



STRUGGLE Without End:

New Jersey AND THE *Civil War*

EXHIBITION
September 19, 2012 to January 11, 2013

Gallery '50 and Special Collections
and University Archives Gallery
Rutgers University Libraries

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KEPI, ROBERT McALLISTER PAPERS

Introduction

Although the battlefields were miles from its borders, the bitter struggles of the American Civil War (1861–1865) had a profound effect on New Jersey. New Jersey supplied over 88,000 men to the Union armies, and was represented in every major battle. 6,082 enlisted men and 218 officers lost their lives in the course of the war. In addition, many civilians—both men and women—traveled to the battlefields to volunteer in whatever way was needed. At home, the war caused political divisions, economic dislocations, and much hardship for those left behind. The metaphor of struggle, both ideological as well as amongst soldiers, describes the effort of the citizens of each state, including New Jersey, to understand the constitutional ideals of statehood and nationhood in terms of their own lives. As well as telling the stories of the soldiers who left the Garden State to fight for the Union, this exhibition explores the political and social context of the conflict in New Jersey.

The Civil War is a vast subject that has produced and continues to produce a wealth of scholarship. Controversies abound, many of which will likely never be resolved, as the available evidence supports different interpretations. The literature on the Civil War in New Jersey in itself is formidable. This sesquicentennial period (2011–2015) has reignited interest in the conflict and has already resulted in many publications, exhibitions, and programs, particularly through the efforts of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association Sesquicentennial Committee.

Special Collections and University Archives of the Rutgers University Libraries has one of the largest collections of Civil War manuscripts and publications in the state, including thousands of individual items. *Struggle Without End* is designed to highlight these rich resources. The constraints of the exhibition format have not allowed, however, every aspect of the story to be included. New Jersey soldiers participated in all theaters of the war, but early on a decision was made to focus on those soldiers who fought in the Army of the Potomac in the East. Consequently, some important battles where New Jersey regiments were heavily engaged like Monocacy in Frederick County, Maryland, were not included. Because of lack of space, certain important figures like Philip Kearny and Hugh Janeway were featured, while others like H. Judson “Kill-Cavalry” Kilpatrick, who was from Sussex County, were not. Lack of visual documentation was also a factor in the selection process. For example, images of African Americans and women on the battlefield were frustratingly difficult to find. Finally, New Jersey’s soldiers came from diverse backgrounds, including Irish and German immigrants, Catholics and Jews. Unfortunately limitations of time and space did not permit exploration of these and many other important topics. My only hope is that any omissions or errors will encourage viewers to come to Special Collections and University Archives’ New Jersey Room to further mine the collections at their leisure.

Acknowledgments:

Since I am not a specialist on the Civil War in New Jersey, I owe a debt of gratitude to the many individuals and institutions that have helped me prepare this exhibition and catalog. First and foremost, I would like to acknowledge the New Jersey Council for the Humanities for its support of the exhibition and accompanying programs. This exhibition is part of a series of programs at Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, which commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. While researching the exhibition, I was able to take advantage of the expertise of our

program presenters, including James M. McPherson, Clement A. Price, Larry A. Greene, Joseph G. Bilby, William Gillette, and Patricia Palmieri, not to mention my own knowledgeable and resourceful colleagues Ronald L. Becker and Albert C. King. Special thanks go to Dr. Sandra Moss, who generously shared her research on women, medicine, and war.

I would also like to thank the New Jersey State Museum and the Institute Archives and Special Collections, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which graciously provided items for the exhibition. New Jersey Civil War collectors C. Paul Loane and David Martin enthusiastically loaned artifacts and shared their detailed knowledge of the Civil War in the state, which has made all the difference in the visual impact of the exhibition.

Without the support of my own institution, Rutgers University Libraries, I would not have been able to undertake this exhibition. I would particularly like to acknowledge Marianne I. Gaunt, vice president for information services and university librarian and Thomas M. Izbicki, associate university librarian. Many staff members at Special Collections and University Archives have worked long and hard to make this project a reality. Timothy S. Corlis, head of preservation, oversaw the preparation of objects for display, with the expert assistance of Sharon Grau and Kim Adams. Janice Liao, intern from the New York University public history program, undertook the daunting task of initial item selection. My colleagues Gideon Thompson, Bonita Craft Grant, Thomas J. Frusciano, Nancy G. Martin, David J. Fowler, and Katie Carey have all contributed to the exhibition in some way. Most importantly, my assistants Sarah Brown and Kathy Fleming have been with me through every step of the complex and sometimes tedious exhibition process with care, consideration, and unflagging good humor. Without them, this exhibition would not have been completed.

Finally, I would like to thank the late Donald A. Sinclair, the founding curator of Special Collections and University Archives. In the 1950s and 1960s, Don built the Civil War manuscript and printed collections through assiduous searching, negotiating, and cultivation of donors. Don's meticulous cataloging combined with the more recent work of Curator of Manuscripts Albert C. King, enabled me to choose items with relative ease. I had the pleasure of knowing Don during his retirement years, when among other projects he prepared *A Guide to New Jersey and Other Civil War Manuscripts in the Special Collections and University Archives of Rutgers University*, published with a grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission in 2003. As well as invaluable bibliographic information, the guide includes numerous transcriptions of some of the more important letters, diaries, and documents in the collection. Coming across the captions that Don wrote for an exhibition commemorating the centennial of the Civil War in 1961, I could hear his patriotism and wry humor speaking to me across the years. This exhibition is dedicated to his memory.

Fernanda Perrone
New Brunswick, New Jersey



NEW JERSEY COUNCIL
FOR THE HUMANITIES

This exhibition was made possible by a grant from the New Jersey Council for the Humanities, a state partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations in the exhibition do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities or the New Jersey Council for the Humanities.

Gallery '50: The Home Front

CASE 1: INTRODUCTION

"Oh for an end to this war!" wrote Frances Cooper of Hoboken to her fiancé, German-speaker Emil Cuntz, in August 1862, little knowing that the war would continue for almost three more years. Her statement epitomizes the Civil War in New Jersey, where a conflict that the state entered reluctantly seemed never-ending. New Jersey, the only free state in the North not to support Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election, was initially divided over the war, although ultimately most people supported the Union cause. On the home front, women, children, and the elderly struggled to keep farms and businesses afloat in the absence of husbands and fathers. Women played an important role in raising money for the war, although their participation was limited by the social expectations of the time. While African Americans welcomed the fight to abolish slavery, they were constrained in their participation in the conflict by the segregated society of the day. This gallery explores the impact of the Civil War on the home front in New Jersey.

Lincoln in New Jersey

Abraham Lincoln frequently passed through New Jersey on his way between New York and Washington, although he apparently never spent a night in the state. In 1861, Governor Olden invited him to visit the state officially as the new president traveled to his inauguration in Washington. On February 21, Attorney General William Dayton greeted him in Jersey City and accompanied him by train to Trenton. Gun salutes and flag-waving crowds greeted the train on its short trip down the Northeast Corridor, stopping briefly at stations, including New Brunswick, along the way. In Trenton, Lincoln addressed both houses of the legislature, reminding them of New Jersey's patriotism during the Revolution and asking them for their help in the difficult days ahead. When Lincoln asked the legislators for their support if he had "to put the foot down firmly" to preserve the Union, they shouted "yes, we will!"



CASE 2: AFRICAN AMERICANS IN NEW JERSEY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

A large and vibrant African-American community lived in New Jersey before the Civil War. On the eve of the conflict, the black population was 25,336 out of a total of 646,699. Years after the abolition of slavery, African Americans still lacked legal and political rights. The new state constitution of 1844 restricted voting to white male citizens. African Americans in New Jersey also faced poverty, job discrimination, and racism. The Fugitive Slave Bill subjected escapees from the South to deportation. During the tense period leading up to the conflict, African-American community leaders emerged to play important roles in the abolition movement and the Underground Railroad.

Slavery in New Jersey

Enslaved African Americans were first brought to colonial New Jersey by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. Slaves worked in agriculture, in trades, and as domestics. By the late eighteenth century, slavery was in decline. The Gradual Abolition Act of 1804 gave owners the rights to the labor of slaves born after July 4, 1804 until the age of twenty-five for males and twenty-one for females, at which time they were free. There were still many slaves in New Jersey after the passage of the law. According to the 1810 census, there were 10,851 enslaved African Americans in New Jersey out of a population of 245,562. A New Jersey law of 1846 abolished slavery, changing the status of remaining slaves to "permanent apprentices."

Slave Collar

This device was used to identify slaves as the property of a particular master. As the brass name-plate indicates, this collar, which dates from the early nineteenth century, "belonged" to a slave on the Spader estate in Middlesex County.

The Colonization Movement

In the early nineteenth century, some New Jerseyans advocated the removal of black residents to Africa. Reverend Robert Finley of Basking Ridge played an important role in the founding of the American Colonization Society in 1816. A New Jersey chapter of the society was founded in 1824, and revived in 1838. In 1853, the society purchased a ship, the *Saluda*, and 160,000 acres of land to be added to the Liberian colony. Ultimately, few African Americans moved to Liberia from New Jersey, where most black residents opposed the movement. This pamphlet published by the New Jersey Colonization Society gives a romanticized view of the movement.

"Slaveholding Not Sinful"

In the 1850s, New Jerseyans were divided over the issue of slavery in the South and its extension to the new territories acquired during this expansionist period. The New Jersey State Anti-Slavery Society was founded in 1840. This controversial pamphlet by Reverend Samuel B. How attempts to justify slavery based on its existence in scripture. In his reply, John Van Dyke makes the point that American slavery as practiced in the South was far different from the institution of slavery in the ancient world.



PETER AND CHARITY STILL FROM *THE KIDNAPPED AND THE RANSOMED* (1856)

Peter Still

Born a slave in Maryland in 1801, Peter Still was later sold to an Alabama slaveholder. By 1850, he had accumulated enough money to purchase his own freedom and head north, but he had to leave his wife, Vina, and children behind. In Philadelphia, he visited the Anti-Slavery Office in the hope of locating his parents and relatives, who years before had escaped to New Jersey. To his surprise, the clerk in the office was his brother William Still. In this letter from Rutgers' Peter Still Papers, William Still describes their meeting: "my feelings became unutterable."

The Kidnapped and the Ransomed

Peter Still's reunion with his family, then resident in Burlington, was followed by a crusade lasting five years to raise money to free his wife and children. Through the efforts of friends and supporters, \$5,000 was raised. By late 1854, the family was safely in New Jersey. The campaign was documented in Kate E.R. Pickard's *The Kidnapped and the Ransomed* (1856), displayed here.

William Still and the Underground Railroad

In spite of the fugitive slave laws, many African Americans escaped from the South to New Jersey by the network of safe houses, routes, and sympathizers that constituted the Underground Railroad. One "conductor" was William Still, the much older brother of Peter Still. William Still was born in New Jersey in 1821. He moved to Philadelphia in 1844 and joined the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, where in a fourteen-year career, he assisted hundreds of runaway slaves. His experiences are recounted in *The Underground Railroad* (1876), displayed here.

CASE 3: "A CONFUSED MELEE": POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

In the late 1850s, the controversy over slavery in the new territories led to political turmoil, out of which emerged the new Republican Party, which was against the expansion of slavery and pro-immigration. Politics at the state level reflected the national turmoil. The Republicans were challenged by "the Opposition," made up of former Whigs, the nativist American Party (Know-Nothings), and disaffected Republicans. The Opposition was strong enough to elect Charles S. Olden as governor by a small margin in 1859. Although a Quaker, Olden was conservative on slavery issues. This uneasy coalition broke apart in the national elections the following year. The *New York Times* described politics in New Jersey in 1860 as "a confused melee." The Democratic Party split in four: supporters of Stephen Douglas, who was nationalist and neutral on slavery; supporters of the South's view of slavery and states' rights; the Constitutional Union, which tried to avoid the issue of slavery altogether; and the remnants of the Opposition. Republican Abraham Lincoln received fewer popular votes than Douglass in New Jersey, but won four of the state's seven electoral votes.

In December 1860, South Carolina rejected the election results and seceded from the Union. South Carolina was followed by ten other southern states, forming the Confederate States of America in February. In New Jersey, the constitutional crisis created confusion and further division, with many people seeking compromise. The outbreak of war in April and Lincoln's call for troops led to an outpouring of patriotism and support for the Union cause in the state. As the months passed, conflict with those who advocated a negotiated peace again surfaced.

CASE 4: RAISING TROOPS, RAISING MONEY

When war broke out, the regular army only had 16,000 men, many of whom were dispersed on the frontier. In calling for troops, Lincoln was relying on the northern state militias and the good will of governors to assist him. In New Jersey, the militia lacked training, arms, and ammunition. Furthermore, New Jersey did not have cavalry or artillery militia. Although young men initially rushed to volunteer, the task of preparing for war was daunting.

Governor Charles Olden

Governor Olden and Adjutant General Robert Stockton, Jr. proved to be effective leaders in the mobilization effort. Olden was able to work with the state legislature to raise revenue to pay for New Jersey's share of the cost of the war. The legislature passed laws authorizing the state to borrow money from banks and to empower local governments to raise money for arms, military stores, and payment to soldiers' families at six dollars a month. Adjutant General Stockton, the son of the railroad magnate, was responsible for paying, providing uniforms, feeding, sheltering, arming, and transporting the troops until they became the responsibility of the War Department in Washington.



ROBERT F. STOCKTON, JR.

Training

After reporting to recruiting posts throughout the state, most volunteers were divided up into companies of about one hundred and sent to Camp Olden in Trenton for swearing-in, medical examinations, uniforms, and two weeks of training. Soldiers reported that living conditions in the camp were poor, and discipline and security lax. Frequently, men slipped out of camp to forage for food in the surrounding towns, or for drinking sessions in the city of Trenton.

CASE 5: UPHOLDING THE HOME FRONT: NEW JERSEY WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

New Jersey women quickly mobilized to support the war effort. They raised money, collected food, clothing, sheets, and blankets to ship to the troops, who often lacked needed supplies. Many towns organized ladies aid

societies and church groups held fundraising bazaars. Other women struggled to keep farms and businesses afloat in the absence of male breadwinners, or labored for low wages in factories to support the war machine. Women often expressed their patriotism and suffering through poetry, songs, letters, and diaries.

Ellen Howarth

Ellen Clementine Howarth (1827-1899) was born in Cooperstown, New York, the daughter of a calico-printer. After her marriage, she and her husband settled in Trenton where she helped support the family by caning chairs. She reportedly composed her poems while doing housework. Her first book of collected poetry, *The Wind Harp and Other Poems* (1864), included several poems about patriotism, war, and the death of loved ones.

The U.S. Sanitary Aid Commission

The United States Sanitary Aid Commission was a private relief organization created by federal legislation in 1861. It had a largely female workforce, including women branch managers, under male governors. A New Jersey branch was founded in Newark in 1864. Activities included collecting and distributing supplies; nursing; administering facilities in army camps, hospital ships and soldiers' homes; and assisting disabled and traveling soldiers. The Commission also tried to coordinate the work of the numerous local relief associations. Renowned mental health advocate Dorothea Dix, pictured, initially worked with the Sanitary Commission, where the younger women leaders found her old-fashioned and unprofessional.

Soldiers' Families

In the first year of the war, state and local governments and private charities tried to make provision for soldiers' dependents. As the war dragged on and the death toll increased, the plight of widows, orphans, and older parents worsened. In July 1862, the federal government stepped in, broadening the range of family members who qualified for assistance and increasing compensation for widows and orphans. Displayed here are documents from Peter A. Voorhees, Somerset County Collector. Elisa Lawrence could not sign her name, marking her application only with an "x".

It is passing before us like a Panarama....[sic]

Women waited in frustration for news from the front. In this 1862 letter, Louise Denise describes her feelings to her cousin Henrietta Boice in Bound Brook:

*This war Dear Cousin has taken my time very much
thoe two Dear Sones that ar in the ware take so much of
my time Con is now at Harpers Ferry the last letter we
had He is very tiard of the ware and longs to get home
once more His time of enlistment will be out next April
He is in the Potomic Army Obe is now a parrold Prisner
at Chicamaga was taken Prisner in one of the Battles in
Virginia Oh my Dear Cousin what an awfull thing this
war is what great distress it has Caused in so maney
Famaleys.... There is no telling when it will end it is
passing before us like a Panarama for some wise purpus
we now [i.e. know] not....*

CASE 6: HOME FRONT HOSPITALS: MARCUS WARD'S U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL

After the First Battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, it was clear that the war would be longer and more brutal than previously imagined. This reality was commonly experienced in battlefield hospitals—makeshift hospitals comprised of tents or borrowed houses that were overcrowded and unsanitary. In order to alleviate congestion and poor conditions, military hospitals on the home front were instituted. These hospitals were equipped with experienced doctors, modern medical supplies, and amenities such as bathing facilities and full kitchens. Soldiers who suffered from injury or illness (including gunshot wounds, gangrene, typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis, and camp diarrhea) were sufficiently treated and sometimes even had the convenience of being close to home. By the war's end, 192 general hospitals existed in the United States. One such hospital was Ward's U.S. General Hospital located in Newark, New Jersey.

Ward's U.S. General Hospital opened in May of 1862. Named after its founder, Marcus L. Ward, a New Jersey businessman, governor, and advocate for soldiers and their families, it was one of three in the state (including those in Jersey City and Beverly) to accommodate sick and injured soldiers.

Initially paid for by a loan secured by Ward from the state government, the hospital was located in a four-storied building between the railroad tracks and the Passaic River at the foot of Centre Street. This location made it easy for soldiers to be transported by car or by boat. When the secretary of war allocated additional funding in 1864, the hospital expanded into several factory and warehouse buildings east of Centre Street and had room for 1,400 patients. By the time the hospital was decommissioned in 1865, staff members had treated roughly 80,000 military patients.

Marcus L. Ward, “The Soldier’s Friend”

During the war, Ward became known as the “soldier’s friend” due to his commitment to the welfare of New Jersey soldiers and veterans. Besides opening Ward’s U.S. General Hospital, he also created the Marcus L. Ward’s Office for Soldiers’ Business (a private bureau that secured soldiers’ pay and allocated it to their families) and the New Jersey State Soldiers’ Home (a place where soldiers could recuperate after the closing of the hospital).

As an excerpt from this publication notes, “... the labors of Ward did not cease, but rather increased with every day the war went on ... [He] comprehended that ... soldiers would have thousands of needs ... and was determined — not to get up a society, or induce somebody else to do it, but — to do it HIMSELF.”

Special Order No. 15, December 19, 1864

An order from Acting Assistant Surgeon A.M. Mills describes a series of lectures, concerts, readings, and other activities scheduled to relieve patients from the ennui of hospital life.

Alfred H. Buck Civil War Journal, 1862–1864

A wartime journal belonging to Alfred H. Buck, who served as a sergeant in Company H, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. Buck was wounded by a rifle shot to his shoulder on July 3, 1863 in Maryland. On August 24, 1863 he was transferred to Ward’s Hospital as an ambulatory patient.

The opened pages of this journal documents Buck’s time at Ward’s Hospital—his wounds were dressed daily—and afterwards, he was free to visit friends and family in Newark. Mainly, Buck passed many hours reading, studying, and writing letters. After six months of treatment, Buck’s wounds healed and he returned to his regiment stationed in the Chesapeake area of Virginia.

***Ward’s U.S. General Hospital Bulletin*, August 10, 1865**

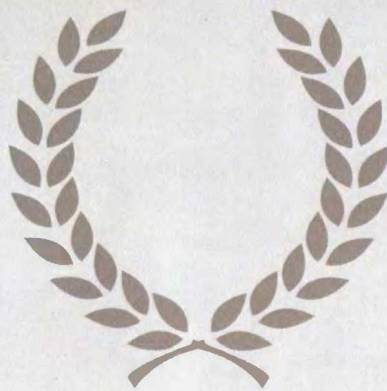
The *Ward Hospital Bulletin* was an in-house newspaper written by staff members. Seven issues were printed between June and August of 1865 and its purpose was to both inform and entertain hospital inmates. This August 10th issue contains a series of updates regarding hospital statistics, rules and regulations for patients and visitors, and post office and religious service schedules. Additionally, there are several advertisements for local photographers and businesses including the Marcus L. Ward’s Office for Soldiers.

CASE 7: THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN NEW JERSEY

On September 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation: as of New Year's Day 1863, all slaves in rebel territory or those who could reach the Union lines would be free. The reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation in New Jersey was mixed. African Americans and many Republicans supported it, while many Democrats opposed it because it deprived slaveholders of their property without their consent and represented a massive interference in states' rights. Racists feared an influx of southern blacks into New Jersey who would compete for jobs with whites. In his inaugural address in early 1863, New Jersey's newly-elected Democratic governor Joel Parker criticized the timing and constitutionality of the proclamation. The Democrat-dominated state assembly passed bills preventing the immigration of African Americans into the state and prohibiting mixed marriage, both of which died in the state senate. Meanwhile, Quakers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania raised money to help freedmen in the South.

African-American Soldiers

At a meeting in Jersey City to honor the Emancipation Proclamation, black religious leader Henry Highland Garnet encouraged African Americans to enlist in the military. Although New Jersey did not give its name to any black regiments, it can be estimated that a few thousand African Americans from New Jersey served with the U.S. Colored Troops, in regiments from other states, or in the navy. Recruiters soon discovered that a black soldier fulfilled a quota as well as a white one. Traces of African-American soldiers can be found in Rutgers' Civil War manuscript collections. On display are Aaron Beard's Certificate of Discharge from the "K" Twenty-fifth Regiment U.S. Colored Troops, and a receipt for pension payments to the relatives of two African-American soldiers, John Van Zandt and James Schenck. African-American soldiers' families did not receive the same benefits as white soldiers until 1865.



CASE 8: WARTIME POLITICS

By 1863, the continuing carnage on the battlefield and the dominance of the Democratic Party led to a unique political situation in the state. In March, the state legislature passed a set of resolutions protesting the continuation of the war and calling for a negotiated peace. The Democrats were angry at what they saw as attacks on constitutional and states' rights, including the Lincoln administration's decision to suspend *habeas corpus* in early 1863 and proposals to create a federally-run railroad through the state to expedite the passage of troops and supplies. The resolutions were condemned by the opposition Unionists and divided the Democratic Party. The Peace Democrats, known derogatively as "copperheads," were unsuccessful, however, in attracting support for the proposals from other states. Private support for the war was growing as well, as evidenced by the popularity of the Union League movement, which took hold in New Jersey in spring 1863. In the 1864 presidential election, New Jersey joined Delaware and Kentucky as the only states to cast their electoral votes for favorite son General George McClellan, who won the state popular vote by a narrow margin.

James W. Wall

One of the most outspoken of the Peace Democrats was James W. Wall of Burlington. A member of a prominent and politically-active family, Wall was imprisoned in Fort Delaware in September 1861 for his anti-war views. A harsh critic of the Lincoln administration throughout the war, Wall was ultimately elected as U.S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Republican and administration supporter Richard Stockton Field.

Shall Soldiers Vote?

Because New Jersey did not permit absentee voting, soldiers in the field were effectively disenfranchised, although some made the difficult journey home to cast their ballots. Although some soldiers had a soft spot for McClellan, the early commander of the Army of the Potomac, by the time of the election, most supported Lincoln and the Republicans.

The Railroad Controversy

New Jersey's railroads played an important role in transporting servicemen, supplies, and horses from the North to the front lines in Virginia. The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the long-standing state-chartered monopoly, controlled the key route between New York and Philadelphia. Complaints about high prices, bottlenecks, and frequent accidents ultimately led to an effort in Congress to charter and build a rival railway along this route. Although the controversy raised important issues regarding states' and corporate rights, it also produced political theater in Washington, damaging New Jersey's reputation. The monopoly was attacked by Republican Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts and presidential hopeful James Garfield, while Governor Joel Parker, who welcomed the revenues that came to the state from the monopoly, was its chief defender.

The Draft

Increasing difficulty in finding new recruits led to the enactment of a draft in March 1863. Critics attacked the draft as an infringement of civil liberties and an example of the "tyranny" of the Lincoln administration. Although there were only minor incidents in New Jersey compared to the draft riots in neighboring New York, concern about possible violence led Lincoln to suspend the draft in the state and leave it to Parker's government to raise more troops. Although some soldiers were drafted in 1864 when New Jersey failed to meet its quota, draftees could purchase immunity or produce substitutes. Probably most of these men did not end up serving.

CASE 9: TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY

The end of the Civil War in April 1865 brought short-lived rejoicing followed by shock and grief at the assassination of President Lincoln. In New Jersey, the war ended amidst continuing political strife. As soldiers began to return home and life returned to normal, however, the election of a Republican governor heralded a new era in state politics.

Enoch Brooks

Private Enoch Brooks of Bridgeton joined the newly-organized Third New Jersey Cavalry in January of 1864 and was mustered out of the service in August of 1865. His letters to his wife Elizabeth show that the Third Cavalry was involved in very heavy fighting during its short career with the Army of the Potomac. In these letters, Elizabeth describes the celebrations in Bridgeton after Appomattox, while Brooks, writing from Virginia, expresses horror upon hearing of the death of the President.

Enoch Brooks, *carte de visite*, ca. 1864

In this photograph, a rain protector can be seen on Brooks' cap.

The Thirteenth Amendment

The Union Party's victory in 1864 indicated the country's support for a constitutional amendment ending the "peculiar institution" of slavery. With a Northern victory fast approaching, Congress approved the Thirteenth Amendment at the end of January 1865. The amendment then went to the states for ratification. Early in the year, both houses of the New Jersey legislature rejected the amendment, again joining Delaware and Kentucky as the only free states to do so. Led by Governor Parker, opponents claimed that states should decide the question for themselves, and that emancipation should be gradual, as it had been in New Jersey. Despite New Jersey's opposition, the Thirteenth Amendment became part of the constitution in December 1865.

This petition from soldiers, some of whom were probably African American, at the Ward U.S. General Hospital in Newark, implored the state legislature to ratify the thirteenth amendment. This copy of the petition was not signed.

The Election of 1865

In a stunning reversal, New Jersey voters elected a Republican governor and gave the Republicans majorities in both houses of the state legislature in the 1865 elections. Marcus Ward, Unionist and "Soldier's Friend" narrowly defeated Newark mayor Theodore Runyon. Once in office, Ward called a session of the legislature to reconsider and ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, although it was already the law of the land.



ENOCK BROOKS



ELIZABETH BROOKS

Special Collections and University Archives Gallery: Struggle Without End

CASE 10: OUTBREAK OF WAR

January 17, 1861. *The President has refused to surrender Fort Sumpter. [sic] A bloody battle expected.* Diary, James Neilson of New Brunswick, Rutgers College Class of 1866.

New Jersey Troops Mobilize for War

When Abraham Lincoln issued a call for troops in April 1861, young men in New Jersey rushed to join up. Recruiters were overwhelmed with volunteers, some of whom turned to regiments in New York and Pennsylvania. By the first week in May, 3,200 New Jersey militiamen became the first full brigade to arrive in Washington, D.C.

Ellsworth Pitcher, ca. 1861.

Elmer E. Ellsworth (1837–1861) was reputedly the first casualty of the Civil War. Originally from New York, Ellsworth worked for Abraham Lincoln as a law clerk in Springfield, Illinois. When Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 troops, Ellsworth helped raise the Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry (the “Fire Zouaves”) from New York City’s volunteer firefighting companies and became their colonel. Ellsworth was killed May 24, 1861, capturing a Confederate flag that was displayed in Alexandria, Virginia. His death became an early rallying point for the Union. This commemorative pitcher was produced in Trenton in June 1861.

Collection of the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton

Gift of Archibald Maddock

CH 329

Fire Zouaves

Joseph Lufbery Haines of Rahway was an early volunteer, joining Company C, of the Second Fire Zouaves (Seventy-third New York Regiment). Influenced by French colonial troops in North Africa, Zouave regiments were known for their unusual dress and drill style. Drawn from the ranks of the city’s many volunteer fire companies, the unit was known alternately as the Second Fire Zouaves, while Ellsworth’s regiment, pictured here, was known as the First Fire Zouaves. In this letter written shortly after his arrival in Washington, D.C., Haines thanks his mother for her gift of a Bible, and asks her to send him a blanket, soda and acid to make soda water, and tobacco, and sends his regards to his fellow firemen.

AARON VAN FLEET

CASE 11: THE EARLY YEARS

None of the New Jersey units saw much action in the first year of the war. In August, 1861, they became part of the Army of the Potomac, the new designation for units stationed around Washington under the command of General George B. McClellan. The New Jersey troops began fighting in earnest in the winter and spring of 1862, when McClellan pursued the strategy of trying to capture Richmond by an invasion of the Peninsula of Virginia. By early summer, it became clear that the plan was not a success. Robert E. Lee's Confederates pushed McClellan's forces back with heavy casualties, including the loss of New Jersey's most renowned war hero, Major General Philip Kearny. The campaign ended with the Union's near rout at the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862.

George B. McClellan

Born in Philadelphia, George Brinton McClellan (1826–1885) later lived in New Jersey and became the twenty-fourth governor from 1879 to 1881. He served as the first commander of the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to November 1863 and as the general-in-chief of the Union Army from November 1861 to March 1862. McClellan's leadership skills during battles were questioned by many of his officers and ultimately by President Abraham Lincoln, who eventually removed him from command. Although his Civil War record is a matter of debate among scholars, most recognize his accomplishment in organizing and training the Army of the Potomac.

Camp Life

For the ordinary soldier, army life entailed much tedium and discomfort interspersed with moments of sheer terror. In this January 1862 letter, Aaron Van Fleet of Clover Hill, New Jersey, a private in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, complains to his brother of cold, irregularity of pay, and illness in the camp. In spite of limited educational opportunities, most New Jersey soldiers were literate. Van Fleet perished at Spotsylvania in 1864.

*We got paid today so I will send yo
this money....We did not get paid
all...Snow here now and quite
cold... There is a good many living
here now with the fever 5 died in
one week from our Camp I would
like to be home Now for a
while....I hope I will be home
next winter....*

Robert Aitken, Sutler

A sutler was a small trader who followed an army and was licensed to sell goods to the soldiers. Robert Aitken was a sutler with the Seventh New Jersey Regiment in Virginia. The purchase orders displayed here reflect the nature of his wares.



Government-issued tin cup and Union Army “mess pan”

An enterprising enlisted man has added a sturdy wire handle to his cup, allowing him to also use it as small “boiler” for preparing meals in the field. Accompanying the cup is a Union Army “mess pan” for soldiers, made of sheet iron. *C. Paul Loane Collection.*

Williamsburg

The first major battle of the Peninsula Campaign was at Williamsburg on May 5, 1862. The Union army, including the New Jersey Second Brigade under Joseph Hooker, suffered over two thousand casualties. In this detailed letter to his wife Mary Squier, surgeon Henry F. Van Derveer of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers describes the Confederate artillery barrage.

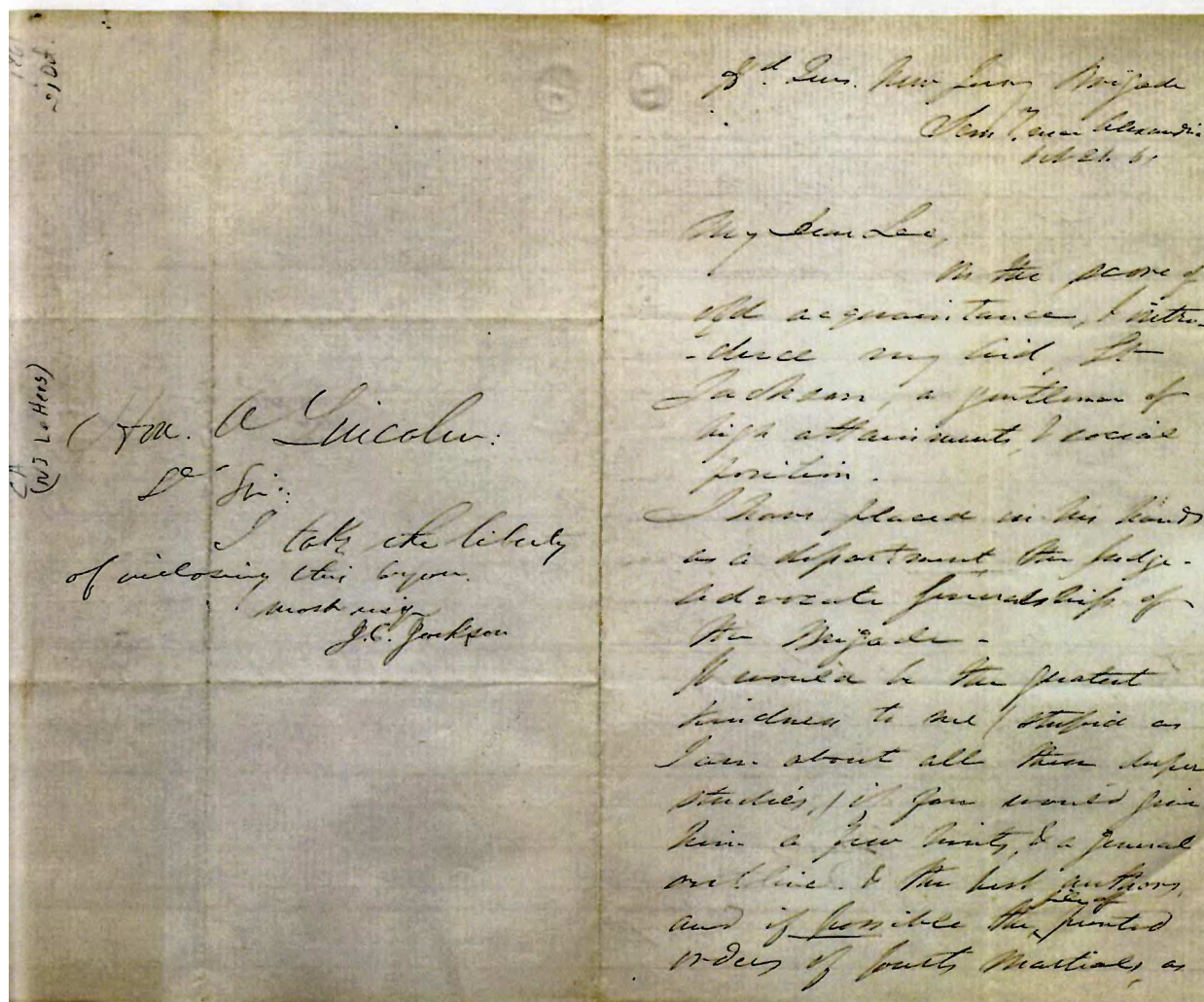
Last Saturday afternoon I rode with an officer of engineers to the advance works before Yorktown. Roads had been built—earthworks thrown up—guns mounted and in short the whole face of the country changed by the labor day and night of Porter and Heintzelman’s army corps of 30,000 men. Dismounting we crept to the advance shielding ourselves by the works—in the trenches we sat and peeked through embrasures and loopholes at the enemy’s front end works. A pretty active bombardment was going on—between our battery No. 1 down by York River—throwing 100 pound shells and one over 200, and the enemy who unable to reach battery no. 1 opened from their different works firing all sorts of missiles everywhere they supposed us to be. The shrieking of a shell is a strange unpleasant sound, (as loud if the shell is a large one and something like, but shriller) than the noise of an express train at high speed. To see them burst high up against the blue sky is beautiful.

General Philip Kearny

Born into wealth in New York, Philip Kearny grew up on his family’s estate outside of Newark. Kearny fought in the Mexican-American War, where he lost an arm, and later as a soldier of fortune in various European conflicts. When the Civil War broke out, Kearny returned home and was one of the first brigadier generals to be appointed by Lincoln as commander of the First New Jersey Brigade. Known for his aggressive fighting style, Kearny earned the moniker “the one-armed devil” from the Confederates. Kearny was one of those officers who believed that McClellan was too cautious and frequently ignored his orders. He rose to command an entire division of the Third Corps and was promoted to Major General on July 4, 1862. After heroic turns at the Battle of Williamsburg and the battles of the Seven Days, Kearny was shot from his horse at Chantilly on September 1, 1862.

Seven Pines

Philip Kearny’s bravery and daring at the inconclusive Battle of Seven Pines in the Peninsula campaign was immortalized in Edmund Clarence Stedman’s poem *Kearney [sic] at Seven Pines*, a signed manuscript of which is displayed here.



In Kearny's Hand

This letter of recommendation from Kearny to Colonel John F. Lee, Judge Advocate General, was docketed as an enclosure from J. C. Jackson to "Hon. A. Lincoln." It is accompanied by an order signed by Kearny directing the wife of Teamster Philips of the Third New Jersey Infantry to return home. Soldiers' wives often came to the front to care for their husbands, and sometimes remained as nurses.

Clara Barton

Clara Barton, who had founded a public school in Bordentown before the Civil War, was living in Washington, D.C. when the conflict broke out. She began cooking, writing letters, and nursing soldiers who were encamped around the Capitol. Named the "angel of the battlefield," she volunteered at the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, and many others, helping to overcome the initial prejudice against women nurses on the battlefield. After the war, Barton labored for four years helping to identify missing soldiers, and later founded the American branch of the International Red Cross, serving as its first president.

CASE 12: FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO CHANCELLORSVILLE

In late 1862, General Ambrose Burnside, who had had some success at Roanoke Island and New Bern, North Carolina, replaced McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Burnside devised a plan to go around Robert E. Lee and on to Richmond by crossing the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. For many of the recently recruited nine-month and three-year New Jersey regiments, including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth, the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13 would be their first experience of warfare. By the end of the day, the Union army, unable to break through the Confederate defenses, had suffered one of the worst defeats of the war. The defeat caused low morale in the army and at home, and dissatisfaction with Burnside, who was replaced by Joseph Hooker in January 1863. In May, Hooker made another attempt to cross the Rappahannock upstream from Fredericksburg, in what became known as the Chancellorsville campaign.

Muster Roll of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment

A muster roll is defined as “a list of troops present on the review of troops (day of muster), noting their condition.” The violent action of the Twenty-fourth at Fredericksburg may be observed in this roll: acting as an assault force in the battle, the regiment suffered 160 casualties in a few hours.

Soldiers often communicated what they experienced through drawings. The futility of the Fredericksburg endeavor is apparent from Francis Butler’s effort displayed here. Butler was a Presbyterian minister and chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Volunteers, which suffered grievous losses in the battle.



BATTLE LINES AT FREDERICKSBURG

While His Regiment Was Facing the Enemy...

Morale among the troops reached an all-time low by the winter of 1863. Sickness was rampant, soldiers’ pay was in arrears, and desertions were frequent. Still reeling from the carnage at Antietam and Fredericksburg, soldiers questioned the wisdom of their commanders and of the war itself. Deserters who were caught, however, faced the harshest of penalties. This document describes the court martial of Private John Leeson of Company H of the Third New Jersey Volunteers. Found guilty of desertion during the Battle of Antietam, he was sentenced to death. Happily, the sentence was commuted on account of the “gallant conduct of the accused in battles previous to his alleged desertion.” Leeson was honorably discharged in 1865 and lived until 1905.

Robert McAllister

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



ROBERT McALLISTER

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. Eventually McAllister 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 Potomac.

Chancellorsville

The Battle of Chancellorsville was the South's costliest victory. The Confederate army suffered an estimated 11,000 casualties—Union losses were about equal—and lost the services of its military genius, “Stonewall” Jackson. Nineteen New Jersey infantry regiments and two artillery batteries were among the seven Union Corps in the Chancellorsville campaign. Most engaged were the Second Brigade and Robert McAllister's Eleventh New Jersey Regiment, which emerged with 164 casualties out of 500 present at the beginning of the battle.

Tinted albumen photograph of Private Asa Burt, Company H, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Burt enlisted in August, 1862 and was killed in his unit's first fight, the Battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

Robert McAllister wrote detailed letters to his wife Ellen and daughters Harriet and Sarah. 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.

Model 1842 musket carried by Sgt. John Conner, Company F, Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

This .69 caliber smoothbore longarm was manufactured at the Springfield Armory in 1850, but surplus stocks were still being issued to troops more than a decade later. Established under President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve for nine months, the unit with Conner saw service in Virginia at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Salem Church. The unit lost thirty-five men killed and mortally wounded from August 1862 to June 1863. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

CASE 13: GETTYSBURG

Gettysburg, the most famous battle of the Civil War, was fought July 1 through 3, 1863, in and around the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It was the battle with the largest number of casualties in the Civil War and is often described as the war's turning point. New Jersey troops were heavily engaged at Gettysburg, while doctors, nurses, and other volunteers were among those who flocked to the battlefield to care for the wounded and dying.

Battle Flag

The First New Jersey Cavalry, commanded by Hugh Janeway of New Brunswick, engaged the Confederate cavalry at Rummel's farm, a few miles from Gettysburg, playing a decisive role in keeping them out of battle. This picture of the First Cavalry battle flag is included in the first edition of *The History of the First New Jersey Cavalry* by Henry R. Pyne. The author served as chaplain with the regiment for the duration of the war.

The Night before the Battle

Robert McAllister's Eleventh New Jersey would come under heavy fire during the second day of fighting at Gettysburg and suffered severe casualties.

*After long, hard and fatiguing marches, we arrived
at this place last evening. We are now within five mile
of the Pennsylvania line, heading towards York or
Gettysburg.....I don't know what is before us. But we
suppose we will have some fighting to do....*

Luckily for McAllister he was wounded early in the battle. Nurse Helen Gibson wrote encouragingly to his wife:

*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.*

Medical Care at the Front

Union casualties at Gettysburg numbered over 23,000. Cornelia Hancock, a Quaker and abolitionist from Salem County, was one of the many civilians who came to the battlefield, initially to aid her brother-in-law Dr. Henry T. Child to care for the wounded in the Twelfth Regiment. Apparently, reformer Dorothea Dix, superintendent of nurses in the Union army, had earlier rejected Hancock as too young and attractive to go to the front. Hancock started writing letters for soldiers and soon began helping the overwhelmed nursing staff care for the sick and wounded. Hancock can just barely be seen standing in front of a tent to the left of the center of this photograph.

Joseph Freeman

Joseph Addison Freeman, a graduate of Princeton, practiced medicine in Orange, New Jersey before joining the Thirteenth Regiment as assistant surgeon in 1862. He arrived in Gettysburg three weeks after the battle to help treat the wounded. On August 6, 1863, he wrote, "today is set aside by the President for fasting and humiliation." Freeman died of pneumonia in December 1864.

New Jersey Monuments

In November 1863, President Lincoln participated in the dedication of the military cemetery at Gettysburg, where seventy-seven New Jerseyans are buried. Governor Parker attended and presumably heard Lincoln's famous speech on that day. There are twelve monuments to New Jersey troops at Gettysburg. Displayed here are photographs of the monuments to Robert McAllister's Eleventh Regiment and to the Twelfth Regiment, who took part in the critical defense of Cemetery Ridge.

Hospital Steward insignia

As per army regulations, those enlisted men serving as hospital stewards wore a "half chevron of emerald green cloth" running obliquely down each sleeve on which was embroidered a "caduceus" in yellow silk, as seen being worn in the accompanying period photograph. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

Field Surgeon's Case

This field surgeon's case belonged to Henry Ferdinand Vanderveer of Somerville, a surgeon with the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. In this letter written on July 3, 1863, two days after the Battle of Gettysburg, he described the carnage to his wife Mary Squier.

I write to say I am well and safe. We have had a terrible battle and the 3rd Corps has suffered severely. Our regiment as usual lost its full proportion. Capt. Berry, my particular friend is sleeping near me. I took off his leg just above the knees a few hours ago. He bears it bravely, but is in a critical condition. Colonel Sewell is wounded. Berry lay three days on the field. I feel as if nobody was left in the 5th N.J. V (olunteers) any more. We have won a victory, a decisive one I should think but it has been at a terrible price to our regiment.



CASE 14: STRUGGLE WITHOUT END: THE WILDERNESS TO PETERSBURG

In 1864, most of the New Jersey regiments became deadlocked in slow-moving campaigns that foreshadowed the trenches of the First World War. In spring 1864, Ulysses S. Grant had taken charge of all Union armies. On May 5, Grant attempted to fight his way to Richmond through the dense forests of Spotsylvania and Orange Counties in a campaign known variously as the Wilderness, the Overland campaign, and the Forty Days. In May and June 1864, the Union army fought a series of battles that culminated in an infamous defeat at Cold Harbor. On June 14, Grant tried another tactic, approaching Richmond from the south via Petersburg. For a variety of reasons, the Union forces lost the initiative and became entangled in a long and bloody siege of the town that would last until the end of the war. On the home front, recruiters struggled to fill the ranks of New Jersey's depleted regiments.

Cold Harbor

At Cold Harbor in Hanover County, Virginia, a failed Union assault on the entrenched Confederate army led to unprecedented carnage. On June 3, the Confederates were able to shoot down 7,000 Union soldiers in eight minutes. New Jerseyans in all units became casualties. The Tenth and Fourteenth New Jersey had heavy losses, as did the Fifteenth Regiment. As the historian of the "Bloody Fifteenth" wrote, *Words cannot adequately describe the horrors of the twelve days we had spent there, and the sufferings we endured.... It was Gettysburg and Pickett's charge reversed, and repeated time after time.*

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CASE 15: RELIGION ON THE BATTLEFIELD

James McPherson has called the Civil War armies arguably the most religious in American history. Beginning in 1863, a religious revival swept the camps, particularly among the Confederates. Among many northerners, the war was perceived as God's punishment for sin, more specifically, the sin of slavery. Organized religion was represented by the institution of army chaplain. The denomination of the chaplain was supposed to reflect the affiliation of the majority of the soldiers in a particular unit. Chaplains were overwhelmingly Protestant, usually Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian or Baptist. While there were some Catholic chaplains, there do not appear to have been any assigned to New Jersey's regiments. While the chaplaincy reflected mainline Protestantism, the evangelical movement was represented by private aid associations, particularly the Christian Commission. For Jewish soldiers, the second year of the Civil War marked the first time that Jewish chaplains would serve in the American army.

Francis Butler

Francis Eugene Butler was a Presbyterian minister and chaplain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. In this letter to his friend Reverend William H. Hornblower of Paterson, Butler describes holding a Saturday evening prayer meeting and a funeral service. He continues that many men at the camp near Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, were ill. On May 4, 1863, Butler himself died of wounds received at Suffolk, Virginia.

United States Christian Commission

In November 1861, after reports of appalling conditions in the Union army camps, a national convention of YMCA leaders established the U.S. Christian Commission "to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the Army . . ." By the end of the war, five thousand volunteer USCC "delegates," on short tours of duty in hospitals, camps, and prisons, had distributed more than \$6 million worth of goods and supplies. They provided comforts to countless individual soldiers, assisted medical personnel, and became a valuable adjunct to the tiny, over-extended corps of military chaplains.

"I prayed and sang in every tent in my 4 Wards, men followed from tent to tent... oh how my boys enjoy our devotional exercises..." Diary of Israel F. Silvers, August 6, 1863

Israel Fish Silvers (1832–1864) served as a delegate (volunteer) with the U.S. Christian Commission from July 27 to August 19, 1863, in the Camp Letterman General Hospital near Gettysburg. A school teacher and father of two from Pennington, Silvers was a leader in the local Methodist church. In the diary provided by the Christian Commission to all its delegates, Silvers described his daily "labors." These varied from distributing supplies to assisting at amputations, from writing letters for soldiers to holding funeral services. He distributed ninety testaments, one hundred hymn books, more than three thousand tracts and religious papers, and conducted 120 meetings for worship in his tents. In June 1864, Silvers was again a USCC delegate, first at Lincoln Hospital in Washington and later with Grant's army in Virginia where he probably contracted the typhoid fever that killed him on July 28, 1864. His third daughter, Israella, was born the following January.

Jacob Wyckoff

Jacob Duryea Wyckoff of New Brunswick, a lieutenant in Co. G of the First New Jersey Volunteers, was a pious young man who wrote much about his religious thoughts and activities. In this letter, he asks his sister Cassie to give his friend Amanda a gift of hymnals. He was killed May 12, 1864 at Spotsylvania.

Pocket testament of Pvt. Edward G. Ashton, Co. D, 9th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Private Ashton received this small bible soon after enlisting in September, 1861. He survived hard fighting at Roanoke Island, New Bern, and Rawle's Mill, North Carolina but would die of typhoid fever in September, 1863. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

CASE 16: WASHINGTON ROEBLING'S CIVIL WAR

Washington Roebling of Trenton, son of engineer John A. Roebling and future builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, enlisted as a private in Company A of the New Jersey State Militia in April 1861, resigning a few months later to enlist in the Sixth New York Independent Battery. He was later promoted to the rank of sergeant, and then to second lieutenant in January 1862. During the war, he built suspension bridges, made maps, and did reconnaissance from a hot-air balloon. He saw action at the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where he helped to secure Little Round Top, as well as the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Crater. In 1865, he was commissioned Colonel, U.S. Volunteers, by brevet for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Antietam

After the defeat at Second Bull Run, it was clear that the war would not end quickly. Lee's daring move into Maryland and Pennsylvania led to the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, the single bloodiest day in United States military history. The Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment and the First Artillery Battery engaged in the worst of the fighting at the Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. Washington Roebling served as an engineer officer on General Hooker's staff during this battle. The following day, he drew this map, which shows landmarks, residents, roads, and fords across Antietam Creek, movements of Hooker's advance, and placement of Union forces. Notations in Washington's handwriting read "cornfield," and "place where Hooker was shot in the foot."

"Fort Hell," ca. 1865

Washington Roebling helped build Fort Sedgwick, popularly known as "Fort Hell," which was occupied by Union soldiers during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. The fort was named in memory of General John Sedgwick, who was killed while commanding New Jerseyans in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Drawing for bridge over the Rappahannock River, Fredericksburg, Virginia, Summer 1862.

This bridge was over a thousand feet long, divided into fourteen short spans. Washington Roebling had some rolls of wire rope sent down from Trenton to enable him to complete the project.

Washington A. Roebling, 1864

Philip & Solomons' Metropolitan Gallery, 332 Penn Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Roebling Collection, MC4. *Institute Archives and Special Collections*,
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Washington A. Roebling to Emily Warren, June 23, 1864.

Washington Roebling's mood approached despair during the seemingly endless siege of Petersburg.

*People talk about getting used to fighting and to battles,
but I don't see it in that light, and the more experience I
have the worse it gets.... They must put fresh steam on the
man factories up North; the demand down here for
killing purposes is far ahead of the supply; thank God
however for this consolation that when the last man is
killed the war will be over.*

Washington A. Roebling as a private in the Civil War, 1861.

*Institute Archives and Special Collections, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Roebling Collection, MC4*

Reconnaissance and Memoranda Notebook, ca. November 1863 to April 1864.

This notebook includes Washington's notes on enemy strengths and movements, prisoner interrogations, and several hand-drawn maps, such as this untitled sketch showing the road to Warrenton, Virginia.

Washington A. Roebling, Diary, June 1862 to January 1864.

Not really a diary, this notebook documents the building of bridges at Fredericksburg, Virginia in summer 1862, and Harper's Ferry between October 1863 and January 1864. In this entry, Washington notes that a "heavy storm—shook the bridge very much—thought it would go down."

CASE 17: JAMES S. STRATTON

James and his brother, Edward, joined the Twelfth New Jersey in August, 1862 from their hometown of Mullica Hill. Edward was wounded and disabled at Chancellorsville, but James would continue with the regiment and see action at many other contests including Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. On August 26, 1864 he was killed at the battle of Ream's Station "in the front rank, bravely leading his men." Stratton was hastily buried on the battlefield and it was not until a year later that the family was able to recover the body and re-inter it in the Baptist cemetery back in his hometown.

Uniform coat and sash worn by 1st Lt. James S. Stratton, Co. K, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry

C. Paul Loane Collection

Inscribed folding wallet carried by Lt. James S. Stratton

C. Paul Loane Collection

CASE 18: PRISONS AND PRISONERS

The story of prisoners in both the North and the South is a dark chapter in the history of the Civil War. During the war, 409,608 soldiers, one out of seven, became prisoners, and 56,194 did not survive the experience. Incarcerated soldiers from both sides endured poor sanitation, inadequate food and shelter, and disease. After Grant ended prisoner exchanges in 1864, the conditions in overcrowded Confederate prisons were especially dire. Many New Jersey soldiers were imprisoned in these notorious jails, particularly at Libby Prison in Virginia. One of the most notorious Union prisons, Fort Delaware, was located just off the coast of New Jersey on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River.

I think I have been through the mill...

Writing from camp near Brandy's Station, Virginia, John S. Judd of the Third New Jersey Volunteers writes: *I think that I have been through the 'mill'. I've been wounded a wound from which I will never entirely recover, have been a prisoner, hunted like a wild animal in Libby Prison, felt the pangs of hunger on Belle Island, have been sick with the fever in Hospital and so on....*

Prison Accounts

Before the war even ended, prison accounts began to be published. In these narratives, survivors from each side competed to show how bad conditions were in the enemy's prisons, as compared to the more enlightened conditions among their own compatriots. J. Madison Drake of Elizabeth, whose account of an escape from a Confederate prison is shown here, was a lieutenant and historian of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers.

Walter E. H. Fentress

Walter E. H. Fentress was a native of Virginia, who served in the U.S. Navy from 1849 to May 1879. Captured at Rodney, Mississippi in September 1863, he spent fourteen months as a Confederate prisoner. Fentress composed four volumes of memoirs, illustrated with numerous watercolors, for his daughter in the 1880s.

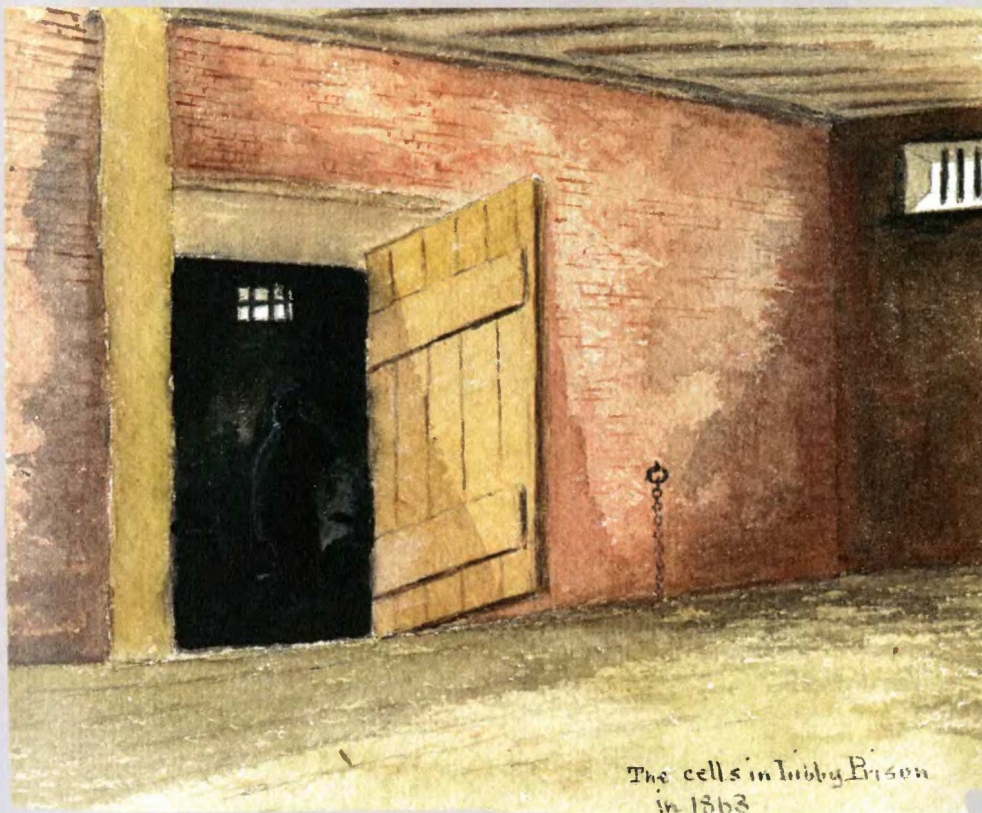
WALTER E.H. FENTRESS, LIBBY PRISON

Fort Delaware

Not officially part of New Jersey, Fort Delaware was on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, one mile east of Delaware City. In 1847, Congress appropriated \$1 million to construct the largest modern coastal defense fort in the nation here, surpassing Fort Sumter in size, to protect the ports of Wilmington and Philadelphia. Established in 1861, the prison initially held a small number of military and political prisoners, including James W. Wall, the outspoken Peace Democrat from Burlington. In April 1862, Fort Delaware received its first POWs—358 Confederate soldiers from the Battle of Kernstown, Virginia. Prisoners were quartered in sheds on the outside of the fort. By 1863, conditions became so bad that the fort came to the attention of Northern journalists and was investigated by the U.S. Sanitary Commission. By January 1866 when the prison closed, approximately 22,773 men occupied the fort, including soldiers, officers and other prisoners.

Finn's Point

Finn's Point National Cemetery is located about six miles northwest of Salem, New Jersey, at the north end of what was Fort Mott Military Reservation. Originally the United States purchased the land for the construction of the Finn's Point Battery to protect the port of Philadelphia. By 1863, however, the grounds increasingly served as a burial site for Confederate prisoners of war who died at Fort Delaware. Finn's Point was officially declared a national cemetery in 1875. The Confederate Monument was erected by the U.S. government in 1910 to memorialize Confederate soldiers buried at the cemetery. The 85-foot tall concrete and granite obelisk features bronze tablets listing the names of the 2,436 Confederate prisoners of war who died there. The Union Monument was installed in 1879 in memory of 135 Union guards who died while on duty at Fort Delaware and were interred at the cemetery.



CASE 19: ELLIS HAMILTON

Ellis Hamilton of Camden, New Jersey, the son of a prominent newspaper editor, had been active in the local militia since his early teens. At the age of sixteen, he became a lieutenant in Co. E of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers. He was the youngest officer to be commissioned in the Union army. After intense fighting at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Salem Church in Virginia, he was promoted to captain of Co. F in November 1863 at the age of seventeen. On May 6, 1864, he was seriously wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness when a single bullet passed through both his legs. Taken to Seminary Hospital in Georgetown, he died on May 16 at the age of nineteen. He was buried in Trenton's Mercer Cemetery.

Slouch Hat

This example of the Warburton Patent Army Hat worn by Ellis Hamilton has a Sixth Corps badge affixed to the side.



*Lieut. Ellis Hamilton of
Camden N.J.*

ELLIS HAMILTON

CASE 20: MUSIC ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Music and song pervaded the experience of soldiers during the Civil War. The onset of war stimulated the music-publishing industry, which flourished particularly in the North. George McClellan, the subject of the song sheet displayed here, was the most musically-honored general. There were two categories of army music. Field music refers to the fifes, bugles, and drums that initiated basic camp duties or signaled to soldiers on the battlefield, while band music was played by full-scale concert ensembles made up of brass and percussion. Band music encouraged soldiers on the battlefield and in camp.

Musicians

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.

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....

A Nice Little Sing....

Informal hymn-singing was popular in camp, as can be seen in this letter from Jacob Wyckoff, a pious New Brunswick youth, to his mother:

It is now Saturday nite and all things are assuming its generally natural ways of Camp life some are singing some of the best Patriot songs some of the men are enjoying a nice little sing Hymns of the soldiers book and some are playing instruments.

Government regulation bugle

Bugles, drums and fifes were effective signaling devices because their sounds could be heard above the noise of the battlefield and were far more audible than vocal commands. This bugle follows Union Army regulations: a copper "single twist" body having a brass reinforcement at the "bell." It was manufactured by William Horstmann of Philadelphia, a major supplier of military goods established in 1816 and continuing through World War II.

C. Paul Loane Collection

Drum sticks and "carriage."

Drummers carried their sticks in a brass device designed to be fastened to the drum's white canvas sling.

C. Paul Loane Collection



Published by Charles Magnus, 12 Frankfort St., N.Y.

GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER.

Give us back our old Commander,
Little Mac, the people's pride;
Let the army and the nation
In their choice be satisfied;
With McClellan as our leader,
Let us strike the blow anew:
Give us back our old Commander—
He will see the battle through.

Chorus—Give us back our old commander,
Let him manage, let him plan;
With McClellan as our leader,
We can wish no better man.

Men may fight for fame and glory,
Some may fight just—"for the tin",
Give us then our noble leader,
Let us fight but fight to win.
Uncle Sam has lots of money,
Mighty stores and many men;
Yet the people "think it funny"
We should be repulsed again.

Chorus.

Pope he made a dash for Dixie,
Said he'd set the darkies free;
But he hasn't done a'ready
What we did expect to see.
Down upon the Rappahannock,
Burnside went with army bold
Tho' repuls'd, he did his duty,
Acting just as he was told.

Chorus.

Congressmen may plain and twaddle
How the fighting should be done;
Bull-Run taught them to skedaddle,
Ely took too slow a run,
Editors, our men of wisdom!
Lay the plan for Richmond's fall:
Greeley knows just how McClellan
Could have bag'd the rebels all.

Chorus.

Down in Dixie he may lead us,
We will follow any route;
Still the learned war department
Gives the order—Right about.
Lincoln's great on Proclamations,
Stanton counsels Uncle Sam,
Halleck does as their adviser,
Generals: some—a perfect sham.

500 Illustrated Ballads. Lithographed and printed by.
CHARLES MAGNUS, No. 12 Frankfort Street, New York.
Branch Office: No. 520 7th St., Washington, D. C.

**"GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER."
NEW YORK: CHARLES MAGNUS**

CASE 21: APPOMATTOX

By 1865, it was clear that the war was almost over, although Lee was determined to fight to the bitter end. In March, Lee made an attempt to break the Petersburg siege by an early morning attack on Ford Stedman. After initial success, the Confederates were caught in a firestorm from the Third New Jersey Artillery. After the Confederates abandoned the Richmond-Petersburg line in April, the all-black Twenty-fifth Corps, which included many soldiers from New Jersey, was the first to occupy the capitol. Sporadic fighting continued until the surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9. Colonel Hugh Janeway of the First Cavalry, the scion of a wealthy New Brunswick family, was killed at Amelia Springs on April 5. His body was returned to New Brunswick, where he was buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

Tinted albumen photograph of an unknown trooper from the Third New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry.

The regiment was recruited in 1863 primarily in southern New Jersey and was stylized the First U. S. Hussars, wearing the distinctive European-inspired uniform seen here featuring yards of yellow braid on a blue jacket and a natty visorless cap. Once in the field the fancy dress gave way to the more practical government-issued uniform. Armed with Spencer repeating carbines, the Third distinguished itself as part of the Army of the Potomac's cavalry corps. Along with Hugh Janeway's First Cavalry, this regiment fought through to the final skirmishes of the war. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

The Bright Prospect of Peace

W. P. Haines of Mickleton in Gloucester County, the "fighting Quaker," who was a soldier in Company F of the Twelfth Regiment, was about a mile from Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Our lines were soon formed for a charge;—when an officer of Gen. Meade's staff dashed up with the order to "cease firing" and soon a small white flag appeared on the Confederate line, showing they also had been notified of a truce, and their digging operations ceased; while an unusual quiet settled down over the two hostile armies, waiting hopefully for the results of that momentous conference of Grant and Lee, until 11 a.m.;—when the band at Gen. Meade's headquarters began playing "Home, Sweet Home," and both armies knew by this soothing melody, that the long agony was over, and simultaneously broke out in cheers, whilst Union, and Confederate vied with each other in a peaceful strife, as to which could make the greatest noise—and kept it up till after dark. A few of the Confederates came through the still kept up picket lines, to enjoy our hospitality in hot coffee, and hardtack;—and most of them seemed just as happy as we were, with the bright prospect of Peace.

No more for him life's stormy conflict;
 Nor victory, nor defeat — No more times
 Dark events,
 Charging like ceaseless clouds across
 The sky.

WALT WHITMAN, "HUSH'D BE THE CAMPS TODAY"

CASE 22: LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

The celebration of the war's end had barely begun when New Jersey and the nation were shocked by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14. Lieutenant John J. Toffey of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers was at Ford's Theater the night that President Lincoln was shot. Wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, Toffey was sent to Washington Hospital where he remained for over a year. In this letter, he describes the scene to his parents in Jersey City.

A shot was fired, I took no notice of it neither did any of the audience, as it was thought to be part of the performance, till we saw a man leap from the Presidents Box and light on the stage he lingered a second and then shot off like an arrow every one was struck with astonishment until he had disappeared behind the scene when it was announced that the President was shot....

"Hush'd be the Camps Today"

Born on Long Island in 1819, American poet and journalist Walt Whitman served as a volunteer nurse during the Civil War, an experience he recounted in "The Great Army of the Sick," published in a New York newspaper in 1863. After a stroke towards the end of his life, he moved to Camden, New Jersey, where he died in 1892. Whitman's Civil War poetry included "Beat! Beat! Drums!" (1861) and the famous "O Captain! My Captain!" (1865). After hearing of Lincoln's death, Whitman penned "Hush'd be the Camps Today," seen in manuscript here, in haste, and added it to the end of *Drum-Taps* (1865).

The Assassination and Death of Abraham Lincoln

Printed in New York City perhaps just hours after the President's death, this twelve-page pamphlet was sold on the street to a public anxious for information.

C. Paul Loane Collection

Patriotic envelopes

Following the fashion of the time, these mailing envelopes commemorated Lincoln's death. *C. Paul Loane Collection*

Exhibition Checklist

All items are from Special Collections and University Archives unless otherwise noted.

GALLERY '50: The Home Front

Case 1: Introduction

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Frances Cooper to Emil Cuntz, Hoboken, August 3, 1862.

Cooper Family Papers.

PHOTOGRAPHS / PORTRAITS:

E. C. Middleton. Portrait, Abraham Lincoln. Chromolithograph with oil paint, after a photograph by Anthony Berger, 1864.

Case 2: African Americans in New Jersey before the Civil War

BROADSIDES:

James Cole. *Ten Dollars Reward*. New Brunswick: Abraham Blauvelt, September 30, 1795.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, William Still describing his meeting with his brother Peter.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1850. *Peter Still Papers.*

OBJECTS:

Slave collar engraved "Spader".

PHOTOGRAPHS / PORTRAITS:

Portrait, William Still. Lithograph. Engraved by John Sartain, Philadelphia.

PUBLICATIONS:

Henry K. How. *Slaveholding Not Sinful: An Answer by Henry K. How to John Van Dyke, Esq.'s Reply to the Argument of Rev. Dr. How*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Printed at the Fredonian and Daily New-Brunswicker Office, 1856.

Samuel B. How D.D. *Slaveholding Not Sinful: Slavery, the Punishment of a Man's Sin, its Remedy, the Gospel of Christ: An Argument Before the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: John Terhune, 1856.

New Jersey Colonization Society. *Historical Notes on Slavery and Colonization: With Particular Reference to the Efforts Which Have Been Made In Favor of African Colonization in New Jersey. Elizabeth-town, New Jersey*. E. Sanderson, 1842.

Kate Pickard. *The Kidnapped and the Ransomed: Being the Personal Recollections of Peter Still and His Wife "Vina," After Forty Years of Slavery*. Syracuse:

William T. Hamilton, 1856.

William Still. *Underground Railroad: A Record of Facts, Authentic Narrative, Letters, &c.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1872.

Case 3: Politics in New Jersey Before the Civil War

BROADSIDES:

Charley Deshler as President of the Know-Nothing Council and as President of Democratic Meeting. Political Cartoon. ca. 1855.

Resolutions of the Republican Members of the New Jersey Legislature, on the Present State of the Union, 1861.

To the People of Middlesex County. The Union Convention.... New Brunswick: The Times Office, October 15, 1861.

Treason! A notice declaring a meeting of the citizens of Monmouth County treasonable due to their support of southern conspirators. Keyport, Monmouth County, New Jersey, August 27, 1861.

John Hardy. *Letter to a New-Jersey Farmer.* Essex County, New Jersey, September 13, 1856.

James W. Wall. *"The Great Unhung" Inscribed to All Whom It May Concern.* 1861.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Union, Somerset County, NJ, no. 3 (August 13, 1856).

Wm. J. Wetmore. "Anthem of the Free." Song Lyrics.

Trenton: State Gazette & Republican Print. July 4, 1860.

Case 4: Raising Troops, Raising Money

BROADSIDES:

An Act Authorizing a Loan for the Purpose of War, to Repel Invasion and Suppress Insurrection, and Appropriating the Same, and Providing for the Payment Thereof, May 28, 1861.

G.H. Larison. *Head Quarters of the First Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade, N.J.M., Regimental Orders No. 2.* Lambertville, July 13, 1861.

Colonel G.W. McLean and Jos. W. Plume, Adjutant. *Head Quarters, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Camp Olden, Order No. 8.* Trenton, New Jersey, June 13, 1861.

Charles Scranton, Raising New Jersey Regiment Letter. Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, September 17, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHS / PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Charles Olden, Governor of New Jersey, 1860-1863.

Engraved by Emily Sartain, Philadelphia.

Portrait, Robert F. Stockton, Jr., Brigade General and Adj. General of NJ, 1858 – 1867.

PUBLICATIONS:

Exercises of the First Presbyterian Church. Church Program. Orange, New Jersey: Journal Print, July 4, 1861.

Case 5: New Jersey Women in the Civil War

DOCUMENTS:

A list of aid money given to wives and mothers of Volunteers in the United States Service of Somerset County, New Jersey. August 30, 1861. *Peter A. Voorhees Collection*.

Letter, Louisa Denise to Cousin Nettie, November 5, 1862.
Charles Philhower Collection.

Elisa Lawrence. Affidavit. October 29, 1861. *Peter A. Voorhees Collection*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Dorothea Dix. *Women's Project of New Jersey Records*.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report, United States Sanitary Commission for New Jersey. December 14, 1864.

Fair and Festival: The Ladies of the State Street M.E. Church. Flyer. Trenton, New Jersey: Murphy & Bechtel, Printers, 1863.

The Messenger of the U.S. Sanitary Commission for New Jersey. Vol. 1, No. 1. Newark, New Jersey: F. Starbuck, March, 1864.

Leah Blackman. *An Address, by the Ladies of Little Egg Harbor, to the Irick Infantry, of Little Egg Harbor*. Tuckerton, New Jersey, June, 1861. [reproduction].

Ellen Clementine Howarth. *The Wind Harp and Other Poems*. Philadelphia: Willis P. Hazard, 1864.

Case 6: Home Front Hospitals: Marcus Ward's U.S. General Hospital

DOCUMENTS:

Certificate of discharge for William H. Lewis. December 18, 1863.
Marcus Ward Papers.

Charles A. McDonald, Furlough to U.S. General Hospital.
Newark, September 18, 1864. *Marcus Ward Papers*

Examining Surgeon receipt. Newark, NJ, June 7, 1864. *Marcus Ward Papers*.

Alfred H. Buck. Journal of Military Service, 1862-1864.

Ward U.S. General Hospital. Stimulant List Form. *Marcus Ward Papers*.

Ward U.S. General Hospital. Circular no. 3. Newark, NJ, December 6, 1864.
Marcus Ward Papers.

Ward U.S. General Hospital. Special Order no. 15. Newark, NJ, December 19, 1864.
Marcus Ward Papers.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait of Marcus Ward, Governor of New Jersey, 1866-1869. Photographed painting.

PUBLICATIONS:

Marcus L. Ward. *"The Soldier's Friend."* Paterson, NJ:
Printed by Chiswell & Wurts, 1865.

Case 7: The Emancipation Proclamation

DOCUMENTS:

Sephaniah Stout. Blawenberg seventy-two dollars being state pay belonging to the widowed mother of James Schenck and Catherine Van Zandt, wife of John Van Zandt, colored soldiers of the 41st Regiment [sic] [U.S. Colored Troops], January 19, 1866. *Henry V. Hoagland Papers*.

State of New Jersey. Assembly No. 267, An Act to Prevent the Admixture of Races in the State of New Jersey. *New Jersey Legislative Bills and Resolutions Collection*.

Gerry Taylor, Received of Aaron Beard, His Certificate of Discharge from the "K" 25th Regiment National Colored Troops, December 6, 1865. *Ralph Johnson Papers*.

PHOTOGRAPHS / PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Joel Parker. Engraving by W.G. Jackman, NY.

The Proclamation of Emancipation. Copyright by F.B. Carpenter. Photograph (drawing). 1895.

PUBLICATIONS:

Friends' Association of Philadelphia. *Statistics of the Operations of the Executive Board of Friends' Association of Philadelphia, and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen*. Philadelphia: Inquirer Printing Office, 1864.

Nehemiah Perry. *The Omissions and Commission of the Administration! Speech of Hon. N. Perry, of New Jersey. Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1863*. Washington City: L. Towers & Co., Printers, [1863].

J.C. Ten Eyck. *Remarks of Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, on the Motion to Postpone the Confiscation Bills, in Order to Take Up the Tax Bill. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, May 21, 1862*. [Washington City]: L. Towers & Co., Printers, 1862.

Case 8: Wartime Politics

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, James W. Wall. Engraved by W.G. Jackman, NY.

PUBLICATIONS:

Liberty and Union! An Address to the Bridgewater Club. Somerville New Jersey: Somerset Messenger Print, October 31, 1864.

To the Delegates to the Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey. Essex County, New Jersey, August 15, 1864.

Jacob Birdsall and WM. A. Hancock. *Shall Soldiers Vote?* 1864.

James A. Garfield. *Free Commerce Between the States*. Speech of Honorable James A. Garfield of Ohio... The House Having Under Consideration the Bill to Declare the Raritan and Atlantic Railroad, A Legal Structure for Commerce Between New York and Philadelphia. New York, 1864.

G.M. McClellan. *General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance together with his West-Point Oration, Orange N.J., September 8, 1864*. New York: E.P. Patten, 1864.

Joel Parker. *Message of Joel Parker, Gov of NJ, to the Legislature in relation to the bill concerning the Camden and Atlantic RR Co and Raritan and Delaware Bay RR Co*, 1864.

[Joseph F. Randolph]. *Mr. Field and the Habeas Corpus*. Trenton, NJ, 1863.

James M. Scovel. *New Jersey for the Union. Speech of Honorable James M. Scovel.* Trenton: Murphy & Bechel, Printers, 1864.

Charles Sumner. *Unconstitutionality of the Camden & Amboy Monopoly speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. On the act to regulate commerce among the several states, in the Senate of the United States, February 14, 1865.* [Trenton, NJ]: Trenton Weekly Monitor, 1865].

Union League in Philadelphia. *About the War: Plain Words to Plain People by a Plain Man.* [Philadelphia]: Henry B. Ashmead, 1863.

J.W. Wall. *Speech of Hon. James W. Wall of New Jersey on The Indemnification Bill; Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 2, 1863.* Washington: 1863.

Case 9: Triumph and Tragedy

BROADSIDES:

"General Runyon, the Copperhead Candidate, Running for Governor of New Jersey." Song Lyrics. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, October, 1865.

To the Farmers and Merchants of Bergen County, "Bergen County Tracts," No. 2. Bergen County, New Jersey, 1865.

The Two Platforms. Jersey City: The "Times" Printing House, 1865.

R. B. Nicol and Marcus L. Ward. "The Soldier's Friend, for Governor of New Jersey." Song Lyrics. Washington D.C.: Gibson Brothers, 1865.

General Daniel Sickles. *Democrats, Will you read this?* 1865.

The Union Songster. "The Battle-cry in New Jersey, Forward! (A parody, on "the Battle-cry of Freedom)." Song Lyrics. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, c. 1865.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Elizabeth Brooks to her husband, Enoch, Bridgeton, New Jersey, April 14, 1865. *Brooks Family Collection.*

Letter, Enoch Brooks to his wife, Elizabeth, April 20, 1865. *Brooks Family Collection.*

To the Honorable Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, from "Ward" U.S. General Hospital. Petition. Newark, NJ, February 15, 1865. *Marcus Ward Papers.*

PHOTOGRAPHS / PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Elizabeth Brooks. *Brooks Family Collection.*

Portrait, Enoch Brooks. *Brooks Family Collection.*

Portrait, Marcus S. Ward. Engraving.

Portrait, Theodore Runyon. Engraving.

PUBLICATIONS:

Negro Suffrage: New Republican Plank. [New Jersey: Democratic Party], 1866.

SC / UA GALLERY: STRUGGLE WITHOUT END

Case 10: Outbreak of War

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Joseph Lufbery Haines to Sarah Haines, September 5, 1861.
Sarah D. Haines Papers.

MAPS:

J.H. Colton. *Colton's United States Shewing the Military Stations, Forts etc.* Map.
New York: G.P. Putnam, 1861.

OBJECT:

Ellsworth Pitcher, ca. 1861, Millington, Asbury & Poulson (Trenton, NJ). Molded, modeled, fire and glazed White Graniteware. Collection of the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton. Gift of Archibald Maddock. CH 329

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Interior of Fort Sumter. Photograph. Charleston, South Carolina, 1865.

Sunset View of Fort Sumter Before the Bombardment. Engraved photograph.
Charleston, South Carolina.

PRINTS:

Panorama of the Embarkation of the Fire Zouaves on Board the Baltic April 29, 1861.
Taken Foot of Spring & Canal Street. Lithograph. New York:
Sammy Major & Knapp, 1861.

Case 11: The Early Years

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Aaron Van Fleet, Washington, D.C. to John E. Van Fleet, Somerset County, New Jersey, January 14, 1862. *John E. Van Fleet Papers.*

Letter, Henry F. Van Derveer to Mary Van Derveer, Camp near Williamsburg, May 8, 1862. *Henry F. Van Derveer Papers.*

Letter, Philip Kearny to Col. John F. Lee, October 21, 1861.

Robert Aiken, Sutler. Two Purchase Orders for Whiskey and Brandy.
Robert Aiken Papers.

Brigadier General Philip Kearny. Order V. Teamster Phillips,
October 2, 1861. *Charles Heartman Papers.*

Charles S. Olden. *The State of New Jersey: Proclamation by the Governor.*
Trenton, New Jersey: Executive Chamber, August 15, 1862.

Edmund C. Stedman. Manuscript Poem, "Kearney at Seven Pines."

LITHOGRAPHS:

General P. Kearny's Charge, Battle of Chantilly, VA. Lithograph.

J.G. Keyser and C. Kolb. *1862 Campaign Sketches of the 24th Reg. N.J. Vols.*

J.C. Henzler Stuggart, 1862.

OBJECTS:

Government-issued tin cup. *C. Paul Loane Collection.*

Union Army "mess pan" for soldiers, made of sheet iron. *C. Paul Loane Collection.*



HENRIETTA
MCALLISTER

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Aaron L. Van Fleet Military Portrait, Volunteer in Co. K, 23rd PA Zouaves.
Photograph. *John E. Van Fleet Papers*.

Battle of Malvern Hill. Photograph.

Major General Philip Kearny. Engraved by J.A. O'Neill.

Portrait, Clara Barton. Photograph. *Women's Project of New Jersey Records*.

PUBLICATIONS:

E.R. Craven and John D. Foster. *In memoriam: sermon and oration / sermon preached by E.R. Craven, D.D., in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N.J., July 20, 1862, on occasion of the death of Col. I.M. Tucker, 2d Reg't N.J. Vols., who fell at the Battle of Gaines' Mills, before Richmond, June 27, 1862.* Newark, New Jersey: Protection Lodge No. 28 I.O.O.F., 1862.

Case 12: Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville

DOCUMENTS:

[Sergeant Smith]. Drawing, Camp of the 11th N.J. Volunteers, Fitzhugh Farm, near Falmouth, Virginia, March 1863. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Letter, Francis Butler to Reverend W.H. Hornblower, January 14, 1863.
Francis Eugene Butler Papers.

Letter, Robert McAllister to Ellen McAllister, December 17, 1862.
Robert McAllister Papers.

Muster Roll of Company F, NJ Infantry 24th Regiment,
November 14-December 31, 1862.

War Department. *General Order, No. 317.* Adjutant General Office:
Washington, D.C., September 19, 1863.

OBJECTS:

Kepi. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Model 1842 musket carried by Sgt. John Conner, Co. F,
23rd New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

Uniform fragment and buttons. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Ambrose Burnside. Engraved by G. Stodart after photograph by Brady.

Portrait, Henrietta McAllister. Photograph. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Portrait, Lt. Colonel McAllister and Charley, January 1862. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Portrait, Sarah McAllister. Photograph. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

John R. Chapin. *Battle of Chancellorsville. General Sickles' Division Covering the Retreat.* ca. 1863.

Tinted albumen photograph of Pvt. Asa Burt, Co. H, 12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.



ALVIN SATTERTHWAIT
AND WIFE JENNIE TRAVILLA

Case 13: Gettysburg

DIARY:

Diary of Dr. Joseph Addison Freeman, 1863-1864. *Joseph Addison Freeman Papers*.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Helen Gibson on behalf of Col. McAllister to Mrs. McAllister, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Letter, Henry F. Van Derveer to Mary Van Derveer, Hospital near Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. *Henry Ferdinand Van Derveer Papers*.

Letter, Robert McAllister to Ellen McAllister and Family, June 30, 1863. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

OBJECTS:

Field surgeon's instrument case. Belonged to Dr. Henry F. Van Derveer.

Hospital steward insignia. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

Minie balls and shell fragments. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Alvin Satterthwait and wife Jennie Travilla. Photograph. January 20, 1864. *Alvin D. Satterthwait Papers*.

Battle of Gettysburg, PA. Engraved photograph.

"Buck and Ball" Calibre, 2nd Brigade of NJ Monument. Photograph. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Tipton Photo.

Monument of the 11th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, Gettysburg. Tipton Photo/Boston: W.B. Van Amringe.

Portrait, Dr. J. A. Freeman. Photograph. *Joseph Addison Freeman Papers*.

Portrait, Robert McAllister. Photograph. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

Portrait, Helen Gibson, a Civil War Nurse in Uniform. Photograph. *Robert McAllister Papers*.

P. Gutekunst. Scenes from the Battlefield at Gettysburg, PA. Second Corps Hospital. Photograph. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania*.

PUBLICATIONS:

Henry R. Pyne. *The History of the First New Jersey Cavalry (Sixteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers)*. Trenton: J.A. Beecher, 1871.

Case 14: Cold Harbor to Petersburg

DOCUMENTS:

Certificate of Non-Liability, to be Given by the Board of Enrollment to Fredrick Manning of Piscataway for furnishing a substitute, Elizabeth, NJ, February 13, 1865. *Middlesex County Records*.

New Brunswick, Middlesex County. *Certificate for Bounty of \$300 for James Mathesias*, July 19, 1864. *Middlesex County Records*.

Joel Parker. *A Proclamation by the Governor*. Trenton, New Jersey, October 22, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Charles Oliver. Photograph. *Nevius Family Papers*.

Horrors of the War-Cold Harbor. Photograph.

Petersburg, Virginia. Photograph.

Photograph of Young Boy found in hand of unknown dead Union Soldier at Battle of Cold Harbor by Dr. Charles H. Voorhees. Photograph. *Louis Voorhees Papers*.

Street Scene in Petersburg. Photograph.

B.B. Russell. Portrait of U.S. Grant. Engraving. Boston, Massachusetts, 1866.

PUBLICATIONS:

Sloan, Sparks, and Co., Substitutes and Volunteers, for the Army or Navy, for Any District in the State. Advertisement. *Peter A. Voorhees Collection*.

James Gay. "The Battle of the Wilderness." Song Sheet.
New York: Charles Magnus, 1864.

Eward Livingston Campbell. *Historical Sketch of the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers*. Trenton, N.J.: Wm. S. Sharp, 1880.

Case 15: Religion in Wartime

DIARY:

Israel Silvers. U.S. Christian Commission Diary. ca. 1863.
Courtesy of Marguerite Ridge Perrone.

DOCUMENTS:

Appointment of Israel Silvers to the U.S. Christian Commission, June 13, 1864.
Courtesy of Marguerite Ridge Perrone.

Letter, Francis Butler to William H. Hornblower, November 15, 1862.
Francis Eugene Butler Papers.

Letter, Jacob Wyckoff of New Brunswick to Sister, September 25, 1863.
Jacob Wyckoff Papers.

Joel Parker. *A Proclamation by the Governor*. Trenton, July 30, 1864.

OBJECTS:

Pocket testament of Pvt. Edward G. Ashton, Co. D, 9th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

U.S. Christian Commission Medal. [reproduction].

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Israel Silvers. Photograph. *Courtesy of Marguerite Ridge Perrone*.

Case 16: Washington Roebling

DIARIES:

Washington A. Roebling. Diary of the Suspension Bridge...at Harper's Ferry, June 1862-January 1865. *Roebling Family Papers*.

Washington A. Roebling. Reconnaissance Notebook, ca. November 1863-April 1864.
Roebling Family Papers.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Washington Roebling to Colonel regarding his promotion, December 20, 1861. *Roebling Family Papers*.

Letter, Washington Roebling to Emily Warren, June 23, 1864. *Roebling Family Papers*.

Letter, Washington Roebling to His Father, John A. Roebling, December 30, 1862. *Roebling Family Papers*.

MAPS:

Bridge at Sulfur Springs Map drawn by Washington Roebling. *Roebling Family Papers*.

Map of the Battlefield of Antietam drawn by Washington Roebling, September 18, 1862. *Roebling Family Papers*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Portrait, Major General Joseph Hooker.

Portrait of Emily Roebling. Photograph. *Roebling Family Papers*.

Two Photographs of Washington A. Roebling during the Civil War, Roebling Collection, MC4, Institute Archives and Special Collections, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY.

Case 17: James S. Stratton**OBJECTS:**

Inscribed folding wallet carried by Lt. James S. Stratton *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

Uniform coat and sash worn by 1st Lt. James S. Stratton, Co. K, 12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Matthew Brady. Lt. James Stratton, 12th Reg. NJ Vols. Photograph. Washington, D.C.

Case 18: Prisons and Prisoners**BROADSIDES:**

Horrible Treatment of Union Prisoners! May 14, 1864.

Charles Pollock, *Libby Prison in War Times*, 1889.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, John. S. Judd, 3rd N.J. Volunteers to Joseph Thompson, January 27, 1864. *John Bodine Thompson Papers*.

Walter E.H. Fentress. "Memoirs and Naval Life" vol. 3 (Detroit, Michigan, 1887?-1891).

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River. Photograph. 1966. *William S. Augustine Collection*.

Memorial to Confederate Soldiers, Finn's Point, Salem County. Photograph. 1966. *William S. Augustine Collection*.

PUBLICATIONS:

J. Madison Drake. *Narrative of the Capture, Imprisonment and Escape of J. Madison Drake, Captain Ninth New Jersey Volunteers*. 1868.

U.S. Sanitary Commission. *Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the Hands of the Rebel Authorities*. Boston: Published at the Office "Littell's Living Age," 1864.

George Weiser. *Nine Months in Rebel Prisons*. Philadelphia: John N. Reeve & Co., 1890.

Case 19: Ellis Hamilton

DIARY:

Ellis Hamilton Diary, July 5, 1863. *Ellis Hamilton Papers*.

DOCUMENTS:

Letter, Ellis Hamilton to His Father, May 5, 1863. *Ellis Hamilton Papers*.

OBJECTS:

Slouch Hat, William F. Warburton, Philadelphia. Felt, velvet, leather and wire, 1862-1864.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Ellis Hamilton. Photograph. Camden, New Jersey. *Ellis Hamilton Papers*.

Case 20: Music on the Battlefield

DOCUMENTS:

Album of Pictorial Song Sheets. Scrapbook.

Letter, Elizabeth Scott to Her Uncle Benjamin David, November 21, 1863. *David Serviss Papers*.

Letter, Jacob Wyckoff of New Brunswick to His Mother, July 27, 1861. *Jacob Wyckoff Papers*.

OBJECTS:

Government regulation bugle. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

Drum sticks and "carriage." *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

PUBLICATIONS:

[Septimus Winner]. "Give Us Back Our Old Commander." Song Lyrics. New York: Charles Magnus.

Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Some Rations from "The Haver Sack".

This Song Souvenir of Old War Songs. Bradford, Pennsylvania: S.R. Averill, 1910.

Case 21: Appomattox

DOCUMENTS:

Notice to Alderman William Waldron, April 15, 1865. *William Waldron Papers*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

Hugh Janeway. Photograph. New Brunswick: D. Clark Studio, 1863.

Tinted albumen photograph of an unknown trooper from the Third New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

PUBLICATIONS:

William P. Haines. "Surrender of General Lee at Appomattox,"

Almanac and Year Book 1916. Woodstown, NJ: First National Bank, 1916.

Case 22: Assassination

DOCUMENTS:

Reverend Henry P. Thompson. "Address on the Death of Abraham Lincoln," May 3, 1865. *Thompson Family Papers*.

Walt Whitman. "Hush'd Be the Camps To-day." Poem. April 19, 1864. *Walt Whitman Collection*.

Letter, John James Toffey to His Parents, April 17, 1875. *John J. Toffey Family Papers*.

OBJECT:

Patriotic envelopes. *C. Paul Loane Collection*.

PHOTOGRAPHS/PORTRAITS:

S.J. Ferris. *Washington & Lincoln Apotheosis*. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania: Phil. Pho. Co., 1865.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Assassination and Death of Abraham Lincoln. New York, 1865.
C. Paul Loane Collection.

Mayor James Hood. Proclamation. Bridgeton, New Jersey: G.F. Nixon, April 18, 1865.

Jacob Rhodes. *The Nation's Loss: A Poem on the Life and Death of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln*. Newark, New Jersey: F. Starruck, Printers, 1866.

Wall Items

Gallery '50

BROADSIDES:

List of the Drafted Men in Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland.
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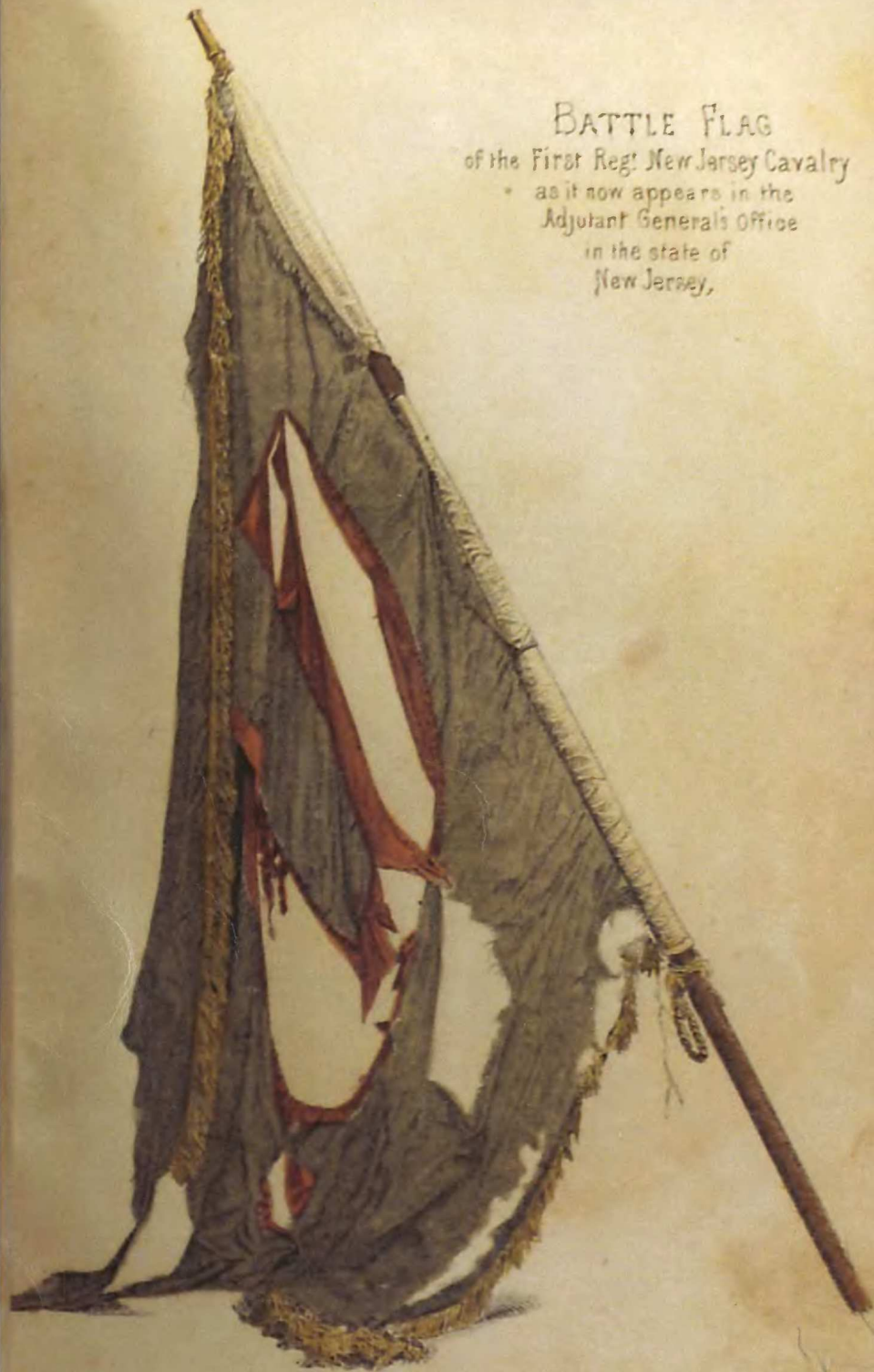
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BATTLE FLAG
of the First Regt New Jersey Cavalry
as it now appears in the
Adjutant General's Office
in the state of
New Jersey,



after passing through 92 of the 97 Engagements in which the Regiment participated.

BATTLE FLAG FROM HENRY R. PYNE. *THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY*
TRENTON: J.A. BEECHER, 1871