

ZOUAVE!



Established 2007

ISSN 1837-5553

No. 54 ❖ April 2012

Newspaper of the Anderson Zouaves - Living History & Research (62d NYSVV Co. F)



Stults Family Genealogy - Chaplain Harvey

- Harvey ID PIC78 -

©2012 James C. Stults . All rights reserved.

Chaplain Harvey (62d NYSV)
Courtesy of Mr J Stults

LT. JAMES MACKEY 62d NYSV CO. G

By Joe Basso



During the earliest days of the Rebellion, soldiers on both sides of the conflict believed that the war was going to be extremely brief. Neither Northern nor Southern supporters believed that the other side had the belly for a long, drawn-out contest.

When Union General William T. Sherman publicly stated that, in his opinion, the war was going to be a long, bloody episode, there were demands that

he be sent to a mental asylum, because it was obvious that he was insane. One southern Congressman stated in Richmond, Virginia that independence would be won so easily that he would be able to mop up the blood spilled with his pocket handkerchief. The oft told story of young men, not wanting to lie before God and the enlistment officer, placed a scrap of paper with the number 18 written on it in one shoe, so they could swear they “were over 18” has been quoted repeatedly.

This was the war for the fable, the stereotype, the thump stumping politician. The average citizen on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line had forgotten what war was really like. The last war actually fought within the eyesight of the general population was the War of 1812. Now,

war was the brilliantly illustrated printings showing smartly dressed soldiers advancing gallantly against the foe in the Mexican-American War. Wounds were mere red dots on uniforms and even massive wounds were so sanitized as to be unnoticeable.

Both sides believed that the other could not, or would not, fight. The old "one southern gentleman is worth ten Yankee clerks" syndrome was prominent. Both sides knew better. Both had fought side by side during the Mexican War and had readily seen the courage and determination in battle of the other. But this was no longer a time for memory or reason. It was the time for over-patriotic verbiage, over-generalization of capabilities, and the big political lie; that if you shout a lie loud enough and long enough, the lie becomes the truth, and the truth becomes the lie.

This was the real rallying cry of the beginning of hostilities. War was fun. War was gallant. War meant the ladies looked upon your marching ranks with swooning eyes, and you would be able to become the local hero in every future Fourth Of July Parade until you died. Those who would be so eager to enlist, had watched heroes of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War being idolized and they eagerly wanted to join their ranks. The historic militia, the Minutemen of the style of Lexington and Concord was all that was needed. This was the soul of the American fighting man, and if they didn't hurry up and join, they'd miss all the fun. This was to be no more than a grand camp-out and drills and marching were not needed. After all, they had come to fight, not to walk around all day. This was the legend of war that the militia adored, and the Regular Army despised. The 30, 60 and 90 day warriors were looked upon in northern campgrounds as being dangerous. Men who would brag a lot, and then run a lot, when the bullets began to fly and blood soaked the ground.

But there were those who realized that the jabbering and jingoism that overwhelmed the senses in 1861, may have hidden the reality of the situation. These were the men of the three year volunteers. There like would not be seen again after 1863. Their patriotism was real, their determination was chiselled from the history of their home states; the men of the Irish Brigade, the Iron Brigade, the Pennsylvania Bucktails, the Zouaves, 6th Corps, and all the others who volunteered for three years to finish the job right, not fast. Most of these men came from common stock and realized that this war was going to be to the death. Unknown to most of the politicians and civilians, this war was to be a total war. Either the Union or the Confederacy would continue, the other would not.

Among the millions who served their country in this fashion was John I. Mackey who enlisted in New York City with the 62nd New York Infantry on June 30, 1861, as a Private with Co. D. He and his family had immigrated from Ireland, probably on the ship *Andrew Foster*, on August 20, 1853, and his family would become nationalized on August 20, 1860.

The Mackey family were a hardworking lot. His father toiled as a common labourer, James would later become a molderer, brother Cornelius would be a stove moulder, John a stone cutter, and sister Bridget would be employed in a collar shop. James' parents, Patrick and Bridget, and five siblings were born in Ireland, where two additional brothers had died in infancy before their crossing. Helen Francis would be born in Troy, New York in 1862, and sister Mary Ellen would be born in Canada in 1864.

Private Mackey was promoted to Corporal on August 1, 1861, sergeant on July 22, 1862 and reenlisted as a veteran on March 1, 1864. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in command of Company H on August 22, 1864 and would serve in all the campaigns involving the 62^d NY, until

Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He would be discharged along with the rest of the regiment at Fort Schuyler in New York Harbor.

The Mackey family lived during the War in Brooklyn, New York, and by the 1880 Census had moved to Troy, New York. No record was found of James being married or having children and appears to have disappeared by the 1900 Census. The 1890 Census was mostly destroyed in a fire at the Commerce Department in Washington, D.C. and there is no record of James Mackey in the remaining fragments.

What is known is that Lt. Mackey applied for a pension at, and admission to, a Home for Disabled Veterans at the Roseburg Branch in Hampton, Virginia for Rheumatism on July 19, 1877. This was his first admission to this facility, but his file was closed due to "desertion" when he failed to return from a furlough. Fourteen years later he tried again for a pension at a Massachusetts facility on April 20, 1891 as an invalid Application Number 1,015, 122 and Certification Number 732, 327, and there the trail ends.

There is a common thread to this story and hundreds, if not thousands, of other men who came forward to stand by their colours and preserve the future of their nation, and then slowly fade into the mists of time.

6 2

SGT. NELSON BANCROFT 62d NYSV CO. G.

By Joe Basso



The purpose for living history publications like *ZOUAVE!* is to peel back the layers of time to reveal the real people that existed in any particular time period, and the lives

that meant more than simply some side bar in a text.

The Civil War was no different. Historians have tried to classify and categorize the soldiers' dedication and sacrifices for their causes for over 150 years. Modern military personnel do not truly understand how these men could stand and receive the volume of fire that would result in the highest casualty rates of any war fought by the United States.

This war was truly the fountainhead for the Americanization of the waves of immigrants that arrived in the U.S. in the first 60 years of the 19th Century. According to research, 50% of the Union Army were immigrants or descendents of immigrants from Ireland, and 20% were from Germany. For many, the War was the high point of their lives, allowing advancement due to capabilities, not by class or economic advantage.

Privates became officers, patriotism and personal sacrifice were shown to be more than holiday speeches and jingoism. The common soldier took great pride in their regiment's reputation, corps and division badges. When hostilities ended, these men, like soldiers in any era, returned home and spent the rest of their lives building a future for themselves as well as their country. But this time there was a difference. This time these aging blue ranks did not go quietly into that good night. These veterans keenly realized that they had done something incredibly important and they, and their government would not forget what they had done, until there were no soldiers left to be seen walking with their canes across old battlefields.

Veterans formed the Grand Army of the Republic to organize and politicize their needs and desires. The Federal government developed regional Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who met the veteran's psychological and physical needs as their generation aged into oblivion. This was out of a strong sense of obligation to recognize the debt that was due them "by a

grateful nation.” One of the soldiers that earned that gratitude was Third Sergeant Nelson N. (Nicholas) Bancroft, Company G of the 62nd New York Infantry.

Nelson Bancroft entered service having been raised in Brooklyn and earned his living as a butcher. Born on May 3, 1832, he married Eliza R. Cooper on May 7, 1855 and had three children; John, Louisa, and Mathew, all of whom died within a year of their birth. Another daughter, Mary, born on March 19, 1855 survived.

His enlistment papers recorded that he was 5’8 ½” tall, brown hair, blue eyes and of fair complexion, with he and his wife being of German extraction. He was accepted into Company G, as a Private, on August 10, 1861, reenlisted as a veteran around Brandy Station on February 27, 1865, and served his regiment until it was mustered out with the rest at New York. Bancroft had been promoted to Corporal on September or October 1864 and promoted again to Third Sergeant on February 27, 1865. There are no records of him receiving any wounds, nor are there any details regarding his service to the regiment. He had simply entered, “done his duty” honorably, and went home.

After the War, Sergeant Nelson went back to his life at being a butcher, and in one Census as being a fisherman. He and Eliza had three additional children, Jackson and Isabella (again both died within a year of their births) and Ida Louise, born in 1873 who would survive, grow up, marry, and eventually move from Brooklyn, to New London, Connecticut and have six children. Eliza Bancroft died on December 18, 1875 at the age of 43. This was not an uncommon lifespan for urban dwellers of the post-war era. Nelson would marry Catherine O’Wiler in 1877, and continue to provide for his children and their step-mother until the children reached adulthood.

On August 22, 1890, Sergeant Bancroft applied for, and received a pension (Certification # 724981) and by

1900 was listed as an “Inmate” at the Southern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Elizabeth City, Virginia. All 100 veterans listed on the record page for the DVS are listed as “Inmate,” which may have been standard procedure to entitle all patients in that manner. Sergeant Nelson Bancroft passed on February 1, 1907 and is buried at the Hampton Roads National Cemetery, and Catherine died in 1910.

6 2

PVT. GEORGE THOMAS 62d NYSV CO. G

By Joe Basso



The American Civil War was a strong naturalization agent for immigrants coming into this country, and it was also a way for Americans to be introduced to fellow Americans from around the country. Prior to the Civil War, most Americans did not travel more than 50 miles from their birthplace in their lifetime.

For a Yorker to meet someone from Ohio was as foreign as an American meeting a Russian would be today. Nearly 80 years after the ratification of the Constitution, most Americans felt that their state was their country and deserved their primary loyalty, and the nation was a secondary matter. American history textbooks from the time period would read to the effect that “the United States **are** located between Canada and Mexico”; a plural verb form. After the conflict, the terminology would be changed to “The United States **is** located...,” a singular verb form. “One nation indivisible..” as it were.

The formation of brigades and divisions from different parts of a state, and from several different states, created a

much needed contact to solidify the meaning of what it was to be an American. Men doing picket duty swapped coffee, tobacco, newspapers and stories, and would reveal how much the various sections had in common. New arrivals to this country would intermingle with soldiers whose family genealogy stretched back before the Revolution. When hostilities ceased, improved transportation systems allowed veterans to re-root themselves all over the country. So many Civil War veterans moved to, Kansas, for example, that the state given the nickname “the Soldiers’ State.”

So it was with Private George L.F. Thomas of Company G of the 62nd New York Infantry. His family originated in New York in the 17th century, then moved to Indiana, where his father, Frederick Thomas, married Tamazan Lewis in Rush County, Indiana. Both sides of his parent’s families had connections to New York City and George was born there on September 16, 1830.

George’s family moved back to Indiana after his birth where the family’s occupation was listed as farming and there, in 1856, George married Catherine Lewark, also of Rush County, Indiana. All five of their children (Nancy b. 1856, Oliver b. 1859, Walter b. 1860, John b. 1861, and Sarah b. 1863) were born in Indiana. However, when the call to arms was sounded after Fort Sumter, George returned to New York and enlisted with Co. G of the 62nd.

Entering service as a Private on June 10, 1861, Private Thomas was transferred to the Regimental Band as a Musician 3rd class in October 1861. He returned to the ranks with Co. G as a Private and re-enlisted as a veteran on January 18, 1864. He was later promoted to Hospital Steward on April 13, 1865 and was discharged, along with the rest of the Regiment, in New York Harbor on August 30, 1865. There are no records indicating any wounds being received during his enlistment.

Immediately after the War, George returned to Indiana and sometime between 1860 and 1870, the family moved to Humbolt, Kansas and the Census of 1870 listed his occupation there as being a Carpenter. By 1879, the family moved to Colorado and settled first in Leadville and then by 1900 in Rock Creek where he is listed by the Colorado Census as being a farmer. Catherine died in Carbondale, Colorado on August 20, 1913 and George passed on June 22, 1927, his last occupation at the age of 97 was that of a carriage maker. Of their children, Walter would die when he was five, Nancy, Sarah, and Oliver would never marry and only John would marry and have eight children. John would die in Carbondale, Colorado on May 4th, 1936.

6 2

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES

from the manuscript of

Pocket History of the Anderson Zouaves
Volume 2: In Pen and Press

Edited by David Sanders



In celebration of the Regiment’s 150th Anniversary, the ZOUAVE! is pleased to present material from the upcoming 2nd Volume of the Pocket History of the Anderson Zouaves.

The ZOUAVE! will feature copy from this manuscript to celebrate the history of the Regiment, as a lens to commemorate the 150th anniversary milestones of the Great Rebellion.

Raw Bacon **[8 April 1862]**

No 1
Near Yorktown
Warwich Court House, Va
Apr 8th, 1862

My Dear Aunt,

Do forgive me for delaying so long to answer your very kind and welcome letter but I have been so situated that I have seen no opportunity when I could infringe upon my duties enough to find time to even write you a few lines owing to the removal of our Regt from Tennally Town (Tennallytown, MD, 4 miles northwest of Washington).

I did not receive your letter until after our arrival at Fortress Monroe. Since then we have been toiling through the mud and water driving the Rebels and taking a few Batteries on the way. We have now come to a stand still for the Rebels have five miles of Batteries before us to take and we have got to wait for some large seige guns before we can shell them out. General McClellan was here yesterday making a reconnasance and he says we shall soon have work enough to do. The Rebels throw their shells over our heads here almost every day to aggravate us but they do us no harm. Our light artillery can not reach them and we have to put up with it for the present. We are all in good health here. Provisions are very scarce. Last night my supper consisted of a piece of raw Bacon. The roads are almost impassable so that the teams cannot transport provisions to us. All that we got we have to forage from the enemy and that at the risk of ourselves. Sometimes if you look on the map you will see where we are on the Peninsula between the James and York Rivers. I used to wish when were at Tennally Town that we could be placed nearer to the enemy but I did know the privations the advance of our army had to undergo until we were placed here. Some of the Regiments in our Brigade are within speaking distance of the enemy.

The weather for the last two days has been wet and cold. Our Boys have been engaged night and day in throwing up intrenchments. We have no tents. No fires are allowed on the advance only to cook by.

I have just returned from a short point above here where I could see a Regiment of the enemy drilling in the skirmish drill. The main body of their troops together with five of their Batteries are about half a mile from here. If they knew how we were situated here in the woods they could shell us out of here with ease.

(A C Woods)

Letters of Alfred Covell Woods. 62nd NYSV Co I Homepage

We Expect a Hard Fight [11 April 1862]

April 11th (1862)

No 2 Second Edn

My Dear Aunt,

I do not know as I shall have a chance to send this away until it will get old and stale but the fact is we are so close to the enemy lines that the mail does not go very regular. I have heard that all of our letters were to be stopped until after the accomplishment of this expedition, so you will not wonder if my letter does not reach you when due.

It is now nearly two weeks since we have received any letters at all and it makes me feel lonely to be so long without hearing from friends. We expect a hard fight here every day. We are not allowed to fire on their Pickets at all. They come out of the woods near enough to speak to us and swing their hats, call us names etc. They tell us they will serve us as they did at the action of Manassas last spring but they will find they have rather more troops to contend with than they had then.

I had a narrow escape today. A short time ago a shell was thrown from one of the Rebel Batteries. It struck and exploded near me but I threw my self to the ground in time to prevent its doing any other harm other than to cover me with

mud and dirt. Even then it would have hurt me had it burst the right way.

Please write to me as soon as you received this. I do not know as you will be able to read this. I cannot get Pen and Ink and my Pencil is poor. I expect before you get this we will have driven the foe from this point, not without the loss of many lives I fear...

A C Woods

Letters of Alfred Covell Woods. 62nd NYSV Co I Homepage

Not a Murmur of Dissatisfaction [28 April 1862]

In Camp near Warwick Court House. April 28th 1862

Dear Ma. Your kind and welcome letter was received by me to day and I having a few moments to spare I take this opportunity of answering it. We have not moved our Camp since last you hurd from me but I do not believe we will stay where we are long as the place is verry unhealthy owing to the ground being so damp. the wether has been verry disargearible for the last 2 or 3 Days as it has rained most all the time making it verry dissagreable Yet thear is not a murmer of dissatisfaction from anyone of us as we know our General is doing all he can for us and eatch and every one of us loves him And when the order come to fall in we will do it with prompness for he will lead us eather to have victory partchace on our noble and prity Flag or to death he will not sacrefize more lives than is nesenary... (*J Tierney Note: rest of the letter unavailable*)

William P. Allcot Papers, 1861-1864. Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary

Letters of William Peck Allcot, Company "D", Anderson Zouaves. 62nd NYSV Co. I Homepage

6 2

MR. E. GORMAN REGIMENTAL SUTLER (1861)

The New York Herald, August 24, 1861

+

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Twenty members of the Anderson Zouaves, left behind at the time of the departure of that regiment, proceeded to Washington yesterday, under charge of Lieutenant D. H. Morris, of Company F. The sutler of the regiment, Mr E. Gorman, accompanied them.

Contributed by John Tierney

Via the 62d NYSVV "Anderson Zouaves"
Co. F Facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/20344272693/>

6 2

DAYTON ARRESTED (1861)

The New York Herald, September 8, 1861

+

(The article below from the New York Herald, reports two "Government Defaulters" arrested for fraud. Contributor John Tierney asks is the James L. Dayton mentioned, a relative of the 62d NY's Major Dayton? – Ed.)

The New York Herald, Sunday September 8, 1861. Page 8.

Arrest of More Government Defaulters.

*UNITED STATES DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.*

In consequence of developments made, before the Van Wyck Committee of Inquiry, John Angnes and James L. Dayton, charged with defrauding the United States government and the embezzlement of public military property, were arrested yesterday morning by the United States Marshal. It appears that at the time of the organisation of the Anderson Zouaves the prisoners were employed by Quartermaster Yates to purchase six horses and one carriage for the use and accommodation of the regiment. The prisoners entered into an arrangement with a horse dealer named Taylor, of 77 Lexington avenue, and purchased of him the horses and carriage for \$975. Subsequently a proposition was made to Mr. Taylor to draw out a bill against the government for \$975 for the horses alone. Mr. Taylor, not seeing the \$975 forthcoming, and presuming that he had been "sold," went before the Van Wyck Committee and stated the matter, which led to the arrest of the accused.

Contributed by John Tierney

Via the 62d NYSVV "Anderson Zouaves"
Co. F Facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/20344272693/>

6 2

NATIONAL HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

By Joe Basso



The Civil War was the first war in which the United States government took an active, large scale role in assisting surviving veterans than any of our previous

national conflicts. Due to the huge numbers of Union casualties and the nature of their wounds, both physical and psychological, the individual states did not have the resources to successfully deal with this need. One of the prime movers to establish the United States National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) which had grown into an extremely powerful political and veterans support movement by the 1870's.

Its original name was the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and was established by Abraham Lincoln in 1865. But the term "Asylum" had such a negative context that it was changed to "Homes". These were established throughout the nation and organized into regional "Branches" for administrative purposes. These facilities were located in Hot Springs South Dakota, Dayton Ohio, Danville Illinois, Marion Indiana, Mountain Home Tennessee, Milwaukee Wisconsin, Los Angeles California, and Hampton Virginia.

Union veterans of honorable discharge, seeking medical or financial assistance were voluntarily admitted or discharged from the facility at will. The Home that Sgt-Major Christopher Allen Charters sought assistance on September 6, 1901 was at Leavenworth, Kansas, within the Western Branch. He had suffered a wound in the upper thigh from a shell fragment at the second battle of Williamsburg in 1864, and had begun to suffer severely from its effects in the last two decades of his life.

When arriving at one of these National Homes, men were issued blue uniforms, given a number, and assigned to a company. A company sergeant oversaw and supervised each company. Days were regulated by military bugle calls, similar to regular camp life during their term of service to the nation, so that the patients

would understand what to expect each day, and bring about peace of mind. Passes were issued to individuals for short “furloughs” and if late on return were listed as “AWOL” and were assigned extra duties. By 1899, residents were required to send home half their pensions (if they receive one) to their spouses and children. Meals, medical care, therapy, and educational assistance were provided at no expense.

Patients were organized and assigned by barracks with large dining halls and recreational facilities. As in the military, their day was organized into highly structured segments as follows:

5am	Reveille
5:45am	Bugle call for breakfast
12noon	Dinner
5:30pm	Supper
7:30pm	Fatigue call
7:45pm	Sick call (Captain’s report those who are ailing to the surgeon)
9pm	Drums sound the tattoo
9:30pm	Bugle taps

The menus for the week were posted in the dining hall. A sample menu from the Eastern Branch offered:

Sunday

Breakfast: Baked beans, brown bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Boiled ham, bread pudding, molasses, bread, coffee
 Supper: Prunes or crackers, bread, butter, coffee

Monday

Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Boiled beef, vegetable soup, bread, molasses
 Supper: Applesauce, bread, butter, tea

Tuesday

Breakfast: Eggs or fish hash, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Corned beef, potatoes, pickles or vegetables, bread, tea, molasses
 Supper: Gingerbread, bread, butter, tea

Wednesday

Breakfast: Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, bread, tea or coffee, molasses
 Supper: Apple sauce or prunes, bread, butter, tea

Thursday

Breakfast: Baked beans, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Corned beef, potatoes, vegetables or pickles, bread, coffee molasses
 Supper: Crackers, bread butter, tea

Friday

Breakfast: Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Fresh fish, potatoes, bread, tea, molasses
 Supper: Gingerbread, bread, butter, tea

Saturday

Breakfast: Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee
 Dinner: Roast mutton or veal, potatoes, pickles, bread, coffee, molasses
 Supper: Cheese, bread, butter, tea

These facilities not only provided for the daily physical and emotional needs of the veterans, but also offered assistance in completing the paperwork and cutting through the red tape to receive a pension. Christopher Charters availed himself of the services three time between 1904 and 1912, increasing his pension from \$12 to \$20 a month.

These institutions were also site-seeing centers for tourism, as thousands of people strolled the premises to enjoy the grounds and gardens and to converse with the veterans. They also toured the interior of the buildings, including the veteran's rooms to satisfy their curiosity about the facility. There are several accounts from the patients that they approved of this invasion of their privacy because it kept the Home's administrators on their toes and prevented corruption.

As the decades passed into the 20th century, the number of Civil War veterans declined as old age reduced their ranks. Survivors of the Spanish-American War and World War I replaced their services in ever-growing numbers, so that the "Soldiers' Homes" were reverted to the Veterans Administration in 1930.

6 2

SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD

By John Tierney

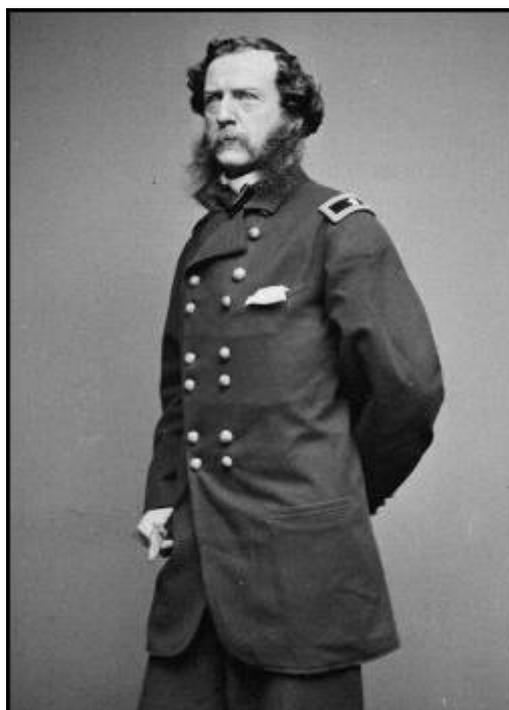
+

I have just made an update linking the "Battle Flags of the Anderson Zouaves" section of the Wikipedia page for "Charles E. Morse" to the page for Major "Samuel W. Crawford". The section of the page reads:

"A Federal battle flag, a gift of Major Robert Anderson and made by Tiffany & Co., was presented to the regiment by Major Samuel Wylie Crawford on August 14, 1861, at Rikers Island, New York."

Crawford hasn't been linked to any of the *Anderson Zouave* pages on Wikipedia before and I thought it might be interesting to see what the man who presented the Anderson Zouaves with their

first flag looked like. Here is the URL for his Wikipedia page:



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_W._Crawford

An article appeared in the New York Times regarding the flag presentation:

Publication: New York Times, Thursday, August 8, 1861.

Flag Presentation to the Anderson Zouaves

This afternoon a splendid American Flag will be presented to the Anderson Zouaves, on Riker's Island, where the regiment is presently encamped. It (the flag) is the gift of Major Robert Anderson, and will be presented to the regiment on his behalf by Dr Crawford, who was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Col. J. Lafayette Riker will receive the flag for the regiment, and the Chaplain, Rev. John Harvey, will invoke a blessing upon it. All who wish to witness the ceremony can do so, as the Steamboat Major Anderson leaves Peck-

slip for Riker's Island at 2 o'clock P. M., and returns same afternoon.

It seems that the presentation was delayed for a few days and was finally presented on the 14th, as evidenced by this article from the New York Herald.

New York Herald, Friday, August 16, 1861. Page 5.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES. PRESENTATION OF A FLAG ON BEHALF OF GENERAL ANDERSON, BY DR. S. W. CRAWFORD, OF THE FORT SUMTER GARRISON.

After several disappointments, the flag of General Anderson was presented to this regiment on Wednesday afternoon through Major (late Dr.) S. W. Crawford, also a hero of the Fort Sumter garrison, who was accompanied by Lieutenants Marston and Hawkins, of the United States army. A numerous company visited the encampment at Riker's Island, and at four o'clock the regiment was drawn in line, with the color guard in front. Dr. Crawford, having been escorted to a position before the batallion, with the colors in his hand, spoke as follow:-

*COLONEL RIKER AND SOLDIER OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES-
I stand before you for no common purpose to-day. I come in behalf of that patriot and soldier whose name you bear, General Robert Anderson, to give into your keeping, as patriots, and entrust to your fidelity, as soldiers, these colors. In all ages and among all nations the emblem of their nationality is sacred and beloved, but to the soldier it is doubly dear. Glory and renown centre around it, for its honor and safety. He stands ever ready to yield his all, and life itself becomes of no value to him when danger threatens it. To you, soldiers of the Anderson Zouaves, this*

banner bears a peculiar significance, coming as it does to you from one whose unwavering devotion to his country's flag in the hour of danger has become part of its history. In his name I give it into your keeping. Take it with you as you go forward to join that army of patriot soldiers on the distant Potomac, and as your eyes rest upon it in the bivouac or on the march, by the camp fire, or as it becomes your rallying point in the hour of battle, let the firm and unfaltering resolution be taken by each and all of you that it never shall be lowered in dishonor or disgrace. The eyes of your fellow-countrymen are upon you. Their hearts will follow you, for your very designation will make you a conspicuous regiment. Let this thought animate you as you go forward, let it support and strengthen you on the day of battle, and when you return again, may it be with this banner borne proudly before you, an eternal witness to your patriotism, fidelity and valor. (Cheers.)

Dr. Crawford then formally presented the colors, and they were received by Colonel Riker, who returned his thanks on behalf of himself and his regiment, and promised that they would all imitate the virtues and valor of the man whose name they had the honor to bear to the designation of their regiment, and bring back the flag without a stain of dishonor or disgrace. The ceremony concluded with a prayer by Rev. Mr Harvey, chaplain of the regiment, and the Zouaves then had a dress parade and battalion drill, with a review by the officers. We append a list of the field, staff and line officers of the regiment:—

Colonel, J. Lafayette Riker; Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. S. Tisdale; Major, Oscar V. Dayton; Adjutant, J. Norns Mclean; Quartermaster, J. J. Yates; Assistant Quartermaster, James A. Stevenson; Acting Surgeon, G. B. F. Simpson; Assistant Surgeon, W. Wallace Bidlack; Colonel's Secretary and Lieutenant, Geo.

L. Elder; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Samuel B. Rice.

Company A—Captain, Wm. Anderson; First Lieutenant, Joseph Knight; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Baker.

Company B—Captain, Wilson Hubbell; First Lieutenant, John F. Bisbie; Second Lieutenant, Geo. J. Clark.

Company C—Captain, Wm. Hathaway; First Lieutenant, Wm. D. Ross; Second Lieutenant Horace W. Pratt.

Company D—Captain, David I. Nevin; First Lieutenant, Joseph Weeks; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Davies.

Company E—Captain M. L. Riggs; First Lieutenant, Jas. Magee; Second Lieutenant, L. S. Clarke.

Company F—Captain, Geo. H. Moeser; First Lieutenant, Wm. Ackerman; Second Lieutenant, Lewis Grimm.

Company G—Captain, A. V. Meeks; First Lieutenant (sic), Edward Davis; Second Lieutenant, Julius Spring.

Company H—Captain, Jacob Duryee; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. Boyd; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Holmes.

Company K—Captain, A. Johnson; First Lieutenant G. F. J. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, James Poole.

Advance Guard (French company)—Captain, Charles G. La Fata; First Lieutenant Charles Daillet; Second Lieutenant Geo. B. Beloti. Lieutenant Charles R. Stirling is detailed to the Quartermaster's department.

Via the 62d NYSVV “Anderson Zouaves” Co. F Facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/20344272693/>



HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 7



Due to the presence of the Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7 at his funeral, it has been assumed for some time that Riker may have been a member of that organisation but there has been no definitive proof until I found the following in the New York Herald last month.

The New York Herald, Tuesday, June 10, 1862. Page 3.

*THE FIREMEN.
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE
DEPARTMENT, New York, June 9, 1862.*

Notice.—The active and honorary members of the New York Fire Department, the Board of Engineers, Board of Trustees, Board of Fire Commissioners, Board of Appeal Commissioners, and officers of the New York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to meet at the City Hall this day (Tuesday), 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late Col J. Lafayette Riker, formerly a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 of this city.

*JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
A. A. JONES, Secretary.*

The article explicitly states that Riker was a member of this fire fighting organisation. The Mechanics Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7 was organised September 7, 1837 and was located at 126th Street and Third Avenue until 1861 when it moved to 125th Street and Third Avenue. During the 1850's Riker and his family lived near to the corner of 125th Street and Fifth Avenue - so he was just about two blocks away from the company.

Furthermore, despite the notice in the "New York Herald" of June 10, 1862, which read in part: "...formerly a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 of this city," there is also this from the *New York Times* of the same day which I will quote in its entirety.

*Funeral Oration of Col. Riker.
The burial to take place to-day.*

Yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street was crowded with the friends of the late Col. Riker, who were present to hear the funeral oration delivered over the body. The members of the Mechanics Hook and Ladder Company, of which the deceased was an honorary member, were present. The time fixed for the funeral ceremonies was 3 o'clock, but long before that hour the small church was thronged to excess; indeed, so great was the number of the people present that the sidewalk in front of the building was impassable.

Rev. Ezra L. Gillet conducted the services, and the Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield delivered the funeral oration. He spoke highly of the many virtues of the deceased, and eulogised his bravery and gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks.

The coffin containing the remains of the late colonel, with his face exposed, was placed in front of the pulpit. It was covered with the National Flag, and decked with wreathes of immortelles. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the congregation slowly passed by the coffin, and gazed upon the face of the dead.

Today the body will lie in state in the Governor's room, City Hall, from 10:00 A.M. till 4 P.M. when the body will be conveyed to Greenwood under military escort.

- New York Times, 10/06/1862, Page 8 column 5.

In 1865 the New York Volunteer Fire Brigades were reorganised into professional organisations in the pay of the government, and the Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7, was reorganized as a professional company. It seems that at the time the Fire Brigades took on distinctive names as well as a numerical designation so that you had for example among the Hook and Ladder companies:

Mutual No. 1 Chambers, corner Centre Street

Chelsea No. 2 West Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue

Phoenix No. 3 132 Amity Street

Eagle No. 4 20-1/2 Eldridge Street

Union No. 5 91 Ludlow Street

Lafayette No. 6 Fireman's Hall, Mercer Street

Mechanics No. 7 Harlem

Empire No. 8 West Forty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue

America No. 9 East Twenty-ninth Street, near Second Avenue

Narragansett No. 10 Eighty-fifth Street, near third Avenue

Knickerbocker No. 11 153 Franklin Street

Friendship No. 12 East Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue

But why "Mechanics"? I am of the opinion (however, (I am unable to find any proof of this at the moment) that the "Mechanics" Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7, was probably sponsored by the Mechanics' Bank (incorporated 1810) of 16 Wall Street. Shepherd Knapp was, according to

Our Firemen, The History of the NY Fire Departments published in 1887;

"...an enthusiastic fireman. He was one of the old "Vets" who ran with the "machine," and in his day was the popular and efficient fireman of Engine No. 37. That was some thirty years ago, when "Shep." Knapp was a hardy, strapping young fellow, full of adventure and grit, like most of the manly fellows who were associated with him as firemen. He was born in Beekman Street, August 29, 1832, his father being one of the leather merchants of the Swamp, and also many years president of the Mechanics' Bank of this city."

So this is where it gets interesting. Knapp was only a year or so older than Riker and, assuming that his bank did sponsor the "Mechanics" Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7, then it is likely that he came to know Riker in the late 1850's either because he was, like him, a volunteer in the company or closely associated with the company through sponsorship. This would explain why he and his bank assisted Riker in the organisation of the Anderson Zouaves in 1861 as attested to by numerous newspaper articles. Interestingly the support that Riker also received from the Shoe and Leather Bank in 1861 may also be due to the associations that Knapp may have had with the leather industry through his father.

In summary it seems that in the 1850s Riker was a member of Mechanics Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7. The fire company included "many of the best citizens of Harlem" (*Our Firemen* op. cit). Through this organisation he may have met Shepherd Knapp, the President of the Mechanics' Bank and also a fire fighter.

Knapp most likely sponsored the fire company and may have even served in it alongside Riker. When Riker decided to start the Anderson Zouaves regiment he was able to use his connections with Knapp to solicit the support of some of

New York's most prestigious financial institutions. This probably explains why the regiment received so little funding from the Union Defence Committee during the first months of its formation.

At Riker's funeral procession members of the Mechanics Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7 attended as Riker had remained an honorary member of the organisation. Several newspaper reports note that the Anderson Zouaves included many members who had previously been volunteer fire fighters.

Contributed by John Tierney

Via the 62d NYSVV "Anderson Zouaves" Co. F Facebook group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/20344272693/>



NEWS in BRIEF



School of the Soldier 2012 - Photographs

Please find the photographs of the recent School of the Soldier at Camp Tarago, at the link below;

<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com/sots2012/>



Tarnished Eagles, Tarnished Reputation

Dr Thomas P. Lowery is the author of the book "Tarnished Eagles" in which he besmirches the good name of Col. John Lafayette Riker and other officers of the Anderson Zouaves. Here is a link to an interesting article about Lowery and how he altered documents in the National Archives of the United States.

<http://www.green-wood.com/2011/no-respect-for-history/>

also see:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKo8H9NN4nA>

Contributed by John Tierney

Via the 62d NYSVV "Anderson Zouaves" Co. Facebook group

6 2

The Atlantic's Civil War Photos

LHRG member, Mr Tony Miller, sent this link for *The Atlantic's* Civil War photographs

<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2012/02/the-civil-war-part-1-the-places/100241/>

6 2

Advertisement



The focus of [Corps Sutler](#) is to provide the best product for the best price. We research and develop

products for customers. Please let us know what you are after.

Most products listed are in stock and ready to be shipped. We offer bulk order discounts - email us for details.

Discounts to members of; The United States Zouave Battalion, Living History Resource Group, 62nd NYSV Anderson Zouaves groups (Australia, Germany, Spain and the USA), Pike and Musket Society, Living History Federation of Belgium, Australian Napoleonic Association, The Blue and Grey

(Australia), Re-enacting Independently for Fun (QLD).

If you wish to register your group for a re-enactor discount, please email your group's name and details to;

corpsutler@yahoo.com.au

Visit our website at;

<http://corpsutler.tripod.com>

6 2

Advertisement

The Sutler's Store



The Sutler's Store was founded in 1995 as a Civil War sutler. Since then we have been manufacturing

and distributing re-enactment supplies to living historians. The increasing interest in WW2 and Napoleonic re-enacting led us to expand the range to supply these periods. Our Napoleonic reproductions and supplies are regularly sent to Europe, and North and South America. We attend most major events with our range of Napoleonic and WW2 reenacting supplies including our favourite, The Melbourne Arms and Militaria Fair (gun show)

If you are searching for re-enactment supplies, and want to visit the sutler, look out for us at major shows. Alternately, the sutler offers mail order on most of our items.

French Napoleonic re-enactment supplies a speciality. WW2 German always available. Commonwealth range increasing all the time.

Buy the right gear the first time around and you'll save in the long run.

All prices are in Australian Dollars. Don't see it listed? Feel free to contact us.

Dealer enquiries welcome.

<http://www.thesutlersstore.com/index.html>



CONTACT INFORMATION



Editorial Desk
c/- Dave Sanders
blakstara@yahoo.com.au

Anderson Zouaves Research
<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com>

62^d NYSVV Co. F Anderson Zouaves
Living History
<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com/livinghistory/>

62nd New York State Volunteers Anderson
Zouaves Company "I"
<http://web.mac.com/strangeplanet/iWeb/Anderson%20Zouaves/Anderson%20Zouaves.html>

The Dog Robbers – Company F Band
<http://www.myspace.com/thedogrobbers>

62d NYSVV "Anderson Zouaves" Co. F.
Facebook group
<http://www.facebook.com/groups/20344272693/>

ZOUAVE! is a publication of the Living History Resource Group. Unless otherwise stated, all content is produced by the editor, David Sanders.

<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com/zouave/>