him think more and more of the dread mystery of that death upon the cross.

Colonel Kitching began to improve and gain strength rapidly. Many a family gathering was had around his wheel-chair. About this time one of his Orderlies, from the Sixth Artillery, arrived in charge of the Colonel's horses. Most amusing were the interviews between the two: the little Irishman's humorous replies to numberless questions about all that had transpired since the Colonel's absence, with occasional sly suggestions from "Pete," the Southern ducky, who generally sat as a shadow just behind him. Many a cheery message was sent back to the Regiment, telling them that as soon as he could mount his horse he would be with them to lead them in the assault on Petersburg.

On Thursday, December 22, the cold was intense, but Colonel Kitching was so eager to be home again that he went in a cutter to Dobbs Ferry. On Christmas they were very happy throughout the day, but the pain which commenced that evening increased in severity, and it was soon evident that he had taken cold. The inflammation of the wound continued to increase to such a degree that another surgical operation was necessary. When the preparations were completed, he said, "Wait a moment, Doctor." Then drawing his sister close down to him, he whispered :

"If I should not live through this, dearie, you know whom I have trusted. Be sure to bring the children to Jesus and to me."

Then repeating the farewell messages she had so often before received, he drew her closer for a lingering kiss. Chloroform was administered, and the operation performed. A shadow passed over his face, then a calm, bright smile—Howard Kitching was "with the Lord."

He sleeps in Greenwood Cemetery, underneath "a low green tent whose curtain never outward swings."

A whiter soul, a fairer mind,
A life with purer course and aim,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind,
We may not look on earth to find.
The love that lingers o'er his name
Is more than fame.

His widow and daughter, Edith Howard, reside in New-York City; his son, John Howard, died two years ago at Bona, Algeria, where he was Vice-Consul. His mother and sister, Mrs. Theodore Irving, are living in Tarrytown. His father died July 19, 1887. A brother and three sisters have all passed to the spirit-land.



CHAPTER IX.

SOME PERSONAL RECORDS OF THE WAR.

COLONEL FISHER A. BAKER AND HIS BATTLES—SURGEON G. B. BALCH—JEREMIAH BURNS AND THE WHITE HOUSE—THE FIRST YONKERS HERO WHO DIED FOR THE UNION—CAPTAIN MATT. H. ELLIS AND HIS CAMPAIGNS—HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE WITH CAPTAIN B. M. MEDINA—THE HERO AND HIS CRUTCH—GENERAL THOMAS EWING AT PILOT KNOB—ADJUTANT JAMES MILLWARD AND THE WASHINGTON CLAY BATTALION—MAJOR JAMES V. LAWRENCE AND MOSBY'S BAND—THOMAS OLIVER'S LOST MEDAL—ABRAHAM J. PALMER AND "THE DIE-NO-MORES"—RALPH E. PRIME'S SERVICES AND PROMOTIONS—WHERE WILLIAM RILEY LOST HIS ARM—MAJOR FREDERIC SHONNARD'S HONORABLE CAREER—CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART, JR., RESCUES GENERALS HOOKER AND WILLIAMS FROM AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

FRANCIS HIGGINSON ATKINS, at one time a scholar in District School No. 2, and afterward a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, was tutoring at Harvard at the outbreak of the war, but gave up his situation to enlist

as a private in the Forty-Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

After a campaign in North Carolina, being much in need of rest, he passed the summer of 1862 at home, on South Broadway, Yonkers. Entering the service as a medical cadet, he became Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and was with Farragut's squadron in the Gulf. He has continued in the service since the war, and has been stationed in the Southwest. He is a brother of T. A. Atkins.

FISHER A. BAKER became a resident of Yonkers in 1875. He was a law clerk in New-York City when the war broke out. He went home and enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in April, 1861; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in that Regiment, July 26, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant October 29, 1861; appointed Adjutant February 1, 1862; and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel July 29, 1864. His Regiment was in the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and he was with his Regiment every time it went out of camp during the term of his service.

He took part in the operations in front of Washington in the fall of 1861, in the siege of Yorktown, in the Peninsula Campaign, and was in the following battles: Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepards town, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Tocopotomy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, September 2, 1864.

GALUSHA BURCHARD BALCH, M. D., at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, was engaged in the practice of his profession at North Lawrence, N. Y. He offered his services in the fall of 1861, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Ninety-Eighth New-York Infantry Volunteers. The Regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and in the following spring went to the Peninsula under General McClellan. Upon the occupation of Yorktown, Va., by the Union Army, he was detached from his Regiment, and assigned to duty in the General Hospital at that place. Soon after he was given charge of the steamer *State of Maine*, which was used in transporting sick and wounded to Baltimore. This service was so efficiently performed that Dr. J. Simpson, Medical Director of the Middle Department, reported upon it in the following language: "The condition in which the *State of Maine* arrived was highly creditable to Dr. Balch. The sick were well cared for, and the sanitary condition of the vessel was in a much better state than the others that have lately arrived."

Dr. Balch returned to his Regiment early in August, and remained with it about two months, when he was compelled to leave the service on account of sickness caused by excessive labor and exposure.

In December, 1863, he again tendered his services, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Second Veteran Cavalry, New-York Volunteers, and went with that Regiment to the Department of the Gulf. During the Red River Campaign he was Surgeon in charge of his Regiment, and was in the field with it in all of the battles. During the summer, autumn, and winter following he was with the Regiment in its numerous raids and skirmishes, and was

exposed to the deadly miasma of the Louisiana swamps, and to the uncivilized warfare of ambuscading bushwhackers.

In the spring of 1865 he was in the Mobile Campaign, and was with the Regiment on the 12th day of April, when it made its last fight and charge at Whistler's Station, Alabama. He was mustered out of the service with his Regiment in the following November, having been in over forty engagements during his term of service. His commanding officer had occasion to say of him: "He was a brave and efficient officer." For many years Dr. Baleh has practised medicine in Yonkers.

JOHN BASHFORD hastened to Washington when Rebellion was threatened, and arrived there just in time to do good service in the Washington Clay Battalion, under command of Major Cassius M. Clay. After the National Capital was deemed secure, Mr. Bashford returned to New-York, where he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the Ironsides. For a year he served his country bravely, when he was honorably discharged.

WILLIAM C. BLACKETT was born in the city of New-York. In February, 1862, being less than nineteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York State Infantry Volunteers. His service was severe and trying. He was first in the battle of Dranesville, Virginia, in March, 1862, and then in the battles of Cedar Mountain, in Pope's Campaign in Virginia, and in the battles of Antietam, Winchester, Fairfax Station, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

In October, 1863, his Regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chatta-

nooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold Gap. In 1864 he was in the Atlanta Campaign, and fought in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peachtree Creek, and Atlanta. He marched with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. In 1865 he was in the campaign through the Carolinas, and in the battles of Edisto River, Bentonville, and Raleigh. He was in continuous service for three years and six months.

He died in Yonkers, December 4, 1891, and his body was interred in St. John's Cemetery, on Sunday evening, December 6, when, by the glimmer of candle-light, his former comrades of Fremont Post impressively performed the military burial service.

JAMES BRAZIER is a native of Scotland. He served as a corporal in Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New-York State Infantry Volunteers, from August, 1862, until June, 1865.

At the battle of Gettysburg he was shot in the neck during the fight of the third day. After General Meade's victory, which drove the Rebels out of Pennsylvania, he was transferred to the West, and was in the several battles of the Atlanta Campaign, from May to September, 1864.

Corporal Brazier had the honor of marching from Atlanta to the sea in the grand army led by General William T. Sherman. In the early part of 1865 he participated in the campaigns through South Carolina and North Carolina. He was mustered out of service in Washington, after the great review.

JEREMIAH BURNS was one of the most loyal and energetic citizens of Yonkers. A New Hampshire man, he was chosen, together with

Commodore Farragut, to represent his native State during the war on the Committee of New England States organized for the general welfare of the soldier. He was a warm friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and had a "pass" from them to admit him anywhere within the Union lines.

He visited General McClellan's army when the swamps of the Chickahominy and the warm, muddy water of the Pamunkey were doing more to reduce the Union forces than General Lee and his whole command. The entire region presented a scene of desolation, with the exception of the White House and its surroundings, being the residence of the Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee. By what was regarded as mistaken clemency or sentiment on the part of General McClellan, that was guarded, and Union soldiers were refused the shelter of the buildings and trees, and even a drink from its bountiful spring of cool water.

Finding this unjust condition of affairs, Mr. Burns hastened to Washington, reported the facts to President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, and speedily returned with an order to convert the White House into a Union hospital, and to use the premises for the comfort and welfare of the Union soldiers. The guards were removed, the place was at once prepared for the sick and wounded, and the refreshing water of the spring became the common property of all.

Soon after, however, Stonewall Jackson advanced upon the place. The White House was committed to the flames, bridges were destroyed, and the Union army was compelled to move. The abandonment of this post by General McClellan, the destruction of millions in the shape of provisions and ordnance, and the hazardous change of front of the Army of the Potomac, in face of the enemy,

gave rise to many severe criticisms on the conduct of that portion of his campaign against Richmond. But the motive and action of Mr. Burns elicited wide commendation. He often visited the soldiers, and always to cheer and aid them.

HENRY A. CHADEAYNE, with several companions, enlisted in the Ninth Infantry Regiment of New-York Militia, in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to preserve the Union. He was in the battle of Bull Run and in the Shenandoah Campaigns. At the time of the battle of Antietam some anxiety was felt by his friends in Yonkers as to his safety, which was soon relieved by a letter, from which the following is an extract:

Another terrible battle has been fought, and once more I have come out all right, although at one time it seemed as if it would be impossible for one of us to escape alive. The night previous to the battle our Brigade lay in a wood in front of the enemy. At daylight we marched toward them in line of battle. We were on the extreme left, to prevent a flank movement. We marched so quietly that they had not time to throw out skirmishers before we were on them. They were behind a mound of earth, while we were drawn up as if for a dress-parade. We suffered severely, owing to this position. Had we taken the same advantage as they did, we could have done as much execution, and without so much loss. They had a battery directly in our front throwing grape and canister, but owing to the elevation of their guns they fired over us, but did great execution among the ranks of the Brigade in our rear, so that when our ammunition was expended, they had not sufficient men left to relieve us.

I had two narrow escapes. At the first of the fight a ball struck my bayonet, while sheathed, directly on my hip, and split it in two, the pieces entering my clothes without scratching my skin. I picked the pieces out, and have them now. A few moments after, a man in front of me was shot in the breast, and while taking him to the rear, I had to pass through a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell. I had just left him when I saw a cannon-shot bouncing along the ground toward me. It skipped three or four times, and then struck my blanket and haversack. It keeled me over and gave me a severe jar without hurting me. In fact, it came so slow I could have caught it in my hands.

This battle they say was the hardest of the war, and I tell you the field presented the most horrible sight you ever looked upon. I hope I may never see another like it. We had six hundred men killed in our Brigade—General Hartsuff's.

Some time after this battle Mr. Chadeayne was transferred to the Sixth New-York Artillery, Colonel Kitching. On the conclusion of his term of service he returned to Westchester County, and engaged in the hardware business at Katonah. About 1873 he removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained until the beginning of the summer of 1891, when he removed to New Deluth, Minnesota.

A. ALONZO CRAW was the first Yonkers hero to give his life for the Union. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for men to sustain the laws, Mr. Craw, then in his twenty-second year, responded with patriotic ardor. With a number of his friends he enlisted for the war in the Ninth Infantry Regiment of New-York Militia. On hastening to the front, the Regiment was placed under General Patterson.

After the battle of Bull Run, the command was stationed at Harper's Ferry, with a greatly reduced force. The lines being weak, the men were compelled to do double duty, which soon affected the health of many who were unaccustomed to the rigorous discipline of army life. The camp was poorly supplied with shelter, while the hospital was but crudely organized, and almost destitute of necessary supplies. Sickness, fever, and death thinned the ranks alarmingly. Young Craw was an enthusiastic soldier, was much exposed, and, like his comrades, was indifferently supplied with suitable clothing. He became indisposed, but persisted in the discharge of his duty until forced to surrender to the care

of a Surgeon. He was removed to a hotel at Sandy Hook, Maryland, where all possible attention was given him, but his disease assumed a typhoid form, and on Sunday, midnight, August 4, 1861, his brave spirit took its departure from earth. His comrade, Henry A. Chadeayne, was with him when he died, and accompanied the remains to Yonkers.

Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of which Mr. Craw was a member, paid him the following tribute: "We recognize in his death the loss of one of our most worthy and efficient firemen, one of our best citizens and Christian neighbors. His gallant conduct in being among the first to volunteer in defence of his country's honor commanded our highest admiration, and embalms his memory in the heart of every patriot and good citizen."

He was a teacher in the Sunday-School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady of the congregation. He was honored by a public funeral, which was very largely attended. The following pall-bearers accompanied the remains to Greene County, where they were committed to the earth, "dust to dust": James Stewart, Noah B. Hoyt, A. C. Mott, Joseph L. Proseus, Henry B. Archer, Richard L. Thompson, George Hoyt, and Charles W. Starr.

MATT. H. ELLIS served in the war with the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth New-York Regiment of Infantry, which was mustered into service in September, 1862, and mustered out November 27, 1865. He entered the Regiment at its formation as a private, was commissioned Captain December 19, to rank from November 19, 1862. He was breveted Major for gallant conduct in the capture of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.

In the Library of National Records it is said that "he honorably and bravely acquitted himself in the battles which occurred during the march of General Banks from Brashear City to Opelousas, Louisiana."

Soon after the war Captain Ellis removed to Yonkers, where he has served as Captain of the Fourth Separate Company, as Judge of the City Court, Trustee of the Board of Education, and in other important capacities.

THOMAS EWING was born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1829. He is a son of Thomas Ewing, formerly United States Senator from Ohio, and Secretary of the Treasury under President William H. Harrison, and of the Interior under President Zachary Taylor. Mr. Ewing graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and at the Cincinnati Law School. He married a daughter of Rev. William Cox, of Piqua, Ohio, in 1856, and removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he practiced law successfully and bore a prominent and efficient part in the great Free State struggle. For one year General Sherman was his law partner there.

He was chosen Chief Justice of the first Supreme Court of Kansas, resigning that office and entering the Union Army in 1862. He was promoted to be Brigadier in 1863, for gallant conduct at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; and Brevet Major-General, for the battle of Pilot Knob, Missouri, where he commanded the Union forces against General Sterling Price, September 27 and 28, 1864.

He returned to Ohio in 1871, and represented the Capitol District in Congress from 1877 to 1881, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1879. He declined a renomination to Congress and

removed to New-York City in 1882, where he has since practised law, living in Yonkers.

JOHN FORSYTH, in the fall of 1862, enlisted as a private in Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Regiment, New-York State Infantry, which was afterward changed to the Sixth Regiment, New-York State Artillery. He was in all the engagements with that Regiment down to the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, Virginia, May 12, 1864, in which he was so badly wounded that he was conveyed to the Lincoln Hospital in Washington, where he was under treatment for seven months. He then recovered so as to be able to join his Regiment, was appointed Commissary Sergeant, and served in that capacity until July 8, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the United States service, at Pocahontas, Virginia.

Returning to Yonkers, he entered the employ of S. Francis Quick as a carpenter, with whom he has continued to the present time, with the exception of brief intermissions when he has been engaged in building houses for himself or in travel.

JOHN GREVERT, a native of Germany, enlisted February, 1862, in Company I of the Ninety-Fifth Regiment, New-York State Infantry Volunteers. He was in the Army of the Potomac during his Regiment's entire service, and with it in over forty engagements. His term of service covered three and one half years.

WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE was born in Kinderhook, New-York, February 23, 1837. He was engaged in mercantile business in New-York City. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he raised a Company of two hundred men among friends and their acquaintances, which, at its

own expense, secured arms and hired a hall in which to drill. Mr. Heermance was elected Captain, but not feeling competent to take the Company into active service, he declined the honor, and enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninth New-York State Militia. In May, 1861, this Regiment was sworn into the service *for the war*, as the Eighty-Third New-York Volunteers—the only Regiment so mustered in up to that time.

After serving through the summer of 1861 in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, at the close of the Patterson Campaign he was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Sixth New-York Cavalry. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned as Captain, and served with that Regiment until November, 1864, when he was mustered out, having, a short time before, been shot in the head, and incapacitated for active service.

On April 30, 1863, after taking the advance of the right wing of the army on the way to Chancellorsville, the Regiment proceeded to Spottsylvania Court-House, where they were surrounded by General Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade of Confederate Cavalry, and ordered to surrender. The command was given to break by fours from the right, and cut their way through by saber. Captain Heermance's squadron, being on the right, was the first to strike the enemy. His right cut nearly severed the nose from the face of a Captain of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. At the same moment another Confederate officer placed a pistol against Captain Heermance's left side as he wheeled to resist the attack, fired, and disabled his bridle-arm, the ball entering his stomach. He was knocked from his horse, left upon the field, and reported dead. He escaped with his life, however, but was captured and taken to Libby Prison. It is an interesting fact that, twenty-seven years after the war, Colonel Heer-

mance should discover that the man whose nose he had nearly severed from the face in this desperate hand-to-hand fight was Captain Benjamin M. Medina, and that both were residents of Yonkers. They are both now loyal to the old flag, and often in a friendly way talk over the dangers through which they passed.

Captain Heermance was exchanged in time to join his Regiment on the march to Gettysburg. As part of Buford's Cavalry, they opened the fight of that decisive battle, holding Cemetery Ridge until the Infantry came up. A few days later he was shot through the right breast while charging the enemy, protected by breastworks, at Boonsboro, Maryland.

On May 11, 1864, while with General Sheridan in his famous raid around Richmond, he charged with his command down Brook's Pike, captured the first line of the defenses of Richmond, and commanded the first Union troops to enter them. During the summer of 1864, as Senior Captain, he commanded the Regiment, was breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, but could not receive full rank, as the positions were filled by officers who were absent or on detached service.

On September 15, 1864, General Thomas C. Devin, commanding his Brigade, thus wrote to Captain Heermance: "During a continuous and arduous service of nearly three years under my command, during which you have been three times desperately wounded, I have always found you a brave and most efficient officer. You handled your Regiment splendidly as Senior Captain, and I most cordially recommend His Excellency Governor Seymour to commission you for a Coloneley in a Cavalry Regiment, . . . knowing, as I well do, that you are fully up to all the requirements."

This recommendation was indorsed by General W. W. Merritt, commanding the Division, in the following words: "I cordially concur in the within recommendation of General Devin. While I have been in command of the Division, Captain Heermance has been prominent as one of the best officers in the entire command, and during my service with him last year he was more than once selected from all the rest to conduct important expeditions."

In his three years' service with the Sixth New-York Cavalry, Colonel Heermance was in over sixty engagements, including two raids around Richmond, and all the principal battles in which the Army of the Potomac took part. He has been an honored and useful citizen of Yonkers for twenty-six years.

ANSON B. HOYT is believed to have been the only man mustered into the Union Army who was compelled to use a crutch. On December 1, 1863, Governor Horatio Seymour commissioned him as Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, then stationed at Franklyn, Louisiana, forming part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf. February 17, 1864, his Regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Sixty-Second New-York Volunteers, Colonel Lewis Benedict, and Chaplain Hoyt served with that Regiment until April 1, 1864, about which time he was sent home sick. During his service, lame as he was, he managed to mount and dismount his horse as readily as his comrades.

Mr. Hoyt has been the Chaplain of Lafayette Post No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, for the last seven years.

ALEXANDER O. KIRKWOOD enlisted as a private in Company A of the Forty-Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Lucius B. Marsh, on September 8, 1862. The Regiment was encamped on Long Island until late in December, when it was ordered on the screw-steamer Mississippi to go South under sealed orders. It was so cold in camp that a soldier had frozen to death the night before embarking; three days afterward they were in the Gulf Stream, where heavy clothing was a burden.

On December 26, at dawn of day, appeared a steamship rapidly approaching the Mississippi. At nine o'clock a gun boomed over the water. All steam was put on by the engineer of the transport, but to no purpose — the strange ship steadily came nearer. A shotted gun was fired as a signal to "heave to." Then another. All on board concluded that they were captured by the Alabama. A long row of black muzzles appeared on each side of the stranger, ready for action. The armament of the Mississippi was a single gun. To the surprise of all on board, as the pursuing ship came near, the Star Spangled Banner was run to the masthead, and it proved to be a Union cruiser.

It was a joyful revelation. A cheer from a thousand throats rent the air. Two hundred sailors manned the rigging. The band struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and hundreds of voices united in the patriotic song. The customary questions were asked and answered, colors were dipped in mutual salute, and the vessels parted.

The sealed orders revealed the fact that the Regiment was bound to New Orleans to form part of the army under General N. P. Banks. It was kept on duty around New Orleans until the expiration of enlistment. More than twenty-five years afterward, the circum-

stances of the naval chase were detailed at a Grand Army camp-fire in Yonkers, when the interesting fact came out that Captain Matt. H. Ellis was also on board of the Mississippi at the time of the seare.

JAMES V. LAWRENCE, when the political movements ending in the Civil War were agitating the country, was on the high seas as a sailor before the mast, where he had been ordered to check the inroads of consumption on an already impaired constitution. On returning to the United States, in the spring of 1861, from a voyage around Cape Horn, he at once, in April of that year, although not yet eighteen years of age, enlisted as a private in the Second New-York Heavy Artillery, then forming.

For various meritorious services he was rapidly promoted through all the subordinate grades of non-commissioned officers, and in August, 1861, was made a Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and Adjutant of his Regiment, which position he retained until the latter part of 1863, when he was transferred to the War Department as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. He was honorably mustered out of service, by special order of the War Department, in the latter part of 1865, having previously been breveted a Major for gallant and meritorious services.

At the second battle of Bull Run he was, by the exigencies of the situation, forced to assume command of his Regiment, and succeeded in extricating it from a perilous surprise at a comparatively small loss. Although being wounded, he personally saved the Regimental colors by taking them from the disabled Color-Sergeant, placing them across his saddle, and thus carrying them from the field.

A memorable episode of his military career was the price set upon his head by Mosby's command for the capture of two of the members of that band of infamous marauders.

At the close of the war he was for seven years in the civil service of the United States, and in 1868 was sent as United States Mail Agent and Special Commissioner to Brazil to settle the basis of a postal treaty with that country. On his return, at the request of Senator Sumner, he reported for the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on the advisability of ratifying the proposed treaty of purchase and annexation of the Danish West Indies.

He also, on the part of the United States, met and settled with Mr. Anthony Trollope, for the British Government, the basis of the postal treaty of that year with England, and, in conjunction with Mr. Geo. F. Seward, then United States Consul-General at Shanghai, established the United States mail service with Japan and China. Other postal treaties made by the United States with other countries from 1868 to 1872 were outlined by him.

In 1872 he resigned from the public service, and, after declining an offer to enter the Japanese postal service, then organizing, returned, after an absence of many years, to engage in business in his paternal home, Yonkers.

JOHN HALSTEAD LAWRENCE enlisted on March 5, 1864, when in the fortieth year of his age, for three years of service in the Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Kitching, which was then at Brandy Station, Virginia. He was assigned to Company E.

After a year of service in this Regiment, he volunteered, with others, to join Light Battery M, First United States Artillery, Captain Langdon. The transfer brought Private Lawrence into the

regular service, but only as a volunteer. After the surrender of Lee, he was returned to his former Regiment, and made Corporal. He received his discharge on August 24, 1865.

Private Lawrence was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Petersburg, and at Cedar Creek. After the surrender of Lee, on April 9, 1865, he was retained on guard duty at Petersburg and vicinity until discharged. At the engagement in what is known as the Slaughter Pen, the Sixth Regiment was supporting a battery. The men were compelled to lie in the mud for hours, inactive, and many of them were killed. Mr. Lawrence relates that a man lying near him was asleep and snoring in the midst of the terrific noise of battle, and while in that condition received a bullet through the head.

Mr. Lawrence was in good health throughout his service. The only injury he received was by the kick of a mule. This was at the battle of the Wilderness. It became necessary to advance an ammunition-train, and part of his Company was detailed to hurry its progress. A halt was forced, and during the wait a number of mules passed. A winter of idleness and good feed had made these animals unusually frisky—although, two weeks later, a mule that could be induced to kick was a curiosity. One of these animals, when alongside of Mr. Lawrence, wheeled around and kicked. The soldier was holding his musket at right-shoulder shift. One heel struck his hand, and the other the stock of the weapon. The musket was whirled into the air, and the man was knocked under the wagon. At that instant the wagon-train moved. Quick as thought, the soldier on the opposite side of the wagon caught hold of the blouse of the stunned and prostrate man, and pulled him from under, just as a rear wheel was about to pass over his body.

Mr. Lawrence's hand was disabled for several days. The scar and disfigurement were permanent. He has been a resident of Yonkers for forty years.

ROBERT B. LIGHT enlisted in Company D of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment, New-York State Infantry Volunteers, in August, 1862, and served as First Sergeant. The Regiment was sent to the Department of the Gulf in the following December. He was at the siege of Port Hudson in the summer of 1863, and in the Red River Campaign in 1864.

In June of that year his Regiment returned with the Nineteenth Army Corps to the Shenandoah Valley, and he was with it in several battles, among them Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. In this latter battle he received a gunshot wound in the left forearm. He was mustered out of service at the end of May, 1865.

JAMES MILLWARD, the present Mayor of Yonkers, was in Washington in 1861, when the Rebellion began, and he united with three hundred others in organizing the Washington Clay Battalion, of which Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Major, and Mr. Millward was elected Adjutant. The object of the Battalion was to aid in protecting the National Capital and its treasures from the traitors who thronged the city.

Soon after he was selected by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, as bearer of Government dispatches to the North. Baltimore was then under Rebel control. He was furnished with a special locomotive to convey him to Annapolis Junction, from which point he was to reach Annapolis as best he could. On the way he was frequently stopped by Maryland sympathizers with secession. But

he managed to reach Annapolis just as General Benjamin F. Butler and his force arrived in that city. Adjutant Millward was furnished with transportation to Perryville, and thence to Philadelphia, where he delivered dispatches to General Patterson, and hastened on to New-York with dispatches for General John A. Dix and the Union Defence Committee.

Adjutant Millward at once enlisted with the Ninety-Ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and went direct to Fortress Monroe, where he was appointed Captain of the Port, Harbor Master, and Flag-of-Truce Officer. He witnessed the destruction of the United States men-of-war by the Rebel ironclad Merrimac, and the discomfiture of that formidable vessel by the Monitor, and sent the first official report of the conflict to Washington. When Norfolk was captured he piloted the steamer that conveyed President Lincoln to that city. Captain Millward remained at Fortress Monroe until 1865, and when Richmond was captured he conveyed President Lincoln up the James River to the Rebel capital.

JOHN H. MORRIS was appointed Internal Revenue Collector in 1863, by President Lincoln, for the Tenth Congressional District, comprising Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. Then Yonkers had but ten thousand inhabitants, but contributed a large proportion of the war tax of the district, owing to the manufactories and incomes of residents of the village.

Mr. Morris paid over \$800,000 to the Government in one year. This amount included moneys received for substitutes. All the funds of his office passed through the First National Bank of Yonkers.

WILLIAM H. NODINE, a private in the Ninth Infantry Regiment of the New-York State Militia, under date of Hagerstown, Maryland, September 19, 1862, thus wrote to his father in Yonkers :

Before this reaches you I suppose you will have heard of another great battle, about four miles from Sharpsburg. It was fought on the 16th. There was great slaughter on both sides. The battle began at daybreak. We of General Hartsuff's Brigade led the advance of the whole Division. We advanced through a corn-field, then to a thick woods, where the Rebels opened fire on us ; but we advanced steadily at a quick march, our Brigadier-General leading us. We took our position by a rail fence, and held it until our Brigade was cut to pieces. My comrades fell on both sides of me, but thank God my haversack saved me. A minie-ball passed through it, tearing the whole side out.

I think the Yonkers boys are safe, but I have not seen Henry A. Chadeayne since the time I was ordered to take my wounded comrade to the rear. He was shot in the neck, and fell against me. While I was assisting him to the rear, he received a ball in his thigh, but he is doing well. Our Regiment lost twelve killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded. Many of the wounded have since died. General Hartsuff is seriously wounded. The whole Brigade now numbers but half of a full Regiment. But thank God we drove the Rebels from their position, and captured many pieces of artillery.

THOMAS OLIVER, at the age of seventeen, enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-Seventh Infantry Volunteers, and served with that Regiment in the Army of the Potomac, from the spring of 1861, until it was mustered out June 22, 1863, taking part in twenty-two engagements. He returned to New-York, and was in the city during the riots, July 13-26, 1863. While viewing the ruins of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which had been burned by the rioters, he was assaulted by a mob because they noticed that he wore the blue pantaloons of a Union soldier.

The week following he enlisted as a private in Company C of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, and served with that Regiment in the Department of the Gulf, as a bugler, in all of its thirty-four

engagements. His only wound was received in the engagement at Governor Moor's Plantation, near Alexandria, Louisiana, May 5, 1864, on which day there was continuous fighting from eight o'clock in the morning until sundown. He was acting as Orderly on that day, and as such was a special target for the enemy, as they appeared to be aiming specially at officers. A bullet passed through his horse, and struck Orderly Oliver's foot. The horse threw and dragged him on the ground. Dr. G. B. Balch, the present Commander of John C. Fremont Post of Yonkers, was Brigade Surgeon on the field, and dressed the wound. At the time he was thrown, Orderly Oliver lost a Veteran's badge of his first enlistment. In the spring of 1890 this badge was turned up by a farmer's plow. A notice of the finding appeared in a New-York paper, Mr. Oliver wrote to the Superintendent of National Cemeteries in Louisiana, sent proof of his identity, and the badge was returned.

After five years' service and fifty-six engagements, he was mustered out with the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, May 3, 1866. He is now Armorer of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers.

ABRAHAM J. PALMER was born in Frenchtown, New Jersey, January 18, 1847, in the Methodist parsonage, while his father was preacher in charge at that place. When the South made war upon the Union, he was attending school, and though he was but a little over fourteen years of age, on July 30, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Colonel James H. Perry, and was mustered out September 20, 1864. He participated in the engagements at Port Royal, Port Royal Ferry, Dawfuskie Island, Fort Pulaski, Blifton, Coosawathee, Pocotaligo, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred,

Strawberry Plains, and Petersburg. Much of the time he acted as Orderly to the Colonel.

He was captured at the assault on Fort Wagner, September 18, 1863, and for nine months suffered the hardships of Confederate prisons in Charleston and Columbia, in Libby, Belle Island, and Mayo's Prison Hospital, Richmond, Virginia.

After the war he prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1870. He was then admitted to the Newark Conference, and entered upon the work of a Methodist minister. In 1876 he was transferred to the New-York Conference, and stationed at the Park Avenue Church, where he subsequently served a second pastorate of three years. In 1885 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Syracuse University and by Allegheny College. He was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Yonkers, in the spring of 1886. The following year he was made Presiding Elder of the New-York District, but has continued his residence in Yonkers.

Dr. Palmer is a natural and cultivated orator. Probably his most popular effort is his lecture on "The Die-No-Mores." This is an eloquent tribute to the private soldier. Company D, to which Dr. Palmer belonged, was largely composed of young men from Christian homes. At their camp-fires they would sing familiar hymns. A favorite with them was the hymn with this refrain :

"We 're going home, we 're going home,
We 're going home to die no more !"

And so Company D came to be known as "The Die-No-Mores." In the lecture the heroism and sufferings of the young patriots are

graphically portrayed. It was twice delivered before General Grant, who was deeply affected by it; and after his death, at Mrs. Grant's request, it was delivered before a vast concourse on Patriot Day at the Silver Lake, Chautauqua, in July, 1890. There has been a demand for the lecture from various parts of the country every season since its first delivery, and it always stirs an audience and arouses a lofty patriotism. Dr. Palmer enjoys the distinction of being the youngest enlisted private Union soldier of the war.

RALPH E. PRIME was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, March 29, 1840. He enlisted in the war for the Union, as private, April 30, 1861, in the Fifth New-York Volunteers, known as the Duryea Zouaves. He was promoted to be Sergeant, June 8, 1861; Second Lieutenant, September 5, 1861; First Lieutenant, July 4, 1862; Captain, September 30, 1862—the last two promotions being for gallantry in the field. He was subsequently transferred to the Sixth New-York Artillery, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and on March 5, 1863, he was nominated by President Lincoln for Brigadier-General.

On detached service in October and November, 1861, he superintended the construction of a fort at Relay House Junction, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Maryland. He was in the skirmish at New Kent Court-House, and also in the campaign on the Eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland.

He was engaged in the following battles: Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; Hanover Court-House, May, 1862; Ashland Bridge, May, 1862; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27, where a musket-ball passed through his thigh; South Mountain, September 14; Antietam, September 17; Blackford's Ford, September 20, 1862.

When appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth New-York Artillery, he found that the feelings of the officers were strongly enlisted in favor of the former incumbent of the office, and being convinced that he could not serve as efficiently, under the peculiar circumstances, as his rival, who was endeared by former association and acquaintance with the Regiment, he waived his undoubted right, and resigned in his favor. In appreciation of this act, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Prime, under date of February 28, 1863: "Your resignation was received to-day by the Department, and accepted. To mark my approval of your course, and estimate of your character and services, your name has been placed on the list of Brigadier-Generals to be nominated on Monday." The appointment failed to receive confirmation through some hitch in the Senate.

After returning to civil life, Mr. Prime resumed his profession of the law in Yonkers, where he still remains, enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

WILLIAM RILEY was born in Yonkers, on the 18th of May, 1840. On the 9th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifty-First Regiment of New-York Volunteers. On going to the front the Regiment formed part of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. It participated in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, both of which resulted in victories for the Union Army. He also participated in the battles of second Bull Run and Chantilly, Virginia, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Maryland.

In the charge on the Stone Bridge, during the latter engagement, Mr. Riley received a gunshot wound which shattered his left arm,

rendering amputation necessary near the shoulder. He was honorably discharged from the service December 5, 1862. Returning to Yonkers, he studied law with Ralph E. Prime, and has continued to practice in his native city to the present time.

JAMES SHERIDAN enlisted May 19, 1861, as a private in Company F, Fifth New-York Infantry Volunteers, in which he served two years. In the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded by a ball that entered above the right hip and came out just below the breast-bone. He lay upon the ground within the enemy's lines for seven days without attention. "I've a good mind to put you out of your misery," said a heartless Confederate, "by running my bayonet through you."

At the time of the New-York riots Mr. Sheridan had served out his first enlistment, and was working for Isaiah Anderson in Yonkers. "John T. Waring and Ethan Flagg came to me," says Mr. Sheridan, "and asked if I would patrol Hog Hill and the Glen at night, as they had not been able to find any one to perform that service. I complied with the request, and was sworn in by Lyman Cobb, Jr. The headquarters were in Farrington Hall. I had to report every night at twelve o'clock and at four in the morning."

He reënlisted in Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. During his service he fought in sixteen general engagements. He was in the first line of skirmishers at Appomattox Court-House when Lee surrendered to General Grant.

FREDERIC SHONNARD, in the spring of the year 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was a member of the Hamilton College Law School at Clinton, New-York. Having had the advantage of a

careful training in the drill of the infantry soldier, company and battalion, by a graduate of West Point, he, although not yet of age, was at that time one of the few competent drill-masters in that neighborhood. Upon the ascertainment of this fact, and of his willingness to act as instructor, early in the month of May, between two and three hundred spirited young men, students of the college, and others resident in the neighborhood, assembled in a large room in the basement of the Methodist Church, effected a temporary organization, and under his management commenced a vigorous course of drill. Many men who have since become famous were members of that "awkward squad." Amongst the number were the present United States Attorney-General Miller and Colonel George H. Starr, of Libby Prison fame, now a resident of Yonkers.

Mr. Shonnard was active in organizing a Company for the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Infantry of Oneida County, which went to the war about the 17th of May, 1861. He was offered the Captaincy, but declined the position out of respect for the remonstrances of his parents, whose only child he was. A little over a year later, with their consent, he assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry in Westchester County,—which was afterward changed to the Sixth New-York Artillery,—and accepted a commission as First Lieutenant of Company K.

He was mustered into the service on September 2, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Captain, and finally to that of Major, for meritorious services, and was honorably discharged January 28, 1865.

Mr. Shonnard participated in all of the campaigns with his Regiment until about the 19th of July, 1864, when he was detailed by the Secretary of War to a special duty on the staff of the Gov-

ernor of the State of New-York, connected with the threatened raids by the Rebels in Canada on the northern borders of the State.

In command of his Company, he participated in the engagement at Wapping Heights, Virginia, July 26, 1863. As an acting aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Robert O. Tyler, during the brief Mine Run Campaign, his Company having been detailed as a train-guard, he participated in the two battles near Robertson's Tavern, November 28-29, 1863; and in the Mine Run operations, November 30, 1863.

During the winter of 1863 and 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and was ordered home on recruiting service. Having secured some five hundred recruits by enlistment and transfer, he reported for duty on the battle-field of Spottsylvania. In command of his Battalion of four companies he participated in the battle of Harris's Farm, on the 19th of May, which was one of the Spottsylvania series—the Regiment then belonging to the Fifth Army Corps. In command of his Battalion he also took part in the following engagements: the forced crossing of the North Anna River, May 23; second advance, May 24; Jericho Road, near North Anna River, May 25; operations in that neighborhood, May 26 and 27; Bethesda Church, part of Cold Harbor, May 30; Mechanicsville Pike, June 1; Mechanicsville Pike, second position, June 2; Mechanicsville Pike, third position or Cold Harbor, June 3; Chickahominy, near Long Bridge, June 13; assault on Petersburg, June 18; actively engaged with the enemy before Petersburg on June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25; and the siege of Petersburg.

Major Shonnard received no wound which he considered worth mention, but he nearly died of typhoid fever during the Rapidan Campaign in 1863, and his horses were shot under him on three

occasions. He is a member of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first President of the Fraternity of the Survivors of the Sixth New-York Artillery.

SAMUEL STEVENS was born in Somers, Westchester County, New-York, November 12, 1836. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First New-York Lincoln Cavalry. He was promoted successively as Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major, and served to the close of the war.

He was in the battles of Annandale, Fairfax Court-House, Sangster's Station, in the siege of Yorktown, battles of West Point, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Five Forks, Winchester, Martinsburg, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox, &c. In February, 1863, he was taken prisoner near Winchester, and conveyed to Libby Prison, but was soon paroled at City Point.

Captain Stevens states that he led the charge at Sailor's Creek, and captured General Ewell and staff. "He presented me," continues Captain Stevens, "with his field-glass as a souvenir of the occasion. I turned him over to General Custer, one of the bravest men that ever lived."

JAMES STEWART, JR., at the age of twenty, responded to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 three-year men to put down the Southern Rebellion, and in Danbury enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Regiment of the Connecticut Volunteers. He passed through all the intermediate grades, and returned with his Company as Captain at the close of the war. He was in all the engage-

ments in the Shenandoah Valley under General N. P. Banks, including the memorable retreat in May, 1862; in the battle of Cedar Mountain; the second Bull Run Campaign; the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg,—his first engagement as a commissioned officer,—Chancellorsville—during which he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped and joined his Company just previous to the fall of General Stonewall Jackson. His next important engagement was at Gettysburg.

In September, 1863, his Regiment was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, under General Hooker, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, the capture of Atlanta, the battles of Ringgold, Tunnell Hill, Snake Hill Gap, Resaca, and Dallas. During this last engagement, Generals Hooker and Williams were caught in a very embarrassing position. They sought protection, behind the corner of a stone wall, from a Rebel force in ambush, and could not move without being exposed to their fire. Lieutenant Stewart, in command of two Companies, went to their relief. "Where are the Rebs?" was asked. General Hooker stood up to point out the location of the enemy, when balls whizzed thick and fast about his head. He dropped very suddenly behind the wall, and shouted, "Over there!" pointing in the direction of danger. Lieutenant Stewart and his men made a dash, the Rebs got out of the way, and the two Generals were happily released.

The next engagement in which Lieutenant Stewart took part with his Regiment was the battle of Pine Knob, where he saw the shell explode that killed the Confederate General Polk.

Swinging around on Marietta, the next battle was at Kulp's Farm. While repulsing a charge in this battle, Lieutenant Stewart received a minie-ball in the upper part of his right thigh, which

disabled him. It was thought the wound would prove fatal, and he was sent home. Careful nursing and treatment, however, so far restored him as to enable him to return to the field, though he still carries the minie-ball in his leg as a reminder of the Southern Confederacy. He reached General Thomas's army just in time to take a special command in the battle of Nashville.

The Fifth Connecticut Regiment formed part of General Sherman's army in the march through Georgia, and was on a return march from the Atlantic Coast to the interior, when Lieutenant Stewart was welcomed back to his Company as Captain. He was in the engagement at Averysborough, where he lost his First Lieutenant, and in the battles of Goldsborough and Raleigh; was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston; marched in the grand review in Washington on the restoration of peace, and returned with his Regiment to Connecticut. As a brave and valiant soldier he was distinguished even in a Regiment noted for brave and valiant qualities. Captain Stewart is a manufacturing hatter, and has been a respected public-spirited citizen of Yonkers since 1867.

WILLIAM WELSH enlisted for the war in May, 1861, as a private in Company A, Ninth New-York State Militia, afterward changed to the Eighty-Third New-York State Infantry Volunteers. He was assigned to Company D, Sixty-Eighth New-York State Infantry Volunteers, and successively promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain.

He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Winchester, South Mountain, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, &c. He was twice knocked down by spent shells,

but was never seriously hurt. After nearly four years of active service he was honorably discharged in December, 1864.

He went into the dry-goods business in New-York after the war, where he continued until he came to Yonkers as one of the firm of Weller & Welsh.

DAVID A. WINANS enlisted in Company A of the Fourth Regiment, New-York State Heavy Artillery Volunteers, November 1, 1861, and served continuously for four years. He was in all the engagements of his Regiment during that time, and was not absent for a day. In February, 1862, his Regiment was detailed to the Army of the Potomac, and remained in defence of the capital for about a year.

In the battle at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25, 1864, the Regiment lost 375 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Corporal Winans was taken prisoner just as he had finished loading his gun, and his piece was fired upon the Union forces. He was soon rescued, however, and returned to his Regiment.

On the 20th of April, 1865, while in pursuit of Lee from Petersburg, his Regiment made a charge upon Rebel works at Sutherland's Station. Sergeant Bogan and Corporal Winans rushed over the works. The Rebels ran. "Halt! surrender!" was the shout. About thirty obeyed. Two Rebel cannon, ready loaded, were turned upon the retreating foes and fired. They also captured the Rebel colors.

At Hatcher's Run, Virginia, in October, 1864, Corporal Winans was wounded in the right shoulder, but not seriously. He was mustered out of service November 5, 1865.

M. N. WISEWELL conducted a Military School on South Broadway, corner of Hudson Street, Yonkers, and afterward at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-Eighth New Jersey Regiment, and served with distinction. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was shot through the mouth, and was supposed to be mortally wounded. He recovered, however, and was appointed by President Lincoln as Military Governor of Washington, in which capacity he did excellent service. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President Johnson.

After the war, General Wisewell engaged in mercantile business in New-York and Chicago. He died in the former city, April 11, 1888. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, May 15, 1827, and was buried in the family vault at Pompton Plains.







ON THE WEST SIDE.

THE NAVAL STATUE.

This statue was designed by Lieutenant Washington Irving Chambers, of the United States Ship Petrel. It represents a sailor about to engage an enemy in a hand-to-hand struggle. It is exceedingly graphic. The sculptor and bronze-workers have well retained the spirit of the original drawing. The figure is of high artistic merit, and a perfect embodiment of lofty daring. One critic said the expression was too intense; but it should be remembered that the character represented is intense, and that he has intense work before him. Inscriptions:

(Under the Statue)

COURAGE.

(On the Die)

**THE UNION
MUST
AND SHALL BE
PRESERVED.**

— JACKSON.

(On the Base)

THE UNION SAVED.

CHAPTER X.

OUR HEROES' LAST SLEEP.

AT REST IN ST. JOHN'S, OAKLAND, ST. MARY'S, AND ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERIES — THEIR GRAVES KEPT IN REVERENT REMEMBRANCE.

MANY of our brave defenders have crossed the great river, never to return. Their memories are dear to us, and we thus silently, with dewy eye and bowed head, tenderly commit their names to our children and children's children to remotest generations, for their reverence and esteem. In the cemeteries of our city lie all that is left of our heroes. Loving hearts and willing hands may decorate their graves.



NAMES OF SOLDIERS BURIED IN ST. JOHN'S, OAKLAND, ST. MARY'S, AND ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERIES.

AINSWORTH, JOSEPH, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

ARCHER, NATHAN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BARNES, FREDERICK E., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BEASLEY, JAMES E., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

- BILLS, COLONEL, United States Army.
- BOWLER, ELIJAH, Company L, First Regiment New-York Engineers.
- BRAZIER, JAMES, Sr., Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- BRAZIL, JAMES, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- BRODERICK, CORNELIUS, Company A, United States Infantry.
- BROWN, JAMES, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- BROMLEY, JAMES, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- CADIZ, JAMES.
- CAHILL, THOMAS, Company C, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- CAHILL, WILLIAM.
- CANNON, W. F., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CLANCY, HENRY, Company I, Second Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CLEVELAND, HENRY.
- CONNELL, WILLIAM, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers and Company B, Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
- COOK, GEORGE, Fortieth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- COPE, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- COSTELLO, JOSEPH, Company F, Second Regiment New-York Artillery.
- CRONIN, EUGENE, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- CUMMINGS, WILLIAM, Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- CUNNINGHAM, JOHN J., Company A, First Regiment California Volunteers.
- DANKS, W. H., Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- DEAN, SCOTT, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- DEWITT, HENRY.
- DONAHUE, BERNARD, Company A, Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- DONNELLY, ANDREW, Company A, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
- DOWNES, CHARLES A.
- DOYLE, HAROLD.
- DROMLEY, WILLIAM.
- DUBOIS, W. H., Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.
- DUFF, DELMAR.
- DUFFY, PATRICK, Company I, Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York State Militia.
- EASTON, FREDERICK J., Seventh Regiment New-York National Guards.
- EVEREST, JAMES, Company D, Fifty-First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
- FAULDS, MATTHEW, Company E, Ninety-Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- FENTON, JOHN, Company E, Seventy-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

FERGUSON, H. B., Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FITZGERALD, JOHN, Company F, United States Infantry.

FOSTER, CHARLES W., Company D, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GAUL, THEODORE, Company D, Fifth Regiment New-York Militia.

GEARY, THOMAS, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GILLES, JOHN, Company D, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GLOSQUE, JOSEPH, Company G, Forty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GRACY, JOHN, Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GRANGER, JAMES.

GREELY, PATRICK H., United States Navy.

GREEN, JAMES H.

GUILFORD, ———, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HAGGERTY, JOHN, Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

HAMILTON, JOHN, Sixty-Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

HAMPSON, ELI, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Cavalry; and First Regiment Veteran Cavalry.

HAYES, WILLIAM, Brigadier-General United States Army.

HENDRICK, A. A., Company H, Eighty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HICKEY, THOMAS, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

HICKTON, JAMES, Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

HILL, THOMAS, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HOLLER, FRANCIS, Company L, Third Regiment New-York Cavalry.

HULSE, CHAUNCEY, Company I, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HUMBERS, JOSEPH, Company B, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HUMPHREY, GEORGE, Company C, Sixty-First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

HURST, HUGH.

KANE, MICHAEL.

KEARNS, THOMAS, Company C, Third Regiment New-York Volunteers; and First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

KEENAN, EDWARD, Company A, Sixty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers; and Company B, Sixty-Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers.

KELLY, PATRICK, Lieutenant Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

KNIFFEN, ABRAM, Lieutenant Seventh New-York Independent Battery.

KNIFFEN, JOHN, Company B, Seventh Independent Volunteers.

KOCH, BERNARD, Company D, Fifty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES E.

LEE, ROBERT.

LUNT, JACOB, Company H, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

LYNCH, TERRENCE, Company D, Seventy-Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

LYNT, FREDERICK B., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MARAN, JOHN.

MARTIN, JAMES, Company H, Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MCCOY, JAMES, Company K, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers.

MCGRAW, JOHN, Forty-Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

McLAUGHLIN.

McMINN, THOMAS, United States Cavalry.

McNAMARA, JOHN, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

McVICKER, JAMES, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers; and Company D, Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

MORGAN, FRANCIS.

MORGAN, FRANK A., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MORGAN, HENRY.

MORRIS, ARTHUR, Company A, Fourth Regiment New-York Cavalry.

MORRIS, EDMUND Y, Major Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

MORRIS, THOMAS F., Colonel Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MURPHY, JAMES, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MURPHY, WILLIAM.

MURRAY, W. J., Company A, Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

NODINE, BENJAMIN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

NODINE, CLARK, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

NODINE, GEORGE.

NODINE, W. H.

NOLAN, GEORGE, Company H, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM, Company A, Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK, Company D, Second Regiment New-York Artillery.

O'HARA, HENRY, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

O'ROURKE, JAMES, United States Navy.

PADDOCK, GEORGE.

PADDOCK, WILLIAM P., Soldier of War of 1812.

PARSE, HOLLIS H., Company G, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.
PAST, CHRISTIAN.

PEASE, CHARLES H., Company F, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

PERCIVAL, WILDER B., Seventeenth Regiment United States Militia.

PETTIT, THOMAS.

POLLOCK.

POLLOCK, ROBERT A., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

POPE, WILLIAM, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

PRICE, THOMAS R., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

REYNOLDS, JAMES A., First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, Company B, Sixty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

RICEVER, WILDER, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment New-York State Militia.

RIGHT, WILLIAM, Company E, Ninety-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

RIORDAN, GILBERT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New-York
Volunteers.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE S.

SCHILING.

SCHULTSE, ABRAM, Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New-York
Volunteers.

SHANNON, EDWARD, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.

SHANNON, PHILIP, Company D, Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Militia.

SICKLY, JAMES M., Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

SKINNER, JOHN W., Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

SMITH, JOHN, Company G, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers.

SPRINGER, LOUIS, Lieutenant, Twenty-Second Regiment, Connecticut.

STARR, EDWARD A., Sergeant, Company H, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers ;
and Company F, Eighth Regiment, United States.

STEVENS, JOHN, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia.

SWIFT, S. M., Company J, Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

TRASK, GEORGE, Company E, Seventy-Third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

TURNER, OWEN, Company G, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

VAN ORDEN, ALBERT, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WALLACE, JOHN, Company D, Twenty-Third Regiment United States Infantry.

WELSH, JAMES, United States Navy.

WELSH, RICHARD, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WELSH, WILLIAM.

WHALAN, PATRICK.

WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES W., Company D, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WILSON, W. C., Company K, Second Regiment Connecticut Light Artillery.

WONDERLIE, PHILIP, Company H, Forty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WOOLHEISER, CALEB T., Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, Company E, Ninety-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WYKER, CHRISTIAN, Company I, First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

YERKS, GEORGE T., Company B, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.

COMRADE OF JUDSON KILPATRICK POST, One Hundred and Forty-Third Regiment New-York.

THIRTEEN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

DIED IN THE SERVICE.

BURGESS, DAVID, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

HAINES, JACOB, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SHERWOOD, JOSEPH M., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

DIED IN YONKERS. BURIED ELSEWHERE.

GILLES, JACOB, Sergeant, Company F, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery.

KEYES, EDWIN R., Chaplain, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

TAYLOR, HENRY H., Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WANDELL, EVERT H., Musician, Company F, Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery.



CHAPTER XI.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR NOW OR LATELY RESIDING
IN YONKERS.

ACKER, JAMES, Company A, Sixty-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
AINSWORTH, ALLEN, Company G, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
ALLISON, ROBERT, Company G, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company E, Twelfth Regiment New-York Militia; Company D, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers.

ALLEN, CHARLES, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

AMES, ALLEN, Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

ARCHER, OSCAR F., Company E, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

ATKINS, FRANCIS H., Forty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy.

AULD, JAMES, United States Navy.

BABCOCK, JEREMIAH, Company B, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BAILEY, AUGUSTUS, Musician, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

BAKER, FISHER A., Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

BALCH, GALUSHA B., Assistant-Surgeon, Ninety-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Second Regiment Veteran Cavalry New-York Volunteers.

BALDWIN, CHARLES E.

BALDWIN, JOHN, Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM H., Captain, Company L, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

BALL, WILLIAM C.

BARKER, OSCAR F., United States Navy.

BARNES, JEROME D., Company F, Sixteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM H. C., Professor at West Point.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM H., United States Navy.

BECKER, HENRY, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BELKNAP, WILLIAM H., Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

BENNETT, MICHAEL, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BETTS, CHARLES D., Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BETTS, GEORGE, United States Navy.

BLACKETT, WILLIAM C., Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BLAIR, JAMES H., Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

BLAUVELT, WILLIAM.

BRADLEY, SAMUEL, United States Navy.

BRADY, JEREMIAH, Company B, Twelfth Massachusetts Battery.

BRADY, THOMAS.

BRAZIER, JAMES, Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BRENNAN, THOMAS, United States Navy.

BRILL, JACOB G., Company E, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

BROWER, JOHN F., Company H, First Regiment United States Sharp Shooters.

BROWN, ABRAM, Company I (Scott Life Guards), Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BROWN, CALVIN C., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BROWN, JOHN W., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BROWN, SAMUEL F., Company F, Second Regiment New-York Cavalry.

BURKE, JAMES, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BUTLER, JOHN, Company B, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers;
Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BYNON, JOHN WILLETT, Company E, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

CAHILL, JOHN J., Company F, Twenty-Second Regiment New-York Cavalry.

CALLAHAN, THOMAS, Company D, Forty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

- CANTWELL, MICHAEL J., Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.
- CAREY, JOHN, Company E, Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CARRALL, BERNARD, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers.
- CARROLL, WILLIAM, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CARTER, JAMES W., United States Navy; Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CASEY, DANIEL, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CASEY, MAURICE, Company M, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CASEY, WILLIAM, Company M, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CASHIN, PATRICK, United States Navy.
- CLARK, JERE S., Company E, Third United States Light Artillery; Second Lieutenant, Company L, First New-York Engineers; and Captain, Company G, Second Regiment United States Colored Artillery.
- COLLINS, THOMAS, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.
- COLNAN, THOMAS, Company D, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- COMELIUS, ALONZO G., Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CONNICK, CHARLES, United States Navy.
- COON, JOHN W., United States Navy.
- COPELAND, JOHN, United States Navy.
- CORCORAN, DANIEL, Company A, Ninety-Ninth New-York Militia.
- COSKER, JAMES, Company E, Seventy-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- COYNE, MARTIN, Company I, Fortieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; United States Navy.
- CRAFT, MOSES A., Company F, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CRANE, STEPHEN S., Company F, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.
- CRIMINS, JOHN, Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CROFUT, DAVID K., Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteers; Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- CRONIN, PATRICK, Company C, New-York Volunteers.
- CROSEY, STEPHEN, Company H, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

CURRAN, THOMAS, Company D and Company K, Thirty-Fifth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

CURTIS, JOHN H.

DAGG, JOHN L., United States Navy.

DARAIL, JAMES, United States Navy.

DAUB, PHILIP A., Company K and Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DEALING, SAMUEL F., Company G, First Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

DEITRICH, CONRAD, Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company F, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DE REVERE, WILLIAM, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DICKSON, ANDREW, Company K, Third Regiment New-York Artillery.

DINSMORE, LUTHER, United States Navy.

DOOLITY, JOHN J., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

DOYLE, TIMOTHY, Company E, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

DREHFAHL, A. H., Company F, Fifty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DRESLIT, DAVID.

DUDLEY, ORVILLE D., Company A, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers

DUFFY, PATRICK, Company I, Twenty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DURAND, FREDERICK J., Company H, First Regiment New-York Veteran Cavalry; Company C, Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EAGAN, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

EDIE, JAMES K., Fourteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EDWARDS, JOHN, Company E, Seventieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EIMER, GEORGE, Company I, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

ELLERBECK, CHARLES H., Company E, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

ELLIS, MATTHEW H., Captain, Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EWING, THOMAS, Colonel, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers; Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers.

EYCK, CHARLES LEE, United States Navy.

FEENLEY, M.

PEGAN, PETER, Company F, Ninetieth Regiment New-York Veteran Infantry Volunteers.

FINK, JOHN N., Company F, Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FISHER, WILLIAM H., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

FLANAGAN, PATRICK, Company G, Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FORMAN, GILBERT, Company G, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FORMAN, HENRY, Company C, First Regiment United States Colored Cavalry.

FORSYTH, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FOSTER, GEORGE H., Company G, Thirty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FRANCIS, KELLOGG, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.

FRANKLIN, JAMES, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FERGUSON, HUGH H., Company F, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FULLER, FREDERICK D.

GORMAN, JAMES P., Company C, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GORDINEER, WILLIAM J., United States Navy.

GORIVAN, JOHN, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

GOULD, ABRAM C., United States Navy.

GRACE, MICHAEL, Company H, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.

GRACEY, JOHN, Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ; Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GRAHAM, EDWIN A., Company C, Ninety-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GRAY, STEPHEN T., Company H, Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GREEVERT, JOHN, Company I, Ninety-Fifth New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GRIMSHAW, HENRY, Company G, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GUGEL, FREDERICK, Company L, Second Regiment New Jersey Cavalry.

GUILFORD, NATHAN, Company D, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Regiment Ohio Militia.

GUION, HENRY P., United States Navy.

- HALEY, THOMAS, Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HALL, H. B., Captain, Company H, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HAUSEY, WILLIAM L., Company F, First Regiment New-York Engineers.
- HAMPSON, THOMAS, Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HAMPSON, THOMAS, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HARGRAVES, JOB, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HARLANE, THOMAS, Company C, New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HARVEY, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HARRIS, SAMUEL, Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HARRISON, THOMAS.
- HASTINGS, JOHN, Company D, Twenty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HATFIELD, WILLIAM M., Company F, First Regiment New-York Lincoln Cavalry.
- HEATH, MARCELLUS C.
- HEDLEY, JOHN, Company F, Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HEERMANCE, WILLIAM L., Company H, Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HENDRICKSON, GEORGE R., Company M and Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HICKERSON, HENRY C., Company A and Company K, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Infantry.
- HILL, JOHN MARTIN, Company L, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HILLS, SLAU GEORGE.
- HINMAN, FRANK H., Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Company D, Eighty-Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry; Company A, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
- HITCHCOCK, DANIEL H., Company F, Twenty-Fifth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HITCHCOCK, GEORGE A., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HODGES, GEORGE, Ninth Regiment New-York Militia.
- HOFFMAN, WILLIAM H., Company A., First Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.
- HOLDER, FRANK T., Company B, Third Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry.
- HOLT, HENRY, Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HOWE, HAMLIN.
- HOWELL, DAVID, Company B, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.

HOWELL, DAVID M., United States Navy.

HOWLETT, FREDERICK G., Company B, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.

HOYT, ANSON B., Chaplain, One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

HUDDY, WILLIAM, Company K, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

HUME, ISAAC, Company I, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers; Company G, Ninety-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.

IRVIN, JOSEPH E., Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.

JACKSON, EUGENE A., United States Navy; Company A, Sixty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

JACKSON, JOHN W., Company D, Ambulance Corps.

JOHNSTON, STEPHEN W., Company F, Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

JOHNSTONE, RICHARD M., United States Navy.

JONES, LEWIS G., United States Navy.

JONES, SAMUEL B., Colonel, Sixth Regiment United States Colored-Troops; Captain, Company C, Seventy-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

JOSLYN, ANDREW J., Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

KANE, PATRICK, Company H, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

KAZIER, OTTO, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

KEARNS, JAMES, Company I, Second Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

KEATING, JOHN, Company E, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

KEELER, JAMES, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

KEMPTON, BENJAMIN F., Company C, First Regiment United States Sharp-Shooters; Company D, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

KERNS, JOHN, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

KIELY, MICHAEL, United States Navy.

KINGSLAND, HENRY, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

KINNEY, EDWARD, Company D, Eighty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Bugler, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry.

KIPP, AUGUSTUS, Company D, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

KIRKWOOD, ALEXANDER O., Company A, Forty-Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

KRAMER, LOUIS, Company K, Forty-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LACEY, JOHN, Company G, Forty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LAKE, JEREMIAH J., One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LAMERACE, NATHAN, Company A, Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LAPHAM, SOLON, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

LAWRENCE, JAMES V., Major, Volunteers on General Staff.

LAWRENCE, JOHN H., Company E, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery : Light Battery M, First United States Artillery.

LAWTON, JAMES F., Company C, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

LAWTON, JAMES H., Company H, Thirty-First Regiment United States Colored Troops.

LELIVA, CARL VON, Captain, Company C, Fifty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LESTER, MOSES H., United States Navy.

LEWIS, GEORGE, United States Navy.

LIGHT, CHARLES, Ninth Ohio Independent Battery.

LIGHT, ROBERT B., Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE W., Company A, First Regiment Provisional Pennsylvania Mounted Volunteers.

LORD, HIRAM F., Company B, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

LOVETT, JAMES, United States Navy.

LOWENTHAL, SIGISMUND, Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Militia, and Company K, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

LUSK, GEORGE.

LUTKINS, ANDREW R., Eighth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

LYNT, SAMUEL H., Sergeant, Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

McCARTHY, CALVIN.

McCARTY, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

- MCDONALD, ANDREW, Company H, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.
- McFALL, JOHN, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MCGANN, PHILIP, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- MACKEY, GRIFFEN, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- McLAW, JAMES VAN, Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MACLAY, ISAAC W., Lieutenant, United States Army.
- McLENNAN, GEORGE, Company A, Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- McMAHON, JOHN, Company F, Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery.
- McMELA, JACOB.
- McPHERSON, WILLIAM H., United States Navy.
- MANNERS, SAMUEL L., Company F and Company B, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- MANNING, EZRA L., Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ; Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
- MARONEY, EDWARD B., United States Navy.
- MARRAN, PETER, Company E, Twelfth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MARTIN, WILLIAM.
- MAXWELL, RICHARD, Company I, Thirty-Eighth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- MAXWELL, ROBERT, Company G.
- MEADOWS, JOHN G., Company B and Company C, First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MENZER, HERMAN, Company I, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- MESSINGER, EDWARD A.
- MILLER, ARCHIBALD EDGAR, Company E, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.
- MILLER, DAVID J., Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MILLER, JOSEPH, Company E, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- MILLWARD, JAMES, Adjutant, Washington Clay Battalion ; Captain, Company E, Ninety-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MITCHELL, EDWARD J., Company E, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

MITCHELL, GEORGE A., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, Company G, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.

MORRIS, MICHAEL, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

MOSHER, PHILIP, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

MUNN, DANIEL S., Company G, Sixty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

MURPHY, PATRICK, Company B, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.

MURPHY, TIMOTHY, Company G, First Regiment United States Infantry.

MURRAY, DAVID, Company D, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.

NASH, PATRICK, Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

NATHAN, MICHAEL, Company G, Sixth Regiment New-York Militia.

NEALY, BENJAMIN, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

NEBE, CHARLES, Company C, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

NELSON, HENRY W., Company A, Thirty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

NESSLER, HENRY, Company D, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

NICHOLS, FREDERICK O., Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

NICHOLS, ORLANDO, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

NICOLL, AUGUSTUS W., Company E, Seventh Regiment New-York Militia.

OAKLEY, BRANSON K.

O'BRIEN, JAMES O., Company K, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ;
Thirty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, Company H., Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

OKELL, WILLIAM, Quartermaster, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

OLIVER, THOMAS, Company G, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ; Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.

OSTERHELD, HENRY, First Lieutenant, Company K, Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

OTIS, HENRY, Company K, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

OTIS, THOMAS.

PALMER, ABRAM J., Company D, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PAULDING, PIERRE L., Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; United States Navy.

PEAKE, CYRUS A., Company G, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

PECKHAM, EMERY A., Company B, Twenty-Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

PEENE, JOHN G., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PEIRCE, CHARLES A., Company D, Twenty-Sixth Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

PENTREATH, JOHN, Corporal, Company D, Nineteenth Regiment New-York Militia; Quartermaster-Sergeant, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PERKINS, JAMES G.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, Company D, Seventy-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PERSISE, JAMES, United States Navy.

PETTIT, SAMUEL M., First Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

PHELAN, JOHN, New Jersey.

PORTER, WILLIAM A., Company C, Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

POST, GEORGE C., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM H.

PRIME, RALPH E., Companies G, C, and B, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

PROSEUS, JOSEPH L., Company B, Fifth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery; Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia.

QUINCEY, EDWARD,

RANDALL, J. WESLEY, United States Navy.

REDDING, JOHN T., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia; United States Navy.

REIFF, JACOB, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

REILLY, JAMES, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

REIN, JOHN H., Company D, Seventy-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

REQUA, FRANCIS D., Company E, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

REYNOLDS, SEYMOUR H., Company M and Company H, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

RHODES, EDWARD C., Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

RHODES, JOHN W., United States Navy.

RILEY, WILLIAM, Company G, Fifty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, Company C, Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

ROOS, ALBERT, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

ROTH, CONRAD, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

RYAN, MICHAEL F., Company G, Sixty-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

RYER, BENJAMIN, Company I, Ninety-Third Regiment New-York Militia.

RYER, WILLIAM C., Company E, New-York Volunteers.

SCHELBERR, JAMES S.

SHAMPOY, ANDREW, Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SHAW, ALEXANDER, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SHELTON, STEPHEN A., Massachusetts Cadets.

SHERIDAN, JAMES, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company B, Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

SHERWOOD, AARON, Company I, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

SHONNARD, FREDERIC, Major, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SHULTZ, CHARLES, Company I, Second Regiment District of Columbia Infantry Volunteers.

SIEBERT, JACOB, Company E, Twentieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SIEVERS, ALBERT, Company C, Twenty-Second Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

SIMMONDS, JEREMIAH, Company D, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SIMMONS, EDWARD, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SIMPSON, LUKE, Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SKIDGELL, WILLIAM, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company D, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SKIPPER, THOMAS, Company A, Third Regiment Maryland Cavalry.

- SMITH, GEORGE, Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- SMITH, JACOB, Company K, Thirty-Third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers.
- SMITH, JOHN G., Company C and Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry ; Company F, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- SMITH, ROBERT, Fifth Regiment New-York Militia.
- SOUTHWICK, BENJAMIN W.
- STARR, GEORGE H., Captain, Company D, and Brevet-Colonel, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- STEVENS, SAMUEL, Major, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- STEWART, ARTHUR, Company B, Forty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- STEWART, JAMES, JR., Captain, Company A, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.
- STOCKHOLM, FREDERICK G., Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- STONE, WILLIAM S., Company C, Seventy-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- STOUFFER, GEORGE A., Company H, First Regiment Maryland Infantry Volunteers.
- STRALEY, JACOB, Company A, Twenty-Eighth Regiment New Jersey Infantry ; Company A, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- STROBRIDGE, GEORGE E., First Lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.
- SULLIVAN, JOHN, Ninety-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- SULLIVAN, MICHAEL T., Company I, Ninety-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- SWAN, WILLIAM.
- SWEENEY, JOHN W., Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TALLMADGE, ROBERT P., Sixth Ohio Independent Battery.
- TERRELL, TIMOTHY, Company E, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Infantry.
- THORPE, GEORGE N., Company C, Ninety-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TICE, JAMES G., Company H, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TIDBACK, JOHN, Company D, Fifty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.

- TOMPKINS, ABRAM H., Company K, Drum-Major, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TOWNSEND, WILLIAM J., Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TURNER, THOMAS, Company C, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.
- TYRRELL, ELIAS, Company K, Fortieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- UNGER, ADOLPH, Company D, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- VANDERBURGH, BERTRAND, Company H, First Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers.
- VAN NESS, THEODORE, Company K, Twenty-Sixth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- VAN TASSELL, SHERBURNE, C., United States Navy.
- VAN WAGNER, GEORGE H., Company E, Ninety-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- VECKER, H.
- VEITCH, WILLIAM H., United States Navy.
- VICKER, DANIEL, Company F, New-York Volunteers.
- VOIGHT, HENRY, Company I, Fifth Regiment, United States Veteran Cavalry.
- WACHTER, CHRISTIAN, Company A, Sixty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- WALDECK, WILLIAM, Company D, Twentieth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- WALSH, ROBERT, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- WALTERS, FREDERICK, Company I, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- WALTERS, GEORGE W., Company I, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE H., Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Artillery.
- WEBB, JAMES, Company C, Seventy-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- WELLINGHAST, JOHN.
- WELLMAN, W. PRESCOTT, Seventh Regiment New-York Militia.
- WELSH, JAMES, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- WELSH, WILLIAM, Captain, Company D, Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry.

WHEATON, JOSEPH C., Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

WHITEHEAD, JOHN C., Company G, First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

WHITING, JOSEPH, Company F, Second Regiment New-York Cavalry.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES JOHN, United States Navy.

WILLIAMS, EDWIN H., Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-Second Regiment
New-York Infantry Volunteers.

WILLIS, WILLIAM.

WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES, Company D, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WINANS, DAVID A., Company A, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WOLF, WILLIAM H., United States Navy.

WOODRUFF, FREDERICK H., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

WYATT, DAVID W., Company G, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry
Volunteers.

YERKS, WILLIAM W., Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.







CHAPTER XII.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

KITCHING POST—JOHN C. FREMONT POST—MEN WHO BRAVELY
FACED THE REBEL FIRE IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION.

KITCHING POST NO. 60.

IN the latter part of the year 1867, a number of the men who had been in the United States service for the suppression of the Rebellion between the years 1861 and 1865, learning that there had been an organization formed for their benefit, called the Grand Army of the Republic, made application to James B. McKean, who was then Grand Commander of the State of New-York, for a charter for a Post in Yonkers, and on the 7th day of January, 1868, a charter was granted to E. Y. Morris, Sherburne C. Van Tassell, James Stewart, Patrick Kelly, George W. Farnam, Abram H. Tompkins, Edgar C. Nodine, James Carter, George Hendrickson, William Riley, and Daniel S. Munn, to organize a Post to be known as Kitching Post No. 60.

On the 18th day of March following, the muster in took place, and Edmund Y. Morris was elected the first Commander. Daniel

S. Minn was elected Commander on the 1st of January, 1870, when there were fifty-five names on the muster-roll. In the year 1871 John Kuester was Commander, and he also served as such for the year 1872. The membership increased so, that in January, 1873, when William Riley assumed command of the Post, the number of names on the muster-roll was 179. He was also in command of the Post during the year 1874, when four more names were added to the muster-roll.

The Commanders since that year have been for 1875-76, James Cadis; 1877, Oscar T. Barker; 1878-79, Henry Osterheld; 1880, John C. Shotts; 1881, Frank A. Curran; 1882, James V. Lawrence, to September 17, 1882, when he resigned; Sherburne C. Van Tassell, to June 17, 1884, when he resigned; Galusha B. Baleh, from June 17, 1884, to July, 1885, when he resigned; James Sheridan, from July, 1885, to January, 1887; and from 1887 to and including 1891, John C. Shotts.

Officers, November, 1891:

JOHN C. SHOTTS, Commander.

AUGUSTUS KIPP, Senior Vice-Commander.

GEORGE HENDRICKSON, Junior Vice-Commander.

EDWARD J. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

JAMES SHERIDAN, Officer of the Day.

ABRAM H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster.

JAMES CARTER, Chaplain.

EDWARD KENNEY, Officer of the Guard.

ADOLPH UNGER, Sergeant-Major.

GEORGE EIMER, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

JOHN C. SHOTTS, National Delegate.

AUGUSTUS KIPP, Department Delegate.

THOMAS OLIVER, Alternate.

ROSTER.

ACKER, JASPER W., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

ALLISON, ROBERT, Company E, Twelfth Regiment New-York Militia; Company G, Thirty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company D, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers.

ANDREWS, JOSEPH, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

ARBUCKLE, WILLIAM, Musician, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BAILEY, AUGUSTUS, Musician, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

BALDWIN, JOHN, Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BARKER, OSCAR T., United States Navy.

BARNES, JEROME D., Company F, Sixteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BETTS, GEORGE, United States Navy.

BLAUVELT, WILLIAM, Company D, Fifty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

BLOOMER, WILLIAM E., United States Navy.

BOWES, BENJAMIN, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BRADY, JEREMIAH, Company B, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Light Artillery.

BRAZIER, JAMES, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BRILL, JACOB G., Company E, Second Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

BROWN, CALVIN C., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BROWN, JOHN W., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BROWN, SAMUEL F., Company F, Second Regiment New-York Cavalry.

BUTLER, JOHN, Company B, Twelfth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company D, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

CAREY, JOHN, Company E, Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

CARROLL, WILLIAM, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

CARTER, JAMES W., Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery; United States Navy.

CASEY, DANIEL, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

CASHIN, PATRICK, United States Navy.

CLARK, JERE S., Company E, Third Regiment United States Light Artillery :
Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ; Company G, Second Regiment United States Artillery.

COON, JOHN W., United States Navy.

CROFUT, DAVID K., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers ;
Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteers.

CURRAN, THOMAS, Company D and Company K, Thirty-Fifth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

DICKSON, ANDREW, Company K, Third Regiment New-York Artillery.

DOOLITY, JOHN J., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

DREHFAHL, A. H., Company F, Fifty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DUDLEY, ORVILLE D., Company A, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

DURAND, FREDERICK J., Company H, First Regiment New-York Veteran Cavalry ;
Company C, Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EDIE, JAMES, Fourteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EICKHORN, CHARLES F., Company H, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EIMER, GEORGE, Company I, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FERGUSON, HUGH H., Company F, Forty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FIELD, JOHN P., Company C, Fourth Regiment Vermont Infantry Volunteers.

FISK, JOHN N., Company F, Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

FINNEGAN, JAMES, Company F, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.

FISHER, WILLIAM H., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

FORMAN, GILBERT, Company G, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FORMAN, HENRY, Company C, First Regiment United States Colored Cavalry.

GORAVIN, JOHN, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

GORDINEER, WILLIAM J., United States Navy.

GRAHAM, EDWARD, Company C, Ninety-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GREVERT, JOHN, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

GUGEL, FREDERICK, Company L, Second Regiment New Jersey Cavalry.

- HALSEY, WILLIAM L., Company F, First Regiment New-York Engineers.
- HAMPSON, THOMAS, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HARGRAVES, JOB, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HARVEY, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HASTINGS, JOHN, Company A, Twenty-Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
- HAUPTMANN, CHARLES H., Company A, United States Engineers.
- HENDRICKSON, GEORGE, Company M and Company A, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- HENRY, GEORGE S., Company A, Seventy-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- HICKERSON, HENRY C., Company A and Company K, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
- HITCHCOCK, DANIEL H., Company F, Twenty-Fifth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HOWELL, DAVID, Company B, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- HOWLETT, FREDERICK G., Company B, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.
- IRVIN, JOSEPH, Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- JONES, ALFRED M., Company B, Seventy-Eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry.
- JONES, SAMUEL B., Company C, Seventy-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
- JOSLYN, ANDREW J., Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- KAUFMAN, NORMAN, Company D, Seventh Regiment Maryland Infantry Volunteers.
- KEARNS, JAMES, Company I, Second Regiment New-York Artillery.
- KEELER, JAMES, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.
- KENNEY, EDWARD, Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry; Company M, Eighty-Eighth Regiment New-York Veteran Infantry Volunteers.
- KIELY, MICHAEL, United States Navy.
- KIPP, AUGUSTUS, Company D, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- LACEY, JOHN, Company G, Forty-Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- LAMERAUE, NATHAN, Company A, Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- LANGE, JOHN, Company I, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- LAPHAM, SOLON, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- LAWTON, JAMES F., Company C, First Regiment New-York Engineers.
- LIGHT, CHARLES, Ninth Ohio Independent Battery.

- LIGHT, ROBERT B., Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- LOCKWOOD, GEORGE W., Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Mounted Volunteers.
- LOWENTHAL, SIGISMUND, Companies A and K, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- LYNT, SAMUEL H., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- MC'ALL, THOMAS, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MACKEY, GRIFFEN, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- McLAVE, JAMES, Company C, Fifth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- MANNERS' SAMUEL L., Company F, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers; Company B, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteers.
- MARRAN, PETER, Company E, Twelfth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MENZER, HERMAN, Company I, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.
- MILLER, DAVID J., Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MILLER, JOSEPH, Company E, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
- MILLWARD, JAMES, Adjutant, Washington Clay Battalion; Captain, Company E, Ninety-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MITCHELL, EDWARD J., Company E, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.
- MITCHELL, GEORGE A., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- MONTGOMERY, JAMES, Company G, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.
- MUNN, DANIEL S., Company G, Sixty-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- MURDEN, JACOB L., Company C, Seventh Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- MURPHY, CORNELIUS, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- MURPHY, TIMOTHY, Company G, First Regiment United States Infantry.
- NEBE, CHARLES B., Company C, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- NESSLER, HENRY, Company D, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- NICHOLLS, FREDERICK O., Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
- OLIVER, THOMAS, Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry; Company G, Thirty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- OSTERHELD, HENRY, First Lieutenant, Company K, Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

PAULDING, PIERRE F., Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers; United States Navy.

PEAKE, CYRUS A., Company G, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

PENTREATH, JOHN, Corporal, Company D, Nineteenth Regiment New-York Militia; Quartermaster-Sergeant, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

POST, GEORGE C., Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

REDDING, JOHN T., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia; United States Navy.

REIFF, JACOB, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

REIN, JOHN H., Company D, Seventy-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

REYNOLDS, SEYMOUR H., Company M and Company H, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

ROTH, CONRAD, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-Third Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

RYAN, MICHAEL F., Company G, Sixty-Third Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SHAW, WILLIAM, Musician, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SHERIDAN, JAMES, Company F, Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Company B, Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

SHERMAN, JAMES W., Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

SHOTTS, JOHN C., Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

SIEVERS, ALBERT, Company C, Twenty-Second Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

SKIDGELL, WILLIAM, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Company D, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SMITH, GEORGE, Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.

SMITH, JOHN G., Company C and Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry; Company F, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SMITH, WILLIAM R., Company I, Fifth Regiment Maryland Infantry Volunteers.

STARR, GEORGE H., Captain, Company D, and Brevet-Colonel, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

STEVENS, SAMUEL, Major, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.

STEWART, ARTHUR, Company B, Forty-First Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

- STILL, JOHN, Company I, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- SULLIVAN, MICHAEL T., Company I, Ninety-Sixth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TALLMADGE, ROBERT P., Sixth Ohio Independent Battery.
- TICE, JAMES G., Company H, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- TIDABACK, JOHN, Company D, Fifty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.
- TOMPKINS, ABRAM H., Drum-Major, One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- UNGER, ADOLPH, Company D, Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.
- VEITCH, WILLIAM H., United States Navy.
- VOIGHT, HENRY, Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Cavalry.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE H., Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Artillery.

Comrades who have died since the organization of the Post.

- BOWLER, ELIJAH, Company L, First Regiment New-York Veteran Engineers.
- BRAZIER, JAMES, Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- CAIN, JOSEPH, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.
- CARLTON, CHARLES F., Company D, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteers.
- CUNNINGHAM, JOHN J., Company A, First Regiment California Volunteers.
- CURRAN, FRANK, Company E, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.
- DILLON, THOMAS F., Sixty-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- DONOHUE, BERNARD, Company A, Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- DUBOIS, WILLIAM H., Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.
- DYKES, WILLIAM, Company H, First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.
- EVEREST, JAMES B., Company D, Fifty-First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
- FENNER, JOHN R., Company D, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry.
- FENTON, JOHN, Company E, Seventy-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
- FERGUSON, HENRY B., Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FISHER, CHARLES R., Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York State National Guard.

FOLEY, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FYFE, JOHN, One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GILLES, JACOB, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

GLOSQUE, JOSEPH, Company G, Forty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HENDRICK, A. A., Company H, Eighty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HILL, THOMAS, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HUMBERT, JOSEPH, Company B, Seventy-Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HUMPHRIES, GEORGE, Company C, Sixty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

JENKINS, EDWARD W., Captain, Ninety-Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers;
Thirty-Second Regiment United States Colored Infantry.

KERNAN, EDWARD, Company B, Sixty-Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers;
Company A, Sixty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

KOCH, BERNHARD, Company D, Fifty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MATTHEWS, JOHN H, Company F, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

MORRIS, EDMUND Y., Major, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK, Company G, Second Regiment New-York Artillery.

PARSE, HOLLIS H., Company G, Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Volunteers.

PEASE, CHARLES H., Company F, Fifty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, Company B, Sixty-Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

SMITH, JOHN, Company G, Fifty-Seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers.

SPRINGER, LOUIS, Company H, Twenty-Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

STARR, EDWARD, Company H, Fifty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

TAYLOR, JAMES W., Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New-York State National
Guard; Company E, Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

TAYLOR, HENRY H., Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment New-York
Volunteers.

VOCKENROTH, WILLIAM.

WALLACE, JOHN, Company D, Twenty-Third Regiment United States Infantry.

WANDELL, EVERET H., Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WOOLHISER, CALEB T., Company B, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

JOHN C. FREMONT POST NO. 590.

On the 19th day of May, 1886, a number of honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Army, who had served in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion against the Union, met in the City of Yonkers, and took steps looking to the formation of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. After several preliminary meetings the new Post started on its career June 29, as the Horatio Seymour Post No. 590, Department of New-York, with the following named comrades as officers :

FREDERIC SHONNARD, Commander.
FISHER A. BAKER, Senior Vice-Commander.
EDWARD MAXWELL, Junior Vice-Commander.
GALUSHA B. BALCH, Surgeon.
JOHN FORSYTH, Chaplain.
MATTHEW H. ELLIS, Quartermaster.
JAMES V. LAWRENCE, Officer of the Day.
GEORGE W. FARNAM, Officer of the Guard.
JAMES B. FARRELL, Adjutant.
AUGUSTUS W. NICOLL, Sergeant-Major.
THOMAS EWING, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Galusha B. Balch succeeded Commander Shonnard, January 25, 1877, and has remained since that date in the same position.

At a regular encampment held on July 24, 1890, the name of the Post was changed to John C. Fremont ; the change being ratified by General Order No. 9, September 25, 1890, from Department Headquarters.

ROSTER.

BAKER, FISHER A., Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

BALCH, GALUSHA B., Assistant Surgeon, Ninety-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Second Regiment Veteran Cavalry New-York Volunteers.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM HENRY, Captain, Company L, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

BELKNAP, WILLIAM H., Company A, Thirty-Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.

BETTS, CHARLES D., Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BIRDSALL, THOMAS, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

BORLAND, GEORGE, Company K, Fourth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Captain, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BROWER, JOHN F., Company H, First Regiment Sharp-Shooters.

BROWN, WILLIAM H., Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BYRON, JOHN WILLET, Company E, First Regiment New-York Engineers.

CASEY, DANIEL, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN S., Captain, Twelfth Regiment New-York Engineers.

CONLIN, JOHN, Company K, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

CRANE, STEPHEN S., Company F, Eighth Regiment New-York Militia.

ELLIS, MATT. H., Captain, Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

EWING, THOMAS, Colonel, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers; Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers.

FARNAM, GEORGE W., Company G, Twenty-Third Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

FARRELL, JAMES F., Captain, Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York Artillery.

FORSYTH, JOHN, Company F, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

FRISBIE, GEORGE H., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia.

HATFIELD, WILLIAM M., Company F, First Regiment New-York Lincoln Cavalry.

HOLT, HENRY, Company A, First Regiment New-York Cavalry.

HUDSON, ABRAM A., Company B and Company E, Ninety-Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

IVES, HUGH M., Company B, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Infantry Volunteers.

KING, GEORGE W., Captain, Company G, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

KIRKWOOD, ALEXANDER O., Company A, Forty-Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

KEMPTON, BENJAMIN F., Company C, First Regiment United States Sharp-Shooters;
Company D, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

LAWRENCE, JAMES V., Major, Volunteers on General Staff.

LAWRENCE, JOHN H., Company E and Company B, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

LELIVA, CARL VON, Captain, Company C, Fifty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

LESTER, MOSES H., United States Navy.

MANNING, EZRA L., Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers; Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

NICOLL, AUGUSTUS W., Company E, Seventh Regiment New-York Militia.

ODELL, JAMES B., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia; Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

ODELL, JOHN H., Company C, Fifth Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

O'MALEY, JOSEPH, Company K, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

RADCLIFF, ABRAM S., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia.

RANDALL, J. WESLEY, United States Navy.

SHONNARD, FREDERIC, Major, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

SIMMONDS, WILLIAM, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

SIMPSON, LUKE, Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-Second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers.

SLOCUM, WILLIAM E., Company C, Thirty-Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

SNYDER, HIRAM J., Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.

STEWART, JAMES, Second Lieutenant, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New-York Militia.

STEWART, JAMES, JR., Captain, Company A, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Infantry.

THAYER, STEPHEN H., Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New-York Militia.

VAN NESS, THEODORE, Company K, Twenty-Sixth Regiment New Jersey Infantry.

WALSH, ROBERT, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WELSH, WILLIAM, Captain, Sixty-Eighth Regiment New-York Infantry.

WINANS, DAVID A., Company A, Fourth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

WORDEN, AMOS W., Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry
Volunteers.

Comrades who have died since the organization of the Post.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Company C, Sixth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery.

BLACKETT, WILLIAM C., Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-
York Volunteers.





CHAPTER XIII.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS WORK—THE FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY FAIR — DEFEW NIGHT.

IN the course of an address at Music Hall, Yonkers, on the evening of May 30, 1888, William Allen Butler, Esq., who presided at the Memorial Service, suggested that "a suitable memorial be provided to honor the citizens of Yonkers who placed their lives at the service of the Republic when its existence was imperiled by armed Rebellion."

Cyrus Cleveland, acting upon the suggestion thrown out by the Chairman, at once moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair, which committee should have power to solicit subscriptions, and with the money so subscribed "erect a monument that should appropriately express the gratitude of our people for the important service rendered to the Nation."

It was truly remarked at the time, by Mr. Butler, that "all the principal towns in our county have honored the patriotic bravery

that preserved the Union by the erection of monuments, and that while Yonkers sent its full quota to the war, up to this date the heroism of its soldiers has been unnoticed."

On the 12th day of June following, Mr. Butler appointed, "pursuant to the resolution of the meeting held on the evening of Memorial Day," a committee of twenty-five citizens, "to be known as the Yonkers Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Committee," as follows: Cyrus Cleveland, J. Harvey Bell, Galusha B. Balch, Ethelbert Belknap, J. Irving Burns, Thomas C. Cornell, Joseph F. Daly, William B. Edgar, Rudolf Eickemeyer, Matt. H. Ellis, Theodore Gilman, Charles E. Gorton, William L. Heermance, E. Alexander Houston, John Olmsted, Charles R. Otis, Walter H. Paddock, S. Francis Quick, Frederic Shonnard, John C. Shotts, James Stewart, Warren B. Smith, Stephen H. Thayer, Edward Underhill, and Charles E. Waring.

In his letter of appointment Mr. Butler wrote: "I have endeavored to name citizens who, by their official relations and their identification with public trusts, and with important business enterprises, will fitly and fully represent the leading interests and industries of the city, and whose active coöperation will insure the accomplishment of the object of their appointment — the erection of a suitable monument in memory of the Union soldiers and sailors." In concluding, Mr. Butler expressed "the hope that this movement may commend itself to the generous sympathy of our citizens, and result in the erection of a worthy memorial of those brave defenders of the Union whom it is our special duty to honor."

The first meeting of the YONKERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION was held at Manor Hall, Wednesday evening, June 20, 1888. Cyrus Cleveland was elected President; Charles E.

Gorton and John C. Shotts were elected Vice-Presidents; Charles R. Otis was elected Treasurer, and E. Alexander Houston Secretary, of the Association. On motion of Mr. Shotts, the name of William Allen Butler was added to the Association. On motion of Colonel Heermance, the names of John W. Oliver and J. G. P. Holden were also added.

A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Heermance, Shotts, Gilman, Cornell, and Shonnard, was appointed by the President. Subsequently, a Memorial Committee and a Committee on Site were appointed.

On January 3, 1889, on motion of Colonel Ellis, a resolution was adopted providing "that a shaft or column, to cost not less than \$5,000, be erected in some public place in the city." February 4, the Monument Fund amounted to \$98. At a meeting held April 1, 1889, Mr. Cleveland's resignation as President of the Association was accepted, and Mr. Gorton was elected President, John C. Shotts First Vice-President, and Dr. G. B. Balch Second Vice-President.

On the 6th day of July, 1889, the Committee on Site reported that the Common Council had consented that the Monument should be placed on the Manor Hall Grounds. The fund had reached \$432.13.

At a meeting held November 18, 1889, after a report of the Memorial Committee, a design submitted by George H. Mitchell, of Chicago, was accepted by the Association.

Many meetings followed, and various methods were proposed to raise money and progress the work; some members of the Association resigned, and new members were elected; but little was definitely accomplished up to March 3, 1890. At a meeting on that

evening, on motion of Mr. Oliver, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a "Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of three, of which Colonel Heermance shall be Chairman, to appeal for funds and to manage the finances of the Association." Vice-President Shotts, who presided at the meeting, appointed Colonel William L. Heermance, John W. Oliver, and William F. Moller as such committee.

From this time forward the work of the Association advanced more satisfactorily. The Ways and Means Committee was constituted an Executive Committee, with increased powers. By request of Colonel Heermance, and on his motion, Mr. Oliver was made Chairman; and at Mr. Oliver's request, Charles E. Gorton, J. Irving Burns, and Joseph F. Daly were added to the Executive Committee. Subscriptions to the fund, \$5,488.71.

On July 11, 1890, Charles Henry Butler proposed that if additional subscriptions to the Monument Fund, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,000, were pledged by July 22, 1890, at twelve o'clock, he would donate the proceeds of the lot on the northeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue and Lawrence Street, to be sold at auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange, at that time. The proposition was accepted. The lot was sold for \$1,050, and was the means of securing \$1,509.50 additional—making a total of \$2,559.50 for the Monument Fund through Mr. Butler's offer. Among the contributors was Mrs. Helen Veile Tatum, who gave \$324.38 to complete the \$1,000, in the names of her three little girls—Alice, Ruth, and Georgie Perkins.

At a meeting of the Association held July 21, 1890, Mr. Oliver presented the inscriptions as they appear upon the Monument, with a single exception, and after careful consideration they were

unanimously adopted. For the inscription on the base of the south side of the Monument the words originally recommended and adopted were, "Peace Restored." To gratify what seemed to be a general and laudable desire to have some words from General Grant upon the Monument, his famous words, "Let Us Have Peace," were substituted.

At the meeting of July 21, 1890, Thomas Astley Atkins was appointed Historian of the Association. The contributions had reached \$8,018.21.

On Thursday evening, September 25, 1890, the Executive Committee met at the residence of John W. Oliver, Chairman, No. 192 Warburton Avenue, with a view to put the Monument under contract. There were present Colonel William L. Heermance, William F. Moller, Charles E. Gorton, J. Irving Burns, Joseph F. Daly, and John W. Oliver, being all the members of the Executive Committee; Hon. Norton P. Otis, T. Astley Atkins, John C. Shotts, and Frederic Shonnard were present by invitation. George H. Mitchell, of Chicago, whose plan for the Monument had been accepted, was also present by previous arrangement.

After full explanations from Mr. Mitchell, and free discussion in which all present participated, the design was formally approved. The following contract was agreed upon, and executed the next day in the office of Joseph F. Daly, Warburton Building:

This agreement, made this 26th day of September, 1890, between George H. Mitchell, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, of the first part, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association of the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants on the part of the party of the second part hereinafter contained, doth covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, that he will provide and pay for all the

materials, and do the work necessary for the construction and erection and completion of a Monument in the City of Yonkers, New-York, according to the specifications and drawings hereto attached and marked A, which form a part of this agreement. And that he will erect the said Monument in full accordance with the said specifications and drawings, for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars (\$10,500); which amount shall include the entire cost of the said Monument, including the statuary, and its erection in the place designed by the committee in charge of said Monument, according to the plans and specifications.

And the party of the second part, in consideration of the accurate, faithful and prompt fulfilment of all the covenants of the said party of the first part, doth covenant and agree with the said party of the first part to pay to him or his legal representatives the said sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, in the following manner, and at the following times:

First, The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) when the Infantry and Cavalry models are ready to be cast in bronze, and are accepted by the committee of the said Association having the erection of the said Monument in charge.

Second, The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) when the Naval and Artillery models are ready to be cast in bronze, and, with the model of the Standard-Bearer, are accepted by said committee.

Third, The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) when the four bronze figures are accepted by the said committee.

Fourth, The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500) when the material of the Monument is quarried, and all the workmanship and lettering performed, and the Monument is ready for erection, and accepted by said committee.

Fifth, The sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) when the Monument and statuary are delivered and ready for erection in the City of Yonkers, at such place as the said committee shall direct, and in a manner satisfactory to the said committee.

Sixth, The balance, two thousand dollars (\$2,000), when the said Monument and all its parts shall have been completed and erected in its place, according to said specifications and plans.

It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that all material to be furnished, and all work to be performed, shall be furnished and done in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to the committee having the erection of said Monument in charge, and that no payments shall be made or become due until the said work, in its various parts, is accepted as satisfactory by the said committee.

It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that whenever any portion or part of said Monument is accepted and paid for by the party of the second part, then the part or portion of said Monument shall become the absolute property

of the said party of the second part, and the party of the first part shall, as the said part or parts are accepted and paid for, insure in some reliable Insurance Company, the part or parts so accepted and paid for, and the policy of insurance shall be in the name of, and the loss if any payable to, the party of the second part.

It is further agreed, that if, for any reason, the said party of the first part should refuse or neglect to furnish the proper materials, or perform the work in the manner required by the drawings and specifications, then, in that case, the party of the second part may do the said work, and finish the same, in the manner provided by the drawings and specifications, at the cost of the said party of the first part; and if out of the contract price, after paying for finishing the said contract, a balance be left, the said balance shall be paid to the said party of the first part, and if the cost of finishing the said work exceed the said contract price, then the said party of the first part shall pay to the said party of the second part the amount of the said increased cost.

It is further agreed, that the said party of the first part shall, on the making of the payments hereinbefore specified, deliver to the said party of the second part the part or parts of the Monument paid for and accepted, in such places as the committee in charge of said Monument shall direct, and that the same, when so delivered, shall be free and clear from any claim or liens.

It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that the Monument shall be completed and erected in the proper place in the City of Yonkers, in full accordance with the drawings and specifications, on or before the 15th day of May, 1891.

It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that at any time before January 1, 1892, the said party of the first part will, upon request of the party of the second part, furnish the material, and erect around said Monument, an inclosure, according to the plans and specifications submitted, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250), to be paid when the said inclosure is erected and completed, according to said plans and specifications, around the said Monument in the City of Yonkers.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals, the 26th day of September, 1890.

Signed,

GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

For the Association: J. W. OLIVER,
W. L. HEERMANCE,
JOSEPH F. DALY,
CHARLES E. GORTON,
Majority of Committee.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER,)
CITY OF YONKERS.) ss.

On this 26th day of September, 1890, before me personally came George H. Mitchell, to me known to be the individual described in the foregoing instrument as party of the first part, and who executed the same, and who acknowledged that he executed the same.

WM. RILEY,
Notary Public.

SPECIFICATIONS.

For a Soldiers' Monument to be erected in Yonkers, New-York, by the Soldiers' Monument Committee, designed by George H. Mitchell, 24 Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GRANITE.—To be of the very best quality of selected dark blue Barre granite, of an even color, free from shakes, seams, and all other defects.

Workmanship of the Monument must be such as to hold the full sizes required by the design and specifications; no patchwork will be accepted; all beds, builds, and joints to be cut full, true, and square; top and bottom faces of all stones dressed to parallel level and perfectly even surfaces; all exposed surfaces must be wrought and dressed to perfect planes, without elevations or depressions, and to be fine (10 cut) bush-hammered work, with all edges sharp, in perfect line, and without flaw; all bevels must be true, and end precisely at vertical line of stone above, as shown in plans. All horizontal edges and moldings to be perfectly level, at right angles to each other, and at whatever horizontal plane they may be measured, the sides shall be equidistant from the vertical axis; and the Monument must be perpendicular when erected. No stone will be accepted that is inaccurately cut, dressed, or set. The Monument throughout must be uniform in color, and the contractor must include every and all expense for first-class material and workmanship, until its erection upon site in Yonkers, New-York, on or before May 15, 1891.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.—Nine feet square at base; total height, forty-six feet from foundation to top of standard.

LOWER BASE.—Nine feet square, one foot ten inches high.

SECOND BASE.—Seven feet nine inches square, one foot five inches high.

THIRD BASE.—Seven feet square, one foot four inches high.

The sides of these three bases to be finished with a fine dressed margin-line, with quarry faces, projection or wash on each to be finely dressed.

FOURTH BASE.—Six feet four inches square, one foot five inches high, to be highly polished for lettering on four sides, letters raised in sunken panel.

DIE PLINTH.—Five feet seven inches square, one foot high, four sides highly polished.

DIE.—Five feet seven inches square, three feet six inches high; to be cut in one piece, each pilaster to be fluted, and front faces to be highly polished, also the four sides of the recess on die.

CAP.—Six feet eight inches square, one foot high, molded on four sides, and hammered dressed, except the four plain sides, which will be polished.

PEDIMENT CAP.—Six feet six inches square, two feet two inches high; on each of the four sides cut molded pediments to receive statues. On each of the four sides appropriate lettering to be nicely and artistically executed; raised polished letters.

SHAFT PLINTH.—Three feet one inch square, two feet four inches high; to be molded on four sides and finely hammered dressed.

SPIRE OR SHAFT.—To measure two feet nine inches square at base, two feet three inches square at top, sixteen feet three inches high; in one stone. All exposed surfaces to be highly polished.

CAPITAL.—To measure three feet square at base, two feet nine inches high; to be elaborately carved on four sides.

STATUARY.—To consist of five pieces, representing the Infantry Soldier, Sailor, Artillery, Cavalry, and the Standard-Bearer on top; each and all to be from entirely new and original designs. The four lower statues to be seven feet high, executed from best standard bronze, specimens of the bronze to be submitted to and approved by the committee. And the upper statue or Standard-Bearer to measure eight feet to the head, and eleven feet to top of standard, to be executed in fine statuary granite. All modeling to be first approved by the committee, either by inspecting the model itself or by photographs representing the different sides, to be provided by the contractor.

LETTERING.—All lettering to be cut in the polished surface in plain, sharp, well-defined letters.

FOUNDATION.—The plans and specifications for the foundation of the Monument will be furnished by the contractor, and the materials and work will be supplied by the Association.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

The above contract did not include the drawings for the bronze statues.

On Monday evening, October 6, 1890, the gallant Fourth Separate Company National Guard of the State of New-York, Captain John I. Pruyn, opened a fair in their fine Armory on Waverley Street, which continued for eight evenings. It was conducted with excellent spirit and judgment, proved a center of social attraction for the time being, and put the generous sum of \$1,652.66 into the Monument Fund, carrying the total up to \$10,342.72.

On Monday evening, December 8, 1890, a brilliant audience assembled in Music Hall, to hear Hon. Chauncey M. Depew deliver an oration on "The Men who Saved the Union." Major-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, presided. Miss Louise Cowles sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with a chorus of fifty voices, and full band accompaniment. Julius Jordan sang "Fair Land of Freedom," with full chorus and band accompaniment, the words and music composed by himself. This not only provided a delightful entertainment, but put \$500 into the Monument Fund, bringing it up to \$11,026.86.

On December 28, the Association unanimously voted that, when the Monument and inclosure were completed and paid for, the property should be presented to the City of Yonkers, providing that the city shall consent to assume their proper care in perpetuity.

At a meeting of the Association held April 10, 1891, Charles E. Gorton was requested to visit the quarry at Barre, Vermont, where the granite-work for the Monument was being prepared, and report on the progress and character of such work. This mission was performed to the complete satisfaction of the Association—Mr. Gorton reporting that the stone and the workmanship were excellent.

At this meeting it was determined to appoint a Dedication Committee, and Colonel William L. Heermance, J. Irving Burns, John C. Shotts, Judge Matt. H. Ellis, and James V. Lawrence were appointed by the President as such committee. The contributions had reached \$11,061.62.







THE TOP STONE.

STATUE OF THE COLOR-BEARER.

This noble figure measures eight feet to the top of the cap, and eleven feet to the top of the color. It very appropriately surmounts the Monument.

It was sculptured from fine statuary-granite at Ryegate, Vermont. The Color-Bearer stands with cannon and balls at his feet, and is in the act of drawing his sword to defend the flag. The position is natural, the expression strong.

The patriotic women of Yonkers furnished the money to pay for this statue, and mostly by dollar subscriptions.

CHAPTER XIV.

ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRONZE STATUES AND GRANITE-WORK—THEIR
APPROVAL—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE—THE ERECTION.

ON June 1, 1891, the four bronze statues for the Monument arrived in Yonkers from Chicago, where they were cast; and they were stored in the basement of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 2, the granite statue of the Color-Bearer reached Yonkers, on the Hudson River Railroad, from Ryegate, Vermont, where it was executed. Two of the Executive Committee spoke for an ordinary truck to remove it to Manor Hall Grounds, but when they discovered that it was billed at four tons they changed their plan.

On Thursday evening, June 4, a meeting of the Association was held in the basement of the Church to view the statues. By invitation, Alfred Jones, James R. Brevoort, Arthur Parton, and Captain W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., were also present. After the most careful and critical examination there was but one opinion, and that was one of entire and emphatic approval.

At this meeting the resignation of Charles R. Otis as Treasurer was accepted, and John W. Oliver, who for some time had been acting as Treasurer, was elected to fill the vacancy.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the Monument was laid with simple though impressive ceremonies on Manor Hall Grounds, on Saturday afternoon, June 27, 1891, at five o'clock.

The members of the Monument Association assembled in the office of the Board of Water Commissioners to make the final arrangements for the ceremony. Thomas McVicar produced the copper box he had made for the corner-stone. The several articles provided were deposited in the box, and it was hermetically sealed with a soldering-iron in the presence of the Association.

Kitching Post No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic, Vice-Commander Augustus Kipp in command; John C. Fremont Post No 590, Grand Army of the Republic, Commander Galusha B. Balch in command; and the Fourth Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New-York, Captain John I. Pruyn in command, formed a hollow square about the foundation. A vast concourse of people filled the grounds and streets, while all the windows fronting on the grounds were occupied by interested auditors. The Star-Spangled Banner proudly waved from the flagstuffs of Manor Hall and several of the surrounding buildings; and the whole presented an inspiring and imposing scene.

Precisely at five o'clock, the Monument Association, followed by Mayor Millward and the Common Council, several of our resi-

dent clergy, City Judge Thayer, School Commissioner Rudolf Eickemeyer, Water Commissioner John C. Shotts, William Allen Butler, and other representative citizens, marched into the hollow square.

Colonel William L. Heermance, Chairman of the Committee on Dedication, directed the services. Rev. Dr. Alvah S. Hobart, pastor of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, opened the proceedings with an appropriate prayer. Music by Harvey's Band followed.

John W. Oliver announced the contents of the box as follows: The Declaration of Independence; Constitutions of the United States and of the State of New-York; Political Register, containing the names of those at the head of the National and State Governments; New-York World Almanac for 1891; New-York Tribune Almanac for 1891; American Coins of 1891; Charter of Yonkers; Annual Reports of the City Officers; Rosters of Soldiers who left Yonkers to fight for the Union, of the two Grand Army Posts, of the Fourth Separate Company, and of the Yonkers Veteran National Guard; Names of the Monument Association; Minutes of the Association and of the Dedication Committee; Contract for the Monument; List of Contributors to the Monument Fund; Dr. Cole's Bicentennial Address; Programme of Depew Night; New-York City and Yonkers papers; Programmes of Memorial Services, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891; Engraving of Manor Hall; Annual Message of Mayor Millward; Grand Army Button; Loyal Legion Button; List of Yonkers Churches and Pastors; Sanitary Code of Yonkers; Last Printed Report of the Board of Education; Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army; Engraving of James Stewart, upon which was recorded the fact that as master-mason he superintended the laying of the corner-stone; and Postal Card containing

the call of the meeting of the Monument Association to lay the corner-stone.

President Gorton's Address.

Mr. Gorton was then introduced, and said :

The ceremonies of to-day are brief and simple, because fitting services will soon be held on the occasion of the dedication of the Monument ; and it seems unnecessary to hold two elaborate celebrations so close together for substantially the same purpose.

It has, however, just been suggested that it would be proper for me to say a few words at this time when we are near the consummation of our efforts, when we are able to mark the time within which will be completed a memorial worthy of our city, and, more to the purpose, worthy to commemorate the bravery and loyalty of the heroes who fought to save the Union.

The last of the material necessary to complete the work was expressed from Vermont, on five cars, on the 24th of this month, and ought to be here within two or three days. Unless very improbable delays and difficulties arise, the Monument will be finished within the next twenty days, and will be dedicated the latter part of July. A long time has elapsed since this Monument was begun, but it could not be pushed more rapidly, and we confidently hope that when you see the completed work you will be convinced that we have well and faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon us.

Although the Civil War ended long ago, there was never a time more appropriate than the present to rear testimonials to the soldiers and sailors who fought to preserve the Union, when monuments are being reared to honor those who were conspicuous for

trying to destroy it. A section of the country is calling for school and other histories that shall write down a wicked Rebellion as a struggle for liberty, and that shall elevate its leaders on the pedestals of heroes.

Time does not change facts. The war was an infamous Rebellion, seeking to destroy the best of governments, and its leaders were traitors and rebels. I do not believe that sectional animosities, should be kept alive; neither do I believe in the effort to perpetuate the memories of those who were conspicuous only for their efforts to dismember the Nation. Patriotism will not suffer the names of the men who fought for the South to be written above those who fought that the Union might live.

This Monument we are about to erect will, we trust, be more than a history. It will commemorate the valor of the defenders of their land. It will also inspire with patriotism those who are to come after us. Long hence it will look down on men with hearts as loyal and arms as strong as they who went forth to battle from '61 to '65, and who, if need be, will dare as much for their country.

May the Monument that is to rise on this foundation overlook, for all time, a loyal, united, peaceful people; and now, in the name of the Monument Association, by its authority, and in its behalf, I lay this corner-stone, the first stone of the Memorial which is to be dedicated to the Soldiers and Sailors of Yonkers who fought to save the Union.

Rev. A. A. Lings, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, pronounced the benediction, three volleys were fired by the Fourth Separate Company, and the corner-stone was declared formally

laid. At intervals during the ceremony National tunes were played by Harvey's Band.

THE ERECTION.

It is proper to state here that the granite-work for the Monument arrived in Yonkers on five cars on June 30, but, owing to unavoidable delays, the erection did not begin by George H. Mitchell and the workmen employed by him until July 16, after which there was no delay. As block was placed upon block, the beauties of the design, the stone, and the workmanship became apparent. Expectations were high, but they were more than realized as the work progressed. On Tuesday, July 21, at twelve o'clock, the Color-Bearer was placed in position. On July 23 the Monument was completed to the entire satisfaction of the Association and the people, and Mr. Mitchell was paid in full on his contract.

It is worthy of note, that in the accomplishment of this work no accident occurred. When it is stated that the stones handled weighed from two to fourteen tons each, the skill of Mr. Mitchell and of A. Thompson and his sons of Woodlawn, who assisted him will be readily understood. "I have erected a great many monuments," said Mr. Thompson, "but I never erected one where the stones were so large, and yet so uniformly good." The Executive Committee were so well pleased with the manner in which Mr. Mitchell completed his contract, that they united in the following just tribute:

To Whom It May Concern :

As members of the Executive Committee of the Yonkers Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, we wish, personally and collectively, to commend the

integrity of character, courteous deportment, and artistic taste of George H. Mitchell.

He placed his services at our disposal for a consideration far below their actual value. He has given us more than his plans promised, and a work of greater excellence than we had any reason to expect. His artistic designs, the consummate skill he has shown in their development, and his affable bearing, have greatly assisted us in the erection of a Monument that stands as an eloquent tribute to heroic men who faced the enemies of the Union, and is a permanent adornment to our city, surpassing the expectation of critics and eliciting the admiration of beholders.

Yonkers, September 17, 1891.

J. W. OLIVER,
CHARLES E. GORTON,
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE,
J. IRVING BURNS,
JOSEPH F. DALY.

As it was in the heat of midsummer, and owing to the absence of several members of the Association and other citizens whose presence was desired, the time of dedication was deferred to Thursday afternoon, September 17, at half-past three o'clock.







THE MONUMENT AND ENCLOSURE.

CHAPTER XV.

THE DEDICATION.

GREAT CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE—THE DECORATIONS—THE PROCESSION—THE MUSIC—THE ORATION—THE ORIGINAL POEMS—THE UNVEILING—THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS—THE NAVAL SALUTE—IMPOSING SERVICES AND HISTORIC DAY.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1891, will long be remembered with pleasure by the citizens of Yonkers, for upon that day the Monument was dedicated. The glories of early autumn marked the festal day. The skies were flecked with fleecy clouds, through which the glorious sunlight streamed upon the city; the air bore the delightful flavor of Indian summer. It was an ideal day for the grand event—a day which suited exactly the members of the Monument Association and thousands of others anxious for favorable weather. The Committee on Dedication had requested Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, to send a National vessel to fire the salute. He promptly and graciously complied, and the great war-ship Boston lay at anchor off the city. The citizens of Yonkers showed their patriotism by displaying flags and

drapery from their stores, factories, and residences; they came out in great numbers to witness the dedication exercises; and, although those in the streets about Manor Hall Grounds were densely crowded together, they preserved their good nature, and good order was the result.

While no efforts were made to mark the occasion by an elaborate parade, the Grand Army Posts, and the Separate Companies of the National Guard of New-York State, which were invited by the Yonkers Posts and the Fourth Company, combined with the entertaining organizations, presented a fine body of men, and gave the lovers of a procession something that deserved and received their admiration.

At the Monument the exercises went off with astonishing facility, and not a fault occurred in any of the details. So prompt and so businesslike were the proceedings, that hardly an hour and a half of time was consumed. The presiding officer, the orator of the day, the reciters of the poems, the clergymen, and all who participated in any way in the exercises of the afternoon, proved by their performance to have been well worthy of selection.

In view of the very large concourse of people, estimated as high as 20,000, and the character and intricacy of the programme, it was a matter of general congratulation that everything worked so smoothly, and that there was not a mistake from beginning to end. In every way the occasion was a great one.

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past two o'clock the procession formed on Getty Square and South Broadway, under the command of Grand Marshal John

Pentreath, of Kitching Post, with the following Aides: Thomas Oliver, of the Fourth Separate Company; Colonel E. J. Mitchell, and William H. Fisher, of Kitching Post; Charles Von Leliva, of John C. Fremont Post; G. W. Bard, Dr. E. F. Brush, Oliver Dyer, William Archer, John Dawson, Colonel Alfred Cooley, Milton Rathburn, D. W. Whitmore, and Colonel Henry Huss.

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of Police, under command of Sergeant McLaughlin.

Grand Marshal and Aides.

Harvey's Yonkers Band.

Marines and Sailors from the United States steamship Boston, with two batteries of Gatling guns. Lieutenant Swinburne commanding.

Kitching Post No. 60, of Yonkers. Senior Vice-Commander Augustus Kipp in command.

Farnsworth Post No. 170, of Mount Vernon, with Sons of Veterans. Frank M. Clark commanding.

Tarrytown Citizens' Band.

Ward B. Burnett Post No. 496, of Tarrytown, with Sons of Veterans. Harry J. Parnell, Commander.

Cromwell Post No. 466, of White Plains. Edward B. Long commanding.

Charles Lawrence Post No. 378, of Port Chester. Charles Fox commanding.

Flandreau Post No. 509, of New Rochelle. James Ferguson, Commander.

Doane Post No. 499, of Brooklyn. David W. Lee, Commander.

Delegation from the Fourth Veteran Cavalry.

Colored Guards, and others.

SECOND DIVISION.

Officers of John C. Fremont Post No. 590, of Yonkers.

Haverstraw Band.

Edward Pye Post No. 179, of Haverstraw. General Ira M. Hedges, Commander.

Morrell Post No. 144, of Sing Sing. Sumner A. Smith, Commander.

McKeel Post No. 120, of Katonah. Edward Hitt, Commander.

Peekskill Drum Corps.

Abram Vosburgh Post No. 95, of Peekskill. George L. Hughson, Commander.

Fraternity of the Survivors of the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

John C. Fremont Post No. 590, of Yonkers. Galusha B. Balch, Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Twenty-First Regiment Band.

Nineteenth Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New-York, of
Poughkeepsie. Captain William Haubennestel in command.

David's Island Band.

Eleventh Separate Company, of Mount Vernon. Captain E. J. Kindler
commanding.

Murray's Brass Band, of Yonkers.

Fourth Separate Company, of Yonkers. Captain John I. Pruyn commanding.

The procession started at half-past two o'clock, and marched through New Main Street to South Broadway, thence northward to North Broadway, to Quincy Place, to Warburton Avenue, and to Manor Hall Grounds, where the Veterans and Guardsmen took the seats provided for them.

It was an admirable procession of about one thousand men. The streets were crowded with people to see it go by, and the paraders encountered a continuous salute of cheers along the whole route of the march. Good order was preserved throughout, and every man in the long line conducted himself nobly.

DEDICATION.

Exercises on Manor Hall Grounds.

The formal dedicatory exercises were begun promptly at half-past three o'clock, on Manor Hall Grounds. For hours beforehand people were on hand to secure good positions for seeing and hearing, and a very animated scene was presented. The grand stand against Warburton Building was occupied by fully one thousand people — the West Point Band and the chorals of about two hun-

dred singers occupying the middle portion. At the extreme front, in the center, was the speakers' platform.

In front of the grand stand were benches occupied by the Grand Army Veterans, the National Guardsmen, and the sailors from the ship Boston. A space around the Monument was kept clear, for convenience at unveiling.

There was a dense mass of people around the outskirts of the grounds, on the sidewalks, and in the adjoining streets. All available windows, porches, balconies, and housetops in the vicinity were occupied. At the west of the grand stand several immense American flags were hung, partly protecting the occupants from the warm rays of the sun in the western heavens. About the speakers' platform a few large and handsome plants, well placed, contributed their beauty and grace to the occasion.

Concert by The West Point Band.

Before President Gorton opened the exercises, the West Point Military Academy Band gave a concert. Their playing was of a high order, and their instruments were superb. The harmonies were rich, the tones lovely; and the great audience listened with pleasure. The leader was Charles E. Moscow. Programme of the concert:

1. Overture — "Dichter und Bauer" Suppé
2. Selection from "Attila" Verdi
3. Waltz — "Wiener Bon-Bons" Strauss
4. "Traumereien" Schumann
5. Galop — "Alanen" Hertel

The Opening Address.

After the concert the great audience was called to order, when President Gorton delivered the following opening address:

More than thirty years have passed since the great Civil War began and the first call for troops was issued. During the early years of the war our respected fellow-citizen, John T. Waring, was President of the village of Yonkers, and aided and encouraged by his patriotic zeal, the prominent men of the town and village came forward to give their support in favor of the Union.

At a hastily assembled town-meeting, seventy-five men volunteered to go to the war—the first Yonkers Company, commanded by Captain Charles H. Smith. Through the four succeeding years the village responded nobly with men and means to carry on the war.

We have assembled to-day to dedicate this Monument to the men of Yonkers who, during that stormy period, fought to save the Union. This Monument is emphatically the people's tribute to loyalty. The individual subscriptions for it have ranged from \$1,050 to three cents, and through entertainments given in its aid thousands have contributed to the success of this enterprise.

We have collected and expended over \$11,000. We shall soon publish an illustrated History of Yonkers in the Civil War, and there are other things necessary to finish our work. We need \$2,000 for these purposes, and trust your generosity to provide a fitting end for what has been so well begun.

When the applause that ensued at the close of the address had died away, President Gorton proceeded to announce the various features of the programme.

The Opening Prayer.

After a suitable overture by the Band, Rev. Alexander B. Carver, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, offered the following prayer :

O God who art the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords, the Almighty Ruler of Nations, we adore and magnify thy glorious name for the great things which thou hast done for us. We render thee thanks for the goodly heritage which thou hast given us, for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy, and for the multiplied manifestations of thy favor toward us. Grant that we may show forth our thankfulness for these thy blessings by living in reverence to thy Almighty dominion and power, by reliance upon thy mercy and goodness, and by obedience to thy righteous laws.

Preserve, we beseech thee, O Lord, the blessings of peace to this country, restore them to nations deprived of them, and secure them to all the people of the earth. May the kingdom of the Prince of Peace come, and, reigning in the hearts and lives of men, unite them in holy fellowship, so that their only strife may be, who shall show forth with greatest zeal the praises of him who hath loved them, and made them kings and priests unto God.

We implore thy blessing upon all in legislative, judicial, and executive authority, that they may have grace, wisdom, and understanding, so to discharge their duties as most effectually to promote

thy glory, the interests of true religion and virtue, the safety, honor, and welfare of this State and Nation.

We thank thee that thou didst inspire the hearts, that thou didst direct the wills, of the brave men whose heroic deaths we commemorate to-day. Thou art our great defense in every righteous cause. Let thy fatherly care be ever with the soldier and the sailor who offer themselves a willing sacrifice for their country's good. And do thou direct us in our generation in all our doings with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life. We ask this in the name of him who, when we pray, taught us to say: Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

A chorus of two hundred voices, under the direction of Robert G. Jackson, sang "Hail, Columbia," with band accompaniment, and a fine volume of tone was produced. Among the singers were the most talented amateur vocalists in the city.

The Oration.

Hon. Orlando B. Potter, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Yonkers Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — It is most fitting that this dedication should occur on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the first great battle in which the Confederate Army of invasion was defeated and driven back, and by which it was made certain that, at whatever sacrifice of life and treasure, the American Union must and would be preserved.

This Monument commemorates the sacrifices of freemen, citizens of Yonkers, who put life and property at hazard in support of our Union and Government in a most important and decisive crisis in our country's history.

The importance of the service is to be estimated, like all human action, by results effected, and in view of difficulties under which rendered. Let us, in the brief time allowed by the duties of this hour, endeavor to estimate justly this service.

A minority — less than one third — of the States of the Union proposed to break up and destroy our Government at their own will, and without regard to the rights of the majority of the States and their people.

Our Union was formed by the deliberate action and determination of the people of all the original States, after experiences under the Confederacy, which was but a voluntary association and coöperation of the States, without central authority acting directly upon the citizen, to which direct allegiance and obedience were due.

The Constitution provided for the indefinite and continued existence of the National Union through unbroken and endless succes-

sion of legislative, executive, and other officers, all whom it placed under most solemn oath to preserve, protect, and defend this Constitution. It gave to this Government all the means by an army and navy, and power to support these by taxation, and all other means requisite for maintaining, performing, and exacting as one of the nations of the earth all National obligations and duties, the regulation of foreign commerce and of commerce between the States, and all power to maintain peace and levy war with all the resources of the country.

This Constitution contained no provision looking to its termination, or to the dissolution or termination of the Union. No seed of mortality was permitted within it.

After due acceptance and ratification by the several States, the National Government, thus complete, entered upon, and for more than seventy years exercised, its great powers and functions, acting directly upon all the citizens of the Republic, demanding and receiving from them loyalty and obedience, and in return securing to each and every State and its people a republican form of government, exemption from disturbance, either from other States or from the outside world, exercising all the powers of nationality among the nations of the earth, and securing to the people of every State peace and self-government at home, and consideration and respect throughout the world. No nation ever performed for its people its great duties of protection and security more beneficially than these were performed by this Nation from the adoption of the Constitution until attempted secession.

Our territory, originally limited by the Mississippi on the West, and by the thirty-first parallel north latitude on the South, had been extended under the National Union till our east-line upon the

Atlantic and the Gulf reached southward to the Rio Grande, and our National domain included and embraced the body of this North American continent between the thirty-second and forty-ninth parallels on the Pacific, and the twenty-sixth and forty-fifth parallels on the Atlantic—more than three times the area of the country at the adoption of the Constitution.

Twenty-one new States within this National domain had been added to the Union, each with all the powers, rights, and duties of the original States, and each organized, created, and advanced to Statehood under and by the Union itself, upon the security of permanent protection in self-government as provided in the National Constitution and organized in the whole structure of the Government.

Our population had increased during the Union from about 4,000,000 to 32,000,000; and our commerce had advanced to the first rank among the nations.

It cannot be denied that the people of these States had enjoyed a growth, prosperity, happiness, and security in self-government, from the adoption of the Constitution to the attempted secession, without a parallel among nations during the same period.

A patriot statesman of one of the seceding States, than whom no brighter star has shone in the galaxy of great men she has contributed to the country, the late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, declared before the Legislature of his State and before the country, on the eve of secession, and in hope of preventing it,—that the condition of the people of that State within the Union was fitly symbolized by the happiness and security of the first parents of our race in the garden of Eden. Nor did this declaration estrange the affections or confidence of his State. She intrusted to him,

more than to any other, her guidance through the darkness of secession, and he guided her footsteps and those of her wayward sisters in their first return to light, life, and liberty in a preserved, restored, indissoluble Union.

But notwithstanding the Union of these States was organized as a perpetual and indissoluble Government; and notwithstanding the obligation to continue the exercise of its great powers of protection and security in self-government for the people of all the States had increased with every extension of its territory, and been renewed with the admission of each new State to the Union, until the people of thirty-four instead of thirteen commonwealths depended for security in their power of self-government upon the faithful performance and exercise of the obligations assumed by the Union toward the people of every State, in return for their submission and direct allegiance, created and made perpetual in becoming members of the Union; and notwithstanding the unequaled security and happiness of the people of the States under the Union; — there had been put forward by subtle statesmen in the Southern States the deadly theory, fatal if acquiesced in to the continuous life of the Union, that each State could at any time it might elect withdraw or secede from the Union in the exercise of its inherent rights as a State.

This theory was sustained by subtle arguments by eminent statesmen, and persistently taught through the South for more than a generation. It had gained general, though not universal, acceptance in that part of the Union. The general prosperity, progress, and happiness enjoyed by the people of all the States within the Union had, however, offered no opportunity or temptation to the section in which it was entertained to act upon this theory.

At the adoption of the Constitution, and for many years after, it cannot be doubted that it was the general expectation and hope that the system of slave labor prevalent in the Southern States would in due time be superseded, and would disappear. The determination in that instrument, of a date before which the importation of slaves might not be prohibited, and the great dedication by Virginia of vast territory to free labor in the then Northwest ceded by her to the Union, place this fact beyond question.

The great stimulus, however, given to this system of slave labor by the cotton-gin, and the vast material interests of the slave States dependent upon the production and supply of cotton to the world by the only system of labor then available and adequate in those States, arrested and postponed, if they did not change, this expectation and willingness of the South, that in due time the system of slave labor would be superseded.

It cannot be doubted that at the time secession was resolved upon and attempted, a large part, if not a majority, of the people of the slave States had come to believe that their system of labor and the vast interests then dependent upon it, as well as the structure of society which this system had created, would be safer from disturbance or overthrow under a government of their own, in which this system of labor prevailed, than they could be in the Union, in which free labor was rapidly becoming, if it had not already become, the most powerful factor.

It may be admitted that the leaders of public opinion in the seceding States, and the people of those States led by them, by whom secession was resolved upon and attempted, were actuated by the purpose to provide better security for those States and their system

of labor and society than they believed could be enjoyed within the Union.

But they took no account of the calamities and desolation which secession must bring upon the other States of the Union, nor of the rights of the people of those great States north of the Ohio which had become, since its formation, members of the Union, and justly relied for perpetual freedom of commerce by sea upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, all the navigable waters of which were within and part of their own country.

It cannot be claimed for those who led secession, that they were animated by the same spirit which sustained the greatest son of the South and of Virginia, when he led and suffered with the citizen soldiery from all the original States, upon the battle-fields of the North as well as South, in the struggle for independence; or which sustained him and his compatriots through the long twilight of the Confederacy, to the clear light and solid ground of the Constitution.

One day of the patriotism, embracing the whole country, which animated Washington and his army, North and South, in that struggle, pervading and animating the seceding States, would have furled every secession flag, dissolved the armies of the Confederacy, and returned those States to their places within the Union, to adjust peacefully their grievances there, to the end that the rights of every State be preserved, and the advance of free constitutional self-government be not hindered or endangered within the boundaries of the Republic.

Secession, so far as accomplished, confronted the National Union with difficulties and dangers from which it might well have been expected to be exempt by its founders, but against and for which it is difficult to see how they could have provided greater safe-

guards, or greater powers of overcoming them, within their scheme of free constitutional government resting upon and supported by self-governed constituent States.

It created a crisis in our history and Government second in danger to none which had before occurred or can hereafter occur. If the war for independence had failed, it could have been but for a season. The colonies, animated with the purpose of self-government, could not long have remained under the yoke of a Government three thousand miles distant. If the adoption of the Constitution had failed when crowned with success, the Union would have been postponed till continued suffering under the Confederacy would have made too clear to be doubted by the people of any State the necessity for a National Government operating directly upon the citizens of every State, with powers adequate both for its own preservation and for securing each State peace and self-government within its own territory. But if, after seventy years of progress and happiness under the Constitution, this Government should fail to be able to protect its own life and continue the exercise of the powers and duties for which it had been created, and with which it had been intrusted by the people of all the States, not only would its own dissolution be accomplished, but all hope for the permanence and extension of constitutional liberty and self-government upon this continent, under the scheme devised by Washington and his compatriots, would be at an end also. The success of secession would of itself demonstrate to the loyal States and to the world that our Union, so sufficient for the exercise of National powers and duties with other nations, lacked the power of cohesion and self-preservation in a dissension between the States of the Union themselves. If this Union, cemented by the ties of a common

struggle for independence, by the experiences of the Confederacy, and by seventy years of progress and happiness under the Constitution, could now be disintegrated at the will or passion of a minority of the States, there could remain no hope that any scheme of united Government could be devised under which free constitutional self-government could be continued and extended upon this continent.

Secession accomplished would not only remove from the Union the seceded States, but, by establishing the right of each State to withdraw at will, would destroy the tie of direct allegiance from the citizen of every State to the General Government, upon which any Union must necessarily depend for efficiency and permanence, and make impossible any Union between the States not exposed at all times to destruction at the caprice or passion of a minority of the States or a single State.

Secession, therefore, menaced the Nation with destruction of the Government, and, if successful, made impossible any Union or General Government created to secure the same great ends.

The powers of the National Union had been found ample for maintaining peace and conducting war with the whole resources of the country with the outside world. But the test of unity and power to which secession called the Union was greater than that of any or all foreign wars in which the Nation had been or could be engaged. The work now made necessary was the preservation of the Union and the conquest and restoration of the seceded States to their places within it, with the rights of the several States unimpaired, save as the necessary conduct of the war which secession compelled might change them.

The resources, both of life and treasure, required for this work

were to be drawn wholly from the States and people remaining steadfast within the Union, while every life to be sacrificed on either side was the life of a citizen of the Republic, and all treasure and property to be expended or destroyed in the contest upon both sides were part of the Nation's wealth. Not only were all resources of the seceded States withdrawn from support of the Union, but these were to be combined and hurled with unsurpassed energy, courage, and persistence against the Union arms and territory.

Past experience of the Government afforded no adequate guide to the Executive and Congress through the obstacles and dangers with which they were surrounded. The great trust imposed upon the Executive of the Nation and those who shared with him the executive administration, by their oaths of office, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, was fully comprehended by him and them. It imposed the one duty to preserve the Government in its integrity throughout the territory of the Union, in exercise of all its powers, as defined in the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto. Never were men called to fulfil greater trusts. How well they did this, a reunited happy Nation composed of this great family of forty-four free self-governing States, each and all rejoicing in the strength of the Nation as their own strength, sufficiently attests and shall forever attest.

The part performed by the people of the loyal States, in the field and upon the sea, in the army and navy, with whom those whose services this Monument commemorates were identified and bore an honorable part, is more pertinent to this hour. The services commemorated by this Monument were rendered to preserve and perpetuate the Union of these States, which is the equal protection of the people of all the States. They were rendered by the actors

equally for those with whom they contended as for themselves and their children. It was a service in which brothers and kindred must meet each other in deadly combat on the field,—the most trying and painful patriots can be called to render for their country. Without military organization or a trained soldiery with which to meet this crisis, it would have been impossible for the Government to preserve and transmit the Union but for the sacrifices and services willingly and promptly rendered by the citizen soldiery. It was essentially a volunteer service, in which citizens left business, home, and family to perform paramount duty to country. Such service could only be rendered by a soldiery who understood the issue and the object for which they contended. Not a soldier fought or fell in the Union army or navy whose arm was not nerved by love for American liberty as secured by the Constitution and Union, and by the conviction that if the Union perished American liberty would perish with it. Educated in the schools of their several States, citizens of these States and of the United States, they had experienced and knew what American liberty was: those born elsewhere, who had tasted the liberties of other lands, had come also to know the value of American liberty and American citizenship by contrast as well as experience. They all—every Union soldier—knew that this liberty rested for security and permanence upon the Union and Constitution; knew that by these only their liberties and rights were enlarged to the whole territory of the Republic instead of being confined, as before the Union, to the States in which they lived. They were many of them merchants and men of business, and knew well the difference between a single State and the Republic as the field of their enterprise and labor. Some of them had been interested or employed in foreign com-

merce, and all of them, whether from field, factory, or counting-room, knew what the regulation of commerce, interstate and foreign, by thirty-four States, or an indefinite number of competing self-protecting Republics, would import for themselves and their descendants; knew the importance of having the navigable waterways and avenues of commerce between their own markets, and to the ocean, within the territory of their own country. They were men whose hopes of success and happiness for themselves and their children were dependent upon peace between the States, and with the nations of the earth, secured by a power adequate to command and maintain it; and they knew well that such peace could not be provided for through thirty-four or any other number of disunited, separate States or Republics, each advancing its own interests without regard to the interests of the others, but could only be assured through the maintenance of the Union with the powers of peace and war delegated by the Constitution, resting upon and supported by all the resources of the country through the direct allegiance of every citizen to the Republic.

There was not a soldier of the Union army who would have drawn his sword against the rights of the people of the seceding States under and within the Union. They fought only for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the citizens of all the States, North and South, under the Constitution and Union.. They fought and, when need be, died for the preservation of American liberty as created and secured under the American Constitution and Union.

This liberty, under which the citizen is secured by the power of the Nation in self-government in his own State, in freedom with the rights of a citizen throughout the whole country, freedom of the seas, and protection as an American citizen throughout the

world, by which the power of all the States becomes the strength of the weakest and of every citizen of the Republic, the soldiers and sailors whose services and sacrifices this Monument commemorates had determined, with their great Commander-in-Chief and the whole army and navy of the Union, should not perish from the earth. It will never perish so long as a free people shall appreciate it.

It has been said by a foreign statesman, whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, that, since the war for the preservation of the Union, "the old and respectable doctrine of State independence is now no more than an archaeological relic, a piece of historical antiquarianism." This statement, notwithstanding its high source, will not be accepted by American statesmen, north or south of the Potomac. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the right of "State independence" in the exercise of powers delegated therein to the General Government has not had any existence except in minds infected with the heresy of secession. Such right, as it existed under the confederacy, was exchanged and merged by the people of each State, by the adoption of the Constitution, in the vastly greater right of exercising such delegated powers jointly with the people of all the States, not merely within and upon their own States, but upon and throughout the whole Union, in the whole field of its powers. Neither the adoption of the Constitution nor the preservation of it and the Union lessened or can lessen any just rights of the States. The adoption modified by enlarging and forever securing them by the power of the Nation. The preservation by the services we now commemorate and such as these placed beyond doubt or denial the ability of this Union to maintain its existence and the full exercise of its great powers for the protection

and perpetuation of self-government, under difficulties greater than it can ever again encounter.

The services we commemorate have placed beyond further question the paramount duty of every citizen to maintain the Union against all dissensions or dangers, and have furnished the highest example of duty and allegiance to which citizens can ever be called. It will never again be doubted that maintenance of the Union is maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people of the States, and that the most valuable of all State rights is that the Union be maintained under the Constitution forever.

As attempted secession for the first time in our history called into exercise the whole powers of the Union, under difficulties which can never be surpassed, so the triumphant exercise of these powers under such difficulties has forever put an end to doubt of the Nation's ability and paramount duty to preserve and transmit these powers undiminished forever, unless modified as provided in the great charter by which they were created and delegated. It will never again be contended by statesmen in any part of the country that this Union is less capable than any other government to command and enforce obedience and support from every citizen.

Nor can the exercise of these great National powers endanger the liberties of the citizen within the States. They were given, and can be exercised, only for the protection and security of these liberties. Their strength is the strength of protection surrounding each citizen within his own State. These vast powers can be held and exercised only by those elected by the people of these States from their own numbers and to give effect to their will. The people of the States, therefore, have, and will forever have, through

their representatives and elected or appointed agents, control of these powers and their exercise.

Nor is there danger that intentional injustice be done to any part or section of the Union. By the living, active participation of every State and of every citizen in enactment of its laws and in the whole conduct of the General Government, the just interests and needs of every section are made known to all, and the interest of the representatives of each section to make no precedent of injustice which may afterward excuse injustice toward their own, makes certain and constant the vigilance of all to permit no injustice toward any State or section. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," thus becomes the rule which the interest of all sections demands, and must enforce, in this great brotherhood of States toward one another under the Union. Temporary and slight departures from it there may be, but they cannot be more lasting than the transient sectional ambition or passion which may cause them.

Fellow-citizens, what advancement possible for man under human government may not be accomplished by the people of these States under this Union, in obedience to this rule incorporated and made self-executing in every fiber of its structure!

How, now, shall we estimate the services on land and sea by which this Union was preserved and perpetuated? We may estimate them by results already accomplished. Not only was the disintegration and destruction of the Union prevented, but its perpetual unity and the power and duty to maintain it have been established so that they are not likely again to be doubted in this Republic. Instead of disintegration and secession, ten new States have already, since these were attempted, been added to this great brotherhood of

States, each becoming part of our great National life and power, in possession and enjoyment forever of the rights and liberties which the Union confers.

But that conquest is greatest which conquers the hearts not less than the arms of the enemy. From the people of the conquered States comes equal evidence of the value of the services by which the Union was preserved. Conquered to self-government within a preserved indissoluble Union, whose protection and benefit they shall forever enjoy equally with their conquerors, it is safe to say they will never again be found among its enemies. The only cause which estranged them temporarily from the Union was abolished in the necessary progress of the war—abolished that the Union might live. Henceforth, no interest not in harmony with the Union and the great objects for which it was created shall separate these or any other States from its love.

Whatever estimate we may place upon the services which saved and perpetuated this Union, will be increased by posterity so long as they shall enjoy its benefits and blessings. As we now build higher monuments to those who achieved independence, so shall they build higher and whiter to those who secured and transmitted American liberty in a preserved indissoluble Union.

Enthusiastic applause and cheers were given when the orator concluded. "America" was then grandly sung by the chorus, with band accompaniment.

"The Men Who Saved the Union."

The next feature of the programme was the recitation of the following poem, written for the occasion by S. R. Whitney, of Yonkers. Subject, "The Men Who Saved the Union." Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was the reciter. His clear, ringing voice and self-possessed manner, combined with the patriotic sentiments of the excellent poem, produced a fine effect. He was enthusiastically applauded, and the more telling sentiments were received also with demonstrations of appreciation.

Now draw aside the enfolding veil
With bended brow and reverent hand.
And let a thousand voices hail
The symbols of a rescued land.

The bronze and granite raised to fame
Shall waste before the touch of years,
But deathless e'er shall be the name
Of those who dried the Nation's tears.

Descend, ye spirits of the brave,
And walk once more the solid earth,
Behold the land your valor gave
The impulse to a nobler birth.

No longer is the idle boast
Of Freedom on the lips of men :
Now we are free from coast to coast,
A greater, better race than then.

The cry of Freedom, dying, drew
A mighty host from every side,
And thousands, who to rescue flew,
In shock of battle nobly died.

O holy brotherhood of death!
Thy honor none can take away —
Nor slander tarnish with her breath
The fame ye gathered in that day.

It circles all the grateful sphere,
And men of every clime and race
Look to our land as doubly dear,
As Freedom's sure abiding-place.

The Nation's heroes sleep in peace,
We reap the harvest of their toil,
And year by year the rich increase
Is garnered from a fruitful soil.

The ground is holy where they sleep,
And every mound an altar where
A loyal, grateful people keep
The flowers of a Nation's care.

No crownèd monarch's scepterèd hand
Has raised a tribute to their name,
But love has reared, throughout the land,
The stately shafts which speak their fame —

The annals of our country's pride,
So written in their deaths and lives,
That hateful envy ne'er can hide
The matchless glory that survives.

They left their plowshares in the field,
And thrust aside all selfish strife;
They nerved their brawny arms to wield
Their swords, to save the Nation's life.

Through days of toil and nights of pain,
When darkness lower'd on ev'ry side,
And bullets fell as drops of rain,
They saw grim death about them ride.

Great Lincoln's hand was at the helm,
And steered the staggering ship of state :
No storm could such a heart o'erwhelm —
In danger he was doubly great.

Thine not the splendid seroll of fame,
Where blood alone makes glory bright,
Where virtue hides her head in shame,
And wrong is victor over right.

A priceless boon to us ye gave :
Ye made the Nation true and strong,
Ye broke the fetters of the slave,
And crushed a most oppressive wrong.

O noble race, it is not least
Of all the glories of thy past,
That love should be the great high priest
To make thy woes a bond so fast.

O terraced town ! thou wast not last
To send thy heroes to the field.
Their willing steps were firm and fast.
Their loyal hearts with courage steeled.

They bravely fought on land and sea.
Nor ever turned their backs to foes ;
They earned thy love by honoring thee
Where fell the battle's thickest blows.

The tramping of your marching feet,
The wild hurrah and deafening cheer,
The piercing life and drum's loud beat
No more shall start the listening ear.

No Roman ever more deserved
The plaudits of imperial Rome
Than those brave men who freely served
Our State, and made it Freedom's home

Deserve of us, for duty done,
For dangers brav'd through toil and strife,
For many battles duly won,
When on them hung the Nation's life.

We 'll ever cherish those who fought,
And to our children tell with pride,
Of all the good devotion brought
When for the Union patriots died.

Unveiling the Monument.

John W. Oliver next escorted Miss Susie Leeds Heermance, daughter of Colonel Heermance, to the Monument; and that young lady unveiled the granite pile, with the assistance of Thomas Oliver, Infantry, and Samuel Lynt, Artillery, of Kitching Post; and of David A. Winans, Cavalry, and Moses H. Lester, Sailor, of John C. Fremont Post. "Keller's American Hymn" was played by the band during the ceremony. As the flags were removed from the Monument, and it stood out in all its beauty, unveiled, there was hearty and long-continued cheering and applause.

The Dedicatory Address.

President Gorton then formally dedicated the Monument, as follows:

In all ages monuments have been erected to commemorate the valor of the soldier or the achievements of the conqueror. They have usually marked a single battle-field or honored the memory of only one man. The memorials of the citizens of our Republic are in honor of citizens like themselves, who became soldiers in a holy cause, and fell for their country, or returned to the peaceful walks of civil life in a land saved by their valor. Living or dead, glorified by the cause of humanity for which they fought, they dwell with the immortals. They are all alike heroes in the memory of a grateful Nation.

In our affectionate remembrance there is no distinction of rank. They stood together as the greatest and noblest army that ever rose from the bosom of a Republic to do battle for her defence and for the cause of human freedom. The great leaders of that mighty host have sunk to rest, and the rank and file that remain are growing old, and are swiftly pushing on toward the ford where Lincoln and Farragut, Sheridan and Sherman, crossed the river. All too soon the rear-guard will have crossed, and have left behind their memory and their work.

To their memory, and to immortal remembrance, and to that work in its completeness, we consecrate this Monument. This Association and the people of this fair city dedicate this Monument to the memory of "the men of Yonkers who fought to save the Union."

We dedicate it in the solemn belief that under the protection of the God of our fathers, whom Lincoln trusted with unwavering faith, liberty and union inseparable shall be more enduring than this granite pile.

Tacitus said to the wife and daughter of Agricola, that, like the face of man, images of brass and marble were perishable, and he bade them remember the qualities of mind and soul, for they were everlasting.

We have built to commemorate the patriotism and valor of those brave souls who went forth prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice of life for their country. They saved the Union and abolished slavery. The one included the other. Lincoln said in his second annual message to Congress, "In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free."

And so we dedicate this Monument to the men of Yonkers who nobly bore their part in the endeavor to make freedom as broad as our beautiful land; to cement a Union that shall never be broken; to secure peace that shall never be interrupted by domestic discord or fratricidal war.

As Mr. Gorton ceased speaking, the band struck up the tune of "Old Hundred," and the Stars and Stripes were raised to the top of the Manor Hall flagstaff by Timothy Murphy, of Kitching Post, and John H. Lawrence, of Fremont Post, as a signal for the naval salute. On the instant the great guns of the Boston thundered out their salutation. Just as they were fired, two doves flew over the Monument—regarded as an omen of peace. Colonel Matt. H. Ellis proposed three cheers for the flag, and they were given with a will.

"Honor Our Loyal Men."

The following poem, written for the occasion by Mrs. Jennie L. Lyall, was recited by Mrs. Eleanor Georgen. The fair recitationist was neatly attired in white, and looked charming, and her reciting was replete with art and grace. Her voice carried well, and she received hearty applause from an admiring audience.

Peace reigns — our glorious land is free!
In dust lies Slavery's chain!
Our honored flag floats proudly now
From bounding main to main.

The fields with flowers are bright, to-day,
Where once our soldiers trod,
And harvests rich for years have waved
Above the blood-stained sod.

On hist'ry's page are written names
Of gallant men and true,
And thousands lie unknown, unsung,
Who wore the loyal blue.

Our noble dead! With front of steel
They met the trait'rous blow;
And in this carven monument
Our gratitude we show.

With hearts that swell with thankful joy
We these glad tributes bring,
And lay the offerings at his feet,
And hail the soldier king!

For sweet is the sound of the fife and the drum,
And sweet is the martial air,
And merry the tramp of the marching feet,
When peace reigns everywhere.
And we love to gaze on the trappings of war,
And to hear the cannons' blare,
And smile as the uniformed troops pass by,
When peace is everywhere.

Then honor our loyal men and true !
And rear the pile on high !
And ask God's blessing on the land
For which they chose to die.

O Father of Nations, we offer Thee praise !
Direct and preserve us, Thou Ancient of Days !
The land of our love, oh, uphold it in right,
May Freedom and Equity govern with might.

The torch that is blazing in Liberty's hand,
O may its pure beams so illumine the land,
That Virtue and Knowledge shall lead men to see
That wrong is enslavement, and right liberty.

May the years, as they mount on the ladder of time,
See progress advancing to far heights sublime,
And mankind unshackled, and free from the stain
Of cruel oppression for greed and for gain.

And the Union of States, our Nation's great plan,
May it teach us the lesson — man's fealty to man !
Each loyal to each, and one motto for all :
“ United we stand, divided we fall.”

“The Star-Spangled Banner” was then admirably sung, with band accompaniment.

The Closing Prayer.

Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, then offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Eternal God, we desire now to render unto thee our hearty tribute of praise and thanksgiving for the divine favor which has marked this hour and these exercises. We thank thee for the brightness and the beauty of the day; for the kindness and generosity which have attended its plans; for the success and the pleasure which have crowned them all.

O Lord, thou wast the overhanging Rock that sheltered our land in the time of storm, the strong Refuge to which the people fled. Still thou alone art God, in whom is all our trust. And we humbly pray that around this Monument, which we have erected to commemorate the names and deeds of our own illustrious and honored soldiers and sailors who fought to save the Union, and because we also love liberty and would be courageous in the right—we humbly pray that around it there may gather and play those influences which will make it a perpetual lesson to our children and our children's children unto the remotest generation of the community in the midst of which it is reared. Reminding us of the great cost at which the Nation preserved its purchase, may it teach us ever to guard her institutions with all holy zeal, and to hold our liberty as more than our life.

And as in this same way the preserved Republic everywhere honors the memory and enshrines the patriotism of her sailors

and soldiers who fought her battles, we pray that everywhere her people may be a living monument to advocate her union and her greatness, to advance her usefulness and her glory.

And now may the presence and the peace of Almighty God, with all plenty and prosperity, prevail among you and throughout the length and breadth of this land so long as time shall last. Amen and amen.

William J. Bright gave the "taps" by bugle, and then the Fourth Separate Company fired three volleys in perfect unison. As the great, happy crowd dispersed, the band played a lively air.

IN THE EVENING.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club honored the occasion by a grand lantern parade on the Hudson. The boat-house was brilliantly illuminated by nearly three hundred showy lanterns and thirty electric lights. Forty boats of various classes were in line, bearing one thousand lanterns. Admiral A. J. Prime was in command, and the boats moved at half-past eight o'clock.

The Club House was crowded with spectators. The procession went to Ludlow, thence to Glenwood, and then back to the anchorage. Torches were burned on the yachts, and there was a fine display of fireworks off the Club House. The big war-ship Boston had its powerful search-lights in operation, and saluted the fleet with fireworks and long blasts from her deep whistle. The parade was half a mile long. It was viewed by thousands of people along

the river-front. After the parade dancing and refreshments were enjoyed in the boat-house.

Never in the history of the Palisade Boat Club did its boat-house look prettier than it did on that night, when a reception and dance were given in honor of the dedication. Flags of all nations were prettily draped about, and lanterns were conspicuous.

The guests began to arrive at eight o'clock, and shortly after that time two hundred and fifty had assembled. The boat-room was used for dancing, all the boats having been taken out. The music was furnished by members of the West Point Band, led by Charles E. Moscow.

The officers of the Boston present were: Lieutenant W. A. Edgar, Ensigns F. J. Haeseler and C. F. Hughes, Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, and Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner.

The handsome costumes of the ladies, the conventional dress suits of the gentlemen, and the uniforms of the naval officers made a pleasant contrast. Dancing was kept up until about midnight, when refreshments were served in the meeting-room on the second floor.

The committee, who deserve credit for the success of the affair, was composed of Edwin M. Jackson, C. P. Marsden, Jr., C. I. Belknap, E. E. Bashford, Carroll Moore, Hall B. Waring, and P. B. Rossire.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK COMPLETED.

THE ENCLOSURE—THE MEMORIAL VOLUME—ALL OBLIGATIONS
PROMPTLY MET.

ON the morning after the dedication the Executive Committee issued a circular appealing for two thousand dollars to meet contingent and dedicatory expenses, the cost of inclosing the Monument, &c. Within two hours after the circular was mailed the following letter was received :

MR. JOHN W. OLIVER, *Treasurer*.

My Dear Sir: In answer to an appeal from the Executive Committee of the Monument Association, received this morning, I take great pleasure in inclosing herewith a check toward the completion of the Monument.

I desire in addition to say that, as a citizen of Yonkers, I owe to your committee, and to yourself especially, a debt of gratitude of which this check is a weak expression. The debt remains uncanceled.

Your persistent and unwearying efforts, overriding every discouragement from your warmest friends, have resulted in the dedication, yesterday, of a most beautiful tribute of respect to the memory of those to whom we owe so much.

As a work of art it is an ornament to our city of which all may be proud. As a sentiment it will be pointed to with respect in coming years by the descendants of

those who cheerfully gave up their lives that our Republic might live intact and undivided.

As a reminder to those of us who are left of the duty each owes to the community in which his lot is cast, it may, I trust, be of untold value.

Again, Mr. Oliver and gentlemen of the Executive Committee, I thank you, and tender to you my sincere congratulations in the well-earned reward of all your labors.

A CITIZEN OF YONKERS.

The check that accompanied this highly complimentary letter was for \$1,000, being the largest individual subscription made to the patriotic work—and a condition of the gift was, that the name of the donor should not be published. In exactly one month from the time the appeal was made for \$2,000, the amount was more than made up.

At a meeting of the Association held October 15, it was unanimously determined to abandon the plan of inclosing the Monument with an iron fence, as had been contemplated, and to substitute therefor a granite enclosure designed by Edwin A. Quick & Son, to correspond with the Monument. The Executive Committee was authorized to contract for the work. Cost, about \$1,000.

As T. Astley Atkins had completed his task as Historian, Charles E. Gorton and John W. Oliver were appointed to edit and prepare the work for the press, and the Executive Committee was authorized to publish the book. It more than paid for itself.

The entire expenses of the Association, including the Monument, the dedication, the enclosure, and the publication of this Memorial Volume, amounted to \$15,000; and those intrusted with the responsibility experience much satisfaction in being able to record the fact that every obligation was promptly met when it became due.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

THE ASSOCIATION—ITS OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES.

Abrams, Miss Edna Wilson	Alexander, Miss Marion
Ackerly, Miss Alice	Alexander, Miss May
Ackerly, Geo. M. Bailey	Alexander, Mrs. Robert E.
Ackerman, John W.	Allen, C. D.
Ackerman, Mrs. John W.	Allen, William
Ackerman, William H.	Allison, Rev. Charles E.
Adam, Mrs. Thomas	Allison, Robert
Adams, George E.	Alton, Mrs. C. D., Jr.
Admirer of the Monument.	Alton, Miss Mary Brace
Affleck, Frank B.	Alvord, Joseph M.
Affleck, Miss Grace	Anderson, A.
Affleck, James	Anderson, Albert
Affleck, Mrs. James	Anderson, Mrs. C. L.
Affleck, James G.	Anderson, Miss Grace
Affleck, William	Anderson, Henry M.
Affleck, Mrs. William	Anderson, Robert W.
Agne, Henry	Andrews, Mrs. Joseph, Jr.
Airey, Miss Florence	Andrews, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
Airey, Miss Iva	Andrus, Hamlin J.
Alexander, Miss Bertha	Andrus, Mrs. Hamlin J.
Alexander, Miss Grace	Andrus, John E.
Alexander, James Stewart	Anstiee, Mrs. Henry
Alexander, John W.	Archard, Mrs. Eliza
Alexander, Mrs. John W.	Archard, Miss S. E.

- Archbold, John D.
 Areher, Henry B.
 Areher, Mrs. Henry B.
 Areher, Louis W.
 Areher, Miss S. J.
 Archibald, Andrew
 Armour, J. O.
 Armstrong, Miss Lulu
 Armstrong, Robbie
 Arrowsmith, Mrs.
 Atkins, T. Astley
 Austin, Miss Eva
 Austin, Miss Minnie
- Backus, John
 Bailey, Miss Fannie Strong
 Bailey, Mrs. William N.
 Baird, Henry M., D. D.
 Baird, Mrs. Henry M.
 Baird, Miss Julia F.
 Baird, Miss Margaret
 Baker, Fisher A.
 Baker, Mrs. Fisher A.
 Baker, J. F.
 Baker, J. H.
 Balch, Miss Margaret A.
 Baldwin, Mrs. C. W.
 Baldwin, S. W.
 Baldwin, William D.
 Baldwin, William H.
 Baldwin, Mrs. William H.
 Ball, Bertran
 Ballard, Arthur D.
 Banker, Mrs. George
 Barelay, Charles G.
 Barelay, Miss Florence A.
 Barelay, Samuel
 Barelay, Mrs. Samuel
 Barker, Byron
 Barnard, A.
 Barnes, Mrs. Jerome D.
 Barnes, Mrs. R.
 Bartlett, Mrs. H.
 Bashford, Mrs. Esther A.
 Bates, Charles P.
 Baxter, Mrs. A. M.
- Beaudrias, Alphonso J.
 Beck, Miss Minnie
 Beecher, Col. H. D.
 Beemer, James G.
 Beemer, Mrs. James G.
 Behrens, Mrs. B. M.
 Belknap, Miss Athenia A.
 Belknap, Miss A. B.
 Belknap, Mrs. A. J.
 Belknap, Miss Edith B.
 Belknap, Ethelbert
 Belknap, Mrs. Ethelbert
 Belknap, Mrs. William H.
 Bell, Mrs. A.
 Bell, Miss Ida F.
 Bell, Mrs. J. Christy
 Bell, Mrs. J. Harvey
 Bell, Mrs. John T.
 Benedict, Dr. A. C.
 Benedict, D.
 Bennett, Mrs. James
 Bent, E. M.
 Bereaved Mother.
 Bernstein, J. S.
 Berrian, John.
 Berrian, M. L.
 Berrie, Mrs. M. H.
 Bentler, William E.
 Bentler, Mrs. Wm. E.
 B. H.
 Blanchard, Col. B. W.
 Blatzheim, Mrs. Franz
 Blauvelt, Mrs. J.
 Bloomingdale Brothers.
 Blute, J. H.
 Bogart, Mrs. R. W.
 Bolton, Miss Mary
 Bolza, Mrs. A.
 Bolza, Miss Bertha
 Booth, Thomas E.
 Bowers, Henry M.
 Bowers, Miss Libbie
 Bowman, Mrs. H.
 Boyd, John A.
 Brady, John
 Bragg, Miss Emma L.

- Bragg, Mrs. H. T.
 Brennan, John F.
 Brennan, Mrs. John F.
 Brevoort, Henry F.
 Bright, Mrs. John
 Brockmeier, Mrs. Charles
 Brogan, Mr.
 Brophy, John
 Brown, Miss A. G.
 Brown, Mrs. Charles F.
 Brown, Daniel
 Brown, Mrs. F.
 Brown, Harold
 Brown, Mrs. Harold
 Brown, G. W.
 Brown, J. C.
 Brown, Mrs. J. C.
 Brown, Mrs. J. H.
 Brown, Mrs. John P.
 Brown, Mrs. William
 Browne, Dr. Valentine
 Brownell, Mrs. A. S.
 Brownson, Miss Caroline R.
 Brownson, Miss Harriet
 Brownson, Mrs. Willard H.
 Bruce, George W.
 Bruce, Miss M. H.
 Buckman, Mrs. C. M.
 Burchen, Barnet
 Burgess, Mrs. David
 Burnett, L.
 Burnham, Alexander O.
 Burnham, Mrs. J. W.
 Burns, Mrs. Aphia
 Burns, A. G.
 Burns, Arthur J.
 Burns, Miss Gertrude L.
 Burns, Mrs. Edward
 Burns, Miss Elizabeth M.
 Burns, J. Irving
 Burns, William
 Butler, Mrs. Adelaide L.
 Butler, Charles Henry
 Butler, Mrs. Charles Henry
 Butler, Charles Marshall
 Butler, Charles Terry
 Butler, Miss Emily Allen
 Butler, Ethan Flagg
 Butler, Miss Harriet A.
 Butler, Miss Helen Hays
 Butler, John Crosby
 Butler, L.
 Butler, Lyman Collins
 Butler, Miss Marcia Flagg
 Butler, Miss Mary L.
 Butler, William Allen
 Butler, Mrs. Wm. Allen
 Butler, William Allen, Jr.
 Butler, Mrs. Wm. Allen, Jr.
 Butler, William Allen 3d
 Bynon, Mrs. Charles P.
 Caddo, Mrs. Thomas
 Cadwell, Mrs. A. E.
 Callan, Miss M. J.
 Campbell, Mrs. John C., Jr.
 Campbell, John O.
 Campbell, Miss Millie
 Canapi, Joseph
 Canapi, Mrs. Joseph
 Canavan, Mrs. Vincent
 Canning, Mrs. Reginald
 Cannon, Mrs. James
 Cantell, Robert
 Carey, John
 Carpenter, Miss Clara
 Carpenter, Mrs. E. O.
 Carpenter, Miss Fannie H.
 Carpenter, Miss Julia E.
 Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret
 Carr, Mrs. William
 Carroll, William
 Cash.
 Chadbourn, Mrs. John
 Chamberlain, Miss F. G.
 Chapin, Charles
 Chapman, Charles
 Christie, George
 Chystrans, Frederick
 Citizen of Yonkers.
 City Club.
 Clapp, Mrs. E. M.

- Clapp, Mrs. Howard
 Clapperton, Miss
 Clark, Miss Almira
 Clark, Miss Emiline R.
 Clark, Lucius E.
 Clark, Mrs. Salter S.
 Clarke, J. A.
 Clerkie, Patrick
 Cleveland, Cyrus
 Cleveland, Mrs. Cyrus
 Clune, Francis
 Clune, Peter
 Cobb, Miss Bessie
 Cobb, Miss C. Schnyler
 Cobb, Miss Carrie Otis
 Cobb, Miss Cornelia W.
 Cobb, George W.
 Cobb, Miss Hazel
 Cobb, Lyman, Jr.
 Cobb, Mrs. Martha C.
 Cobb, Raffaele
 Cobb, Raffaele, Jr.
 Cochrane & Colquhoun.
 Coehran, William F.
 Coffey, John
 Cole, Mrs. Albert
 Cole, Arthur Martin
 Cole, Clarence Stewart
 Cole, Rev. David, D. D.
 Cole, Mrs. David
 Cole, Frank
 Cole, F. W.
 Cole, J. Wyckoff
 Cole, Mrs. J. Wyckoff
 Coles, Mrs. A. Y.
 Coles, Miss Ella J.
 Coles, Miss Ella Y.
 Coles, Mrs. E. Russell
 Collins, Charles
 Collins, Mrs. Charles
 Collins, Miss Mary Terry
 Color Bearer.
 Columbia.
 Condon, J.
 Condon, L. R. & Son.
 Conklin, Mrs. Charles
 Connell, E.
 Conniff, P. J.
 Connolly, Miss Bertha
 Constable, William J.
 Constable, William P.
 Constable, Mrs. William P.
 Cook, Miss Florence M.
 Cook, Miss Fredericka J.
 Cook, Frederick S.
 Cook, Miss Isabel B.
 Cook, Miss Mary
 Cooley, George
 Cooley, Henry
 Coon, Fred
 Cooper, Daniel J.
 Cooper, Miss Emily L.
 Cooper, Miss Helen E.
 Cooper, S. F.
 Cooper, Samuel Goodsell
 Cooper, Samuel L.
 Copeutt, Miss A. C.
 Copeutt, Mrs. John
 Copeutt, William H.
 Corley, Rev. Charles R.
 Cornell, Mrs. Jane E.
 Cornell, Thomas C.
 Corwin, William F.
 Corwin, W. H.
 Costin, Edward
 Costin, M.
 Courter, James C.
 Courtney, John T.
 Courtright, Theodore
 Couzens, Matthew K.
 Couzens, Mrs. William S.
 Coyne, J.
 Coyne, Mrs. Mary D.
 Cozzens, Charles L.
 Cozzens, Mrs. Charles L.
 Craig, Miss Annie L.
 Crandall, Mrs. I. H., Jr.
 Cristfield, Mrs. Charles R.
 Cristfield, Miss Edith
 Crosby, Mrs. E. H. (Egypt)
 Crosby, Miss
 Crowther, Mrs. John

- C. S., Junior.
 C. S., Senior.
 Cummings, Frederick
 Cummings, John Wesley
 Curran, Mrs. F. A.
 Curtis, Mrs. Alvin T.
 Cutbill, Miss Amelia
- Dailey, James
 Daly, Mrs. George
 Daly, J.
 Daly, Joseph F.
 Daly, Mrs. Joseph F.
 Danforth, Mrs. C. D.
 Daniels, Miss Beulah
 Deane, Mrs. M. J.
 Dee, Miss B. F.
 Dee, Michael
 Deitzel, August
 Deitzel, Mrs. August
 Delaney, Daniel
 Delaney, R.
 Dennerlein, John C.
 Devine, John
 Devitt, John J.
 Devitt, Mrs. John J.
 Deyo, Andrew
 Deyo, Mrs. Andrew
 Deyo, Philip A.
 Deyo, Mrs. Philip A.
 Deyo, Miss
 Dick, Mrs. M. E.
 Dickson, Arthur A.
 Dimock, Mrs. Giles S.
 Dinsmore, George E.
 Dixon, John
 Dodge, N. Dane
 Dodge, Mrs. Nathan D., Jr.
 Doherty, George
 Doherty, Mrs. R.
 Dolan, Patrick
 Donoghue, Francis X.
 Donohue, Mrs. Bernard
 Donohue, John C.
 Donzel, Miss Emily
 Doolity, John
- Doran, Mrs. D. A.
 Doran, Miss May
 Doren, Mrs. A. W.
 Dorland, Miss C. K.
 Dorney, John
 Doty, Miss Ada L.
 Doty, Leonard K.
 Doty, Spencer C.
 Doty, William H.
 Doty, Mrs. William H.
 Doyle, Albert
 Doyle, Edward Ellis
 Drinkwater, Walter A.
 Dubois, Mrs. Lewis
 Ducros, Miss Reine
 Duffy, O.
 Dunn, Miss Jennie
 Dunn, W.
 Dusenberry, Mrs. Chas. R.
 Dusenberry, Miss
 Dutton, Mrs. Albert
 Dykes, Mrs. James
- East, John A.
 East, Mrs. John A.
 East, Miss Olive L.
 Edgar, Mrs. Eleanor
 Edgar, William B.
 Ehrenspeek, Herman
 Eickemeyer, Miss Appel
 Eickemeyer, Carl
 Eickemeyer, Rudolf
 Eickemeyer, Mrs. Rudolf
 Eickemeyer, Rudolf, Jr.
 Eifert, David
 Ellen, Robert
 Ellis, Matt. H.
 Ellis, Mrs. Matt. H.
 Ellsworth, William W.
 Elting, Miss Edith
 Elting, Ezekiel J.
 Elting, Mrs. Ezekiel J.
 Elting, Miss Laura L.
 Elting, Peter J.
 Elting, Mrs. Peter J.
 Ely, W. H. H.

Embree, Mrs. John
 Englehart, George
 Eschmann, Miss Elsie
 Eschmann, F. W. R.
 Eschmann, Mrs. F. W. R.
 Etheradge, Mrs. Jennie
 Evans, W.
 Everson, E. W.
 Ewald, John
 Ewing, Miss Beall
 Ewing, James
 Ewing, Miss Maria
 Ewing, Mrs. Thomas
 Ewing, William
 Eylers, Charles W. T.
 Eylers, Miss Eva E.
 Eylers, John
 Eylers, John D.
 Eylers, Winifred C.

Farrington, Benjamin W.
 Farrington, Mrs. Emma L.
 Farrington, Miss Jessie
 Farrington, Samuel L.
 Fawcett, Mrs. Robert
 Fechteler, Caspar
 Ferguson, Miss Ethel M.
 Ferguson, Miss Isabelle G.
 Ferguson, John H.
 Ferguson, Mrs. John H.
 Fiedler, Justus H.
 Fields, Andrew C.
 Fink, H.
 Fink, Mrs. John H.
 Finnel, William
 Fisher, Miss Ida R.
 Fisher, George W.
 Fisher, Miss Lillian
 Fisher, Miss Marion
 Fisher, Miss R. L.
 Fisher, Raymond P.
 Fisher, William H.
 Fisher, Mrs. William H.
 Fitch, Edward A.
 Fitch, Miss Florence M.

Fitch, James S.
 Fitch, Mrs. James S.
 Fitch, Theodore
 Fitzelle, Albert E.
 Fitzelle, Calvin R.
 Fitzelle, Francis A., Jr.
 Fitzelle, Miss Marion G.
 Fitzgerald, C. H.
 Fitzgerald, J.
 Fitzgerald, John
 Flagg, Mrs. Ethan
 Flagg, Miss E. P.
 Flagg, Miss L. W.
 Flagg, Mrs. L. W.
 Flagg, Miss
 Flannery, Patrick J.
 Flannery, Mrs. Patrick J.
 Flood, Mrs. Mathias
 Foerst, John
 Foerst, Mrs. John
 Fogarty, Mrs. B. M.
 Foley, D.
 Foley, James
 Fones, Miss Maggie
 Fones, Dr. Robert A.
 Fones, Mrs. S. A.
 Foote, Miss H. D.
 Forsyth, B. A.
 Forsyth, Miss Fannie E.
 Forsyth, Miss Marion W.
 Foster, Mrs. Atherton
 Foster, Mrs. E. R.
 Foster, Willard
 Fowler, Arthur Melville
 Fowler, Miss Jennie A.
 Fowler, Mrs. Peter U.
 Frankenberg, Charles
 Frazier, George
 Frazier, Miss Lizzie J.
 Frey, Mrs. B.
 Friend, A (6)
 Friend, A. Richmond, Va.
 Friend, A Loyal
 Friend, A True
 Friend of the Cause.
 Frost, W. T.

Fuhs, Mrs. Catharine	Greenhalgh, Miss Mabel
Fuller, Mrs. Margaret	Gregory, Michael
	Grieve, A.
Gadsby, Mrs. H. H.	Grieve, D.
Gale, Joseph C.	Grieve, W.
Garrabrandt, William	Griffing, Mrs. A.
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Garrison, William H.	Gunn, Miss Nellie M.
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Gault, Mrs. Eliza	Haight, Abram H.
Geagen, Mrs. William	Hale, J. W.
Getty House.	Hale, Thomas
Getty, Miss R. M.	Halliday, A.
Gibson, Mrs. J.	Halliday, Mrs. A.
Gilbert, Mrs. J. F.	Halsey, Mrs. William L.
Gilbert, Thomas	Hampson, Mrs. T. E.
Gilman, Theodore	Hanlon, Frank
Gingenbach, Mrs.	Hanright, John
Gleason, D.	Harber, Miss Ella
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Golding, Mrs. Henry	Hartshorn & Ingham.
Goodale, Mrs. J. Warren	Harvey, Mrs. James H.
"Good, Will."	Hatchell, Harry
Gordinier, W. E.	Hatfield, Miss Ethel
Gorman, L.	Hatfield, John G.
Gorton, Charles E.	Hatfield, Mrs. John G.
Gorton, Mrs. Charles E.	Havemeyer, Mrs. A. A.
Gorton, James T.	Havemeyer, Miss Harriet
Gorton, Miss Jessie G.	Havemeyer, Mrs. John C.
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Gouch, Frank B.	Havey, P. H., Children of
Gouch, William T.	Hawley, David
Gould, Mrs. E. Sherman	Hayden, Rev. R. M.
Gould, Frank	Hayes, Miss May
Gould, Jack	Hayward, Samuel
Gould, Miss Lizzie	Hayward, Mrs. Samuel
Gould, Miss Susan	Hazard, A. P.
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Graham, John	Hazard, Mrs. E. J.
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Greenhalgh, Mrs. Joseph	Healey, William J.

- Heermance, Miss Georgie
 Heermance, Miss Helen
 Heermance, Miss Jessie
 Heermance, Miss K. L.
 Heermance, Miss Pauline
 Heermance, Miss
 Heermance, William L.
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 H. M. M.
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 Hobe, Hans Moritz
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 Hoffman, Mrs. W. H.
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 Holt, Henry
 Horton, George W., Jr.
 Hotchkiss, E. H.
 Houston, E. Alex.
 Houston, Mrs. E. Alex.
 Houston, Samuel
 Houston, Mrs. Samuel
 Hover, Joseph
 Howard, Robert H.
 Hoyan, E. J.
 Hoyt, Colgate
 Hubbard, C. T.
 Hubbard, S. T.
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 Humason, Mrs. Virgil P.
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 Hunt, Mrs. E. R.
 Hunt, James M.
 Hurd, Mrs. Asa
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 Hutchins, Waldo
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 In Memoriam.
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 Jackson, Edwin M.
 Jackson, James H.
 Jackson, Mrs. Robert G.
 Jackson, S. J.
 Jackson, William, Jr.
 Jackson, W. H.
 Jacobson, Lewis
 J. B. A.
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 Jardine, John
 Jardine, Mrs. John
 Jardine, Mabel D.
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 Johnson, C. W.
 Johnson, John Q. A., Jr.
 Johnson, William C.
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 Jones, Warren Arthur
 Jung, Mrs. E.

K.
 Kack.
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 Kellock, Mrs. Robert
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 Kellogg, S. T.
 Kellogg, William C.
 Kellogg, Mrs. William C.
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 Kelly, Lawrence J.
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 Kemplin, Miss C.
 Kemplin, Miss J.
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 Kiely, Michael A.
 Kiernan, John
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 King, Miss Mary Laura

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 King, Mrs. Nathan S.
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 Kinnan, Mrs. A. P. W.
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 Kirkwood, A. S.
 Kirkwood, Miss Nellie
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 Knauff, Grant
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 Landy, John R.
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 Lapham, Mrs. E. A.
 Lasher, John K.
 Lasher, Mrs. John K.
 Law, Walter W.
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 Lawrence Brothers.
 Lawrence, Mrs. C. E.
 Lawrence, Mrs. J., In Memoriam
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 Lee, Mrs.
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 Loewenthal, Mrs. Myer
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 Logue, Barnard
 Lohr, H.
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 Lowerre, George H.
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 Mackey, Miss Celia
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 Mackey, W.
 Mackitterick, Mrs.
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 Martin, James E.
 Martin, Miss Rose
 Martine, Miss
 Martling, Miss
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 Millward, James, Jr.
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 Mitchell, Edward J.
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 Mitchell, Miss Mary E.
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 Moffat, John B.
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 Moore, Mrs. James, Jr.
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 Moore, William
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 Morgan, William M.
 Morgan, Mrs. William M.
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 Morrill, G.

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 Morrison, Thomas
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 Northrup, Miss

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 O'Leary, Con

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 Oliver, Mrs. Thomas
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 Owens, Mrs. James H.
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 Paddock, Mrs. Walter H.
 Pagan, Miss Edith C.
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 Pagan, Miss Grace Estelle
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 Pagan, John, Jr.
 Pagan & Son
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 Palmer, Charles Andrew
 Palmer, Charles W.
 Palmer, Miss Helen
 Palmer, Joseph H.
 Palmer, Mrs. Joseph H.
 Palmer, Miss May W.
 Palmer, Miss
 Parsons, Miss Florence J.
 Parsons, John D.
 Parsons, Miss Josephine F.
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 Paul, Grant
 Paul, Miss Mary R.
 Paul, Theodore S.
 Peake, Cyrus A.
 Peck, Mrs. Gideon H.
 Peck, Miss Gladys Anna
 Peek, Percy Starr
 Peck, Mrs. Sidney S.
 Peckham, George
 Peene, George W.
 Peene, Mrs. George, Jr.
 Peene, Miss Hattie
 Peene, Joseph, Sr.
 Peene, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Peene, Miss Katie
 Peene, Stephen A.
 Peene, Mrs. Stephen A.
 Pentreath, John, Jr.
 Pentreath, Mrs. John
 Percival, Charles W.
 Percival, J. Mortimer
 Percival, W. A.
 Perkins, Miss Alice
 Perkins, Miss Georgie
 Perkins, Miss Ruth
 Perkins, William E.
 Persise, James
 Pfeiffer, Mrs. Charles
 Pfeiffer, Miss Lizzie
 Phelan, Mrs. Fenton
 Phillips, Dr. R. Oliver
 Phillips, Mrs. R. Oliver
 Phillips, Richard Oliver, Jr.
 Pigeon, Mrs.
 Pike, Charles
 Pilson, Conway
 Pitkin, Mrs. G. D.
 Pitkin, Miss Louise D.
 Poole, Mrs. W. C.
 "Poor Girl."
 Post, Mrs. L.
 Powell, Mrs. Charles E.

- Power, William
 Prendergast, James J.
 Price, Mrs. T. R.
 Prime, Alanson J.
 Prime, Miss Edith
 Prime, Rev. D. Wendell
 P. Robbie
 Prote, Miss Jennie
 Prote, Mrs. John B.
 Prote, Mrs. John R.
 Prote, J. B. & Son
 Prote, Miss M. L.
 Pruyn, Alma T.
 Pruyn, Captain John I.
 Public School No. 1
 Public School No. 2
 Public School No. 3
 Public School No. 4
 Public School No. 5
 Public School No. 6
 Public School No. 7
 Public Spirit
 Pyne, Mrs. E. H.

 Quanchi, Mrs. A.
 Quick, Edwin A.
 Quick, Mrs. Edwin A.
 Quick, Miss Ella F.
 Quick, Frederick N.
 Quick, S. Francis
 Quick, Mrs. S. Francis
 Quick, Wilbur E.
 Quinn, Henry J.

 Radcliff, Abram S.
 Radcliff, Mrs. Abram S.
 Radford, Mrs. A. A.
 Radford, Mrs. Thomas A.
 Ramage, Mrs. J.
 Rand, Rev. William W.
 Randall, Mrs. Wesley
 Randolph, Mrs. C. F.
 Randolph, Miss M. S. F.
 Randolph, Miss
 Ratcliff, William
 Rau, Frederick W.

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 Rayner, Mrs. George, Jr.
 Read, Jacob
 Read, Mrs. Jacob
 Reagan, Michael
 Redding, John T.
 Reed, Charles
 Reed, J.
 Reeves, Miss Emma
 Reevs, Dr. G. P.
 Reid, Mrs. George C.
 Reid, Miss May
 Reid, Rev. John, D. D.
 Reid, Mrs. John
 Reynolds, Gideon C.
 Reynolds, Mrs. James
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 Richardson, William H.
 Richardson, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Richmond, Fred. Scott
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 Rigby, Franklin A.
 Roach, Miss Nellie
 Roberts, Mrs. Caroline M.
 Roberts, R. A.
 Robertson, William
 Robinson, James
 Robinson, Walter W., Jr.
 Robinson, Mrs. Walter W.
 Rockwell, John W.
 Rockwell, Mrs. John W.
 Rose, Mrs. A. Middleton
 Ross, John
 Ross, Miss Maggie
 Ross, Mrs. Roderick
 Ross, Thomas
 Rowe, Miss Mattie C.
 Rowe, M. F.
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 Rowland, John, Jr.
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- Roys, Charles
 Russell, Patrick

 Sahagian, Aslan
 Sandford, Mrs. Thomas
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 Saunders, Alexander
 Saunders, Mrs. Alexander
 Saunders, Erven
 Saunders, Miss Helen M.
 Saunders, Leslie M.
 Saunders, Miss Mary E.
 Sawyer, Mrs. Laura K.
 Scanlan, Thomas
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 Scherp, Mrs. Jacob
 Schlessinger, Leopold J.
 Schlobohm, John H.
 Schlobohm, Mrs. William
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 Schoonmaker, E. B.
 Schoonmaker, Willie
 Schopen, Mrs. Emil
 Schultz, Mrs. Charles
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 Scotland, Miss Marjorie
 Scott, Fred. (Richm'd, Va.)
 Scott, Mrs. W. H.
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 Scribner, G. Hilton
 Scribner, Miss Marguerite
 Scribner, Miss Marion
 Scribner, Mrs. Sarah P.
 Seriven, J. F.
 Seriven, Mrs. James
 Serugham, Wm. Warburton
 Seaman, Mrs. A. J.
 See, Alonzo D.
 See, Mrs. Alonzo D.
 See, Thomas G.
 See, Mrs. Thomas G.
 Seligman, Isaac
 Serre, J. E.
 Servie Club, The
 S. E. S.

 Shannon, P.
 Shaughnessy, James W.
 Shaughnessy, Thomas J.
 Shaughnessy, Mrs. Thos. J.
 Shaw, Edward R., Ph. D.
 Shea, Daniel J.
 Shonnard, Miss Eugenie F.
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 Shonnard, Horatio S.
 Shonnard, Kennedy
 Shonnard, Ludlow
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 Smith, Miss Tillie
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 Smith, William

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Speat, Joseph
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Starr, G. M.
Starr, H. B.
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Stewart, Miss M. E.
Stewart, Miss
Stilwell, Benjamin W.
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Sweny, William H.
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S. W. H.
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Thayer, Gordon Gerald
Thayer, Horace H.
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Thayer, Reginald Holden
Thayer, Stephen H.
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Thomson, John
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Tompkins, Mrs. A. C.
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Tompkins, Mrs. Gilbert H.
Tompkins, Mrs. J. M.
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Tousey, Sinclair
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Treanor, Francis P.
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Tremper, Mrs. John R.
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Trevor, John B.
Tripler, Miss

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 Ulrich, Miss Lizzie M.
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 Underwood, Mrs. A. L.
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 Welsh, Mrs. Thomas
 Welsh, Mrs. William
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 Westney, Mrs. William
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 Whalen, Joseph
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 Wheeler, Miss Florence E.
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Wilcox, Richard E.	Wyman, Mrs. C. Dinsmore
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Wood Place Fair.	Yonkers Photographic Club.
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Worden, Amos W.	Youmans, Mrs. Edgar W.
Worden, J. Perry	Youmans, Miss F. Zeta
Wray, George B.	Young, Mrs. George
Wray, Mrs. George B.	

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 Hudson Hose Company No. 1.
 Irving Hose Company No. 5.
 John C. Fremont Post No. 590, G. A. R.

- Kitching Post No. 60, G. A. R.
Lady Washington Engine Company No. 2.
Miss M. I. Bliss and School.
Members of Boys' Branch Y. M. C. A.
Mountaineer Engine Company No. 2.
Nepperhan Lodge No. 736, F. A. M.
Palisade Hose Company No. 4.
Proceeds of Children's Parlor Entertainment at Mrs. Sykes's
Residence.
Proceeds of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew's Lecture.
Proceeds of Exhibition of Yonkers Photographic Club.
Proceeds of Fourth Separate Company Fair.
Proceeds of Lawn Fête at No. 211 Warburton Avenue.
Proceeds of Magic Lantern Exhibition at No. 170 Palisade
Avenue.
Proceeds of Magic Lantern Exhibition by Clarence Muller
and Arthur Stewart.
Proceeds of Opera of "Pinafore."
Proceeds of Punch and Judy Show.
Proceeds of Wood Place Fair.
Protection Engine Company No. 1.
Rising Star Lodge No. 450, F. A. M.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
United German Societies.
Veteran National Guardsmen.
Viewville Literary Association.
Westminster Church Young People's Association.
Yonkers Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.
Yonkers Lodge No. 232, I. O. O. F.
Yonkers Lodge No. 1872, Knights of Honor.
Yonkers Lodge No. 265, Knights of Pythias.
Yonkers Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 93.
Yonkers Schuyler Electric Light Company.
Young Men's Catholic Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

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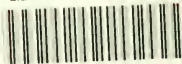
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