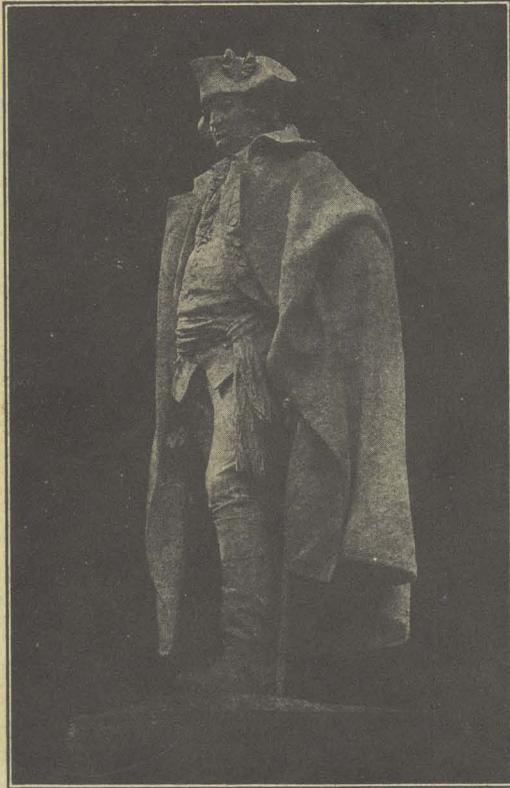


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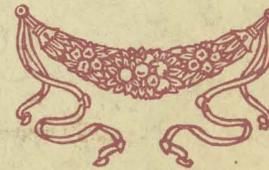


# SOUVENIR PROGRAM

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OF THE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DECEMBER 7, 1910

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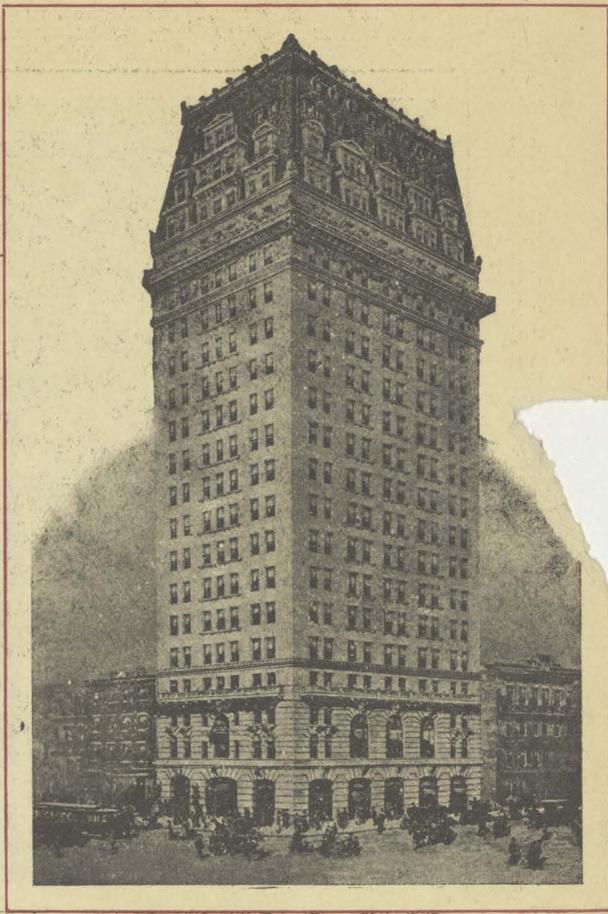
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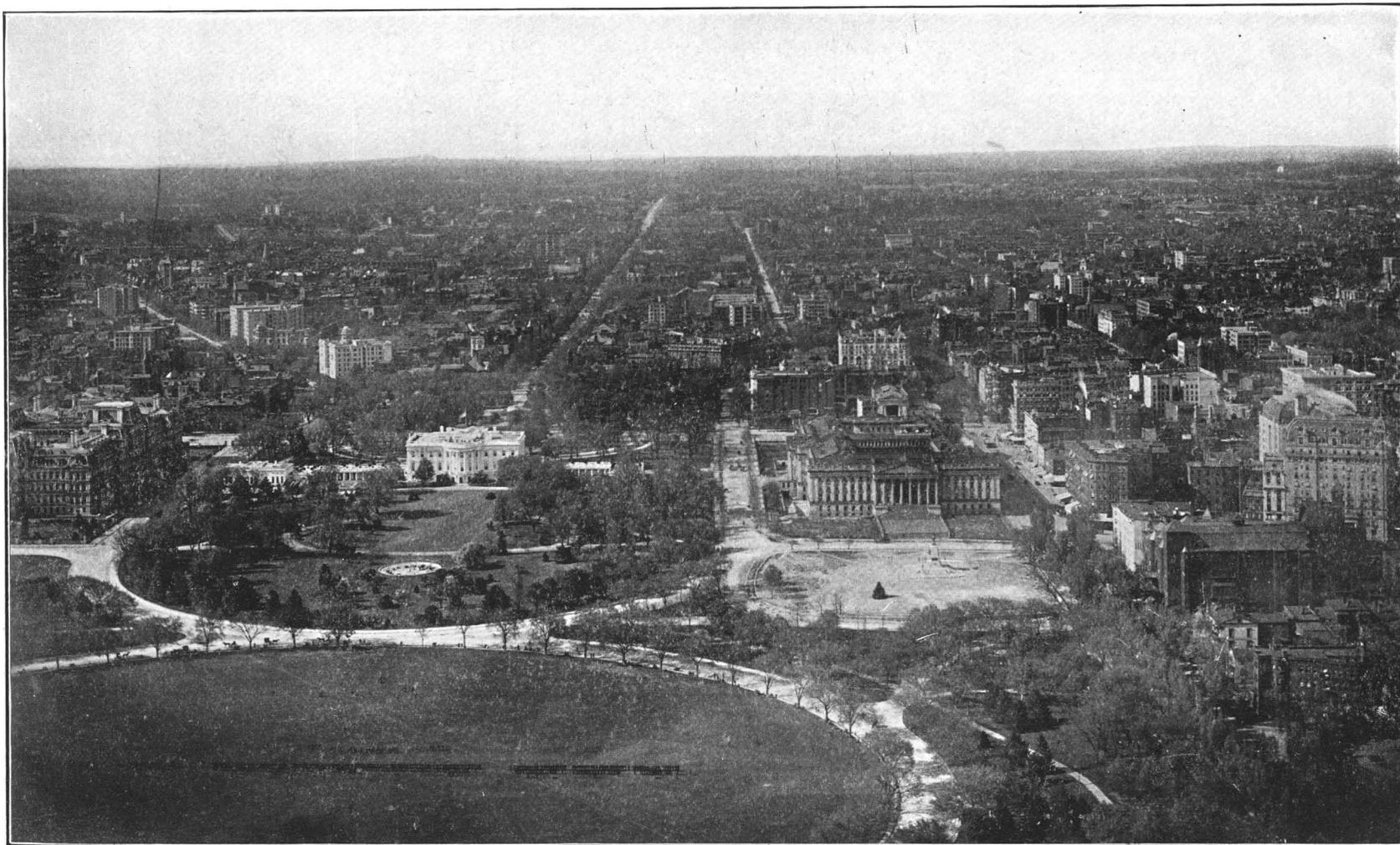
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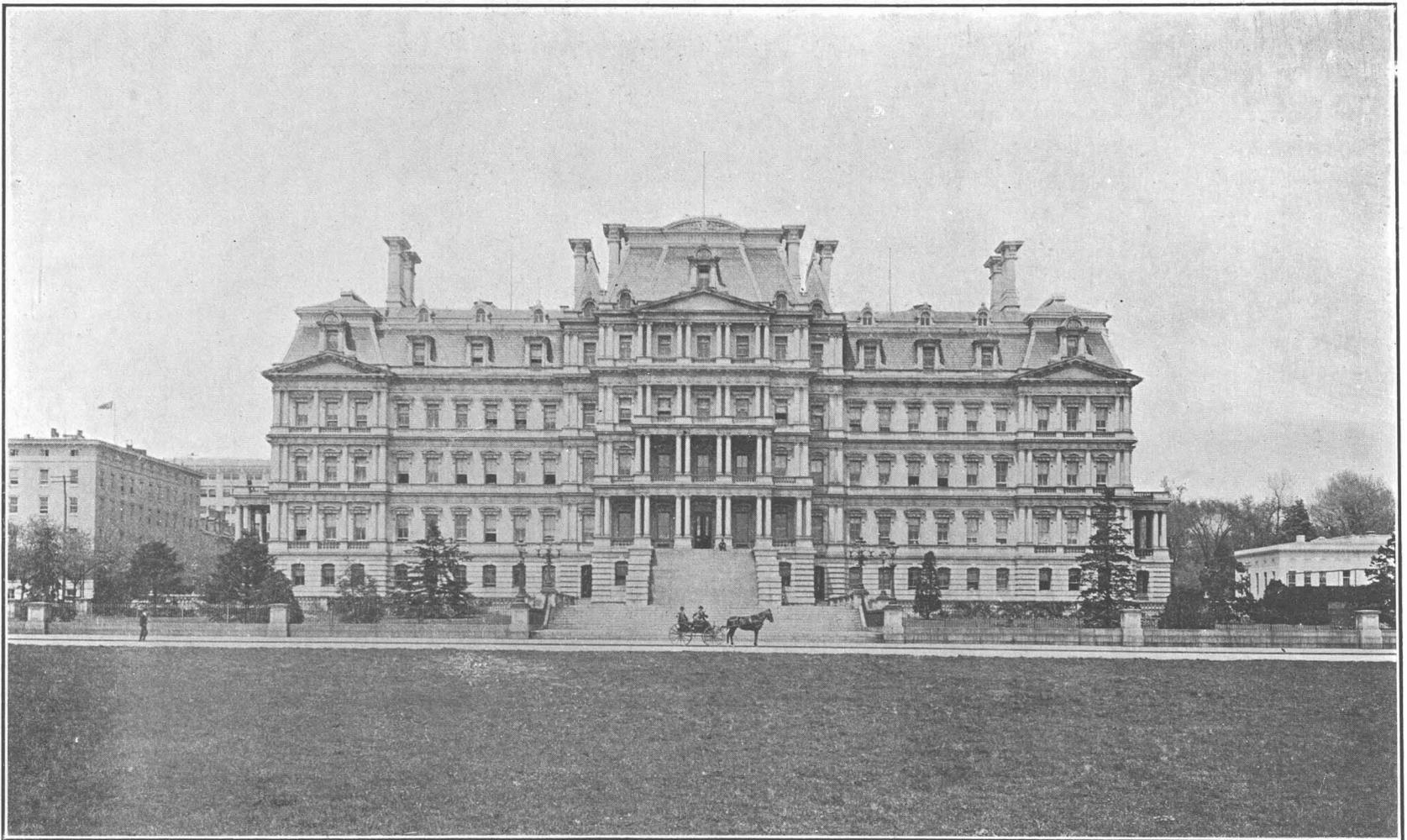
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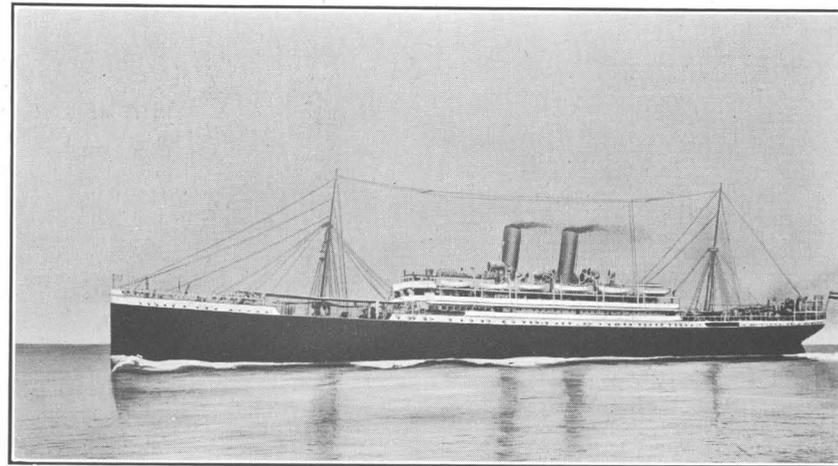
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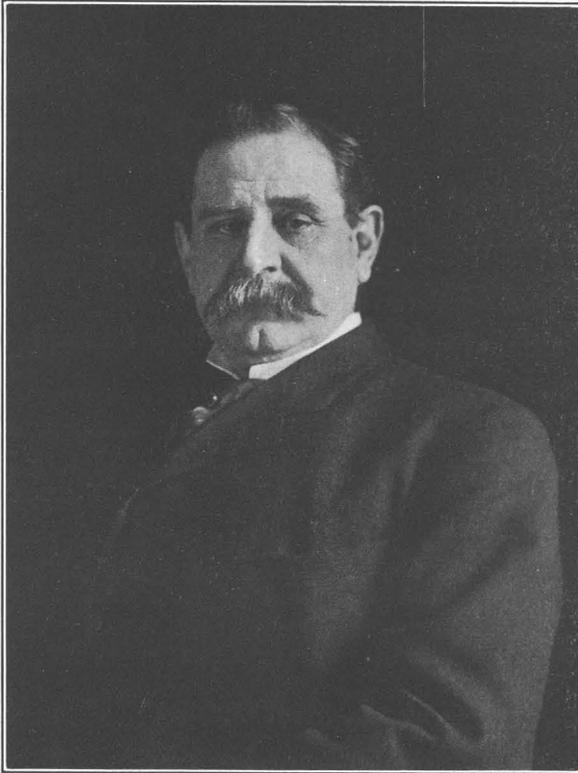
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HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, M. C.,  
*Honorary Chairman Local Committee*

which the Emperor presented to the American people. Mr. Bartholdt will probably be selected to make the presentation to the Emperor in Berlin next spring. Today Mr. Bartholdt is one of the leading figures in Congress, respected and honored by all on account of his personal integrity and ability. As chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds he wields great influence. His name has become internationally known through his efforts in behalf of international arbitration and peace, and he is regarded in this country as one of the leaders in that movement. He is president of the American Group in Congress of the Interparliamentary Union, and has attended every Interparliamentary Conference which has been held in the last twelve years. The German-Americans of the United States proudly claim him as one of their own.

**R**ICHARD BARTHOLDT, of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Germany, November 2, 1855; came to this country when a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade, and has remained a newspaper man ever since; was connected with several eastern papers as reporter, legislative correspondent, and editor, and was at the time of his election to Congress editor in chief of the St. Louis Tribune; was elected to the board of public schools of St. Louis, and in November, 1891, was chosen its president; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses.

Mr. Bartholdt has served eighteen years in Congress and has been elected for a tenth term. He is the only German-American who ever served that length of time in our national legislature, and is today recognized as the leading German in an official position in the United States. He is a Republican and was one of the leaders in the movement for sound money and the gold standard, and has always stood for personal liberty as against the agitation of prohibition fanatics. He conceived the idea to erect a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben, and was the author of a bill in Congress to appropriate \$50,000 for that purpose. The final passage of that measure is due to his unbending energy. It is also due to his efforts that a bill was passed to present a replica of the Steuben Statue to Emperor William in return for the statue of Frederick the Great,

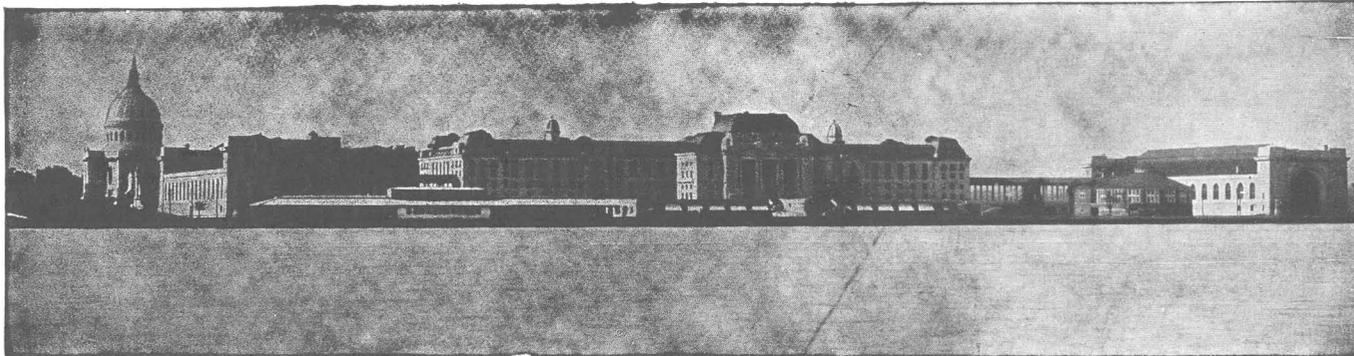
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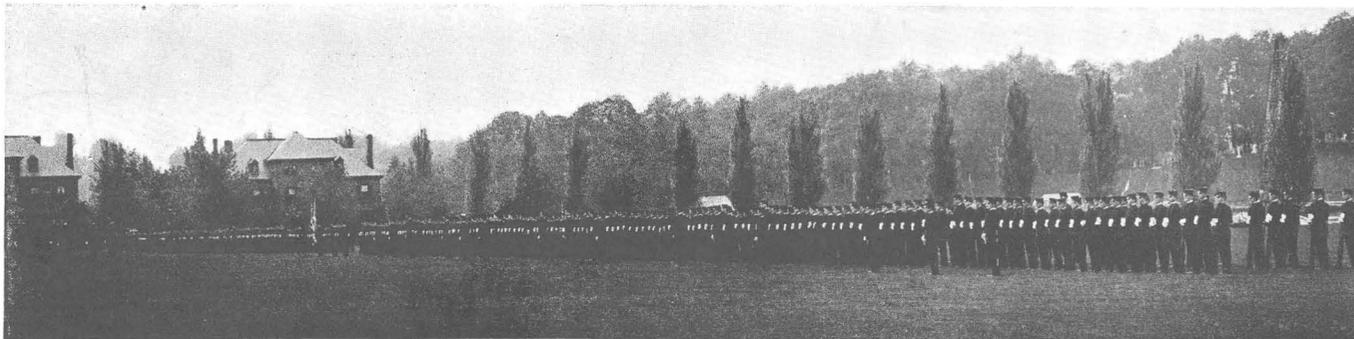
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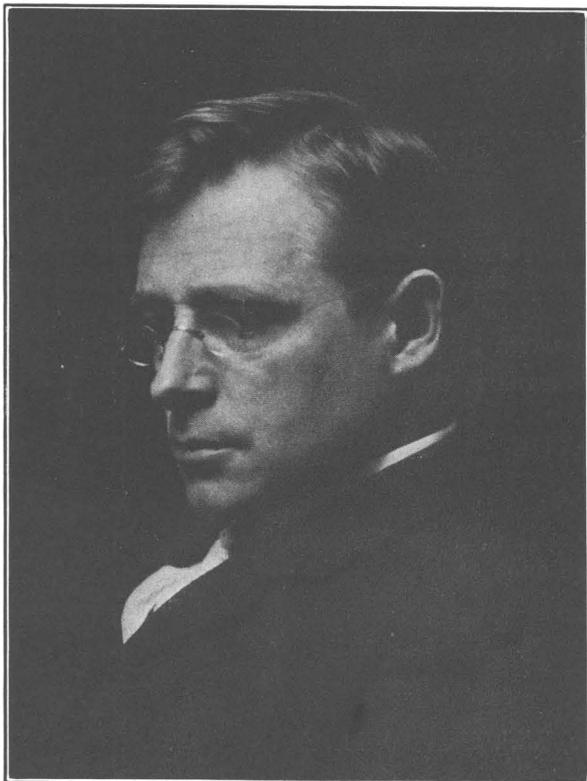
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ALBERT JAEGER



ALBERT JAEGER, the sculptor, was born March 28, 1868, in Elberfeld, Germany. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, while still a child. Engaged in ecclesiastical work, he at the same time studied at the School of Design there in the evening. After a practical course in an architect's office he entered no other school nor studied here or abroad thereafter, becoming entirely self-taught in his profession.

In 1889 he went to New York and married, a year later, Matilda Holdt, a student of art from Cincinnati.

A member of the National Sculpture Society, he won competitions inaugurated and decided by it, such as a United States silver dollar design and the Hamilton Fish tablet for Columbia College.

Executing many private and public works for Buffalo, St. Louis, and New York, he in 1905 was called upon by the Government to submit in competition with a number of eminent sculptors a Steuben monument design, which was at once recommended for execution by the late Augustus St. Gaudens.

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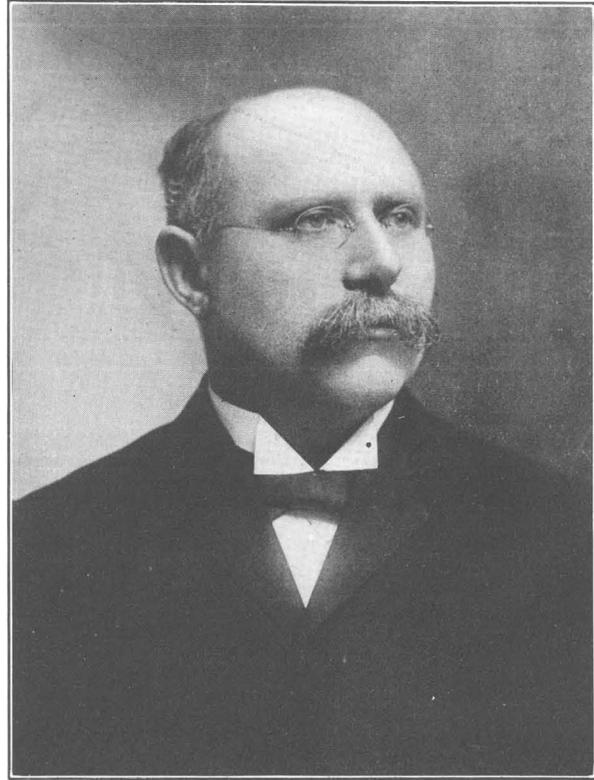
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DR. C. J. HEXAMER

*President of the National German American Alliance*

**T**HE family, of which Charles John Hexamer is a distinguished representative, traces its ancestry back to the early part of the ninth century. His father was a German revolutionary refugee of 1848, and came to this country in 1849. Though a member of the so-called higher classes, the father cast his lot in his native land with the people in their struggle for liberty.

The father and uncles of Dr. Hexamer after coming to America continued to battle for the cause of personal liberty, and ardently worked for the abolition of slavery. The father, while taking an active part at the polls in Hoboken, N. J., in the interests of the election of Fremont to the Presidency, was assaulted and beaten nearly to death.

An uncle, William Hexamer, was the valiant commander of Battery A of New Jersey, better known as "Hexamer's Battery."

Charles John Hexamer is a native of Philadelphia, and was born May 9, 1862. His early education was received at a private school, and he later entered the Eastburn Academy, from which he graduated with such an exemplary record that the principal, after conferring the diploma, wrote a congratulatory letter to his father. In 1882 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with high honors, taking the degree of B. S. and receiving a certificate of proficiency in the department of civil engineering. While attending college he was elected president of the Franklin Scientific Society, and was first vice-president of his class at graduation.

After arriving at the age of manhood Dr. Hexamer traveled over the greater part of the world, visiting in his tours also countries not readily accessible, such as the interior of Syria.

He has been a close student all his life, and has taken several post-graduate courses, successively taking the degrees of A. M. and Ph.D. While the honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him.

Being bi-lingual by birth, Dr. Hexamer has readily acquired foreign languages, having mastered a dozen, and he hopes to add to the number. He is the author of numerous scientific, historical, literary and technical essays, and has written a work on "Spontaneous Combustion."

He is the patentee of a number of inventions, for one of which he has been honored by "Scott Legacy Medal and Premium," conferred by the Franklin Institute and Board of City Trusts.

Besides being prominently identified with many social and charitable organizations, Dr. Hexamer is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, life member of the German Chemical Society at Berlin, the Geographical Society, the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advance of Science, etc., etc.

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# HISTORY OF THE STEUBEN MONUMENT



**O**N May 22, 1902, Mr. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, introduced in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, A BILL Making an Appropriation of \$50,000 for an equestrian statue to the memory of Baron Steuben, at Washington, D. C.

This bill was referred to the Committee on the Library.

During the first session of the 57th Congress there was also introduced A BILL Providing for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to the memory of General Pulaski, the illustrious contemporary and companion in arms of Baron Steuben.

Both propositions, although introduced as separate measures in the House of Representatives, and each reported favorably from Committee, were consolidated when under consideration.

The Steuben Bill was reported on June 14, 1902, with amendments, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The Bill came up for debate, was amended and passed the House of Representatives on July 1, 1902, covering the provisions for the two monuments.

On February 6, 1903, Senator Wetmore made a report on the proposed legislation, and on February 23, 1903, the Bill was debated, amended and passed the Senate on the same day.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment. The word "equestrian" had been omitted.

The Measure was signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives on February 24, 1903, and approved by the President of the United States on February 27, 1903.

The Act provides for a commission to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on the Library

of the House of Representatives, under whose direction the appropriation is to be expended.

Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, was designated as executive and disbursing officer of the Commission.

In July, 1905, competition was invited for the statue, and six artists submitted models in October, 1905, one of the competitors submitting two models. In December, 1905, the commission selected three of the models as the most satisfactory and requested the three artists to submit larger models of their figures for final selection. Only two of the artists entered the second competition, from which a final selection was made in May, 1906, and on January 10, 1907, a contract was entered into by the commission with Mr. Albert Jaegers, the successful artist, for furnishing and erecting the monument, which is to be placed at the northwest corner of Lafayette square. The working model of the statue was completed in May, 1907, and approved by the commission.

In June, 1908, the model of one of the two bronze side groups was approved, and in December of the same year that for the second side group was approved.

By a special act of Congress, approved June 23, 1910, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for a bronze replica for "His Majesty the German Emperor and the German nation, in recognition of the gift of the statue of Frederick the Great to the people of the United States."

By a Joint Resolution, approved June 25, 1910, the preceding appropriation was made available for the Secretary of State to present the statue.

A provision in the Sundry Civil Act of June 25, 1910, appropriated, for the unveiling and dedicating of the statue, the sum of \$2,500.

The ceremonies for the unveiling of the statue were set by the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds for Wednesday, December 7, 1910, in the afternoon.

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# BARON VON STEUBEN

## A Biographic Sketch

By GUSTAVE BENDER



ONE century, three decades and three years ago, there landed on the shores of New England a German nobleman, sprung from an old and military family of Prussia—a soldier who had won hard-earned distinction and fame—an officer who took over the “ragged tattered demoralions of Washington at Valley Forge and, in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, worked them into an army that did yeoman service on so many fields later”—a man confident in himself, urged by high and generous motives, determined to offer his sword to a nation struggling for her rights and liberties—one who made no conditions; who bargained for no reward. A grateful Republic today, over 100 years after his death—tardy though it be—dedicates to the memory of this German nobleman, soldier, officer, and man, a splendid monument in the Capital of the nation whose flag he served with implicit fidelity, with indefatigable industry, and a courage that shrunk from no danger. His name was *Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben*.

Baron von Steuben was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, November 15, 1730. His father was captain of engineers, who took the son with him when called to service in the Crimea and Cronstadt.

In 1740 he returned with him to Prussia. Young Steuben received and finished his education in the Jesuits' colleges at Neisse and Breslau, whose schools at that time were the best in the newly conquered Prussian province of Silesia, and on that account frequented equally by Protestants and Catholics.

In 1744, when scarcely 14 years of age, he served under his father as a volunteer during the war of the Austrian Succession, and was present at the protracted and sanguinary siege of Prague; became a cadet in 1747 in an infantry regiment; an ensign in 1749, and a lieutenant in 1753.

At the battles of Prague and Rossbach (1757) he distinguished himself; in 1758 was appointed an adjutant-general, and was in the battles of Kay and Kunersdorf in 1759, in the latter of which he was wounded. In 1762 he was made aid-de-camp on the king's staff.

Steuben was one of six talented young officers whom the king personally instructed and initiated into the most obtruse branches of the military art. The distinction of being thus chosen is convincing proof of Steuben's merit and promise. With Frederick the Great neither high birth nor family influence had any weight in the selection of his military favorites; talent and fitness were the only recommendation to his favor.

In May, 1764, Steuben, having resigned from the service of Prussia, accepted the office of grand marshal of the court of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, which position he held for about ten years, and gained the affection and esteem of every one with whom he was associated. In 1769 he visited the court of the Margrave of Baden, at Carlsruhe, but the life there and at Durlach was as inactive and void of excitement as that at Hechingen.

His ardent and impetuous temperament was not satisfied, so he began to look around for a fitting opportunity to reenter active military service.

In 1777 it was opened to him in a manner wholly unexpected, the way leading to the events to crown his life. When on a visit to Paris the French minister of war, Count de St. Germain, an old friend of his, spoke to him of a glorious opportunity existing in America—that of introducing Prussian military discipline into a raw American militia. The count entered into a minute description of the situation in the United States, adding that “it would be a meritorious office to assist in building up the grand edifice of that rising republic;” he showed him the resources which the Americans had and indicated the support which they might expect indirectly from France and Spain. Then, with great discernment and perfect frankness, he turned to the other side of the picture and detailed to Steuben the many disadvantages under which the United States labored. Steuben soon came to a decision; he deliberately chose to leave home and kindred and powerful connections for a life of danger, privation, and uncertainty in a strange land, with whose language even he was unacquainted.

Having borrowed the money needed to fit him out, and having secured from Franklin, Deane, and Beaumarchais letters of introduction to General Washington, Samuel Adams, President Laurens, Robert Morris, and others, Steuben, on September 26, 1777, sailed from Marseilles for the United States.

Arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., on the first day of December, 1777, Steuben, on December 6, wrote to the Congress a letter which is worthy of being quoted here in its entirety, as illustrating the spirit of the man. It was as follows:

“HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: The honor of serving a nation engaged in defending its rights and liberties was the motive that brought me to this continent. I ask neither riches nor titles. I am come here from the remotest end of Germany, at my own expense, and have given up honorable and lucrative rank. I have made no condition with your deputies in France, nor shall I make any with you. My only ambition is to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your General-in-Chief, and to follow him in all his operations as I have done during seven campaigns with the King of Prussia. Two and twenty years spent in such a school seem to give me a right of thinking myself among the number of experienced officers, and if I am possessed of the acquirements in the art of war they will be much more prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a republic such as I hope to soon see America. I should willingly purchase at the expense of my blood the honor of having my name enrolled among those of the defenders of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be sufficient for me, and I ask no other favor than to be received among your officers. I venture to hope that you will grant this, my request, and that you will be so good as to send me your orders to Boston, where I shall await them and take suitable measures in accordance.”

On the same date he sent a letter to General Washington in which he informed him that “the object of my great ambition is to render the country all the service in my power, and to deserve the title of a citizen of America by fighting for the cause of your liberty.”

Congress, through its president, Mr. Laurens, accepted his generous proposition and directed him to report to General Washington at Valley Forge.

In the month of December, 1777, Washington, with his half-clad, half-barefooted soldiers, had proceeded to Valley Forge, about twenty miles northward from Philadelphia. These numbered about 11,000 men, of whom not more than 7,000 were fit for field duty. The place was chosen because it was farther from the danger of sudden attacks from the foe, and where he might more easily afford protection for the Congress sitting at York. Blood stains made by the lacerated feet of his barefooted soldiers marked the line of their march to Valley Forge. There, upon the slope of a narrow valley on the borders of the winding Schuylkill, they were encamped, with no shelter but rude log huts which they built themselves. The winter that ensued was severe. The soldiers shivered with cold and starved with hunger, and their genuine patriotism was tested.

At no time was the condition of the army in such a pitiable state, not only through lack of supplies and equipment, but also through the absence of discipline and military spirit. Yet there were capabilities in the men which the trained eye of Steuben recognized.

On the 27th of February, 1778, Washington informed Congress that Baron Steuben had arrived at camp.

With the assistance of Greene, Hamilton, and Laurens, and the French aides which he had brought with him, Steuben's first plan was to institute a system of inspectorship. He drafted from the line one hundred and twenty men to form a military school. He drilled them twice a day, and frequently took a musket into his own hands, showing them how he wished them to handle it. At every drill his several inspectors were required to be present, and doubtless many officers were present without requisition. "In a fortnight," said Steuben, "my company knew perfectly well how to bear arms and had a military air, knew how to march and to form in column, to deploy and execute some little maneuvers with excellent precision." Steuben showed his superiority by not making too much of the manual exercises. Very soon he passed to maneuvering, and thereby really interested the men. He studied the capacities of the militia before him, and adapted his rigid discipline to the circumstances. Every scholar of his school became an apostle of reform. Those who looked on admired and longed to be permitted to share in the lessons. Battalions came next, then brigades, and then divisions. Within a month the American troops, for the first time since the opening of the war, were able to execute the maneuvers of a regular army. On the 5th of May Steuben was appointed by Congress inspector-general, with the rank and pay of major-general.

A reform in drill was but a small part of the real work to be done. The whole organization of the army required reform in all its parts. The necessity of internal administration of a regiment and a company was then entirely unknown. The number of men in a regiment or company had been fixed by Congress, but there were some who were three months' men, some six, some nine. They were constantly coming and going, and when they went they commonly took their rifles with them, so that Congress had to buy thousands of new rifles every year. Sometimes a regiment was stronger than a brigade, sometimes it contained but thirty men. The men were scattered about everywhere, and frequently they were drawing pay long after they had left the ranks. Leaves of absence and dismissals were given out promiscuously. All of these abuses had to be corrected, and exact records of every detail were now instituted. In the inspections there was no trifling, no hurrying over details. "Every man not present was to be accounted for; if in camp, sick or well, he was produced or visited; every musket was handled and searched, cartridge-boxes were opened; even the flints and cartridges counted; knapsacks were unslung and every

article of clothing was spread on the soldier's blanket and tested by his little book."

As Inspector-General Steuben composed a book of regulations which was adopted and upon which the present Regulations of the American Army are based.

Later, upon his urgent request, he was given a command and served with credit. In 1779-80 he served in the South and achieved some distinction in the field. He was appointed to command in Virginia and remained there most of the time until June, 1781. It was there that he became involved over the loss of the magazines at Point of Fork, and was vindicated only after a long investigation. After the battle of Yorktown he was one of five generals whom Washington mentioned by name in the orders of the day for specially valuable services in the battle.

The last act of General Washington before resigning his commission as Commander in Chief of the American Army was to write an appreciative letter to Baron Steuben, as follows:

*"ANNAPOLIS, December 23, 1783.*

"MY DEAR BARON: Although I have taken frequent opportunities, both in public and in private, of acknowledging your great zeal, attention, and abilities in performing the functions of your office, yet I wish to make use of this last moment of my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct, and to express my sense of the obligations the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorious services.

"I beg you will be convinced, my dear sir, that I should rejoice if it could ever be in my power to serve you more especially than by expressions of regard and affection; but, in the meantime, I am persuaded you will not be displeased with this farewell token of my sincere friendship and esteem for you.

"This is the last letter I shall write while I continue in the service of my country. The hour of my resignation is fixed at 12 today, after which I shall become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, where I shall be glad to embrace you and testify the great esteem and consideration with which I am, my dear Baron, etc."

On March 24, 1784, Steuben gave in his resignation, which Congress accepted on April 15, with the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be given to Baron Steuben for the great zeal and abilities he has discovered in the discharge of the several duties of his office; that a gold-hilted sword be presented to him as a mark of the high sense Congress entertain of his character and services, and that the superintendent of finance take order for procuring the same."

Then it required seven years' active effort for the Baron to secure a settlement for his services, which settlement he obtained only after it had been plainly shown that he had been reduced to the extremity of either starving here or begging in Europe. The compensation, when it was finally made, was so miserly in amount that the debts of Steuben had absorbed all he received, and the man who had done so much to make the victory of the American forces possible was compelled to retire to a farm given him by the State of New York, in the neighborhood of Utica, Oneida County.

There he lived in a five-room house—half log, half frame—until his death.

To his last years Steuben identified himself closely with all military interests of the country.

He was chosen a regent of the University of New York, was one of the original members of the Cincinnati, and the president of the German Society of New York City from 1785 to 1794.

Steuben was never married. It seems, however, that he met with a disappointment in early life. While preparing to remove to his farm the accidental fall of a portrait of a most beautiful young woman from his cabinet, which was picked up by his companion and shown to him, produced a most obvious emotion of strong tenderness, and the pathetic exclamation, "O, she was a matchless woman!" He never afterwards alluded to the subject.

Steuben was in the enjoyment of perfect health and the best of humor when, on the 25th of November, 1794, after passing his evening as usual, he retired about 11 o'clock; early in the morning of November 26 William, Steuben's German servant, awakened Mulligan, his secretary, and told him that the baron was paralyzed and dying. They sent Steuben's overseer to the nearest physician at Whitestown, 18 miles distant; the doctor on arrival administered medicines which gave some relief, but it was only temporary; Steuben died on Friday, the 28th of November, 1794, at half past 12 o'clock p. m., without any struggle or visible pain—a few days after his sixty-fourth birthday.

Steuben was buried about noon on the 30th of November, 1794. His neighbors, about thirty in number, hastened to the farm to pay their last respects to their beloved old townsman. It was a simple and modest cortege which, on a shivering winter day, accompanied his remains to the grave. No mourning parade, no music was there; no crepe-covered eagles or colors were to be seen; no cannon fired a military salute; no word was spoken; no funeral oration delivered. Some handfuls of earth and the tears of a few and many friends were the last tribute paid to the citizen soldier, who, having contributed in no small degree to the attainment of American independence, now found lasting repose in the unbroken stillness of her primeval forests.

The historian, George Bancroft, says of Steuben:

"The memory of Steuben has many claims upon the present generation. To the cause of our country in the times of its distress he, at the sacrifice of a secure career, devoted the experience and skill which had been the fruit of long years of service under the greatest master of the art of war of that day. He rendered the inestimable benefit of introducing a better rule into the discipline of the American Army, and stricter accountability in the distribution of military stores. \* \* \* His presence was important both in the camp and on the field of battle, from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown, and he remained with us till his death."

## Lafayette Park

THE SITE OF THE STEUBEN MONUMENT

THIS park, located between Pennsylvania avenue and H street, north, and Madison place and Jackson place, west, has an area of six acres, 41,444 square feet.

From its prominent situation, opposite the main front of the Executive Mansion, it was one of the first city parks elaborately improved and planted. It contains a choice collection of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, including many fine specimens of rare species not generally found north of Washington; lawn surfaces are planted chiefly on margins of walks and are interspersed with flower-beds and borders for summer planting of exotic flowering and foliage plants. It has good gravel and asphalt walks, and two drinking fountains. Lamps are placed around and through the park, and a watchmans' lodge, with necessary public conveniences, is located in it. Two massive antique bronze vases of elaborate design, on granite pedestals, grace the park at intersections of walks near the eastern and western entrances.

The statue of Gen. Lafayette and his compatriots, by Messrs. Alexander Falguiere and Antonin Mercie, of France, stands at the southeast entrance; while in the center of the park is the equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills, on a white marble pedestal, surrounded by four pieces of field artillery (captured by Gen. Jackson).

The statue of Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count de Rochambeau, by Ferdinand Hamar, which stands on the southwest entrance to the park, was unveiled on May 24, 1902. Members of the Rochambeau and Lafayette families were present and were entertained by the Government.

The statue of Thaddeus Kosciusko, by Antoni Popiel, which occupies the northeast entrance, is a tribute of the Polish-American organizations and the Polish-American people in the United States generally to their countryman. It was accepted by resolution of the Congress, April 18, 1904, and unveiled on May 11, 1910.

With the erection of the statue of Baron von Steuben on the fourth corner of beautiful Lafayette Park, a most striking and unique subject for an object lesson teaching the country's history of the great struggle for her existence is not complete until the statue of Andrew Jackson in the center of the park will exchange its place with that of George Washington, and the park be named *Independence Park*.

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## Steuben

A hero of illustrious name  
Came far across the stormy sea  
To win a higher, loftier fame  
In fighting for sweet liberty!

The Baron left his royal home  
To greet the glorious Western sun;  
Sailing beyond the ocean foam  
To join the force of Washington!

He drilled the Continental men,  
From raw recruits to soldiers brave,  
Marching through stream and tangled glen  
To glory or an honored grave!

At Valley Forge he kept good cheer,  
And out of hunger, tears and blood,  
Encouraged patriots without fear  
To struggle through that winter flood!

The fight at Monmouth glorified  
His dashing charges wild and free,  
And then and there he signalized  
A victory for retreating Lee!

At Yorktown, too, he led the force  
Of Continentals in their rags,  
And steered them in their bloody course  
To smash Cornwallis and his flags!

The monument we raise today,  
To Baron Steuben and his might,  
Shall give to all the right of way  
For liberty in every fight!

And as the ages come and go  
The glory of this noble man  
Shall like the ocean flash and flow,  
To cheer the great American!

JOHN A. JOYCE

Washington, D. C.,  
December 7, 1910.



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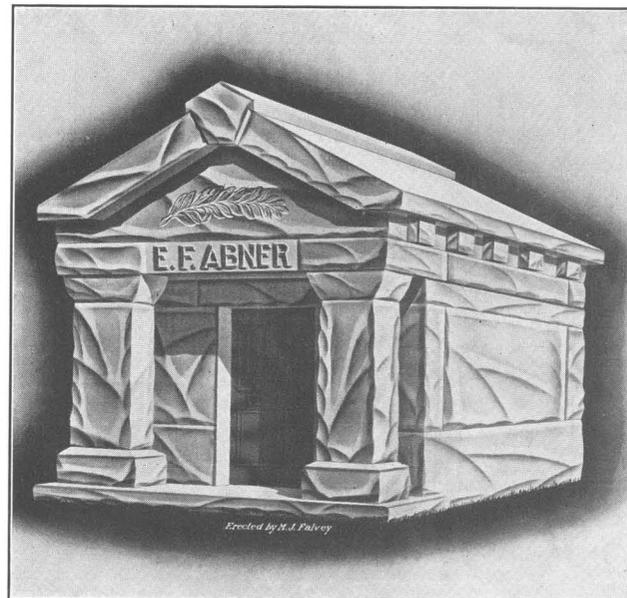
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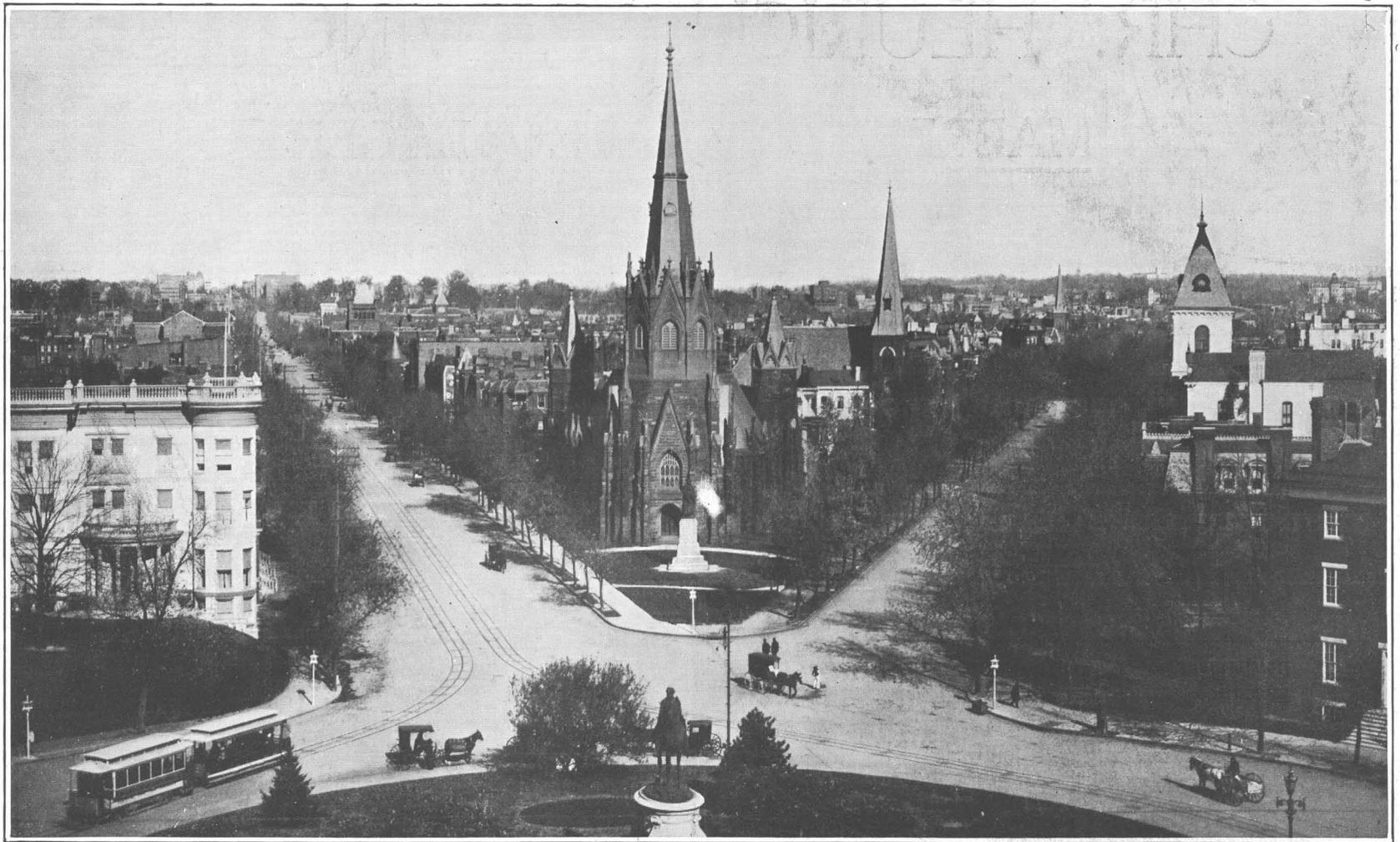
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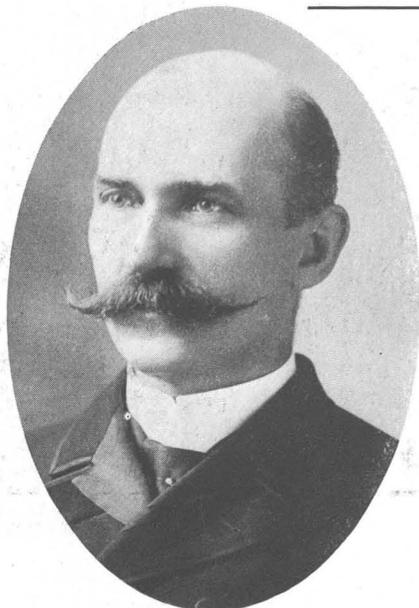
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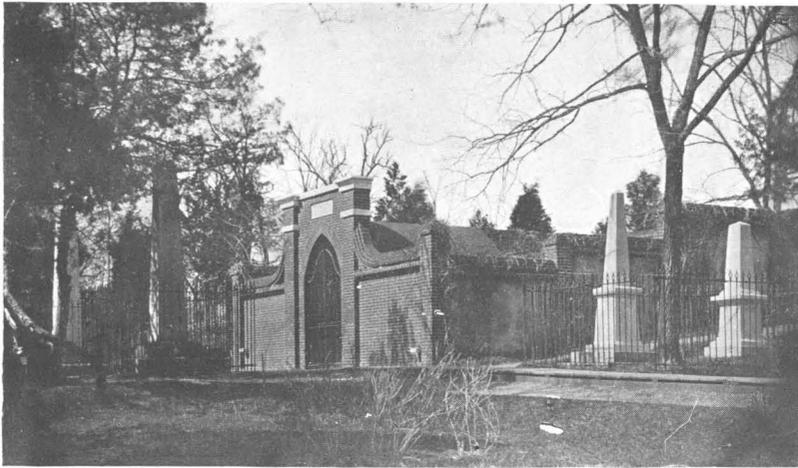
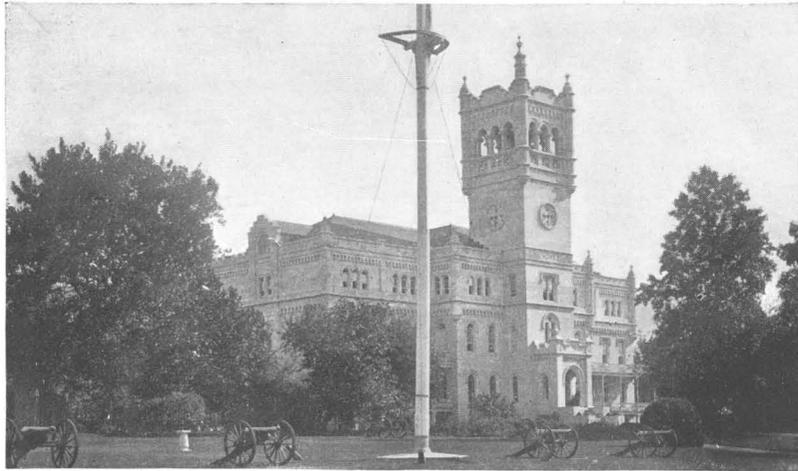
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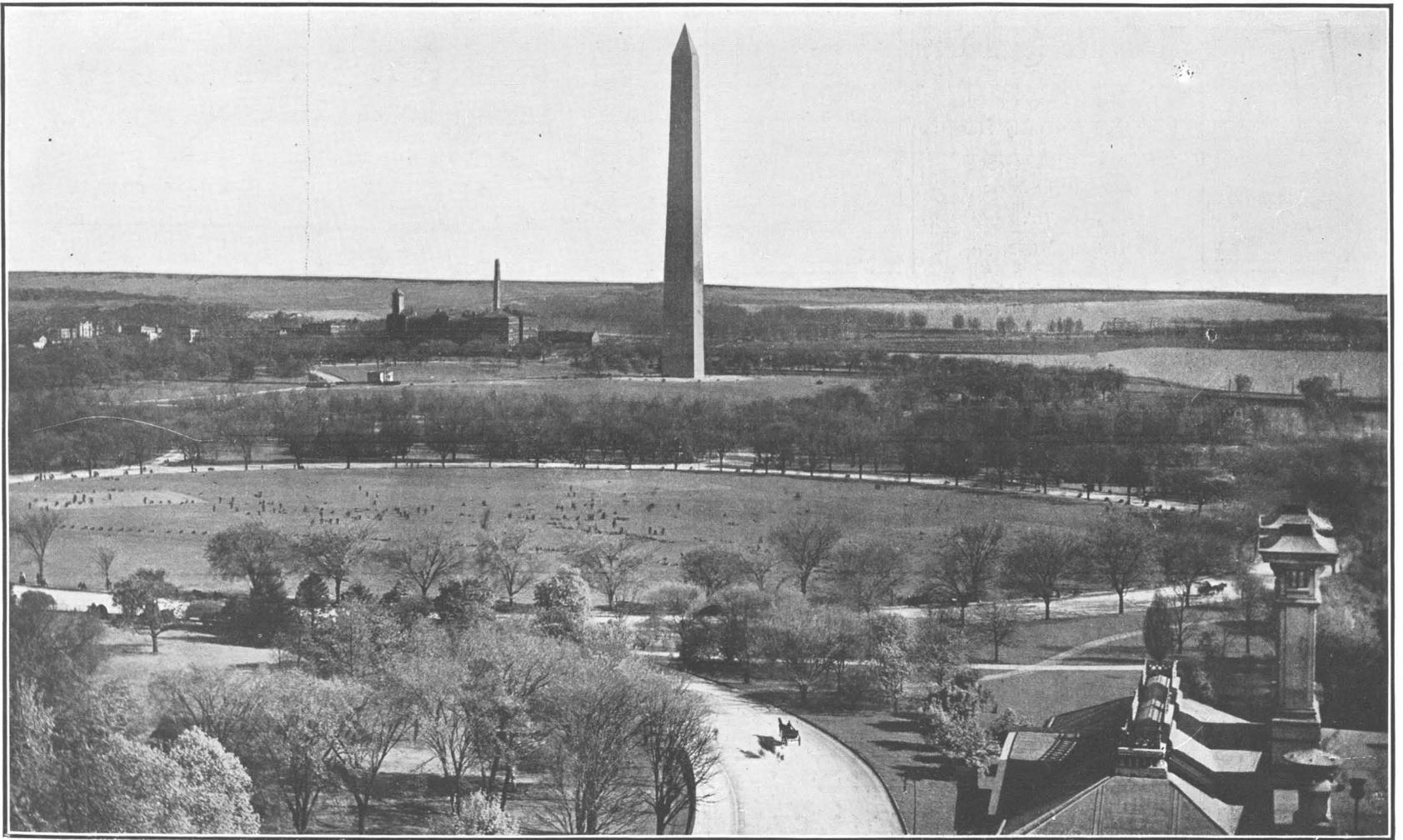
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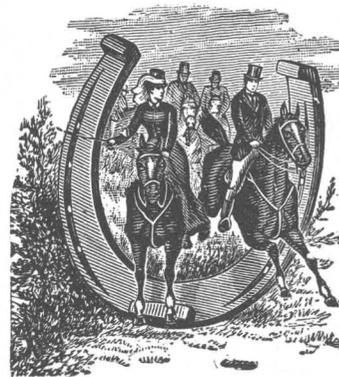
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Band, United States Engineers

First Battalion, United States Engineers

Major William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, commanding

Fourth Band, United States Coast Artillery Corps

Provisional Regiment, United States Coast Artillery Corps

Colonel Adam Slaker, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding

Company C, Hospital Corps, United States Army

Captain William A. Wickline, Medical Corps, commanding

Band, United States Navy

Battalion, United States Marines

Battalion Seamen, United States Navy

Commander George W. Logan, United States Navy, commanding

Band, 2d Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia

Provisional Battalion, 2d Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia

Lieutenant Colonel Anton Stephan, 2d Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia,  
commanding

Headquarters, 2d Battalion, Batteries D and F, 3d United States Field Artillery

Major L. G. Berry, 3d Field Artillery, commanding

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Major F. S. Foltz, 15th Cavalry, commanding

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**Second Division**

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Captain Charles T. Schwegler, United States Volunteers

**STAFF**

Chief of Staff, Lieutenant J. H. Mittendorf, late U. S. N.

Adjutant General, Mr. Julius Albrecht

Escort company, mounted, composed of officers and delegates of above societies,  
and of Washington citizens

**FIRST SUBDIVISION**

Marshal, Captain Wilhelm Barg, Philadelphia, and staff

Veterans of the Steuben Regiment, 7th New York Volunteers

National Organization of German Veterans and German war societies

**SECOND SUBDIVISION**

Marshal, Richard Pluym, Washington, and staff

The Northeastern Singers' Association

**THIRD SUBDIVISION**

Marshal, Mr. E. F. Juergensen

The Turner societies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,  
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The Virginia State Association of German-American Societies

**FIFTH SUBDIVISION**

Marshal, Mr. Louis Schmidt, Philadelphia, and staff

United German-American Societies of the State of Pennsylvania

**SIXTH DIVISION**

Marshal, Mr. Fred Bassler, Baltimore, and staff

Independent Citizens' Associations of the State of Maryland

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Marshal, Mr. Robert C. Kammerer, New York, and staff

German Liederkrantz of New York

**EIGHTH SUBDIVISION**

German-American Societies of New York and Brooklyn, New Jersey, Connecticut,  
etc., including the "Plattdutsche Volksverein," Brooklyn, N. Y.

**NINTH SUBDIVISION**

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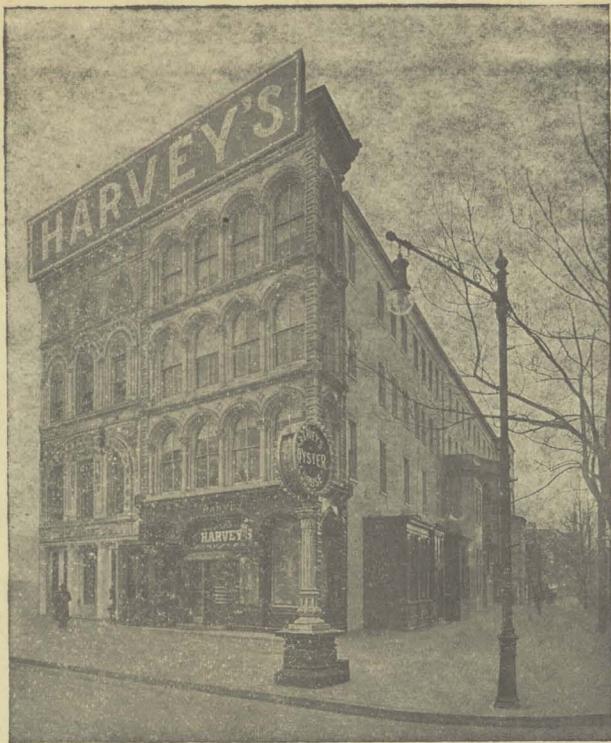
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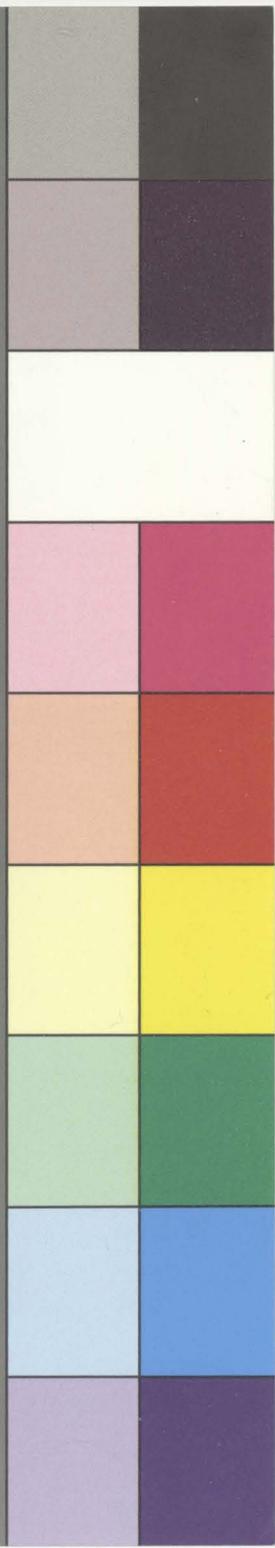
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