



"Here was made history. : : On this field died human slavery."

VETERAN ASSOCIATION

OF THE

Thirteenth Reg't New Jersey Volunteers,

✻ 1862—1865 ✻

EIGHTEENTH REUNION,

HELD AT

ANTIETAM, MD.

Wednesday and Thursday, September 16 and 17, 1903

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THE ANTIETAM EXCURSION

The Antietam Battle Monument Commission of New Jersey made all arrangements in July and August for transportation by Pennsylvania Railroad to Antietam and return, at the expense of the State, for all comrades of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 13th regiments of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Hexamer's Battery of Artillery, who belonged to those organizations at the time of the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862, to attend the dedication of the monument erected by the State, on Sept. 17th, 1903; and contracted with the railroad company to carry on the same excursion train any relatives and friends of the soldiers at the same rate of fare as the State paid for the soldiers.

The excursion train left Jersey City on the 16th inst. at 10 A. M., arriving at Hagerstown, Md., about 6 P. M., the excursionists staying there at hotels over night, the train taking them about 9 A. M. on the 17th to Antietam station, to enable them to attend the dedication ceremonies at the monument, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, near the Dunkard Church; after which, at 4 P. M., the train started for Gettysburg, arriving there at 6.30, the excursionists staying there at hotels over night, spending the next morning visiting the battlefield; the train leaving there at 1 P. M. on the 18th for home.

The Presidential train, carrying the President of the United States, with his Secretary and invited guests, and the Governor of New Jersey, with his full military staff in uniform, and a number of his invited guests, left Jersey City at 9 P. M. on the 16th, reaching Antietam station about 9 A. M. on the 17th; returning left there 6 P. M. for Jersey City.

CEREMONIES AT MONUMENT DEDICATION.

Sept. 17, 1903, 10 A. M.

Salute to the President of U. S.	4th Battery Regulars, U. S. A.
Music,	Keedysville Band
Monument unveiled by Mrs. J. Hartwell, sister of Capt. Hugh C. Irish,	whose statue surmounts the monument.
Prayer,	Rev. D. R. Frazer, of Newark, N. J.
Report of Antietam Battle Monument Commission of N. J.	James O. Smith, Chairman
Acceptance of Work of the Commission on behalf of New Jersey,	Governor Franklin Murphy
Acceptance of Monument and Markers by the Federal Government,	President Theodore Roosevelt
National Hymn.	Keedysville Band
Benediction,	Rev. W. H. McCormack, of Dover, N. J.
National Salute,	4th Battery Regulars, U. S. A.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES O. SMITH.

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: Representing my associate commissioners, to whom has been entrusted by the State of New Jersey, through selection by the Governor, the duty of providing and erecting on this historic battlefield, a suitable monument and proper markers to commemorate their service and locate the spots for all time where

New Jersey's sons, forty-one years ago to-day, battled for the perpetuity of the Union and the defence of Old Glory, it becomes my pleasant privilege to welcome you to this ceremony of dedication.

To you, my comrades, who in your young manhood here struggled with the foe : who on September 17th, 1862, here ventured your all for your country's sake, permit me to congratulate you on the fact that an Allwise Providence has permitted you and me to meet here and participate in this patriotic service.

New Jersey was represented in the great battle that was fought here forty-one years ago to-day by six separate organizations—five regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery.

The First New Jersey Brigade was composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of infantry, better known in the early days of the war as Kearny's Brigade, having originally been commanded by that brilliant and intrepid soldier from New Jersey, "Phil" Kearny, who had but a few weeks before the Antietam battle been killed on the picket line at Chantilly, Va.

This brigade, under command of Colonel A. T. A. Torbert, added new lustre to its already brilliant record on the 14th of September, three days before Antietam battle, by their gallant charge of the mountainside at Crampton's Gap, away yonder in South Mountain Range. Here they assaulted Cobb's Confederate Legion, drove them from the pass and down the slope of the mountain toward this valley, capturing nearly the whole of the legion, and with them their colors, which bore the inscription, "Cobb's Legion, in the Name of the Lord."

This New Jersey brigade came on this field with the First Division of the Six Corps, to which it belonged, and was first bivouacked across the Smoketown road, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the battle. About noon this (Torbert's) brigade and Newton's, of the same division, were formed in columns of attack to carry the woods about the Dunkard Church. The brigade of Bartlett was to form the reserve for this column, but General Franklin, who commanded the left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, comprising the First Corps, under Reynolds, and the Sixth, under General W. F. Smith, found that Sumner had ordered Bartlett's brigade to keep near his right. Waiting for the return of this supporting column delayed the proposed assault on the West woods around Dunkard Church until General McClellan interfered and the charge was not made, the brigade with its division remaining near this position until the retreat of the Confederate army on the following day.

The Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry was a new regiment, just seventeen days from home, having left its camp at Newark, N. J., on Sunday, August 31. It was a regiment of untrained boys, with many of its officers as unfamiliar with military life and tactics as the rank and file. In this unprepared condition this regiment of New Jersey boys came on to this field and participated with credit in the most sanguinary one-day battle in the history of the world.

They first came on the field about midnight of the 16th of September and were placed in reserve. At daybreak the battle was on, and the Thirteenth was moved to a new position in support of a battery which was actively engaged with the enemy.

General Palfrey, in his very carefully authenticated history of the battle, says: "There are various statements as to the time when Mansfield was ordered forward, but it is quite clear that his corps was engaged by, if not before-7.30 A. M." As this was the corps—Mansfield's Twelfth Army Corps—to which the Thirteenth New Jersey had been assigned, this regiment of green troops was actively engaged in the forefront of battle early in the morning, with its left resting about where this State monument now stands. From this point the regiment was formed along the Hagerstown Pike, its right wing being in the historic "bloody cornfield," which you now see before you covered with growing corn, just as it looked at daybreak on that eventful day. How quiet and peaceful it looks now!

Later in the morning the Thirteenth New Jersey was detached from the brigade to which it belonged and sent to the aid of Green's Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, which was successfully forcing back the enemy's lines, but needed support, as the right of its line was in the air. The Thirteenth marched to this position, which was in the woods that then surrounded the Dunkard Church, which you can now plainly see some third of a mile from this point. There the Thirteenth did most of their effective fighting of the day, and left their position only when their ammunition was about exhausted. The enemy, having discovered their right was unsupported, was flanking them, and they were forced to fall back to the support of other troops.

The one other New Jersey organization that took part in this battle was Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery, better known as Hexamer's Battery. This battery took part in the engagement on the 14th of September at Crampton's Pass,

but did not get actively engaged on Antietam field until some time in the afternoon. Some authorities say 3 o'clock, but my observation at the time is strongly confirmed by authoritative accounts that say the battle was over on the right before that time in the afternoon.

Hexamer's Battery was sent to the support of Hancock, and under that officer's direction went into battery near the observation tower to the right front of the Dunkard Church, facing east, and proceeded to fire upon a Confederate battery of rifled Parrott guns that was throwing shell and shrapnel among our infantry with deadly effect. In less than half an hour Hexamer's Battery succeeded in completely silencing this battery, so effective was the fire of the Jersey boys. Soon after another battery of the enemy came into position and unlimbered, but the fire from Hexamer's Battery of shell and shrapnel was so vigorous and well directed that they hurriedly withdrew out of range without having fired a shot.

Later in the afternoon, in a position a short distance from the first, this battery again went into action, their fire being directed against the Confederate lines of infantry. At one time one-half of the battery were using canister against the enemy's infantry, while the other section were again engaged in shelling a Confederate battery that was assaulting them from their right flank, with serious results in men and horses killed in the battery, and doing deadly work among the infantry supporting them. Having fired all of their available ammunition, 280 shells, 200 shrapnel and fifteen canisters, the battery withdrew, being relieved by Battery 1, First Artillery.

To commemorate the valor of the New Jersey boys who

comprised these six several organizations New Jersey has erected this beautiful monument. You will notice it is made with a hexagonal base—presenting six faces and six approaches, one for each of the Jersey regiments and the battery, each with its bronze tablet, suitably and correctly recounting in brief the part taken in this action by one and all of them.

The figure surmounting this column is made to represent Captain Hugh C. Irish, who, as commanding officer of Company K of the Thirteenth New Jersey, was the first man killed in this regiment, within 100 yards of where this monument stands.

Away to the left of us, as we stand facing the west, where the enemy were to be found in very assertive mood that eventful day, you will find a marker beyond the Dunkard Church that shows the spot where the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry were engaged later in the day, as before described. Off to our right, on what is known as the East Wood, you will find another granite marker, relating that there the Thirteenth was first under fire.

On the Smoketown road, if you will journey to the spot, you will find a large marker to show where first the New Jersey Brigade halted on this field; and in front of the Dunkard Church, east of the turnpike, you will find another marker, showing where this brigade was formed for the charge late in the day, but which charge was not made, as before explained.

If you will go to the spots on the field you will find granite markers, with properly inscribed tablets, showing where Hexamer's Battery was in action, as we have described.

Let us for a moment visit the mountain range to our right.

Miles away, in Crampton's Pass, where the First New Jersey Brigade covered themselves with imperishable glory on the fourteenth of September, 1862, George Alfred Townsend, one of the most noted of the war correspondents, shortly after the war acquired ownership of most of the property in and around Crampton's Gap. Through his active efforts a monument to these intrepid knights of the pen has been erected on his property, commemorative of and in acknowledgment of the services to the country of the war correspondents of the Civil War. When, through General Carman, the Colonel of the Thirteenth New Jersey at the time of this battle, and for years the representative on this field of the National government, the commissioners of New Jersey applied for space whereon to erect a monument to the First New Jersey Brigade, Mr. Townsend promptly assented and said: "Place it on the mound surrounding this arch, sacred to the memory of my associates during the war time; and if the general government cares to accept of the entire plot, to care for it as it does for other memorials to the men of the Sixties, I shall gladly donate this plot to it." I learn this has been done.

Governor Muryhy, to you, not only as the Chief Executive of the State of New Jersey, but as our comrade, who with us as a boy served on this battlefield, we, the commissioners appointed, and thus honored by you, to perform this patriotic service on behalf of the State, now and here tender to you this completed work, as you see it and as we have described it, and report our duties completed.

We now place it in your care.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR FRANKLIN MURPHY.

Governor Murphy, in accepting the monument said :

"We are met to-day on this famous battlefield of the Civil War to dedicate a monument erected by the State of New Jersey in memory of her dead who gave their lives to the nation on this hard-fought field. Hither have come the comrades of those who have here died to join with a later generation in doing honor to those whose glory it was to die for their country.

"In erecting this monument New Jersey has but followed a custom observed by all nations from the beginning of history. The Old World and the New are filled with these tributes of affection and honor. In the city of London a noble shaft, surmounted by the figure of Nelson, rises high in memory of the great victory of Trafalgar. In Paris the Column Vendome speaks of the mighty Napoleon. In the beautiful Unter den Linden in Berlin a statue of the great Frederick compels the admiration of every passer-by. In our own land, and in our chief city, the tomb of Grant and the statues of Sherman and Farragut, and in our beautiful capital the imposing statues that adorn its squares are expressions of a nation's gratitude. In most cities of the North the soldiers' monument keeps alive the memory of those awful times in the early Sixties when the nation's life was in peril, and on many battlefields of the war monuments to the dead of certain regiments or brigades, or to some brave and loved commander, have been erected by their surviving comrades.

"New Jersey has departed somewhat from the custom of other States, and has placed on this field of Antietam a monument to all her soldiers engaged in this most important

battle. They should be mentioned on this occasion.

“They were the First New Jersey Brigade, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of infantry, who were hardened veterans of the Peninsula campaign, where they won renown under that bravest and most brilliant of New Jersey soldiers—the immortal Kearny. There were no finer troops for discipline and courage in the Army of the Potomac than the First New Jersey Brigade. Upon their battleflags are inscribed all the battles in which that most superb of all our armies was engaged. Beginning with Bull Run the list, to the number of forty-three, includes Gaines Farm, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Through all this long and arduous service they are frequently complimented in orders for their courage, and they returned to their homes at the close of the war, a small fraction of those who enlisted at the beginning, with a record so glorious that after the lapse of forty years no Jerseyman can think of it without a feeling of pride that they belonged to his State.

“In addition to the four regiments of which I have spoken, the list of New Jersey troops engaged in the battle includes Battery A, First Regiment Artillery, better known as Hexamer’s Battery.

“This battery, originally organized as a part of the militia force of the State, tendered its services to the Governor on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. It was assigned to the First New Jersey Brigade and afterward to other brigades in the Army of the Potomac, participating in most of its battles from West Point in May, 1862, to Appomattox

in April, 1865, and always with credit to itself and the State.

"The remaining regiment to be mentioned is the Thirteenth. A natural modesty makes it difficult for me to speak of the deeds of this regiment, in which it was my privilege to serve, but a proper consideration for others and the exceptional record of the regiment prevent my remaining silent.

"The regiment was organized as one of the five regiments required as the quota of the State, as indicated in a telegram from the Secretary of War, dated July 8, 1862. It was quickly recruited and was fully organized, equipped and officered by August 25, when it was mustered into the service of the United States. It left Newark August 31, 1862, for Washington, where it arrived September 2, and went into camp on Arlington Heights. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, and immediately moved forward with the Army of the Potomac on the Maryland campaign. Seventeen days after leaving home it engaged in the battle of Antietam, where it lost 149 in killed and wounded. After Antietam came Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and then the transfer to the Western army under Sherman. The campaign to Atlanta followed, and then the memorable March to the Sea, after which came the campaign through the Carolinas, the final peace, the march to Washington, the grand review and the muster out. Through all its service the record of the Thirteenth Regiment is wholly creditable to the State from which it came and the nation for which it fought.

"This completes the list of New Jersey troops actually engaged in the battle of Antietam. Their mention would not

be complete if I did not refresh your memory with a statement of the fact that all the New Jersey troops who fought on this field were here from motives of highest patriotism. There came a time later in the war when the States found it difficult to respond to the call of the government for troops and bounties had to be paid, at first of moderate and afterward of large sums, to secure enlistments, and many millions were expended on this account. But no bounties were paid in New Jersey until after the battle of Antietam was fought. The fact that the nation was in danger was sufficient to enlist the service of every New Jersey soldier who fought in this battle. To their lasting honor be this fact recorded.

"The support which the State of New Jersey gave to the general government was constant and loyal. Her war Governors, Charles S. Olden, Joel Parker and Marcus L. Ward, differing in their political affiliations, but united in their patriotic purpose, held up the hands of the President and sustained the army in the field by responding with promptness to every call made upon them. The State not only furnished all the troops required by the various calls of the President, but sent a surplus of over 10,000. It looked after the wife, the dependent children or the widowed mother of the absent soldier, expending in this way over two and a quarter millions of dollars, and, above all, it gave at all times, even in the darkest hours of the conflict, a moral support to the Union cause that was genuine and unfailing.

"The healing influences of time have removed the redness from most of the scars made by the war. It is difficult for some of us who do not like to feel that we are old, or growing old, to remember that forty-one years have passed since

the battle whose anniversary we celebrate to-day. It is highly proper on this occasion to tell again the story of that important event."

Governor Murphy, before closing his address, called the attention of the audience to some very interesting statistics quoted from an address delivered in September, 1902, at the dedication of another monument at Antietam, by Gen. Ezra A. Carman, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment, who has for many years had charge of locating monuments and markers on the battlefield, which he read:

"We stand upon a great battlefield of the Civil War. Gettysburg alone exceeded it in the number killed and wounded, but that was a three days' fight. Antietam was but one day, and in this one day more men were killed and wounded than in any two of the three days at Gettysburg. Chickamauga, the greatest battle of the war, does not show the loss, killed and wounded, for the two days' fighting, that Antietam does for one. The severity of the fighting is best determined by the percentage of losses of those engaged. The percentage of loss here for one day, on the Union side, was 20 64-100, or more than 20 for every 100 engaged, Chickamauga, 19 60-100 for its two days, and Gettysburg 21 20 100 for three days. Reducing the equation to one day, we have 20 64-100 for Antietam, about 10 per cent for Chickamauga, and 7 per cent for Gettysburg. This shows the relative or comparative severity of the fighting; that it was twice as desperate as it was at Chickamauga, and three times as desperate as it was at Gettysburg.

There were more men killed and wounded on the Union side in the one day at Antietam than in the two days' battle of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga; more

than in the three days' battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor; more than in the five days of Grattan, Second Manassas and Chantilly; more than in the seven days on the Peninsula; more than in the eleven days' campaign ending at Appomatox; more than in all the battles around Atlanta; and more than in all the operations around Vicksburg, including the siege from May 1 to July 4, 1863. Between daybreak and the setting sun of September 17, 1862, over 93,000 men of kindred blood (56,300 Union and 37,000 Confederate) with 520 cannon engaged here in a desperate struggle, and when the sun went down and mercifully put an end to the strife, 3,634 were dead and 17,231 wounded. About 1,770 were missing, some of whom were dead, but more of whom were carried as prisoners from the field. It was the bloodiest day of American history. Every State, from the Great Lakes, on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and, with the exception of Iowa and Missouri, every State watered by the Mississippi, contributed to this carnival of death and suffering.

"The most desperate fighting and the greater part of the loss was in this vicinity. Here, within 1,200 yards of the Dunkard Church, 55,728 infantry (Union and Confederate) were engaged, with a loss of 2,854 killed and 13,661 wounded, nearly 30 per cent of the number engaged. All this loss occurred before 1 o'clock; more than three-fourths of it in a little over four hours, from 6 o'clock to half-past ten, and on a field not over 1,509 yards from north to south, with an average width of 900 yards, an area of about 300 acres. No other equal area on the American continent has been so drenched in human blood. * * * * *

"Here was made history, here was rolled back the first Confederate invasion of the North; on this field was arrested the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; on this field died human slavery."

Governor Murphy closed as follows, addressing President Roosevelt:

"Mr. President, the State of New Jersey, in grateful commemoration of the highest sacrifices of her patriotic sons, has erected this monument to her dead on this field. In her name I present it to the nation through you."

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt, on rising to accept the monument on behalf of the government, was accorded an ovation. He said:

"Governor Murphy, and you, veterans of New Jersey, and you, men of the Grand Army, and all others here; I greet you.

"I thank you of New Jersey for the monument to the troops of New Jersey who fought at Antietam, and on behalf of the nation I accept the gift. We meet to-day upon one of the great battlefields of the Civil War. No other battle of the Civil War lasting but one day shows as great a percentage of loss as that which occurred here upon the day on which Antietam was fought. Moreover, in its ultimate effects this battle was of momentous and even decisive importance, for when it had ended and Lee had retreated south of the Potomac, Lincoln forthwith published that immortal paper, the preliminary declaration of emancipation, the paper which decided that the Civil War, besides being a war

for the preservation of the Union, should be a war for the emancipation of the slave, so that from that time onward the causes of union and of freedom, of national greatness and individual liberty, were one and the same.

“Men of New Jersey, I congratulate your State because she has the right to claim her full share in the honor and glory of that memorable day; and I congratulate you, Governor Murphy, because on that day you had the good fortune to serve as a lad with credit and honor in one of the five regiments which your State sent to the battle. Four of those regiments, by the way, served in the division commanded by that gallant soldier, Henry W. Slocum, whom we of New York can claim as our own. The other regiment, that in which Governor Murphy served, although practically an entirely new regiment, did work as good as that of any veteran organization upon the field and suffered a proportional loss. This regiment was at one time ordered to the support of a division commanded by another New York soldier, the gallant General Greene, whose son himself served as a major-general in the war with Spain.

“If the issue of Antietam had been other than it was it is probable that at least two great European powers would have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, so that you who fought here forty-one years ago have the profound satisfaction of feeling that you played well your part in one of those crises big with the fate of all mankind. You men of the Grand Army by your victory not only rendered all Americans your debtors for evermore, but you rendered all humanity your debtors. If the Union had been dissolved, if the great edifice built with blood and sweat and tears by mighty Washington and his compeers had gone down in

wreck and ruin, the result would have been an incalculable calamity, not only for our people—and most of all for those who, in such event would have seemingly triumphed—but for all mankind. The great American republic would have become a memory of derision; and the failure of the experiment of self-government by a great people on a great scale would have delighted the heart of every foe of republican institutions. Our country, now so great and so wonderful, would have been split into little jangling rival nationalities, each with a history both bloody and contemptible. It was because you, the men who wear the button of the Grand Army, triumphed in those dark years that every American now holds his head high, proud in the knowledge that he belongs to a nation whose glorious past and present will be succeeded by an even mightier future; whereas had you failed we would all of us, North and South, East and West, be now treated by other nations at the best with contemptuous tolerance; at the worst with overbearing insolence.

“Moreover, every friend of liberty, every believer in self-government, every idealist who wished to see his ideals take practical shape, wherever he might be in the world, knew that the success of all in which he most believed was bound up with the success of the Union armies in this great struggle. I confidently predict that when the final judgment of history is recorded it will be said that in no other war of which we have written record was it more vitally essential for the welfare of mankind that victory should rest where it finally rested. There have been other wars for national greatness, but there has never been another war in which the issues at stake were so large, looked at from either

standpoint. We take just pride in the great deeds of the men of 1776, but we must keep in mind that the Revolutionary War would have been shorn of well-nigh all its results had the side of union and liberty been defeated in the Civil War. In such case we should merely have added another to the long list of cases in which peoples have shown that after winning their liberty they are wholly unable to make good use of it.

"It now rests with us in civil life to make good by our deeds the deeds which you who wore the blue did in the great years from '61 to '65. The patriotism, the courage, the unflinching resolution and steadfast endurance of the soldiers whose triumph at Appomattox must be supplemented on our part by civic courage, civic honesty, cool sanity and steadfast adherence to the immutable laws of righteousness. You left us a reunited country; reunited in fact as well as in name. You left us the right of brotherhood with our gallant foes who wore the gray; the right to feel pride in their courage and their high fealty to an ideal, even though they warred against the stars in their courses. You left us also the most splendid example of what brotherhood really means; for in your careers you showed in practical fashion that the only safety in our American life lies in spurning the accidental distinctions which sunder one man from another, and in paying homage to each man only because of what he essentially is; in stripping off the husks of occupation, of position, of accident, until the soul stands forth revealed, and we know the man only because of his worth as a man.

"There was no patent device for securing victory by force of arms forty years ago, and there is no patent device for

securing victory for the forces of righteousness in civil life now. In each case the all-important factor was and is the character of the individual man. Good laws in the State, like good organization in the army, are the expressions of national character. Leaders will be developed in military and in civil life alike, and weapons and tactics change from generation to generation, as methods of achieving good government change in civil affairs; but the fundamental qualities which make for good citizenship do not change any more than the fundamental qualities which make good soldiers. In the long run in the Civil War the thing that counted for more than aught else was the fact that the average American had the fighting edge, had within him the spirit which spurred him on through toil and danger, fatigue and hardship, to the goal of the splendid ultimate triumph. So in achieving good government the fundamental factor must be the character of the average citizen: that average citizen's hatred for what is mean and base and unlovely, his fearless scorn of cowardice and his determination to war unyieldingly against the dark and sordid forces of evil.

"The continental troops who followed Washington were clad in blue and buff and were armed with clumsy flintlock muskets. You who followed Grant wore the famous old blue uniform and your weapons had changed as had your uniform; and now the men of the American army who uphold the honor of the flag in the far tropic lands are yet differently armed and differently clad and differently trained; but the spirit that has driven you all to victory has remained forever unchanged. So it is in civil life. As you did not win in a month or a year, but only after long years of hard and dangerous work, so the fight for governmental honesty and

efficiency can be won only by the display of similar patience and similar resolution and power of endurance. We need the same type of character now that was needed by the men who with Washington first inaugurated the system of free popular government, the system of combined liberty and order here on this continent; that was needed by the men who under Lincoln perpetuated the government which had thus been inaugurated in the days of Washington. The qualities essential to good citizenship and to good public service now are in all their essentials exactly the same as in the days when the first Congresses met to provide for the establishment of the Union; as in the days, seventy years later, when the Congresses met to provide for its salvation.

“There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and these three are courage, honesty and common sense.”

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The comrades of this Association considered the whole excursion on the 16th, 17th and 18th as constituting their Annual Reunion, and accordingly held their annual business meeting for election of officers, etc., at “The Baldwin” hotel at Hagerstown, Md., on the evening of Wednesday, 16th inst.

MINUTES

Eighteenth Annual Business Meeting of Veteran Association, Thirteenth N. J. Vols., held at “The Baldwin” hotel, Hagerstown, Md., Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, 1903.

Vice-President Daniel F. Shea, presiding, seventy-two members present.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M. Opened with prayer by Chaplain, Rev. E. Livingston Allen.

Secretary Delano reported that the minutes of last meet- were printed and copy mailed to each member in November last.

On motion, reading of minutes at this time was dispensed with.

Treasurer Garabrant reported :

RECEIPTS.

October 22, 1902, balance as reported.....	\$119.37
Received from do. to Sept. 16 for annual dues	88.00
	<hr/>
	\$207.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 17, 1902, paid S. M. Hulin, printing 175 Re- ports, 225 letter heads, 250 small envelopes, 100 postal cards.....	\$37.95
Nov. 27, paid A. Delano, large envelopes and postage	4.05
Dec. 6, " " new roll book.....	3.25
April 22, '03, " funeral notices, postage, etc	2.15
June 22, paid S. M. Hulin, printing circulars, envel- opes and postal cards for Antietam excursion...	4.00
June 22, paid A. Delano, 115 postal cards and 112 stamped envelopes for same and sundries	5.14
Aug. 26, paid S. M. Hulin, 100 stamped envelopes and printing same for annual notices.,	3.25
Sept. 1, do. for printing " "	1.50
" 12, paid Whitehead & Hoag Co. for badges....	36.00
	<hr/>
	97.29
Sept. 16, balance Association Fund.....	\$110.08

Thirteenth N. J. Vols.

On motion, report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The Treasurer subsequently reported :

Sept. 16, 1903, balance, Association Fund as above....		\$110.08
“ “ to Oct. 8, received for annual dues.....	7.00	
“ “ “ “ “ badges sold	4.45	
“ “ “ “ “ donation.....	1.00	
	<u>12.45</u>	
		122.53
Oct. 5, 1903, paid A. Delano, 100 return postal cards, type writing, etc.....		<u>5.45</u>
Oct. 6, 1903, balance, Association Fund.....		\$117.08

William H. Pridham, of Company F, and Chester H. Dunham, Company G, were elected members of the Association.

James H. Walling, of New York City, was proposed as an Honorary Member by James O. Smith, and elected.

Under suspension of the rules it was: Resolved, That the place for the next annual reunion be left to the discretion and decision of the new Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee appointed in September, 1902, reported verbally by Capt. Matthews to the effect that the State Antietam Battle Monument Commission had made all the arrangements for the joint excursion to Antietam and Gettysburg, leaving nothing for our Committee to do, and had no further report to make.

On motion report was accepted and Committee *honorably* discharged.

Comrade James O. Smith read the following final report of the Regimental Antietam Monument Committee:

REPORT OF REGIMENTAL MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Comrades :

Your Committee appointed several years ago to make an effort to secure a monument on Antietam battlefield to mark the spot where this regiment, the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, were engaged in that action, beg leave to tender you this as their final report :

Your Committee, after diligent effort, and later encouraged by the election of our President as Governor of New Jersey, went before the General Assembly and pressed the claim of all of New Jersey's sons who fought at this battle to proper recognition by the State.

We met with unanimous responses on the part of the Legislature to our request, and in 1901 a bill was passed without opposition. But as this bill was left until the closing hours of the session of that year, and no appropriation being provided by the Committee on Appropriations to make the law effective, Governor Voorhees, who was in full sympathy with the movement, permitted it to die a natural death for lack of his signature, explaining to your Committee that it would be useless to complete it as a law, as there were no funds provided.

In the session of 1902, when President Murphy had assumed the chair of Chief Executive of the State, your Committee, with new encouragement, went before the Legislature and had a new bill introduced. It passed unanimously and an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the erection of suitable monuments on Antietam field and expenses of three commissioners, to be appointed by Governor Murphy to carry out this patriotic work.

The Governor appointed as such commissioners the chairman of this Committee, Comrade James O. Smith, Comrade Jos. E. Crowell and Comrade Col. John J. Toffey—the two first comrades of the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment.

It is not essential that your Committee should here report the work of the Commissioners. We can only report that the work assigned them has been accomplished, and you today have had opportunity to form your judgment as to whether it has been done well or ill.

Your Committee therefore respectfully offer this as their report, their work finished, and they ask to be discharged—an “honorable discharge,” if you please—that is all good soldiers crave.

Respectfully submitted :

JAMES O. SMITH,
WASHINGTON R. RUSSELL,
G. W. LAWRENCE,
JACOB WHITE,

Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted, ordered on file and the Committee discharged with thanks.

Secretary Delano reported deaths of members since last annual reunion :

John W. Ogden of Co. D, Oct. 8th, 1902, at Newark.

James H. Jacobus, “ E, Dec. 13th, “ “ Orange.

Jacob Van Winkle, “ H, Dec. 25th, “ “ Jersey City.

Wm. H. Dodd, “ D, March 11th, 1903, at Orange.

George B. Senior, Honorary member, Sept. 9th, 1903, at Paterson.

On motion of Comrade Sloan, the Corresponding Secretary

was directed to send letters of condolence to the families of each of the above.

Joseph T. Mead and Geo. W. Lawrence were appointed tellers of election of officers.

Daniel F. Shea was elected President.

Wm. H. Van Iderstine was elected Vice-President.

James E. Garabrant was re-elected Treasurer.

Albert Delano was re-elected Recording Secretary.

S. Morris Hulin " Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. E. Livingston Allen was re-elected Chaplain.

On motion of Col. Grimes, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to express the thanks of this Association to President Roosevelt for his attendanee at the dedication of the monument.

The condition of the grounds surrounding the regimental monument at Gettysburg was the subject of considerable discussion, and upon motion the President appointed James O. Smith, George M. Hard and John R. Williams a committee to urge upon the government full control of the approaches to the monument.

On motion of James O. Smith it was resolved, that the members of the Association form in hollow square at Antietam station on arrival of Presidential train, to form escort.

On motion of Jacob White, Mrs. J. Hartwell, a sister of Captain H. C. Irish, was elected an Honorary member of this Association.

Comrade James O. Smith spoke highly of the cordial and invaluable assistance of General Ezra A. Carman to the Antietam Battle Monument Commission during the past year.

Adjourned.

ALBERT DELANO, Rec. Sec'y.

Members of Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers
and their relatives and friends who attended the dedication
of the monument, Sept. 16th, 1903 :

Rev. E. Livingston Allen,	Tannersville, N. Y.
David G. Allington, Mrs. Zaida B. Post, Miss Grace Guerin,	Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Helen Guerin, Miss Alice Vissar,	Paterson, N. J.
John Bush,	" "
Isaac Bibby,	" "
William T. Bruen,	Newark, N. J.
William Bacorn,	" "
Eugene Begbie,	" "
Archibald Burgess, Mrs. A. Burgess,	Washington, D. C.
Gen. Ezra A. Carman,	" "
David Cole Carr, M. D.,	New York City
Henry Clark,	Paterson, N. J.
Isaac Crawford, Fred'k Scholl, Fred'k Felger,	Newark, N. J.
James D. Cobb,	" "
Joseph Colyer, Fritz Trepkau,	Orange, N. J.
Thomas R. Devor, Mrs. T. R. Devor,	South Orange, N. J.
Albert Delano,	Newark, N. J.
Frank W. Dennis,	" "
Thomas H. Devausney,	" "
Harvey W. Dobbins,	" "
Sebastian Duncan,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Andrew R. Edwards,	Paterson, N. J.
Ogden Foxcroft, Henry Lacey	Newark, N. J.
Thomas Flanagan,	" "
James E. Garabrant, Mrs. Emelia Garabrant, Miss Florence Garabrant, Miss Bertha Garabrant,	East Orange, N. J.
Abram Garabrant,	Newark, N. J.
William H. Griffith,	" "
Thomas Giles,	New York City
Col. John Grimes, Mrs. Millicent H. Grimes, Benj. Murphy, Chief of Police, Clayland Tilden,	Jersey City, N. J.
Francis M. Earle, Mrs. F. M. Earle,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gottlieb Hanley,	Newark, N. J.
Capt. John H. Arey,	— — N. J.

Eighteenth Reunion.

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Capt. George M. Hard,	New York City
S. Morris Hulin, Prof. Wm. E. Chancellor,	Bloomfield, N. J.
William B. Jacobus, John A. Pier,	Newark, N. J.
Jacob Jeffries, Mrs. J. Jeffries, Miss Martha L. Palmer,	Paterson, N. J.
Andrew Jackson,	Jersey City, N. J.
Hamilton Johnson, Mrs. H. Johnson,	Vailsburg, N. J.
James Kain,	Montclair, N. J.
George W. Lawrence, Mrs. G. W. Lawrence,	Newark, N. J.
Daniel Lynch, Mrs. D. Lynch,	" "
David Latourette,	New York City
Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey,	Newark, N. J.
Robert Madison, Chas. H. Madison,	" "
Joseph F. Mead, Miss C. L. Mead, Geo. F. Brown, Geo. E. White,	
Rahway, N. J., Miss O. P. Shook, Miss Mary L. Shook,	Greencastle, Pa.
R. B. Manning,	South Plainfield, N. J.
T. J. Marshall,	Newark, "
Thomas Murray,	Jersey City, "
Thomas H. Mead, Mrs. S. E. Jacobus,	Newark, "
Capt. A. M. Matthews,	Orange, "
James McGowan,	Jersey City, "
John R. Miller,	" " "
John Nield, Mrs. J. Nield,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Col. Thos. P. O'Rdilly,	Newark, N. J.
Ed. Overbaugh,	" "
Joseph W. Pierson,	" "
Wm. H. Pridham,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Wm. H. Page, Capt. John McIntee, Wm. J. Smith,	Harrison, N. J.
Washington R. Russell,	Newark, "
Joseph C. Stevens, Geo. W. Cadmus,	Bloomfield, "
Robert Simmonds, S. T. Simmonds,	Newark, "
Jos. E. Sloan, Mrs. J. E. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Walsh,	" "
Jos. Sowden, Mrs. J. Sowden,	" "
Thos. Scheel,	" "
Daniel F. Shea, Jersey City, Chas. H. Kenlan,	" "
Lemuel Smith,	Irvington, "
Chas. S. Tunnell, Mrs. C. S. Tunnell, Miss. Hannah E., Tunnell,	
Mrs. S. T. Smith,	Kearney, N. J.

Stephen E. Townley,	Newark, N. J.
J. Howard Titsworth,	Nortonville, Kansas
Wm. H. Van Iderstine,	Newark, N. J.
Cornelius Van Arsdale,	" "
James Van Horn,	" "
John Varick, Peter J. White,	Paterson, "
Grant A. Wheeler, Mrs. G. A. Wheeler,	East Orange, "
Jacob White, Mrs. Jacob White,	Paterson, "
George Witts,	Jersey City, "
D. S. Wanamaker, Seth Wanamaker,	Ramray, "
Theo. F. Wilson, Mrs. T. F. Wilson, Mrs. W. Melville,	Newark, "
John R. Williams,	East Orange, "
Heber Wells,	Paterson, "
Ernest Wagner, Wm. Wagner,	Brooklyn, "
Linus Westervelt, Mrs. L. Westervelt,	Mountain View, "

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1903-4.

DANIEL F. SHEA, <i>President</i> ,	Jersey City, N. J.
WM. H. VAN IDERSTINE, <i>Vice-President</i> ,	213 Elmwood Ave., Newark, "
JAS. E. GARABRANT, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Springfield and 13th Aves., Newark, "
ALBERT DELANO, <i>Rec. Secretary</i> ,	173 Clinton Ave., Newark, "
S. M. HULIN, <i>Cor. Secy. and Historian</i> ,	Bloomfield, "
REV. E. L. LIVINGSTON ALLEN, <i>Chaplain</i> ,	Tannersville, N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS—1903.

Hon. W. H. Corbin,	Elizabeth, N. J.
Henry W. Slocum,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. R. Salmon,	Newark, N. J.
Hon. Amzi Dodd,	Bloomfield, "
" Wm. B. Garrabrants,	Newark, "
James H. Walling,	New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Hartwell,	Binghamton, "

MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1903-4

Jacob White,	P. O. address 258 Hamilton Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Thomas R. Devor,	" " 740 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Wm. W. Douglass,	" " 57 Belmont Ave., " "
Geo. W. Lawrence,	" " 33 Summit Street, " "
Isaac Crawford,	" " 575 Broad " "

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING.

Special meeting of Officers and Executive Committee held at No. 740 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 2d, 1902, called by request of the President.

President Shea stated his reasons for calling the meeting.

George W. Lawrence read the following preamble and resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted and ordered entered in full upon the records of this Association:

Whereas, some five years ago at the reunion in Paterson, the subject of erecting a monument on the battlefield of Antietam was advocated, and a committee appointed to labor with our representatives at Trenton to attain that worthy and much desired end; and

Whereas, the major part of this committee did little but preliminary work in introducing the subject and enlisting the timely interest of General Ezra A. Carman, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, who has been and is, entrusted by the U. S. Government with the historical care of that memorable battlefield; and while the work has been completed and our committee have made their final report, and were formally discharged with thanks at our annual meeting Sept. 16th, being satisfied with the report rendered, proud and happy over the work now so auspiciously accomplished; and the occasion which the dedication ceremonies afforded to all who were privileged to attend that signal event: and

Whereas, it being a fact known to those familiar with the efforts put forth, labor expended, time consumed, etc., that special and lasting thanks are due certain individuals in the accomplishment of this long and arduous undertaking, its comprehensive and fitting design, its costly and enduring qualities, its imposing beauty and impressive influence, its choice of location and the arrangements for its dedication; therefore:

Be it Resolved, That we recognize and treasure with sincere pleasure his devotion, and tender our sincere thanks to

our comrade, James O. Smith, for his untiring work of love ; also to one equally proud of and generously concerned in the success of this memorable event, our honored comrade, Governor Franklin Murphy ; also to our comrades Joseph E. Crowell and Col. John J. Toffey, members of the Antietam Battle Monument Commission of N. J. ; also to Assemblyman William B. Garrabrants, an honorary member of this Association, and the rest of the Legislature of this State, who have generously honored the soldiers who participated in the sanguinary and vital battle of Antietam ; finally to General Ezra A. Carman, who did all possible to make the work a complete success ; the securing of a battery of artillery from Washington, to fire salutes to the President of the U. S. being one of his final efforts.

Danl. F. Shea, Pres't,	Wm. H. Van Iderstine, V. P.,	} Executive Com.
James E. Garabrant, Treas.,	Albert Delano, Rec. Sec'y,	
S. Morris Hulin, Cor. Sec'y,	Rev. E. L. Allen, Chaplain.	
Jacob White,	Thos. R. Deyor,	
Wm. W. Douglass,	Geo. W. Lawrence,	
Isaac Crawford,		

THE HARRIS MEMORIAL TABLET.

Early in the present year several members of the Thirteenth Regiment united upon a plan to erect a memorial stone at the head of the grave of Lieut.-Colonel Frederick H. Harris, in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. Under this impulse contributions were made for this purpose, for which Treasurer Garabrant received \$170, the whole of it from original members of the regiment. The memorial tablet was contracted for in June to be set up in September, but the contractors delayed so much that it was not set up until Oct. 27th. A photograph has recently been taken of the monument as it now appears, from which the engraving on the opposite page was made.



THE HARRIS MEMORIAL TABLET.

(See letter on last page.)