



ALBERT L. MAGILTON
Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade.

SECOND BRIGADE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AT ANTIETAM

REPORT OF THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION
OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

CEREMONIES

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS

ERECTED BY THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

TO

MARK THE POSITION OF FOUR REGIMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
RESERVES ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blessed!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

1908

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Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania Placed on each Monument.

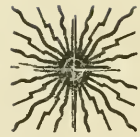
ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION

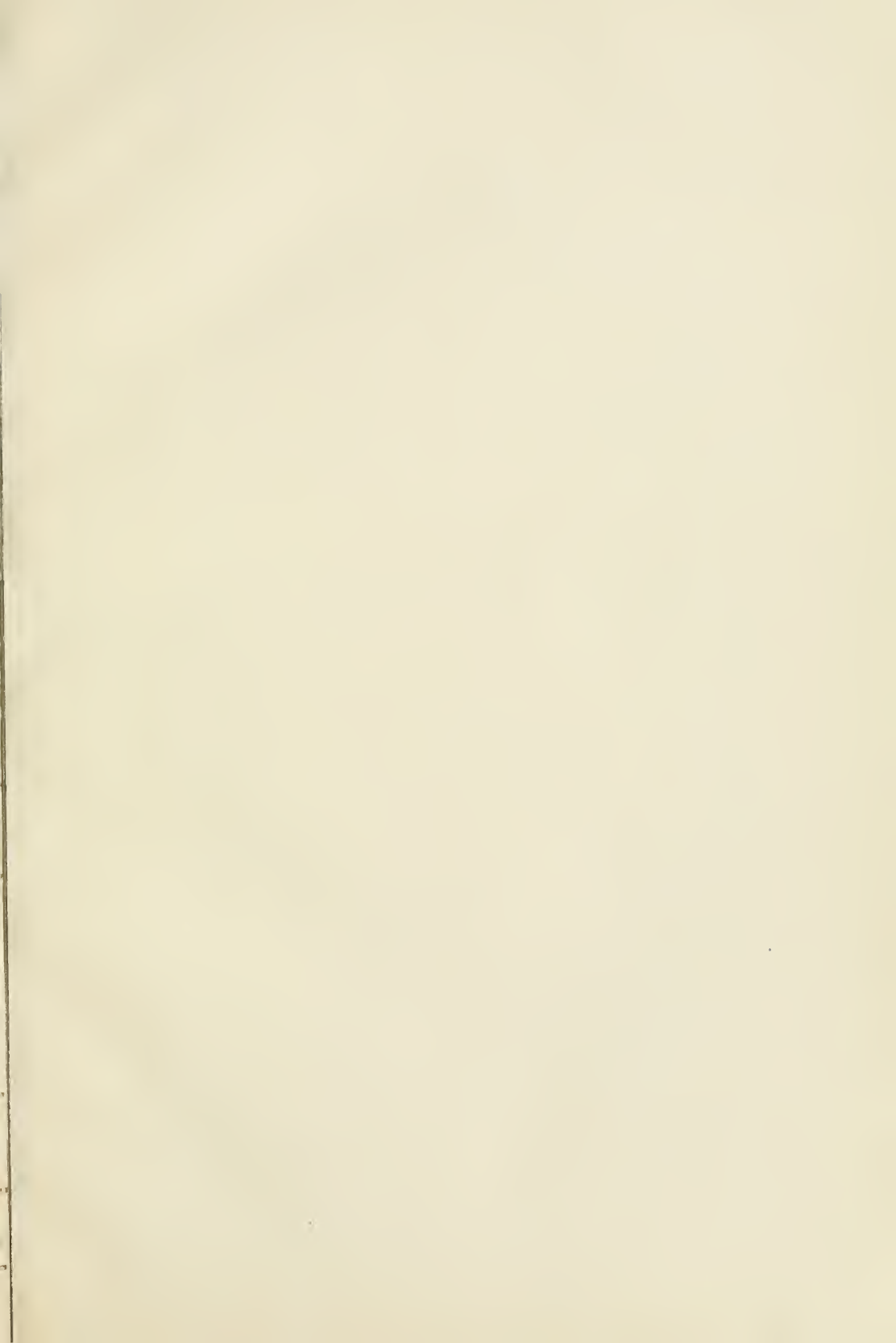
UNDER THE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
PENNSYLVANIA, APPROVED 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1905.

GENERAL R. M. HENDERSON, President.

JOHN A. WILEY, Treasurer.

ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS, Secretary.







Mansfield Avenue, Antietam Battlefield.

PREFACE

THROUGH the generosity of the Legislature of our State, and the desire to honor the men of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, who were not thus honored at Gettysburg, an act was passed appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of ground and the erection of memorials to the four commands which constituted the Second Brigade, namely: the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments.

The ground selected being the property of the United States Government, the Commission was given authority by the Government to locate the monuments on said property, thereby saving the expense of purchasing ground, and thus devoting the entire appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the memorials.

An additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for the transportation and care of the veterans to and from the battlefield, and one thousand, two hundred dollars for the expense of the Commission.

By a subsequent Act of the Legislature, approved the 7th day of May, 1907, the Commission was authorized to use an unexpended balance of four hundred and thirty-six dollars, of one thousand, two hundred dollars appropriated for the expenses of the Commission, for the purpose of securing additional land in the rear of the monuments in order to show them off to better advantage and afford space for a driveway. The above amount, together with contributions made by the members of the several Regiments and their friends, enabled the Commission to purchase fifteen feet of land and have the same conveyed, by deed, to the United States Government, who will now have entire supervision over the ground and monuments, thereby keeping the same in good order at all times. It is a park of which any member of our Brigade should feel proud.

Credit is due to our comrade, John N. Reber, of Company G, of the Fourth Regiment, for preparing the bill and having it introduced in the Legislature, and working incessantly to

have the bill become a law. We are also indebted to our comrade, Hon. John A. Riebel, member of the Legislature from the 19th District, who so ably championed our cause and never faltered in the work until it became a law. Therefore, in behalf of our comrades, I extend to comrade Riebel our warmest thanks.

The monuments are of granite—strong, durable memorials to the martyrs who sacrificed their life's blood on this field. A description of each will be found in the proceedings of the dedication of the several Regiments. Prominent on the monuments is the Coat of Arms of our grand old Commonwealth, who has always been found in the very front in honoring and caring for her Sons of the Civil war.

The name of the artist who designed the monuments occupies a place on each of the pedestals, and it is fitting at this time to give credit to the contractor, Mr. W. B. Van Amringe, President of the Van Amringe Granite Company, of Boston, Mass., for the very elegant memorials he has erected, and the assistance he has rendered at all times to make the dedication a success.

ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS,
Editor and Compiler.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDS NAMED IN THE ACT
OF ASSEMBLY WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE
BATTLE.

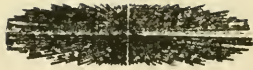
Second Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

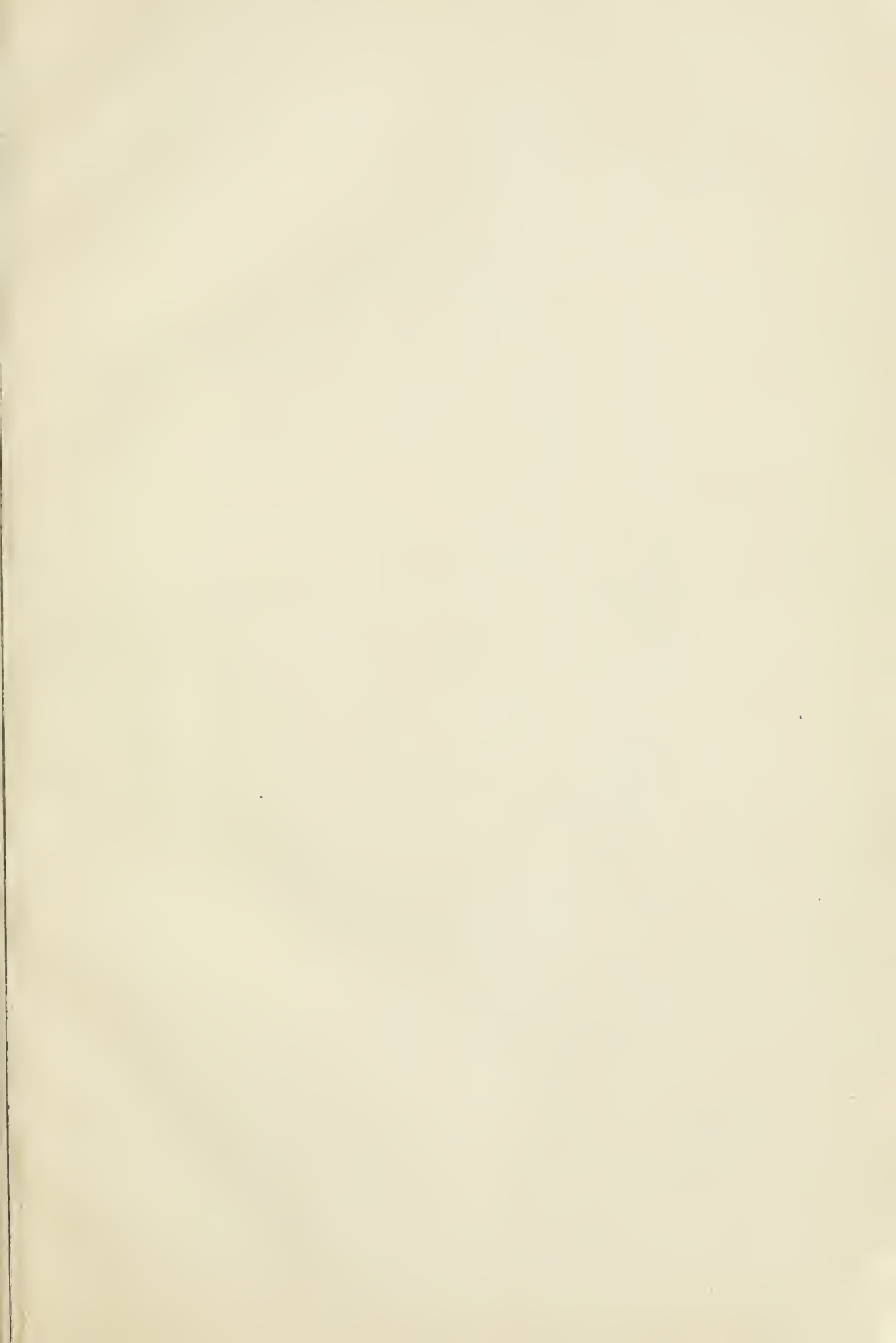
Third Regiment (32d of the Line.)

Fourth Regiment (33d of the Line.)

Seventh Regiment (36th of the Line.)

Eighth Regiment (37th of the Line.)







ROBERT N. HENDERSON
Seventh Regiment, President of the Commission.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Philadelphia, May 29th, 1908.

To the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania begs leave to submit the following report of duties imposed upon it under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

AN ACT

Providing for the erection of memorial tablets or monuments to mark the position, on the field of Antietam, of certain Pennsylvania regiments that participated in the battle on September sixteenth and seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but were not in the battle of Gettysburg, and for the dedication of the same, and making an appropriation therefor.

Whereas, The following regiments, to wit, The Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, participated in the battle of Antietam, on September sixteenth and seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but were not at Gettysburg, and have no monuments to commemorate their services on any battlefield, and it is but right and proper that the Commonwealth should recognize their valor by providing monuments marking their position on the field of Antietam:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby especially appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of ground and the erecting of suitable monuments or memorial tablets of granite, bronze, or other durable material, to mark the position on the field of Antietam of each of the above named regiments, to wit, The Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, that participated in that battle, and were not at Gettysburg; and

That the further sum of five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of the dedication of the same, and the transportation and care of the survivors of said regiments on the occasion of the dedication of the said monuments on the battlefield of Antietam; and

That the further sum of twelve hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for

the payment of the expenses of the commissioners, and the representatives of the different regiments acting in conjunction with them, as provided for in section two of this act.

Section 2. That the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to act in conjunction with a committee, not to exceed three survivors from each of said regiments, for the purchase of ground, when found necessary to do so, and in the selection of a site, design, material and inscription for a monument or tablet to mark the position of each regiment on the said battlefield; and it shall be the further duty of said Commissioners to contract for the erection of each monument or tablet, and give such supervision as shall be necessary in the erection of the same, and, when erected and dedicated, to transfer to the Antietam Battlefield Commission of the War Department of the United States said monuments or tablets, for care and keeping.

The Auditor General, shall, upon satisfactory vouchers or statements presented to him by the said Commissioners, draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer for amounts, not exceeding in the aggregate two thousand five hundred dollars, for the monument or tablet for each regiment.

The said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall have their necessary expenses paid, as well as the expenses of the representatives of the said regiments acting in conjunction with them; and the Auditor General shall, upon satisfactory vouchers or statements presented to him by the said Commissioners, draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer for amounts, not exceeding in the aggregate twelve hundred dollars, for the expenses of the said Commissioners and regimental representatives.

The said commissioners shall, in conjunction with the said regimental representatives, upon the completion of the said monuments or tablets, make arrangements for the suitable dedication of the same, and for the transportation and care of the survivors of the said regiments on the occasion of the said dedication.

The Auditor General shall, upon satisfactory vouchers or statements presented to him by the said Commissioners, draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer for amounts, not exceeding in the aggregate five thousand dollars, for the expenses of the dedication of the said monuments or tablets, and the transportation and care of the survivors of the said regiments upon the occasion of the said dedication.

The said commissioners shall make report of their work to the Governor, and file with the Auditor General a verified statement of expenses incurred by themselves and the representatives of the said regiments acting in conjunction with them, as aforesaid.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1905.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 354.

FRANK M. FULLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS
Fourth Regiment, Secretary of the Commission.

Under the provisions of this Act the following gentlemen were commissioned by the Governor on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1905, as the Antietam Battlefield Memorial Commission, to wit:

Robert M. Henderson, Brevet Brigadier-General, 7th Regiment.

Alexander F. Nicholas, 4th Regiment.

John A. Wiley, 8th Regiment.

The Commission organized on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1905, by electing Robert M. Henderson, President, John A. Wiley, Treasurer, and Alexander F. Nicholas, Secretary.

Immediately following the meeting, communication was held with the various Regimental Organizations, for the purpose of securing a committee of three from each Regiment to meet the Commission, and decide on the location of the monuments. Accordingly on the 23rd day of October, 1905, the Commission together with the following gentlemen, committees of the various Regiments:

Wm. Clark, John Dauth and H. Synnamon, of the 3rd Regiment; John N. Reber, Frederick Markoe and Wm. Shew, of the 4th Regiment; J. N. Clarke, John I. Foller and John Robinson, of the 7th Regiment; J. A. Diebold, John Steel and Daniel McWilliams, of the 8th Regiment; met at Keedysville, Md., and on the morning of the 24th of October, in company with General E. A. Carman of the War Department, Commissioner of Antietam Battlefield, who joined us at Sharpsburg, as per arrangement with the Secretary, visited the battlefield.

After visiting the various points of the field, and looking for the supposed positions of the different Regiments at the time of the battle it was finally decided by a unanimous vote of those present, that the monuments be placed on Mansfield avenue in front of General Meade's Headquarters, as suggested by General Carman.

It was also agreed that the monuments be pushed to a speedy completion, and that the dedication ceremonies take place on the 17th day of September, 1906. It was also agreed that all the monuments should be statue and of granite.

At the close of the meeting the members returned to their homes well satisfied with the work they had accomplished.

The Commission at once began work and asked for plans and designs for the four monuments from a number of contractors throughout the country. After receiving them they were submitted to the Regimental Committees by the Commission, for their approval, and after many meetings it was finally agreed to accept the plans submitted by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Commission at once notified said company to prepare bonds and contract and submit the same to the Commission at the earliest possible moment, so that the work on the monuments might be started at once in order to be completed in time for the dedication on September 17, 1906.

The contract and specifications and the bond for the faithful fulfilment of the contract were submitted by the Van Amringe Granite Company to the Commission and signed by two members of the Commission, John A. Wiley and Alexander F. Nicholas. The papers were forwarded to the President for his signature, and on the day of their arrival at his home in Carlisle, Pa., he was stricken with apoplexy and died on the 29th day of January, 1906, leaving the contract unsigned. The remaining members of the Commission (the Governor not filling the vacancy caused by the death of their President) completed the work and on the 17th day of September, 1906, the monuments were dedicated in the presence of a large number of the survivors of the several commands and the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, then Governor, and his staff.

Governor Pennypacker received the monuments on behalf of the State from the Commission and in turn presented them to the United States Government. They were received by Hon. John M. Schofield of the War Department, who represented the Government to receive the same.

All four of the granite pedestals have on one of their four faces the two corps badges, square sunk, the Twelfth Corps, the Maltese Cross enclosed by the large round disc of the First Corps. It will be noted that the four granite Statues described above show different poses and are historically correct in their treatment as regards uniform accoutrements and tactics, and are in harmony with the fourteen statues previously erected by the State of Pennsylvania on this same Antietam field about two years previous.



JOHN A. WILEY
Eighth Regiment, Treasurer of the Commission.

This Commission, following the general plan of the previous Pennsylvania Commission to Antietam of 1904, has assisted in furnishing a group of seventeen statues on that field which we believe cannot be duplicated on any battlefield or memorial field in the world, forming one of the most valuable contributions to the memorial work of this country, both in artistic merit and in perpetuating accurately the uniform, accoutrements and tactics of 1861-1865.

It has been possible through the generous appropriations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to secure, at a moderate price, the faithful representations of practically all the tactics employed by the well drilled Union army of the Civil War in its manouvres on the field, embracing all the details employed, from the first position of "Carry Arms," to practically the last and most effective detail of "Load and Fire."

Detailed report of the ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, and of the ceremonies of the Regimental Associations accompany this report.

We are greatly indebted to Brigadier-General E. A. Carman of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of the War Department, for valuable aid and assistance given us at various times, enabling us to have everything in readiness for the dedication. Our thanks are also due to Captain Charles W. Adams, Superintendent of the Battlefield, for assistance rendered, and to Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart for advice and help in our various duties.

Our work is now completed and a consciousness of having done all that we thought was best for the Commonwealth and our comrades, and showing in our accounts, (which are enclosed) a saving of one thousand dollars unspent and returned to the State.

We cannot close this report without expressing our great sorrow in the loss of our President, General R. M. Henderson, who, in the short time we were permitted to have him with us, had endeared himself to us by his kindly actions and lovable manners and willingness to assist in making the work a success.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN A. WILEY,

ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS.

Pennsylvania at Antietam.

THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTED PURSUANT TO ACT NO. 354, APPROVED 11TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1905, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Voucher.	Monument Account.		Expense of Commission.		Dedication Account.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
1,	\$10,000		\$1,200		\$5,000	
2,				\$36 50		
3,				38 50		
4,				89 44		
5,				165 94		
6,				32 20		
7,				10 02		
8,				4 00		
9,				38 97		
10,				21 30		
11,				71 17		
12,		\$5,000				
13,				25 06		
14,				88 22		
15,				13 91		\$370 54
16,						174 66
17,						4 50
18,						515 00
19,				126 33		
20,				43 68		
21,						37 30
22,						10 00
23,						10 80
24,						4 40
25,				4 93		
26,						62 50
27,						29 00
28,						50 50
29,						6 31
30,						59 85
31,						12 55
32,						106 80
33,						162 75
34,						81 45
35,						428 13
36,						260 70
37,						813 84
38,						16 21
39,						748 55
40,		5,000				
41,						5 00
42,				15 00		
43,						21 05
44,						5 00
						48 05
	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$1,200	\$765 47	\$5,000	\$3,955 54
Balance in hands of Commission,				434 53		
			\$1,200	\$1,200 00		
Balance in hands of Auditor General,						\$500 00
Check enclosed to Auditor General, ..						544 46
					\$5,000	\$5,000 00
Balance remaining in hands of the Commission (business not all closed up),					\$434 53	



National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md.

THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA

requests the honor of your presence
at the

Dedication and Transfer of Four Monuments Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the Antietam Battlefield, to Commemorate the Services of the

3d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
4th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps

to be held in the

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND,

on Monday, September 17th, 1906, 2 o'clock P. M.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Secretary.
Custom House, Philadelphia.

John A. Wiley, Treasurer.
Franklin, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY

Antietam, Maryland,
Monday, September 17, 1906.

Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania:

John A. Wiley, Treasurer.
Alexander F. Nicholas, Secretary.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS OF THE

3d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
4th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps
8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps

By the Regimental Associations, in the morning between the hours of
9 and 12 o'clock.

TRANSFER OF THE MONUMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT,

In the National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Alexander F. Nicholas, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves,

Secretary of the Commission, Presiding.

MUSIC, The American Overture,E. Catlin.
Keedysville Band.

PRAYER, Rev. A. Judson Furman, D. D., Late Chaplain 7th Pennsylv-
ania Reserves.

MUSIC, Star Spangled BannerKeedysville Band

TRANSFER OF THE MONUMENTS TO THE GOVERNOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

General John A. Wiley, Treasurer of the Commission

ACCEPTANCE OF SAME AND TRANSFER TO THE GOVERN-
MENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania.

RECEIPT ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES.

Hon. John C. Scofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department.

MUSIC, Grand Selection of War Songs,Ed. Beyer.
Keedysville Band.

ADDRESS

"PENNSYLVANIA AT ANTIETAM"

Major G. L. Eberhart, Late 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

MUSIC, America,Audience led by the Keedysville Band.

BENEDICTION.

Rev. A. J. Furman, Late Chaplain 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer
Corps.

Informal Reception by the Governor of Pennsylvania and Other Dis-
tinguished Guests.

My country, 'tis of thee,

Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing!

Land where our fathers died,

Land of the pilgrims' pride,

From every mountain side

Let freedom ring.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,

Author of liberty,

To Thee we sing;

Long may our land be bright

With freedom's holy light;

Protect us by Thy might,

Great God, our King.

TRANSFER OF THE MONUMENTS TO THE UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT.

COMRADE ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS, PRESIDING.

COMRADE NICHOLAS: Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Reverend A. Judson Furman, D. D., late Chaplain of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, who will now offer prayer.

PRAYER BY REVEREND A. JUDSON FURMAN, D. D.

O Lord, our God, Father of our spirit, and gift of grace, we desire to praise Thee today and magnify Thy loving kindness that has been over us all the years of our life. We thank Thee O Lord, that we can come in this day of peace and harmony between once contending factions, and unitedly praise the name of our God and our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for the blessing Thou hast shown us, for the riches of Thy love which Thou hast manifested toward us, and that we can as citizens of these United States praise God for our great country, for this land of freedom and this home of the brave, and praise Thee for the liberties we enjoy and that our hands have in a measure helped to produce under Thy Blessing and with Thy divine approbation. We desire to praise Thee for our great country, and to ask Thy blessing upon the President of these United States and all those who are over us in authority, upon the Governor and the Representatives of our own State, and for all the states of our noble Union, and as we pray for Thy blessing on them we will remember the days of darkness, the days of sorrow, the days of separation from loved friends, the days of battle, and the days of suffering in prison and on battle field, and in lonely hospital, but the Lord has been our shield and protector, and has blessed us abundantly, and now as we come to this place, surrounded by monuments and reminders of the dead, of all

those who gave their lives as sacrifices for their country, we would ask Thy blessings upon each one of us that we may remember and enjoy these riches and these treasures in our own hearts, and thank God for them. And we would thank Thee that Thou hast helped these soldiers to bring victory to our land and cement our country in the bonds that bind the State together, and that we can rejoice in God as having given us the grandest and noblest of the nations of the earth, but Lord as we look into these vacant tombs we are reminded that we are all passing away, and that this great army of the Republic will soon be numbered with the pale sheet of nations of the dead. There are tottering over the grave now many of them, and they are leaning and bending on the staff and on the arms of friends, passing on through to that other land. Oh, God, we thank Thee for their bravery while they lived and for their valor, and for their service to our country, and how true they were to their country, and now God grant that in these days they may be truer still to Thee, and that they may love the great God, and that they may give themselves to the great Saviour and Redeemer of a lost world, and forbid that any of the old soldiers that participated in these battles, that saved our country, and cemented our country, forbid that any of them should be lost or left behind when the time comes to make up Thy. . . . Oh, God, grant that everyone of them may be saved through grace, that everyone of them may be numbered with the soldiers of The Christ, that everyone of them may be given to Thee in covenant relations that shall never be forgotten or broken and as they journey on through life, some of them halting, limping, struggling and bending toward the land yonder, oh grant that they may have a transport into the regions of eternal night,—no, not eternal night, but eternal day, and escape the eternal night, to bask in the smiles of Thy glory in the Heavenly land. O God, sustain them and help them that they may be true to Thee, that they may be workers in the cause of Christ, and that they be cleansed in the precious blood of Christ. O, God of our fathers, come and help us and bless us today, and may these reminders that are dedicated, and these addresses that are given help to perpetuate our loyalty to them and to our country, and may our zeal be to do the will of God and serve Him, that at last we may be gathered together in the white robed throng

where we may stand throughout in praising Thee, in magnifying Thy grace and Thy glory which has saved our country, saved us, and brought us where we shall be numbered with the white robed throng in all eternity. We ask this in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Band then played "The Star Spangled Banner."

COMRADE NICHOLAS: Ladies and Gentlemen: Under an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved on 11th day of May, 1905, the Honorable Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, honored three gentlemen of this Commonwealth by appointing them as Commissioners for the erection of monuments to the memory of members of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The names of these Commissioners were the late Judge Robert M. Henderson, General John A. Wiley and the speaker, Alexander F. Nicholas. They have completed their labors in having the monuments erected which are being today dedicated by the various Regimental Organizations, and we are here this afternoon to transfer to the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Commissioners, these monuments. I take great pleasure in introducing to you General John A. Wiley, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, who will now transfer the monuments to the State of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL JOHN A. WILEY: Governor Pennypacker, you were authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to erect monuments to the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps at Antietam. This act met your approval and you were pleased to appoint three Commissioners whose duty it should be to erect the four monuments to perpetuate the glory and achievements of those Pennsylvanians who fought so well on this great battlefield, and rendered most excellent service on others.

The honor of that appointment you gave to General R. N. Henderson, Comrade Alexander F. Nicholas and myself. General Henderson, after attending two or three meetings of the Commission, was called by the Master to the reward of a faithful and pure life. The fires of his patriotism never ceased to burn. His last acts of business were in the perform-

ance of the duties which you assigned him; called to action in perpetuating the memory of the soldiers, dead and living, he was stricken. He was a brave man, a competent soldier, a true friend and an accomplished gentleman.

The obligation of our appointment fell upon Comrade Nicholas and myself. We have endeavored to perform the duties assigned us and have caused to be erected four monuments, one each to the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, whose survivors this day have fittingly dedicated with appropriate services. It was our aim to secure good material, good work and artistic design, so that in so far as mortals may build for the future we have made permanent these memorials.

“Rain shall not fall nor storm descend to sap their settle base,
Nor countless ages rolling past, their symmetry deface.”

We trust that your inspection brought approval and that you are pleased with the work of your Commission. We have the honor to turn them over to you, the representative of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, expressing at the same time the highest appreciation and gratitude of the survivors and the friends of the dead heroes of these Regiments—to the State of Pennsylvania which you so ably represent.

ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Upon occasions like this, the anniversary of a great struggle upon this bloody field, forty-four years ago, we naturally become reminiscent. A company of soldiers raised in the early part of the war, in the village where I was born, became a company of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The woman who is now the leading lady in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, then a young girl, with the other girls of the village, with their own hands sewed together the uniforms those soldiers wore. I saw the reserves enter camp before they departed for service and I saw them afterwards at the Cooper Refreshment Saloon when they came back from service, and it is my happy fate



Bloody Lane, Antietam Battlefield.

that this last ceremonial in which I am called upon on behalf of Pennsylvania, to accept monuments of regiments, is here upon this field, and these monuments are the monuments of regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves. It is with great pleasure and satisfaction, that I see here today so many survivors of that brave corps of men. There was but one State of all the states of the Union which had an entire division in the armies in that war, and that state was the State of Pennsylvania, and that division was the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. They gained the first victory of the Army of the Potomac in 1861, in July of that year; the first effort of the North to suppress rebellion ended in the failure of a bloody battle, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, sat in the Capitol at Washington, watching with every minute the approach of the successful rebel army.

Think of what would have been the result had they reached the Capitol at Washington. The confederacy recognized by all nations abroad and its soldiers in possession of the Capitol, and the war a failure. Just then, within two days, 17,000 men came to the rescue. The danger disappeared; every man of the 17,000 men was a Pennsylvanian and a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves. (Applause.)

The times have changed and we have changed with them. This is a period of peace and plenty. The ivy which clings around these columns covers with green, the graves they made. The timid rabbit crouches in safety at our feet, upon this rostrum itself, and no man rises to disturb him. Gathered around here, I see the faces of men of the North and men of the South who alike in motive and patriotism have assembled here today to do honor to those brave men who fought this fight long years ago, upon this field.

It is my pleasure, sir, to accept these monuments which have been erected, and I present them to you, sir, representing the Government of the United States, (addressing Hon. John C. Schofield, representing the United States Government), with the full assurance that for all time to come they will be tenderly preserved and cared for. (Applause.)

COMRADE NICHOLAS: I take pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. John C. Schofield, from the War Department who will receive the monuments on behalf of the United States Government.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN C. SCHOFIELD.

Two events in our national life stand out in bold relief above all others; the establishment of the Nation and the preservation of the Nation. The fathers laid wide and deep the foundations of the Republic; in truth they builded even better than they knew. But the splendid structure which they began was bonded together loosely. Stone upon stone the courses rose, but they were laid in sand. For seventy years the structure bore unscathed the storms that beat upon it. Sometimes swaying as the fierce winds of popular passion and conflicting interests swept over it, no stone was yet shaken from its place, it stood unharmed in all its strength and beauty. Then came the awful holocaust of a fratricidal war that for four terrible years shook the national structure from turret to foundation stone. But when the war ended, behold, out of the darkness and gloom it emerged more splendid than before, upright and every stone in place, but cemented together now by the blood of a common brotherhood into one mass, inseparable and indestructible forevermore.

Forty years have passed since the soldiers saved the Union and gave perpetuity to the system of government under which it is our privilege to live. The Republic has grown in numbers from 33,000,000 people to 85,000,000, and in wealth from 16 billions of dollars to 111 billions. Then we had \$450,000,000 in circulation; now there are \$2,900,000,000—\$33 per capita instead of \$14. Before the Civil War there were 31,000 miles of railways in operation; now there are 215,000. Our commerce, domestic and foreign, has grown to enormous proportions. In material progress and prosperity, in the wealth and development of its resources, and in its commanding position as a great power, the United States today stands foremost among the nations of the earth.

In a large sense, these things the soldiers did. But for the patriotism, the valor and the sacrifices of the Union soldier, who can say how many different flags would be flying today over the wide territory that now acknowledges allegiance to one flag alone—the Stars and Stripes forever? Except for their achievement, instead of a union of the States,

one and indissoluble, there would have been a division, and no man knows whether the vast area that lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, would now be occupied by two sovereignties or by twenty. But it is certain that had it not been for the Union soldier at Antietam and Gettysburg, at Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Appomattox—had it not been for all the blood-bought Union victories, culminating in the overthrow of the Confederacy—the world would have never seen the marvellous progress that we have made in the forty years since the war closed. If it be true that in our Republican institutions lies the hope of the world, then all mankind are forever debtors to the men who loved the Union and fought to preserve it.

A great German historian has described our Civil War as "the mightiest struggle and most glorious victory as yet recorded in human annals." One of the most momentous and significant events of that great war was the battle that surged over these peaceful fields forty-four years ago today. It brought to an end the first of two unsuccessful attempts made by the Southern army to invade the North, and it gave freedom to more than 3,000,000 human beings held in the bondage of slavery. The circumstances made an effective setting for the battle of Antietam. It was a time when the hopes of the Confederacy were highest; its prospects had never been brighter. Following a succession of victories in the South, the Confederates had defeated a Union force in Kentucky; had occupied Lexington, and were threatening Louisville and Cincinnati. Lee's invasion of Maryland now threatened Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. By an address issued to the people of Maryland he endeavored to win their allegiance to the Southern cause, and if he should win a decisive battle it was the intention of the Confederate States to propose a peace conditioned upon the recognition of their independence.

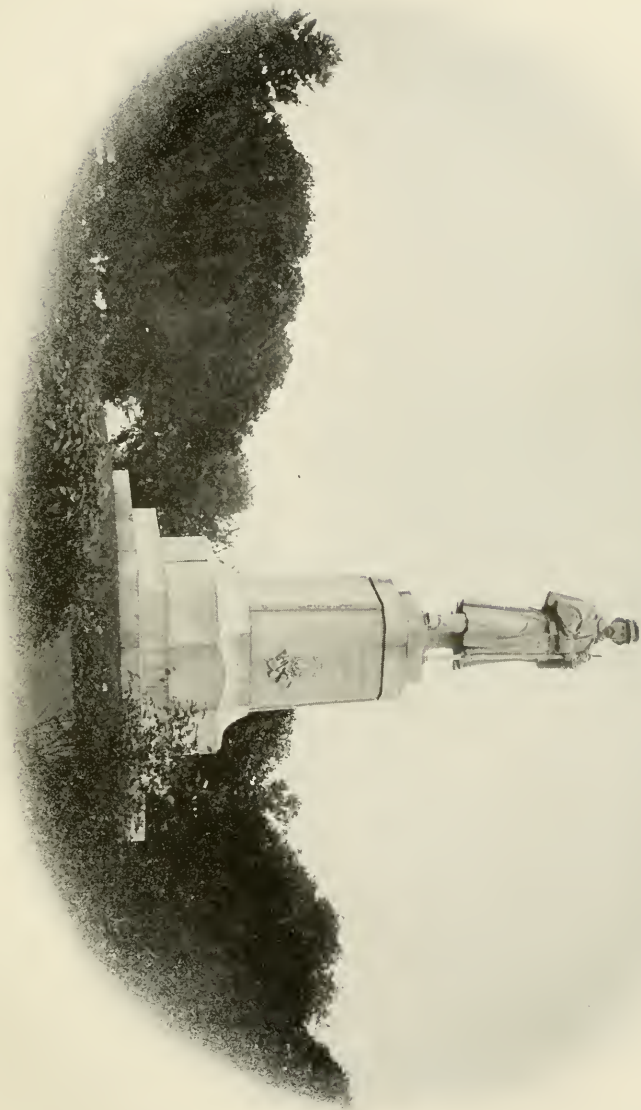
The possible intervention of Europe at this period was a subject of hope to the Confederates, and correspondingly one of fear to the Federal Government.

While in the South there was confidence and hope, throughout the North on the other hand the feeling approached consternation and panic, and in administration circles at Washington there was uneasiness, depression and gloom. As we study the situation in the light of history it is apparent that

the country was in grave danger then, that there was abundant cause for anxiety and alarm.

Such was the condition of affairs when the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, somewhat dispirited and demoralized by its reverses and ill fortunes, met the veterans of the Confederacy, led by Lee, Longstreet and Jackson—the very flower of Southern chivalry, flushed with victories, confident of their powers, their spirit the highest—and in battle memorable as the bloodiest single day's fighting of the war stopped the northward march of Lee and his army, and forced them back with heavy loss beyond the Potomac into Virginia. It was a victory for the Union cause, but both sides paid for it dearly. Said Horace Greely: "When the sun set on the 17th day of September, 1862 it shut from sight the bloodiest day in American history."

Lincoln's immortal words fit every occasion of this kind: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here. It can never forget what they did here." We are here today because the world has not forgotten, because Pennsylvania has long remembered, what her soldiers did here. And well she may remember, for Pennsylvania furnished more than a third of the Union troops at Antietam, and they fought, as they always did, with signal bravery, sustaining heavy losses. A thought that impresses me strongly today lies in the reflection that although a generation has passed away since the war ended, the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania still remembers; that not in the first flush of gratitude, but long years after the event, she has provided these beautiful and costly memorials, and has assembled here in the persons of her Governor and other distinguished citizens of the State to do honor to those brave soldiers of hers, living and dead, whose heroic deeds on this battlefield forty-four years ago have made the name of Antietam illustrious. Thus Pennsylvania honors herself and sets an example that may well be followed by her sister States whose citizen-soldiers gave the last full measure of devotion to the Union on this and other battlefields of our great war. I like these recent verses of Henry Van Dyke:



"At Rest," National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md.

“Count not the cost of honor to the dead!
The tribute that a mighty nation pays
To those who loved her well in former days
Means more than gratitude for glories fled;
For every noble man that she hath bred
Immortalized by art's immortal praise,
Lives in the bronze and marble that we raise,
To lead our sons as he our fathers led.
These monuments of manhood, brave and high,
Do more than forts or battleships to keep
Our dear-bought liberty. They fortify
The heart of youth with valor wise and deep;
They build eternal bulwarks, and command
Eternal strength to guard our native land.”

Governor Pennypacker and gentlemen of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania, this battlefield, hallowed by the blood of patriots and consecrated by their sacrifices, their hardships and privations, now belongs to the Nation. As the representative of the Federal Government which owes its existence today to the men who wore the blue, and in the name of the Secretary of War, charged with the custody of this sacred ground, I accept these monuments from the State of Pennsylvania.

Happily for us all, the sons and grandsons of men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray are marching together now, shoulder to shoulder, under one flag, the glorious emblem of the best government on earth—a government that will forever cherish and preserve these memorials dedicated to soldiers of Pennsylvania who helped to save the Union and to restore to every American citizen the priceless blessings of peace and orderly liberty.

The Band again played “Star Spangled Banner.”

COMRADE NICHOLAS: I take great pleasure in introducing to you Major G. L. Eberhart, Brigade Quarter-Master, who will now address you.

ADDRESS: "PENNSYLVANIA AT ANTIETAM" BY
MAJOR G. L. EBERHART, LATE 8TH REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Governor Pennypacker, Comrades, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: My friend and comrade, General John A. Wiley, was, I fear, entirely to complimentary when he entered my name on the program of this day's ceremonies as the "Orator of the Day."

But, if I were an orator, what a glorious theme would I have on which to dwell! What a subject with which to stir your blood, and bid your tongues to cry out in bitter curses, and deep damnation on the act of treason committed on this field forty-four years ago today.

It is one of the bloodiest crimes against civilized society that blackens the history of mankind. And had I the power of speech to depict it in fitting terms, I would make every stone to cry out, every leaf that now flutters on these branches in the breeze of this lovely autumn day to utter its bitter denunciation and indignation on the foul conspiracy that converted these fair fields of happy homes into the mausoleum of brave men, valiant soldiers, who died that our country might live.

The volunteer soldier has been the idol of his country ever since the dawn of civilization; and his manhood and his prowess are as essential to the protection of the good order of society, and to life and property, as are rains of heaven to the life of the vegetable world.

Some good people tell us that war is wrong; and, under no circumstances is it justifiable, but the history of civilized society is an absolute and unanswerable refutation of the allegation.

And when the anarchist and the incendiary defy the civil law, openly deride the civil officers, laugh at their powerless efforts to control the mob, hoot in derision at the lawfully constituted authorities of the land, then we see where our protection to home and life is to be found in the gloomy, bloody hours of lawless tumult and social disorder.

When our streets turn red with innocent blood of childhood and hoary age, where do we turn, to whom do we appeal for aid and succor from the demons of discord?

Then, as it has been in all ages, and all climes, we look to that one brave, self-sacrificing paragon of all men—the volunteer soldier!

And it seemed to be ordered in the beginning of the Slaveholders Rebellion that we were to have no peace until, in God's own good time He would command the stormy waves of treason and discord to cease.

Miriam, the sister of Moses, the great, the immortal law-giver, took a timbrel in her hand, and, as the waters of the Red Sea parted that her kindred might march through on dry land from oppression and slavery, she and all the hosts of Israel sang to the Lord "for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea. The Lord is a man of war."

And so, if we look back into profane history we shall find striking instances to show that God, indeed, is a man of war; and uses the armies of nations as His instruments with which to punish nations for their national sins and wickedness.

And if we review the history of nations from the earliest dawn of civilization to the present day we will plainly discern that, in all great insurrectionary upheavals of human society the avenging hand of the Divine Ruler of the Universe is visible. And when the Demons of Hell, of Avarice and Greed begin to scatter abroad the seeds of Discord, the soldier—that Heaven-born citizen of civilized government rises up with his life in his hand ready to risk all that is worth living for that Peace, Justice, Honor and Prosperity may rule and reign over his own beloved land.

O! what sacrifices the volunteer soldier will make for land and home!

If we look back twenty-four hundred years or thereabouts to

"Old Plataca's Day,"

we have a lesson which teaches us that no sacrifice is too great for the volunteer soldier.

We are taught beyond any shadow of doubt that man has been in all ages the same brave, treacherous, heroic villian, and at the same time the paragon of all that is noble, valiant and splendid in heroism and unselfish, selfsacrificing manhood

Look back more than two thousand years, if you will, with me to the plains of Marathon on the eastern coast of Attica.

We see there ten generals holding a council of war.

They see approaching an army which within fifty years had invaded and broken down and enslaved nearly all the then civilized kingdoms and nations on earth.

The small army then under the command of those ten men, could have but little hope of escaping annihilation by the boasting legions of the great King Darius. But the battle is not always to the strong nor victory to the largest army. One man with God and the right can conquer the world.

I refer now to the battle of Marathon in which eleven thousand Platacans met one hundred thousand Persians. Up to that fine September morning, 490 B. C.—the battle of Antietam was fought in September, A. D. 1862—the Medes and Persians had been deemed invincible. Nevertheless in the face of this great disparity of numbers, the order was given:

On Sons of Greeks!
Strike, till the last armed foe expires!
Strike for your alters and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires!
God and your native land.

They fought as only brave heroic men can fight. They fought as only brave men can battle for the right in Freedom's cause.

Of the Persians, six thousand four hundred lay dead on the bloody field. The Placatean dead were one hundred and ninety-four.

A high mound of earth was thrown over the dead of the Athenian army. Ten columns were erected on the battlefield—one in honor of each Athenian tribe—and on those shafts were engraved or cut the names of the heroes who fell on Immortality's green field that day.

Pausanias, the antiquarian, says he read the names on those monuments six hundred years after they were erected. The monuments and the names on them long years ago crum-

bled to dust, but the mound still marks the spot where lie the ashes of those invincibles of antiquity.

But were I endowed with the eloquence of an archangel and given all the long years of Eternity in which to relate the thrilling story I fear I could not relate in fitting terms all that the soldier has achieved, all the self-sacrifices he has endured for humanity's sake and the glory of God.

On this battlefield of Antietam, as on many a bloody field before, where men fought and died for the rights of man, bloody treason stalked on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1862, as the demons of hell had walked abroad in times past.

When the bloody conflict was hottest and brave noble patriots were falling, call after call was made for re-enforcements but no re-enforcements responded. Why they came not no one seemed to know but on the bloody useless struggle went. Blood ran in torrents. Heroes, patriots, rebels and all went down "in one red burial blent." But still no re-enforcements appeared in the sanguinary arena. Anon, when the slaughter seemed complete and no more blood was there to shed, the head of bloody treason's forces asked for "a truce of two days to bury the dead." It was granted. The smoke of battle cleared away; the sun shone as in the fields of Paradise but the raven croaked; and instead of burying his dead the leader of the Rebel hoardes had occupied the truce assiduously in retreating to the South side of the Potomac river with his routed and defeated army. Oh, was ever fouler treason on earth my countrymen than was on the battlefield of Antietam?

Our troops had to perform the double duty of interring our own and the enemy's dead. The battle was on Wednesday. On Sunday following I saw one of our burial detail inter six hundred and twenty-eight of the enemy in one trench near the "Bloody Lane." But the right must and will prevail as it has in all the ages past, and all hidden things will be revealed.

This blood bought land of ours has spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is blessed with every element of happiness and prosperity that it has ever entered into the heart of civilized man to conceive or desire. The Supreme Ruler of the Universe never intended that this hemisphere of His footstool should be cursed by human slavery. He never intended that one man should make a slave or beast of burden of another. Our forefathers tried the experiment, but it

was not until for every drop of blood drawn by the slave-driver's lash another had been drawn from our white veins by the sword of treason that substantial peace, prosperity and happiness crowned our hills and illumined our valley with a glory of peace and prosperity that is the administration of all the nations of the civilized world. It was never intended that the continent of North America should long be cursed by the thorns and brambles and date of discord which the institution of human slavery sowed in the soil of the colonies. Therefore, no other results could have followed the inauguration of the war begun in April in the year of grace, 1861, for the perpetuation of human slavery in the United States. Had the men who fired on the U. S. flag floating over Fort Sumpter in April A. D. 1861, been endowed with sufficient mystical lore to interpret the explosions of their shells they would have heard the voices of four million people shouting in exclamations of joy: "We'se free, foreber free!" And if it had been the will of God, as intimated by Mr. Lincoln, that the conflict should continue till, for every drop of blood drawn by the slave-driver's lash, one should be drawn by the sword, what would have been the end of the terrible punishment thus inflicted on the people involved in the great crime?

Who can picture the frightful disaster? And as we, oh comrades! marched months and years amid the warring of the elements and the pangs of deprivation, hunger, cold and disease, and faced the tearing and destruction of life and limb by shot and shell and wasting of body by disease, and saw as we lay in delirium on our hospital cots the loved ones at home and heard the sweet songs to wake only to find no loved voice to cheer or hand to soothe the pain. Oh, the misery of it! And men say there is no Nemises, no avenging deity to protect the downtrodden and oppressed. Ah, there is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may, and, as one of the fathers of our Republic declared: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that a just God rules the world and that His vengeance can not sleep forever."

Sleep on, sleep well, O comrades dear! May Heaven's dews scatter their brightest pearls on thy holy graves. Kings have no such royal couch as the green that folds thee in glory here. It is meet and right and just, therefore, that we, thy comrades here, in his sacred field and this line of battle,



From National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md.

where as only patriots can, our comrades of the Third and Fourth and Seventh and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps stood in front of treason's shot and shell and as heroes and only patriots can, died on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1862, that freedom and free men shall continue to live and rule in freedom's clime till the great Angel with one foot on the land, one on the sea, shall declare that Time shall be no more.

COMRADE NICHOLAS: I should like to make a suggestion at this time. While walking over this battlefield a few weeks ago, looking upon the graves of hundreds of men from Pennsylvania who gave up their lives for the salvation of this government, and again, while sitting here this afternoon, the suggestion came to me most forcibly that Pennsylvania has not yet done her full duty. I have thought, although I don't think that I have expressed that opinion to any other man, that Pennsylvania should have in sight of these mounds a State Monument in honor of the men who lie right in that plot. (Applause.)

I hope that as long as we remain here (and I know by the looks of a good many of you bald-headed fellows down there, that you are going to remain here quite a long time) that you will agitate this matter and I am sure that our good friend Governor Pennypacker will be glad to sign a bill passed by the next legislature for such a purpose.

I now want to introduce to you a friend and a soldier, a man I know you will all like to hear, one who is always ready and willing to do what he can for the benefit of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, who will now address you. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY COMRADE THOMAS J. STEWART.

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad that my good friend, Comrade Nicholas, has made the statement that only the bald-headed men will remain. I can get out; according to this I can go most any time. I am rather surprised that I was called upon this afternoon to address you. I looked over

this programme and I was very thankful that on that programme the usual line following the announcements of speakers, "and others" did not appear. I thought now I will just have a nice time this afternoon and the Chairman would not try to ring in any of the old relics or chestnuts on this occasion, but I am glad to be here notwithstanding that I am being punished, and I am sure that it is a pleasure and that it must be esteemed a great privilege to be present here today as a Pennsylvanian at Antietam, in the state of Maryland; to be here as a Pennsylvanian representing and acting for a great commonwealth in paying tribute to her soldiers who 44 years ago on this battlefield gave their lives to the chances and hazzard of war. It is of record and it has been often mentioned today both at the dedication of the monuments and here this afternoon, that the 17th of September, 1862, on these fields round about was the bloodiest day in all of that conflict, and on these fields in their place in that glorious army of the Union stood some of Pennsylvania's sons to whom we pay honors today. Two years ago we came to this place and dedicated monuments to some of Pennsylvania's regiments and today we came to dedicate monuments to some of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The Division, as the Governor has stated, was the only division of the whole army of the Union composed of three year's troops from one state and that gave to the Union Army, to history and to the military annals of the world three of the great names that shine out with all their greatness. The memorable Meade, the splendid Reynolds and the superb Hancock. (Applause.) The Reserves of this regiment and I include the 128th, which dedicated its monument today as well, are here only in part but they come, as my friend the Honorable John C. Schofield, representing the War Department, said, long after the conflict, and in the days of peace and today you men of the reserves glory in your work; there is not a name on all these fields; there is not a musket; there are no cannons with their mouths blazing with fire and belching forth death; there are no fixed bayonets, and when this day shall close there will not be in your hand a bayonet with a reddened point covered with blood, on all these fields round about tonight, no unburied corpse of either a gallant rider or a stalwart foeman will lie on these fields unsepulchred. Tomorrow there will be no weeping orphan

or freshly widowed wife who will mourn the battle loss of today. All that is past and the bitterness has almost gone, and now the whole Union unites in one song with gladness and one glory binds up the garnered sheaves, and we are here today as Pennsylvanians, as Americans to express our admiration and our love for the men who fell here in the horrible shock of war and join with those who have survived those times; of those who have fallen by the wayside and the weary march; have fallen by the way from the wounds received in the days of battle. We are here to express our admiration and our love for them and we are here to place a monument to their memory and their valor. We place it for the living as well as for the dead. Many have gone, but I feel that you believe as I believe that they are here today; they are present in this place to receive your comradly greetings; they are present here to see what you are to do, and they are mindful of what you say and of what you feel. They are here to witness the dedication of this token of love and of memory which you have placed on this field and dedicated and placed as a reminder from Pennsylvania to posterity. Emblematic of the part that Pennsylvania played and performed in the glory and greatness of this mighty nation of ours. The memory of this field is one that will live with you forever. My memory of this field is that of boyhood days, and even now I feel a thrill of pride and of enthusiasm, and I felt it then when as a boy in my home town I read of Antietam and of the gallant charge of that regiment from my home town, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, over the bridge yonder under the magnificent leadership of the intrepid Hartmanft. (Applause.) If I shall be stirred with memories such as that, oh how sweet and how glorious must be your memories as you come together on this sod, and place these monuments that are given to you through the liberality and gladness and pride of your native state to be a tribute to the valor of her sons. (Applause.)

We who were not with you 44 years ago in the fiery and momentous scene of these fields are not unmindful of what you did, and we do feel with you and believe with you that the inspiration of this occasion is a fitting thing and a good thing. It is a good thing to ponder over heroic deeds and with the heroes we are truly in sympathy.

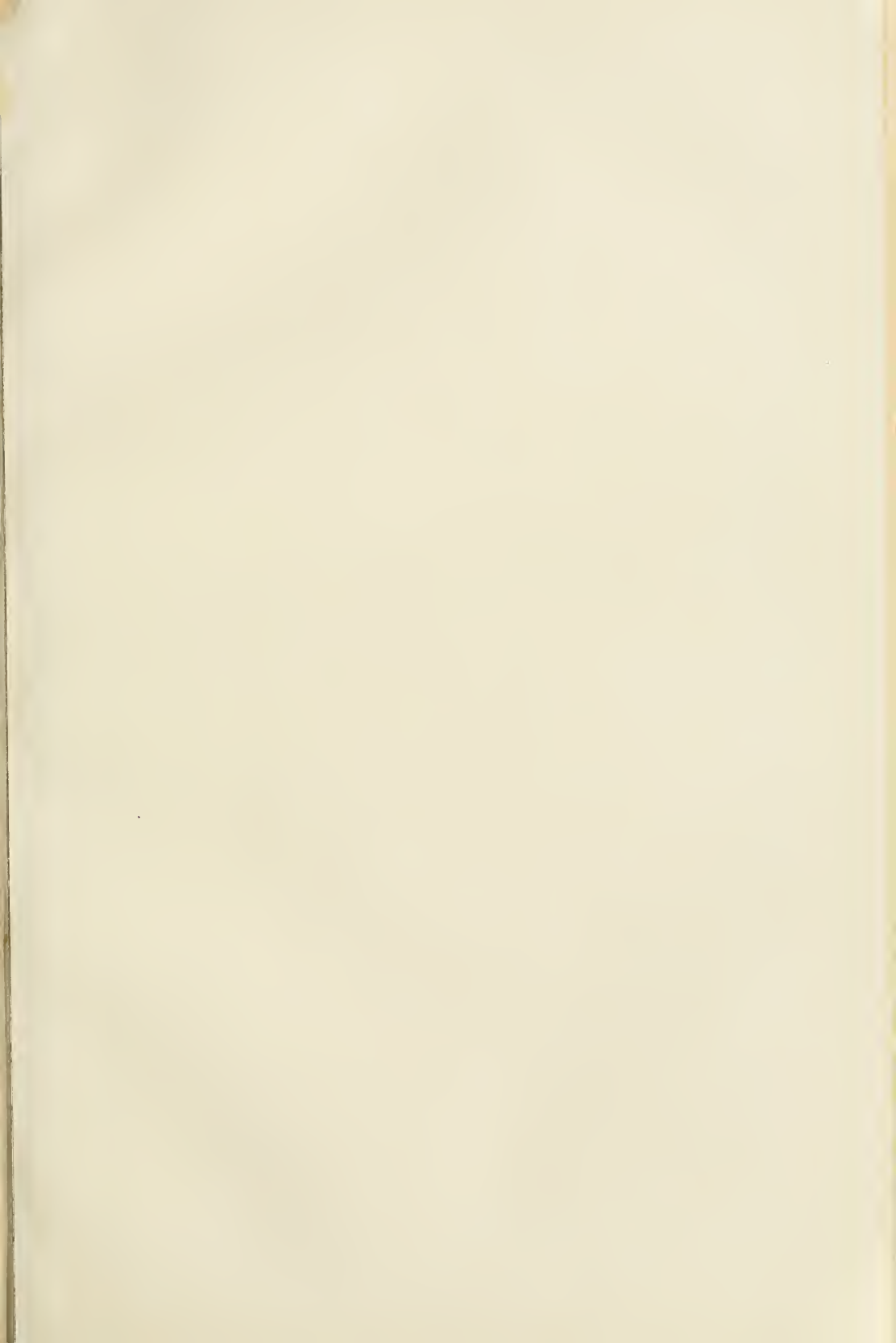
The monuments that you have placed upon this field this day will tell to men of other days the deeds of the men of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves. They will stand grandly and gloriously for the Union and for liberty, and they will represent their comrades from Pennsylvania on this field and with their comrades from all the other states help to write on the eternal granite the history of imperishable fame and the matchless bravery of the Union soldier and the American Volunteer. (Applause.)

It is a glorious thing to be here. As long as this nation lasts the story of Antietam will be told and when these monuments have crumbled to dust Antietam's story will live in the greatness of your example and in the glorious deeds done on this field. As long as the wind shall blow across yonder sunken road they will sing the requiem for the mighty dead of this field; as long as the walls of the Dunkard Church shall stand they will seem to tell the story of the awful carnage of that place, and as long as this nation lasts its starry banner will ever float in guardianship, in honor and in tribute above this silent city of sleeping heroes.

And now as we draw near the close of these ceremonies and as we turn over this responsibility of preserving these monuments to our nation, soldier and citizen, old and young men and women let there be in our hearts a resolve that the country has cost so much in life and blood and treasure, and for which so many of our young manhood stepped behind the veil of time, shall have our continued affection; and that our prayers shall be for her continuance, for her honor, and for her peace. And let us be assured that the devotion and the loyalty, and the patriotism evidenced on this and other fields of conflict will inspire the young men of this and other generations to deeds and lives of patriotism, and to keep them, North and South, East and West, all true and loyal defenders of this country and its flag, and with all the blessings which we as a people enjoy shall add to make this great Republic of ours the big conservator of the world's peace and of the world's riches. I thank you. (Long continued applause.)

COMRADE NICHOLAS: Reverend A. Judson Furman, D. D., will close with a benediction.

The audience sang two verses of "America," and Dr. Furman pronounced the benediction.





LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CLARK
Third Regiment P. R. V. C.
32nd Pennsylvania Infantry

DEDICATION SERVICES AT MONUMENT OF 3RD REGIMENT (32nd Pa. Vol.), P. R. V. C.

AT 10 A. M., September 17th, 1906, Henderson Synnamon, Co. I, 3rd Regiment, who had been selected by the Committee to preside on this occasion, called the assemblage to order.

The proceedings opened with an overture by the Keedysville Brass Band, followed by "Hail Columbia." The Chairman then extended a cordial welcome to all present, soldiers and guests assembled in honor of this memorable event in the history of the Regiment, who had come from far and near to show by their presence the respect they felt for the gallant soldiers of the 3rd Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and appreciation of their heroic conduct on this historic field. It was a matter of highest gratification to the members of the 3rd Regiment that the dear old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which in the fervor of loyalty they had left over 45 years ago to aid their companions in arms in the support of the American government and the preservation of the grand old Union had thought fit to give expression to the patriotic recognition of these survivors on the part of the people of the State by the erection of this splendid and costly monument to the memory of the living and the dead who by their valor and courageous devotion to duty upheld the honor of the Nation and State in this memorable action. By the enforced absence of Col. H. G. Sickel caused by illness, the Regiment in this engagement and during the Maryland Campaigns was ably commanded by Lieut. Col. John Clark, and realizing fully and well the masterly manner in which he manouevred his men in this campaign with its many trials and vicissitudes and its arduous and trying marches the Committee has deemed it eminently fitting that his only son the Hon. Geo. S. Clark, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, should make the opening address and he having kindly consented, I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Geo. S. Clark.

ADDRESS BY MR. GEO. S. CLARK

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We meet here today to discharge a solemn and patriotic duty.

As Pennsylvanians, representing to some degree, that mighty Commonwealth, we are glad to take part in the august ceremonies of the day, and to witness the dedication of the splendid and enduring monuments erected on this historic field by the people of Pennsylvania, through the action of both houses of the Legislature and the executive authority, in honor of her brave regiments who heroically battled here for the integrity of the National Union, and the honor of the American flag. I am deeply sensible of the honor and privilege conferred upon me personally, in having been designated by the committee of the veterans of the Thirty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry of the Line, more generally and popularly known as the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, to speak for them during these ceremonies. I am particularly appreciative of the kindness of the men of the Third Regiment, because I know that the distinction they have conferred upon me is an evidence of the feelings of respect and regard on their part for the memory of their comrade and friend, my dear father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Clark who had the honor to command them during the battle of Antietam, the most important action in which they were engaged during the Civil War, the gallant Colonel Sickel having been compelled by severe illness, to give up the charge on September 1, and to devote some time to the restoration of his health and strength, seriously impaired by the arduous work of the previous campaigns.

I know that Lieutenant Colonel Clark had the highest regard and affection for the officers and men of the regiment, with whom he was justly proud of having served, and, that to the day of his death, the memories of that service, and of those dear friends and comrades, were among the most cherished feelings of his heart.

It is not for me to attempt a detailed account or description of the battle of Antietam.

As one of the most sanguinary and hotly contested engagements of the great war, decisive in its results and far reaching in its influence, it has been many times the theme of the historian, the essayist and the critic, and has been extensively written about by able writers, North and South, military and civil, so that opinions from all points of view have been fully and freely expressed, and complete information in regard to all the details has been placed on record; so that all who wish to study the various phases and effects of the battle have ample opportunity to do so.

We know that General Robert E. Lee, the greatest of the Southern commanders crossed the Potomac river with his veteran and victorious army, threatening Baltimore and Washington, and full of high hopes and expectations that by overcoming the Union army, supposed to be discouraged and weakened by its recent reverses and losses in the South,

he could at once dictate a favorable peace from the capital of the country, or begin an invasion of the North with all the prestige of recent victory, which would not only cause discouragement to his adversaries, but would rouse up the Southern sympathizers in Maryland, from whom he could recruit his forces.

His advance into Northern territory might also be expected to provide his army with ample resources for its subsistence and equipment.

The various corps of that army were led by men whose valor and ability had been demonstrated on many occasions, and who partly enjoyed the confidence of their chief. At the head of one of the corps was the renowned General "Stonewall" Jackson, the greatest of Lee's subordinates.

Thus, we may believe, that it was indeed with high hopes of a great victory, and of far reaching results, leading to ultimate separation of the insurgent states from the Union, and an achievement of all that was contended for by their side, that the Confederate army entered into this prolonged and bloody action.

The people of the North were shocked, dismayed and discouraged by the misfortunes and reverses of the armies of the United States, operating in Virginia, and were fully aware of the fact that the capital was threatened and that upon the momentous results of the great battle about to be fought probably depended the fate of the nation, and, if the Confederate army, was successful, would certainly lead to the immediate invasion of the North by a victorious army, commanded by one of the greatest masters of the military art of his time,

On September 2, 1862, President Lincoln appointed that splendid soldier and wonderful military organizer, General George B. McClellan as commander of the broken and defeated armies concentrated around Washington; and that officer proceeded, with marvellous skill and energy, to place his forces in such a condition as to enable them to operate with efficiency against the invading enemy.

The army and the commander, having full confidence in each other, were now prepared to act together in the approaching encounter, and we may believe that the magnificent carnage, extraordinary endurance and unyielding persistence shown by the men at that time, were inspired not only by devotion to duty, defence of their own territory, and hopes to redeem, by a great victory, the several defeats they had suffered, but also by attachment to the person of their commander, and confidence in his professional skill and judgment. At the urgent request of Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Major General John F. Reynolds had been taken from the command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, and sent to Harrisburg, to organize the seventy-five thousand men called out by the governor, for the defence of that state.

General Meade of the Second Brigade succeeded to the command of the division. George Gordon Meade, the first commander of the Second Brigade, was a soldier of remarkable ability who was destined to win imperishable fame as commander of the victorious National army at Gettysburg.

He, with General Reynolds, may well be taken as types of the ideal

American soldier. The mention of their names now, after all the years which have elapsed since the war, will, at any rate, cause great enthusiasm, at any meeting of the men who served under their command. Accomplished gentlemen, thoroughly trained in the military profession, possessing the finest attributes of manhood, they inspired the instinctive confidence of the officers and men, who would follow wherever they lead, even to death itself.

General Reynolds fell at Gettysburg, mourned by the army and nation.

At Antietam the 2d Brigade was commanded by Col. Magilton, of the 4th Regiment. The division was attached to the First Corps under General Joseph Hooker. In all the previous actions in which they had been engaged the Pennsylvania Reserves had so conducted themselves as to merit and receive the warm commendation of the commanding generals, and had established for themselves a reputation second to that of no division in the army for courage, loyalty and devotion. On the occasion of the battle of Antietam, however, it may be partly said that they not only sustained that well established reputation, but achieved new honors and added to their glory by their efforts on this field when their endurance and bravery was tested to the very uttermost, in their long continued and victorious encounter with the very flower of the Southern army under their favorite commander, General Stonewall Jackson.

The Pennsylvania General, George B. McClellan, might well rely with absolute confidence upon the soldierly qualities of men trained under such commanders as McCall, Meade, Reynolds and Ord, and gathered together into one division, representing every part of his native state.

Other Pennsylvania Reserve monuments are to be dedicated here today, and the distinguished governor of that Commonwealth, accompanied by many other dignitaries of the state, and high officials of the National Government, are here to take part in the ceremonies, and to show by their presence and participation, the interest of the people of the State and nation, in honoring the memory of those who fought for the Union on this field. If those of us who are not military men and were not present when the battle of Antietam was fought, are so profoundly impressed on this occasion, what must be the feelings of the survivors of the battle as perhaps they for the first time since it occurred forty-four years ago, are present on this field to view the scene of that great action where, as young men, they took such an honorable part. It must indeed be a matter of profound gratification to them that their services are yet remembered by this state, which signifies its approval and appreciation by placing these splendid and permanent monuments on this field to commemorate the noble qualities of her soldiers as exhibited on that memorable occasion. Veterans of the Third Regiment, this monument is placed here today by Pennsylvania, because the battle of Antietam was the most important and hotly contested action in which you took part. It is a monument in honor of the valor and patriotism of those who fell here and those who fell on other fields, in fact of all members of the command who served with it during the Civil War. It is the monument of the Third Regiment, erected in honor of not only the dead but of the living and should be viewed in turn by every surviving soldier of the regiment

and his family. This, however, is probably impossible, and therefore every family should have on the walls of its home, a picture of the monument to be handed down as a sacred heirloom from generation to generation.

That gallant officer and worthy gentleman, Major E. M. Woodward, of the Second Regiment, P. R. V. C., wrote and published in 1883, an able and comprehensive history of the Third Regiment, where its honorable record is to be found fully set forth. The book has been for many years out of print, and it is now exceedingly hard to procure a copy.

As time goes on and the gallant veterans of the war bow to its unceasing march and suffer the effects of age and infirmities we are reminded that those who lived in the time of the Civil War will soon have all passed away, and succeeding generations must depend upon books, words and monuments for information in regard to the events of that time. It is therefore important that such records should be correct and complete. Army, division, brigade and regimental histories have been written by the hundred; the time has now come for the writing of company histories, that the services rendered by the gallant men who took part in the Civil War should be more fully set forth, and that the individual men should, in this way, be kept in the memory by their friends and neighbors and those who come after them.

The time has come, in my opinion, when the sons and grandsons of the Veterans of the Civil War should begin to organize societies in every city, town and village, as representatives of the various companies who served in the war.

The remembrance of the splendid services rendered by the soldiers of that time should not be allowed to fade away.

A society such as I have mentioned even if not but two or three times a year could be the neighborhood repository for all information, records and relics concerning the command from that place, the members having a special personal interest in keeping alive the memory of those near and dear to them. This younger element should each year at least give some sort of entertainment to the veterans when stories of the war should be recited and songs of the war sung.

Lectures should be given occasionally by those competent to speak, giving accounts of the various episodes of the Civil War, that the younger generation may not be left in ignorance of the weighty events of that crucial period.

I regret to say that among the younger people ignorance on that subject prevails to an unfortunate degree.

The veterans of the war at their meetings and re-unions and at other times, among themselves, speak very freely of the events of the war, but outside of those occasions, I have noticed that they are extremely reticent in regard thereto. I fear that they are indeed too much so, but nevertheless, admire the spirit of manly reserve, which sensitively shrinks from making claims for appreciation and sympathy not only from strangers, but from those also who are relatives and friends, who are at times careless perhaps, but I am sure never deliberately indifferent to the great services rendered by the soldiers of the Civil War. Veterans of the Third Regiment you were never in

doubt as to the one great basic principle for which you fought—"National Sovereignty," a principle that by your efforts and sacrifices has been thoroughly and finally established as the fundamental law of the nation.

For without that principle no nation can permanently endure.

National sovereignty does not mean that the just and lawful rights of the States should be curtailed and interfered with, and the results of the war have been, the practical decision by the trial of arms, of the limitations of Federal jurisdiction, and the firm establishment without dispute, of the reserved power of the several states of the Union.

In fact that question has been settled so far as anything may be called settled in this changeable world in which we live.

I am sure that there is not a veteran present who has the slightest feeling of animosity towards the South or its people. On the contrary, I am equally sure that every person here wishes that part of the country to enjoy to the fullest extent all the rights of American citizenship, as well as the privileges of the several states.

It is our hope that every Southern state may flourish and prosper, and that the great and wonderful resources of that region may be fully developed as time goes on, to the advantage and enriching of the people resident there. When not engaged in actual combat the soldiers of the North and the South were always friendly to each other, and it is to the influence of that friendly spirit, we must look for the healing of the wounds of the war and an entire restoration of the spirit of unity among the people that the progress and prosperity of this great nation may not be delayed or impaired.

I remember that I am to be followed on this occasion by remarks from a man who was present at the battle of Antietam. General Benjamin Franklin Fisher, formerly an officer of Company H of your regiment, was, at an early period, detached from your command to take charge of the Signal Service of the army. In that important department his success was so great that he became a Colonel and Chief Signal officer of the United States army, returning with the high rank of Brigadier General, and winning additional renown and distinction subsequently, in civil life, in his profession of the law. It is indeed a gratification to his comrades of the Third Regiment to have the privilege of hearing him, for they not only know his eloquence as an orator, and his splendid qualities as a soldier and a gentleman, but they also feel that although he was detached from the regiment for other service, he never lost interest in his comrades, and that the proud record of the regiment is as dear to him as to those who remained with it during the entire time of its service in the field. Among my hearers there are many who were actually present on this field on the memorable day of Antietam, and who then stood on this very ground in the heart of that great battle. Few of those present have been here since then, until now they come to this somewhat remote spot to once more stand shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of that famous engagement, when they won undying glory for their country and their state, and to recall the memory of others who met their fate here on that eventful day. We come to render homage to the living and to the dead.

To those who fell here, and who were buried on the field, we can deliver no message, unless it is given to the departed to overlook and be present in spirit in the places where occurred the most soul stirring and exciting incidents of their life. Nor to those who took an honorable part here on that day and who have since been called to the life beyond the grave can we give any greeting which we are sure will reach them in their silent and lonely resting places in distant parts of the country.

To the dead we can only render respect and remembrance, can only bow the head in sorrow for their mournful fate and appreciation of the supreme sacrifice they were called upon to make.

To the survivors of the War, many of whom, happily, are with us now, we live the knowledge of extending our heartfelt congratulations on the very event for which we are here assembled, to do honor to their deeds of heroism and patriotic duty on this battlefield, in remembrance of which their grateful state has caused to be erected this beautiful and appropriate monument in token of her high estimation of their splendid and efficient service, not only here, but on every field of action during the great war.

The courage, spirit and endurance exhibited by the Pennsylvania Reserves at Antietam call for the admiration of all. After the reverses which they had just sustained in the Virginia campaigns, they forced the victorious confederates with the same undaunted spirit, which was their characteristic trait during all their military experience. Defeat could not tame their lofty courage. Hardship and suffering could not subdue their immense vitality.

Whoever was in command found the men the same, ready to go wherever they were led or sent, in the line of duty, even though they knew it was the way to defeat and death. Taken from comfortable and in many cases harmonious homes, from the peaceful and profitable avocations of ordinary life, from the elevating and refining influences of home and society, they were not only brought face to face with the danger of death, captivity and permanent disablement from wounds or illness, but were also exposed to the various temptations of camp life and of rough and sometimes evil associates.

Some of them mere boys, just entering manhood, without practical knowledge or experience of life, they were suddenly called upon to face the greatest dangers, trials and hardships, and to witness and participate in all the horrors of the battlefield and of cruel and severe captivity in the hands of the enemy. Death in its most hideous forms, was constantly before them.

In addition to all these hardships and dangers, it must ever be born in mind, that these young men, serving the country for an insignificant compensation, even if they were fortunate enough to escape wounds, death, and captivity, had placed on the altar of service to their country, three of what are considered among the best years of a man's life, when full of strength and vigor, as these men were, he is laying the foundations of his future career, and enjoying the pleasures and privileges so dear to the human heart. And now the time has come to say farewell. We can never hope to meet again. It has been a great privilege to be here today. The ceremonies have been worthy of the occasion.

Let us be confident, my dear friends that this splendid monument to commemorate the services of every man of the Third Regiment has been freely, willingly, cheerfully and joyously erected by the people of Pennsylvania, in the same patriotic appreciative and sympathetic spirit, which has at all times been manifested by our Commonwealth towards those who served her so well on the field of war.

It shows that the people remember, with undimmed recollection and continued appreciation and approval the undaunted courage and noble self-sacrifice of the brave citizens of Pennsylvania, summoned to the defense of their country, so many years ago.

I am sure that I may speak with confidence on behalf of the soldiers of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps and say to the respected authorities of the Commonwealth, that the officers and men of the regiment are grateful to Pennsylvania for her never failing remembrance of her soldiers who fought for her defence and for the preservation of the National Union and the Constitution in the Civil War, and particularly for this noble, and costly monument erected in their honor on this beautiful field, the scene of one of the most memorable struggles in the history of America.

In conclusion I will give you a short sketch of the Regiment's history.

The Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, otherwise known as the Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry of the Line, was formed, with other regiments, at Easton, Pa., on June 20th, 1861, from a number of companies from various parts of the state, rendezvoused at that place for the purpose of organization with regiments.

The command consisted of the following companies:

Companies A, D, and F, from Reading and other parts of Berks county.

Company B, from Wayne county.

Company C, from Newtown, Bucks county.

Company H, from Applebachville, Bucks county.

Company I, from Bristol, Bucks county.

Company E, from Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Company G, from Germantown, Philadelphia.

Company K, from Philadelphia.

On the same day the following named field officers were unanimously elected by the officers of the regiment: Colonel, Horatio G. Sickel, Captain Co. K; Lieutenant-Col. William S. Thomson, Captain Co. I; Major Richard H. Woolworth, Captain Co. C. The following regimental officers were appointed: Adjutant, Albert H. Jameson, Lieutenant Co. F.; Quartermaster, Franklin S. Bickley, Lieutenant Co. D; Chaplain, Rev. William H. Leake, Wayne county; Surgeon, Dr. James Collins, Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. George L. Pancoast, Philadelphia. On the day of the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and left Easton on July 22, reaching Washington on the evening of July 24,



Dunkard Church, Antietam Battlefield.

numbering 972 officers and men, fully armed and equipped, and well drilled with a full band of music. They were quartered in a manufacturing establishment while at Washington, and soon after their arrival they were mustered in one of the public squares and inspected by President Abraham Lincoln, who walked through the ranks of each company. The President subsequently addressed the men in a few words of welcome and appreciation.

In a few days they left the city and were stationed at Camp McCall, situated in the country outside of Washington.

On August 1, 1861, the regiment marched through Washington and Georgetown to Tenallytown, about six miles northwest of the capital, where they pitched their tents in camp with a number of the other regiments of the division, under command of General George A. McCall, who had been appointed by Governor Curtin as major general of the division.

General McCall was a native of the city of Philadelphia and a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He had served in the Florida War as a captain in the 4th U. S. Infantry.

He also distinguished himself in the war with Mexico and was colonel of the 3d Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He subsequently held the position of Inspector General of the United States Army. It was largely owing to the indefatigable efforts of this experienced, able and distinguished officer, that the division secured that preliminary training in the duties of military life which prepared them for their future arduous and successful service in the field. On August 21st, 1861, the division was reviewed by President Abraham Lincoln and Major General George B. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Mr. Lincoln's cabinet were present. On the following day an address from General McCall was read at the head of each regiment, in which he stated, referring to President Lincoln and General McClellan:

"Both the General and the President have expressed to me their unqualified approval of your soldier-like appearance on review, and of the discipline thus manifestly shown to exist in the corps."

On September 10, 1861, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, on behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, presented the division with regimental flags, in the presence of President Lincoln, Secretary of War Cameron, and Generals McClellan, Thomas, Butler and Mansfield.

The flags were received for the division by Major General McCall, who responded to Governor Curtin's address.

On September 16, 1861, the men of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were organized into three brigades. The Third Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General George Gordon Meade, who was subsequently the victorious commander of the Army of the Potomac at the battle of Gettysburg.

On October 9, 1861, the division crossed the Potomac River on the Chain Bridge into Virginia and took up a position at Camp Pierpont, on the

extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. A part of the division was engaged in an action at Drainesville, Virginia, on December 20, 1861.

The Third Regiment was not called upon to take part, but were drawn up in line prepared to do so. The first action in which the regiment came into actual contact with the enemy was the battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia, in which three men were wounded and two made prisoners. This occurred on June 26, 1862.

On March 10, 1862, the division had left Camp Pierpont and were encamped at Alexandria, Virginia, on April 16.

On July 1, 1862, the regiment was in reserve, supporting the batteries at the battle of Malvern Hill.

On July 27, 1862, they were hotly engaged at Gaines Mill, and at the close of the action were most heartily congratulated by Samuel Meade upon their "cool valor."

Omitting the various skirmishes when no casualties occurred, the following is a list of the engagements in which the regiment took part, and the losses sustained.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
June 26, 1862, Mechanicsville, Va.,	3	2
June 27, 1862, Gaines' Mill, Va.,	15	54	17
June 30, 1862, Glendale, Va.,	14	50	27
August 28, 29, 30, 1862, Manassas, Va.,	8	24	16
September 16, 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.,	17	31	0
December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.,	26	86	5
May 9, 1864, Cloyd Mountain, Va.,	3	31	0
May 10, 1864, New River Bridge, Va.,	1	4	0
Total,	84	283	67

The regiment returned to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh and received a hearty greeting as they passed through the State, and on their arrival in Philadelphia on June 8, 1864.

They were mustered out of the service on June 17, 1864.

Although the losses sustained by the regiment at Antietam were not so great as in some of the other important actions, it was, perhaps, the case that in this battle the men were actually personally closer to the enemy and individually engaged to a greater extent than in any other.

Both sides felt that it was a critical time in the progress of the war and the individual men of the armies were quick to see that momentous issues depended on the results.

The men felt deeply the personal responsibility which rested upon them, individually, and which nerved each man to do his very best to secure a victory. Therefore extreme efforts were put forth both in attack and resistance, and the extremely heavy general losses occurred from actual personal encounters and the unprecedentedly numerous casualties to both armies, occurred in comparatively brief periods of time.

The first contact of the Third Regiment with the enemy was in the preliminary action at South Mountain, Md., on September 14, 1862, when the command occupied an eminence on the right flank, and subsequently supported Ransom's Battery which occupied a prominent and exposed position. Here they remained until the close of the battle. Ammunition was supplied during the night and at noon on September 15, the regiment left the mountains and moved off on the National Road towards Antietam, marching with Ransom's Battery, to Keedysville, and on the morning of September 16, rejoined the division, resting on the right of the Keedysville and Williamsport Road. A light breakfast of coffee and crackers was provided at this point.

About three o'clock on the afternoon of September 16, the division advanced along the Williamsport road for about a mile and then made a sharp turn to the left into the open fields, which were surrounded with woods on three sides. The command soon came into contact with bodies of the enemy's troops who they drove out of the first woods across the fields into another woods beyond. In a cornfield in their front the enemy had planted a battery, supported by masses of infantry from whence came a heavy fire replied to with vigor by Ransom's Battery, whose fire compelled the Confederates to seek the shelter of the woods. The contest closed at dark, although the artillery fire was slowly kept up until ten o'clock at night.

Both sides slept upon the field not far apart. During the night the enemy made two attacks upon the pickets, both of which were repulsed.

At three o'clock on the morning of September 17, 1862, the pickets of the Third Regiment opened fire and the whole command was soon engaged, thus opening the second day's fight of the great battle of Antietam.

Meade with the Reserves drove the enemy back through the woods, until the Confederates were heavily reinforced, and advanced in such numbers as to compel the Reserves to move back about five hundred yards, when the lines were re-formed.

The regiment was engaged from daybreak until ten o'clock in the morning when the enemy were driven back with great slaughter.

They had been desparately fighting during nearly all of that time, had been for 22 hours without food, and had been able to obtain but little sleep the night before.

At this time in the morning they had exhausted their ammunition by continuous firing, and they were replaced in the line by fresh troops and ordered to the rear for rest and refreshment.

As coolly and steadily as if on parade they marched across the blood stained corn-field into the first strip of woods and rested there, waiting to assist, if necessary, in repulsing an assault on the right, but were not needed. They then took a position on a ridge beyond the woods, and were provided with food and ammunition.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the whole Pennsylvania Reserve Division rested on this ridge ready to move to in any direction required.

The battle concluded, however, without their being again ordered to take part.

General McClellan reports his losses as amounting to 2,000 killed, 9,416 wounded, 1,043 missing, making a total loss of 12,469. From the reports of the Confederate Corps and Division Commanders we learn that their loss was

1,842 killed, 9,399 wounded and 2,292 prisoners, making a total loss on their side of 13,533.

General Meade's report shows that the division of Pennsylvania Reserves which went into action numbering 3,000 men, lost in killed and wounded over 570 men, nearly one fifth of their number.

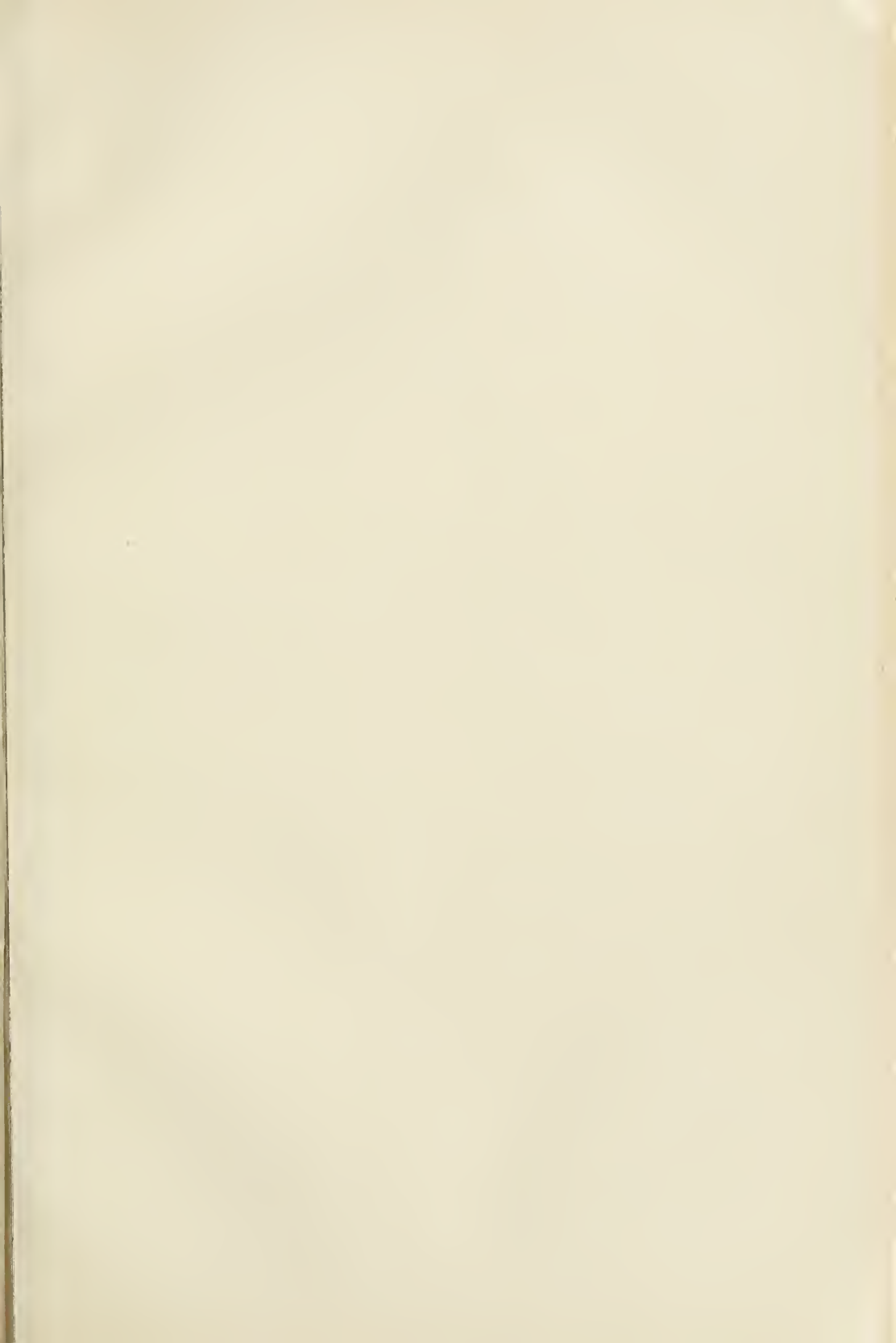
The foregoing account of the battle is a part of the description contained in the "History of the Third Pennsylvania Reserve," by the late Major E. M. Woodward of the 2d Regiment, P. R. V. C., published in 1883.

THE CHAIRMAN: Within our ranks serving from its organization until the final muster out of our Regiment was an officer whom we all highly respect and esteem, and whom every member of the old Third remembers as an honorable, brave and gallant soldier who, loyal to his Regiment and its associations, refused promotion to high rank when it was tendered him as it would sunder his relations with the Regiment of whose achievement he was so proud, until its term of service had expired. I can say that it is with sincere and heartfelt pleasure I introduce to you General Benj. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., during the war.

General B. F. Fisher, Captain of Co. H, 3rd Reserves and former Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army in answer to a call spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS BY GENERAL B. F. FISHER.

Comrades and Survivors of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves: It affords me great pleasure in answer to your most cordial call to greet you, upon this memorable occasion, gathered as we are to dedicate this monument, erected through the liberality of our State in commemoration of your deeds and the deeds of those of our Regiment who gave their lives upon this field forty-four years ago, in one of the most terrific battles of the war waged for the preservation of the very life of the Government. It gives me great pleasure in the fact that I was a member of your gallant regiment at its organization, and I recall my great regret at the time when I was taken from you at the old camp at Tennallytown and assigned to other duties. However, my heart was ever with my comrades of the





GENERAL B. F. FISHER

Of the 3rd Regiment who delivered an address at the Dedication
of the monument.

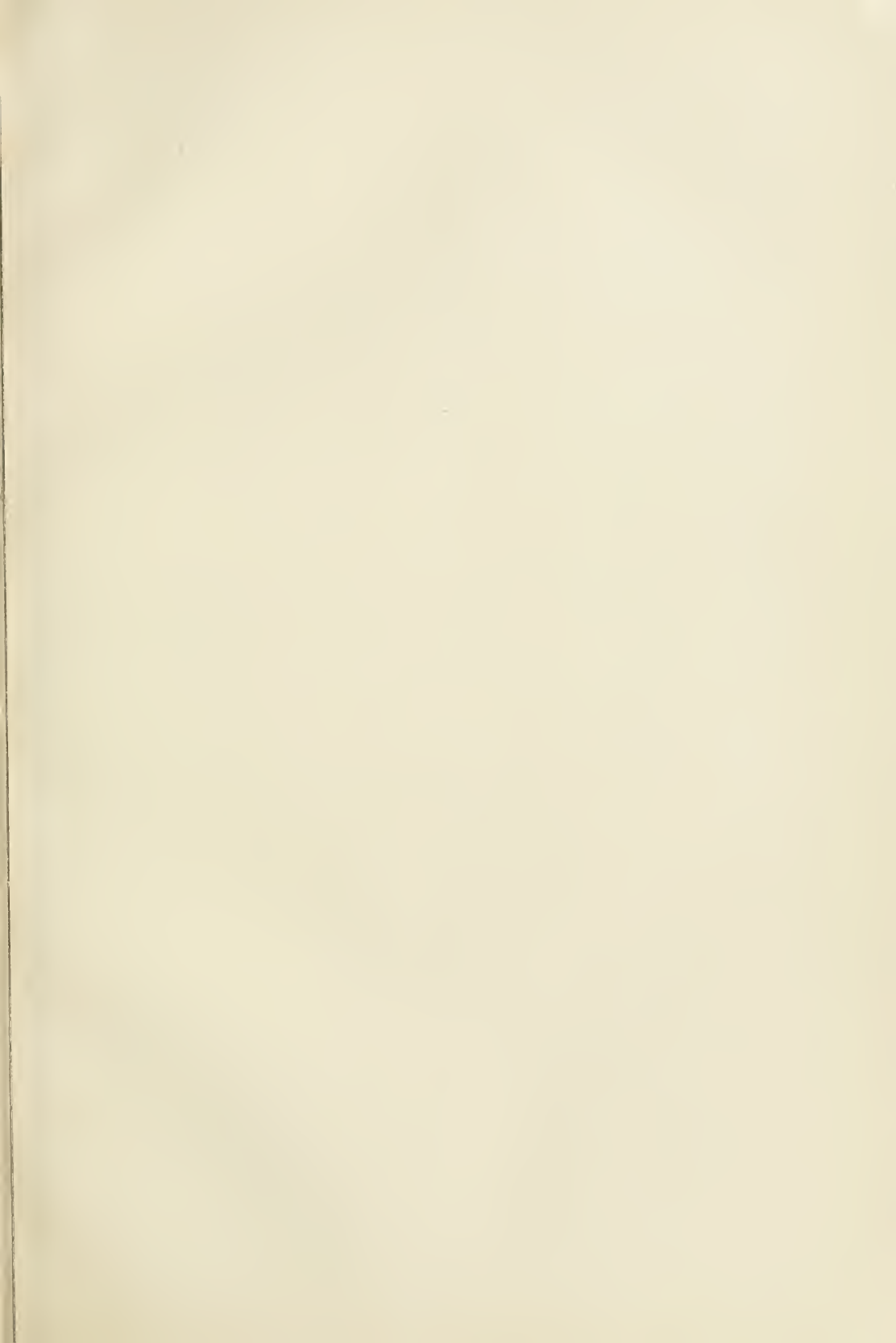
old Third Reserves. I never lost sight of your movements, your endurance in the long marches and campaigns made during the three years of your service, your indomitable courage and gallantry in the many battles in which you took part were as familiar to me as though I marched with you and touched elbow with you. In fact I was often in your vicinity and witnessed your unswerving devotion to duty, and dauntless courage upon the field of battle. I may be permitted to state to you my surviving comrades, though other duties took me from your immediate companionship, assured as I was that it was the wish of my friends in the Regiment that I should not sever my connection with the regiment during its term of service, though I carried in my pocket the appointment to higher place, and by virtue of my being able to issue orders by order of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, directed and controlled these higher duties, nevertheless you will find my name recorded as being mustered out as Captain of Company H, in the summer of 1864. While in point of fact I remained as the chief signal officer of the Army of the Potomac, and feel that I reflected no discredit upon my old comrades of the Third Reserves as promotion followed until I was honored by the appointment before the war closed as Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the United States. In making this personal statement I am actuated wholly by the desire to assure you that while I was separated from you at all times remained true to the comradeship made in June, 1861. Proud we were, and our descendants to remotest age can take pride in the fact, that we were members of the glorious Division of Pennsylvania Reserves. We will not seek in the slightest degree to under-rate the patriotism and gallant services of the other Pennsylvania Regiments in the war, but by reason of the time and circumstances of its organization, standing ready to meet the foreseen emergency of the National Government, by reason of its name Pennsylvania Reserves the honor and loyalty of our beloved State seemed to be specially imposed upon the old Division. Thank God it ever proved true to the highest degree in both honor and loyalty to the State and to the Government. Assigned by that loyal and great Pennsylvanian, General Geo. B. McClellan, in the organization of the Army of the Potomac to the place of the Division upon the right of that great army it sustained the first shock of battle of that army at Drainsville. Again at Mechanicsville or Meadow Bridge it met the advance of the attacking army in that series of battles known as the Seven Days fight, on front of Richmond. Alone in the first day holding in check more than three times its numbers under Longstreet and Jackson. Reinforced by Peters' Corp. on the second day fought the terrific battle of Gaines Mill. Thirty thousand against seventy thousand of the flower of Lee's army. Withdrawing from both fields with the several organizations unbroken, thus showing the perfect discipline, coolness and undaunted courage of the old division. Why you could hear on all sides, when the order came to withdraw from Mechanicsville to Gaines Mill the murmuring of the men protesting that they had repulsed the enemy and could hold their own. They knew not that thirty thousand of the enemy were passing their right. But the losses in killed and wounded in these two battles, and the terrific strain of fighting during the day and march-

ing by night, had more or less exhausted the division. And unexpectedly struck upon the flank at Charles City Cross Roads they sustained a partial disaster. However, rest and reorganization brought the old division to its normal condition with an experience that enabled it to do and accomplish at South Mountain and upon this field the glorious result so graphically related to you by your orators of the day. Here, as subsequently upon the great battlefield of Gettysburg, the enemy under General Lee, after a long series of great successes preceding, believing themselves invincible, were confronted by the Army of the Potomac, defeated and compelled to return across the Potomac River. Then followed Fredericksburg, in which battle the only redeeming feature was accomplished by your division. In this battle was wanting the master hand of McClellan—holding his army so in hand that the success or needs of any portion could be promptly supported and maintained. What a different result could have been expected if the divisions massed in the streets of Fredericksburg could have supported you as you moved up the hills virtually by the right of General Lee's army on Marie Heights. But unsupported and with more than double your force massed against you, forced to retire, you did so with the organization presumably unbroken. Through the balance of your service at Chancellorville, Gettysburg, South Western Virginia, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, down to Cold Harbor. Though depleted in numbers the old division could be relied upon under all circumstances, and by its prowess and gallantry added glory, honor and fame to each and every one of its members.

The Chairman then introduced Mrs. Amanda Dauth, of Reading, Pa., as a woman foremost in good works for the advancement of the interest of the comrades of the Civil War, as well as those of the Widows and Orphans whose protectors have passed to the "great beyond."

Mrs. Dauth gracefully unveiled the monument which had been entirely draped by an immense United States flag, at the same time the Keedysville Band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Owen Jones, Co. K, 3rd Regiment, standing at the base of the monument, holding a beautiful silk flag with a white field and a blue corps mark, a fac simile of the battle flag carried in advance of the Reserves in all its campaigns in Virginia.

The Chairman said: "We have with us today one of our friends whose zeal and interest in the welfare of the survivors of the Civil War, as well as in that of the Widows and Orphans of our comrades has never wavered, and who as the years pass over becomes more and more earnest in the cause,





MRS. JOHN P. DAUTH
Who unveiled the monument of the 3rd Regiment.

and it is a source of gratification to me to introduce to you Mrs. Mary E. Jones, of Philadelphia."

Mrs. M. E. Jones placed a magnificent floral tribute at the base of the monument saying: "I place these flowers here in memory of the brave men of the 3rd Regiment, P. R. V. C., who gave up their lives on this sanguinary field in defence of their country and its flag that they might live forever." These eloquent and heartfelt words appealed to all hearts and ended the ceremony at the monument.

After the conclusion of the dedication of the 4th Regiment P. R. V. C. monument, Mr. Alex. F. Nicholas, secretary of the commission, was introduced by H. Synnamon to those of the comrades who remained in the vicinity of the Third Regiment monument, and made an appeal for the purchase of ground in the rear of the monuments so that suitable surroundings might be given to the beautiful and enduring souvenirs of our services in the field, and that the approach to them and the view might not be encroached upon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE MONUMENT.

The subject chosen for the 7 ft. granite Statue Memorial for the Third Pennsylvania Reserves, is a beautiful Statue called "Victory." The particular pose shown in this Statue is of the youthful Union Soldier at the moment of victory, at the end of a hard fought battle, at the moment when the foe is seen to waver and finally retreat.

The young soldier is wounded in the head, but has pluckily bound up his wound, and continued to fight with his comrades, and at the moment of victory, mounts the earthworks, and swinging his cap in hand, joins his comrades in shouting "Victory," because the day is won.

This Statue shows spirit and soldierly bearing in every one of its details. The victory is won, and his wound is forgotten, and his service has been heroic and honorable. This subject of "Victory" is entirely original, and was executed especially for this work.

The material from which this Statue is cut is of the best selected Westerly, R. I., granite. The pedestal is of the finest Barre, Vermont, granite, and is composed of four stones; two base, and die stone and cap.

The two lower bases, the largest of which is 7 feet square, is of rough quarry faced surfaces, with hammered margins and washes. The total height of this pedestal is 9 ft. The die, or tablet stone, with overhanging cap forming the plinth for the Statue, is of the finest hammered Barre granite; the whole making a very appropriate, pleasing and well proportioned Regimental Memorial.

A bronze Tablet, with full inscription in raised letters is fastened into a sunk panel on the front face of the die stone, while the State Coat of Arms may be seen in bronze on the front face of the second base of this Monument.

The inscriptions are as follows:

3RD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.
32ND REGIMENT PENNA. VOL. INF.
2ND BRIGADE. 3RD DIVISION.
1ST CORPS.

Arriving on the field on the afternoon of September 16th, Lieut. Col. John Clark, Commanding the Regiment, immediately deployed eight companies as skirmishers.

When the 2nd Brigade advanced on the morning of September 17th, the Regiment fell into line, and 600 yards south of this point became engaged with Hood's Confederate Division.

Number engaged, about 200.

CASUALTIES AT ANTIETAM

KILLED	12
WOUNDED	34
—	
Total	46

3 COMPANIES RECRUITED IN BERKS CO.
3 COMPANIES RECRUITED IN BUCKS CO.
3 COMPANIES RECRUITED IN PHILADELPHIA
1 COMPANY RECRUITED IN WAYNE CO.

BATTLES PARTICIPATED IN

DRANESVILLE	CHANTILLY
MECHANICSVILLE	SOUTH MOUNTAIN,
GAINES MILL	ANTIETAM
CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS	FREDERICKSBURG
MALVERN HILL	PRINCETON C. H.
GAINESVILLE	BRUSHEY MOUNTAIN
2nd BULL RUN	CLOYDS MOUNTAIN
BLACKSBURG	NEW RIVER BRIDGE



Third Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Mansfield Avenue, Antietam
Battlefield.

EXERCISES AT DEDICATION OF MONUMENT OF
FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER
CORPS.

COMRADE JOHN N. REBER called the veterans who were assembled around the monument of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps to order and said: "It will be necessary first to select somebody to preside and announce the speakers, and to make any other announcements that are to be made."

COMRADE SERGEANT M. H. VAN SCOTEN moved that Comrade John N. Reber be made Chairman at the unveiling of the monument of the Fourth Regiment.

The motion was seconded and carried.

COMRADE REBER: We would like to have your attention and will ask you to keep as quiet as possible while Comrade William H. H. Ogden, of Philadelphia, will invoke the blessing on this gathering.

PRAYER BY COMRADE WILLIAM H. H. OGDEN.

Our Heavenly Father, upon this august occasion that brings us together this morning, we thank Thee in our hearts, that it is naught but duty that we should look unto Thee with thankfulness for Thy loving-kindness and for Thy tender mercies unto so many of us during the years that have passed since the great conflict that occurred upon these grounds. We do thank Thee this morning that so many of us have been privileged to meet here today upon this occasion where we may do honor to those that fell in the holy cause of sustenance to our great Republic, and the maintaining of the flag in honor and glory. We beseech Thee, oh God, that Thou wouldst bless the proceedings today, and grant, Father, that this memorial that is erected here upon this place to commemorate the events that occurred may stand unto many future generations, teaching those that follow in our lives of the devotion that we had toward the flag, and our earnestness in sustaining the great government of the United States. Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, rest upon each individual, and may Thy blessing rest upon all, individually and collectively, granting to all that we may at last meet around the Throne in the presence of the Great Commander of the Armies of Israel.

These mercies we ask through Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

COMRADE REBER: It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Comrade Frederick Markoe of Company I, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, who will deliver the address.

ADDRESS BY COMRADE FREDERICK MARKOE.

Comrades, Ladies and Friends: We meet here today upon this hallowed ground after a period of Forty-four years to dedicate this Monument. Dedicate it to the memory of the dead and the living. A gift from the State of Pennsylvania in remembrance of the duty you performed to your country.

As you have done me the honor of representing you on this memorable occasion I thank you and regret that my effort will fall short of expressing my feeling.

The 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps march from near Keedysville, on the Williamsport road, on the 16th of September, 1862. When near the Williamsport and Sharpsburg turnpike the enemy was discovered to our left. The regiment was ordered forward, marching in column of division until we arrived at the woods directly in our front.

We were then deployed in line under cover of the wood. We lay here under arms during the night, a number of men were put out a few feet in front of the Regiment acting as pickets. The least noise made one could hear.

I have often thought I would like to know the actual distance that night, as it seemed but a few yards if one were to judge by an occasional sound and then it seemed to be as if it were muffled. Our orders were not to make the least sound of a noise and I presume the enemy had received similar orders. The very silence itself was something beyond the power of the human mind to picture that night's condition. It is here where the Battle of Antietam began on the 17th of September, 1862, forty-four years ago today.

As the day began to dawn in the Heavens we were marched in column of division and then deployed and marched by the left flank under a very destructive fire. The regiment halted for an instant it seemed as if a mighty sheet of fire had shot out of the earth. The command came at once, forward and steadily comrades, forward you went, the enemy receding foot by foot. This was the condition when you were relieved by Summers' Corp.

It is said, and truly said, that among those only who can gain fame which is enduring are the Great Victors in War. If this be true Pennsylvania will lay many claims for distinctive remembrance in the development of the Republic; but there is no one's service that will stand out more brilliant in the future than she should have sent out and supported with the Pennsylvania Reserve that great commander General



FREDERICK MARKOE
Private Company I, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

George B. McClellan, who won the crucial Battle of the Republic, "Antietam."

What Governor Curtin did in organizing the Volunteer Army of the Union is well known. At the beginning of the conflict Governor Curtin did not wait for the Legislature, but issued at once a call for 25,000 emergency men. He assembled more men at Harrisburg than the general government could use, and was advised by them to disband a part of them; but the Governor of the great state of Pennsylvania understood the situation better than the authorities at Washington. Governor Curtin asked and received the authority from the Legislature of the State to organize the famous Pennsylvania Reserves of 13 regiments, made up of picked men from all parts of the State, under ablest and best trained officers available. The Reserves never failed to sustain the highest reputation for courage and efficiency in every desperate conflict waged by the Army of the Potomac. It was called for by the Government immediately after the disaster of the First Bull Run, and through the Governor the Reserves were sent forward without delay, much to avert a panic at the Capitol. The Pennsylvania Reserves were the only State organization in the history of the War that went into the United States Service as a complete Division, and it lost more men than any other like number serving during the three strenuous years beginning with McClellan's first Richmond Campaign. It was upon the basis of the Pennsylvania Reserve that McClellan largely modelled the Army of the Potomac, whose essential form did not change through the War. Of the three commanders of the Reserves General Meade afterwards commanded the Army of the Potomac; General Ord commanded the Army of the James; General Reynolds fell at Gettysburg, commanded the left wing of Meade's army.

Comrades of the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves it will be impossible to give but a brief review of your glorious history of the three years of courageous duty in your country's cause, from your encampment at Easton on July 21st, 1861, you were ordered to break camp and march to Camp Curtin in Harrisburg. We remained in Harrisburg only a short time when we were again given orders to break camp and start for Baltimore, where you arrived July 22nd. On August 22nd, 1861, we broke camp at Baltimore, leaving Camp Carol for Washington. On your march through Washington to Tennallytown you were halted in front of the White House midnight.

President Lincoln arose from his bed and addressed you in the following language. "Sons of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Reserves, I thank God you are here tonight and I thank the Governor of Pennsylvania you are here tonight. I thank Governor Curtin for your splendid organization. In being here tonight at this critical time to save the Capitol of the Nation from the enemy."

Broke camp on the 9th of October, crossing the chain bridge into Virginia. Encamped in line with the Army of the Potomac, holding the right of the line near Langley, joined in the forward movement of the Army toward Manassas, from here to Manassas in march we proceeded to Hunter's Mills. Here we halted, having been informed the enemy had re-

tired. Now being part of the first Army Corps we were ordered to Fredericksburg. It was understood that we were to march by way of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. The First Brigade had already crossed the Rappahannock when the order was countermanded and we were detached from McDowell's Corps and sent by way of the Pamunky River to the White House to form a junction with McClellan's Army at Mechanicsville on the Peninsula.

On the 25th day of June the Reserves fought the Battle of Mechanicsville. The 4th Regiment was not actively engaged, but was under fire during the engagement. During the night we marched from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, arrived in time to form in line of battle through the woods in our front, drove the enemy from it into open space. As we crossed the opening Duryea's Zouaves of New York were being pressed hard. Generals McCall and Meade came into the opening at this time and ordered that we fall back under cover of the woods from which we had just advanced,—the New York Regiment following. When we got to the woods we were ordered out and formed our line.

It was discovered at this point that General Jackson had turned our left flank. Looking over to the left there could be seen a large column of troops marching towards us. The officers knew the condition very well, as the orders given indicated we were falling back in good order until we had gotten well across the field, when it could be seen that the enemy had worked around in our rear. This made our position very critical. It is said by a number of writers that it was a miracle that the entire division was not taken prisoners.

Crossing the Chickabominy Swamp at night after the Corduroy Road had been torn up we had to cross upon the logs that laid in the swamp. At noon the following day the march was taken up to Charles City Cross Roads, where we arrived at night, passing the enemy's picket on the road. When taken off the road into the woods on our left an order was passed along the line that not a word was to be spoken as the enemy was passing only a few feet in our front. Just before the break of day we were marched back at about 2.30 P. M. Whilst we were being mustered for pay the firing began before the muster was over. The regiment was in line of battle. The regiment was in the front line on the right, laying between the guns and caissons of Randall's Battery.

The enemy seemed to have concentrated their main force at this point. The battery was taken and re-taken a number of times during the afternoon. I can better illustrate the fierceness of the struggle of the day if I quote from the official report of General McCall, the commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He says: "The most determined charge of the day was made upon Randall's Battery by a full brigade advancing in wedge shape without orders but with a wild recklessness that I never saw equalled. It was my fortune to witness here one of the fiercest bayonet charges that ever occurred on this continent. Bayonets were crossed and locked in the struggle. Bayonet wounds were freely given and received. I saw skulls crushed by the heavy blows of the butts of the muskets, and in short the desperate thrusts and parries of a life and death encounter proving indeed that Greek had met Greek when the

Alabama boys fell upon the sons of Pennsylvania. The enemy was successfully held in check and the Army of the Potomac had free access to Charles City Cross Roads. In its retreat to Malvern Hill and Harrison Landing during the night we retired to Malvern Hill where we were held in reserve and were not called into action. Our losses in the Seven Days Battle, from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill, were three hundred killed, wounded and missing. At Harrison's Landing the Reserve Division were personally addressed by the commanding general of the army, George B. McClellan, and thanked for the good work performed. With a feeling so strong that he could scarcely speak, he said: "Sons of Pennsylvania, I thank you for your heroic work, and I am proud that I am a Pennsylvanian. You saved the day at Charles City Cross Roads by holding the enemy in check, permitting the Army of the Potomac to reach its destination."

Leaving Harrison's Landing the order came to support General Pope's army on the Rapidan, in the Shenandoah Valley. It was here at Warrenton that McCall resigned command of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, in the shadow of that summons which all must answer. He lived but a short time after leaving the service. He was a heroic soldier, a refined gentleman, and one of God's noblest characters.

General John F. Reynolds assumed command of the Reserve Division, under whom we marched to the plain of Manassas, engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, the 29th and 30th of August, held possession in the centre of the line, being attacked with overwhelming numbers on our left, the line fell back. The result was the Reserves had to fall back to be in line with the main body. We were not given any support in the two day's manoeuvring, taken from the centre sent the right of the line, then to the extreme left and then to the centre again, a continuous back and forth movement covered the retreat of Pope's army from Bull Run to the defence of Washington.

From Washington to South Mountain General George G. Meade was placed in command of the Division, General Reynolds having been sent into Pennsylvania to organize the militia in the State for home defence. At South Mountain Colonel Magilton of the 4th Regiment was placed in command of the Second Brigade. Major Nyce placed in command of the Regiment, Colonel Woolworth being home wounded. The First Brigade, under Seymour, was ordered along a ravine running parallel to South Mountain. The Second Brigade, of which the 4th Regiment was part, and the Third Brigade formed in line, being with Seymour but lower down in the valley at the foot of the mountain. As we advanced and the engagement became general the enemy was found posted behind huge boulders which had to be scaled to reach the enemy. Men had to assist one another to reach the gap of the ledges. It has often occurred to me since that the enemy might have thrown boulders down the mountain and prevented our advance over South Mountain.

Comrades, if a panoramic view could have been taken of the regiment scaling the mountains in the face of the enemy it would have made one of the grandest pictures in the world. As I have given you an account

of Antietam in my opening address we will follow on to Fredericksburg, in which the regiment was actively engaged on December 13th, 1862. You held the right of the line of battle and charged the enemy in the face of a terrific fire which, you will bear me out, both infantry and artillery. It was a determined struggle, breaking through the enemy's line, over the railroad, up the summit, through the woods, out into the open and through their camp. This was at the point of bayonets. Had this advantage to our lines been supported and held the battle of Fredericksburg would have been one of the glorious achievements of the Army of the Potomac. The enemy was re-enforced by an entire corps.

The result: the line of battle on the right was forced to retire, but not until they got into the rear of our right flank. All advantage gained by us here was lost.

On the 8th of February, 1863, the regiment greatly reduced in numbers was ordered to Washington. Quite a number of new recruits were assigned to the regiment. Leaving Washington with the 3rd Reserve Regiment we began the raid across the state of West Virginia, taking transportation in Washington at midnight on January 5th, 1864, arrived in Martinsburg by the way of the B. and O. Railroad on the morning of January 5th. From Washington Junction to Martinsburg it was in a hurry. The 6th and 7th of January were two very cold days, the ground was hard, and the tents could not be put up. The cold winds and the blinding snowstorm made the condition of the men pitiable indeed. Upon our arrival at Martinsburg, General Averill just arrived, returning from a raid he had made upon a town by the name of Salem, in Roanoke county, a very important outpost of the enemy on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They had destroyed a very large supply of commissary goods.

Our arrival in Martinsburg was timely, as the enemy followed Averill very close. It was thought that he intended to raid the Border county, and at the same time make a dash for the B. and O. road. It was fortunate at the time that the 3rd and 4th regiments had come to Averill's assistance; it gave the enemy the impression the entire Reserve Division had arrived in Martinsburg. We remained here until January 28th, when we were ordered to New Creek, a wild and desolate mountain region, one hundred miles west from Martinsburg. A Colonel Mulligan was in command here, a miserable forsaken place. As the enemy had retreated we were ordered to cross the Potomac and pitch out tents.

Early on the night of January 31st, in the midst of a severe storm of rain, snow and sleet, the regiment was started in pursuit of the enemy, who attacked a wagon train of eighty wagons going from New Creek to Petersburg in West Virginia, Hardy county, one of the extreme important outposts forty miles from New Creek. We were accompanied by a small squad of cavalry. It was march and counter march six days and nights over rocky and muddy roads, ankle deep in mud. When off the Mountain Roads, all small bridges across the Mountain streams were destroyed. They had to be forded. When we came within a few miles of Moorefield, formed a junction with Averill, the enemy got away. We re-

turned completely exhausted to our camps on the banks of the Potomoc where we left our tents standing on the night of January 31st, 1863.

On February 11th, 1864, we started over that hundred miles back to Martinsburg, where the regiment did picket duty until March 27th, when the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where we performed picket duty until April 3rd. All of our baggage was here disposed of and stored. The Regiment was supplied with two pairs of shoes, eighty rounds of ammunition and five days rations, which turned out to be fifteen days short. Being relieved of that comfort, the blanket which it was at first decided we could have, but later on countermanded, we were started west. Arrived at Grafton, two hundred miles from Harpers Ferry, from Grafton to Webster. Here we again formed a junction with Averill's Cavalry, which had gone into camp some distance to the North of us. Here at Webster, wagons, ambulances, pontoon bridges were collected. On the 22nd of April we started from Webster to Wheeling. We embarked upon steamboats. On our journey down the Ohio River to the great Kanawha River to Brownstown, ten miles above Charleston. Here General Crook had command of the forces that were collected at this extreme western part of West Virginia. I saw a great deal of General Crook at Parkersburg. He seemed to be a very forcible character. I was very much impressed with him in the manner he would see to the details in the execution of his orders. As you remember, Comrades, at Martinsburg you were stripped of everything; but here in Brownstown there was an extra search made and the least article one possessed was confiscated. The smallest detail was looked into.

On Saturday morning April 30th, 1864, the 4th regiment began that long march up the narrow Kanawha Valley. How well you remember the swollen tributaries of the Kanawha. There were no bridges, no pontoon bridges, those that were collected at Parkersburg remained there. It was found that a wagon train of Pontoon bridges was out of place in this narrow valley, so you were ordered to ford the mountain stream, a number of them waist deep.

On the morning of May 1st, 1864, the regiment marched from Great Falls, at the head of the Sauley and New River, which is the tributary to the Kanawha River, crossed Cotton Mountain. You remember as you ascended, it was a beautiful day. In two hours we were going through the clouds, and when we reached the top there was a raging rainstorm, and when we descended the mountain into Fayette Valley there was a snow storm, a regular blizzard.

This expedition was intended to reach the Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, which was one of the main arteries that Lee's army depended upon for supplies. It was intended we should reach Wytheville and Dublin.

Reaching Fayette Court House, on to Raleigh, across the great Flat Top Mountain, which was set on fire on each side of the road by order of General Crook, so as the five thousand cavalry in command of General Averill who were going up the valley could see the progress we were making over the ranges of mountains. It was a signal. The course we were taking in many places the fire would make such headway that by

the time a part of the ammunition train got through the others would be forced to go a short distance as hard as the teams could go. When the enemy discovered what was being done they threw obstacles in our way, by cutting trees and leaving them fall across the mountain road. There was no turning out and passing them. They had to be removed. The fire was a beautiful sight when night came to see the mountain sides burning for miles around, and it was very amusing to see the men busy extinguishing the fire on the covers of the ammunition wagons.

On the 6th of May our advance came up to the enemy at Princetown, the county seat of Mercer county. Here we came upon a number of them building trenches. The ground seemed to be staked off for a fort. From here there was a two day's forced march and skirmishing on the way with a small detachment of the enemy. Crossed East River Mountain and through Rocky Gap in Tazewell county, into Walker's Valley, a day's march of thirty miles. On the 8th the Gap near Shannon's Bridge was gained. This gap opens up to the northwest slope of Walker or Cloyd Mountain.

On the morning of the 9th of May, 1864, we passed through this gap up the mountain road, reaching the summit of the mountain. The position of the enemy was distinctly outlined. Their position on a bold ridge situated so as to have the mountain road under the absolute command of their artillery, and to make it impossible for infantry to descend down the side of the mountain and across the valley to the knoll upon which a fort was constructed, a deep trench in front of it. You will remember huge limbs were placed so it was absolutely impossible to reach the fort without removing these obstructions in the ditch. As we came down the side of Cloyd Mountain and reached its base the order was given to charge across the opening in our front. The charge was made in the face of a severe infantry and artillery fire.

The artillery were using grape and canister. It was a brilliant charge across the plain, reaching the fort on the knoll under this terrific fire, tearing away the obstructions in front into the trench, up its sides into the fort, when the enemy broke, retreating out of an opening in the rear. There was a running fire kept up across the plains. There were six hundred prisoners taken. Our loss was one hundred and seven killed, five hundred wounded and missing. We lost our commanding officer, Colonel Woolworth, who was mortally wounded, died shortly after the battle; Captain Davis of Company I, killed in the charge across the plains. At the death of Colonel Woolworth, Lieutenant T. F. B. Tapper was placed in command of the regiment, and having no transportation facilities our wounded were removed to a building close by for the enemy to care for them, one of our own physicians remaining with them. The building was called the Cloyd Homestead. The family's name was Cloyd, and the battle goes into history as the Battle of Cloyd Mountain. The mountain became afire and the men who were detailed to go up the side of the mountain and save the dead and wounded had great difficulty in accomplishing the desired result. Saving those who lay there wounded from being burnt up alive.

In the battle of Cloyd Mountain, the Confederate report states the Confederate forces numbered four thousand under command of General Jenkins, who was mortally wounded in the engagement. Our numbers were thirty-eight hundred, not including our cavalry, which were not in the engagement. There were two hundred of the enemy burned outside of the fort. Reaching Dublin and army supply station, General Crook ordered the burning of a large number of tobacco warehouses. The destruction of which it is said amounted to several million dollars.

On the 10th of May we marched to New River. When within a short distance of the bridge the enemy opened fire with its artillery of two pieces. The 4th Regiment supported our battery at this point. As soon as the battery opened the enemy retreated. The bridge was then destroyed, our artillery knocking the columns down with solid shot. It was a large structure used by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The command crossed New River in a large flat-bottomed boat. At Pepper's Ferry the cavalry and ammunition wagon were forced to ford the rapid stream, the shallowest part being three feet. General Crook felt very much concerned for the welfare of his ammunition train, as a number of the cavalry men and horses were drowned in crossing New River. It was a wretched night when we crossed New River. It rained in torrents until we reached Blacksburg. Here it was found necessary to destroy a portion of our wagon train as the road became so bad and the mountain streams so swollen that it was difficult to get along.

On May 15th Union was reached, the county seat of Monroe county, and on the evening of the 16th we reached Greenbrier River, and that was swollen and running over its banks. Here was found a large flat boat which the cavalry used, and the regiment was ferried across in canoes.

On May 19th, 1864, we halted at Meadow Bluff, in the southern extremity of Fayette county, after a continuous tramp of twenty days.

Comrades, it was a twenty days continuous march, half the time it was skirmishing with the enemy. Every night strong guards had to be placed around the camp to avoid surprises. For subsistence the men had to depend upon the country, and it was poverty stricken for subsistence for both men and animals, and by the time the expedition reached Meadow Bluff the men had been suffering for three days without food and over three hundred without shoes on their feet in that wild mountainous country. This is but a brief review of this great expedition.

On the 22nd of May, 1864, we were ordered to Millville, near Louisburg. On May 29th our time expired, and on the 30th of May we were ordered homeward. Marched from Millville, Meadow Bluff, here across the Sewell Mountain to the Great Falls, down the Knawaha Valley to Camp Piratt, directly opposite Brownstown, on Knawaha River, from whence we started with General Crook on his twenty days expedition on April 30th. On the 4th of June we embarked on the Jonas Powell, proceeded to Pittsburg. On our way up the Ohio River and our landing in Pittsburg we met with a warm reception, which came from the hearts of a generous people, especially on our arrival in the city of Philadelphia, June 8th, 1864.

Comrades of the 4th Pennsylvania Reserves you are measured by your readiness to respond in defense of your country in the hour of its crisis an direct extremity, and by your courage, effectiveness and persistence in its service until victory finally crowned our country's cause. No military organization of the war of the Rebellion can present a prouder record. You promptly responded to the call of President Lincoln, and as he said to you in person upon your arrival in Washington at midnight on August 21st, 1861: "Reserves of Pennsylvania, I thank God you are here to-night. You have saved the Capital from capture by a victorious Rebel Army."

Comrades, during your three years service you were always where you were the most needed, and composed as you were of the most vigorous of the young men of all parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. You faced an armed foe without flinching and endured hardships and privations on the Battlefield, in camp, and on the march with honor to your country.

Comrades, in paying tribute to the memory of the dead the observance of ceremonies of this kind is not a recent custom. The ancient Greeks and Romans were wont to gather about their fallen heroes and recount their virtues and the trophies they had won. Memorables in brass and marble, in undying verse and imperishable utterances have come down to us through all ages to inspire the ambition of youth and stir the pulse of manhood. More than three thousand years ago a monument was erected by Divine direction on the shores of Jordan of stone taken from the bed of the river which should be for a memorial unto Israel forever. Comrades it is fitting we should place this monument here amid the scenes enacted upon these hallowed grounds forty-four years ago, and mark the footprints of those who have attained a place in the history of their country, and while we weave garlands of flowers to deck the graves of our fallen comrades. Let me, in conclusion, call you attention, comrades, to that beautiful work of art which stands in the centre of Antietam's National Cemetery, the National monument of a Volunteer soldier, upon the base of said monument are inscribed these beautiful words:

"Not for themselves, but for their country."

At a signal given by the speaker, Miss Alexine Nicholas, daughter of Comrade Alexander F. Nicholas, Secretary of the Commission, unveiled the monument, and as the folds of the flag gracefully dropped upon the pedestal a veteran proposed three cheers which were heartily given, amid great enthusiasm.

COMRADE REBER: I want to introduce to you one of the Comrades of our Regiment, who has undertaken to do what no other Comrade of the Fourth Regiment had the courage to take hold of, and that is, to write a history of the Fourth



United States Avenue, Sharpsburg, Md.

Regiment. No officer, nor anyone else connected with the Regiment, seemed to wish to take care of the matter to write up the history of this regiment. Those who had the courage seemed to think that they did not have the ability and those who had the ability seemed to lack the courage. But this comrade whom I will now introduce to you has made a creditable attempt in this direction and I take great pleasure in presenting to you Comrade Sergeant M. H. Van Scoten of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

A COMRADE: That's "old Hips," three cheers for "old Hips." The cheers were given with a vim.

ADDRESS BY COMRADE SERGEANT M. H. VAN SCOTEN.

Comrades of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves: This is a very unexpected call for me, and I will admit to start with that I have not made any particular preparation.

Comrade Markoe has made the marches that we went through, but there are other things connected with the regiment and its service that is of as great importance as the battles.

The fourth regiment was organized at Easton, Pa., on the 17th of June, 1861, five companies coming from the city of Philadelphia, one from Montgomery county, one from Chester, one from Monroe, one from Schuylkill and one from Lycoming.

There was scarcely a man in the organization at that time from the Colonel down that knew "right face" or "left face," or how to form a line, but we learned and we remained in this camp until the afternoon of the 15th of July, when we received marching orders to report at Harrisburg. This was on the 16th when we went by rail to Harrisburg. On the afternoon of the 17th of July, 1861, we were paraded and we did not really know what it was for, but we very soon learned.

Governor Curtin had an order read asking the regiment whether they would be mustered into the United States service for three years or not. All those who were willing to be transferred to the United States Volunteer service for a period of three years were requested to raise their right hand towards high heaven, and those who were not inclined to do so should step six paces to the rear. I have the honor to say to the survivors here today that there was not a man in the fourth regiment that refused to raise his right hand to heaven and take the solemn obligation to serve three years during the war.

There was not a man in that body of 847 men as we stood there who refused to be mustered into the United States service for three years, or who stepped six paces to the rear of the column.

Comrades, I claim that the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves occupies a unique position in the history of the rebellion, and at this time I wish to call attention to the fact that on the occasion of the dedication of the monument of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves at Gettysburg, the orator claimed the distinction of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves being the first Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment to be mustered into the United States service for three years, and he dates the day the 1st of July.

The records will show that when you men enlisted for three years, at that time it was on the afternoon of the 17th of July. That was the date when we took that solemn obligation for which we occupy the position that was claimed by the orator of the Tenth.

There never was a man in the regiment, as far as my experience goes, that ever disobeyed any important order of the commander. Of course at that time we were officered rather weakly, but on the afternoon of the 20th of July we received orders to move by rail to Baltimore. On the eve of the 21st we arrived in Baltimore and bivouaced there on the green at Bealton Station, with the greensward as a couch and the canopy of heaven as a covering.

Next day was the first day after the battle of Bull Run, and the scene in Baltimore was a memorable one.

Confederate flags were flying from the house tops all over the city, and we had to contend with jeers and scoffs of the citizens as we marched through the public streets of the city of Baltimore.

You comrades remember that very well, do you not? and you will remember also that we were cautioned not to resent any of those insults, you all remember that. We laid there in camp for about three weeks, and were then removed southwest on the 25th of August when we were ordered to report to the division at Tennesseetown, and I would like to know if there is one comrade surviving here who knows who the color guards were at that time. I was appointed one of the color guards at Easton.

A COMRADE: Harry Forbes of Company B was a color guard.

COMRADE VAN SCOTEN: The regiment was out on picket when the color guard was marched over to where the colors were and the colors were presented to him.

I received the colors from Governor Curtin, the old regiment standard first came into my hands at the time when Sergeant Forbes was sick.

There we remained until the 9th of October, when we first appeared on the soil of Virginia. While we remained at Tennesseetown we were whipped into as good a regiment as there was in the division under Colonel Magilton. We remained there until the 10th of March and then went to Hunter's Mill and made a retrograde movement and marched up to the Court House at Bull Run.

Colonel Markoe has given you the history of the battles we were in, but let me tell you, old comrades, as I look over the history of the last war

I find that we had in our regiment on the rolls 978 men, instead of 847, and I can prove it. I have looked up the matter a good deal and I make it a good deal different from Cyphers and Bates. I have made an estimate when the battle of Mechanicsville commenced. We did not have present for duty over 600 men. A good many had been discharged and a great many had died because we lay in the typhoid region—the second army corps lay in the same section where the soldiers of the Spanish War lay, which proved so disastrous to them. I say that I have figured up the losses, and we had 79 men killed or wounded mortally that died within 48 hours after the battle. We had one man drowned, — Alexander, and Sergeant Wiley was killed on the railroad, and another one was killed whose name I do not remember, making a total loss of 82 men. Charlie Princetenhoffer was poisoned at Baltimore. So you see the percent of the number of men that went into battle—the men that stood by the colors was above Fox's average. Do you remember that, comrades? I think you will figure it differently when you get the 80 men that died out of this command. I think that would be a fair estimate to name. You comrades who were there at Mechanicsville know that from that time until Cloyd Mountain and when we went up to the Charles City Cross Roads we lost 35 men killed. I think the records only have 15. We lost eight at South Mountain, and at Cloyd Mountain we lost 30 per cent. Comrades that is a battle we ought all to remember. In five minutes we lost 30 men, and not only that but we were commended by General Crook, who commanded us, for bravery. I would like to say just one word to the men who were left behind. We were organized into a battalion of about 300 men and put under Captain Sweet with other officers. We went to Lynchburg and we made that retreat in seven days and a half, without a ration from the government, and on the last day's march we had 17 men crawl to the side of the road; men that were used to campaigning, that were dead the next day when they sent the ambulance back for them. We re-organized as Company L, and the records show that we lost 23 men at the Battle of Brown's Gap. We went through Winchester on the 25th, and then made the retreat back to Harper's Ferry. We then went clean to Harrisonburg and fell back to Cedar Creek. We were surprised on that morning when we fought the Battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October and lost heavily. We were then sent down to the Army of the James, under Butler, who helped Sheridan, and on the 25th of March we were sent back over the battlefield of Charles City Cross Roads, and I recognized it just as well, when I was there lately, as if I had been there forty-eight hours before, although it has changed materially.

COMRADE REBER: The next speaker to whom we will listen will speak on a business proposition. It is not necessary for me to introduce him, I will merely present to you Comrade Alexander Nicholas, the secretary of this commission and a member of the Fourth Regiment who has worked

so faithfully in making this occasion the success that it is. He has worked hard and deserves credit for what he has done.

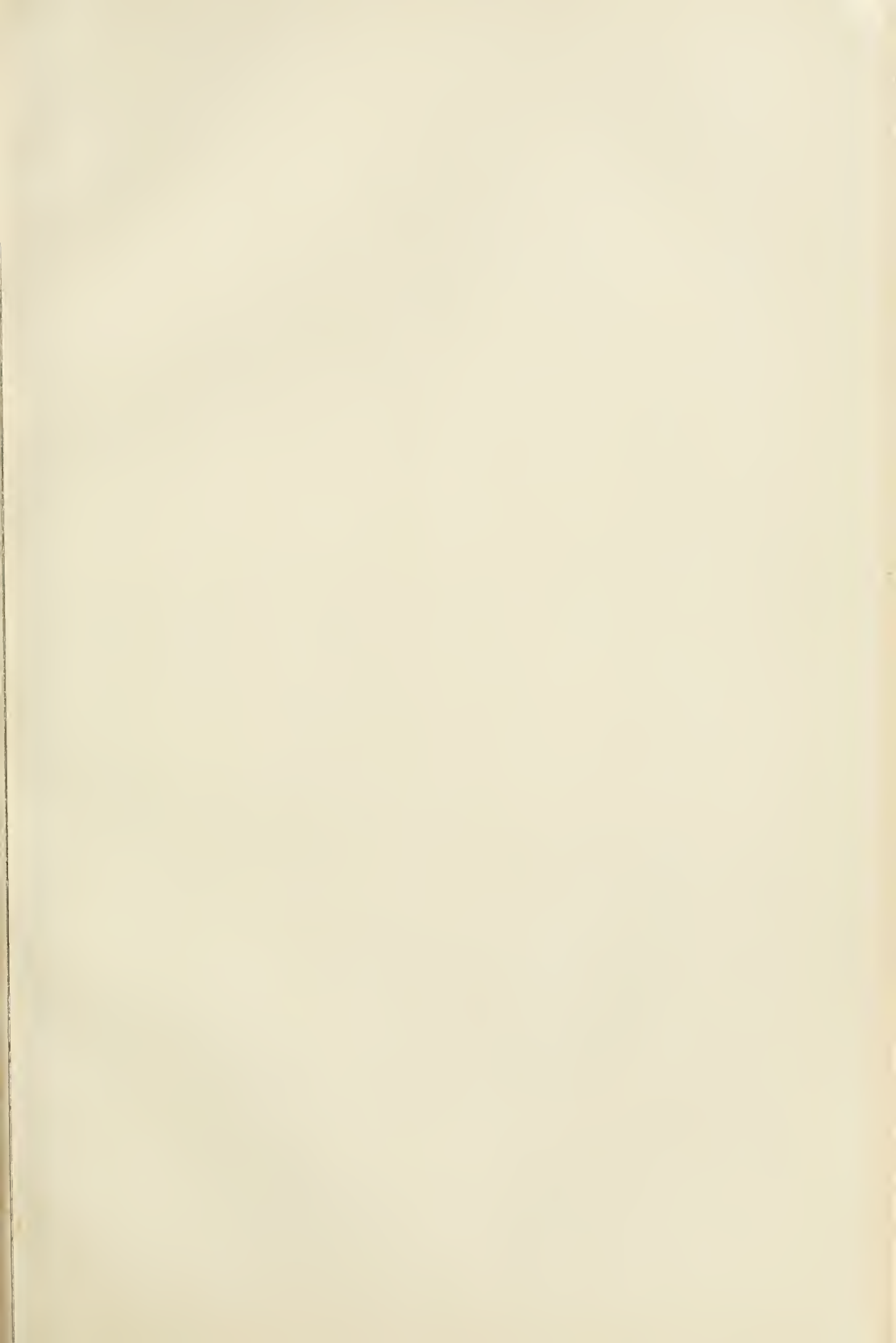
Comrade NICHOLAS: Mr. Chairman and Comrades: We are very anxious that these four monuments should have a commanding position on this field and as you have noticed, the rear of the monuments is very close to the wire fence. It is the desire of the Commission that we extend the lot, ten feet to the rear, the entire length of the four monuments. The Commission has not enough money to purchase this ground and it has been suggested that each regimental organization contribute its share for the purchase of this ground, so that any visitor may walk around the monuments and read the tablet on the rear. I am informed by a gentleman at Sharpsburg, that the ten feet of ground for the four monuments, including the expenses of the attorney, can be purchased for \$300. Understand that that includes the ground for the four monuments. That would be \$75 for each regiment. The commission has not enough money remaining in the treasury to pay this \$300, and it has been suggested that we collect this amount from each regimental organization. The sum is but \$75 to make these monuments what they should be. I hope the comrades will take this matter home with them and consider it and send any donation that they can conveniently make to Comrade Van Scoten or Comrade John N. Reber at the Grand Army Headquarters, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, as soon as possible. We will be glad to receive a subscription for whatever amount you feel able to give.

There is another matter to which I wish to call your attention: The Commission proposes to go before the next session of the Legislature to ask for an appropriation for a book to be published, giving the full history of the dedication of these monuments. I want to say to you in regard to the trouble and work involved in the arrangement of the unveiling of these monuments, just this: I began to think when the correspondence commenced with the members of our regiment, that we had brought home more men than we took out. You may think that this is a bold assertion, but it is a fact, nevertheless. I thought from the number of replies that I received through advertisements in the newspapers and through Grand Army Posts that this was a fact.

In conclusion, if you will all just give a little attention to what I said a little while ago and make a contribution of any amount you are able it will be doing our regiment a great service. If you can give us fifty cents or seventy-five cents or a dollar we will be gratified.

A gentleman in the audience who had lost a relative at Antietam, has just given me a contribution of five dollars. He does not wish me to give his name and desires it marked "cash."

After a few minutes Comrade Reber announced: We have received a very liberal subscription toward raising the \$75, and we will have no difficulty at all in getting the amount together.





Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Mansfield Avenue,
Antietam Battlefield.

The audience sang 'Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow;' then three cheers were given for the Fourth Regiment and three separate cheers for the Pennsylvania Reserves, with a tiger. Comrade Ogden closed the exercises with a benediction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE MONUMENT.

This Statue also shows the wellknown pose of a veteran of '61 to '65, "Loading Musket," and is particularly interesting and valuable in that it faithfully portrays the soldier in the act of ramming home the charge of powder, by the use of the long steel ramrod, which, during the Civil War, was a detail of the old muzzle loading musket, with which the Union Army was equipped.

Today the metal cartridge has superseded the old paper cartridge, and the breech loading rifle has entirely done away with the old muzzle loading musket, so that the Commission were especially fortunate in securing an accurate and life sized statue, showing the use of the old metal ramrod, so entirely foreign to the present method of loading.

This 7 ft. Statue is made of Westerly, R. I., granite, and stands on a pedestal 9 ft. high, and 7 ft. square at the base. This pedestal is composed of four stones, three rough quarry faced bases and a rough quarry faced die stone.

On the front face of the die stone may be seen carved in granite a faithful representation of the old knapsack, cartridge box and canteen, together with the tightly rolled blanket strapped to the knapsack.

On the rear face of the die stone may be seen a large bronze panel with raised inscription, as follows:

4TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

33RD REGT. IN LINE 2ND BRIGADE, 3RD DIVISION.

1ST ARMY CORPS.

Organized June 10th, 1861. Mustered out June 17, 1864.

The regiment arrived on the field on the afternoon of September 16th, 1862.

Formed at this point on the morning of the 17th, advanced south about 600 yards and became engaged with Hood's Confederate Division.

CASUALTIES AT ANTIETAM

KILLED	5
WOUNDED	43
<hr/>	
Total	48

Recruited five companies in Philadelphia. One in each of the following counties, Montgomery, Chester, Monroe, Lycoming and Susquehanna.

BATTLES PARTICIPATED IN

DRAINSVILLE, VA., DECEMBER 20th, 1861
 MECHANICSVILLE, VA., JUNE 26th, 1862
 GAINESVILLE, VA., JUNE 27th, 1862
 CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS, VA., JUNE 30th, 1862
 MALVERN HILL, VA., JULY 1st, 1862
 GAINESVILLE, VA., AUGUST 28th, 1862
 SECOND BULL RUN, VA., AUGUST 29th and 30th, 1862
 CHANTILLY, VA., SEPTEMBER 1st, 1862
 SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1862
 ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 16th and 17th, 1862
 FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DECEMBER 13th, 1862
 PRINCETON, W. VA., MAY 6th, 1864
 BRUSHEY MOUNTAIN, W. VA., MAY 8th, 1864
 CLOYDS MOUNTAIN, W. VA., MAY 9th, 1864
 NEW RIVER BRIDGE, W. VA., MAY 10th, 1864.
 BLACKSBURG, W. VA., MAY 11th, 1864.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonel. Robert G. March.
 Lt. Col., John F. Gaul
 Major, Robert M. McClure.
 Major, John Nyce.
 Adjutant, Frank Wilson.
 Quartermaster, Ambrose A. Lechler.
 Surgeon, Adolphus Patze.
 Assistant Surgeon, W. T. W. Dickenson.
 Sergeant Major, Edwin Probasco.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, Joseph Pennypacker.
 Com. Sergeant, William J. Tate.

Company A. Able Guard of Philadelphia, Captain John Schoenewald.
 Company B. Quaker City Guards, of Philadelphia, Captain Robert M. McClure.
 Company C. Montgomery Rifles, of Montgomery county, Captain Isaiah W. Kimble.
 Company D. Dickson Guards, of Philadelphia, Captain Nathan J. Taylor.
 Company E. Williamsport Legion, of Lycoming county, Captain Francis H. Berger.

Company F. National Guards, of Monroe county, Captain George B. Keller.

Company G. Harmer Guards, of Philadelphia, Captain Thomas F. B. Tapper.

Company H. Susquehanna Union Volunteers, of Susquehanna county, Captain Elisha B. Gates.

Company I. Reed Guards, of Philadelphia, Captain Henry Einwechter.

Company K. Enton Guards, of Chester county, Captain William Babe.

PROGRAM OF THE 7TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES

to be held at

ANTIETAM, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1906,

at the

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

Presiding Officer, Capt. John Robinson, Co. F, 7th Regiment.

PRAYER

By Chaplain A. J. Furman, D. D.

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT

By Miss Emma P. Foller.

ADDRESSES

By Sergt. John I. Foller, Co. A, 7th Regiment and Late Sergeant Major
J. Nelson Clark, Co. H, 7th Regiment.

MUSIC

Selections of old War Songs by Comrade James C. Turner, Co. F.

BENEDICTION.

EXERCISES AT DEDICATION OF MONUMENT OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

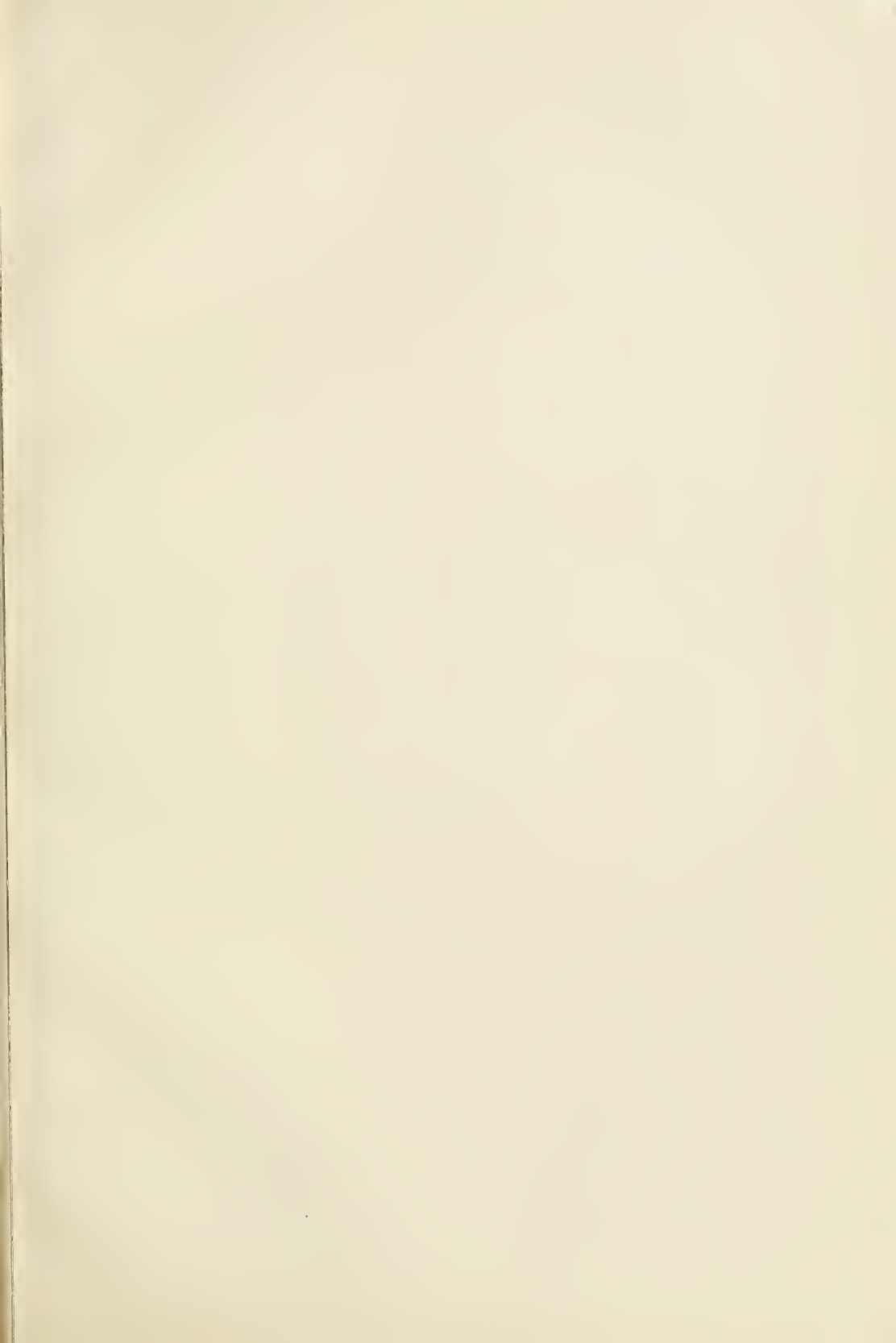
CAPTAIN JOHN ROBINSON, whom the Regimental Committee had selected to preside, being absent because of sickness, Captain Jacob Heffelfinger, late of Company H, 7th Regiment P. R. V. C., was called to the chair.

CAPTAIN HEFFELFINGER said: Comrades of the 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Ladies and Gentlemen: Called, without warning, to this duty, my first inclination was to decline. No doubt all will agree with me that the absence of Captain Robinson is a distinct loss to this assemblage. However, my habit and desire in all my military service was to obey all calls to duty, and I bring that habit down to this day. If a mistake has been made, it is that of the Committee, and I am not responsible. On one point I may congratulate you; being called to preside without notice, I am not prepared to inflict upon you an opening speech. I know that my old comrades, at least, are glad of this, for I well recollect that in those old days of action, they had scant patience with what they aptly termed "Shooting off the mouth."

As I was whirling along this morning through the beautiful Cumberland Valley and looked out upon scenes of beauty, prosperity and peace, I thought of the long lapse of time that separates us from the scenes of carnage that occurred on these fields forty-four years ago. Forty-four years! To us, looking backward, the time seems short. But think; children that were unborn on that seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are grand-mothers today. Is it not wonderful that a good Providence has spared so many of us, though with silvered locks and furrowed cheeks, to be here today.

I will not detain you longer.

The Rev. A. Judson Furman, late Chaplain of the 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, will now invoke the Divine blessing.





A. JUDSON FURMAN

Chaplain of 7th Regiment who delivered the prayer at the Dedication ceremonies.

PRAYER BY REV. A. JUDSON FURMAN, D. D.

Let us reverently pray: Oh, Thou God of Nations and God of Battles, we are profoundly impressed with Thy grace today and our emotions well nigh overcome us as we stand on this battlefield, wher so many of us were forty-four years ago; where great deeds were performed; where a great battle was fought and a victory was won. We desire, this day, as we come into this place, and under these circumstances, to magnify the name of our God and to praise Him who gave us victory here and on other battlefields, and now Lord, our God, we would come unto Thy presence and we trust that Thou art here in Thy presence, and with a benediction from us, acknowledging Thy greatness and Thy mercy, we bow before Thee and humble ourselves before Thee and ask that Thou would'st let benedictions fall upon us all, as we are gathered here. Wilt Thou bless, O Lord, the remnant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and of the 7th Regiment, as we bow to Thee, standing around this monument today thanking God in their hearts that has kept them through all these years, not only that gave us victory then but victory since on many moral battlefields, and praise Thee that so many representatives stand before Thee today.

Oh God while we thank Thee for all that has been done, we pray Thy blessing upon us for future life. Wilt Thou bless the officers of this association: wilt Thou bless every member of our 7th Reserves and every member of the whole association of Reserves. Wilt Thou let blessings fall upon their wives and children that are remaining and the descendants of their families that witness this ceremony today.

Oh God, we would not forget the soldier. We would not forget these men who left their homes and came to battle for the right and for the truth, and pray that Thou would'st not forget them, but wilt Thou draw them close to Thee and make them all more and more like Thee and let blessings fall upon their children and all their descendants in the memories that they cherish, of the bravery their fathers exercised on the battlefield and of the victories they won here and elsewhere, in this great war.

Oh, God, wilt Thou let blessings fall upon them and while we stand around these monuments today, oh grant that we may have higher resolves and more lofty purposes to go forth in life and be soldiers, not for our country alone, but of the Cross of Christ; soldiers in the battle of life.

Oh, that every soldier of these reserves may be a true soldier, enlisted under the one standard, the Flag of Bethlehem, and go forward for salvation engaged in that service that will bring us joy and gladness.

And now, Father, we come to Thee to ask Thy blessing upon the great nation under which our soldiers fought and the great state of which we are members, and the memory of the great Governor who was the War Governor in those troublous times. While he is gone to his reward, bless his loved ones and his family as they remain. We thank Thee for the presence of the Chief Executive of our State today. God bless the Governor and his, and now let blessings fall upon us all.

Oh, our Father, we know not how to love Thee, and we know not how to multiply words before Thee. We can do nothing but ask Thy blessing and that Thy blessing may fall upon us all and all those represented here, that mercy and peace be granted unto them and a greater love, and a greater fidelity to the God of Nations and the God of Battles, and our own Nation and our own State, and each one now here. We ask again that blessings may fall upon all, and keep Thou us until the time of the last battle. Do Thou cherish and sustain us and keep us that we may be faithful to Thee and at last when the roll is called up yonder may we be there, all of us, to enter into the rest that remains for the people of God, to stand in Eternity with our Lord.

We ask it all in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE CHAIRMAN: The young lady whom I am about to introduce, and who will unveil this monument, is not without due claims to this honor. In that barn (pointing to the Poffenberger barn) young Leo W. Foller, of Company A, 7th Regiment Reserves, breathed his last, having been brought thither after the battle by his brother, Sergeant John I. Foller, who will later address you. His body was interred under those apple trees to my right. I take pleasure in introducing to you Miss Emma P. Foller, daughter of Sergeant John I. Foller, and niece of the late Leo W. Foller, who fell on this field.

Amid cheers, Miss Foller drew the drapery of flags from the monument.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now have the pleasure of introducing Sergeant John I. Foller, late of Company A, 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, who participated in all the campaigns of the Regiment.

ADDRESS BY SERGEANT JOHN I. FOLLER.

Mr. President, and Comrades of the 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met this morning on this historic field to participate in the dedication of a monument where forty-four years ago today stood the 7th Regiment to which you had the honor to belong. It may be of interest to others to know how and when we got here. In April, 1861, when the news flashed over the wires that the rebels had fired on the old flag at Fort Sumter, scarcely had the echo of the first gun died away when up from the hills and valleys of our grand old State sprang the young men and boys eager to battle for the imperilled Republic. The first call was so promptly filled, and as the Pennsylvania



MISS EMMA P. FOLLER
Who unveiled the monument of the 7th Regiment.



Reserves were organized for State defence, we were not able to get in the first call.

Companies were recruited in different parts of the State and our great War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, in his wisdom had several camps established, where the various companies were ordered to assemble. In June, 1861, twenty companies assembled at West Chester, out of which were formed the 1st and 7th Reserves. You all remember how we, as raw recruits, were drilled (with sticks for guns), and we were taught the first duties of a soldier. We remained in camp until the eventful day when the Federal Army was defeated at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The Federal Government was then very glad to accept our services, being the only organized body of troops in the State. We were ordered to Washington to defend the capital, arriving there two days after the battle of Bull Run, and in a short time the whole division was assembled in the city. The division at that time numbered 16,000 men, fully armed and equipped and eager to battle for their country.

We went into camp at Tenallytown, a short distance from the Capital, where we were thoroughly drilled and instructed in the art of war.

We were assigned to the 2d Brigade, commanded by one of the grandest and best soldiers who ever drew a sword in defence of his country, General George Gordon Meade (God bless him). We remained in camp until the first week of October, and were then sent across the Chain Bridge into the sacred soil of Virginia, and went into camp which was called Camp Pierpont.

During the fall and winter the boys had their full share of drill and picket duty to perform, which made them veteran soldiers when the time arrived. You all know how Col. Harvey put us through the regimental drill until we were almost ready to rebel, and some of you boys did on one occasion. During the winter we enjoyed ourselves as best we could between our duties as soldiers. We remained in camp five months, subjected to the strictest military discipline.

You all remember the first battle of the Civil War in which the Union army was victorious was at Drainesville, Virginia, and was fought alone by the Reserves.

In March, 1862, we were sent to the Plains of Manassas to draw the rebel army out, and when we arrived there they had fled. You all remember the long march to Hunter's Mill, and then back to Alexandria during a terrible rain storm.

We next went to Falmouth, Virginia, and remained in camp for some time under the command of General McDowell, who commanded an army corp at that time.

In June, 1862, we were sent to re-enforce General McClellan on the Peninsula, arriving at Yorktown. We then went up the Pamunkey River to White House landing, and were immediately sent to the extreme right of the army, and only three miles from Richmond.

You all know how we began the seven days fighting before Richmond, beginning at Mechanicsville, June 26th, and continuing on down to Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, and finally arrived at Harrison's Landing on the James River. My comrades, no one knows but those who went

through that terrible ordeal how we suffered and toiled in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and how many of our dear comrades were left behind to fill unknown graves.

We remained at Harrison's Landing until August, 1862, when we were put on transports and taken to Fortress Monroe, and from thence to Acquia Creek on the Potomac River, and thence to Falmouth, where we had left a few short months before.

You all remember the long weary march of thirty-five miles in the hot burning sun to Rappahannock Station to destroy a bridge at that place to prevent Lee's army from crossing.

From Warrenton to the battle ground of the second Bull Run was our next move, and you all know how disastrous that campaign was to the Federal Army. Though beaten, but not dismayed, we fell back to the defences at Washington, and crossed the Potomac on Sunday, September 7th, and here the ladies served us with coffee and good things to eat.

By slow easy marches we reached Frederick City on September 14th, a beautiful Sunday morning, as the church bells were calling the faithful to their churches, when hark! the sound of artillery in the distance was heard, twelve miles off, and the command to fall in and double quick to South Mountain, which we reached about noon, and took part in that terrible conflict, in which General Reno was killed, and after driving the enemy from the field, on the morning of the 15th, we retraced our steps and passed through the Gap to Boonesboro and on to Keedysville, and remained in battle line during the whole time. In the afternoon of the 16th we made an assault on the enemy and a terrible artillery duel ensued. We remained in line of battle during the night of the 16th and within thirty feet of the enemy, as our division was in the advance and the closest to the enemy. At 5.15 in the morning of the 17th the battle began, the first gun being fired by the Pennsylvania Reserves.

My comrades you all know the result of the battle. How we were moved from place to place from early morn until three in the afternoon. The regiment lost 70 in killed and wounded out of about 250 men. Among the killed was the gallant Capt. Colwell, of Company A, who fell dead at the head of his company. One shell alone killed and wounded seven of Company A.

It would be impossible to enumerate the gallant deeds of the men of the regiment. I am not here to give you the history of the 7th Regiment, and besides I could not do so. I know that all the hardships and suffering endured during our almost four years service will never be written. No true record of those who were killed or died of wounds, or the large number starved to death in southern prisons at Andersonville and Florence will ever be known.

The 7th participated in several campaigns after Antietam. In May, 1864, it was in the Wilderness under General Grant, and on the 5th of the month the whole regiment was captured and taken to southern prisons, where out of a total of 325 captured, over 150 starved to death. The few remaining were released at the close of the war in April, 1865. The division was mustered out at Harrisburg in June, 1864, and the

grand total of the 7th Regiment at the final muster was but 60 men out of one thousand or more who had left the State three years before.

Many of its gallant boys fill a patriot soldier's grave on some of the great battlefields of the Civil War.

Many of the poor unfortunate boys who died in southern prisons were not permitted to share a soldier's grave on the field of battle, but dying like some ancient martyr in love with his country and his God.

Such, my dear comrades, is a brief outline of the 7th Regiment.

We have assembled here today where forty-four years ago two powerful armies met on this field and from early morn until darkness enveloped the field did they struggle for supremacy. Hard fought was the struggle; hideous was the combat as men cried in the passion of desperate strife; as they sank under the fatal touch of the lead and shot. You all know the result. The rebels were defeated at every point and were obliged to retrace their steps into Virginia. Had the Union army been defeated there would have been no Gettysburg. The rebel army would have captured Baltimore and Washington, and France and England were then ready to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The battle of Antietam was one of the hardest contested battles of the Civil War. In one short day no less than 26,000 men on both sides were killed or wounded. History has never recorded such a loss, and the world never saw such heroism as was displayed on this field of carnage.

But, comrades, the days are past and gone, and the great events are written in letters of gold in the pages of our country's history, and while the echoes of war have died away, yet the memory today returns to us of the dreadful carnage we faced on this field.

It is a great privilege to return to the spot and to meet the silvery locks of so many dear comrades whom God in His Divine wisdom has permitted to live and see this day, that we may pay tribute to the memory of our dear ones who died on this field that this Nation might live.

As we stand around this beautiful shaft, let us not forget the debt we owe to the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who so generously contributed to the erection of these beautiful monuments, and may they last until the end of time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now take pleasure in introducing Dr. Joseph Nelson Clark, late Sergeant Major of the 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

ADDRESS BY SERGEANT MAJOR J. NELSON CLARK.

Survivors of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, Ladies and Gentlemen: Forty-four years ago witnessed one of the most crucial battles of the war. One of the most hotly contested, but by the blessings of our loving Heavenly Father, ended with victory for the Union forces.

The battle has passed into history as the most terrific single days' fighting of the whole war of the Rebellion. At its close 24,000 men in round numbers, lay dead and wounded on the field, being nearly one-fifth of all the forces here engaged. It was our fortune and our duty then to represent in that struggle the great State of Pennsylvania. Another has well said when the great conflict came, Pennsylvania sent 360,000 of her brave sons to the front and had it been necessary she would have furnished as many more.

On every firing line, from the first defiant gun at Bull Run to the last expiring shot of the rebellion at Appomattox, her volunteer soldiery stood like a living Gibraltar against the country's foes. In every battle their blood hallowed the soil. In every military prison they heroically bore sufferings worse than death. In the great deeds of valor performed on this field on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, the soldiers from Pennsylvania were everywhere conspicuous. A Pennsylvanian commanded the Union army on that fateful day. That noble Pennsylvania soldier who less than ten months later was to win the most important battle of the whole war, and become one of the triumvirate of the greatest American captains—George Gordon Meade—commanded first a division and then an army corps on this ground; General Meade's first command was as brigade commander of the four regiments—3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, that on this happy occasion are dedicating the four monuments to the patriotic dead who fell on this sanguinary field.

In all 44 regiments of infantry, eight batteries and five cavalry battalions from that state fought here on that day, and fifteen other Pennsylvania regiments were within supporting distance. They were in every corps and were posted on all parts of the field, and their aggregate losses were twenty-nine hundred and sixty-four officers and men, or almost exactly twenty-four per cent. of the casualties of the entire army.

In this hard fought and sanguinary battle of Antietam nearly 24,000 men had fallen on both sides and the casualties in each army were practically equal. The full fruits of the awful contest was not garnered, but it was the most signal and important victory the Union arms had to that time achieved. Its results ended for the time Lee's bold project of an invasion of the North, and they astonished and dismayed his generals.

Longstreet says of them, "The razing of the walls of Jerico by encircling marches of priests and soldiers, at the signal of long blown blasts of sacred horns and shouts of the multitude, was scarcely a greater miracle than the transformation of the conquering army of the South into a horde of disorganized fugitives before an army that two weeks earlier was flying to cover under its homeward ramparts."

The North took new courage and hope from the battle. Its loyal people hailed Antietam as the turning point of the war.

As McClellan's brigades and divisions tightened themselves about Lee's legions on that eventful day, drawing their coils closer and closer in deadly embrace, so the Northern people beheld in their quickened faith the power of the Republic surely closing in upon the Rebellion for death. It was the beginning of the end.

Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Atlanta and Petersburg were yet to become necessary, but Antietam was the morning star of a new and glorious day of peace and National reconciliation.

The weather on Wednesday the 17th September, 1862, was clear and both armies were waiting until the morning light appeared to commence the deadly struggle. McClellan advanced the eager First Corps men as soon as they could see the enemy.

"The ever ready and reliable General Meade, with his Pennsylvania reserves—the Third Division, gets the first sight, and with a rattle, a crash and a roar, the battle is on, promptly joined by the other two divisions and the batteries on the crest."

Right, left and centre were engaged during the day and at its close the Union victory was won.

And now, how may we most worthily dedicate this monument. Almost forty-three years ago, on a similar occasion, the one who made the golden rule the rule of his life, Abraham Lincoln, one of earth's greatest and noblest of men, in a classic which will be admired as long as English literature shall exist, said in part, "We are met on a great battlefield of the war, we have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live.

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground.

"The brave men living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is better for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

We are glad to know that our friends north and south are loyal to our flag and now vie with each other in doing it honor.

In conclusion, my comrades and friends, we ought to all rejoice and thank God that we are now a re-united nation, although it did require four years of bloody strife to bring this about; and let us all pray and trust that never again will there be a war among ourselves, but forever we shall have but one country and one flag, and that country shall be our own common country. The United States of America and that flag the Stars and Stripes of our beloved land.

The band played a selection which was followed with a song by Comrade Heffelfinger, which was received with three cheers and a tiger.

The assembly then sang "America."

THE CHAIRMAN: My dear Comrades, after the Benediction by Chaplain Furman, this regimental meeting will stand adjourned without day. I cannot tell you how glad it has made me to meet you all here today. My parting word is: "May God bless us all."

Chaplain A. J. Furman pronounced the benediction:

Now unto Him who is able to keep us from falling, and present us faultless before His throne, be praise; and may He grant that grace and mercy and peace shall rest upon you all now, and forever. Amen and Amen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE
MONUMENT.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve represents the Union Soldier of '61 and '65, in the act of "Drawing Ramrod," one of the details of "Loading," according to the old tactics of the Civil War.

This Statue also is valuable from a historical point of view, by reason of the use of the old iron ramrod, which was necessary to the tactics then employed in the detail of loading the musket at the muzzle, instead of breaking the gun open at its breech and inserting the metal cartridge, as is done with the modern rifle at present.

This Statue is 7 ft. high, and is made of Westerly, R. I., granite, and rests on a pedestal 7 ft. square at the base and 9 ft. high overall.

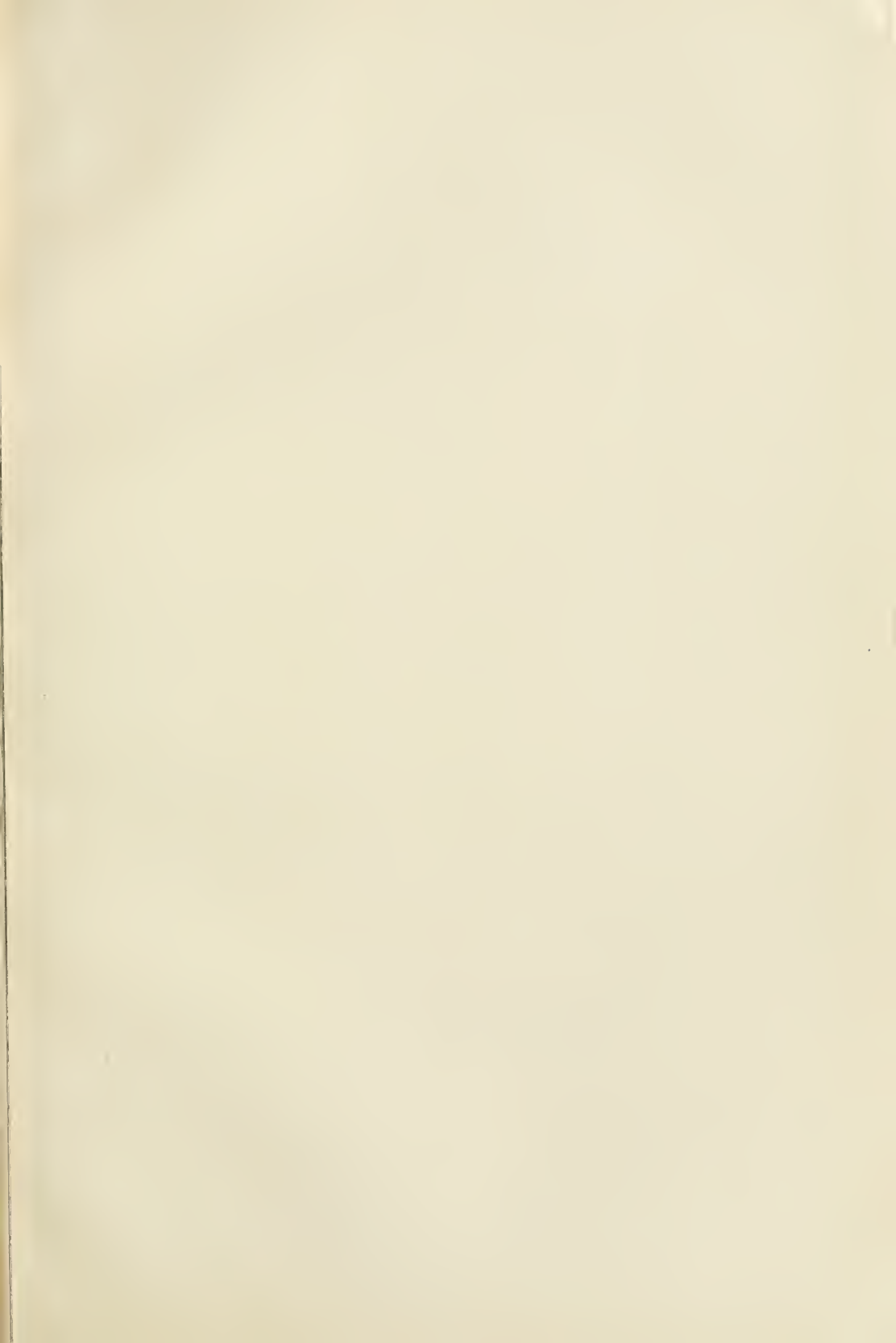
The pedestal is of the best Barre granite, and is made in three pieces, the lower base and die stone being rough quarry faced stone, with hammered margins. The second base is a fine hammered stone, with a Gothic pediment on the front face. The top of the die stone is nicely carved, and symbolizes the quality of Strength and Union, by an ornamental member taken from the Roman "fasces," showing a bundle of rods tightly bound about by crossed cords, etc.

On the front face of this die stone, is attached a large bronze tablet, with raised letters, which furnishes the following inscription:

7TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
36TH REGIMENT IN LINE.
2D BRIGADE. 3D DIVISION.
1ST CORPS.

Organized June 26, 1861. Mustered out June 16, 1864.

The regiment arrived on the field on the afternoon of September 16, 1862.





Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Mansfield Avenue,
Antietam Battlefield.

Formed at this point on the morning of the 17th. Advanced about 600 yards south and became engaged with Hood's Confederate Division.

CASUALTIES AT ANTIETAM

KILLED	12
WOUNDED	60
	—
Total	72

RECRUITED THREE COMPANIES IN PHILADELPHIA TWO COMPANIES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY TWO COMPANIES IN LEBANON COUNTY ONE COMPANY EACH IN LUZERNE CLINTON AND PERRY COUNTIES

BATTLES PARTICIPATED IN

GREAT FALLS

DRANESVILLE

MECHANICSVILLE

GAINES MILLS

CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS

MALVERN HILL GAINESVILLE

SECOND BULL RUN CHANTILLY

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

ANTIETAM

FREDERICKSEURG AND WILDERNESS.

EXERCISES AT DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO THE
EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE ceremonies of the dedication began at ten o'clock a. m., September 17, 1906, with the following program:

Music, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Prayer, Lieut. A. S. Eagleson, Co. K, 8th Regiment, Washington, Pa.

Our Father who art in Heaven, we desire to come unto Thee to ask Thy blessing to rest upon us in the ceremonies in which we are about to take part—to commemorate our fallen comrades and those who have given their lives for their country. We pray Thy blessing on those who survive. We desire to thank Thee for a country which has given us a new nation, with freedom, happiness and prosperity, and to thank Thee that our comrades have not shed their blood in vain. We pray that the fraternity of feeling which enables us to consider those who have gone before as brothers will help us to consider each and every one who remains as a comrade and a brother. That they will be dear to us even unto the going down into the valley of death. Grant unto us we pray Thee thie pardon of our sins and own and save us for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

Miss Mayette McWilliams, daughter of Mr. Daniel McWilliams, Co. D, 8th Regiment, Pittsburg, unveiled the monument and spoke as follows:

With the pride of a soldier's daughter in the history of his noble regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and proud of the honor conferred by assigning this duty to me, I now unveil this perpetual memorial of patriotic devotion to the dead and living of the regiment on this historic ground.

Music, "Stars and Stripes."

ADDRESS BY GENERAL JOHN A. WILEY.

CORPORAL CO. C 8TH REGT.

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled here upon this historic field to add our tribute and our gratitude to the brave men who by their death and blood made sacred this memorable spot—we are here



LIEUT. A. S. EAGLESON
Who offered the prayer at the Dedication of the 8th Regiment
monument.



to dedicate, to consecrate, if possible, these chiseled stones to the memory of the silent dead and the gray-haired survivor—to dedicate it to the memory of their children and children's children to the remotest end of the future. It is most fitting that we do this, though our presence here can but feebly add to the sentiment that inspired the erection of this memorial. By an act of the Legislature of our State, all Pennsylvania regiments not having monuments at Gettysburg are entitled to one at Antietam if they fought there. And here, upon the 44th anniversary of the battle, the Governor of our State, his staff and other distinguished gentlemen of Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States have come with us to pay, not only their official, but their personal, devotion to the soldiers of the Union, dead and living.

We are grateful for their consideration and thank our grand old Commonwealth, its Governor and Legislature, for these fine memorials, pleased that nearly half a century after the war their memories are not dimmed, their recognition of a faithful service is not forgotten, that our people go onward in the just conviction that a government that forgets its defenders loses its patriotism and endangers its existence. No people ever long retained their freedom who are ignorant of the cost or failed to appreciate the men who made it possible that they enjoy these blessings. May our people grow in the love of country and instill into the youth the lessons of patriotism. All honor, all glory to a nation, to a people who appreciate the suffering, the sacrifice and the success of the men who, out of the carnage of a fierce conflict, carved a government fashioned in humanity, endowed with liberty and blessed with Christianity, molded to the liking of the oppressed of all the world; to whose shores the seekers for liberty and comfort flock in endless procession to establish homes, to educate their children, to enjoy opportunity and to worship God in the dictates of their own conscience without hindrance or oppression. To hold sacred and dissoluble this favored land a great war was fought. Here, as upon other fields, in that great cause, Pennsylvania poured out her richest blood and gave the best of her living to the fatalities of war.

We are met to establish monuments to the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteer Corps. Though a commissioner for the whole work, it is now my part of the general proceedings to speak of those matters which pertain more particularly to the last regiment named, the substantial old Eighth. I will not attempt to detail the history of the command or on what road they marched or where they bivouaced, or who commanded them; nor do I propose to enumerate individual officers or gallant men who rendered us such splendid service. The time is too short and to try to cover these deserving facts a longer period is necessary, for I am admonished that I must be brief.

We will take the regiment here and on a few other conspicuous fields until the close of the enlistment. The historian has fully traced your way and recorded your deeds. It was American against American that met here. No Greek or ancient strove more heroically for the mastery. Like gladiators of old, they met and struggled until exhaustion, wounds or death so weakened their efforts that others took their places and so on until the end of that fierce carnival of blood and death.

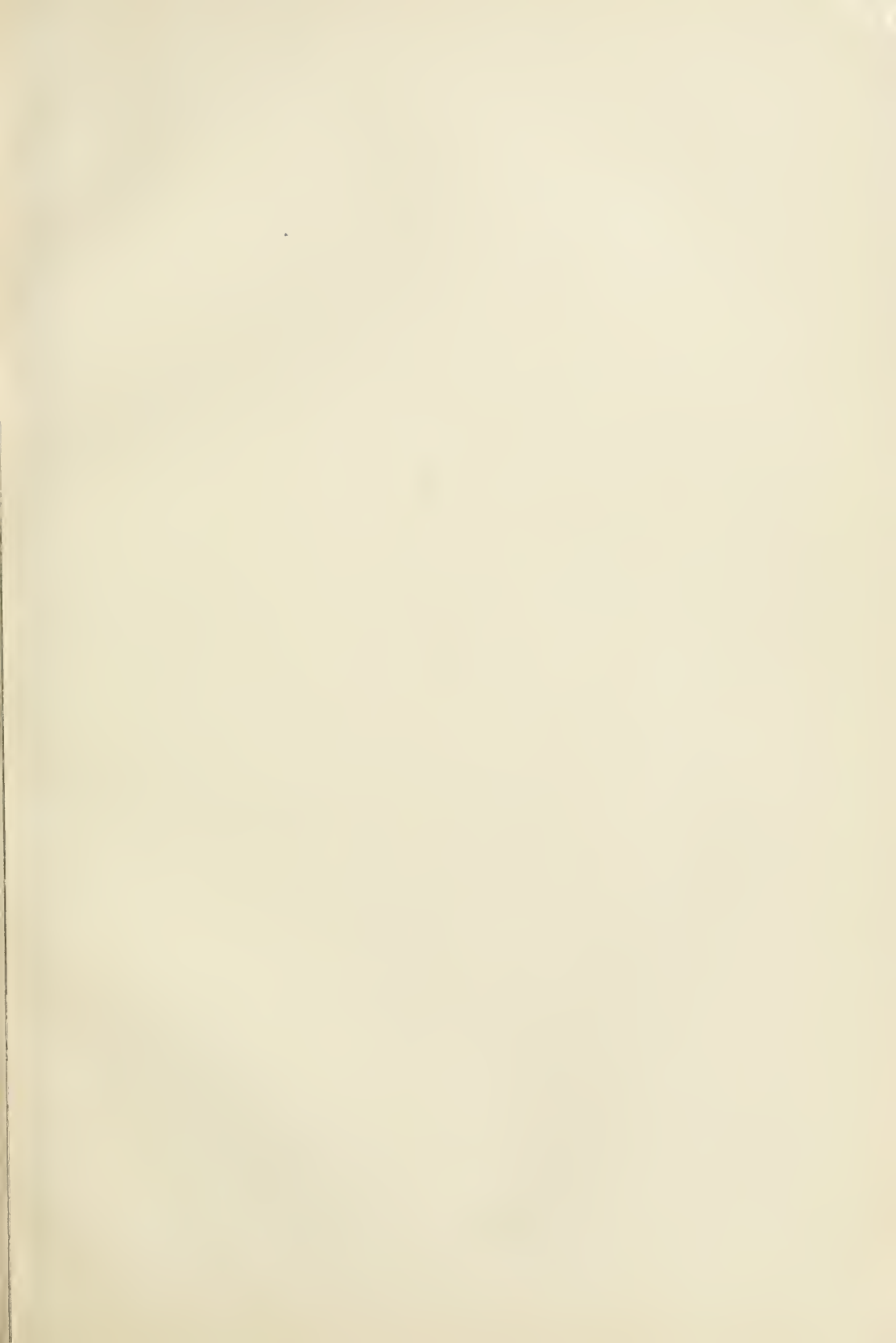
Turn your eyes to the woods yonder on your left, to a point about 75 or 80 yards into the corn—there was the left of the line of our brigade, the position of this regiment. At that time the field was in corn at the northern edge of the point indicated, running at right angles toward the Hagerstown pike and about square with the front of these monuments, was the line of battle on the night of the 16th of September, 1862.

General Seymour, in his report, says when asking that reinforcements be sent, before daylight in the morning that "the troops lay feet to feet with the enemy," waiting for the coming day, when began one of the fiercest day's fighting in the history of our country. The Eighth stood so close to the enemy that their lowest speech could be heard, as did the other regiments—almost in fencing distance or the touch of the bayonet. In the first light of the 17th the conflict was on. It would seem that no courage could meet such conditions, but this gallant regiment stood—they all stood—and hurled the enemy back with frightful loss. Again they return, once more repulsed, and again the same, until the very ground was bedewed with human blood and thousands lay dead in the ripening corn. Thus all day long the battling hosts surged back and forth, striving their utmost to uphold safe riddled flags and maintain their thinning ranks. The sharp report of the rifle, the spiteful yelp of the parrot gun, the sullen roar of the Napoleons, hurled a ceaseless storm of lead and iron, battering down the ranks of rebellion, maintaining the National Government.

If you will turn your faces again and look toward the Dunker's Church yonder on the roadside, fix a point about 200 yards beyond it, draw a line toward the creek to our left, thence back this way toward the line of battle spoken of, taking in a tract of land about one-fourth of a mile wide by one-half of a mile long—that ground was covered so thickly with the dead that it was possible to cross the field in any direction stepping from one body to another. You now look upon the bloodiest spot upon the American continent. Upon that field more human blood was spilled, more lives were lost, than on any other spot of like area in the National Union.

Why not erect monuments here? The very spears of grass, the blades of corn, the life-giving soil speak in mute eloquence of this hallowed spot, this couch of the dead, this place of human sacrifice. It should almost certainly be owned by the Government for which this great sacrifice was made. Take it out of the quest for gain, let it rest in endless glory for all time to come, touch it with the finger of art, adorn it with attractive monuments and place them where those brave men stood and died so that historic inscription may say they fought here, not over yonder somewhere in a cornfield. A great nation was saved, out of which a great prosperity came, and it is fitting that this Government takes under its protecting care these sacred spots.

Pennsylvania took a great and glorious part in the suppression of the rebellion. This word rebellion seems, after forty years of peace, to be harsh and un-American, yet by any other name there is the same definition. There were two sides to the contest, one to preserve the Nation





JOHN STEEL,
One of the committee from the 8th Regiment.

in its lawful authority, the other to destroy it and establish another. Which was right? We will not argue that. The arbitrament of war, the grace of God and the strongest battalions have given us a prosperous and happy country, unequalled in all the earth. We are satisfied with it. We have forgotten the mistakes and hold naught against those who were mistaken. Man is wont to err, to forgive and to forget.

In the war for the Union no State excels the Keystone, either in quality, character, energy or patriotism. My friend, Colonel William F. Fox, of the 107th New York Volunteers, in his matchless book of "Regimental Losses of the American Civil War," gives the highest praise to our State. He says the percentage of killed in the soldiers of the old Keystone State, as based upon the white troops, is greater than in the quota of any other Northern State; that the cavalry of the State were likewise good fighters; that their total loss in action exceeded the losses of any other State. He says further that the Pennsylvania regiments were second to none and that the cavalry of the State as a whole were unsurpassed. Cooper's battery lost a greater percentage of killed and died of wounds than any battery in the service.

It may interest you, if you are not already familiar with the fact, that this regiment was among the 26 regiments in the Union Army that sustained the greatest percentage of loss in killed and died of wounds. But six of the Pennsylvania regiments lost more and they in the order named are

140th Pennsylvania, killed and mortally wounded,	17.4 per cent.
11th Pennsylvania Reserves, killed and mortally wounded,	16.6 per cent.
142nd Pennsylvania, killed and mortally wounded,	16.5 per cent.
141st Pennsylvania, killed and mortally wounded,	16.1 per cent.
148th Pennsylvania, killed and mortally wounded,	15.6 per cent.
83rd Pennsylvania, killed and mortally wounded,	15.5 per cent.

The 140th Regiment lost the greatest percentage of any regiment in the State, 17.4 per cent. We were seventh, with 14.8 per cent.. Very few regiments had as few deaths by disease as we had. We lost more in action than any other regiment in the Division, except the 11th Reserve, which was in several tight places, and many of them were captured, notwithstanding their gallant resistance. Our regiment was composed of good, sturdy young fellows, mostly from the farm, where 48 per cent. of the Union Army came from. Twenty-four per cent. were mechanics, 16 per cent. were laborers, 5 per cent. were in commercial pursuits, 3 per cent. were professional men and 4 per cent. were of miscellaneous vocation; and they averaged twenty-five years of age.

The Fighting Eighth Regiment was consistent, determined, not rash, ably commanded by Hays, Baney, Lemon, Oliphant, Johnston and other gallant officers, who for a time were in command. It was tenacious, stood well and charged strong and believed that a fight to victory was better than a draw, even at a greater cost.

You read the inscription here. It tells its own story. Active service begets its many scars. A study of regimental action shows the regiments which faced musketry the steadiest, longest and oftenest are the ones

whose aggregate loss during the war was greatest. Fighting regiments leave a wake of blood behind them; retreating regiments leave but few men. Out of all the regiments in the Union army but 25 lost more than the Eighth in killed and died of wounds. Many of the regiments whose losses were greater served through the entire war to April 9, 1865. As you will remember, our regiment left the army May 17, 1864, and was discharged at Pittsburg May 24, 1864.

In the useless, because unsupported, charge at Fredericksburg, the regiment lost 44 men killed out of 264 engaged, or 16 per cent. In that memorable charge the Pennsylvania Reserve Division equalled in valor and force the brightest features of Pickett's brave men at Gettysburg and excelled it in accomplishment, having in good order reached its objective point, broken and driven off the Confederate right centre and held the ground fully long enough to have been reinforced; but the looked-for help never came. The percentage of loss in the division equalled that of Pickett. These charges, similar as to the terrain, were different in numbers. I think, though I am not quite certain, that Pickett had about 25 per cent. more men than Meade. Both these gallant efforts were failures, would be now and always will be, for lack of proper support and fresh men at the point of contact and a strong body of fresh troops to stand against the retrieving force.

Pennsylvania, at the first alarm, was foremost in sending her troops to the relief of the Capitol at Washington. The Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, the Logan Guards, of Lewistown, the Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, entered the city at 7 P. M., April 18, 1861. The first volley to greet the invading force was delivered by a Pennsylvania regiment at Gettysburg, the 56th.

The losses in the brigade that is here today were as follows:

Third Regiment, 3 officers and 69 men killed; 2 officers and 64 men died—138.

Fourth Regiment, 2 officers and 76 men killed; 1 officer and 60 men died—139.

Seventh Regiment, 3 officers and 80 men killed; 135 men died—218.

Eighth Regiment, 5 officers and 153 men killed; 68 men died—226.

The loss in the battle on the Union side in this engagement was:

Killed,	2,108
Wounded,	9,549
Captured and missing,	753

Total, 12,410

of which Pennsylvania suffered within a very small fraction of 24 per cent.

The Confederate loss is not divided. It includes their actions from the 12th to the 20th of September, taking in all the battles and skirmishing from Frederick, Maryland, to this place, and they place it at 12,601,



JOHN A. DIEBOLD
One of the members of Committee of the 8th Regiment.

other in history. Near 95,000 were killed with the bullet; upwards of 186,000 died of disease; and 35,000 to 50,000 died from other causes.

As an evidence of the splendid fighting qualities of both armies at Gettysburg we note that of the officers holding a general's command, divisions, brigades, corps, etc., 38 on the Confederate side and 58 on the side of the Federals were killed and wounded. I challenge all authentic history, ancient or modern, for such a parallel.

The charge of the gallant Six Hundred at Balaclava was a blunder, from which no possible benefit could accrue except mere attrition, heralded in song and story as the bravest of all deeds of war; its loss was 36.7 per cent. Compare it with the above figures and it sinks into a minor place and is more than half a hundred below the percentage of losses in organizations in the battles of our war. But Americans were fighting Americans here. All records for daring and bravery must be broken and were.

Forty thousand Marylanders followed the right flag in the days of our distress and found their way into the ranks of the Union army and fought valiantly for the cause. No invidious distinction is intended in these statistics. Regiments that lost less than these fought splendidly and victoriously, perhaps against a weaker spot in the lines of the enemy. They were just Americans, tempered alike in their courage, who could sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and die like gentlemen had the necessity demanded it.

But I must stop, having already gone beyond the limit I intended. To the comrades here, Diebold, Steele, Eberhart, McWilliams, and others, as well as our friends, I extend congratulations on having received for our beloved old command this beautiful monument. May its memory and significance dwell in our hearts as long as we live and in our countrymen forever. Those who died here, adorned with glorious achievement, are entitled to the gratitude of a most grateful people. They gave the last full measure of their devotion. Sleep on, brave hearts, thy slumber homes will ne'er more be disturbed by contending brother; sleep on, ye sainted dead, content in your repose that you gave your country all that thy Maker gave to thee. There is no compensation for death, except the reward of heaven; the spirit of patriotism and the angels of heaven keep ceaseless watch o'er your silent bivouac; at the reveille of the world thou wilt appear at the throne of the Infinite, garbed in all the splendor and honor that glory can bestow.

ADDRESS BY COMRADE THOMAS B. HILL.

Fellow citizens of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Comrades of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps: We do ourselves distinguished honor by meeting today on this historic field to do honor to the brave men who nearly half a century ago wrote history in their own warm life blood on this field. Think we not that



MAYETTE V. McWILLIAMS
Who unveiled the monument of the 8th Regiment.







DANIEL McWILLIAMS
Of the 8th Regiment and one of the Regimental Committee.

any word or act of ours can add to their names or one green leaf to the fadeless laurel wreath that encircles their brow. Think we not so. That is not the purpose for which we are met. Rather think we that standing for a brief period amidst these sacred surroundings, we may draw inspiration from the pure fountain head. While we dedicate this monument to the memory of that day and those deeds let us be re-dedicated to the sacred duty of honoring, defending and perpetuating that government for which you, my comrades, fought and for which they died on this sanguinary spot. Far be it from us to wish to disturb them in their rest. Rather would we

Leave them alone in their glory,
Leave them alone with their fame;
Leave to the future the story
Written to each honored name.

Let not the sound of our tramping
Break on their peaceful repose;
Break on them quietly camping
After their last battle's close.

Let not the bugle's sharp summons
Wake them to "wars' dread alarms;"
Let not the sthring drums rattle
E'er again call them to arms.

Rather let quiet unbroken
Brood o'er each one in his bed.
Rather let silence betoken
The reverence we have for our dead.

When the last order be given,
When the last trumpet shall sound;
When each sacred mound shall be risen
In all of this hallowed ground;

Then shall the valiant awaken,
Then shall these heroes arise;
Then shall our comrades be taken
To reap their reward in the skies.

Until then—each flying minute—
Until then, rest noble braves!
Until then, enduring granite,
Watch keep over their graves.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE MONUMENT.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Monument is unique in that it depicts the Union soldier of '61 and '65 in the position of "Carry arms," one of the first positions taught in military tactics, and at the same time, one of the most military positions that a soldier can assume, and yet this particular statue is believed to be the only piece of granite or bronze statuary in the world shown in this particular position.

Pennsylvania at Antietam.

This statue is carved out of Westerly, R. I., granite, and is 7 ft. tall. It stands upon a Barre, Vermont, granite pedestal, 7 ft. square at the base, and 9 ft. tall, but has a 1 ft. subbase, 8 ft. square and 1 ft. thick, making a total height of 10 ft. There are four stones in the pedestal, and all, except the lower sub-base, have finely hammered surfaces. The die stone has what is called a "Scotia" die, which permits of a very beautiful outline, and together with the Statue, presents perfect proportions for work of this character.

On the front face of the die stone is elegantly carved a wreath and palm branch, symbolic of Memory and Victory, and around the top of the die stone may be seen two members, one a plain half round molding uniting with a series of beads which form a very beautiful and effective ornament.

On the rear face of this die stone may be seen a large bronze tablet, with raised letters, showing the following inscription:

5TH REGT. PENNA. RESERVE VOL. INFANTRY.
 MAJOR SILAS M. BAILY,
 2ND BRIGADE, 3RD DIV. 1ST CORPS.
 ADVANCED ABOUT 600 YARDS SOUTH AND BECAME ENGAGED WITH
 HOOD'S CONFEDERATE DIVISION

LOSS AT ANTIETAM
 12 KILLED; 44 WOUNDED

ENGAGEMENTS

MECHANICSVILLE, VA., JUNE 28th, 1862
 GAINES MILLS, VA., JUNE 27th, 1862
 CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS, VA., JUNE 30th, 1862
 MALVERN HILL, VA., JULY 1st, 1862
 SECOND BULL RUN, VA., AUGUST 28th, 29th and 30th, 1862
 SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD., SEPT. 14th, 1862
 ANTIETAM, MD., SEPT. 16th and 17th, 1862
 FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DEC. 13th, 1862.
 WILDERNESS, VA., MAY 5th to 17th, 1864
 SPOTSYLVANIA, VA., MAY 5th to 17th, 1864
 PRESENT AT DRANESVILLE, BRISTOE STATION, CHANTILLY

RECRUITED

COMPANY A, ARMSTRONG COUNTY
 COMPANY B, DAUPHIN COUNTY
 COMPANY C AND E, ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 COMPANY D AND G, FAYETTE COUNTY
 COMPANY F, BEDFORD COUNTY
 COMPANY H, CLARION COUNTY
 COMPANY K, WASHINGTON COUNTY
 COMPANY I, GREEN COUNTY
 MUSTERED INTO UNITED STATES SERVICE JULY 29th, 1861, AT MERIDIAN
 HILL, D. C. MUSTERED OUT AT PITTSBURG, MAY 24, 1864

SUMMARY

TOTAL ENLISTMENT	1,062
KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS	153
TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED	490
CAPTURED AND MISSING	147
DIED OF DISEASE AND ACCIDENTS IN PRISON	68



Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, Mansfield Avenue, Antietam
Battlefield.



AN ACT

Authorizing the Antietam Battlefield Commissioners to use an unexpended balance of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of ground in the rear of the monuments erected by the said Commissioners on September 17, 1906, under an act (354) of the Legislature, approved the 11th day of May, 1905.

Whereas, The sum of twelve hundred dollars having been appropriated by the Legislature to the Antietam Battlefield Commissioners for the expenses of the Commission, and the said Commissioners have on hand an unexpended balance of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents, request, that authority be given the said Commissioners, Alexander F. Nicholas of Philadelphia and John A. Wiley of Franklin, to use the said balance of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents for the purpose of purchasing additional land in the rear of said monuments, in order to improve the location of said monuments and prevent any encroachment on said land.

Section 1st. Be it enacted, etc., That the Antietam Battlefield Commission, appointed under an act (354) of the Legislature approved the 11th day of May, 1905, be authorized to use an unexpended balance of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents, now in their hands, for the purpose of purchasing additional land in the rear of the monuments erected by said Commissioners on the 17th day of September, 1906, to the 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves, said land being necessary to improve the appearance of the monuments and prevent encroachment, approved the 7th day of May, 1907.

EDWIN S. STUART.

PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA
RESERVE REGIMENTAL MONUMENTS AT ANTIE-
TAM.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1906.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to send, enclosed herewith, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the veterans of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, held on September 18, 1906.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY B. WEED,
JOSEPH D. SCHLICHTER,
Committee.

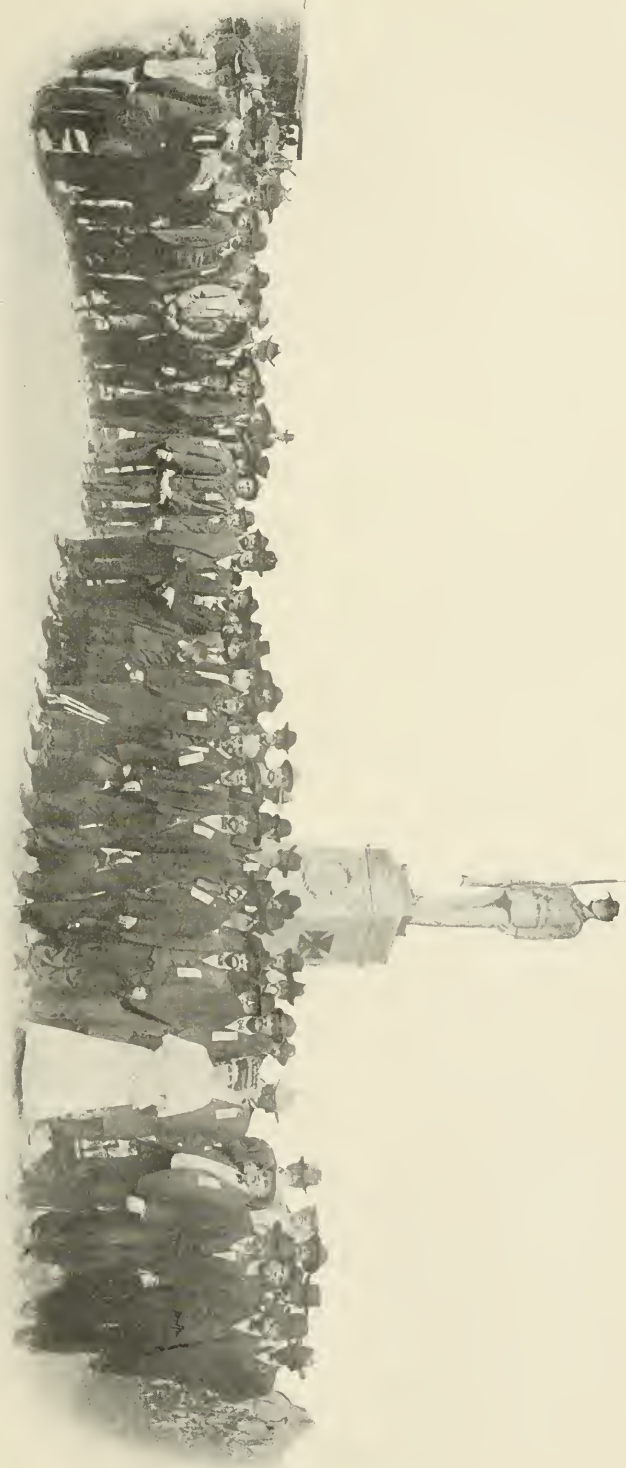
A meeting of the Veterans of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, was held on the train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Washington and Philadelphia, on September 18, 1906; on the occasion of the return of the veterans from the Battlefield of Antietam, where, as guests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, they had assisted to dedicate the monuments erected by the State in honor of the regiments named. General B. F. Fisher, of Valley Forge, Pa., formerly captain of Co. H, 3rd Regiment, and during the Civil War, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A. was called to the chair and delivered an address suggesting that Resolutions appropriate to the occasion should be offered and acted upon.

On motion duly seconded Comrades Henry B. Weed and Joseph D. Schlieter were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions in pursuance of the suggestion of the chair.

The committee subsequently submitted the following resolutions and moved their adoption. The motion was unanimously agreed to. The meeting then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved that the Veterans of the 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps hereby return their sincere thanks:





First: To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for her never failing remembrance of her sons who fought for the Union during the Civil War, and particularly for the costly, appropriate and beautiful monuments erected by her on the Battlefield of Antietam in honor of these regiments. Also to the Legislature and Executive of the Commonwealth for providing the means to erect the monuments and to extend the hospitality of the State to the Veterans in attendance.

Second. To His Excellency Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania and his staff, and to Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and other officers, who honored the occasion by their presence, and to all friends who, on that day, took part in the ceremonies.

Third: To the United States Government and to the representative of the War Department, Hon. John C. Scofield.

Fourth: To Hon. Robert M. Henderson, deceased, Brigadier General John A. Wiley and Col. Alexander F. Nicholas, Commissioners appointed by the State to take charge of the selection, construction, erection and dedication of the monuments, and who also had charge of the transportation and subsistence of the Veterans present at the dedication ceremonies.

Fifth: To William Clark and Henderson Synamon, of Philadelphia, and John Dauth, of Reading, Pa., representing the Third Regiment;

John N. Reber, Frederick Markoe and William Shew, all of Philadelphia, representing the Fourth Regiment;

J. Nelson Clark and John Robinson, of Harrisburg, Pa., and John L. Foller, of Carlisle, Pa., representing the Seventh Regiment;

John A. Diebold and Daniel McWilliams of Allegheny, Pa., and John Steel, of Pittsburgh, Pa., representing the Eighth Regiment.

Committees appointed by the respective regiments to act in conjunction with the State Commission in regard to the monuments.

Resolved further: That the monuments and all the proceedings in connection with their selection and erection, and the ceremonies on the occasion of their dedication on September 17, 1906, were and are worthy of the great State of Pennsylvania and characteristic of the patriotism, honor and dignity of the people of the Commonwealth.

HENRY B. WEED,
JOSEPH D. SCHLICHTER,
Committee.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1906.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, October 19, 1905.

Dear Sir: Yours of 18th received. It will give me great pleasure to meet your Commission at Keedysville on the evening of the 23rd October.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania at Antietam.

Washington, D. C.
 War Department, Room 524,
 October 25, 1905.

My dear Sir: We send by this mail an atlas of Antietam. If you will refer to plate I, you will see the position of the 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th Pennsylvania Reserves during the night of September 16, 1862, and from which point they advanced early on the morning of the 17th. On Plate 4 you will find the fighting positions of the regiments. I will locate the position of each regiment along Mansfield avenue and drive stakes the next time I go to Sharpsburg. Call upon me for any assistance I can render your Commission.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
 Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
 Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
 Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1906.

The Honorable, The Secretary of War,
 Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I enclose for your approval inscriptions for bronze tablets to be placed on monuments of the Third, Fourth and Seventh Regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves; the same to be erected on the Battlefield of Antietam, on September 17, 1906.

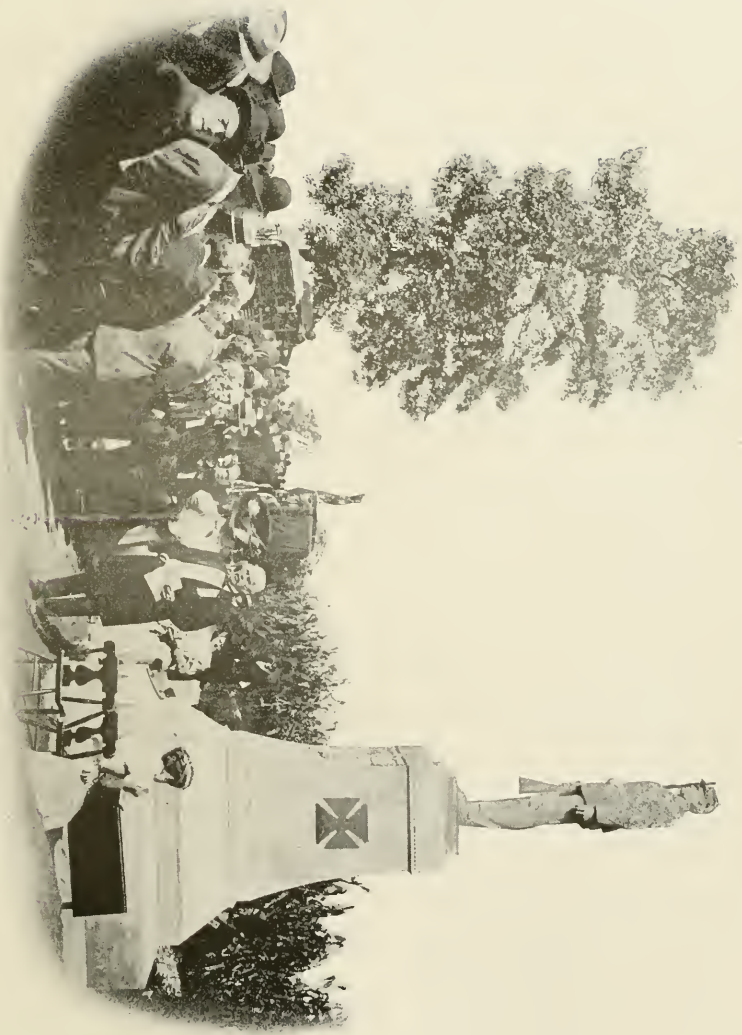
I will thank you to return them at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS,
 Secretary of Commission.

War Department,
 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
 Washington, June 16, 1906.

Dear Sir: We have this day received from the Secretary of War proposed inscriptions on the bronze tablets for the 3rd, 4th and 7th Reserves. The changes we have marked are very slight. You will notice that we have struck out the word "Antietam" in the line "Casualties at Antietam," but if you wish it to stand as you have written it, there will be no objection. You will also notice that we have filled in the direction and dis-



tance of your advance on the morning of the 17th, and with whom the regiment became engaged.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, June 16, 1906.

Sir: We return with some corrections and additions, proposed inscriptions for bronze tablets for the monuments of the 3rd, 4th and 7th Pennsylvania Reserve regiments, to be erected upon the battlefield of Antietam. With these corrections, we believe the proposed inscriptions to be correct, and recommend their approval.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

The Honorable, The Secretary of War.
(Inclosures.)

The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1906.

The Honorable, The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I enclose for your approval the inscriptions for tablets of monuments for the 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

I will thank you to return the same at your earliest convenience if the same meets with your approval.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER F. NICHOLAS,
Secretary of Commission.

War Department,
Chickamanga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, June 19, 1906.

Dear Sir: The proposed inscriptions for the 3rd, 4th and 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments have been returned to us "Approved." As stated in ours of the 16th, you may replace "At Antietam" where we have crossed it out, if you so desire, and on second thought, as the casualties are to be on a separate tablet, we think it may be better to

Pennsylvania at Antietam.

have it read "Casualties at Antietam." When you get the inscription for the 8th Reserve send it to us direct.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
 Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 (Inclosures.)

War Department,
 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
 Washington, June 21, 1906.

Sir: We return the proposed inscription for the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, with some corrections and transpositions, and recommend its approval as corrected.

Very respectfully,

E. A. CARMAN.

The Honorable, The Secretary of War,
 (Inclosure.)

War Department,
 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
 Washington, June 23, 1906.

My dear Mr. Nicholas: I have today made some corrections in your proposed inscriptions for the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves. It is the rule of the Department not to approve any inscriptions not distinctly relating to the field of action upon which the monument is erected, but we have departed from that rule in the case of the Pennsylvania regiments. To give us an opportunity to go over the inscriptions for all the monuments, and to prevent any possible errors, we would like you to return all these to us after you have made copies of them. We shall need them only a day and can then return them to you.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
 Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission,
 Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 (Inclosure.)

War Department,
 Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
 Washington, June 29, 1906.

My dear Sir: We have received from the Van Amringe Granite Company the designs for the four monuments at Antietam, and they have been

approved by the Secretary of War. Permission has also been granted to have the monuments erected upon Manfield avenue, where your Commission agreed to locate them, and next week we shall drive the stakes and have the foundations made for Mr. Van Amringe. Can you not send us fair copies of the various inscriptions next week that we may examine them before they go to the Van Amringe Company.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, December 30, 1905.

Dear Sir: In response to yours of the 29th instant, regarding the standing of the Van Amringe Company of Boston, and of Eisenbaum & Son, of Reading, I would say that I have no knowledge of Eisenbaum & Son, and of the character of their work. Of the Van Amringe Company we would say that we have known the firm for many years and can speak with confidence of the high character of their work, both as to its artistic merit and stability. The firm has put up many fine monuments upon the fields of Chickamagua and Chattanooga, and its work has been well done. At Antietam it has put many monuments for the character of which we have but to call your attention to the thirteen monuments put up for the State of Pennsylvania two years since. They have done much work at Gettysburg, the character of which you can learn from Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Gettysburg Commission. We consider them in every way reliable, and you can make no mistake in making a contract with them.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,

Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, July 2, 1906.

My dear Sir: Yours of June 30th received with inclosed text for tablets, which we herewith return with some corrections. You will observe that on the inscriptions for the 4th Reserve you corrected South Mountain and Antietam, which should follow Chantilly. If there is any assistance I

can render will be pleased to do so. Is it your intention to visit Antietam in the near future?

Very respectfully,

E. A. CARMAN,

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, July 9, 1906.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 6th received. I would suggest that when you dedicate your monuments you first have regimental ceremonies at each of the four monuments, in the morning, and then a general ceremony in the early afternoon at the cemetery. This was the plan adopted by the commission of which Colonel Hawley was chairman, and the arrangement was very successful. If you adopt this plan there will be no trouble in getting use of the National Cemetery, and I will attend to this for you. I will also attend to the matter of having a proper officer of the Government to receive the monument from the Governor.

I was at Antietam on Saturday last and made arrangements to have the foundations of the monuments put down. I only received the dimensions from Van Amringe on Friday last. I shall go to Chattanooga tomorrow evening and remain until the end of the month. Should you desire to communicate with me, address me at The Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Secretary, The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

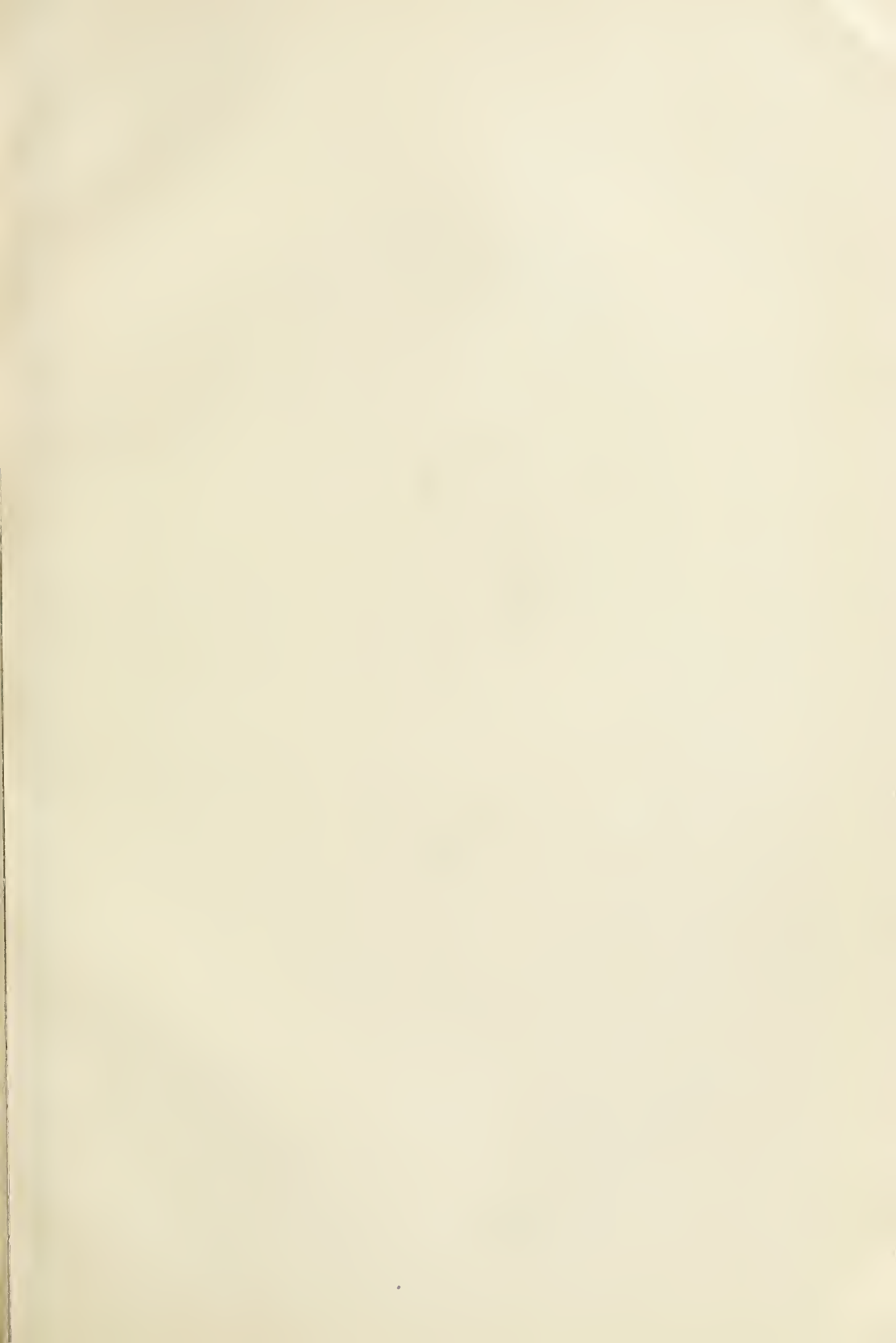
War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, July 31, 1906.

My dear Sir: In further reply to yours of the 6th instant, we advise you that the Quartermaster General has consented to the use of the rostrum and National Cemetery at Antietam for the dedication services, September 17th, and the Superintendent of the Cemetery so advised; and that the Assistant Secretary of War has designated the writer of this to receive the monument from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Secretary, The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.





Burnside Bridge, Antietam Battlefield.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, August 30, 1906.

Dear Sir: It is by no means certain that I can be at the Antietam September 17, next, to receive the four monuments you are to dedicate on that day, as I may have to go to Chattanooga before that date.

Under the circumstances I would suggest that you write General Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, to detail another person for the service. Enclose it to me and I will see that a proper person satisfactory to Governor Penneyacker and your Committee will be selected.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN,
Chairman of Commission.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Washington, September 4, 1906.

Sir: Replying to your letter of 31st ultimo requesting the Department to designate a representative to accept from the Governor of Pennsylvania the monuments erected on the battlefield of Antietam to the 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves, in view of the probable inability of General E. A. Carman, who had already been designated for that duty, to attend on September 17th, I beg to advise you that I have this day selected Mr. John C. Scofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department to represent the Government at the ceremonies in question and to accept the monuments.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

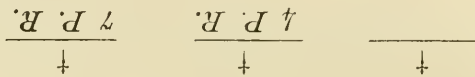
Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Secretary, The Antietam Battlefield Commission of Pennsylvania,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, September 5, 1906.

Dear Sir: We have received a telegram from C. W. Adams, Sharpsburg, dated 3rd instant, saying that your Commission insisted that the monuments should be put from left to right as follows. 8th P. R., 7th P. R., 4th P. R., 3rd P. R. We assume from this that this is the order in which the Commission decides the regiments lay at the time of the advance on the morning of the 17th.

The official reports are silent as to the position of the regiments in line and when making our studies of the field we were compelled to rely upon information furnished by survivors, to whom many letters were sent, which were courteously answered. We also met many survivors of the field. Our positions of the regiments were located from the information thus received. The great bulk of our papers is not now readily accessible, but we have put our hand on some sketches and notes which we quote:

Samuel V. Ruby (now dead) 7th P. R., on April 28, 1895, made a sketch showing that in advancing into the West woods on the evening of September 16th, the regiment was deployed on the right of a line of three regiments, thus:



He marks its position that night as some distance, say 180 yards west of the angle in the Poffenberger lane running south. He marks its position in line along the north fence of Miller's cornfield on the morning of the 17th, with the 4th P. R. on its left. Its right near the fence corner of the present D. R. Miller's apple orchard. Ruby says when it fell back it was to the right and most of the men went up the Hagerstown pike.

G. L. Baldwin, 7th P. R., January 26, 1895, sends a sketch showing that on the night of the 16th the regiment entered the north woods about where the woods were 60 yards deep, and that on the morning of the 17th it moved to the right, and then in mass, with its right close to the fence of D. R. Miller's orchard, and was, while engaged, on the right a short distance east of the S. E. corner of the present D. R. Miller's orchard. Before moving to the left along the cornfield fence Baldwin says the right of the 7th P. R. was on the Hagerstown pike opposite the Miller barn. When it fell back it was to the right toward the pike.

The following notes have no name attached, but all of the 7th P. R.:

"We (the 7th) moved into the woods and lay that night on the left of the 12th P. R. The 4th was on our left. Next morning we marched west and then south to the cornfield. Then we moved along the fence to the left, and the regiments of our brigade on the left being driven back, we fell back to a gully near the road. (Hagerstown pike.)

"About dark we went over a lawn and lay down in the woods on the right of the 4th regiment. I was on picket that night on the south edge of the woods about 100 yards in front of my regiment."

"I am not sure what regiment was on our left, but know that Anderson's brigade was on the immediate right. When engaged we were near the road that runs past the spring (Miller's) and the 4th P. R. and rest of the brigade was on the left."

"I do not remember what regiment was on the right or left on the night of the 16th, but we were in the woods. Next morning we marched forward through the woods about 100 yards and over an open field to near a house (Miller) where we halted in a gully (in the present apple orchard) with the 4th on our left. We soon double quicked to the left and the rebels busted our brigade in the center, and we fell back to the gully."

"When we moved out of the woods (on the 17th) we were on the right of the brigade, and we deployed with our right just beyond the big spring on the road."

It is barely possible, though not probable, that all these informants are mistaken, but the information they give fully justifies us in our conclusion that the 7th P. R. was on the right of the brigade line.

We give some testimony from the Confederate side as to the position north of the cornfield fence. Col. J. M. Stone, 11th Mississippi, afterward Governor of Mississippi, writes January 18, 1895: "As we advanced through the corn a Federal brigade was seen moving by the left flank to the left. We reached the fence and opened fire upon it, and it broke. A few of the men in advance (8th P. R.) took shelter in the woods and returned our fire. Without orders a few of my men crossed the fence and engaged a part of the Federal brigade that still held on on our left, and drove them back toward the road and orchard."

This was evidently the 7th P. R., and G. L. Baldwin of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., can tell you all about this fight.

A private soldier of the 11th Mississippi (J. P. Lipscomb) writes January 29, 1895:

"When we jumped the fence and followed the Yankees (left and center of Magilton) we became engaged with a body of them on our left flank and fell back into the corn."

There is no question as to the position of the 8th P. R.

We cannot lay our hands on our notes of 3rd P. R. and 4th P. R. but some of the preceding quotations show the 4th to have been on the left of the 7th. We have two notes to the contrary. Major E. L. Christian, 4th P. R., writes us December 20, 1894, that on the night of the 16th his regiment laid down on the extreme east point of the north woods."

On December 26, 1894, General John A. Wiley wrote us that General S. M. Bailey says the 4th P. R. in advancing was on the right of the 8th P. R. However, we did not adopt the view of Christian and Bailey, though they may be right, as the weight of evidence was clearly and decidedly to the effect that the 3rd P. R. was on the left of the 4th.

We have herein given you in part, the facts upon which we base our conclusions that the brigade stood in this order:

8th P. R., 3rd P. R., 4th P. R., 7th P. R.

If in the views of your Commission you think we have been misinformed, or have not correctly interpreted our information, we are content to let things go as you desire them. It is unfortunate that this matter was not discussed earlier. My atlas has been published two years, and a

Pennsylvania at Antietam.

copy sent to each regimental organization with the request that any apparent errors might be reported, but not a criticism has been made of any position of the First Corps, and but one or two trifling ones in other corps.

We would suggest that when you dedicate the monuments the survivors of each regiment assemble and give their recollections as to the place of their bivouack on the night of September 16, 1862.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, September 10, 1906.

My dear Nicholas: I think very much as you do that, considering the positions are those of bivouac, and not fighting positions, it does not matter very materially. All are on the ground very near the bivouac, if not exactly on it. I had great difficulty in getting information as to these positions, and all I did get was very conflicting.

I was at Sharpsburg Saturday and Sunday, coming down this morning. The stone is all there, and the men began putting them up this morning. Mr. Van Amringe is there, and if nothing happens all will be up by Saturday.

I am glad to say that I hope to be with you. I find that I need not go South until a few days later. I shall go up with Mr. Scofield.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

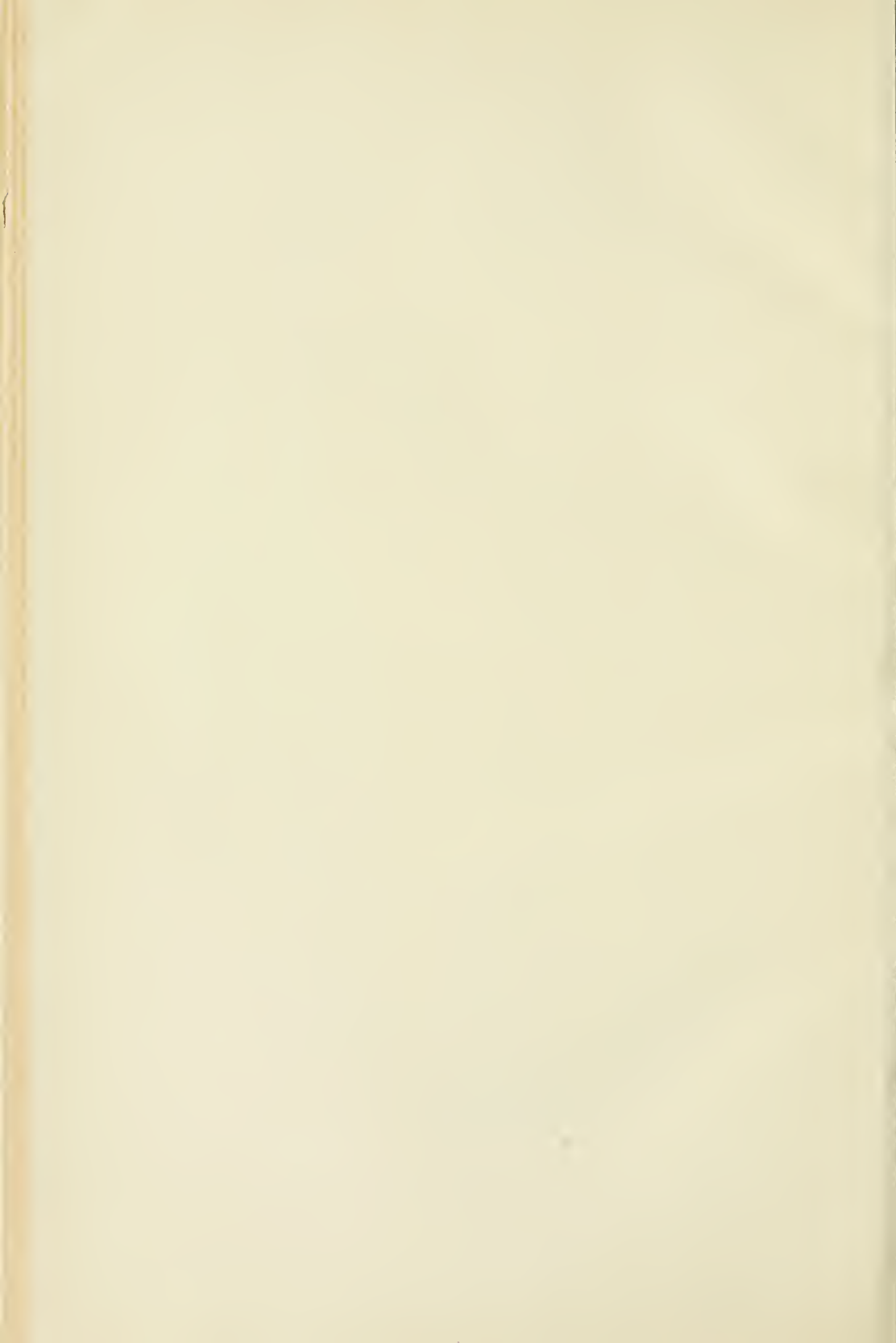
Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission,
Washington, October 25, 1906.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 23rd received. We had a letter from General Wiley regarding the placing of the Fifth corps badge on the monuments, and without giving it much thought, and being at Chattanooga, away from my papers, informed him that there would be no objection to any action your Commission should take. You ought to have the First corps badge on the monument because at the time of the battle you were in that corps, but we shall not object to having the Fifth corps badge placed within the disc of the Fifth corps badge. In a word, if but one



Joseph Potfenberger House, Antietam Battlefield.



badge is used it must be the First corps, but no objection will be made to the Fifth corps badge inside the disc of the First corps. It would be very strange if you succeeded in pleasing everybody.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

Chairman of Commission.

Alexander F. Nicholas, Esq.,

Secretary, Antietam Battlefield Commission,
Custom House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE 128TH REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE dedication of the monument erected on the Antietam Battlefield by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was held on the morning of the 17th September, 1906, and was attended by some forty survivors of the old command, representing eight of the ten companies.

PROGRAM

for the
DEDICATION OF MONUMENT AND REUNION
of the
SURVIVORS OF THE 128TH REGIMENT
AT ANTIETAM,

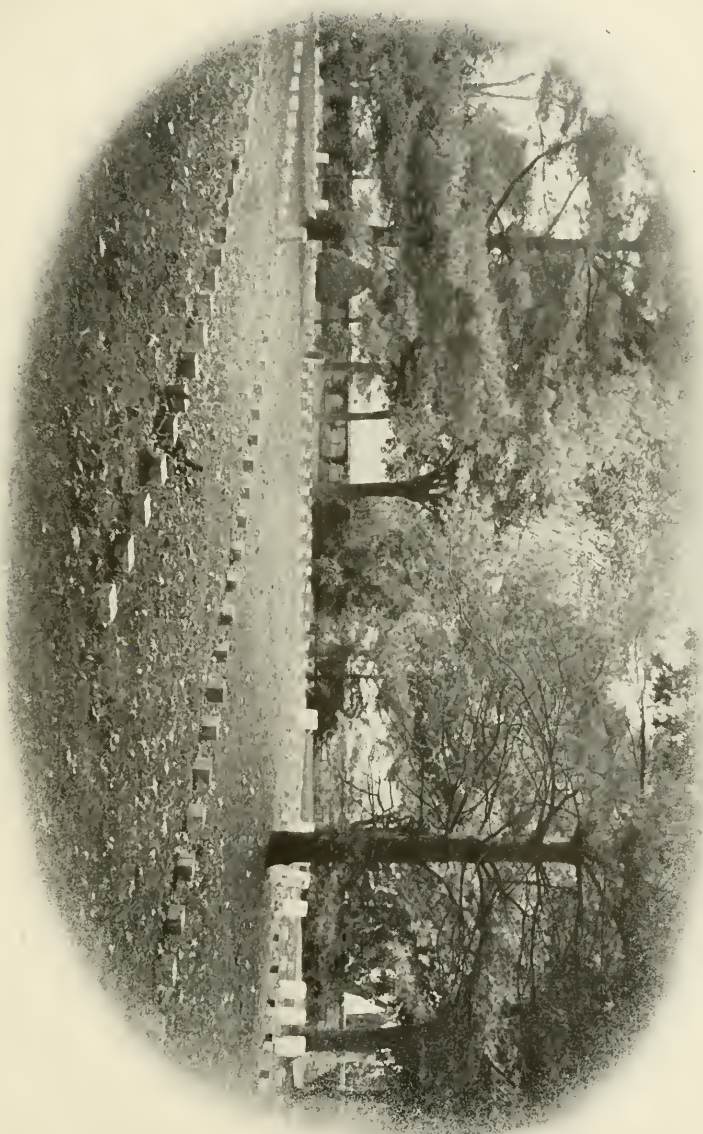
On September 17th, 1906.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT DEDICATION.

1. Prayer, Rev. A. A. Kerlin, of Memorial Church, Sharpsburg, Md.
2. Remarks, Chairman W. S. Haas, of Co. G., President of the Association.
3. Unveiling of Monument, Miss Bertie A. Lingle, of Reading, Pa., daughter of one of the comrades.
4. Song, "America."
5. Address, Capt. Joseph Matchett, of the 46th Penna.
6. Address, Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.
7. Address, Col. O. C. Bosbyshell, Secretary 1904 Commission.
8. Address, Dallas Dillinger, of Co. D.
9. Address, Lient. Thomas McCalmant, Co. G., 125th Penna.
10. Oration, Dr. Mahlon H. Beary, of Co. D.
11. Address, Capt. E. L. Witman, one of General Crawford's aids, but detached for General Mansfield on the day of the battle.
12. Doxology and Benediction.

Note.—The dedication will take place at 10 A. M., at the monument on Cornfield avenue, and the reunion at the Antietam Hotel, in Sharpsburg, at 2 P. M.

Headquarters at Antietam Hotel, where all necessary information will be given.



Unknown Section, National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Md.



In accordance with this program the survivors gathered around the monument at ten o'clock in the morning and on being called to order by the President of the Association, W. T. Haas, the Rev. A. A. Kerlin, Pastor in charge of the Lutheran Memorial Church, in Sharpsburg, offered the following prayer:

PRAYER BY REV. A. A. KERLIN.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost! Amen! We thank Thee, our Father, for all Thy goodness to us as a nation, as families, as churches, and as individuals. Thou hast prospered us above all nations.

We thank Thee for America, the land of the free, for her mountains of timber, her hills underlaid with untold wealth, her valleys yielding so abundantly all that is needed for man and beast and to spare.

We thank Thee for our civil and religious institutions and for the hopeful promise that while the earth remains seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night shall not fail.

We thank Thee for Jesus Christ, our Saviour, for the Bible to guide us aright, and that Thou hast established Thy Church among us, from which the light of the Gospel shines unto us, to our children, and to them that are afar off.

We thank Thee for the domestic circle, the home, so sacred to many, for the Sabbath, the day of rest, and that our President is a man after Thine own heart, who loves the Church and is identified with her best interests.

We thank Thee for those who laid the foundation of this government and sealed it with sacrifice and blood, and who secured for us our civil and religious liberty.

We bless Thee for the veterans who are with us today, who sacrificed much during the Civil War, and for their dead comrades who gave their lives to perpetuate civil and religious freedom. We acknowledge our indebtedness to them for the peace and prosperity we enjoy.

We thank Thee that many of them are heads of Christian families, a bright example unto others, and many of them among our best and most upright church members and business men.

We ask Thee to help us, who are near the end of life's journey, to be examples of uprightness to the young and may they remember their Creator in the days of their youth.

Help all to remember that behind all our achievements is the Lord God himself.

Bless all who are here, especially the veterans and their families, as well as the families of their dead comrades, who sleep in their graves, who died in the cause of freedom. Provide for them and keep them in Thy peace and love.

May this monument, to the end of time, be a living epistle to all even to many yet unborn, a sermon to tell what it cost to perpetuate

liberty, and may it admonish all to defend and preserve what was secured at so great a sacrifice. May it remind all of duty to God in Christ, of duty to church, home, country and to our neighbor. Bless every home, and, when our lives here shall end, may we have so lived as to hear the "well done" from the Master's throne. Amen.

MR. W. T. HAAS, President of the Association, and Chairman made the following address:

ADDRESS BY MR. W. T. HASS.

My dear Comrades and Friends: I am glad and grateful to a kind Heavenly Father for giving me another opportunity to visit this historic field, and to meet so many of my old comrades. By an act passed by our Legislature in April, 1903, Governor Pennypacker was authorized to appoint three commissioners whose duty it was to erect thirteen monuments in memory of thirteen Pennsylvania commands engaged in this battle. The Commissioners were Col. J. W. Hawley, General W. J. Bolton, and Col. O. C. Bosbyshell. The appropriation allowed an expenditure of \$2,500 for each monument.

These monuments were turned over to the State represented by Governor Pennypacker, who presented them to the United States for their future care and protection, on September 17th, 1904. Some of us had the pleasure of being present. The exercises were exceedingly interesting. An eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. J. Richards Boyle, D. D., who gave a complete history of this famous battle. All the monuments were dedicated at that time by the survivors of the different regiments except our own. Unfortunately our monument was the only one remaining unfinished. The reason given was that on account of the intricate work on the Statue the sculptor was not able to finish it in time. It was completed in the spring of 1905.

This beautiful monument now stands before us and we are here to express our gratitude to a generous Commonwealth, who thus honored the valor of its sons in this bloody struggle.

Forty-four years have passed and yet how vividly come before us the scenes of that dreadful morning when we formed in the fields of Line's farm, and were led through the East woods, and right and left of it, to face the galling fire of those Texans and Georgians of Hills' division. Will we ever forget that morning hour when 118 of our comrades were bleeding and dying on and this side of the knoll over yonder. Yet this was just about a hundredth part of the enormous sacrifice of that day. Notwithstanding our severe loss, our regiment acquitted itself admirably, and left the field sharing in the honor of a victory, which proved to be the turning point of a serious crisis in the history of the War.

The flag covering the monument was then gracefully removed by Miss Bertie A. Lingle, of Reading, Pa., a daughter of one of the survivors of the Regiment, and the entire assembly united in singing "America."



Observatory, Antietam Battlefield.



Captain Joseph Matchette of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, then made the following address:

ADDRESS BY CAPT. JOSEPH MATCHETTE.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades of 128th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, 12th Army Corps: I consider it a great privilege to be with you at the dedication of your beautiful monument on the Antietam Battlefield, one of the most important during the war.

And consider it a great privilege to be again on this field the first time in 40 years. And to mingle with a few of the boys of the 128th, alongside of whom we of the old 46th Regiment fought on that bloody day, September 17th, 1862.

Because you were in our Brigade and became part and parcel of ourselves, our Regiment for a time acted as your color Company, and when your Colonel Crossdale was killed—your Lieut. Colonel Hamersly wounded—we gave to you a commander from our Regiment, Major Mathews, who afterwards became your Colonel and gallantly led you on other battlefields.

The recollections of this battle will be always with us. Crossing the Antietam Creek as the brigade the night of September 16th, resting in a plowed field away back yonder, waiting for the day to dawn, the last sunrise that many of our comrades would look upon.

Then came the boom of cannon, screeching of the shells, roar of musketry in our front, our advance into the corn field led by that gallant old soldier, General Mansfield, where he pierced with rebel bullet—then death reaping its harvest—of Blue and Gray in the advance towards the Dunker Church.

In this hard long day's struggle in the woods and open fields, when your colonel was killed, your lieutenant colonel wounded, and your and our comrades slain and wounded by our side, until night came and spread its mantle over the dead and dying of friend and foe alike.

But the battle was won, and our enemy was glad to get away and retreat crestfallen across the Potomac.

We of the old 46th Regiment are pleased to see that our Keystone State has given you a monument on this field. But we hope that at some time in the near future the brigade lines will be marked with monuments to the other Pennsylvania Regiments that struggled here.

Our regiment at this battle had but a few over 100 men all told, of which we lost over 10 per cent. that day. And no doubt in due time our State Legislature will give us also a monument on this field to complete the work so generously commenced.

Thanking you, Mr. Chairman, for this privilege of addressing the boys of our old brigade of the Star Corps.

And wishing you all long life, I bid you all farewell.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth, with his military staff, honored the occasion by his presence and was introduced to the audience by Chairman

Haas. The Governor responded by complimenting the survivors of the 128th on the beauty of their monument. The idea of perpetuating the deeds of the Pennsylvanians who fought in this great battle by the erection of enduring monuments of granite, appealed to his sense of justice and patriotism. "How glorious is this land of ours where we are great enough to erect monuments to the men in the ranks, whilst in Europe naught but kings and nobles are thus honored."

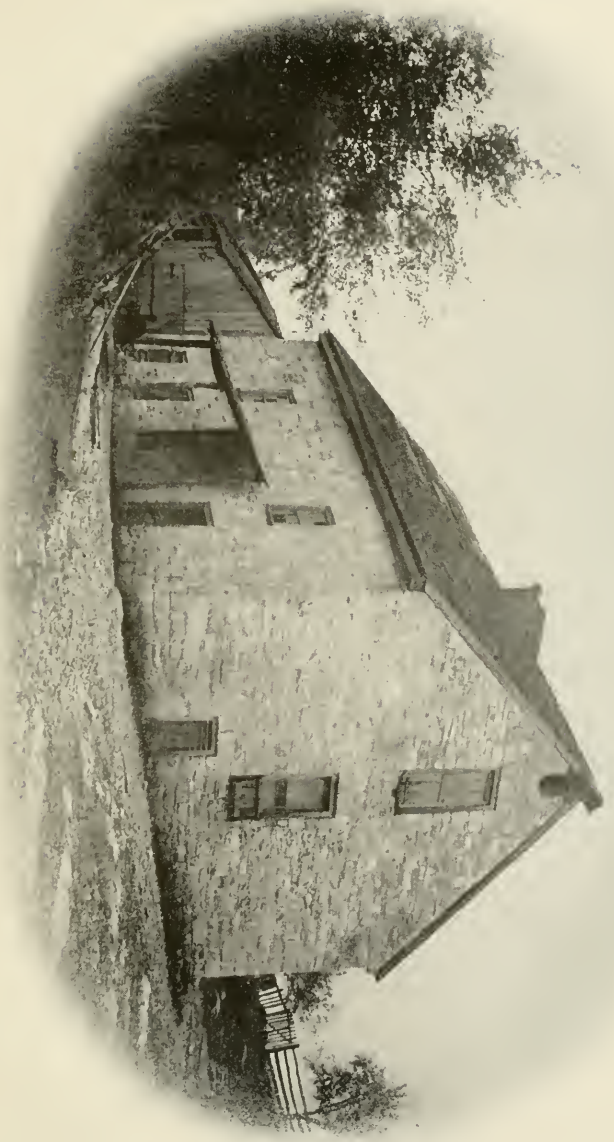
COLONEL OLIVER C. BOSBYSELL, Secretary of the Antietam Battlefield Commission under whose supervision the monument was erected, was then introduced and made the following remarks:

ADDRESS BY COLONEL OLIVER C. BOSBYSELL.

Mr. President, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: In accepting the appointment from the Governor of Pennsylvania as a Commission to erect thirteen monuments on this field in honor of the deeds here performed by thirteen regiments from the old Commonwealth that were not honored on the field of Gettysburg, the members of the Commission found that the liberal appropriation made by the State of \$2,500, for each organization would permit the erection of Statue Monuments. It was then determined to make the series historical. This could be done by representing different poses of the volunteer soldier of 1861-5, in the statues to be made, with uniforms, accoutrements, etc., of the time.

The result is before you.

These thirteen monuments consist of three portrait statues, and ten statues typical of the soldier of '61. The 45th represents a private soldier "Tearing Cartridge," a reminder that the day of metal cartridges and breech loading muskets had not yet arrived. The 48th shows a bronze portrait statue of Brigadier General James Nagle, its organizer and first commander, who received his commission of Brigadier General on the battlefield of Antietam. The 50th a bronze portrait statue of Brigadier General Benjamin C. Christ, its organizer and first commander. The 51st the "Skirmisher," with uniform and accoutrements such as worn in the fight. The 100th, the glorious old "Roundheads," a fine bronze figure of a noble youth, represented in the subject chosen of "Challenge," in the act of halting an approaching person with a "who goes there"—probably the grandest figure of an American soldier yet modelled. The 124th exhibits a bronze "Infantry Man" fully equipped with overcoat and knapsack, all faithful reproductions of those in use at the time of the battle. The 125th, a portrait statue in granite of color bearer George A. Simpson, accoutred as he was when he lost his life gallantly carrying the old flag near the Dunker Church. The 130th, a beautifully modelled figure of a soldier in the position of "Rest." The 132nd, the "Color Bearer," with his flag proudly raised aloft in defiance after having the



Miller's Mill, near Sharpsburg, Md.



end of the staff shot away—an actual occurrence in the regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. The 137th, which stands beside your own most beautiful monument, exhibits the soldier in the act of “Handle Cartridge,” whilst away on yonder knoll where your good colonel lost his life, stands the fine figure of a “Cavalryman” to honor the 12th Cavalry Regiment. Durell’s Battery shows an artillery man “Watching Effect of Shot,” whilst your own grand monument, so fittingly dedicated this day, has a figure of a soldier “On the firing line,” cut from a solid block of granite, with the musket free from support, perhaps the most remarkable example of granite relief carving ever attempted.

You do not know the difficulty of accomplishing this work, and it was this difficulty that prevented its dedication on the 17th of September, 1904. Charles A. Pinardi, the skillful granite cutter, labored faithfully at the quarries in cutting this statue, and with a care worthy of commendation, accompanied the same to the spot, where after it was placed on this beautiful and appropriate pedestal, rigged a scaffolding about the same and then finished the most difficult details of the work, occupying a month’s time. Note the musket cut entirely clear of support from the body, an accomplishment not matched in any granite statue in the land. You have a unique monument, most graceful in proportions, showing a young alert soldier, full of action doing his full duty “On the Firing Line.”

I congratulate you on the successful completion of this, your memorial, feeling assured that the 128th organization, the Battlefield Commissioners, and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have no reason to fear adverse criticism from any whose gaze falls upon this magnificent work of art, put here to perpetuate and emphasize the glorious deeds of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment on this great battlefield of the War of the Rebellion.

MR. DALLAS DILLINGER, Private, Company D, 128th Regiment, was introduced and said:

Comrades and Friends: I hardly know what I can say or add to the addresses just made; but I think most of you do not know how the spots for the location of these beautiful monuments were determined. In the year of 1894, Governor Robert E. Pattison appointed a commission composed of members of the different regiments of Pennsylvania who participated in the battle of September 17th, 1862, namely, our deceased comrade, Henry Shenton, the colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania National Guard, and myself of the 128th Regiment, and such comrades as General Coulter, Captain Tompkins, Adjutant General Greenland and my friend Lieutenant McCamant, who made such an eloquent address at the unveiling of the 125th Regiment’s monument, September 17th, 1904, and many others. We met upon the battlefield here in the same year, and with the assistance of General Carman, who had charge of the surveying of the lines, and Col. Stearns, and General Heth of the Antietam Board

of the United States, we have located upon the spot; as you see upon the monument, 315 feet north of the place our beautiful monument is now erected as the advance position of our regiment in the great cornfield. That day you and I will never forget.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS McCAMANT, of Co. G. 128th Regiment, was introduced and made some happy references to the work performed by the 128th Regiment, after which Dr. Mahlon H. Berry, of Company D, 128th Regiment, delivered the following oration:

ORATION BY DR. MAHLON H. BERRY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades: After the eloquent, able and patriotic address of our worthy president of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment Association, and the grand and appropriate address of our worthy Governor of Pennsylvania, who, with his staff, arrived in due time to assist in the dedication of our monument, namely, the 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers. We are grateful for all these tributes, and God-sent propitious weather of this day, to continue our services of dedication.

In the course of human events great nations were instituted, so also did great nations fall. Our nation was threatened to perish in one of the greatest conflicts known to man, but you, my fellow comrades, came to its rescue, and on this sacred soil of "My Maryland" you demonstrated the fact that our Southern brethren must leave. They did leave, but being offspring of the same parental stock as we are, they only left to meet us again from time to time, until finally at Appomattox the great leaders of both sides came together, and conditions were agreed upon, which have been held sacred by the great warriors of that day to this. On the side of the South was our Lee, North, our Grant, South, our Longstreet, North, our McClellan, and South, our Jackson, and so on interchangeably. Our Sheridan, our Early, our Sherman, our Beauregard, our Rosecrans, our Johnson, our Meade, our Pemberton, our Burnside, our Kirby Smith, our Banks, our Bragg, our Hooker, our Hill, our Fremont, our Hood, and our Butler, our Ewell, our Schofield and Mansfield, our own Corps Commander, who was left on the bloody field of carnage, and hosts of other brave generals and brave soldiers of the north and of the south, all stubbornly contending for what they thought was right. I term Lee our Lee. I term Grant our Grant to the veteran of Lee. Grant is their Grant as to the veteran of Grant, Lee is their Lee, for at San-Juan Hill, under the starry emblem of our nation, the sons of the boys in blue, and the sons of the boys in gray, with their life blood cemented together in this struggle, the last link in the chain of dissension. The Christian mothers of the officers and soldiers of the south, rendered the same prayers for them and their intended purpose, as our mothers did in the north, and all worshipped the same God, the Great Judge. Have we today abandoned that great strife in our minds both north and south,

and do we look upon a certain lesson, taught in the greatest book of all books. Christ's great lesson to the world upon the cross. Remember the teaching of the positive fact of his crucifixion, historical, not traditional, and one of the malefactors which were hanged, nailed on him, saying: "If thou be Christ, save thyself and us," but the other answering, rebuked him saying: "Dost not thou fear God; seeing thou art in the same condemnation? and we indeed justly, for we receive the due reward of our deeds, but this man hath done nothing amiss." And he said unto Jesus, "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom," and Jesus said unto him, "Verily, I say unto thee, today thou shalt be with me in Paradise." And further asked to forgive his persecutors, "for they know not what they do." Do we both north and south teach and practice this doctrine. I beseech you all as Christians never to forget the Cross. We both North and South may have erred and yet there are some people after the close of the war for over forty years who tried to revive a bad spirit between us, but it is too late. I tell you, of both sides, that war is ended forever. We, both North and South, spring from the same patriotic ancestry, and we know the lesson that was taught to humanity, from the days of our revolutionary war to the present day. We know from history and the contest with our mother country during the dark days of the revolution for the establishment of our nation, that it was long and bloody conflict from Lexington to Yorktown, where ended the revolution. Though we had a number of wars up to the days of sixty-one and sixty-five, we commenced at Fort Sumter, in '61, and ended at Appomattox in '65. At Appomattox was taught a lesson to the nations of the earth. Brother surrendered to brother, and then the brother accepting the terms of surrender said to the brother of the North, "here is my sword." Now says the brother conqueror, "that is yours. Sheath it; take it home with you." Our Southern brother then said, "in yon field are our horses and our mules." "Never mind," said the brother of the North, "you take them home with you, you will need them to till your soil. Orderly, you go and order rations to feed these our starving brethern." In what warfare of the world was there ever such magnanimity displayed. The contest was one of the greatest known in the annals of the world's history. You, my fellow comrades, and fellow citizens, now stand on the ground where one of the hardest contested battles of the Civil War took place, and you, my fellow comrades have been a part of the instrumentality who assisted by your action here, and in other battles, to perpetuate the legacy left to us by our ancestry. The nation is still a nation, however, I caution you to beware lest you fall. Napoleon once said he would be ruler upon earth, and God in Heaven. That nation of France once a Kingdom is now a Republic. Thus you see how uncertain any form of government may be, and we will not attempt to leap over the chasm before we get there. We are assembled here today for the purpose of dedicating a monument in honor of the heroes who fell on or near this sacred spot. And this beautiful shaft is erected and dedicated to the memory of our dear one's who fell here on that memorable day of September 17, 1862, forty-

four years ago. Erected by the State, and presented to the General Government on yon field, we said farewell to the comrades that fell, and who have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller ever returneth. Do not forget that a great lesson is taught in the great book to render the things unto Caesar that are Caesar's, and unto God that are God's, and do not forget, that in every Christian family your children are taught the "Lord's Prayer," and in it you pray, "forgive my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me." Do we do this as citizens, and between the North and the South. And further than that, do we do so among ourselves, or as a people of the North or of the South. For myself I would like the whole family of America welded together, especially the Blue and the Gray into all futurity, and nothing but the cultivation of the kind, forgiving spirit of both sides, North and South, will more thoroughly accomplish this end. We can do this as God Almighty teaches. Read and study His book. Here some of us stood two years ago and assisted our neighbors in our humble way to dedicate their monument, namely, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and grand were the ceremonies by the old boys and patriots of the 137th, and the thought here pervaded my mind how we do things in this great country of ours in a hurry and in a bustle, forgetting even the duty we owe to our fellow men. To love our neighbor as ourselves and to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Do we do this? Now, in conclusion, and in the name of the grateful people, and in behalf of the survivors of the 128th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, I assume the liberty today to dedicate this monument now completed to our honored heroes who fell here today forty-four years ago. And to you my dear comrades and all present I wish a long life, even the life beyond the tomb, and may God be with you till we meet again in the earnest wish of a comrade and brother, and if we cannot meet here again, may we all meet together, both the Blue and the Gray, in the happiest part of that unknown country to man. Amen.

CAPTAIN E. L. WITMAN being present and having served during the battle of Antietam, as an aid on General Mansfield's staff, was introduced and related in an entertaining way some incidents connected with the battle that were greatly enjoyed by the audience.

The singing of the Doxology and pronouncing of the Benediction closed the proceedings.



Pry House, Antietam Battlefield, Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.



DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

CORNFIELD AVENUE.

A granite statue, 10 ft. high, that may well be called "On the Firing Line," if pose and action count for anything in cold stone and chiselled granite, marks with its rough quarry faced pedestal the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Infantry's position.

The limit of expert granite cutting is shown in this statue, and only an expert carver in granite or marble can fully appreciate the relief work shown in this piece. The regulation sized muzzle-loading musket, cut practically free from the body, the full length of the barrel without support of any kind, save where the two hands clasp the weapon, and at a point near the stock that barely touches the man's body, this statue excites the wonder as well as the admiration of all who look upon it.

This model is the work of Mr. E. A. L. Pausch, and the name of the expert granite cutter, Charles A. Pinardi, deserves to be recorded here.

This granite pedestal is built of four stones, two bases, the die stone and the cap stone. All surfaces except washes are quarry-faced and pitched to an edge, giving the whole a rustic effect that is especially interesting and pleasing.

The Twelfth Army Corps Badge is cut in bold relief on front pediment of the overhanging cap, and on each of the upper corners of the cap is a polished granite ball, which adds significance detail to the design.

The pedestal is six feet six inches square at the base, and nine feet high, making a total height of sixteen feet, six inches.

On the front panel of the die stone is seen the Regimental bronze inscription tablet, as follows:

12TH
PENNSYLVANIA
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
1ST BRIGADE
1ST DIVISION
12TH CORPS
LOCATION, 315 FEET NORTH

CASUALTIES AT ANTIETAM.

KILLED	26
WOUNDED	86
MISSING	6

TOTAL	118
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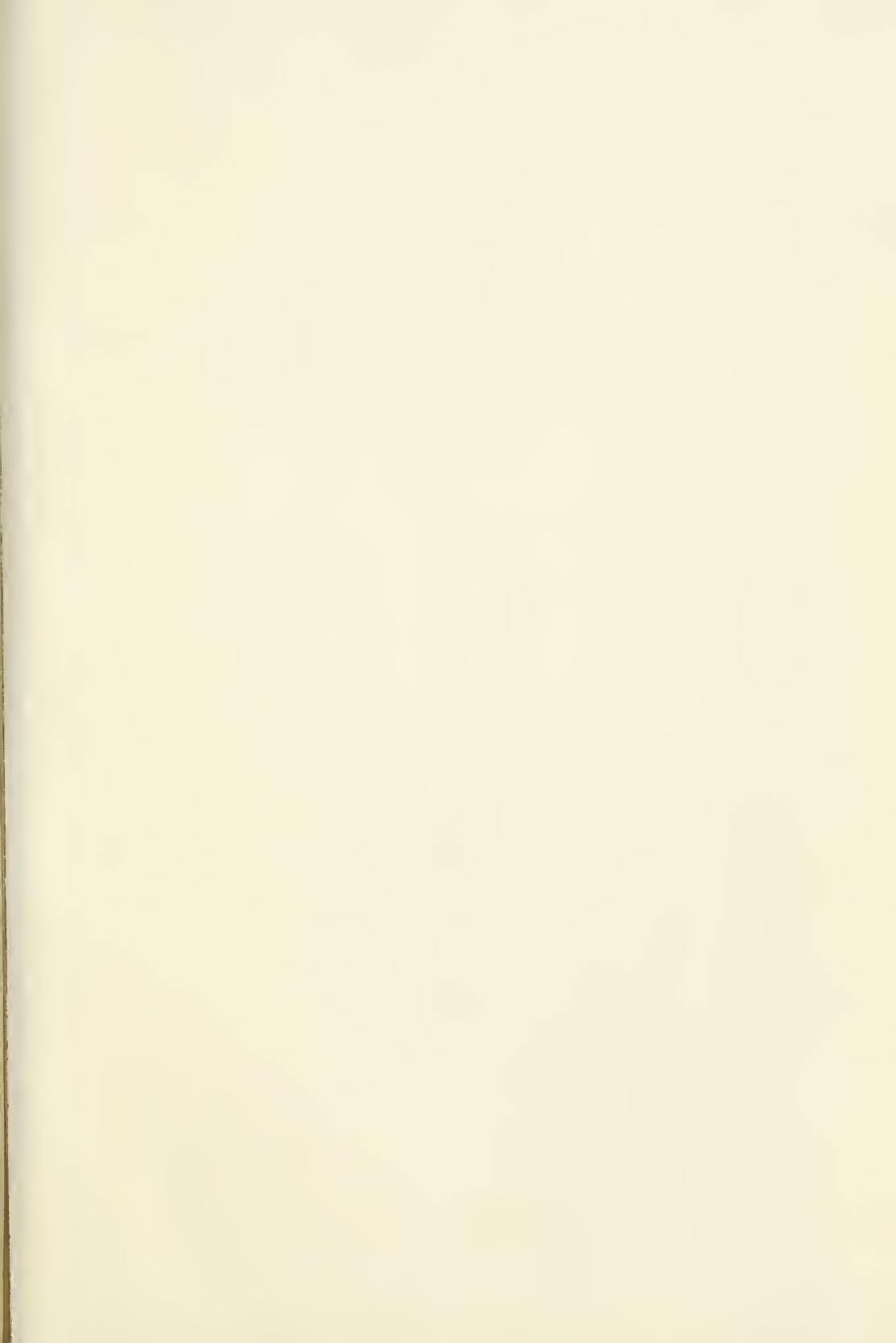
RECRUITED IN BERKS, LEHIGH AND BUCKS COUNTIES.

BATTLES PARTICIPATED IN
ANTIETAM
CHANCELLORSVILLE



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