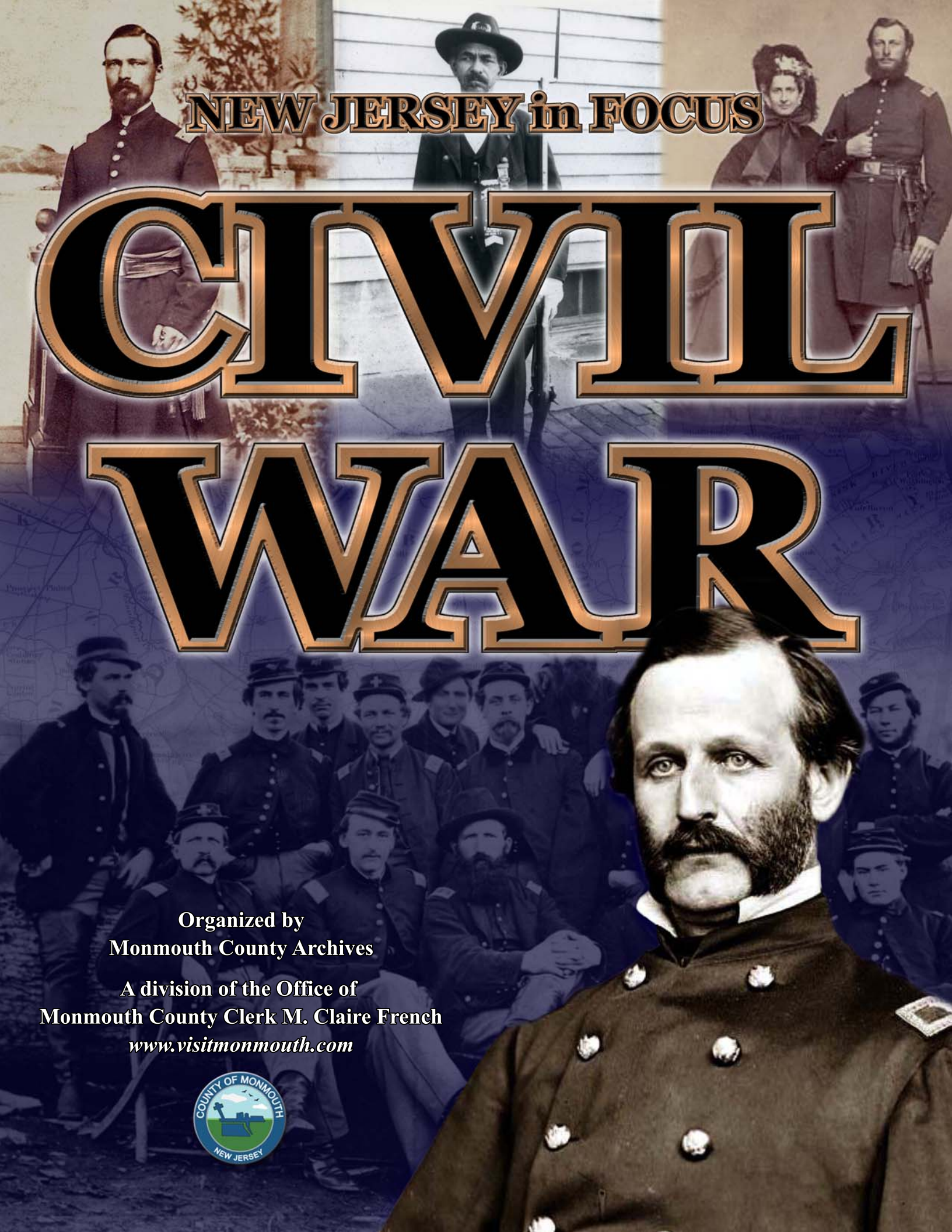
NEW JERSEY in FOCUS

CIVIL WAR



Organized by
Monmouth County Archives

A division of the Office of
Monmouth County Clerk M. Claire French
www.visitmonmouth.com

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH
NEW JERSEY

The Civil War: New Jersey in Focus

Exhibit at the
Monmouth County Library Headquarters
125 Symmes Drive
Manalapan, New Jersey
October 2014

Organized by
The Monmouth County Archives

Gary D. Saretzky, Curator
Eugene Osovitz, Preparer

Produced by the
Monmouth County Archives
Office of the Monmouth County Clerk
125 Symmes Drive
Manalapan, NJ 07726

The Civil War: New Jersey in Focus

As a strategically located Northern state, New Jersey played a significant role during the Civil War. More than 88,000 Jerseyans, including African Americans in the second half of the war, served in the Union Army and Navy, and about 6,300 died. Thousands trained in camps, including Camp Vredenburgh near Freehold, before heading south. Those who didn't go to the front were impacted by the conflict through family members, work, charitable organizations, social activities, and more.

This exhibit organized by the Monmouth County Archives features aspects of the Civil War with an emphasis on New Jersey. Monmouth County is well represented but other portions of the state also appear.

The month-long exhibit opened at the Monmouth County Library Headquarters in Manalapan on October 1, 2014. This catalog documents the display in the library's gallery of 42 frames with digital reproductions of documents and photographs from more than a dozen collaborating institutions and individual collectors. The detailed captions describe the experiences of soldiers, white and black, celebrated and virtually unknown, well known officers and men of the rank and file, during and after the war. Also included are items that relate to nurses, women on the home front, Civil War music, the peace movement, and uniforms, among other topics.

Collaborators in this exhibit included:

- Joe Bilby, National Guard Militia Museum
- Tom Burke, New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association
- Randall Gabrielan, Middletown Township Historical Society
- Kevin Marshall, 3rd Regiment New Jersey Volunteers and Freehold Township Historic Preservation Commission
- David G. Martin, New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association
- Laura Poll and Deb Carmody, Monmouth County Historical Association
- Gary D. Saretzky, Monmouth County Archives
- Fernanda Perrone and Kathy Fleming, Rutgers University Special Collections.
- Joe Klett, Veronica Calder and Joanne Nestor, New Jersey State Archives

Items in the catalog are grouped as in the order above. In some cases, a contributor from an institution selected items that were owned by themselves, another individual, or a different institution. Credits for the captions and the owners are provided at the end of the captions. The following individuals and institutions kindly provided permission, where needed, to include their items in this exhibit:

Individuals

Joe Bilby
Tom Burke
Randall Gabrielan

John “J-Cat” Griffith
John W. Kuhl
Kevin Marshall
David G. Martin
Gary D. Saretzky

Institutions

Library of Congress
Middletown Township Historical Society
Monmouth County Archives
Monmouth County Historical Association
National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey
New Jersey State Archives, Department of State
Red Bank Public Library
Rutgers University Special Collections and University Archives

After its October 2014 display in the library’s gallery, this exhibit will be hung in the hallway near the Archives on the lower level of the library until Summer 2015.

For the month of October only, another Civil War exhibit, not limited to New Jersey items, was organized for the library’s lobby. This presentation consists of facsimiles and original artifacts provided by a number of individuals and institutions. Among the outstanding original items is a drawing from the collection of Ted Bell of the Andersonville prison camp made by Captain Lewis Rainear, a P.O.W. from New Jersey. I am grateful to Ted Bell, Tom Burke, Randall Gabrielan, David Martin, and Elsalyn Palmisano for sharing their personal collections. In addition, institutional contributions to the lobby exhibit were facilitated by Laura Poll, Monmouth County Historical Association; Joe Klett, Veronica Calder, and Joanne Nestor, New Jersey State Archives, and Elizabeth McDermott, Red Bank Public Library. Unfortunately, materials in the lobby exhibit could not be included in this catalog.

In addition to the individuals mentioned above, I would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the following individuals who generously extended assistance during the exhibit’s development: Ronald Becker, Rutgers University Special Collections and University Archives; Maxine Lurie, New Jersey Historical Commission; Jim Madden, New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association; and Jenna Rutsky, intern, Cranbury History Center.

A number of Monmouth County employees provided vital contributions. Matting and framing was performed by Eugene Osovitz, Monmouth County Archives. Joya Anderson, Monmouth County Archives, printed most of the digital images, with some larger ones printed by Val Pasko, Art & Display Department, Monmouth County Library. Val Pasko also was responsible for most of the exhibit installation. Shelagh Reilly of the Archives staff coordinated Archives Week events which encouraged more visitors to see the exhibits. Laura Kirkpatrick Director, Public Information & Tourism, and her staff,

including Mark Allen, facilitated catalog production after proofreading by Patrick Caiazzo of the Monmouth County Archives. Laura Kirkpatrick also helped publicize the exhibit and related Archives Week programs, as well as Donna Mansfield, Programming Coordinator, Monmouth County Library.

Among others who spread the news about Archives Week and the exhibit, I wish to thank in particular Linda Barth, Editor, *League News*, League of Historical Societies of New Jersey; Judy Bretzger, Editor, *The Monmouth Connection*, Monmouth County Genealogy Society; Sarah Hull, Editor, *The Chronicle*, NJLA History & Preservation Section Newsletter; Daniel Klein, Chair, NJLA History & Preservation Section; Laura Poll, Chair, New Jersey Caucus, MARAC; Michael P. Martin, Editor, *Mid-Atlantic Archivist*, MARAC; Deborah Rice, Contributing Editor, *Views*, Visual Materials Section, SAA; and Joanne McKinley, Editor, *Archival Arranger*, Delaware Valley Archivists Group.

Last, but not least, County Clerk M. Claire French provided greatly appreciated encouragement and support for all Archives Week-related activities.

Gary D. Saretzky

Caption Writers (initials after captions)

JB	Joe Bilby
TB	Tom Burke
VC	Veronica Calder
KF	Kathy Fleming
RG	Randall Gabrielan
JK	Joe Klett
KM	Kevin Marshall
DM	David Martin
JN	Joanne Nestor
FP	Fernanda Perrone
LP	Laura Poll
GS	Gary Saretzky

Monument at Monocacy

Composed of men from the central part of the state, including Monmouth, Mercer, Middlesex, Ocean and Union counties, the 14th New Jersey Infantry was part of a Union force that saved the U.S. capital from being captured by Confederates: it held off the Rebel advance for a day along the Monocacy River in Maryland on July 9, 1864. The regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded but Roderick Clark of Point Pleasant survived the battle, minus a leg. Clark was active in veterans' affairs in the postwar years and became treasurer of a committee that raised money to erect a monument to his regiment's desperate fight at Monocacy, where a number of the surviving veterans gathered for the dedication in 1907. One of the last survivors of the Jersey Boys who helped save Washington on that bloody day in July 1864, Clark died on November 9, 1927, having outlived two wives and one of his children. JB (National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey)

Bilby, Joseph G., ed. *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans Caught Up in the Struggle of the Civil War, including Soldiers, Civilians, Men, Women, Heroes, Scoundrels—and a Heroic Horse*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2010.

GEORGE ASHBY
SGT CO H 45 US CLD VOLS
CIVIL WAR
JAN 25 1844 APR 26 1946

George Ashby, African American Veteran, 102 Years Old

George Ashby was born in Burlington, New Jersey, on January 25, 1844. Ashby, an African American, served in the 45th United States Colored Infantry regiment during the Civil War from 1864 to 1865, rising from private to the rank of first sergeant. At the time of his death in Allentown, New Jersey, on April 26, 1946, Ashby was the last surviving New Jersey Civil War veteran. His grave marker, as shown in the photo, is in Allentown African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery. JB (Joseph G. Bilby collection)

Bilby, Joseph G., ed. *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans Caught Up in the Struggle of the Civil War, including Soldiers, Civilians, Men, Women, Heroes, Scoundrels—and a Heroic Horse*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2010.

Ellis Hamilton, Civil War Casualty, Age 19

Ellis Hamilton was born in Philadelphia on October 15, 1845. With his family, he moved to Camden at the age of four. His father, Morris Robeson Hamilton, a newspaper editor, moved the family to Trenton by 1850, then Newton by 1860. In 1862, without telling his parents, Ellis enlisted as a second lieutenant in Company E, 15th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. At the age of sixteen, he was the youngest commissioned officer in New Jersey and perhaps the youngest officer in the Union army. He was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant and captain, before being mortally wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 6, 1864. Hamilton died at a hospital in Georgetown, Washington DC, on May 16 and was buried in Trenton. His letters survive at Alexander Library, Rutgers University. JB (New Jersey Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee; portrait, New Jersey State Archives)

Bilby, Joseph G., ed. *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans Caught Up in the Struggle of the Civil War, including Soldiers, Civilians, Men, Women, Heroes, Scoundrels—and a Heroic Horse*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2010.

Robeson, Susan Stroud and Caroline Franciscus Stroud. *An Historical and Genealogical Account of Andrew Robeson: Of Scotland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania…..* Lippincott, 1916 (Google eBook).

One of the Last New Jersey Veterans Visits Gettysburg, 1938

A generation fades away. This photo was taken at the July 3, 1938, veterans' reunion at Gettysburg. The veteran on the left is New Jerseyan Cornelius Welsh of New Brunswick, who served in Company F of the 2nd NJ Cavalry from September 14, 1864, through June 29, 1865, when he was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The veteran on the right is Eli Kelley of Pittsburgh, who served in the 103rd Pennsylvania Infantry from April 24, 1865, to June 25, 1865, when he was mustered out at New Berne, North Carolina. The man in the middle is Pennsylvania Governor George Earle, a World War I navy veteran and reserve officer. In six years, the last New Jersey Civil War veteran would be gone. JB (Joseph G. Bilby collection)

The American Civil War Research Database, http://www.civilwardata.com/

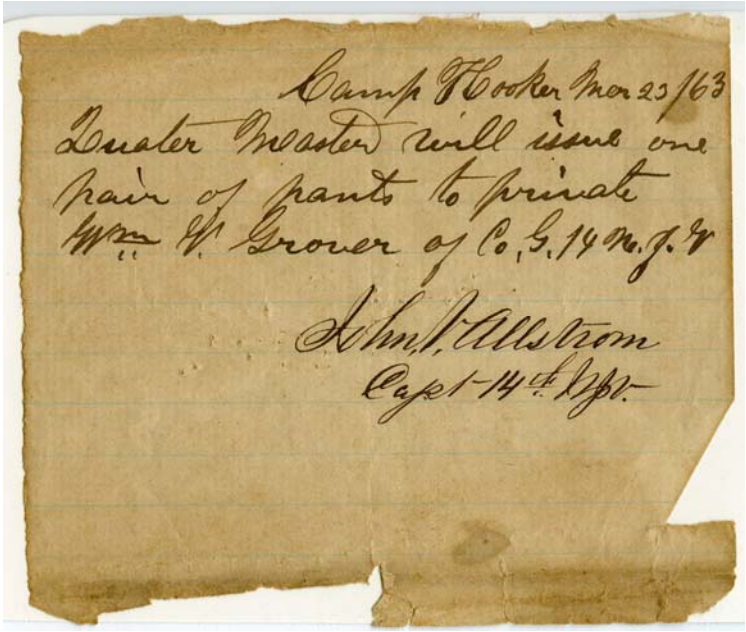
Major John V. Allstrom, Officer and Musician

John Allstrom was born in Sweden in 1832; he emigrated to America and came to live in Shrewsbury, where he became well-known locally as an accomplished musician. When the war began, he did not enlist, but formed a militia company called the Allstrom Light Guard; it served with the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade of the New Jersey Militia. In July 1862, Allstrom organized and took command of Company G, 14th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, a company recruited entirely in Monmouth County. On May 6, 1864, Allstrom was promoted to the rank of major of the 3rd NJ Cavalry. He served with the "Butterflies" until the end of the war. Following the war, he resumed his career in music, opening up the Allstrom & Co. Academy of Music in Red Bank. The Academy's building still stands at the southwest corner of White and Broad Streets. Allstrom died in 1906 and is buried in West Long Branch. On view is Allstrom's order for a pair of pants for Private William G. Grover and a portrait of Allstrom from Marken's Gallery, Frederick, Maryland. TB (order, Tom Burke collection; portrait, Monmouth County Historical Association)

Martin, David G. *The Monocacy Regiment: A Commemorative History of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry in the Civil War, 1862-1865*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1987.

Terrill, J. Newton. *Campaign of the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.* New Brunswick, NJ: Daily Home News Press, 1884.

Stephens, James. "John V. Allstrom; 3rd New Jersey Cavalry," Freehold, NJ: Monmouth County Historical Association, n.d.


Camp Hooker Mar 23/63
Quater Master will issue one
pair of pants to private
Wm G. Grover of Co. G. 14 N.J.V.
John V. Allstrom
Capt 14th Regt.

War Department.

Adjutant General's Office
Washington June 6th 1865

Special Orders.
No 282 } Extract.

55. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and by direction of the President, the sentence awarded 1st Lieutenant Geo L. Cowart Quartermaster 14th New Jersey Volunteers, by a General Court Martial, promulgated in General Orders No 26. Head Quarters Middle Military Division November 17th 1864 is hereby remitted, and he is restored to his command with rank and pay from the date of said order

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. Townsend.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official
(Signed) R. Williams
Asst Adjt. General

Lieut Cowart.
Thro Col Vincent.

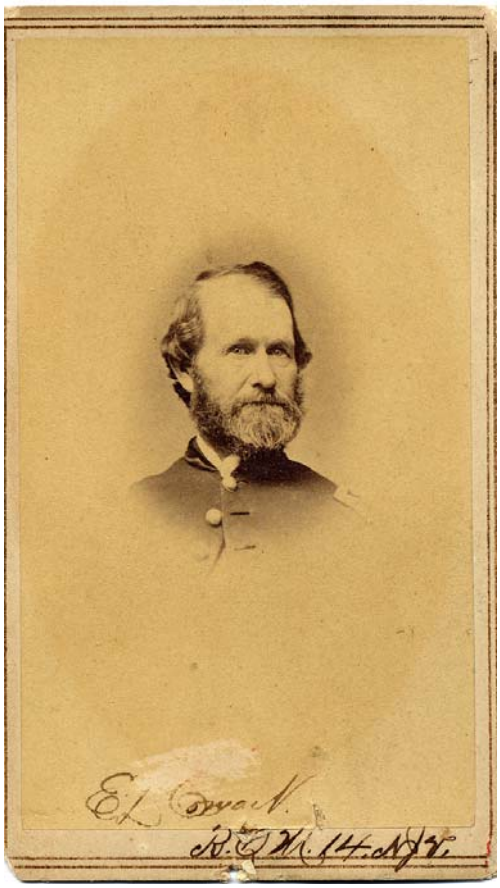
A true copy.
N. J. Brinton
Capt. U.S.A.

Quartermaster Enoch L. Cowart from Freehold

Enoch Cowart was a Freehold merchant and Superintendent of Schools who joined the 14th NJ in 1862 and was appointed to the position of Quartermaster. Lieutenant Cowart returned to Monmouth County during the summer of 1864 to help with recruiting new soldiers to fill the 14th's depleted ranks. Cowart's requested return to the regiment was delayed due to personal and family business. The 14th NJ's new commanding officer, Major Peter Vredenburgh, the former Judge Advocate on General Sedgewick's staff, was a stickler for military order. He promptly brought Lt. Cowart up on charges and wanted him court marshaled for dereliction of duty. Cowart did return to the regiment in time for the 3rd Battle of Winchester where Major Vredenburgh was killed. The quartermaster prepared Vredenburgh's body for its return to New Jersey for burial. He even personally saw to the selection of the hardwoods used to construct the major's casket. Cowart died in 1888 at the age of 82. On view is a copy of Lt. Cowart's "Presidential Pardon" absolving him of the charges that were filed against him and a carte-de-visite portrait by an unidentified photographer. TB (pardon, Tom Burke collection; portrait, New Jersey State Archives)

Monmouth County Historical Association, Collection #29.

Ellis, Franklin. *History of Monmouth County*. Philadelphia: R.T. Peck & Co., 1885, pp. 254, 442.



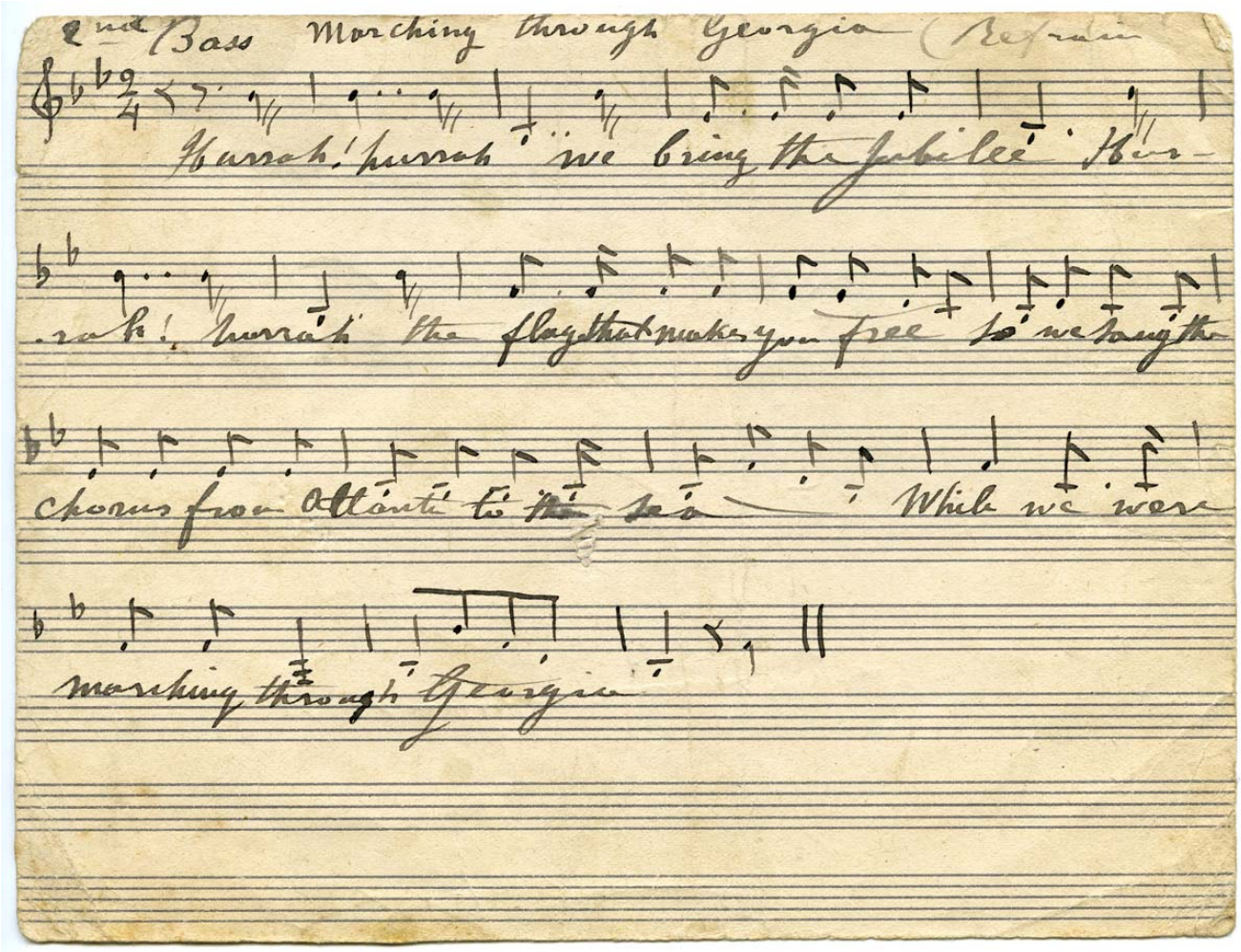
FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' BANK
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N.J.
PAY TO THE BEARER
FIVE CENTS
5
in current funds on presentation of like Checks, in sums of even Dollars.
Key Port, Nov. 20th 1862
KEY PORT & MIDDLETOWN POINT STEAMBOAT Co
No 277
Treas.

No. 4517
THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
HOBOKEN, N.J.
10
10
Nov. 1st 1862.
Pay Bearer TEN CENTS in current funds when like checks are presented in sums of one dollar or more.
Good Secured by deposits.
CASHIER
FED. D. MAYER & CO. LITH. NEW YORK

Fractional Civil War Currency

When the War Between the States erupted, the hoarding of small coins depleted the available small currency in circulation. Many forms of local "money" appeared to help ease this situation. Stores minted their own tokens for use by their customers, local banks issued fractional currency, or paper coins, for use within their communities, and on July 17, 1862, the U.S. authorized postal stamps for use in place of coins. Here are two examples of New Jersey bank-issued fractional currency. One is from the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Middletown Point (today's Matawan) and Key Port. The other is from Hoboken's Hudson River Bank. The use of the tokens and local notes was short-lived as Congress outlawed the production of private currency on June 8, 1864. However, the use of postal currency was continued and expanded. Postal Fractional Currency was issued through February 1876. TB (Tom Burke collection)

Fractional Currency: Paper Money Substitutes of the Civil War.
http://www.numismaster.com/ta/numis/Article.jsp?ad=article&ArticleId=15559

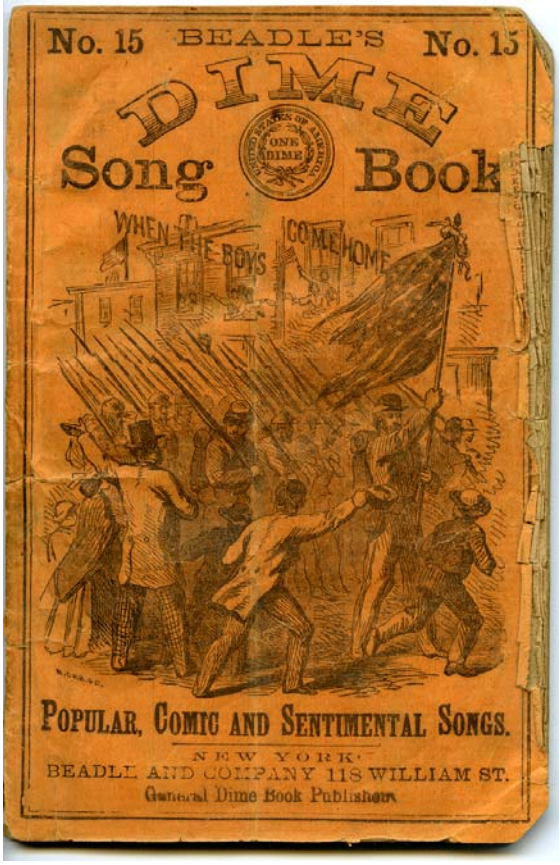

2nd Bass Marching through Georgia (Refrain
Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the Jubilee! Hur-
rah! hurrah! the flag that makes you free! so we sing the
chorus from Atlanta to the sea — While we were
marching through Georgia

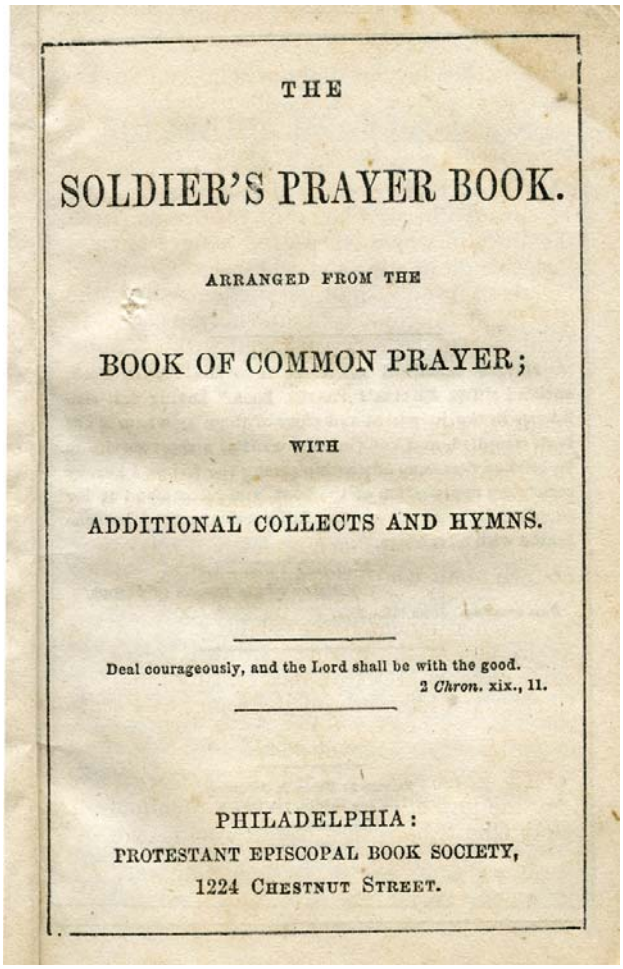
Marching Through Georgia: Songs of the Civil War

This hand written sheet music features the popular ate war song, *Marching Through Georgia*. Henry Clay Work composed it in 1865 to commemorate General William Tecumseh Sherman's Savannah Campaign of November-December 1864, familiarly known as "The March to the Sea." The brutal campaign began in the captured city of Atlanta and ended with the occupation of Savannah. Sherman's "scorched earth" policies caused lasting bitterness in the South but for the Northerners who sang this gay song at Sherman's every appearance, it symbolized their victory. The ditty remained popular well into the 20th century. Also on exhibit is the cover of a compilation of popular Northern songs, *Beadle's Dime Song Book No. 15*, published in New York on December 31, 1864. These books were an inexpensive form of entertainment popular among troops in the field. This one is the last published during the Civil War era. TB (Tom Burke collection)

"Sherman's March to the Sea," Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherman's_March_to_the_Sea

Silber, Irwin, ed. *Songs of the Civil War*. (Dover Song Collections). Dover Publications, 1995.





THE

SOLDIER'S PRAYER BOOK.

ARRANGED FROM THE

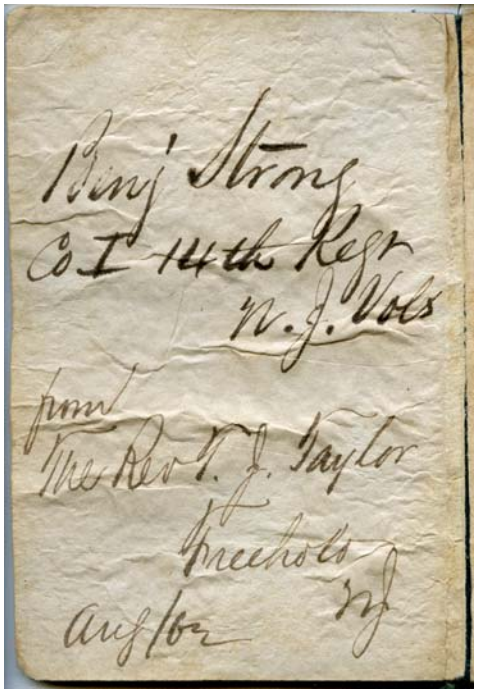
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER;

WITH

ADDITIONAL COLLECTS AND HYMNS.

Deal courageously, and the Lord shall be with the good.
2 *Chron.* xix., 11.

PHILADELPHIA:
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,
1224 CHESTNUT STREET.



Benj Strong
Co I 14th Regt
N. J. Vols

from
The Rev T. J. Taylor
Freehold
NJ
Anglican

The Soldier's Prayer Book of Benjamin Franklin Strong

Benjamin Franklin Strong, seen here in a portrait from the Byerly studio in Frederick, Maryland, lived in Raritan Township, New Jersey (in-part, sections of today's Aberdeen, Hazlet and Keyport). A mason by trade, he enlisted in the 14th New Jersey Volunteers in the summer of 1862. The 14th did their basic training at Camp Vredenburgh in Freehold, on a farm that was once the site of the Revolutionary War's Battle of Monmouth. The camp chaplain was the Reverend Thomas J. Taylor of Christ Church, Shrewsbury. This "Soldier's Prayer Book" is signed by Private Strong and was endorsed by Rev. Taylor in August 1862. Strong's fate was sealed; he contracted typhoid and died on November 2, 1862, while stationed near Frederick, Maryland, at the Monocacy railroad junction. After Camp Vredenburgh closed in 1864, Rev. Taylor was assigned to shepherd the workers at The Howell Iron Works, today's Allaire State Park. He later moved to Dodge City, Kansas, to establish a new church on the western frontier. TB (prayer book, Tom Burke collection; portrait, John Kuhl collection)

The Soldier's Prayer Book. Arranged from the Book of Common Prayer; With Additional Collects and Hymns. Philadelphia: Protestant Episcopal Book Society, 1861.

General William S. Truex of Middletown, Monmouth County

William S. Truex, born in Middletown on October 2, 1818, spent two years at West Point prior to leaving in 1836 to serve in Col. Quitman's regiment of mounted rifles. After a spell farming in Monmouth County, he enlisted in the Tenth New Jersey Infantry for the Mexican War. Following another local agricultural venture, he rejoined the army for a Western expedition in 1858. Commissioned as major in the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers in August, 1861, Truex received two promotions in 1862. At the Battle of Monocacy in 1864, his troops helped prevent the Confederate capture of Washington, DC. Aged by war and bearded, his visage was said to resemble General Grant's. Truex was brevetted a brigadier general – a temporary rank – in April, 1865 just prior to the conclusion of the war. He stayed in Virginia for a few years following the war's end, then returned to Monmouth. After Truex died in September 1889, he was buried with military honors at Riverview Cemetery in Trenton. RG (Middletown Township Historical Society)

Monmouth Inquirer, December 12, 1889.

[Cut of Arm with Hammer.] [Cut of Ship.]

UNION! UNION! UNION!

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

AT MIDDLETOWN.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the third Assembly District of Monmouth County and all who are in favour of adopting some measures, having for their object the peace and prosperity of our distracted country, and who are opposed to the present State and National Administration are requested to meet in MASS MEETING at MIDDLETOWN, on

THURSDAY, 29th AUGUST,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Meeting will be addressed by the

HON. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH,

OF BERGEN, AND OTHER EMINENT MEN.

THE MEETING IS CALLED BY REQUEST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHOSE NAMES ARE APPENDED BELOW:

Samuel Beers
James Patterson
George Rapleyea
Thomas Arrowsmith
Aaron Pitman
George W Johnsen
Joseph D Hoff
Andrew Brown
Joseph G Mount
Wm. Th. Ackerson
Wm. Morrell
Henry E Ackerson
Thomas S R Brown
Joseph Rose
Wm S Hornor
Jacob R Schenk
Garret H Hendrickson
Samuel B Carhart
Benjamin Miers
Peter T Robinson
John Hennelly
James Morton
Crawford Gordon
Warren Brown
Franklin Jenkins
Charles Heuser
Stephen VanArsdale
Louie Heuser
Jacob Conk
Robert Allen
John Hyer
Daniel J Stillwell
Henry Lambertson
John T Ackerson
Daniel Conover
David Schenck
David Schenck jr
Theodore Fountain
David H Wyckoff
Dayton T Manning
Richard Bedle
Peter Lambertson
Henry Miller
George F Bath
David Lattourette
Daniel Lewis
John H Molleson
George Crawford
Wm V Corrover

Sylvester Hurley
James Cooper
Wm H Hendrickson.
Lewis H Coe
Anthony Reckless
William W Cook
John Byer
Peter McLees
William A Douglas
Wm T Shannon
Henry Wyckoff
Aaron H Hopkins
Sidney Miers
Thomas J Bedle
Daniel Dellon
James H Hornor
David L Walker
Wm H Woolley
Jacob Berveal
Jonathan Longstreet
Wm Lambertson
Henry Young
Theodore VanPelt
Hendrick VanPelt
Joseph W Brown
Abraham Johnson
Remson VanCleaf
George Carman
David P VanDeventer
Lawrence Carton
Holmes Th Smith
Elisha Holmes
Jonathan J Holmes
Thomas W Thorne
John S Conover
Joseph H Holmes
John J Crawford
Robert C Smack
Wm L Jones
Thomas Hanrehan
Samuel Porton
Jacob Vandeventer
Samuel Truex
John Donely
Henry P Smith
John Brown
George Herzog
T H Henry
Thomas Basteto

John N Disbrow
George Cross
Peter P VanPelt
William VanPelt
Henry P VanPelt
Jacob S Schanck jr
James Sharling
John Lambertson
Caleb T Bailey
Dudley P Bailey
Josiah VanSchock
John H Patterson
Samuel Patterson
Wm Robbins
John Hopping jr
Joseph Thompson
Thomas V Arrowsmith
Joseph Arrowsmith
Sidney Walling
John Burns
Bartholomew Brown
Jacob H Schenck
Wm Beers jr
Charles Beers
Jacob Bennet
Theodore Rappleyea
John H Ackerson
John A Bedle
William Hyer
Garret Ackerson
Peter V Hyer
Joseph P Wymbs
Timothy Bedle
Augustus M T Flandran
John W Hoff
John Morrell
Thadeus Bens
George N Bell
Jos G Mount
Stacy Pitcher
John H Steins
Martenius Bergen
W H Smith
M Dispreaux
John Curtis
Alex P VanPelt
Christian Frey
Frederick Shaw
Thomas Martin

Edward Mulchaey
Hendrick VanClief.
Wm S Thompson
Holmes Crawford
George G Smock
Garret S Pothemus
John H Smock
James Johnson
Daniel G Smock
Davic VanPelt
Jacob VanBrackle
Cornelius Wyncoop
Daniel P Schenck
Thomas E Shepherd
Hendrick Wycoff
John E Barnes
Eliah S Walling
James H Johnson
John Schanck Col
Peter Schanck
Joseph Unlay
Josiah Beers
Nathan Beers
Joseph M Beers
John J Beers
John S Longstreet
Cornelius Bennet
William H Crawford
Obadia Ellison
Daniel Coon
William Coon
Henry Coon
Daniel Coon jr
Edward J Brown
Walter Curtis
Geo H White
John T Vanhonter
William Woolley
William Burge
Daniel S Conover
Cryneonce Holmes
Joseph W Thorne
Jacob Newcal
Joseph W Tilton
John Arrowsmith
Jacob B Baird
Teuseai Walker
John B Bennet

The above is a true copy of the original half-sheet poster in the possession of Hon. John L. Wheeler, at Red Bank, this 6th day of September, 1878. The typographical errors in the original have been preserved in this reprint. The meeting is known as "The Middletown Peace Meeting" of 1861.

James S Yard

Middletown Peace Meeting

The mass public gathering advertised for August 29, 1861, by those who were "opposed to the present State and National Administrations" became known as the "Middletown Peace Meeting." While the event appears to have been backed by New York interests who believed the locale would be favorable for expressing opposition to the war, take note of those who backed the meeting: many are prominent Monmouth County names. On the appointed day, a mob that backed the Union war effort routed the anti-war advocates and took control of the scene in a forceful, even violent manner. They threatened to kill the announced anti-war speaker, Thomas Dunn English, who had to be taken into custody by the United States Marshal for New Jersey as protection against lynching. The demonstrators turned the announced peace meeting into a rally supporting the Union cause. Was the event an expression of patriotism or a denial of the precious liberty of freedom of expression? RG (Randall Gabrielan collection)

Camden Democrat, September 7, 1861.

Monmouth Democrat, Broadside announcing meeting, undated reproduction.

Newark Daily Advertiser, August 30, 1861.

Unidentified newspaper, September, 1861.

GAR

William H. Reid: African American Civil War Veteran

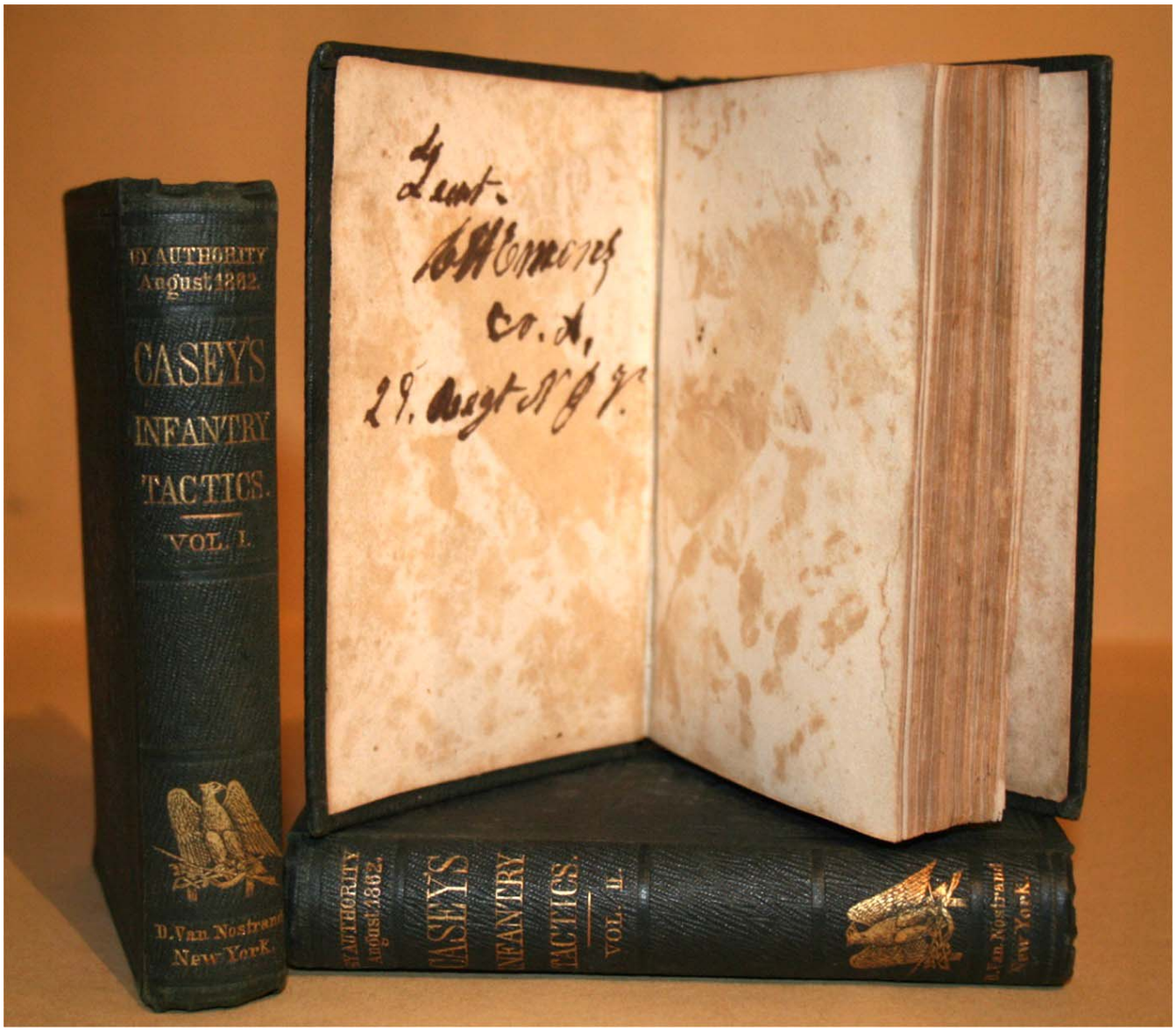
William H. Reid's obituary in the *Red Bank Register* erroneously stated that he had fought in a cavalry unit for the Confederacy, casting doubt on other biographical details therein. Although hard facts about William H. Reid are scanty, it is likely that he was born a free man in 1840 at Summerton, Virginia, but was impressed to work on Confederate fortifications at New Bern, North Carolina. Following a Union victory there on March 14, 1862, the liberated Reid reportedly worked as a seaman on a coastal steamer. He definitely joined the Twenty-sixth U.S. Colored Infantry in New York City in 1864 and saw action in several battles. Reid settled in Red Bank in about 1867 and was noted for taking long walks on his birthday, the last time when he turned 82 and trekked round trip to Freehold. In 1913, the still robust vet built his own casket and a brick-lined grave at Eatontown's White Ridge Cemetery, where he was buried on January 7, 1927. RG (Red Bank Public Library)

"A Colored Hero Goes to His Final Rest," *Red Bank Register*, January 12, 1927, p. 4.

Bilby, Joseph G. "William H. Reid, 26th USCI," in *Forgotten Warriors: New Jersey's African American Soldiers in the Civil War*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1993, pp. 52-53.

Red Bank Register, February 2, 1927, p. 1, col. 5 [re Reid's will].

"Veteran Mustered Out," [Obituary, William S. Reid.] *Red Bank Register*, January 12, 1927, p. 10. [Contains errors]


BY AUTHORITY
August 1862.
CASEY'S
INFANTRY
TACTICS.
VOL. I.
D. Van Nostrand
New York.
Lieut.
Co. A,
29. Regt N. Y. V.
BY AUTHORITY
August 1862.
CASEY'S
INFANTRY
TACTICS.
VOL. II.
D. Van Nostrand
New York.

Casey's Infantry Tactics

Civil War soldiers were expected to be trained and sent to the front in a very short time frame (usually no more than a month before being sent to Washington). Company officers were usually elected by the rank and file, and found themselves learning the art of war along with their men. The conscientious officer would retire to his tent each night, after hours of drill, to study his copy of *Casey's Infantry Tactics*, the standard drill manual used by the Union Army. Reading assignments were often ordered by the colonel of the regiment, so it would behoove the young lieutenant or captain to be very familiar with the next day's drill. Pictured is a set of *Casey's Infantry Tactics* that belonged to Lieutenant Cornelius H. Emmons, Company "A," 29th New Jersey Volunteers. Lieutenant Emmons was later promoted to captain. The 29th NJ was raised mostly in Monmouth County. Captain Emmons passed away in 1912 and is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, West Long Branch. KM (Kevin Marshall collection)

Bilby, Joseph G. and William C. Goble. *Remember You Are Jerseymen.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998.

Eckhardt, Charles and Robert MacAvoy. *Our Brothers Gone Before* (2 volumes). Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2006.

Colonel Moses Wisewell, 28th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers

Recruited from Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Gloucester, and Camden counties, the 28th NJ Volunteers were trained at Camp Vredenburgh, just outside Freehold, from September 3, 1862, until October 2, 1862, when they left for Washington, 925 men strong. They were eventually assigned to the Second Army Corps. The regiment fought in the battles of Fredericksburg, VA, December 13 and 14, 1862, and Chancellorsville, VA, May 3 and 4, 1863. During the Battle of Fredericksburg, the 28th NJ was in the first line of attack during the charge on Marye's Heights, being attached to Kimball's Brigade. As the largest regiment, the 28th was placed at the head of the brigade for the attack. In this, their first battle, they took horrific casualties, losing roughly 30 percent of their number. Because of the regiment's active role at Fredericksburg, and later action at Chancellorsville, the 28th NJ suffered more battle casualties than any other nine-month regiment from New Jersey. Pictured is Colonel Moses Wisewell, Commanding Officer of the 28th NJ. During the Battle of Fredericksburg, he was severely wounded by a bullet that entered his neck and exited his mouth. Colonel Wisewell continued to urge his men on until, choking on his own blood, he was carried from the field. He survived the wound, returning to the regiment in June 1863. KM (Image, courtesy John "J-Cat" Griffith)

Bilby, Joseph G. and William C. Goble. *Remember You Are Jerseymen.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998.

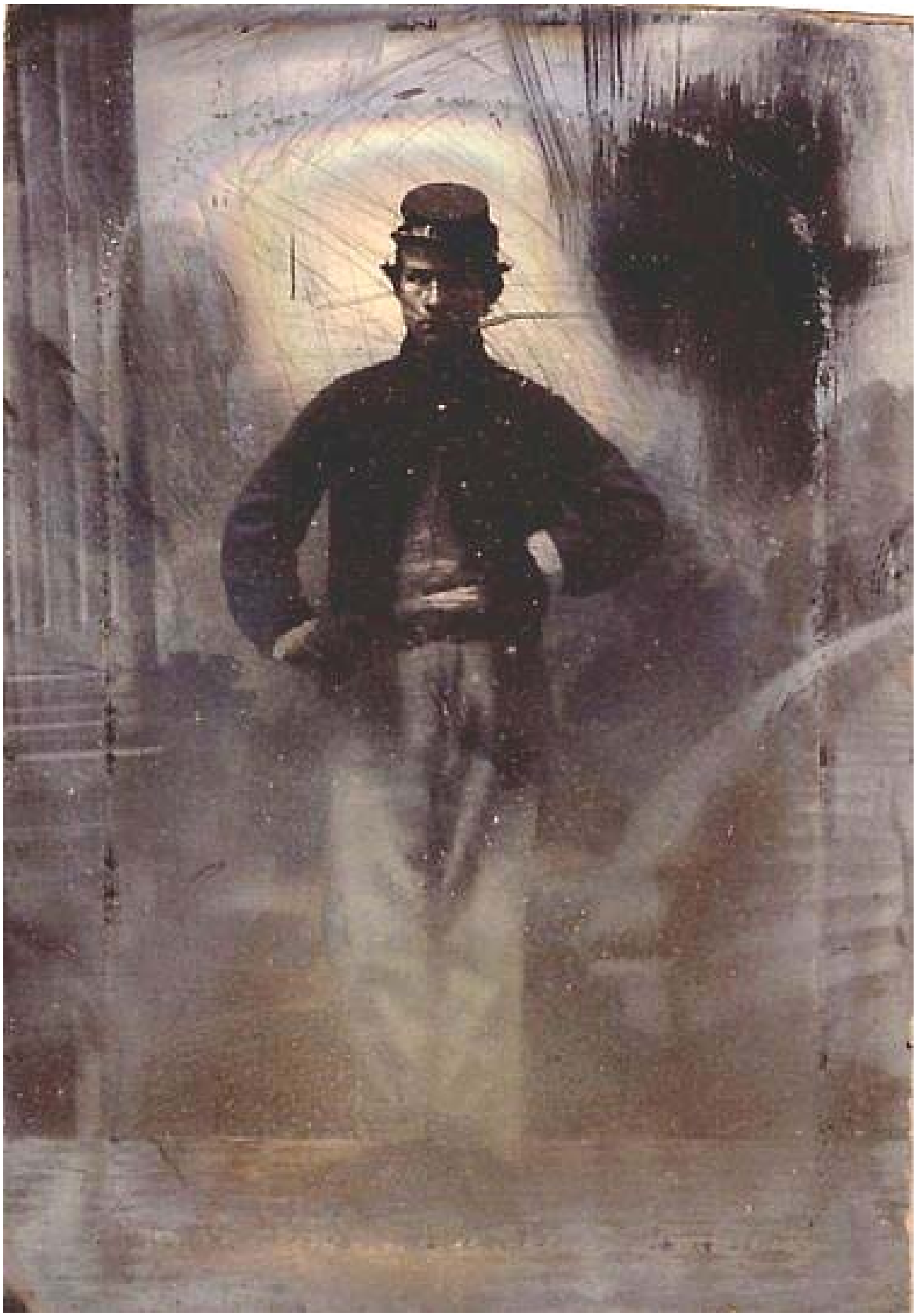
Foster, John Y. *New Jersey and the Rebellion*. Newark, NJ: Martin R. Dennis & Co, 1868 (reprint, Nabu Press, 2010).

FIFTH ANNUAL
Reunion
OF THE
VETERANS
28
ASSOCIATION,
28TH REGT. N. J. VOLS.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Aug. 27th, '91
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
CAPT. JAS. W.
CONOVER
Post No. 63
FREEHOLD, N. J.
MEMBER
31st ANNUAL REUNION 14th REGIMENT N. J. VOLS.
AT KEYPORT, N. J., SEPT. 18, 1909

Grand Army of the Republic Reunion Ribbons

Shortly after the war, Union veterans formed the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) as a fraternal organization. Hundreds of local posts formed across the country and before long the GAR boasted thousands of members nationwide. Although it initially prospered, the GAR almost disappeared in the early 1870s, then came back strong in the 1880s. The fraternal and charitable needs of veterans were the main interests of the local posts, while the national organization became a political force to be reckoned with. No Northern politician could expect to gain national office without the support of the GAR, and through their extensive lobbying, many veterans benefits bills, including a pension plan, were passed by Congress. Pictured here are three GAR reunion ribbons. Ribbons of the 28th and 14th Regiments, New Jersey Volunteers, flank a "James W. Conover Post No. 63" ribbon from Freehold. Posts were usually named after a local hero who perished during the war. Captain James W. Conover served in Company D, 14th, and died from wounds received in the Battle of Monocacy, Maryland, in 1864. He is buried in Maplewood Cemetery, Freehold. KM (Ribbons, Kevin Marshall collection; Conover portrait, Monmouth County Historical Association)

McConnell, Stuart. *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865-1900.* Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1992.



Private George S. Hart, Company B, 28th New Jersey Volunteers, and Company A, 9th New Jersey Volunteers

A 17-year-old farmer from Middlesex County, George S. Hart enlisted on September 1, 1862, with his older brother, Noah L. Hart, in Company B, 28th New Jersey Volunteers. The Hart brothers trained with the rest of the 28th NJ at Camp Vredenburgh, just outside Freehold. Private Hart was honorably discharged with his regiment at Freehold on July 6, 1863. He then re-enlisted on February 26, 1864, as a "Veteran Volunteer" with Company A, 9th New Jersey Volunteers. The 9th NJ was an outstanding regiment, nicknamed the "Jersey Muskrats" due to a successful attack they had made through a North Carolina swamp. Private Hart fought with the 9th NJ until the end of the war and was discharged on July 12, 1865. Returning to civilian life, he once again took up farming and married the daughter of a fellow Company B veteran. He passed away in 1914 and is buried in Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery, South Amboy. KM (tintype, Kevin Marshall collection)

“George S. Hart,” Pension Records, National Archives.

FELC&B
28
NJV
N.J

Arming the Nine-Month Regiments

As a nine-month regiment (as opposed to the three-year enlistment of such regiments as the 14th NJ), the 28th NJ did not receive the best equipment while in training at Camp Vredenburg in Freehold. The 28th was originally issued obsolete French flintlock muskets which had been converted to the percussion system. Upon arrival in Washington the men of the 28th turned in their inferior weapons for newer, although still obsolete, U.S. Model 1842 Muskets.

The U.S. Model 1842 was a .69 caliber smoothbore musket which typically fired a "Buck and Ball" cartridge, consisting of a round ball and three buckshot. Although not particularly accurate past 75 yards or so, the "Buck and Ball" round was a proven man-stopper at close range. Some regiments stubbornly held onto their smoothbore muskets throughout the war, believing them to be better in a close fight. The 12th NJ for example, used them to great advantage as they help repulse "Pickett's Charge" in the Battle of Gettysburg.

The musket seen here was carried by Private Francis E. Larkin, Company B, 28th NJ Volunteers. Private Larkin was wounded by artillery fire during the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, but fortunately survived the war. Private Larkin personalized his weapon by carving "FEL Co B 28 NJV" in the stock. The barrel and stock of this weapon has been surcharged "NJ," indicating ownership by the State of New Jersey. This indicates that either some soldiers were issued U.S. Model 1842s prior to leaving the state or that state ordinance officers surcharged the weapons upon their return. The 28th NJ was also issued some rifled Model 1842 muskets and some U.S. Model flintlock muskets converted to the percussion system. KM (Kevin Marshall collection)

Bilby, Joseph G. *Small Arms at Gettysburg.* Yardley, PA: Westholme Publishing LLC, 2008.

Gluckman, Colonel Arcadi. *Identifying Old U.S. Muskets, Rifles, and Carbines* Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1959.

Ambrotype Probably Showing Barracks at Camp Vredenburgh, Manalapan, Summer 1862

Camp Vredenburgh was one of five regional training camps set up across the state in the summer of 1862. It was thought that local training camps would stimulate enlistments more than the centralized facilities used in Trenton in 1861. The camp was named after a prominent local judge, Peter Vredenburgh, Sr., whose son, Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., trained there with the 14th New Jersey Volunteers. The camp was established in July 1862 on ground leased from a local farmer, Jacob Herbert, about two and a half miles west of Freehold. The troops of the 14th New Jersey began reporting at the end of July and those of the 18th and 29th Regiments arrived in August. The men of the latter two regiments were housed in barracks 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, each housing a company of 100 men, as appear on the right in this photograph. The officers were probably housed in the tents on the left. These units all left for the front by early September. A final unit, Company H of the 35th Regiment, was trained at the camp in late summer 1863. Camp Vredenburgh was dismantled and shipped to Trenton in late January 1864. Its site survives now but is overgrown with weeds and trees. DM (Monmouth County Historical Association)

Martin, David. *The Story of Camp Vredenburg*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1993.

Engd by A.H. Ritchie
P. Vredenburgh Jr.

Autographed Portrait of Major Peter Vredenburgh, ca. 1863

Peter Vredenburgh Jr. was one of Freehold's most renowned soldiers in the Civil War. He was born in Freehold in February 1837, the son of a prominent local judge of the same name. He followed in his father's footsteps and became a lawyer in 1859 but he put his career aside to join the 14th New Jersey Infantry in August 1862 as a major. After training at Camp Vredenburgh (named after his father), west of Freehold, he served in Maryland and Virginia, mostly in administrative positions. In the late summer of 1864 he gave up his desk job and asked to return to the front with his regiment, which was short on field officers. Less than two weeks after taking command of the 14th, Vredenburgh was killed in action at the battle of Opequon, Virginia (Third Winchester) on September 19, 1864. He had just yelled to his men, "I'll do all I can for you, boys!" when he was hit in the neck by a cannon shell and killed instantly. Burial was in Maplewood Cemetery in Freehold. His family never recovered from the loss. DM (David G. Martin collection)

Martin, David G. (editor). *The Monocacy Regiment: A Commemorative History of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry in the Civil War, 1862-1865.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1987, pp.135-165, 272.

Line Officers 15th Regt. N. J. Vols.
1st Div. 6th Corps
Army of the Potomac

Line Officers of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers and Friends in the Field, March 12, 1864

The 15th New Jersey was raised at Camp Fair Oaks in Flemington in late August 1862 for three years' service. It fought in the First New Jersey Brigade, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac in most of the major battles in the Virginia theater of the war from 1863-1865. It lost 846 members, killed and wounded, out of 1,702 who served in its ranks and ranked twelfth of all the hundreds of Union regiments that fought in the war in number of killed/mortally wounded (240). This photograph was taken in March 1864 at the regiment's winter camp near Brandy Station, Virginia. Several of the men included in the picture would fall as casualties in the 1864 campaigns. DM (John W. Kuhl collection)

Bilby, Joseph. *Three Rousing Cheers: A History of the Fifteenth New Jersey from Flemington to Appomattox.* Revised edition. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2001.

MAP OF
NEW JERSEY
COMPILED
From the latest authorities.
PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES DESILVER
N° 254 Market Street Philadelphia.
1856
EXPLANATION.
ROUTES FROM TRENTON.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
DELAWARE
BAY
MONMOUTH
Scale of Miles
Longitude East from Washington.

Map of New Jersey, Compiled from the latest authorities, Published by Charles Desilver, Market Street, Philadelphia, 1856 (reproduction)

Though no Civil War battles were fought in New Jersey, the state was an important transportation hub and manufacturing center. Leather works in Newark, arms manufacturers in Trenton, and other industries made important contributions to the Union war effort. The Delaware and Raritan Canal helped transport troops and supplies to Philadelphia and the seat of war, and the Camden & Amboy Railroad transported thousands of New York and New Jersey troops across the state from Perth Amboy to the Philadelphia ferries at Camden. DM (David G. Martin collection)

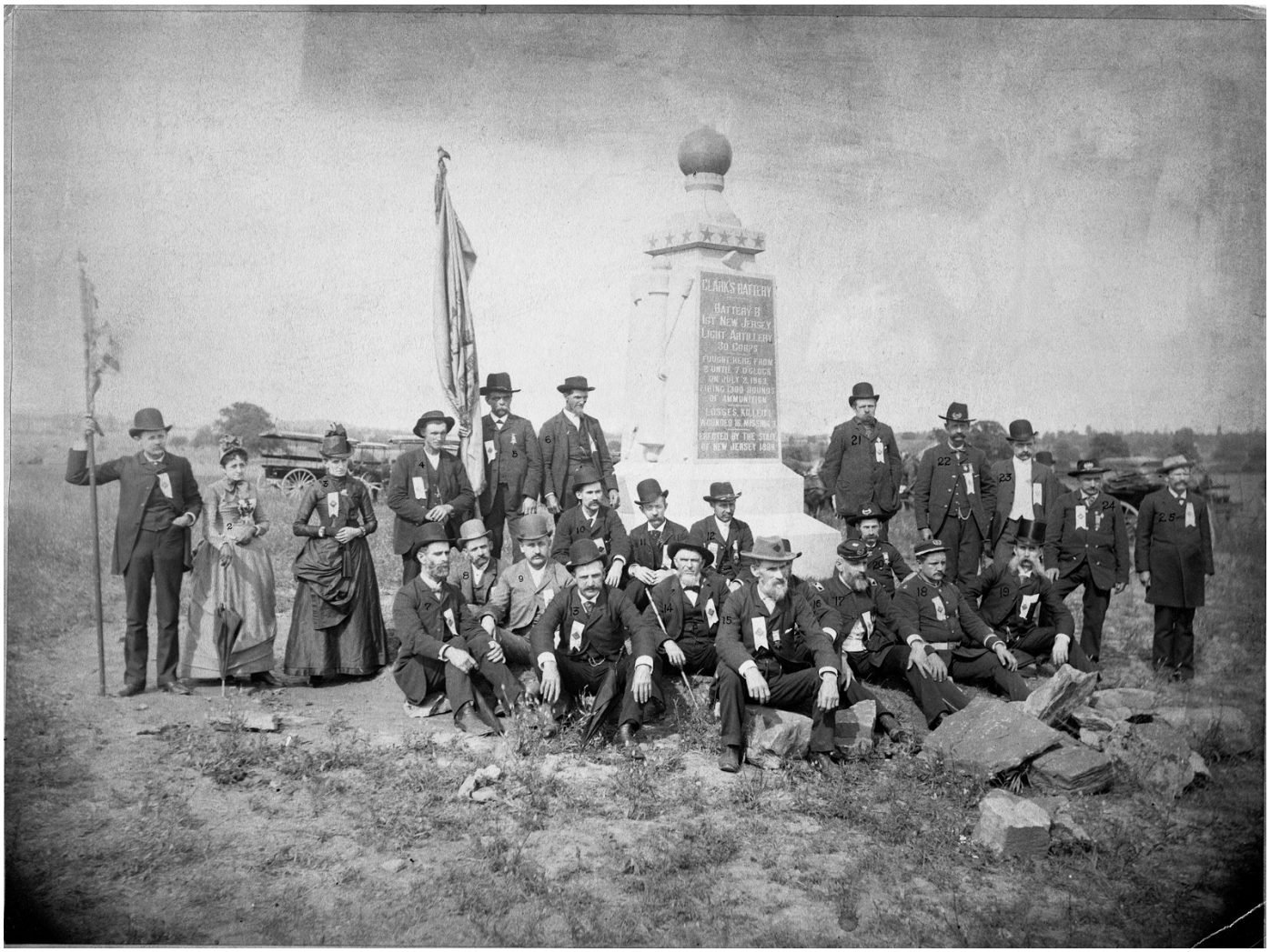
Kuhl, John. "Trains, Ships and Guns: New Jersey's Civil War Production Line." In Joseph G. Bilby (Editor). *New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey*. Wood-Ridge, NJ: New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, 2011.

National Colors of the 28th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, 1862

The 28th New Jersey was one of three regiments trained at Camp Vredenburgh, near Freehold, in the summer of 1862. It and the 29th Regiment were mustered in during the last week of September for nine months' service with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. The 14th Regiment was being raised at the same time for three years' service. Over half of the 1000 men in the 28th regiment came from Middlesex County, with the rest coming from Camden, Gloucester, Monmouth and Ocean Counties. The regiment lost heavily at the battle of Fredericksburg, VA in December 1862 and also fought at Chancellorsville, VA in May 1863. It was mustered out of service at Freehold on July 6, 1863, having lost well over 200 battle casualties during its brief service. DM. (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Bilby, Joseph G. and William C. Goble. *"Remember You are Jerseymen!": A Military History of New Jersey's Troops in the Civil War*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998. Pp.352-359.

West, J. Gilmore. *The Diary of a Soldier*. Perth Amboy, NJ: Pickersgill Press, 1997.


CLARK'S BATTERY
BATTERY B
1ST NEW JERSEY
LIGHT ARTILLERY
3D CORPS
FOUGHT HERE FROM
2 UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK
ON JULY 2, 1863
FIRING 1300 ROUNDS
OF AMMUNITION
LOSSES: KILLED 1
WOUNDED 16, MISSING 1
ERECTED BY THE STATE
OF NEW JERSEY 1884

Veterans Attending the Dedication of the Battery B (Clark's Battery) Monument at Gettysburg on June 28, 1888

Battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery (also known as Clark's Battery of the 2nd New Jersey Artillery) was raised in Essex County and was mustered in at Camp Olden in Trenton on September 3, 1861. It fought in most of the major battles of the Virginia theater until its discharge in June 1865, and is the best known of the state's five field batteries. In 1885 the state appropriated funds for each of its units which fought at the battle of Gettysburg to erect a monument there. The survivors of Clark's Battery chose to erect their monument near the Peach Orchard, where they fired the astonishing number of 1,342 rounds of ammunition, a record for any one unit during a single day's combat in the war. This photograph features veterans of the battery attending their monument's dedication on "New Jersey Day" at Gettysburg, June 28, 1888. DM (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Hanifen, Michael. *History of Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1991 (reprint of original1905 issue).

Martin, David G. *New Jersey at Gettysburg Guidebook.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2012, pp. 56-59.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Lee's Rebel Army has surrendered, and the prospects of peace are most cheering; all the citizens of Red Bank, who desire such a glorious result, are requested to illuminate their dwellings and places of business at EIGHT O'CLOCK this Evening. The bells will ring at that hour.

Lee Surrenders! Glorious News Broadside, 1865

This broadside was printed to notify the people of Red Bank of the surrender of Robert E. Lee's army. Lee accepted Grant's generous terms at the home of Wilmer McLean at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Each Confederate soldier was to turn over his weapons (other than officers' side-arms which they could keep) and then was allowed to go home. After four long years of war, Red Bank's town bells rang and residents illuminated their dwellings to celebrate their victory. LP (Broadside Collection, Monmouth County Historical Association)

Oct. 9, 1862

Camp Hooker Oct 9th 1862

Dear Mother

As I have nothing particular to do this afternoon I thought I could not improve my time better than by writing home. I am still in excellent health, and spirits and hope I shall continue so until the end of my soldering. I saw Mr Sprague of Fairfield the other day as he was on his way to Harpers Ferry in some business. John Manning's father who was down to Fairfield with Jim Ford came on here this morning with another gentleman from New Brunswick, I just wish you could see the troops that pass here on their way to Harpers F. I think there are at least five thousand pass every day and they have been going for more than a week now so you may judge there is a right smart chance of them gone through here. Capt Gourey's wife is on here boarding at a farm house about a half a mile from camp she came on here about a week ago with the Capt's brother and wife so the night before the Capt's brother and wife went away we concluded to give them a serenade so Lieut Woodward myself the Adjt Serg't Major and Lieut Tingley all went up. It was a most splendid night almost as light as day I had my Guitar along and it made me think of days gone by when we used to serenade those lovely Belles of Fairfield. We sang the Lone Starry hours first but before we got through the Captain and gentleman of the house came out and invited us in so went in and stayed until eleven O'clock it being only nine when we commenced one of our number had a violin along so Capt Gourey

Music at Camp Hooker: William Burroughs Ross to his Mother, October 1862

William Burroughs Ross enlisted in the 14th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry on July 28, 1862. Several companies of this regiment were organized at Freehold, while other companies came from Middlesex, Union and Mercer counties. The regiment proceeded to Frederick City, Maryland, and was assigned to guard duty along the Monocacy River. Stationed at Camp Hooker, Ross writes on October 9 of serenading Capt. Gowdey's wife, "I had my guitar along and it made me think of days gone by when we used to serenade those lovely ladies of Freehold…one of our number had a violin along so Capt. Gowdey invited me to dance with his wife, which I can assure you I did with the greatest of pleasure…" The exhibit includes a page from Ross' letter [all three pages reproduced in the catalog], portraits of Ross and the Gowdeys, and a photo of Ross' guitar. LP (Monmouth County Historical Association)

Coll. 9 William Burroughs Ross Papers 1862-1864. Monmouth County Historical Association Library & Archives

P-1070 Photograph Collection. Captain Ralph B. & Mrs. Gowdy/Goudy - Co. F, 14th New Jersey Infantry. Carte-de-visite, Marken's Gallery, Frederick, MD.

invited me to dance with his wife which I can assure you I did with the greatest of pleasure If you remember he was the gentleman who got married just before we left our Camp at Freehold He told me Mr Chandler spoke to him about me before we started, His lady is a very fine woman indeed I escorted her out to see the dress parade the other evening as the Capt had to take charge of his company We have very warm weather here now and have not had any rain since we came it is awful dusty and dry here now Pap wished to know in his letter what I did every day well in the morning I make out a morning report. the Orderlies of each company hand me in a report of their company and I make out a consolidated report of the whole stating the number of sick absent there on special duty &c After I get that is done I copy the orders if there is any which was read on dress parade the evening before and after that, I commence on my descriptive book in it I have to put the name height complexion when he was born how old what company he belongs too of every man in the Regt I have been to work on that book ever since we left Freehold but have not got it done yet but one reason I suppose is I dont write much in it for about the time I have described a half a dozen men I have to stop and write a pass or some order from the Col so I dont commence again until the next day I dont know whether I told you or not I had received a letter from Sis, Tell Mimi to write and tell me all the news I will send you some gun caps that the Asst picked up on the field of Antietam when Genl Hooker was wounded for one of his aids showed the Asst exactly the spot where he stood when he was shot and he

picked up the caps on the identical spot I will also send you a Secesh letter found on the famous field of Monocacy Junction. I believe I have nothing more of importance to write, at present only remember me to all inquiring friends Tell Aunt Jane I would like to hear from her when she has time to write Tell Mammi to write soon to her Brother Will

Your Affectionate
Son Burroughs
Write Soon

Sergt Major sends his respects to you all He says he has not had a chance to get his Photographs taken yet or he would send one up

Articles prepared by the Soldiers Aid Society
of Middletown N. S.
and forwarded to the Army of the Potomac.
— " — " Jan 1862

12 Cotton Shirts
36 Bed Gowns — Canton Flannel & Muslin
34 Prs Canton Flannel Drawers
46 Flannel Shirts — 39 Grey — 11 White
35 Prs Home Knitted Woolen Socks
2 Prs " " " Mittens
36 ½ Prs Carpet Slippers
26 Feather Pillows
~~54~~ 52 Pillow Cases
24 White Linen P. Hdkfs.
33 Linen Towels
4 Calico Bed Comfortables
1 Bag of Lint

Jan 1863
146 Prs 1 Fing. woolen
Home knitted Mittens
12 Prs do do Gloves

List of Clothing Produced for the Army of the Potomac by the Middletown Ladies Aid Society, January 1862

Women on the home front often looked for ways to help their husbands, sons and other local men serving as soldiers in the war. The Middletown Ladies Aid Society was organized in Middletown 15 November 1861. Its first president was Mrs. Joseph D. Taylor. The members made clothing such as socks, shirts and gloves, which were then sent to local soldiers serving on the front. Local aid societies, like this one, later became affiliated with the United States Sanitary Commission, which promoted the maintenance of healthy conditions in army camps. LP (Coll. 26, Louise Hartshorne Collection, Monmouth County Historical Association)

Stephens, Jim. *Guide to the Civil War Resources at the Monmouth County Historical Association*. Freehold, NJ: Monmouth County Historical Association, 2000.

1862

Camp Hooker
Monocacy Sept. 28th 1862

Dear Mother

Mr Rose is going to Freehold in the morning and I take the opportunity of sending home a few things – My letters that I can not accommodate – some caps for Henry – &c, &c, I will want the small carpet bag back again and would like you to enclose in it a piece of Buddingtons best brown soap, the kind I used to buy of him for 2/ a cake – ~~I~~ box of Brown's Troches, and that large carpet-bag, I used to have. I think Aunt Sarah has if she has, never mind it – I only thought I would like to have it in case I have to leave my trunk, I could fasten that on my horse's back.

I left ~~my epaulettes~~ at Elyeville with a Mrs. Clinds, my epaulettes saddle-cloth – pistol holsters, and a number of other things which you choosed attend to in case I never have a chance to myself – Mr Cowart, adjt Buckelew Mr Rose Our Surgeon and myself drove over to the battle field of Antietam last Thursday – It is a wonderful sight – but I have not time to dictate I saw the exact where Hooker was wounded – Bill is the best servant in the Regiment I give him $5. per month, and would rather give him $30 than to part with him – I suppose Mr Rose would bring the large carpet bag back if you can spare it – he can put the little bag inside – Give my love to Aunt Sarah and all the rest and write soon to your

Affectionate Son
Peter

Send "best brown soap": Major Vredenburgh to his mother, September 28, 1862

Born in 1837, Peter Vredenburgh was the eldest of the three sons of Judge Peter Vredenburgh and Eleanor Brinckerhoff Vredenburgh. He volunteered for service in the Civil War during the summer of 1862 and was appointed major of the 14th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Here he writes home to his mother in Freehold asking for items to be sent to him at Camp Hooker. Sadly, Vredenburgh would be killed by an artillery shell on September 19, 1864. His body was returned home and he was laid to rest in Maplewood Cemetery in Freehold. A photo of Vredenburgh's uniform accompanies his letter in the exhibit. LP (letter, Monmouth County Historical Association; uniform photo, courtesy Tom Burke)

Coll. 1 Peter Vredenburgh Papers, 1856-1868. Monmouth County Historical Association.

Stephens, Jim. *Guide to the Civil War Resources at the Monmouth County Historical Association*. Freehold, NJ: Monmouth County Historical Association, 2000.

pg 182 Special meeting, August 11, 1863.
Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Monmouth met at the Court House in Freehold on Tuesday, the 11th day of August A. D. 1863, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
Present Messrs Butcher, Meirs, Allen, Perrine, Yard, Vanderveer, Wardell, Scobey, Tilton, Cuttrell, Brown, Hoff and Horner.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Director to consider the matter of offering bounties to volunteers.

On motion of Mr. Scobey, Gov. Parker was invited to meet with the Board and give his views upon the matter.

After hearing Gov. Parker and other citizens upon the subject, Mr. Scobey moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Yard at the last meeting be taken up, which was carried.

Mr. Yard consents that the following resolution offered by Mr. Scobey be considered a part of the resolution offered by him and it is agreed by the Board that they be incorporated together - The resolution is as follows:- "Resolved: That we will petition the Legislature of this State at the ensuing session for an act to authorize this Board to issue bonds of the county payable at such time and in such way as this board shall direct for the purpose of raising money to meet the appropriations of this Board, as a bounty for volunteers under the call of the Governor of this State and for power to raise the money by taxation to pay said bonds and interest and also to be allowed to assess upon each township of said county in proportion to the number of men required by said call, such part of the whole sum as such proportion shall require and in case any township shall not be relieved from a draft for its proportion of men under said call and a draft shall take place for the deficiency, that then such township shall be assessed only in proportion to the number of men raised under said call"--.

Mr. Butcher offered as an amendment to the resolution that the bounty to be given by the Board, be given to every man mustered into the Service from this County, whether as a Volunteer or Conscript.

Board Adjourned until 2 P.M.

Adjourned meeting Aug. 11, 1863, 2 P.M.
The resolutions of Mr. Yard were taken up and Mr. Butcher withdrew his amendment.

Joel Parker, Civil War Governor of New Jersey

In 1863, New Jersey's Governor Joel Parker issued a final call for volunteers before resorting to the draft. To lure recruits, he authorized the Boards of Chosen Freeholders in the counties to offer bounty payments for each volunteer ranging from $100 to $500. As seen in the transcript of the minutes on display, at a Special Meeting held August 11, 1863, the Monmouth County Board of Freeholders met to discuss ways to raise the necessary funds to cover the cost of the bounty payments. Governor Parker, who before the war was Monmouth County Prosecutor of Pleas, attended and gave his views on the matter. The result of the meeting was a resolution to petition the State legislature for an act to authorize the Board to issue bonds and to raise the money to pay for the bonds and interest by increasing taxes assessed to each township. It was also agreed that each volunteer receive a $200 bounty payment. Since Monmouth offered one of the lowest bounties, it was not unusual for Monmouth residents to sign up in other counties or other states where payments were much higher.

Born near Freehold on November 24, 1816, Joel Parker attended the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) where he graduated in 1839. Admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1842, Parker was elected to New Jersey State Legislature in 1847 and became Monmouth County Prosecutor of Pleas in 1851. Nominated for Governor by the Democratic Party in 1862, Parker ran as a 'War Democrat' supporting a military solution to the Civil War. He defeated Marcus L. Ward by the largest margin in the state's history and served as the 27th Governor of New Jersey from 1863 to 1866. Parker was highly critical of Lincoln for curtailing civil liberties by suspending *habeas corpus* and for the Emancipation Proclamation, which he thought unconstitutional. Elected to a non-consecutive second gubernatorial term in 1871, Parker also served as Attorney General of New Jersey and, from 1880 to his death on January 2, 1888, as New Jersey Supreme Court justice. He is buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Freehold. GS (Portrait, private collection; Minutes, Monmouth County Archives)

Birkner, Michael J., et al., eds. *The Governors of New Jersey: Biographical Essays.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2014.

"Joel Parker Dead. Stricken With Paralysis While Visiting Friends," *The New York Times*. January 2, 1888.

Wilson, James Grant and John Fiske, eds. "Parker, Joel, governor of New Jersey," *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*. NY: D. Appleton, 1900.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

NOTICE

TO PERSONS CLAIMING EXEMPTION

FROM

THE DRAFT.

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend at the County Court House, in Freehold,

On the 26th day of August, instant,

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the second day of September next, to hear and decide upon claims to Exemption from Military duty on the part of citizens of Monmouth County.

All persons claiming to be exempt from such duty, and not liable to the draft to be made under the call of the President of the United States, of the 4th of August inst., to supply the quota of this State, are required to appear at the time and place aforesaid, and state and prove before me their right to such exemption in the manner required by law.

A claim of Exemption by reason of Physical Disability, will not be allowed unless it be of such a character as to disable the person for a period of more than thirty days. This must be certified by Dr. William A. Newell, the Surgeon appointed for the county, who will be in attendance at the Court House, on and after the 26th inst.

THE DRAFT WILL BE MADE

AT THE COURT HOUSE, FREEHOLD,

on the

THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

Between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and five o'clock, P. M., and if necessary, will be continued from day to day, until completed.

The drafting and also the hearing of claims to exemption from Military duty will be public, and open to all persons who may desire to attend.

Dated August 22d, 1862.

JAMES S. YARD,
Commissioner for Monmouth County.

Governor William A. Newell of Monmouth County

On August 4, 1862, President Lincoln called up 300,000 men for nine months service, in addition to 300,000 three-year men he had asked for in July. On August 9, the War Department issued General Order 99, which provided draft exemptions for aliens, those already in military service, and certain occupations, including, among others, members of Congress, telegraph operators, locomotive engineers, ship pilots, ministers, divinity students, and post office employees. As explained in the Notice on exhibit, Monmouth County men could also be exempted if they failed a physical examination by Dr. William A. Newell, who had served as Governor of New Jersey from 1857 to 1860. Newell is seen here in a carte-de-visite portrait from the New York or Washington, DC studio of Matthew Brady. On the back, Newell wrote, "Whoever covets this picture, I advise him or her to get one from the original."

Newell was born in Franklin, Ohio, on September 5, 1817. After graduating from Rutgers in 1836, he was awarded a medical degree in 1839 from the University of Pennsylvania. Newell then worked as physician in Allentown, New Jersey until service as a U.S. Congressman, 1847-1851, during which he authored the Newell Act, which established life saving stations from Sandy Hook to Little Egg Harbor, and eventually the entire East Coast. After completing his gubernatorial term, Newell was a delegate to the 1864 Republican National Convention; and served again as a Congressman from 1865 to 1867. Later in his career, he was the territorial governor of Washington from 1880 to 1884 and the U.S. Indian inspector from 1884 to 1885. Newell died on August 8, 1901, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Allentown. GS (Photo, Monmouth County Archives; Notice, Yard Papers, Box 3, Folder 5, Monmouth County Historical Association)

Birkner, Michael J., et al., eds. *The Governors of New Jersey: Biographical Essays.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2014.

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 3 [of 4]. Westport, CT.: Meckler Books, 1978.

A LIST OF NAMES of Members of Company "G" of the Third Regiment of the NEW JERSEY BRIGADE, mustered into actual service of the United States single, and if single, whether having a mother dependent on them for support, made by the Captain of said Company, pursuant to act of the Legislature of New Jersey, of the Militia of this State as may be called into service."—*Approved May 11th*, 1864.

Company "G" of the Third Regiment, New Jersey Brigade.

NAMES.	COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	STREET AND NUMBER.	MARRIED OR SINGLE.	Have you If so, st
Jacob T. Sanford	Monmouth	Englishtown	Main st. —	Single	
Wesley Stoney	Monmouth	Englishtown	Main st. —	Single	
Salter S. Stults	Monmouth	Freehold	Throckmorton st. —	Single	
Marcus A. Stults	Middlesex	Cranbery	Outskirts	Single	
Simms H. Stults	Middlesex	Cranbery	Main st. —	Single	
Henry Stahl	Monmouth	Freehold	Throckmorton st. —	Single	
Isaac T. Smith	Monmouth	Keyport	— — — —	Single	
Innis Getman	Monmouth	Englishtown	— — — —	Single	
Benjamin Decker	Monmouth	Keyport	Front st. —	Single	
James S. Herbert	Monmouth	Englishtown	— — — —	Single	
John Gurick	Monmouth	Keyport	Front st.	Single	
William M. Young	Monmouth	Keyport	Cliffwood —	Single	
Isaac Van Boren	Monmouth	Freehold	Main st. —	Single	
John H. Van Pelt	Monmouth	Freehold	Outskirts	Single	
James P. Connolly	Monmouth	Freehold	Main st.	Single	
William Zarrok	Monmouth	Keyport	Outskirts	Single	
William Burton	Middlesex	Prospect Plains	Outskirts	Single	
Garret Buckelew	Monmouth	Englishtown	— — — —	Single	
Matthias F. Brewer	Monmouth	Keyport	Outskirts	Single	
John G. Mount	Monmouth	Freehold	Main st.	Single	

Three Privates Named Stults Mustered in April 27, 1861

Marcus A., Symmes H., and Salter S. Stults appear together on the Muster List for Company G, 3rd Regiment, NJ Volunteers, in the Monmouth County Archives. First cousins Marcus and Symmes grew up together in Prospect Plains; Salter's home is given as Freehold, where he was a carpenter, but he was also from the Cranbury vicinity. All three served their three-month enlistments, then believed to be sufficient for the war's duration. The 3rd Regiment helped defend Washington and was in reserve at the Battle of Bull Run. The men enlisted again in 1862 for three years, two with higher ranks. Marcus and Symmes served in Company H of the 14th. 1st Lt. Marcus was killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864, while Captain Symmes died five weeks later. At the Battle of Monocacy in Maryland on July 9, 1864, he was waving his sword, gallantly shouting, "Hold up to the line boys!" when he was fatally shot. Private Salter Stults joined the 9th New Jersey Infantry, was captured, survived the notorious Andersonville prison camp in Georgia, but then perished in October 1864 as a P.O.W. in Charleston, South Carolina, before that Confederate city surrendered a few months later. The carte-de-visite portrait of 1st Lt. Marcus Stults was taken in New Brunswick by photographer Robert M. Boggs. GS (Muster list, Monmouth County Archives; portrait, New Jersey State Archives)

Census and other records, Ancestry.com.

Civil War Cartes-de-visite, New Jersey State Archives, http://www.nj.gov/state/archives/sdea4010.html

Kaspar, Mike. "Capt. Symmes Stults, 14th NJ," *North South Traders' Civil War Magazine*, 32:4 (2007), pp. 34-37.

Kaspar, Mike. "Relics Reunited: Marcus A. Stults, 14th N.J. Vol. Inf.," *North South Traders' Civil War Magazine*, 22:3 (1995), pp. 45-51.

Stults files, Cranbury History Center.

Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865, New Jersey State Archives, http://slic.njstatelib.org/slic_files/searchable_publications/civilwar/NJCWidx1.html

No. 390

Office A. A. Pro. Mar. General, N. J.,

Department of Credits

Trenton, December 20th 1864.

This is to Certify, That the following named Twenty two (22) volunteers for ~~One~~ Two ~~Two~~ years Army ~~Navy~~ ~~Marine~~ are credited upon the records of this Office to Marlboro Township, Monmouth County 40th Sub-District. 2nd Congressional District.

Isaac W Welsh	Navy	2 years	John H Vanpelt	army	1 y
Henry Brown	"	2 "	James Vanpelt	"	1 y
Stephen Evans	"	2 "	Thomas J Young	"	1 y
Thomas Paul	marine	2 "	John Gordon	"	1 y
William E. Savage	"	2 "	Alonzo Chambers	"	1 y
Holmes Beale	army	1 y	George M. Dey	"	1 y
John Boice	"	1 y	Levi S. Emmons	"	1 y
Charles Craven	"	1 y	John W Hulsart	"	1 y
Thomas Ellison	"	1 y			
Edward Malony	"	1 y			
Harrison Nivison	"	"			
William Potavan	"	"			
Sidney Thorn	"	"			
Noah Vanpelt	"	"			

Lewis W Long

Capt 2nd Infty N.J.S.

In charge of Credits

~~A. A. A. Genl.~~

Isaac W. Welsh, Fireman, U.S. Navy

During the Civil War, about 118,000 men served in the U.S. Navy. Steam engines on Navy ships were maintained by engineering officers, firemen, and coal heavers. Firemen were paid well, earning $30 per month compared to the equivalent deck hand rank of able bodied seaman at $12 per month and coal heavers, at $15 per month. This list in the Monmouth County Archives shows men in Marlboro who received a $200 bounty for enlisting in the Army, Marines, or Navy for one or two years. The men were mustered in on September 26, 1864, and the document shows that on December 20, the Provost Marshal General in Trenton approved the bounties. The first on the list, Isaac W. Welsh, became a fireman on the *U.S.S. Yantic*, a wooden-hulled screw gunboat. (Previously, he had enlisted in Maryland as an ordinary seaman for three years until August 23, 1864.) Welsh served on the *Yantic* during two assaults on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, which finally was taken on January 15, 1865. The *Yantic* lost nine men killed (six from an exploding gun) but Welsh survived until his discharge on September 26, 1866. The *Yantic* spent its last years as a training ship; in 1929, it suddenly sank at a dock in Detroit, as a result of "natural deterioration." GS (Monmouth County Archives)

Civil War Collection, Monmouth County Archives. Guide:
http://co.monmouth.nj.us/page.aspx?Id=1693
Online records: http://co.monmouth.nj.us/page.aspx?ID=3517

History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-5, p. 117.
http://books.google.com/books?id=2EsWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA117&lpg=PA117&dq=%22isaac+w.+welsh%22+civil+war&source=bl&ots=Pt_u8ZcdsW&sig=SFhCgD4PssmJMm5_RmR_LClinDc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=bIIgU5PGIcW_kQfi2oCoBQ&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22isaac%20w.%20welsh%22%20civil%20war&f=false

Ringle, Dennis, "The Antebellum Navy," from *Life in Mr. Lincoln's Navy*
http://www.navyandmarine.org/ondeck/1862lifeinlincolnsnavy.htm

U.S.S. Yantic http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Yantic_(IX-32)

Two Musicians in Uniform, Civil War Era

A Union army regulation in July 1861 specified that every infantry, artillery, or cavalry company have two musicians called the regimental "field music," consisting of a fifer, often doubling as bugler, and a drummer. In addition, each regiment was to have a 24-member band; these regimental bands lasted until the following year, after which units could hire their own. Musicians were not just for entertainment; they helped the soldiers march and sometimes played during battles. By December 1861, the Union army had 28,000 musicians; one of forty-one soldiers was a musician. These two cartes-de-visite of a fifer and drummer were found in a family album in Hopewell. The drum reads "artillery." The photographer probably had a temporary studio near a military camp. Behind the drummer is a painted backdrop with army tents, possibly a depiction of the actual camp where the photo was taken. Although the backs of the photos are blank, they probably were taken by the same photographer, who used a clamp called an "immobilizer" to keep the heads steady; the base of the immobilizer is seen near the soldiers' feet in both images. Photos such as these were important keepsakes for families back home. GS (Gary Saretzky collection)

"Music of the Civil War," Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_the_American_Civil_War

Dec 17, 1862

Head Quarters 11th Regt N.J.V.
old camp near Falmouth Va.
December 17th 1862

My dear Ellen and family

you will no doubt be surprised to see the date and place of this letter - I wrote you from the battle field on Sabbath evening - and also on Monday - from the same place After holding the front line and fighting with our skirmishers for twenty four hours - we were relieved and brought back to the second line - to protect a battery this was on Monday morning - this was the fifth days fighting - But the fighting was much less on Monday than any one day since ~~we left~~ the battle commenced our picket lines were constantly pressed especially on the center where we were - in the afternoon a flag of truce went out to ask leave to bury the dead - left in the hands of the enemy on Saturday This took place in sight of where I was with my regiment - but more to our left - an officer in the rebel army enquired for me He was either a Col. or a Brigadier Gen - He was told that I was in command of the 11th regiment - He seemed to be aware of the fact and said that he knew me like a book It must have been either Thompson or one of the McDonalds - I think he called but dont know - He did not send his compliments small loss - none - this was Jackson force that was ~~not~~ in front of us and with whom we were fighting Thompson and his tribe are I think with Wm. H. Jackson - 10½ o'clock that night - we had orders to form and were marched a corps to this side of the river - bivouacked for the balance of the night - I soon found that not only our division but all the center was falling back We lay down to sleep - and had just got to sleep - when down came the rain in a perfect torrent - wet us all through - and putting out our fires - I got up - worn & tired through the storm - about noon we were ordered back to our camps here - What is to be done I dont know What all this movement I cant tell - But have had too much to do and to go and take those nights ~~way~~ would be to sacrifice too much life - I am satisfied that it would cost us fifty thousand men as it was it is positively stated that we have lost ten thousand. I made up my mind that to take it many of us would have to bite the dust - I am not prepared to praise or condemn those in command time will tell us all - I am thankful that we are here - and well -

I am proud of my regiment it is all that I could ask a brave set of men I dont want - It is a real fighting regiment - I will write you all the particulars - one of our wounded men died - died a brave man you affectionate Father & Husband - God bless you all

John

We have already lost 10,000 men": Robert McAllister to Ellen McAllister, December 17, 1862

Although Robert McAllister (1813-1891) was born and raised in Pennsylvania, the outbreak of the Civil War found him involved in the construction of railroad tunnels through the Oxford hills of Warren County. Leaving the conduct of this business to a partner, he entered the service as a lieutenant-colonel in the First New Jersey Volunteers. He remained with the First Regiment until July 1862, when Governor Olden appointed him colonel of the newly-formed Eleventh Regiment. McAllister wrote detailed letters to his wife Ellen and daughters Harriet and Sarah throughout his service. The letters, which were later published, were donated to Rutgers in 1963. McAllister had strong opinions on military strategy and sometimes disagreed with his commanders, although he tried to be respectful. Here he describes the aftermath of the Fredericksburg fiasco:

To go and take those hights [sic] would be to sacrifice too much life. I am satisfied that it would cost us 50,000 lives. It is positively stated that we have already lost 10,000 men…I am not prepared to praise or condemn those in command. Time will tell us all. I am proud of my regiment. It is all that I could ask; a braver set of men I don't want. It is a real fighting regiment. KF (Robert McAllister Papers. Rutgers Special Collections and University Archives)

McAllister, Robert. *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*. Edited by James I. Robertson, Jr. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1965.

Miss Gilson, a
Civil War nurse,
in uniform

BLACK & CASE
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BOSTON
& NEWPORT, R.I.

Helen Gilson, a Civil War Nurse in Uniform, 1865

Helen Gilson (1836 – 1868) of Boston joined the war effort as a nurse in the spring of 1862. Formerly a school teacher and governess, Gilson was passionate about the war and wanted to support the troops directly in the field. She applied for her nursing diploma in 1861 but was turned down by Dorethea Dix, superintendent of army nurses, because she was too young. Undeterred, Gilson volunteered under her uncle, Francis B. Fay, who primarily cared for the Army of the Potomac. During her time in the war, Gilson was instrumental in renovating the dilapidated hospital for the "colored troops" of the Army of the Potomac at City Point in Petersburg, Virginia. Gilson cared for all soldiers, no matter their race, and as a result was known as an "angel of mercy." As Robert McAllister wrote in a letter home, *[Nurse Gilson's] whole time and thoughts are devoted to the sick and wounded soldiers… She is truly a benevolent lady*.

Gilson contracted malaria during the war and never fully recovered. She died on April 2, 1868, in childbirth due to her weakened state. As seen by the back of the carte-de-visite portrait, Gilson was photographed on January 18, 1865, in the Boston studio of James Wallace Black and John G. Case, the largest in the city at that time. KF (Robert McAllister Papers. Rutgers Special Collections and University Archives**.)**

James Wallace Black (1825-1896), a well recognized figure in the history of photography, took the first aerial photograph in the United States from a balloon, a view of Boston in 1860. The Playing Cards revenue stamp on the back of Gilson's carte-de-visite is a tax stamp that helped pay the costs of the Civil War. The tax was in effect from August 1, 1864, to August 1, 1866. Photographers could use any two cents revenue stamp for a photo that cost up to twenty-five cents; there was no special stamp for photographs. In March 1865, a special one cent rate was introduced for photographs that cost less than ten cents. GS

Lamuniere, Michelle. "Black, James Wallace (1825-1896)," in *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*. John Hannavy, ed. NY: Taylor & Francis, 2008, pp. 164-165.

McAllister, Robert. *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*. James I. Robertson Jr., ed. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1965.

Miller, Edward A. Jr. "Angel of Light: Helen L. Gilson, Army Nurse." *Civil War History*, 43, no. 1 (March 1997): 17-37.

"Tax Stamps." Classy Arts. http://www.classyarts.com/howto.htm?part=tax-stamp

Hospital 3rd Corps. near Gettysburgh - Pa.

[1863 July]

Mrs. McAllister! -

Dear Madam: -

I write for your dear husband Col. McAllister who lies wounded in this Hospital. He has two wounds - one ~~sieu~~ the thigh one in the foot. They are both flesh wounds neither the bone or the artery were injured. Dr Welling says there is no immediate danger. He has sent a telegram to you asking you to come to Eutaw House Baltimore. If you arrive there please telegraph Col. to that effect - directing to 3rd Corps Hospital near Gettysburgh Pa. The cars are about two hours coming to Westminster. This hospital is 24 miles from Westminster. If the Col cannot go to Baltimore he would like to have you come to him - He is very comfortable and cheerful and says he is going to come home to Mrs. McAllister's hospital -

Very truly Yours

Helen C. Gibson

"He has two wounds": Nurse Gilson's Letter to Mrs. McAllister, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863

Robert McAllister's Eleventh New Jersey came under heavy fire during the second day of fighting at Gettysburg and suffered severe casualties. Luckily for McAllister he was wounded early in the battle. Nurse Helen Gilson wrote encouragingly to his wife Ellen in this 1863 letter: *He has two wounds – one in the thigh one in the foot. They are both flesh wounds neither the bone or the artery were injured. Dr. Welling says there is no immediate danger.* McAllister recovered from the injury and continued to serve with the Eleventh New Jersey. He eventually rose to brigade command, receiving permanent charge of the Second New Jersey Brigade in 1864. He was promoted to major-general in March 1865. McAllister was one of the very few men who participated in almost all of the pitched battles of the Army of the Potomac. KF (Robert McAllister Papers. Rutgers Special Collections and University Archives)

McAllister, Robert. *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*. Edited by James I. Robertson, Jr. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1965.

No. 5.

Middletown

November 24 1863

Dear Uncle Benjamin

We received your truly welcome letter two weeks since, and was glad to hear you in good health: and of the health and welfare of the rest of our relatives, were in a hurry I will inform you of our health. Father and Mother are in Tolerable good health. The rest of us are well. We had a letter from Amos last week. He was in Kentucky near Pittsburg. The Regiment he is has seen severe service in the way of forced marches. some days they marched 30 miles on fast march and waded the river several times up to their waists. Have been three battles. took the town of West Liberty, and they have been all through rain and bleak winds with not over coats. but they are to receive them this week. so the papers say. Townsend is in the War too. he left home on the seventh of October. is in General Banks division. is now in Maryland as we

last week when he wrote to us. he is in a company of 25 musicians. it a cornet Brass Band. he gets good wages. he is armed with a sword & pistol. but no gun. he writes that he is very well satisfied so far but I guess he will feel the hardest winter he ever passed. being out all time day or night in cold or wet. We hated to have him go. but he has been anxious to go ever since the War commenced. it is hard for us to think of him & Amos being exposed to so much danger and hardship. and being deprived of all the comforts of home. but Mother says we must take our share with the rest. in trying to save our Country. Uncle Nicholas Scott son John is in the Army too. Sister Hannah paid a visit to Uncle Nicholas & the Morrow to see Elizabeth Wickham week before last. and found them all well. They are now living in the town of Morrow. moved from Kelly's Farm in May last. Wickham is working on Clemments farm. just in the suburbs of the town. perhaps you remember where it is. it is near the grave yard

He was gathering grapes when Hannah was there. Mr Clemments has a large vineyard. and wine house. carries on wine making to a large extent. Elizabeth milks two cows. sells both milk & butter. little Benny. has grown quite tall. and loves his Book. goes to School. and seems to be a good boy. Hannah says they have a much better house now than the one they lived in when you was there. Elizabeth told her she had not heard from you for a long time: but I guess she sees you a little. she would write to her often but she don't answer our letter when we do write. We heard from Hiram & Clark, long ago. He talks of coming home this winter. Mary Anne two eldest boys are in the Army in Kentucky in the 17th Regiment. Uncle Henry Foster is quite smart of his age. was at to see us not long since. had his granddaughter along Miss Emma Morrow. Jonas Morrow's daughter also. Dear Uncle you write that you hope to visit us, as soon as you get things settled. we hope you will. should be very happy to see you once more. Your Sister & Mary loves to

last week when he wrote to us. he is in a company of 25 musicians. it a cornet Brass Band. he gets good wages. he is armed with a sword & pistol. but no gun. he writes that he is very well satisfied so far but I guess he will feel the hardest winter he ever passed. being out all time day or night in cold or wet. We hated to have him go. but he has been anxious to go ever since the War commenced. it is hard for us to think of him & Amos being exposed to so much danger and hardship. and being deprived of all the comforts of home. but Mother says we must take our share with the rest. in trying to save our Country. Uncle Nicholas Scott son John is in the Army too. Sister Hannah paid a visit to Uncle Nicholas & the Morrow to see Elizabeth Wickham week before last. and found them all well. They are now living in the town of Morrow. moved from Kelly's Farm in May last. Wickham is working on Clemments farm. just in the suburbs of the town. perhaps you remember where it is. it is near the grave yard

25 Musicians: Elizabeth Scott to Her Uncle Benjamin David, November 21, 1863

General Order 48 of July 31, 1861, allowed two principal musicians, up to twenty field musicians and up to twenty-four band musicians per regular army infantry or artillery regiment, with sixteen band musicians in cavalry regiments, although these rules were rarely followed to the letter. When not performing, musicians generally served as stretcher bearers or assisted surgeons. Writing to her uncle Benjamin David in New Brunswick, Elizabeth Scott described a soldier-musician relative in this letter: *"He is in a company of 25 musicians. It [is] a cornet Brass Band. He gets good wages. He is armed with a sword & pistol, but no gun…."* KF (David Serviss Papers. Rutgers Special Collections and University Archives)

Cornelius, Steven H. *Music of the Civil War Era*. Westport, Connecticut and London: Greenwood Press, 2004.

12/30/62

List of Killed, Wounded & Missing in the 35th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, at the Battle of Fredericksburg 13th December 1862.

Co.	Killed	Wounded		Missing
A	Andrew Keith	Sergt. John Bean	Severely	Sergt. Jas. T. Gibson
	John K. Faust	Corpl. John Bohen	Slightly	Priv. Hy. M. DeHart
	Gotlib Heeke	" John Kiel	Severely	" Alex. Watt
		Private Rich.d Ross	"	
		" Thos. Morrison	Slightly	
		" Aaron Kines	"	
		" John Stow	"	
B		" Townsend Steelman	Severely	Priv. Jas. Shaw
		" Absalom Gifford	Slightly	" Nicholas Smith
		" Aaron R. Smith	"	
		" Saml. C. Risley	Severely	
		" Wm. Hand	Slightly	
		" Jno. H. Kears	"	
		" Lewis H. Robinson	Severely	
C		" Henry Van Orden	"	Priv. Rich.d Bleeman
		" Jabez Harwood	Slightly	
		" F. DeWitt Clinton	Leg amputated	
		" Robt. Burison	Slightly	
D	Lewis Kates	" Jno. Jones	Severely	Priv. Ephraim Young
		" Nath.l Westcott	Slightly	
		" Chas. Floyd	"	
		" Benj. Doerkreel	Leg amputated	
		" Saml. B. Powell	Severely	Since Dead
		" Jos. Dilks	"	Leg amputated
		" Henry Wallace	"	
		" John Coleman	"	
		" Wm. Shaw	Slightly	
		" Harris Sheppard	Severely	
		" Chas. Gaekill	"	

25th Volunteer Infantry Casualty List, Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862

This report tabulates the soldiers of New Jersey's 25th Volunteer Infantry killed, wounded or missing after the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862. This conflict was one of only two fought by the regiment, the other being at Suffolk, Virginia, in May 1863. At Fredericksburg, the 25th lost 9 killed, 58 wounded and 18 declared missing. Fredericksburg was considered a victory for the Confederate Army and a slaughter of the Union troops, which suffered twice the casualties as the Confederates. For many of the nine- and three-month men, this was their first battle after very little training. The Union Army had 12,700 casualties in all (killed, injured or missing). JK/VC (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office, Civil War Regimental Records, 1861-c.1890. SDEA4019. Box 65, Folder 19 of 20. New Jersey State Archives.

Jackson, William J. *New Jerseyans in the Civil War.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2000.

New Jersey State Archives. "*Civil War Service Records, 1861-1865,*" Trenton, NJ: New Jersey State Archives. Web.

HALL'S GUITARS, FLUTES, BANJOS, &C. &C.

New-York, February 12 1863

Mr Col Durham

To Wm. HALL & SON, Dr.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS,

543 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince Streets.

NEW MUSIC as Samples—subject to return within 6 months in good condition.

6 Coral Fifes G.S. Fr joints	1.25	7	50
1 " " Piccolo 11 G.S. Key		3	
		10	50

Recd Payment
William Hall & Son
per Robert May

Invoice for Fifes and a Piccolo, February 12, 1863

This invoice was charged to "Col. Durham," actually Col. Andrew Derrom, commanding officer of the 25th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The 25th had 17 musicians, one of whom was discharged due to disability in March 1863 and another who died of typhoid fever two months later. The order for six fifes and a piccolo was given to William Hall & Son of New York between the two battles in which the 25th fought: Fredericksburg, Maryland, in December 1862 and Suffolk, Virginia, in May 1863. Hall was a prominent musical instrument maker and dealer. He had been a Brigadier General in the New York Militia before the war and was known as "General Hall" in the music world. JK/VC (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office, Civil War Regimental Records, 1861-c.1890. SDEA4019. Box 65, Folder 9. New Jersey State Archives.

New Jersey State Archives. *"Civil War Service Records, 1861-1865."* Trenton, NJ: New Jersey State Archives. Web.

"Gen William Hall (1796 - 1874) - Find A Grave Photos." *Gen William Hall (1796 - 1874) - Find A Grave Photos*. N.p., n.d. Web.

Sanjeck, Russell. *American Popular Music and Its Business : The First Four Hundred Years Volume II: From 1790 to 1909: The First Four Hundred Years Volume II: From 1790 to 1909*. Oxford University Press, 1988. (Google eBook)

12.45 A.M. April 15th 1865

By Telegraph from Washington D.C.

To Genl. M. R. Patrick. Copy to Genl. Meade & Corps Commanders

The President was assassinated at Ford's Theatre, at 10.30 to night and cannot live – The wound is a pistol shot through the head – Secretary Seward and his son Frederick were also assassinated at their residences and are in a dangerous condition – Genl Grant has been telegraphed to at Philadelphia, and returns to Washington at once

Sgd Thos T. Eckert

Hd Qrs 2nd A. C.

April 15th 1865

Official

Sgd Col Whittier

A.A.G.

Head Quarters Artillery Brigade

2nd Army Corps April 15th 1865

Official

A M Lord

Lieut Col A.A.A.G.

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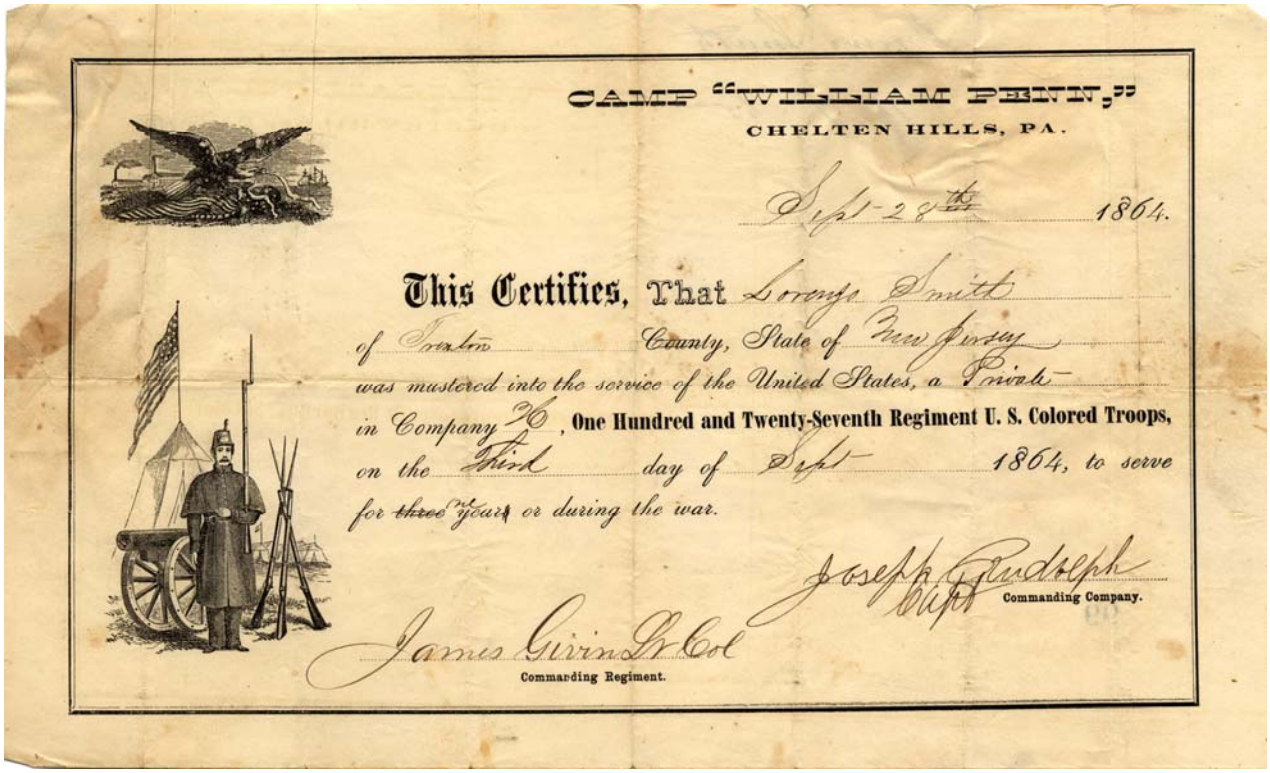
Lincoln Assassinated! Transcript of Telegraph to all Corps Commanders, April 15, 1865

At Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC, actor John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln while he watched "Our American Cousin" at about 10:15 p.m. on April 14, 1865. This telegraph was written 2½ hours later to General Patrick, General Meade and all army corps commanders. The term "assassinated" was used twice to mean attacked, not murdered. Sgt. Eckert, head of the War Department's military telegraph unit, refers to Secretary of State William H. Seward and his son Frederick as also being "assassinated," though both survived. JK/VC (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office, Civil War Regimental Records, 1861-c.1890. SDEA4019. Box 99, Folder 1 of 18. New Jersey State Archives.



CAMP "WILLIAM PENN,"

CHELTEN HILLS, PA.

Sept 28th 1864.

This Certifies, That Lorenzo Smith

of Trenton County, State of New Jersey

was mustered into the service of the United States, a Private

in Company "G", **One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops,**

on the Third day of Sept 1864, to serve

for ~~three years~~ or during the war.

Joseph G. Rudolph
Capt
Commanding Company.

James Gwin Lt Col
Commanding Regiment.

Muster Certificate of Private Lorenzo Smith, United States Colored Troops

New Jersey's black soldiers served in United States Colored Troops units. For each recruit, a muster certificate was completed at the time of enlistment. Most of those for New Jersey men were issued at Camp "William Penn" at Chelten Hills, Pennsylvania. They recorded the soldier's name, residence and rank, the unit he was assigned to, and the date. Frequently, the town mentioned was actually the location of the recruiting office for the congressional district to be credited. Private Smith's home is listed as Trenton, though he was actually from Manalapan and later Freehold. There are differing estimates as to the number of black soldiers who served from New Jersey in the Union Army. The State calculated a total of 2,782, while the Federal government counted 1,185. Whichever was correct, given that there were only 4,866 black males of enlistment age in the state in 1860, a significant proportion signed up. JK/VC (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office, US Colored Troops Service Files – Volunteer Certificates, 1864. SDEA4016. Box 4. New Jersey State Archives.

Bilby, Joseph G. *Freedom to All: New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 2011.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF New Jersey TOWN OF Ocean

I, John Morris born in Long Branch in the State of New Jersey aged 18 years, and by occupation a Farmer Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this 14th day of August, 1863, to serve as a **Soldier** in the **Army of the United States of America,** for the period of *THREE YEARS*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the ***United States of America,*** and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Trenton N.J. this 15th day of August 1863. BEFORE Chas R. Doane 2d Lt. 4th N.J. Militia

his John X Morris mark

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity, which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Edwd J Grant

EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, John Morris previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has Grey eyes, Lt Brown hair, Light complexion, is 5 feet 4 inches high.

4th Ind Battery Artillery ~~Regiment of~~ N J Volunteers,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Lt. C. R. Doane

GOV. PRINT. OFF. July, 1862.

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Volunteer Enlistment Certificate of John Morris, August 14, 1863

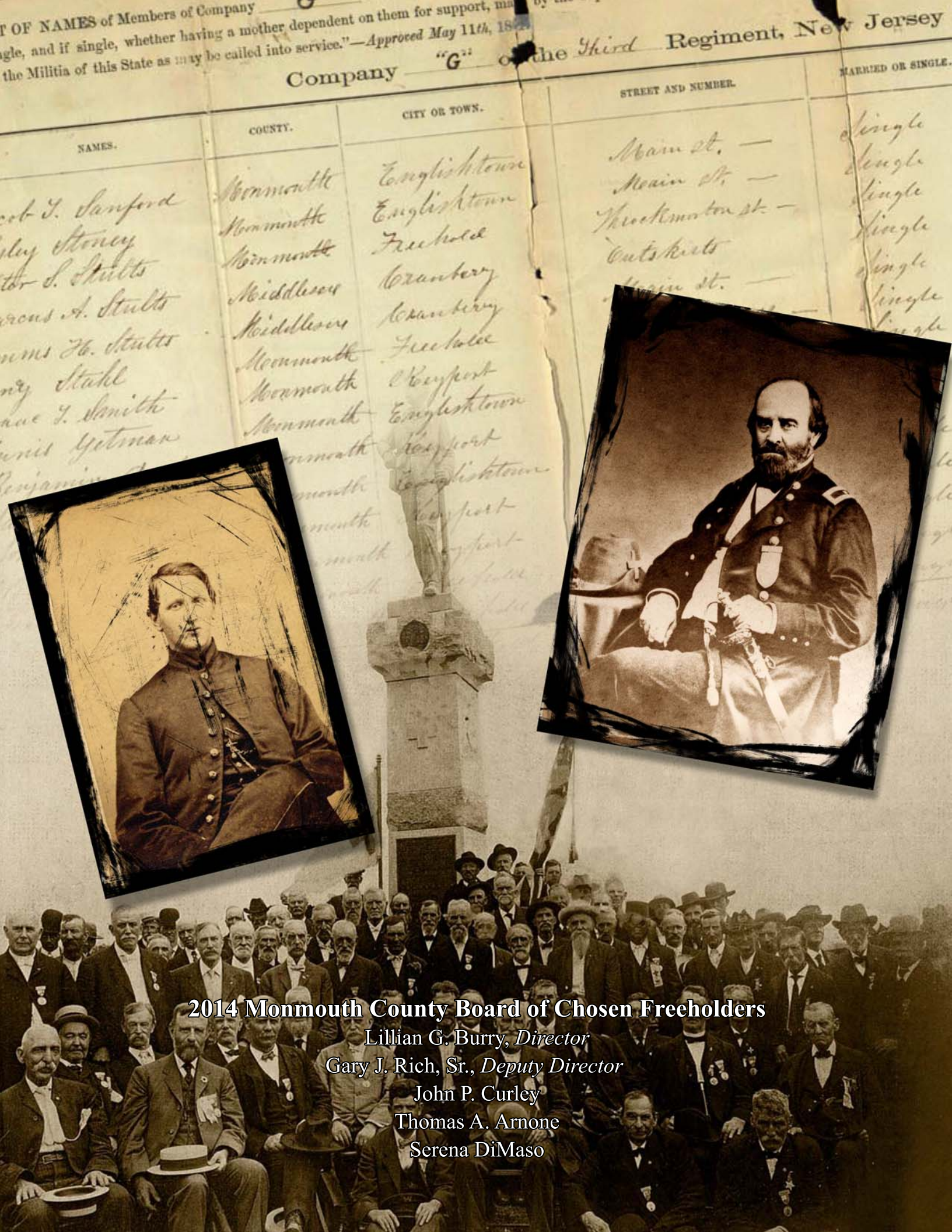
John Morris, a farmer from Long Branch, enlisted in the 1st Artillery, Battery D, in August 1863 at the age of 18 years. Artillery was a popular choice for new recruits and veterans alike, and after the Battle of Gettysburg, New Jerseyans were more ready to enlist. Battery D, also known as Woodbury's Battery or the Fourth New Jersey Battery, left New Jersey for Washington, DC with a total of 144 members on September 29, 1863. After numerous engagements, this three-year unit was called on to assist local authorities. On November 4, 1864, the Battery left the Army by ship for New York City to assist police in case of rioting during the presidential election. The voyage was not without incident as they were chased by the Confederate warship *Tallahassee*. While there were no riots in New York, it was during this time that John Morris and 20 others deserted in Brooklyn. JK/VC (New Jersey State Archives, Department of State)

Department of Defense, Adjutant General's Office, Civil War Regimental Records, 1861-c.1890. SDEA4019. Box 98, Folder 1 of 35. New Jersey State Archives.

Foster, John Y. *New Jersey and the Rebellion*. Newark, NJ: Martin R. Dennis & Co., 1868.

Jackson, William J. *New Jerseyans in the Civil War.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2000.

New Jersey State Archives. *"Civil War Service Records, 1861-1865."* Trenton, NJ: New Jersey State Archives. Web.



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