To Memory of Dead of 122d New York Volunteers.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

AT BATTLE GROUND CEMETERY, SITE OF FORT STEVENS.

Speeches of Survivors of Contest of Forty Years Ago — Col. Bingham's Oration.

The long, clear notes of Bugler Wilfred Gaudet, chief trumpeter of the 15th United States Cavalry Band, sounding "Assembly" at Battle Ground cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock was the signal for the unveiling ceremonies of the monument to the dead of the 122d New York, erected by the survivors. A most distinguished audience greeted the presiding officer, Capt. George H. Casler, president of the Regimental Association, and one of the largest ever gathered in that cemetery.

On the platform were many survivors of the battle at Fort Stevens, including Col. James M. Gear, Col. O. V. Tracey, Capt. Robert M. Moses, Capt Martin Ryan, Col. George H. Casler, Caius Weaver, William J. Anderson, W. A. Burlingame and Hubbard Mauzer. As guests of the association were Gen. John C. Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and staff; Col. Abram Hart, commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and staff; Col. John McElroy, past senior vice commander-in-chief; Auditors Rittman, Andrews and Brown, Dr. Charles V. Petteys, president of the Associated Survivors of the 6th Corps; Dr. Reuben Burton, Mrs. Ida L. Chase, president of the Department of the Potomac, W. R. C.; Gen. George H Harries and a large number of others who had been carried directly to the grounds in a special car. The picture spread out before the audience was fair to look upon. Much fairer in every way than it was forty years ago.

A Striking Contrast.

Forty years ago, this day and this date, barring the year, the people of the city were awakened by the thunder of guns at was there "mounting in hot haste the steed, the mustering squadron and the clattering car," for the enemy's objective point was the national Capitol building and the tically defenseless!

the lines of forts and fortifications which forty years ago were thrown up to protect Washington, flags are flying, laurel the monuments which stand like sentinels at the gateway to the one memorable battiefield of the great civil war which lies within the confines of the District of Columbia.

there who lost his good right arm almost on the front: the spot where he unveiled the monument

this afternoon, "The Veteran's Last Song" had made historic ground should be marked regiment, from Onondaga county, N. Y., line, for an assault; and for this purpose accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marian

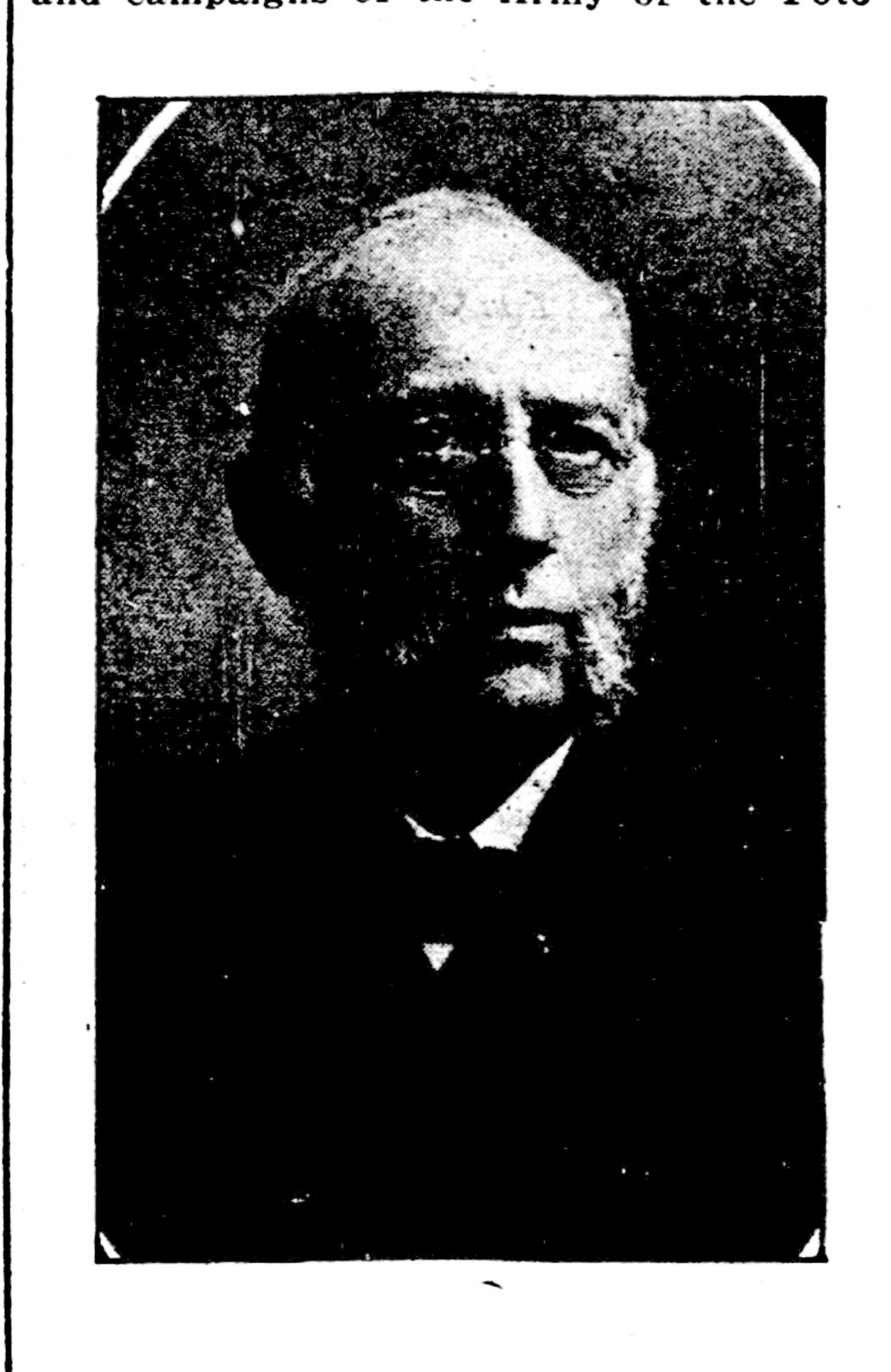
sented the monument. Col. Tracy said: Col. Tracy's Opening Speech.

The 122d New York Volunteers was or-N. Y., August 28, 1802. We were sent forward to Washington

August 31, 1862, and after a few days in camp were ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, for Lee, having overwhelmed Pope at the second battle of Bull Run, was of bravery and meritorious service was just entering upon the invasion of Mary- rapidly promoted to sergeant major, second land and additional troops were sorely lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant and needed. We were fortunate in being assigned to

Bigade, soon to be commanded by that ley campaign, including the battles of Opegallant soldier, Gen. Alexander Shaler, to whom our regiment has always felt greatly | indebted for the splendid training he gave us and the soldierly qualities with which | he inspired us.

As part of that splendid corps under the command of Generals Franklin, Sedgwick and Wright, we took part in all the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Poto-



Col. O. V. Tracy.

the walls of Washington, and then indeed sides serving under Sheridan in the bril- eternally right. liant campaign of the Shenandoah valley, where, defeating Early in three battles fought within a month, he won his stars as major general in the regular army.

Of all the services rendered by our corps ! national archives, and it was well known to and regiment in their three years of servthe people of Washington that it was prac- ice perhaps none were more important could only know that our country had than the defense of Washington on this This morning the song of birds in the field on July 12, 1864. Gen. Early's troops beautiful parks and the distant boom of having been turned from Baltimore by the civilization, and that the glorious old stars the sunrise gun at the fort over on Arling- | gallant defense of Gen. Wallace at Moton Heights was the harshest sound that nocacy, in whose command was included known and respected the world over as the fell on slowly awakening senses. Out be- | the third division of our corps, on the yond the city limits on the northeast line morning of July 11, 1864, came within sight of liberty and power. of the District, where grass-covered para- of the dome of the Capitol, and learning pets and flower-grown embrasures mark that the works were feebly manned, he anticipated an easy entry into Washington.

period, and the irreparable damage that on our country's altar and helped each in would have been done to the Union cause. his humble capacity to bring to a successordered Rhodes to bring his division into the nation. Our country needed soldiers line and move into the works. But the 1st | then and it needs the influence of the old Forty years is more than half of the and 2d divisions of the 6th Army Corps had soldiers now. It is one thing to save a average lifetime, yet many of those gath- been ordered to Washington and the ad- nation and another to maintain and preered at Fort Stevens today to dedicate to vance reached the 7th street wharf early serve it. But the same spirit of self-sacritheir undying memory the monument erect- in the morning of July 11. Never was fice which animated the young men from he was threatening Washington. July 10 Lincoln's call of July, 1864, for 300,000 voled by survivors to the dead of the 122d there a more opportune arrival. Dr. Geo. 1861 to 1865 will always carry us safely the President telegraphed General Grant unteers, is an honor, but to have served in New York were not boys when they fought T. Stevens, the historian of the 6th Army through any emergency. It requires as high that we have absolutely no force here fit the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, bein that battle to save Washington. One was | Corps, has thus described our march to an order of courage and patriotism to live to take the field. Wallace, with some odds | ginning at Antietam and participating in

"The column was formed and we marched and drew aside the flag which he nearly | up 7th street past the Smithsonian Instigave his life to save and which is hallowed | tute, the patent office and the post office, | to him by the lives of seven of his com- I meeting on our way many old friends and I

and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by an appropriate monument. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. W. G. Davenport. Col. Tracy then pre- Stevens Battlefield Association this monu- the fallen and the valor of the regiment. order. The confederates being found much of our comrades who here gave up their his good right arm on this historic field. ganized entirely in the county of Onondaga those other comrades, living and dead, who our monument on that portion of the batin the summer of 1862, and was mustered were wounded on that memorable day, and thefield which was consecrated forty years in the United States service under the also in honor of a regiment that never ago by the government as a suitable place command of Col. Silas Titus at Syracuse, failed of its duty in its three years' service for the remains of the forty youthful sol-

in the glorious 6th Army Corps. Col. O. V. Tracy.

the 122d New York Regiment, and because captain. He was brevetted major for conthe 6th Army Corps, and to Cochran's spicuous gallantry in the Shenandoah valquan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek.

Later he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for his conduct in the final campaign and the battle of Sailor's creek. During the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, Col. Tracy was taken prisoner, but later he escaped from Lynchburg in a rebel uniform, and reached the Union lines at Harper's Ferry June 1, 1864.

Accepted by Capt. Casler.

The monument was then accepted by Capt. G. H. Casler, who spoke as follows: "On behalf of the Veteran Association of the 122d New York, of which I have the honor to be president, and in the name of that association, I accept this beautiful monument, which will ever stand as a memorial of the love and affection of the surviving members of the regiment for the memory of their comrades who were killed and wounded on this battlefield forty years ago today, and to mark the spot where the regiment, in the presence of the immortal Lincoln, in the very fore front of the battle, helped to beat back the army of Gen. Early as it surged up to the very gates of the Capitol.

"And Col. Tracy-permit me to congratulate you and through you the members of the committee for the success which has attended your efforts in securing so fine a monument to mark this historic spot; it is creditable alike to the patriotism of the members of the regiment and good judgment of the committee.

"The motives which have prompted us to assemble here today are among the most sacred that spring from the human heart; we have no thought of worldly gain or hono.r We have laid aside our worldly cares for a brief time and given ourselves up to a touch of sentiment, which can but lift us up and make us appreciate our country more and serve her better. We simply wish to preserve and honor the memory of ! our comrades; they lie peacefully sleeping in the bosom of the land they loved; they gave up their precious lives that the counmac, from Antietam to Appomattox, be- try might live, and for a cause which was

"I have thought if they could only know to what great heights the country they died to save has risen. If they could only know | that all bitterness and hatred between the north and south had passed away; that we were once again a united country. If they taken her proud place among the nations of the earth a beason light to a higher and stripes now floats over land and sea; chosen banner of a free people, a symbol

and development of our country since the through the garden of Virginia and into close of the civil war our bosoms can but the ripening harvest fields of western It is almost impossible to conceive what swell with pride and satisfaction when Maryland on their errand of duty to their would have been the disastrous effect of we think that when our country called for chief and the confederate cause—then badwreaths are hung and rose garlands wreath his occupation of the city even for a brief help we placed our all, our lives if need be, Realizing that no time was to be lost he ful close that great struggle for the life of er is sometimes, I think, the more difficult. "And as we unveil and dedicate this monument to our fallen comrades let us do so! with a higher and greater appreciation of the sacrifices they made, and as we leave this place let us renew our obligations of loyalty and devotion to this our beloved country-the land of freedom and opportunity—the highest type of civilized government known to mankind."

The Monument Unveiled.

As the last words were spoken the monument was unveiled amid prolonged applause and the booming of the battery stationed east of the grounds.

draping American flag should never fall to the ground after unveiling, but on the conto float in the breezes.

The arrangement and general scheme for were used. The beautiful gray Barre granite shaft

American flag covering for the time being the appropriate inscriptions, names of Abraham Lincoln and the illustrious defenders who were wounded in the famous engagement on this ground, together with the great seal of the state of New York. At the moment of unveiling Capt. Caius Weaver, who lost one arm in the battie which took place on this very spot forty years ago, drew the lacing cord which released the folds and the flag immediately opened and revealed the monument in all its charms, at the same time the flag began to ascend to a stretcher run above, where it took its position like other large flags, among the spaces between the trees, in in-

a beautiful background. The monument is a beautiful memorial to the dead, and the work was done by J. F. Manning of the District under the personal superintendence of Col. B. F. Bing-

circling and protecting those gathered in

the audience, and at the same time forming

Dr. Thomas Calver, medical director of the Department of the Potomac, then presented an original poem, "The March of the Gallant Sixth Corps."

Col. Bingham's Address.

By urgent request of the survivors of the 122d New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Bingham, past commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and chairman of the committee on arrangements for the dedication of the monument, delivered the principal address. Colonel Bingham's address was fully descriptive of the movement upon Washington, and of the battle, and is important historically because of his active participation in it. He said, in part: "On the dome of yonder Capitol stands

the statue of Freedom, and on the globe upon which it rests is cast in imperishable bronze the words, 'E Pluribus Unum,' which most fittingly represent our great Union. rades, five of whom sleep beneath the low | hearing people on the crowded sidewalks | The sentiment for today is, then, Saving

"When Abraham Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President "Washington an hour before was in a of the United States, at 6 o'clock in the to the northwest, yet after forty years to panic, now as the people saw the veterans, morning of February 22, 1861, he stood in the day and almost to the hour bands were | wearing the badge of the Greek cross, old Independence Hall, where he made that playing and handsomely gowned women, marching through their streets, the excite- remarkable address, and in opening said: I children with flags and men wearing the ment subsided, confidence prevailed. We am filled with deep emotion at finding mybadges of veteran organizations which had made our way to the north of the city, the self standing in this place, where were coltheir birth in the armies of both blue and sound of cannonading on our front stimu- lected together the wisdom, the patriotism. the devotion to principle from which sprang Before Rhodes had been able to get his the institutions under which we live. * * division in line the advance of our column All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to What must have been Early's disappoint- draw them, from the sentiments which have The sky was blue and the sun bright at | ment as he saw disciplined troops move originated in, and were given to the world Fort Stevens today, but not as cloudless nor | out in front forming a heavy skirmish line, | from, this hall. I have often pondered over as brassy as it was forty years ago, de- and recognizing the banners bearing the the dangers which were incurred by the men clared some of the survivors. "It was an Greek cross of the 6th Army Corps, he assembled here who framed and adopted

Purpose of the Monument. "Forty-one years have gone into eternity

since Vicksburg-that boasted stronghold of the confederacy and Gibraltar of the Mississippi, surrendered to General Grant and was occupied by the Army of the Tennessee. It is forty-one years and eight days ago today that the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., was lost to the invading army of Northern Virginia under General Lee, and the great-122d Regiment, New York Volunteers, bore possession of the enemy's skirmish line.

lives in the service of their country, of "We are glad of the privilege of erecting diers who gave their lives to help save the capital of the United States and who now forever sleep beneath the green sod of this Col. O. V. Tracy enlisted as a private in | well-known cemetery, which will be better years it has been the earnest wish of the survivors of the regiment to see placed here



Col. Benjamin F. Bingham, Past Department Commander.

a memorial to those brave and loyal sons of Onondaga county, N. Y., who died and were wounded, and today sees the culmination of that earnest purpose. "It hardly seems forty-three years have rolled by since the firing upon Fort Sumter and the call 'to arms' was heard in our

The Attack on Washington. "In June, 1864, General Lee decided for a

third time an invasion into the northern

states, making the Shenandoah valley the highway of his marching columns. purpose being, as he later said in his official front face of our monument is this inreport, 'to repel the force of General Hun- | scription: ter which was threatening Lynchburg," and 'by threatening Washington and Baltimore General Grant would be compelled either to weaken himself so much for their protection as to afford an opportunity to attack him or that he might be induced to attack us.' Orders were issued June 12 following to General Jubal A. Early to move with an army into the Shenandoah valley, and going by way of Winchester, Va., Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., threaten Baltimore and Washington. This invading army "When we think of the wonderful growth of some 25,000 veterans dashed proudly on ly needing a stimulus of unusual force and effect. In less than a month, meeting with little resistance from the Union forces, Early and his army were in Maryland, the hopeful and defiant troops firmly believing that their purpose would be accomplished. "In the meantime the authorities at the capital had apprised General Grant of

> Corps, commanded by an excellent officer, the rebellion. division of the 19th Corps.'

enemy's force in this vicinity.'

ing danger of an attack upon Washington, let placed on the wall of the veranda of the General Grant dispatched the 3rd division | superintendent's lodge. the unveiling and decorations were designed of the 6th Corps, under General Ricketts. The number killed in the Forst Stevens by Fred. D. Owen, and were simple and by way of Baltimore into Maryland, where fight were buried where they fell, but soon appropriate. Nothing but American flags it arrived July 8. On the 10th General thereafter nearly all were removed to this Wright, the corps commander, left the army | spot by the government, and here lie forty of the Potomac with the 1st and 2d Divis- of the defenders of the nation's capital. was wrapped in the folds of a large new ions, going down the James and up the five of whom were members of the 122d Potomac river to Washington.

Frederick on the 8th, and the 9th our forces | of those brave boys belonged to the 3d were defeated at Monocacy. Md., under Brigade and six to the 1st Brigade, 21 Divi-General Lew Wallace, where the 3d Divis- sion, 6th Corps, and eleven to seven other ion of our corps played a conspicuous part | organizations. in staying for twenty-four hours the ad- I should be remiss to duty if I did not, in vance of General Early's army. No doubt behalf of my comrades of the 122d Regithis battle, in which our losses were heavy, ment, New York Volunteers, speak of the especially in the old 3d Division, prevented work done in the years past by the officers the capture and sacking of Washington, on the 10th, or morning of the 11th of July, 1864. All honor, then, I say, to the bravery and power of resistance of this brave division of the 6th Corps and other troops as displayed at the battle of Monocacy in holding back for a day, at that critical period, General Early and his army of 25,000 trained soldiers, experienced in war and sur- due to their timely arrival that General vivors of many fierce battles.

and wanted some of Grant's veterans to done much to make the several past Memeet the enemy, then approaching the gates | morial days impressive and instructive, of the capital city. The troops in the forts | and for all they have done they have the and trenches, the old soldiers and the new sincere appreciation of the comrades for recruits, convalescents and department whom I speak." clerks were not enough to stay the oncoming enemy, then only a few miles distant. 'Oh! for help. Where are the veterans from the army of the Potomac which General Grant promised the President and Secretary of War he would send to save Washington?' It is Monday morning, July 11, when General McCook wired General Auger: 'The advance cavalry pickets, two and half miles beyond fortifications, report the enemy advancing in force on the Leesburg road. My force is small, but will do my best;' and again at 12:30 p.m., the commanding general sent this dispatch: 'The enemy is advancing on my front with cavalry, artillery and infantry.' The signal officer, stationed at the Emery House, wired: 'The enemy is within twenty rods of Fort Stevens.' But shortly after noon of that day the

head of the column was seen coming up 7th street and marching to the rear of the line of defense, at Fort Stevens and Fort DeRussy. Cheer after cheer rent elder brother living in this city and also the air. No troops were more welcome his mother, who is in her eighty-ninth than the veterans of the 6th Corps, none year. Capt. Moses has been a strong adever received a greater ovation in their vocate for the monument on the Fort march through Washington, and none were Stevens battlefield. more needed when they arrived, at the north line of the chain of forts surrounding the city, early on the afternoon of July 11, 1864. Not an hour too soon had they come, for this very day the enemy's picket line was advanced within a quarter of a mile of the salient of Fort Stevens, and his lines of battle and batteries were visible on the ridges less than a mile from the fort. The victors of many battles were then on the verge of ordering the charge, 'and move into the works,' if they could, as their intrepid leader says was their purpose, and flushed with their victory gained over our troops at Monocacy, how confident and hopeful they must have been.

Work for the 6th Corps. "But there was work for the 6th Corps

boys, and they were not long in finding it, for nearly one thousand were that evening placed on the skirmish line, under General Frank Wheaton, where they remained for the next twenty-four hours. Upon its arrival General McCook placed it on the reserve, but seeing the effectiveness of the work already done by the skirmishers, the front line. The enemy still held the Rives and Lay houses among others, from which points their sharpshooters and pickets continued to annoy our forces. About 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, July 12, General Wheaton's brigade (first, of the second division) was ordered to advance and take The 3d Brigade of the division, Colonel D.

are here today—the fortieth anniversary he designated the 7th Maine, 43d and 45th On behalf of the committee having the of the battle to fittingly commemorate that New York Volunteers. At a given signal matter in charge it is my pleasant duty event by dedicating the monument which the skirmish line and charging column of to present to the regiment and the Fort | they have here erected to the memory of | the three regiments moved forward in good ment, which has been erected through the Several of those who were in the Fort stronger posted than was expected, the regenerosity of the survivors and some de- Stevens' battle are present, and Comrade maining three regiments of Bidwell's brivoted friends of the regiment, in memory Weaver, who unveiled the monument, lost gade-77th New York, 122d New York and volunteers-were 61st Pennsylvania, brought from the reserve and placed on the right of the three already engaged. The battle was decisive, ending in our holding the positions gained, and no more fighting occurred after 10 o'clock. In the report General Wheaton says: 'General Wright directed me not to attempt more than the holding of the position I had gained, as the object had been accomplished, and the known in the years to come. For many important points captured and held. This whole attack was as gallant as it was successful, and the troops never evinced more energy and determination. The losses were severe, the brave Colonel Bidwell losing many of his most valuable regimental commanders.' In this tattle my own regiment, 122d New York Volunteers, had seven men killed and eighteen wounded. General Wheaton, in his report, gives the losses of

> General Halleck telegraphed General Grant: 'The enemy fell back during the night. • • • From the most reliable estimates we can get of the enemy's force, it numbers 23,000 to 25,000, exclusive of cavalry. They state that a part of Hill's corps is coming to reinforce them, and that without them they would have captured Washington if the 6th Corps had not arrived.' After what has been said it can be safely

> the 2d Division as fifty-nine killed and 145

"The morning following Early's defeat

wounded, total, 204.

affirmed that the timely arrival of the 6th Corps saved Washington from being captured by Early's command. What if he had succeeded? The cause of the Union would have received a severe blow, to say the least, and had the confederate flag been hoisted on yonder Capitol the independence of the confederacy might have been recognized by England and other foreign powers. What then?

On the evening of July 12 President Lincoln stood on a parapet in old Fort Stevens by the side of Gen. Wright, commander of the 6th Corps, and watched the battle. Twenty-nine years afterward the latter rode out of the fort and identified the spot. It was there that a rebel bullet struck a surgeon standing near them, and Gen. Wright says that he then "ordered" the President to get down from his dangerous position.

In the Presence of Lincoln.

As soldiers of the 122d New York Volunteers, we are justly proud of this incident in our soldier life, and there is a commendable pride we always feel in saying that from a parapet in the old fort, still in good preservation, stood Abraham Lincoln and witnessed the battle in which our regiment engaged, and there should be placed a monument to his memory.

We have thought this fact worthy of being cut out in granite, so that it shall not be lost to posterity and may be read by thousands, many of whom will here learn the incident for the first time, for upon the

To the gallant sons

Onondaga County, New York, Who fought on this field July 12, 1864. in defense of Washington, and in the presence of Abraham Lincoln.

More than this. The Fort Stevens battle was the only battle fought in the District of Columbia, as it was the only battle witnessed by President Lincoln during the war of the rebellion. Great indeed was Abraham Lincoln in all

his acts as President-great as a statesman

and great as the commander-in-chief of our

army and navy—and no man in all history stands in such resplendent colors, save the Saviour of mankind, as this good sad-faced man; but never was he nobler or greater than the day when he stood in old Fort Stevens inviting the enemy's bullets, and witnessed the battle which saved Washington and perhaps—perhaps—saved the Union! To have been a soldier in the 122d New Early's northward march, and later that York Volunteers, raised in response to Mr. for one's country as to die for it; the form- and ends, and part of what came up with those terrible battles which followed, under Ricketts, was so badly beaten yesterday generals whose names are well known, and at Monocacy that what is left can attempt | close a three-years' service at Appomattox. no more than to defend Baltimore. Now, where the rebellion received its final dewhat I think is that you should provide to | feat, added new honors. Still, to have beretain your hold where you are, certainly, longed to an army corps which was specialand bring the rest with you personally, ly selected by Gen. Grant to go to the deand make a vigorous effort to destroy the fense of Washington and receive the credit for saving the city from capture, .then fol-"Thus I have shown the danger felt in low Early in his retreat into the Shenan-Washington by the President and his ad- | doah valley under the invincible and always visers. In reply to the President's call for victorious Sheridan, are additional honors help, at 10:30 p.m., July 10, General Grant | that we are proud to wear, and glad that telegraphed that 'he had sent the 6th we had so creditable a service in the war of

besides some 3,000 other troops and one This national cemetery, in which stands our monument, was authorized by the War "At this time the garrisons in the forts Department immedately after the battle, The unveiling of the monument was per- about Washington were made up of heavy when "one acre" of ground embraced in formed in harmony with the idea that the artillery, hundred-day men and detach- the battlefield was purchased and approments from the invalid corps, convalescents | priately named "Battle Ground cemetery," from the hospitals and clerks in the depart- the name and date of establishment, July trary should be carried above and allowed ments and citizens. To meet the approach- 12, 1864, are on a United States bronze tab-

> Regiment, New York Volunteers, and that "General Early's guns were heard at number is one-eighth of all. Twenty-three

> and members of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, as well as the men and good women and children residing in this section for centering an interest in this national cemetery, in keeping before the public the stirring events which took place about here in July, 1864, rečiting the patriotism of the 6th Corps, and that it was Early failed to capture Washington. I note "No wonder the President felt alarmed also that the citizens of this locality have

Capt. Robt. H. Moses.

Capt. Robert H. Moses, 122d Regiment, New York Volunteers, enlisted as a private, was promoted to sergeant, then major, and was serving as such at the battle of Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864. Later he was promoted to adjutant and was brevetted captain for meritorious conduct in the Shenandoah valley campaign under Gen. Sheridan. Capt. Moses was fortunate enough to be

in every battle and skirmish the regiment engaged in during the three years' service, without receiving an injury sufficient to take him from the field. His record is that of a faithful, splendid soldier and shows that he did good service for his country during the three years it needed good, brave men.

Since the war Capt. Moses has been a merchant in New York city. He has an

upon that battlefield and were left for dead | 'The danger is over now.' when the smoke of battle had rolled away gray were gathering to dedicate a monument to the memory of the dead of a northern regiment, and peace smiled above them all, while the mocking birds in the tall |

trees sang reveille, requiem and rejoicing. awful day," said Col. Tracy; "hot as it ever gets in this vicinity, and clouds of dust and smoke filled the air to suffocation."

Today at Fort Stevens. Today the air was clear as crystal, and

off to the right the flag at Fort Stevens floated out against the azure of the sky like a thing of life. Under the trees at i Battle Ground cemetery there were hundreds of flags, blg and little. The platform was covered with a canopy and drapery of Just as we were about to move out Presi- est victory achieved by the Army of the them, and they hung among the trees in | dent Lincoln rode past, and went into Fort | Potomac under General Meade was anbeautiful festoons. It was cool and pleas- Stevens, where he remained during the bat- nounced to the world. And forty years ago next day he decided to put the corps in the ant under the big oaks and maples, which was fortunate, for the immense crowd would have suffered with the heat, even

though a little wind was stirring. The 15th Cavalry Band, Charles Burger, I leader, never played to greater advantage, and held? That night Early retreated and ly participated in by the 6th Corps, the and the inspiring strains of the martial | Washington was saved. airs of the war were received with enthuslasm. This is also true of Prof. Jasper felt that the spot where our comrades are were wounded and seven went down to D. Bidwell, commanding, was directed to McFall's singing. He sang two favorites | buried and Lincoln's presence at the battle | death. The survivors and friends of the | corm under cover, in rear of the skirmish |

green tents in Battle Ground cemetery. exclaiming, 'It is the old 6th Corps.' 'These the Union.' Others were there who shed their blood are the men who took Marye's Heights.'

lating and hastening our men."

had reached the works.

realized that his opportunity of entering that Declaration.' the city had passed. Our regiment lay that night in rear of the fortifications near Fort Stevens and at

5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 12 General Wright ordered General Wheaton to drive back the confederate line, which was then within rifle shot of Fort Stevens, and to occupy the wooded heights held by them. General Wheaton ordered Bidwell's brigade, consisting of the 43a, 49th, 77th and 122d New York, 7th Maine and 61st Pennsylvania, to make this attack.

tle, constantly exposing himself, despite today was fought the battle of Fort Stevthe remonstrances of General Wright. Re- ens. District of Columbia, which had much alizing that the President was a spectator, to do in helping Mr. Lincoln carry out his was it any wonder that the confederate line | great purpose of saving the Union, and will was quickly driven back by our brigade for all time be regarded an important event and the position they had occupied taken in American history. In this battle, main-

The members of our regiment have long an honorable part, and eighteen of its men