

HISTORY

OF THE

Twenty-Fourth Regiment,

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

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By JAMES J. REEVES.

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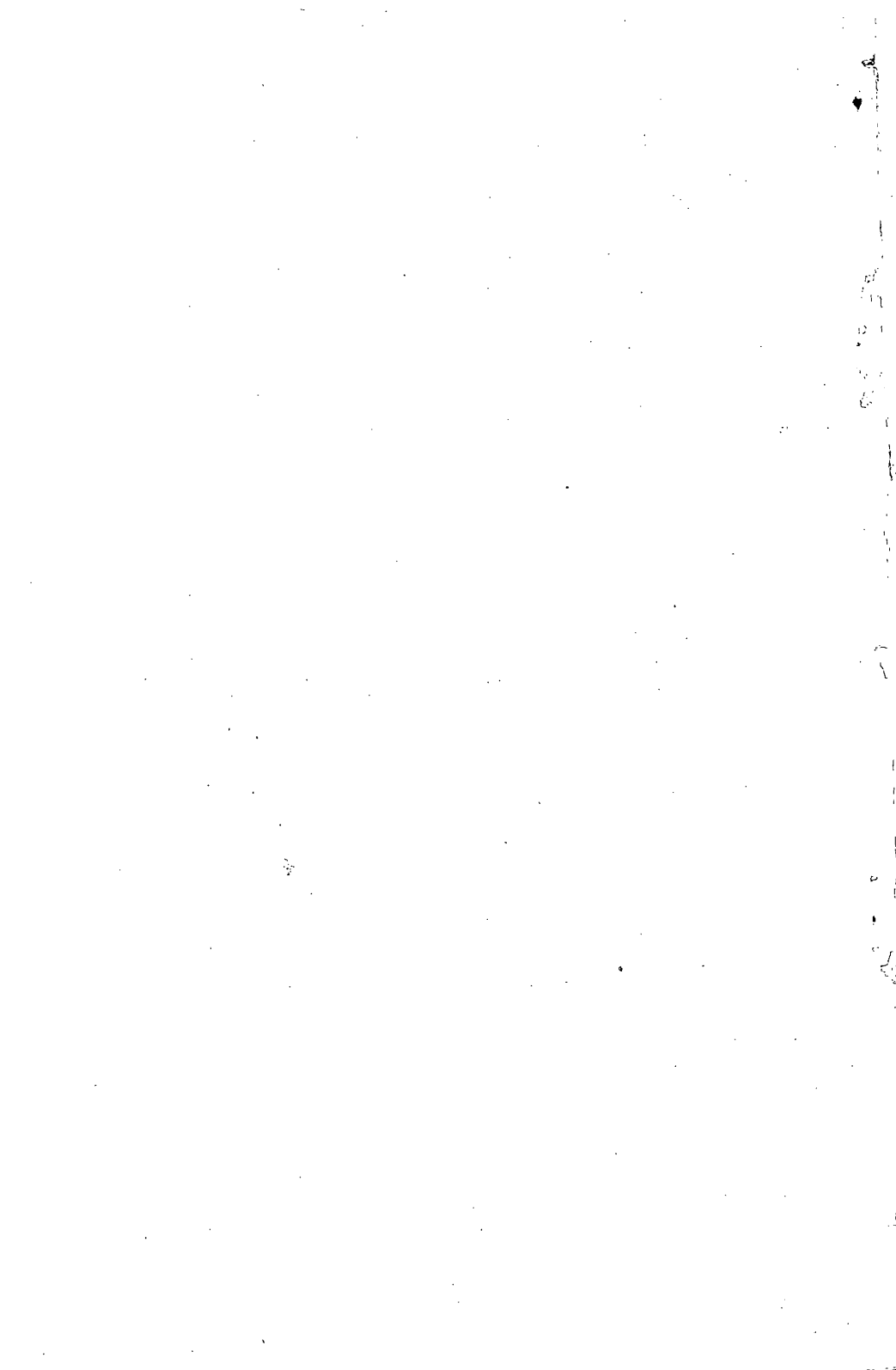
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HISTORY.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT had its origin in patriotic obedience to the call of President Lincoln, August 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia to serve for a period of nine months. Of this number New Jersey's quota was 10,478 men, for the volunteering of whom Gov. Olden issued his proclamation August 15, 1862. McClellan's Army, but a few weeks before, after severe losses during the "Seven Days' Battles," had retreated from its position at Malvern Hill, and in the midst of the despondency and gloom which everywhere prevailed throughout the North, 600,000 men, within a period of three months, under the calls of July 2d and August 4th, offered themselves, and were accepted, to do battle for the Union. South Jersey, loyal from the beginning of the war, was roused as never before by the stern necessity which confronted the nation. Recruiting offices were opened in nearly all of the important cities, towns and villages of the First Congressional District; and under this last call of the President, all the companies of the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment were enrolled and reported for duty in less than six weeks, and several of them in less than six days. It is not within the scope of this history to give an extended account of

the formation of each company; but its pages would be imperfect without a brief allusion to the causes which originated them, and the circumstances under which they were formed.

To our beloved Colonel WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON belongs, in great measure, the honor of raising COMPANY A, forty of whose members came from Lower Alloway's Creek and Elsinboro townships, in the county of Salem; about twenty from Mannington, and the balance from Salem city and Pilesgrove. A company of home guards had been formed in Salem, of which Col. Robertson (at that time Lieut. Col. of the Second Regiment, State Militia) was First Lieutenant and Drill Master; and with this company, composed chiefly of young men, originated what afterwards was known as COMPANY A. It was formed in from three to six days, and officered as follows:

Capt. WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON.

First Lieut. HOWARD BASSETT.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM N. HANCOCK.

Subsequently, on the promotion of Capt. Robertson to the command of the regiment, Lieut. Bassett was made captain, and Milton Wright, First Lieutenant. On the 10th of February, 1863, Lieut. Hancock was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of Company C, and First Sergeant W. B. Thompson was made Second Lieutenant, vice Hancock promoted.

COMPANY B was composed of men from Millville, Maurice River and Landis townships, in the county of Cumberland, and for its existence was indebted chiefly to the efforts of Capt. George E. Dunlap and First Lieut. James Smith. Lieut. Smith began the recruiting of the

company, when, after the enrollment of a few names, Capt. Dunlap, who was then residing in Philadelphia, came by request to Millville, and between Tuesday and Saturday preceding the first of September, one hundred and seven names were enrolled and ready for muster. The officers of the company were originally as follows :

Capt. GEORGE E. DUNLAP.

First Lieut. JAMES SMITH.

Second Lieut. B. REED BROWN.

On March 18, 1863, Capt. Dunlap resigned, First Lieut. Smith was promoted to the Captaincy; Second Lieut. B. Reed Brown to the First Lieutenancy, and First Sergeant John Springer to the Second Lieutenancy. Lieut. Springer was killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and lies buried at the National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Terrace No. 3, Grave 166.

COMPANY C was formed wholly in Salem county, and originated with the Salem Light Artillery Company, captained by John T. Garwood. Nearly one-half of this latter company had enlisted a few weeks before in the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment, and when the call for nine months' men came, at a meeting of this military organization, it was decided by vote to form a company. The roll was opened, and in about five days their complement was filled. About thirteen men came from Lower Penn's Neck, while the remainder was nearly equally divided between the city of Salem and Upper Alloway's Creek. The original roster of this company was as follows :

Capt. JOHN T. GARWOOD.

First Lieut. THOMAS SIMPKINS.

Second Lieut. JONATHAN E. MOORE.

February 10, 1863, Capt. Garwood resigned; First Lieut. Simpkins was made captain in his stead, and Second Lieut. W. N. Hancock, of Company A, was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of Company C. On January 31, 1863, Second Lieut. Moore resigned and First Sergeant William B. Willis was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy.

With Capt. Aaron Ward, of the city of Camden, (through the encouragement of Gen. George M. Robeson) originated COMPANY D, and to him and Lieut. Geo. D. Britton belong the chief honor of recruiting the company. While the larger part of the company was being raised in the city of Camden, George D. Britton was actively at work in the county of Gloucester, and subsequently came to Camden with over forty men from Clayton township, when, uniting his forces with Capt. Ward's, and adding a few men furnished by Lieut. David W. Bartine, a full company was formed, which was subsequently officered by the before-mentioned men, who recruited them. On the 31st of May, 1863, Capt. Ward received his discharge for disability resulting from a severe wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg. On the 13th of April, 1863, Second Lieut. Britton resigned and Samuel H. Deal, First Sergeant of Company E, was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of this company.

To Capt. Augustus Sailer, at that time principal of the public school at Paulsboro, Gloucester county, belongs the credit of being the first to move in the matter of forming COMPANY E. After consulting with Lieut. Charles W.

Wilkins, then engaged in farming in the vicinity, it was agreed between them that a public meeting should be called at the village academy, which was accordingly done. An eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the people was made by Lieut. Wilkins, which resulted in the enrollment that night of thirty names, headed by Capt. Sailer, Lieut. Wilkins, Sergeant Isaac J. Cowgill and the lamented Corporal George W. Hannold, who bravely fell in the battle of Fredericksburg. Encouraged by their success, Capt. Sailer and Lieut. Wilkins drove over the township and secured thirty-three additional names, making sixty-three in all from the township of Greenwich. Simultaneously, in the neighboring township of Deptford, ex-Sheriff Joseph Carter was working vigorously to raise their quota of thirty-seven men, which being done, (the whole time consumed in recruiting not exceeding one week) the men were conveyed by the farmers of the neighborhood in market wagons, to Woodbury, where the roll was signed before Justice of the Peace, Alexander Wentz. The officers of this company were :

Capt. AUGUSTUS SAILER.

First Lieut. EDWARD C. CATTELL.

Second Lieut. CHARLES W. WILKINS.

COMPANY F owes its origin to Major Joel A. Fithian, now in Paris, France, but who at the time of the formation of the company was in mercantile business in Bridgeton. Calling to his assistance Samuel Harris, a member of the Third New Jersey Regiment, then at home on leave of absence, by reason of a severe wound received in the battle of Gaines' Mills, and Elijah Husted, of the same place, he began the recruiting of a company in one of the

rooms on the second floor of Carll's building. The recruiting occupied from eight to nine days, during which time the township of Downe, through the efforts of Capt. William B. Pepper, was endeavoring to fill its quota. The men from this township, sixty-three in number, were united with the members from Bridgeton and vicinity, and having received their complement, organized by the election of :

Capt. JOEL A. FITHIAN.

First Lieut. SAMUEL HARRIS.

Second Lieut. ELIJAH HUSTED.

Upon the promotion of Capt. Fithian to the Majorship, Lieut. Harris was made Captain; Elijah Husted, First Lieutenant, and W. B. Pepper, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Harris resigned March 3, 1863, and although Lieut. W. B. Pepper was commissioned Captain the tenth of the same month, he declined the promotion in favor of First Lieut. Husted, who accepted the position, and Henry R. Pierson, First Sergeant of Company G, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, but was never mustered.

While Company F, under the name of "The Kearny Guards," was rapidly filling its roll, Capt. James R. Hoagland and Lieut. Robert B. Potter opened a recruiting station in the office of the former, on Commerce street, near Laurel, in the city of Bridgeton, just beneath the office of the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, of which the latter was one of the editors. Having with his pen, from the beginning of the war, strenuously advocated the most vigorous measures for suppressing the Rebellion, and in a most pronounced manner urged others to enlist, Lieut. Potter felt it to be his duty to give practical evidence of

his sincerity by offering his own services to the country. Equally patriotic had been Capt. Hoagland, who in frequent conferences with Lieut. Potter had made the matter of their raising a company a prominent topic. Company K of the Twelfth New Jersey had filled its roll, and on Tuesday, the 12th of August, took its departure for Camp Stockton, Woodbury. Immediately thereupon the roll of COMPANY G was opened, and by Friday, August 29th, seventy men had enlisted. Word having been received from Downe township that Capt. Charles M. Peace was raising a company and had already secured thirty or forty men, arrangements were made to attach them to the Bridgeton recruits. The company was subsequently organized with :

Capt. JAMES R. HOAGLAND.

First Lieut. CHARLES M. PEACE.

Second Lieut. ROBERT B. POTTER.

In this company there were five brothers, sons of Mrs. Cobb, a widow, residing in the township of Downe.

COMPANY H had its origin in the mutual resolutions of Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson and the writer to serve their country in the field, when the favorable moment should arrive. That opportunity occurred on the evening of Thursday, August 28th, when, at the close of an enthusiastic war meeting, held in Grosscup's Hall, Bridgeton, these persons, being impressed with his fitness for the position, solicited and obtained the consent of Henry Neff (who had been, with them, a member of the home guards) to take the Captaincy of the company. Preparations were at once begun for the work of enrolling. Before sunrise of the following morning the office of the writer

subsequently promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of this company.

The origin of COMPANY K is traceable to the indefatigable labors of Capt. John S. Locke, now of St. Louis, Mo., and Sergeant H. H. DeGrofft, of Pennsgrove. Every night, continuing for one week, enthusiastic war meetings were held in the township of Upper Penn's Neck and vicinity, in the county of Salem, addressed by Sergeant DeGrofft; and with the exception of ten men from about Swedesboro, in Gloucester county, the entire company was formed from recruits in the village of Pennsgrove and in the aforesaid townships. It was officered as follows:

Capt., JOHN S. LOCKE.

First Lieut., DANIEL BROWN.

Second Lieut., JAMES P. BUTLER.

Lieut. Butler was honorably discharged May 11, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The companies being now in readiness, it was decided that their camp of rendezvous should be at the village of Beverly, in the county of Burlington, sixteen miles above Philadelphia, known as Camp Cadwallader, of which Gen. George M. Robeson was commandant.

Accordingly, on Monday, September 1, they took their departure from their respective home centres, amid the most enthusiastic ovations from applauding and weeping friends, arriving the same day, at their place of destination. The accommodations offered by the barracks proving insufficient, vacant dwellings, the village bank, an unoccupied factory, and other buildings were provided for the men, while many of the officers found comfortable quarters at the large and roomy residence kept as a

was thrown open for recruits. The flag was unfurled and the drum beaten. At the close of the first day eighty men had enlisted, and by the following evening, the complement of the company was exceeded, the roll numbering one hundred and ten men; this too, while Companies F and G were being recruited. It is proper that it should be stated, that the unprecedented success of this company in securing enlistments with such extraordinary rapidity, was principally due to the great popularity of the lamented Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson, who for several years had been connected with the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works, and had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, especially the employes of the factory, many of whom enlisted in this company. About seventy-five men were from the city of Bridgeton, while the remainder were from Hopewell, Deerfield and Stow creek. Three of the members of this company were brothers, sons of Mrs. Elizabeth Ayars, a widow, residing in Bridgeton, who had two other sons and two sons-in-law in the Union Army.

COMPANY I was composed mainly from enlistments in the counties of Gloucester and Camden. One Sergeant, three Corporals and forty-nine privates, fifty-three men in all, hailing from Gloucester, and the balance chiefly from Haddonfield and Batsto, in the county of Camden. To the lamented Capt. W. C. SHINN, of Haddonfield, and Lieuts. JOHN O. CROWELL and JAMES S. WOODWARD, belong largely the credit of forming this company. First Lieut. Crowell was killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., and Second Lieut. Woodward promoted to his position. Henry S. Spaulding, First Sergeant of Company B, was

subsequently promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of this company.

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military boarding house by Mrs. Harcastle and her charming daughters. On September 2d, the formal examination and enrollment of the men, and on September 3d an election of the officers was effected. On the morning of the 2d the news of the death of New Jersey's most gallant soldier, General Philip Kearny, reached camp, filling every soldier's heart with sorrow, but inspiring their patriotism.

While considerable time in camp was spent in drilling, yet many privileges were accorded the soldiers, not the least of which was the liberal granting of furloughs to enable those who chose to return to their homes and attend to unfinished matters of business. The railroad companies also ran excursion trains to and from camp, thus affording members of families opportunities of seeing their friends and giving them a glimpse of soldier life.

On Tuesday, September 16th, the regiment, having a full complement of men, to wit, thirty-nine officers and 946 non-commissioned officers and privates—985 in all—was regularly mustered into the United States Service by Capt. William B. Royal, of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army.

The staff officers mustered this day were as follows :

Col. WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON.

Lieut. Col. FRANKLIN L. KNIGHT.

Maj. JOEL A. FITHIAN.

Adj. THOMAS F. G. COOPER.

Q. M. SAMUEL R. FITHIAN.

Asst. Surgeon, ALBAN WILLIAMS, M. D.

Asst. Surgeon, THOMAS G. ROWAND, M. D., and on the

23d of the same month, Surgeon, W. L. NEWELL, M. D., and Chaplain, REV. W. C. STOCKTON.

The non-commissioned staff were as follows :

Sergeant Major, FRANCIS M. DUBOIS.

Quartermaster Sergeant, JOHN R. BURROUGHS.

Commissary Sergeant, RICHARD W. VANSANT.

Hospital Steward, RICHARD S. FISLER.

From a carefully kept journal of Dr. Rowand, it appears that from this date on until the regiment left Beverly for Washington, measles prevailed extensively in camp.

While yet in camp at Beverly, across the wires flashed the weighty and soul-stirring words of the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, whereby, among other things, he declares "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free." "This done at the city of Washington, the 22d day of September, 1862."

On Sunday, September 28th, the regiment was equipped with Belgian rifles and other accoutrements, and on Tuesday, the 30th, they broke camp and started for the seat of war. Their destination was Washington, and their route, first by steamer to Philadelphia, and thence by rail to the Nation's Capital. Stopping at Philadelphia, at the foot of Washington street, a good dinner was provided for them by the committee of the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," that noble institution, the first

and encamped near Fort Marcy, Va., on the Leesburg Pike, a more beautiful position a few miles further south, on an elevation called Hall's Hill. This encampment we named after the lamented Kearny, and here we were brigaded with the Twenty-eighth New Jersey and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Wiswell, of the Twenty-eighth, acting Brigade Commander, and Brigadier General Abercrombie assuming command of the division. The position of the Twenty-fourth was at the extreme right of the brigade on the Leesburg Road. Two days after our arrival, to wit: on the 20th, the first detail for picket duty was made, and on the 22d inst., an officers' "School of Instruction" was organized under the efficient directorship of Lieut. Col. Knight. This proved a valuable discipline, the effects of which were felt throughout the campaign. From this camp members of the regiment found great difficulty in obtaining passes to Washington and having them honored, many of us, no doubt, being able to recall the fact that such passes had to be signed, re-signed, countersigned and yet again countersigned, with a prospect even then of our being liable to arrest for endeavoring to get through the lines without a pass! To all this, it may be added, that we, ourselves, had to be resigned.

On Saturday, the 25th, tents were struck, and the regiment moved two miles further south, nearly opposite Fort Ethan Allen, where it remained for more than a month, perfecting itself in drilling, picketing and doing guard and fatigue duty. Much taste was displayed and labor expended in ornamenting our new encampment, which was called, in honor of the county furnishing the largest number of companies to the regiment, "Camp

of the kind in the United States, and which was organized May 27th, 1861. Encomiums of praise were pronounced by the committee on the general appearance and conduct of the regiment. Leaving Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 30th, amid the embraces and final farewells of the relatives and friends gathered to witness our departure, the train landed us at midnight at the station in the city of Baltimore, when, marching to Eutaw street, we bivouacked for the night with trap doors and brick pavements for mattresses, and curbstones for pillows.

Spending the night of the 30th, and all day of the 1st of October, in the streets of Baltimore, we left at ten o'clock, P. M., for Washington, reaching there on the morning of the 2d, and proceeded at once to East Capitol Hill, where we were temporarily brigaded with the Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first New Jersey Regiments, and assigned to a Provisional Brigade—Casey's Division, for the defences of Washington. In honor of Jonathan Ingham, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen of Salem, our first encampment was called "Camp Ingham."

On October 10th, orders were received to be in readiness to move, but not until the 14th were they obeyed, when the regiment, after a five mile march, encamped on the south side of Chain Bridge, and named the encampment "Camp Nixon," in honor of our distinguished and much loved Representative in Congress, Hon. John T. Nixon. This camp, which we occupied only until the 18th, was pleasantly located on the top of one of the Blue Ridge, and it is no wonder that our appetites were as sharp as a two-edged sword, and that the Surgeons reported the troops in a healthy condition.

On Saturday, the 18th, the regiment left Camp Nixon

Lieutenant of the Guard to take charge of the camp, including the sick, with instructions to turn over to the proper authorities the Sibley tents and all unnecessary camp equipage. Transportation was also secured for the company books, cooking utensils and necessary baggage of the officers, while their extra baggage was stored in Washington. In the meanwhile the regiment marched southward, encamping the first night in the woods on the south side of the Potomac, four miles from Washington. On Tuesday a march of fifteen miles through Maryland was accomplished, the regiment halting at the farm of Dr. Semmes, (uncle of Pirate Ralph Semmes, of the Alabama,) near Piscataway, St. George's county, Md., where they encamped for the night. On Wednesday night they camped on the farm of the Rebel General Mitchell, three miles from Port Tobacco. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the supply of rations having failed, foraging parties availed themselves of the opportunity to appease their hunger by confiscating such necessary supplies as the well-stocked farms of the Rebel sympathizers afforded. As a consequence many members of the regiment were reported on the sick list the next day. On Thursday, passing through Port Tobacco, the regiment encamped for the night within six miles of Liverpool Point, and on the morrow resumed its march through a drenching rain, reaching Liverpool Point about noon. From here, by detachments, they were transported in barges and canal boats to Acquia Creek landing, the last boat, with the Twenty-fourth on board, arriving about dark. Soaking wet and chilled through from unavoidable exposure to the pitiless storm, we were marched to the side of a high hill, where an attempt was made to pitch

Cumberland." It was generally conceded to be one of the handsomest in the Army of the Potomac, and various sketches of it, and of our picket stations at this point, were made by the regimental artist, J. G. Keyser, of Company H, several of which were sent for publication to *Harper's Weekly*. Letter writing in this camp was extensively indulged in, Company H being pronounced the most literary company in the regiment, as many as sixty letters being on their tables for one day's mail, and having received as many as seventy-one letters at one time.

On the 27th of October the regiment was reviewed by General Abercrombie, and on the 29th orders to move were received which were afterwards countermanded. About this time, the entire regiment was furnished with copies of the New Testament by the American Bible Society. From this date until November 30th, when marching orders were again received, much sickness, especially measles, prevailed. On the 7th of November a heavy snow fell; on the 20th, a heavy rain, and on the 23d, a cold wind storm prevailed. During the month of November, five of the regiment died from fever and other diseases, and on the evening of the 30th, 180 men were reported on the sick list. On Saturday, the 22d, the regimental sutler was dismissed, he being considered a useless appendage to an army on the march or about to enter the field of battle. With the marching orders of Sunday, the 30th, came a requisition for shelter tents and five days' rations, and on Monday morning, December 1st, the regiment and brigade left their comfortable quarters near the banks of the Potomac, having for their destination a point near Falmouth, Va. By order of the Colonel, the writer was detached as

cover of darkness) Kimball's Brigade crossed the river on the pontoon bridges at double quick, entered the city, formed into line, stacked arms, and anxiously awaited the order to advance. It was here and then that the gallant General Kimball rode along the line and addressed the men of the Twenty-fourth in these memorable words: "Boys, we are the attacking brigade. I shall expect you to go ahead and open the fight. Keep steady, aim low, and let every man do his duty. Remember you are Jersey-men!" Although the assault did not immediately follow, these talismanic words nerved the brave boys for their first manifestation of valor on the field of battle. The day and the night of Friday passed, with patriotic fervor at fever heat, our hearts beating with mingled pulsations of anxiety, intrepid heroism and dread. May I not say here that no true soldier can have any other feelings at an hour like this. When the valiant Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson, on this eventful night, in the millinery shop, where a number of the members of Company H were quartered, overheard an unmarried comrade merrily singing, he remarked to a bosom friend near by, "He would not be singing in this manner, would he, if he had a wife and children at home?" Though sheltered in the comfortable residences, so suddenly deserted by the citizens of Fredericksburg, few, if any, that night gave sleep to their eyes or slumber to their eyelids. Companies F and G were detailed as pickets on Friday evening, but were recalled in the morning by eight o'clock. The writer takes the liberty of quoting that which is largely his own description of what now ensued from the pages of that admirable book "New Jersey and the Rebellion," for which the able

our shelter-tents for the night—and such a night! On the cold and bleak hillside, with no trees for a shelter; no chance for a fire; no rations until late, and no utensils in which to cook them; with the half of a shelter-tent above us, and only a thin army blanket spread out to separate our quivering bodies from the slush and mud, deep enough to cover a laying of goose eggs, we laid us down to sleep, and dream of the friends we had left behind us. Throughout Saturday, December 6th, there was no change in the situation. Everything was in confusion, and all creature comforts wanting. By common consent, the camp was named “Camp Misery.” Sunday dawned, but it was still cold and dismal. On Monday a march of eight or ten miles toward Falmouth was made, the regiment encamping at night on a hillside, the field and staff officers occupying a corn crib. On Tuesday, the 9th, advancing still further toward Falmouth, the regiment began preparing an encampment in an eligible location, which they named, in honor of their Lieutenant Colonel, “Camp Knight.” Here the Twenty-fourth, together with the Twenty-eighth New Jersey, were permanently brigaded with the veteran regiments, the Fourth and Eighth Ohio, the Fourteenth Indiana and the Seventh Virginia, under Brigadier General Kimball, French’s Division, Couch’s (Second) Corps. On Wednesday, the 10th, inspection of arms was ordered; sixty rounds of cartridges and three days rations issued; and on Thursday, at 4 A. M., the pontoon bridges having been laid across the Rappahannock, our tents were struck, and the march towards Fredericksburg was begun. Encamping at Falmouth over night, at sunrise, on Friday, the 12th, (the city of Fredericksburg having been evacuated under

then, the men could not withdraw to the rear, being compelled to seek refuge in and about the neighboring buildings or lie down at full length upon the ground, still exposed to the deadly bullets or the burning fragments of bursting shells. Here the regiment remained, unable to soothe the wounded or comfort the dying, until darkness curtained the scene of carnage. The loss of the regiment, which behaved admirably throughout was severe, amounting in all to one hundred and sixty, as follows: Company A, 2 killed, 13 wounded; Company B, 3 killed, 15 wounded; Company C, 16 wounded, 5 missing; Company D, 3 killed, 12 wounded, 3 missing; Company E, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 7 missing; Company F, 1 killed, 6 wounded, 5 missing; Company G, 2 killed, 20 wounded, 3 missing; Company H, 1 killed, 5 wounded, 2 missing; Company I, 2 killed, 16 wounded, 1 missing; Company K, 8 wounded, 3 missing. Of those reported as wounded a number subsequently died, while many of those reported missing have never been heard from. Sergeant Henry S. Spaulding, Company B, afterwards promoted to the Second Lieutenancy of Company I, received a musket ball in his shoulder; Captain Aaron Ward, Company D, a ball through his left lung; Second Lieut. George D. Britton, Company D, and Captain Samuel Harris, Company F, were shocked by explosions of shells; Second Lieut. William B. Pepper, Company F, was wounded in leg and head; Sergeant H. R. Pierson, Company G, was wounded in the side; Sergeant John Springer, Company B, afterwards Second Lieut. of Company B, wounded in the hip; Second Lieut. James J. Reeves, Company H, wounded in the left arm above the elbow, and Capt. William C. Shinn, Company I,

author and compiler will ask no apology. "Preparations were at once made for the attack. The Fourth and Eighth Ohio were deployed as skirmishers to drive in the Rebel pickets, when Kimball's Brigade, headed by the Twenty-fourth, marched in column at double quick out of the streets of Fredericksburg into the fields in the rear of the city. Here another order was given to the men to relieve themselves of blankets and tents, which being done, and the brigade coming into position, the whole division charged at double quick across a ditch and over a muddy corn-field against the Rebel works, with a view of taking their batteries at the point of the bayonet. But the assault, though gallantly made, was a costly one; from the rifle-pits in front came the murderously-aimed bullets of the sharpshooters, and from the stone walls the unceasing firing of the infantry, while from the heavy batteries, tier above tier, planted behind strong field-works on the top of the hill, a furious storm of shot, shell and shrapnel poured into the advancing ranks. One by one many of the brave boys of the Twenty-fourth fell wounded and dead; but still the line swept on, the men now loading and firing as they went, picking off here and there a rebel as he showed himself above the works. But in a contest so unequal, success was impossible, and bravely as the assailants pushed the assault, they could not carry the works. No troops indeed, advanced nearer to the defences at that point—save the Irish Regiments—than Kimball's Brigade, and for that they received the thanks and applause of the Commanding General; but gallantry such as their's deserved a more complete success than this. They did not, however, abandon the ground, but held it tenaciously until relieved. Even

long as such search could be allowed, no tidings were received, nor has any positive intelligence since been obtained concerning him. The members of his company loved him as a brother, and his men were equally dear to him. He looked faithfully after all their wants and sympathized with them unflinchingly in all their sufferings. He was especially endeared to his fellow officers, who esteemed him for his intelligence and excellent judgment, and loved him for his virtues and exemplary Christian character." It is a source of great regret to your historian that the limited space allotted him, in which condensation rather than elaboration is enjoined, does not admit of a record of special acts of bravery, and a complete list of the wounded in action. The valor of the private soldiery of the regiment in this trying hour can never be told in story, and those not on the spot can never form of it an adequate conception.

On Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th of December, our forces broken and scattered, found their way back to our old encampment, near Falmouth, the sick and wounded of the regiment being left in charge of Dr. Rowand. On the 17th the regiment was again drawn up in line of battle, and though we knew it not at the time, it was not with a view to advance. From this time on to the close of the year, the severity of the weather was keenly felt, being greatly enhanced by the scarcity of clothing, blankets and tents. On the 22d orders were received at the commissary department to issue to each man two gills of whiskey per day; and now, looking back over more than a quarter of a century gone, it is safe to say, that when the hour of distribution arrived, there were very few Prohibitionists or third party men to be found

was wounded in the right eye, the sight of which is lost. Second Lieut. R. B. Potter, Company G, narrowly escaped, a ball having struck his watch, glanced off, and wadded itself in a glove in his pocket. First Lieut. John O. Crowell, who had for several weeks acted as Adjutant of the regiment, early in the engagement received a severe wound in his arm, but brave to the last, still rallied forward his men until a fatal bullet prostrated him instantly to the ground. The regiment sustained a heavy loss in the death of this young and gallant Lieutenant. Few men possessed in a greater degree the requisite qualifications of a good soldier and popular officer. Energetic and prompt, cordial yet dignified, kind-hearted and complacent, but always decided, he exhibited at the same time an unflinching patriotism that nothing could appal or turn from the path of duty. The officers of the regiment, at a meeting held soon after the battle, passed appropriate resolutions concerning his death, which were duly published and forwarded to his afflicted family.

The firing of the enemy ceased at nightfall, and not until then could any assistance be afforded the wounded or any attempt be made to ascertain the number of the dead. And even then, though the night was spent in diligent search for friends supposed to be among the wounded or killed, many remained from whom no tidings could be obtained, and of whom it could only be said that they were 'missing.' Among those who were thus recorded was Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson. Having the charge of his company in the Captain's absence he bravely led them forward never to return. Though a faithful and often-repeated search was made for him, as

received of an anticipated attack, the Colonel ordered the pickets strengthened. The large box of company books and officers' clothing, which were left behind when the regiment left Chain Bridge, were received from the railroad station at Falmouth, and the long looked for dress coats of the officers were taken out and worn for the first time in Camp Knight. The weather being still clear and cold, the regiment began to prepare for winter quarters. Two officers and thirty-two men were detailed for picket duty on the 2d, and started for Gen. French's headquarters at 2 P. M. of the 3d, where, being joined with pickets from the other regiments of the brigade, they were assigned to stations along and in the rear of the Rappahannock.

On Sunday evening, the 4th, a prayer meeting, conducted by the Chaplain, was held in Lieut. Woodward's tent and was largely attended. On the 5th a bright little "Contraband," Daniel Anderson, by name, who had served with a surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania for eleven months, found his way to our camp and engaged himself as servant to one of the officers. On the 6th Major Fithian arrived in camp, after a long absence in Washington, occasioned by sickness. The days being now comparatively mild and the nights cold and frosty, large numbers of soldiers reported daily on the sick list. On the 9th the regiment participated in battalion drill for the first time since leaving Camp Cumberland, mustering only 300 men. The officers met also in Col. Robertson's tent and adopted a series of resolutions on the death of Lieut. Crowell, which were sent to the Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland county papers for publication.

On the following day the men began the work of polic-

in camp. Perhaps it might also be added that if the strength of our patriotism had been measured by the same standard as governed this commissary whiskey, the Rebellion might not have been quelled to this day.

A sad Christmas passed, without any kind messages or substantial remembrances from the friends at home—though not by any fault of theirs—and on the day following, bankets, for which requisitions had been made more than a week before, were partially supplied to those who had lost them on the field at Fredericksburg. On the 27th orders were received for three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges for each man, but this was soon countermanded and the proposed march abandoned.

The New Year—January 1st, 1863,—opened brightly and beautifully on the Army of the Potomac. It found us in the midst of tolerable comfort at our old encampment. Worn out by fatigue and sickness, the larger half of the regiment reported unfit for duty. Many of the men who had not been supplied with shelter tents since the battle, were compelled either to sleep out in the cold or to sit up all night by the camp fires to keep themselves from freezing. The sufferings of some of our comrades called forth all the sympathy and pity of one's nature. Our camp presented a sad and gloomy scene at night. Going out from our humble tent at the midnight hour, we found gathered around a dozen blazing, crackling fires as many squads of unfortunate soldiers, who had not where to lay their heads, seated on sundry logs to while away the long and dreary hours in social conversation, some falling asleep, perchance, with a solitary blanket around them, while others lay awake to keep the camp fire blazing. Word having been this day

boxes and a barrel containing articles for the regiment, from the Ladies' Aid Society of Bridgeton, and many other things marked for private individuals. Early on the morning of the 14th the boxes were taken to the hospital tent and the contents distributed. Besides articles of clothing and delicacies for the sick, consisting of blankets, pillows, sheets, drawers, stockings, mittens, towels, etc., cake, rusk, crackers, jellies, preserves, pickles, canned fruits and meats, for the hospital, there were many other articles of value from friends at home, principally for the Cumberland county boys. Mr. DuBois also generously distributed a barrel of apples, a lot of tobacco and many other acceptable things among the men, for which he received the merited name of "the soldiers' friend."

On the 16th the regiment had marching orders, which proved to be orders to prepare for a grand review of the Second Army Corps by Major General Burnside. The three divisions of the corps, French's, Hancock's, and Howard's, moved off by brigades to the large common near General Hancock's headquarters, where they were drawn up in lines of regiments, and being first reviewed by the General and his Staff, passed in review in column of companies.

On the afternoon of the 18th the funeral of Private W. E. Richards, of Company F, who had died of typhoid fever, occurred. He was buried with the usual military honors in a pleasant spot, selected as the burial ground of the regiment on the top of an adjoining hill. The men of the various companies were conducted to the hospital, where, forming a procession, they slowly wended their way to the spot which was to be the last

ing their grounds, thick pine and cedar boughs being used for brooms.

While in winter quarters at Camp Knight, at first much laxity was allowed in the matter of adhering to army regulations. Not more than eight or ten guards were required in and around the camp. No officer of the day or lieutenant of the guard was detailed, and no countersign given out. At guard mounting and dress parade, less particularity in dress was demanded, officers appearing in their blouses, and without gloves or sashes. The comfortable fire-places of Camp Cumberland were here wanting, being obliged, when we enjoyed our pipes, to sit down on a log by a smoking fire, in the ashes of which we would roast our potatoes and onions, the latter being the soldier's standby. Newsboys now occasionally found their way into camp, bringing chiefly the *N. Y. Herald* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, to get a copy of either being esteemed a luxury, for which we paid ten cents. At this camp we found much inconvenience from the scarcity of wood, almost every tree in the neighborhood having fallen a victim to the soldier's axe; and though near a running stream, and water was abundant, we were obliged to cart our wood a distance of two or three miles.

On Sunday, the 10th, no public religious service was held, but the Chaplain passed from tent to tent distributing books and tracts, and faithfully performing the duties of his calling. In the evening an enthusiastic prayer meeting was held in the wagoner's tent.

Between 11 o'clock and midnight of the 13th, Robert DuBois, Esq., of Bridgeton, arrived in one of the Government wagons of the Twelfth New Jersey, with two large

the Third Division Second Corps, was also relieved, and General Couch placed in charge. On the 28th Franklin also was relieved. On the 29th snow fell to the depth of a foot. On this day a romantic wedding was celebrated at an old house on the picket line between the Drum-Major of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and a simple-minded pretty young Southern girl of seventeen. To his everlasting shame and disgrace, it was afterwards ascertained that the wretch had a wife at home. On the 31st the Paymaster arrived in camp, amid general rejoicings. From the amount received, Company H sent home over \$1,000; Company B, \$955, and the others accordingly. February 3d, orders were received granting furloughs to every one hundred men reporting for duty. This was esteemed the coldest night of the campaign. On the 4th, company and battalion drills were resumed. On the 8th, our old Corps Commander, Gen. Couch visited the regiment and examined the hospital. On the 12th, an order was issued, furnishing soft bread four times a week. On the 20th, we removed to a new and more comfortable camp, about a half-mile from "Camp Knight," and called it in honor of our Colonel, "Camp Robertson." Here the company tents were neatly built and of uniform size. Along the streets, in front and rear, evergreen trees were planted. The streets were daily policed, and the whole encampment bore the air of comfort and health. The regiment still continued to perform picket duty along the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, with their headquarters at the Lacy House. Frequently, while on picket, the boys would amuse themselves by sending and receiving cargoes of tobacco and coffee to and from the Rebels on the opposite side of the river. These cargoes

resting place of the departed soldier. A few appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Tullis, a minister visiting in one of the camps of the neighborhood, and prayer was offered by our Chaplain. This was followed by a volley of musketry fired over the grave, when the companies were conducted back to their quarters. On the 19th orders to move were repeated, but not enforced. On this day the welcome sutler made his appearance in camp, having been absent since the time of our leaving East Capitol Hill for Fredericksburg.

On the evening of the 20th of January, Burnside began his proposed movement to again cross the Rappahannock, the left wing being under Franklin, the centre under Hooker, while the right under Sumner, acted as reserve. On the afternoon of the 21st a violent storm arose, continuing without abatement until about noon of the 23d, when it cleared beautifully. The roads, however, were in a terrible condition and the river had swollen. The pontoons which arrived in front of our camp on the night of the 20th could get no further, and the entire army fell back to its original position. The troops, as they passed, made the air vocal with the song "Burnside's Army lies floundering in the mud," to the tune "Glory Hallelujah." On the 25th the sick in the hospital, thirty in number, were removed in ambulances to the general hospital at Windmill Point, near Acquia Creek Landing. The pontoons which had been stranded, were now returning, each drawn by twelve horses, assisted by soldiers with ropes. The mud march being ended, General Burnside, on the 26th, was relieved of the charge of the army and General Joe Hooker placed in command. General Sumner, in command of

were strengthened, inspection of arms and equipments made, and the regiment ordered to sleep on their arms all night, and be in readiness to fall in line of battle on the parade ground early in the morning. On the 14th the Belgian rifles were exchanged for Springfield rifled muskets. Indian meal was this day dealt out as a ration for the first time, much to the delight of the boys. On the 20th occurred a vigorous snow ball fight between the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey, at the conclusion of which it was generally conceded that the Twenty-fourth were the victors, having sustained a loss, however, of several prisoners, including two lieutenants and a captain.

On April 1st the regiment was formed in line of battle at three o'clock in the morning, on a false rumor that the enemy was advancing on the Stafford road. The same day we were serenaded by the elegant band of the Twelfth New Jersey. Thursday, the 2d, was an eventful day in camp. Copies of the infamous "Peace Resolutions," of the New Jersey Legislature, having reached the regiment, a spirited mass meeting in condemnation of their action was held in the open space in front of the Colonel's tent, when patriotic speeches were made by the Colonel, Chaplain, Surgeon Newell, Lieuts. Wilkins, Bartine and Reeves, of the Twenty-fourth, and by Capt. Thompson and Lieut. Potter, of the Twelfth. The resolutions of condemnation unanimously adopted, were drafted by Lieut. Potter of the Twenty-fourth and another, and forwarded to the newspaper press of South Jersey for publication.

On Monday, the 6th, President Lincoln reviewed the cavalry, and on the 8th the infantry and artillery of the

were shipped in diminutive sailboats, made by the soldiers out of soft pieces of cedar. The Rebels were exceedingly communicative and cordial, and anxious to exchange the weed for the more wholesome luxuries of hardtack and coffee. One of these orders the writer rescued from a Rebel craft, about twelve inches in length, and still has it in a good state of preservation. It is as follows :

"Gents of the U. S. Army :

"We send you some Tobacco by our Packet—"

"Send us some coffee in return—also a Deck of Cards, if you have them, and we will send you more tobacco—Send us any late papers, if you have them."

"JAS. O. PARKER."

"Co. 'H,' 17th Regt. Miss. Vols."

Here, too, were the headquarters of the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Throughout the winter the excellent ladies connected with these institutions, in addition to administering to the temporal wants of the cold and hungry soldiers, held daily evening prayer meetings in the spacious room at the west-end of the building. The sunny side of army-life began now to present itself. A limited number of friends from home were allowed to visit the camp, and a moderate amount of ten-days' furloughs were granted the soldiers. Boxes containing necessaries and luxuries from home were for a time daily received, to the delight of the men.

On the 27th dress parade was resumed, and the day following the regiment was mustered for pay. March 5th Gen. Hooker reviewed the Grand Division. March 10th India rubber blankets were supplied from the Quartermaster's office. On the 12th the picket lines

ment of no ordinary magnitude. The Second Corps, being held in reserve, slept on their arms awaiting orders. At 6.30 A. M., of the 2d, General Hooker rode along the line amid the vociferous cheering of our men. At 8.30 o'clock the regiment marched a short distance and formed in line of battle on the edge of the woods. At 10 o'clock the Rebels opened on our troops near the Chancellor House, the compliment being returned a few hours later by General Birney. At 2 o'clock heavy firing was again renewed, which was continued with more or less vehemence until 5 o'clock, during which time the shells from the Rebel batteries penetrated our hospital tent and compelled its temporary evacuation. About 6.30 P. M. our brigade received another baptism of shells from the well-aimed Rebel batteries, and the firing continued, with various intermissions, until midnight. During a lull in the action, while reconnoitering beyond his lines, Stonewall Jackson was fired on by his own men and fatally wounded. On Sunday morning the 3d, under a cloudless sky, the battle was renewed with redoubled fury. It was soon evident that the enemy had us at a disadvantage. The lack of reinforcements for General Sickles' command, and the stunning of General Hooker by a cannon ball which struck and shattered a column of the Chancellor House, against which he was leaning, caused our troops, under the heavy pressure of the enemy, to fall back from their lines. Hooker being disabled for a few hours, Gen. Couch took temporary command. Amid the incessant shelling of the enemy, Carroll's brigade was ordered into a dense thicket beyond an open field, to relieve another command which was gallantly withstanding the foe. In

Second and Third Army Corps. Friday, the 10th, was known as muster day, an opportunity being offered the men to enlist, if they desired, in the regular army. The same day the regiment received boxes of clothing and other valuables from the ladies of Williamstown, N. J.

On the 14th orders to move were received and eight days' rations ordered issued. The weather proving unpropitious, the orders were countermanded. On Monday, the 20th, the sick, twenty-four in number, were sent to the Potomac Creek Hospital. Cloudy and rainy weather, with occasional snow-falls, prevailed for several days.

On Sunday, the 26th, Joel Parker, the old war Governor of New Jersey, reviewed the Sixth Corps. On the 28th the regiment was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at 6 P. M. broke camp, and taking up its line of march along the Warrington road, encamped at night in a thicket of pines, near the United States ford.

On the 29th, the Fifth and Twelfth Corps crossed the river, Gen. Couch, of the Second Corps, establishing his headquarters at the ford, on this side. On Thursday, the 30th, Lieut. W. B. Willis was detailed with 120 men to support the engineers, in case of difficulty with the pontoon bridge. About 4.30 P. M. the Second Corps, Carroll's Brigade, leading the advance, crossed the river, and after a march of four miles or more, our regiment rested for the night in a corn-field, near Chancellorsville. A slight skirmish occurred during the day between the Rebel cavalry and ours, but the battle did not open in earnest until about noon of the next day, May 1st. From this time until 9 o'clock P. M. the roll of musketry and the booming of heavy artillery betokened an engage-

his right thigh, from the effects of which he died; Sergeant Heritage and private Henry Reeve, of the same company were killed, and Capt. James Smith received a flesh wound in his left leg; Sergeant Carll, and Private Harris Brooks, of Company H, received slight wounds, and the writer a ball in his left hand and wrist; Private John H. Middleton, of Company F, received a ball in his left fore arm, and Sergeant John H. Smith, of Company D, was severely wounded, from the effects of which he subsequently died. The loss, all told, in killed, wounded and missing, did not exceed forty.

From the time of the return of the regiment to Camp Robertson until ordered to Washington, a period of more than a month, the usual routine duties of camp and picket were faithfully performed.

On the 8th of May Asst. Surgeon T. G. Rowan was detailed for service at the Potomac Creek hospital, where he continued to render efficient medical aid to our sick and wounded until the regiment left Washington for Beverly. On the same day the entire brigade performed picket duty, and bivouacked at night in an open field.

On the 11th the paymaster visited the regiment and paid the men.

On the 14th, after repeated orders to move, which were as often countermanded, the regiment encamped about half a mile from its old quarters, naming the encampment in honor of our Chaplain, Camp Stockton. This was our last camp in Virginia. On the 15th there was a regimental inspection of arms; and on the 17th picket duty along the Rappahannock. On the 18th special attention was given to beautifying the new camp. On the 22d the brigade band attended on dress parade.

obedience to orders the boys of the Twenty-fourth took an inclining position on the ground, with their muskets half-cocked, being ready at any moment either to attack or defend. The opportunity for waging a defensive warfare quickly presented itself. The enemy appeared in full force in front and on both flanks. Their bullets whizzed and took effect in every direction; but not until we were completely overpowered, and the bugle had sounded a retreat, did we seek the rear. Emerging from the woods we were now hotly pursued by the Rebels, whose progress was stayed by grape and canister from Frank's battery, which supported our brigade. Forming again into companies, the regiment was ordered to occupy the rifle pits on the other side of the field, where we remained throughout the night of Sunday and all day Monday and Tuesday, subjected to the effective shelling of the enemy and the murderous bullets of their sharpshooters. At 10 o'clock, Tuesday night, the regiment again formed into line, standing in the ranks until 3 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday, the 6th, when, with the rest of the army, we took up the line of march, recrossed the Rappahanock, and reached our old camp about noon. At the battle of Chancellorsville, as at Fredericksburg, Col. Robertson was in command, and manifested much coolness and bravery.

Lieut. Col. Knight was slightly wounded. Major Fithian, who had been detached from the regiment to act as aid to General French, received merited praise for his gallantry from the Commanding General. Notwithstanding the great danger to which we were exposed casualties in the regiment were comparatively few. Lieut. John Springer, of Company B, received a severe wound in

ton, arriving there at 4.30. At 7.30 P. M. the train left Washington, arriving at Baltimore at daybreak of the 13th, and at Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. After partaking of a bountiful repast at the Union Refreshment Saloon, at Washington street wharf, the regiment embarked on the old steamer "Burlington" for Beverly, reaching there just before night.

From Sunday, the 14th, until Monday, the 29th, the regiment remained at Beverly, when, receiving their final pay, the surviving members of the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers were mustered out of the United States Service, and returned to their peaceful homes, having served in camp and field a term of nine months and thirteen days. Ovations were extended them along the route of their return from Beverly, and public receptions were tendered the various companies at Bridgeton, Salem, Millville and elsewhere, in grateful recognition of the part they had taken in the hour of our country's extremity in endeavoring to perpetuate the Union of the brotherhood of States, and exalt her starry emblem before a waiting world.

On the 26th a number of the convalescents returned from the hospital, and the regiment participated in division drill. On the 27th battalion drill was the order of the morning and brigade drill of the afternoon. On the 28th orders to move at a half hour's notice were received, the Fifth Army Corps having already proceeded to the U. S. Ford. On the morning of the 31st a false alarm occasioned the placing of the regiment under arms at 3 o'clock P. M. On the 3d of June, after battalion drill, the regiment was rearranged according to seniority of captains, as follows: Companies E, A, I, F, H, B, K, D, C and G.

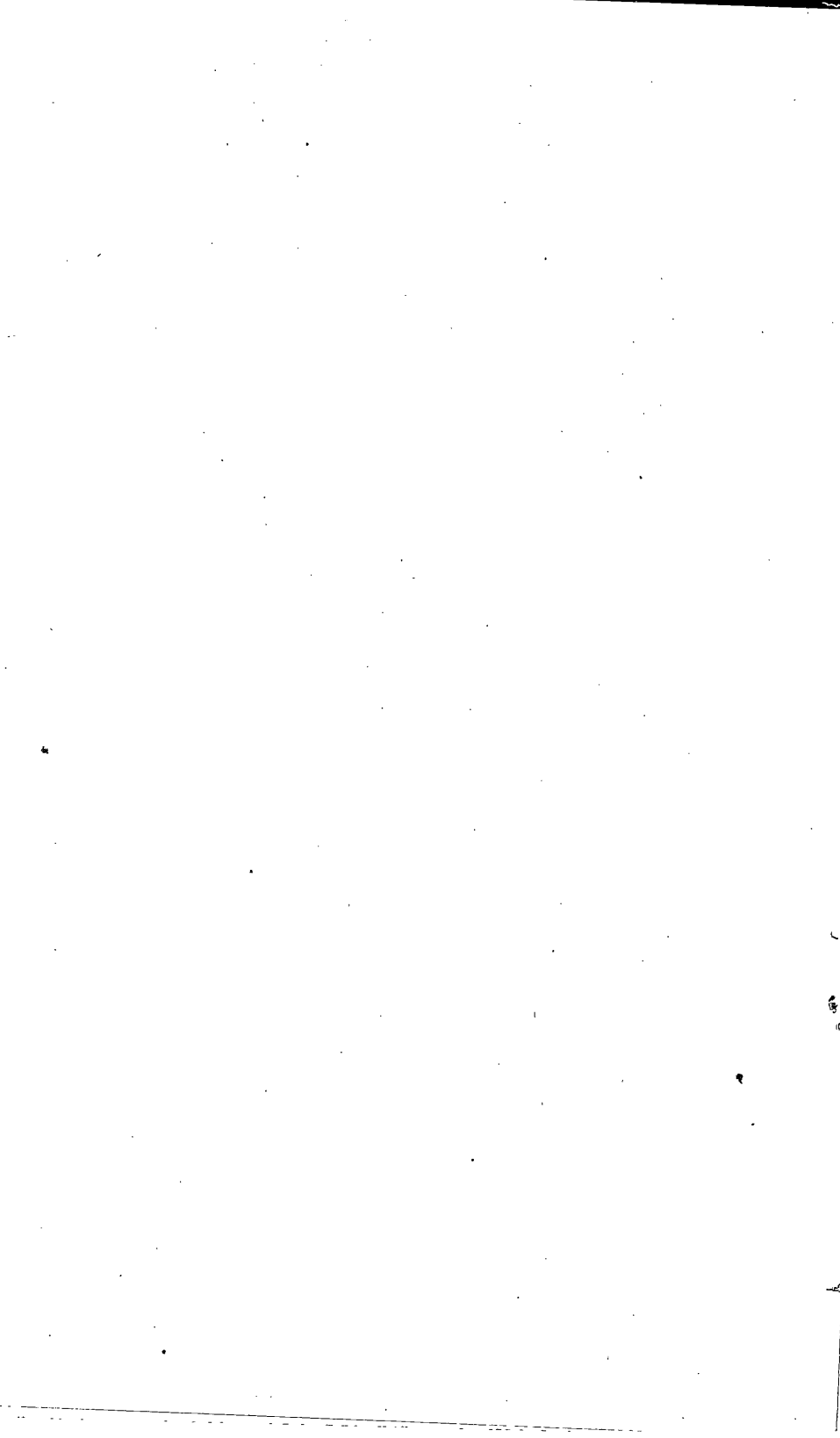
On Friday, the 5th, orders were received to send to the rear all extra baggage, to have prepared three days' cooked rations, and be ready to march at a half hour's notice. An order at dusk, to form the regiment at daylight, was countermanded at 10 P. M. A similar order was repeated on the 7th. On the 8th instructions were given to send the sick away, and on Thursday, the 11th, after an order to detail 200 men for picket, which was speedily revoked, an order looking toward relief from army duty was received, with directions to turn in our ammunition, and prepare for a march, in the morning, to the railroad station at Falmouth. On this, the eve of our departure, the brigade band gave the regiment a serenade as a parting token of regard. The reveille sounded at 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and after partaking of an early breakfast, the regiment broke camp at 6 o'clock and marched to Falmouth. Leaving the station at 11 o'clock the train reached Acquia Creek at noon, where the regiment embarked, two hours later, on the steamer "John Brooks," for Washing-

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF

"The Reunion Society of the Twenty-fourth Regiment,
New Jersey Volunteers."

(Adopted at Woodbury, N. J., December 13th, 1888.)



CONSTITUTION.

This Association shall be known by the name and title of "THE REUNION SOCIETY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS."

ARTICLE I.

The objects of the Society shall be to keep alive a spirit of patriotism; to imbue our posterity with a love of country, which shall at all times rise paramount to the ties of party; to revive and strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship formed by the companionship in the regiment; to recall to mind the many trials of our late struggle; to perpetuate the names and fame of those who have fallen in battle, or in the line of duty, and to collect and preserve for our children a record of the well-contested battles, marches, campaigns and skirmishes which the regiment passed through so honorably.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, ten Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of ten, one from each company, to be elected at each annual meeting, and shall hold their respective offices one year, or until their successors be elected; provided, five of the Executive Committee be designated to hold over another year.

ARTICLE III.

Any surviving member of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be eligible to membership, upon giving his assent to the Constitution of the Society, by signing the roll thereof, and the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the thirteenth day of December of each year, except when the thirteenth day of December falls upon Sunday, in which event the annual meeting will be held on the fourteenth day of December.

ARTICLE V.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any annual meeting, provided, due notice of the contemplated change shall have been given at the previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, sign all drafts on the Treasurer for the payment of money, when so ordered by the Society or the Executive Committee, and appoint all committees not otherwise provided for by the Society.

ARTICLE II.

The Corresponding Secretary shall, at the expense of the Society, notify the members of the Society of the time and place of holding the annual meeting by public notice. He shall also correspond with the members or other kindred associations whenever so directed by the Society or Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III.

The Recording Secretary shall attend all the meetings of the Society, and record all the proceedings in a book or books provided for that purpose, and preserve the books and papers belonging to the same. He shall draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as may be ordered by the Society or the Executive Committee, and perform such other duties as may be required of him; and at the expiration of his term of office deliver all

books and papers belonging to the Society in his possession to his successor in office.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys due the Society, and pay the same out upon the order or orders of the Recording Secretary, countersigned by the President; and at each annual meeting make out a detailed report to the Society of his receipts, and expenditures; and at the expiration of his term of office, deliver all moneys, books and papers in his possession belonging to the Society, to his successor in office.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements for the annual meetings of the Society. They shall annually, or oftener, audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary; and perform such other duties as the Society may require of them. The President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

Every officer and soldier of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, who was honorably discharged therefrom, desiring to become a member of the Society, shall, upon giving his assent to the Constitution and By-laws, pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar as annual dues, and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

The order of business at the annual meetings shall be as follows :

1. Meeting called to order.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading of the minutes.
4. Collection of dues.
5. Reading Communications.
6. Address.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.

ARTICLE VIII.

These By-laws may be amended, altered or repealed, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.