

ZOUAVE!



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



62d NYSV Veteran William Allcot's Pocket Watch
Thanks to Charles Luttmann

ENLISTING TIME

By Charles Luttmann



The National Watch and Clock Museum in Columbia, Pennsylvania, USA, (Lancaster County) will have an interesting display called "Enlisting Time" opening in August and running for one year. The museum states that the display will explore the relationship between the men and women who served in the armed forces and the time-pieces they wore.

With more than 20 watches, many of them worn by famous military men including George Washington, the display will include a watch given to Sgt. William P. Allcot by the men of the 62nd New York Infantry Regiment "Anderson's Zouaves," on February 7th 1862. Allcot, carrying his watch, was wounded during fighting in Virginia around Fredricksburg in May 1863 and again at Cold Harbor in June 1864.

The Museum's description of the Allcot's watch is as follows; *18 size Wm. Ellery grade, Model 1857, full plate, 7 jewels, plain steel balance, key wind and set, finished May 1861. Unmarked Roman dial (probably replacement), silver hunting case marked Am. Watch Co, Waltham, Mass., ser. #28, engraved on dome*

"Presented to/ William P. Allcott/ by Co. D/ Anderson Zouaves/ 62nd Regt N.Y.S.V." Watch presented Feb. 7, 1862. Watch accompanied by newspaper clipping from the Sunday Mercury, Feb. 9, 1862.

Other views of the Allcot watch.



References:

National Watch & Clock Museum, 514 Poplar Street, Columbia, PA USA 17512
(717) 684-8261

<http://nawcc.pastperfect-online.com/31724cgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=2A8FA86C-116D-48C1-9A53-414782712010;type=101>

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PVT. WILLIAM. B MARSHA 62d NYSV CO. K.

By Joe Basso



According to research, the vast majority of Union soldiers were from Irish descendants or were new Irish immigrants, with the next largest ethnic group coming from Germany. However, there was a significant number of French and French-Canadians within the Army of the Potomac as well.

When training first started in 1861, the 62^d New York was brigaded with the 6th New Jersey, the 55th New York and the 102^d Pennsylvania. The 55th and the 102^d had a large contingency of French

ethnic soldiers and were well known for their excellent foods prepared by individuals or by company cooks.

In the 62^d NY, one of the French descendants serving the cause was Private William B. Marsha (aka Marshey, Marshay). Private Marsha's father was born Joseph Mercier in France in 1800 and immigrated to New York in the 1830's, where he met and married, Josephe Belanger, a French Canadian who was then living in Westport, Essex County, New York. Josephe died in 1846 leaving behind her husband and six children, Jeremie, Joseph, Susan, James, Jane and William, the eldest. William B. was born in Chazy, Clinton County New York in 1841.

At the age of 19, William B enlisted in the 62^d NY and was mustered into Co. K on August 19, 1861. He received a disability discharge at Camp Convalescent in Alexandria, Virginia on February 17, 1863. There is no record found showing whether the discharge was based upon an illness or a wound, but in either case it seemed that it did not faze William from continuing his service to his country.



Early in 1864, Marsha enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was first assigned to the U.S.S. *Ohio*, which was a former 74 gun ship-of-the-line that was being used as a receiving ship in Boston Harbor. Commissioned in 1820, the *Ohio* was used to barrack newly recruited sailors before they were assigned to a crew within the fleet, and was also used as a type of warehouse for naval stores. The ship was obsolete, drew too much water to be useful in the shallow inland waterways and could no longer stand the pounding of the open seas.

From the *Ohio*, Fireman Second Class Marsha was assigned to the Sassacus class gunboat the U.S.S. *Massasoit*. A

Photo # NH 100991 USS Massasoit on the James River, Virginia, 1864-65



fireman on board ship was also known as a “stoker,” whose primary job was to shovel coal into the boiler to provide steam power for the vessel. This was one of the most physically arduous posts on board any naval vessel. Apparently the Army’s definition of “disability” and the Navy’s was considerably different.

Like all *Sassacus* class gunboats, the *Massasoit*, launched in 1863, was a double-ended vessel specially built for narrow in-land waterways and had a rudder on each end to allow the ship to change directions without having to turn around. Twenty-seven of this type of gunboat were built during the Rebellion and gave close support to Union troops on shore. The *Massasoit* joined Admiral David Porter’s Atlantic Blockading Squadron in October, 1864 and was used for shore bombardment and as a convoy escort vessel. She was then used as a picket vessel on the James River to block any attempt by the Confederate Navy to run rams down the River to attack Union support ships. In April, 1865 she carried dispatches to General Sherman in North Carolina and remained in the Carolina Sounds until the end of the war when she was decommissioned and sold.

In October 1869, William married Catherine (Katherine) LaTart in Essex County, New York. Catherine’s father was French-Canadian, and she and William would eventually have four children; Cora Amelia (b. 1868 in New York), William A. (b. 1877 in Illinois), Emil M. (b. 1893 in South Dakota), and Emmel (b. 1893, also in South Dakota). The 1870 Census shows that the Marsha family was living in Essex County, New York with William B. employed as a common laborer, but he is completely missing from the 1880 Census. The family may have been in transit from Illinois to their next home in South Dakota.

On December 1, 1886, Catherine filed for invalid status and pension for William in Eugene, Oregon where he worked as a stone mason. By 1900, William was listed being employed as a general worker (a handyman) in Eugene. Catherine and William lived the rest of their lives in Eugene, and there William died on December 24, 1923. Masonic Cemetery’s records show that William was buried there, but the actual gravesite has been lost. A search for his and other lost gravesites from this era is underway.

Catherine filed for a Pension for widow benefits and the Eugene City Directory for 1925 shows her living in her own home at 807 5th Avenue West where she was later joined by her thirteen year old grandson, Travis. Catherine LaTart Marsha died on January 24, 1936.

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CPL. IRA RIX MARSH 62d NYSV CO. G

By Joe Basso



The final phase of the Great Rebellion took place beginning in 1864, when General Ulysses S. Grant began the strategy that

ultimately ended with General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. For the past three years when Union forces moved against Richmond, they met with consistent defeats at the Bull Runs, the Peninsular, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and after each defeat they withdrew and returned to the fortifications around Washington for reorganization and resupply (and were also supplied with a new commander).

Federal attacks around the country were not coordinated with each other so as one campaign faltered, this would allow Confederate reinforcements to be shifted from one battle site to another. No longer.

The new strategy was that Union forces would not move against Southern cities, but would seek out and begin a war of attrition against Southern armies. At the time when Grant was moving against Lee's forces in Virginia, Butler would try to break through to the weakened defences at Petersburg, Sherman would march into Georgia seeking the forces under Joseph Johnston, and Sigel would engage Breckinridge in the Shenandoah. With all the major Confederate forces engaged, they would be unable to shift troops to where they were the weakest.

Grant and Lee slip-slid each other, attempting to gain a major advantage and moved into the Wilderness. The Wilderness was so-named because of the second growth of timber and brush which was so dense that there were places one could not see fifty yards. The first iron works in the country had been built in this area and the first-growth trees had been felled and burned to make charcoal. The result was almost a jungle-like environment with very few roads that were barely passable for civilian use and near worthless for military transport. Southern sympathizers knew the region well, but Federal maps were all but worthless. The Wilderness stretched between the Rapidan

to the north and the Mattapony to the south and was twelve miles long on a north/south axis and sixteen miles east to west.

For forty days a confused slaughter took place which were among the bloodiest of the war; The Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, the North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Bethesda Creek, and Cold Harbor. Union forces numbered some 100,000 strong and suffered 18,000 killed, wounded, captured and missing in action, or some 18% of the total numbers committed. Confederate troops engaged numbered about 52,000 suffering some 12,000 casualties, or some 23%. Among those Federal wounded on May 5th, 1864 the first day of battle at Piney Creek, was Corporal Ira Rix Marsh Company G of the 62^d New York Infantry.

Ira was born on June 23, 1843 in Attica, New York to his father Allen Marsh born in Connecticut in 1810, and his mother Elizabeth Smith Marsh born in New York in 1812. He had two siblings Amos (b. 1836) and Giles (b. 1839). The records show that in 1850 the family was living in Hounsfield, New York and by 1860 Ira was living with his maternal grandparents in Erie, New York. After secession, Ira enlisted with the 62^d NY on July 4th, 1861 in New York, New York, and was mustered into Company G on August 15th, 1861. His enlistment records showed him to be 5'5" tall, a Protestant, brown hair, brown eyes with a fair complexion. His occupation was listed as a "carver." He quickly rose to the rank of full Corporal on July 20, 1862 but received a gunshot wound to the left thigh at the Battle of the Wilderness and was discharged from service on June 13, 1865 in New York.

None of the Census, both Federal and State has a record of Ira Rix Marsh until 1900, when he is shown to be married to Rachel Anna White Marsh who had been born in Easton, Pennsylvania in 1853, and they had a daughter, Lydia Ruth, born in Illinois. On February 15, 1901, Ira entered the National Home for Disabled

Volunteer Veterans at the Dayton, Ohio facility where it was noted that he had a gunshot wound that did not seem to result in any disability, a hernia on his left side, and he complained of vertigo, "seemed somewhat nervous." His maternal grandfather Ethan E. Smith, whom he had lived with just prior to the War, was admitted into the Attica New York County Poor House as an alcoholic with no chance of recovery on May 9th, 1906.

Between 1901 and 1927, Ira apparently floated in and out of the NHDVS for the 1910 Census showed him, Rachel, and Lydia living in Chicago, Illinois with Ira being a shipping clerk at a farm implement store, and Lydia being a masseur in a beauty salon. NHDVS records show that Ira received Pension increases from the Dayton Facility in 1907, 1912, 1914, 1919 and 1920.

Records for 1920 indicate that all three were still living together in Chicago, but none were listed as employed. In 1928, Ira again entered the NHDVS, for the last time. He enrollment papers list him as being "single" and Chicago death records show that Rachel died on December 23, 1928. Ira would follow her, dying from heart disease and a perforated ulcer with hemorrhaging and shock on February 2, 1934 and he was buried in the Dayton National Cemetery. His personal possessions sold for \$2.

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A VERY MESSED UP TALE

By Joe Basso



Once upon a time there was a member of the 62^d NY named Charles Consider Warner, or was there? To clarify his history, both military and civilian, may take some time, so bear with me. The truth may

not be with us, but at least it's an interesting tale.

As I said, once upon a time there was a lad name Charles Consider Warner who was born to Consider (b. 1791) and May Jamison Warner (b. 1812) on April 30, 1839. He was the second eldest sibling of a family of six children; William (b. 1835), Frances (b. 1837), Hellen (b. 1841), Alis (b. 1855), and Edgar (b. 1851). Both Consider and Mary J. came from a long line of New Englanders that stretched back to the early 18th and late 17th centuries and around Connecticut. Consider owned a relatively prosperous farm, whose value was assessed at \$10,000 in the 1850's and was also listed as a veteran of the War of 1812. The family name, Warner, is originally of Norman origin from "Warin" which meant "Guard" and "hari or heri" which meant "army". It was introduced by the Normans into England as "Warnier" in the Twelfth century.

Charles stayed at home working on the farm until he answered Lincoln's call for troops and then he enlisted in the 62^d NY on May 6, 1861 and was mustered into Co. G, as a Private, on June 30, 1861. And there the military records seem to end. No record of illness, casualty, death, or desertion. Records state "Name appears only in muster in roll of Co. and Reg. Records furnish nothing additional." That, they would say, was that... not quite. What we might be dealing with is "a failure to communicate."

According to Ancestry.com's *American Civil War Soldiers* section, Charles Warner's information ended as it was mentioned above, but a Charles Wernere (aka Charles Weinere) enlisted a few weeks later on June 25, 1861 and was mustered into Company K of the 62nd on the same date as Charles Warner was mustered in Co. G, but as a Corporal. The background information was the same, the age was the same, and the place of enlistment was also the same. A curious note is that Ancestry.com has a side-bar at the end of

the left column when dealing with biographies, that states “Find others researching...” and then the name of the person being researched; in this case “Find others researching Charles Wernere.”

However, every individual listed in this section was looking for a “Charles Warner,” and no one in the 30 plus researchers listed were shown as being interested in “Charles Wernere.” In this same section of *American Civil War Soldiers*, Charles Wernere had been promoted to full Sergeant on September 15, 1862 but deserted on November 1, 1862.

It also showed that a Charles Weinere had been transferred into Co. K from Co. G, the original company of Charles Warner. There was no record of this transfer in either the New York Historical Society’s web site on the muster role of the regiment, nor the regimental listing in Ancestry.com for Charles Warner. After additional searching, the parents of Charles Warner, Charles Wernere, and Charles Weinere were all the same; Consider and Mary J. Warner.

To make this historical mulligan stew even more interesting, a different section of Ancestry.com, *Civil War Soldiers, Records and Profiles*, showed that Charles Wernere had been promoted to full Sergeant on the same date as the above statement, but that he had been honorably mustered out of service on the same date that he had been listed as a deserter, November 1, 1862. No records could be found showing the cause for the discharge.

After his discharge, Charles Warner returned to work on his family’s farm in Le Roy, New York where he met and married Addie G. Warner, originally of Michigan, in 1882. Records indicate that they had one daughter, Harriet. Sometime between 1882 and 1900 this family moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan where Census data does not reveal an occupation for Charles until 1910, when he is listed as a duties and/or tax collector. But once again a duplication of sorts is revealed in the 1900 Federal

Census for Ann Arbor. Records show that a Charles C. and Addie G. Wainner lived at Huron Street, Ann Arbor, but a C. Charles and G. Addie Warner lived two blocks away on Anne Street. These records show that both the Wainner and Warner households had the same years of birth, places of birth, daughter’s name (Harriet) and both the Head of Household’s paternal parents were listed as Consider and Mary J. Warner. There were two different Census takers for these residences; Frank Nandawacher for the Huron Street residence and Henry B. Dudely for Anne Street.

Charles Consider Warner died on August 13, 1912 (cause of death was not listed) with his obituary statement calling him a retired merchant. Addie lived on, residing now at 108 5th Avenue North, Ann Arbor for many years after Charles’ death. The 1930 Census shows her to be residing at the Arnold Home for Old Ladies, at the age of 83, on Seldon Avenue in Detroit, Michigan until her death.

Why there were so many duplications and confusions regarding Charles’ life is still unclear. It may have been poor penmanship on the part of the registrars that caused the confusion about his military record, or it could be a varied and combined reasons regarding the Census that we may never know. If any of the readers of *Zouave!* would like to speculate, or have some concrete pieces of information about Charles Warner, please contact the publication.

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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 manuscript of the *Pocket History of the Anderson Zouaves – In Pen and Print*.

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.

I Am Sick of Seeing So Much Bloodshed [7 July 1862]

On James River
July 7th 1862
Camp near City Point

Dearest Aunt,

Your good and welcome letter of the 1st was received tonight and I hasten to answer in the few leisure minutes that I may send it in tomorrow's mail. I was very much pleased to hear from you again for I had begun to think you had not received my letter or else you had forgotten that one was due me. When I wrote last I believe it was at or near the Battlefield of Fair Oaks. Since then Genl McClellan has made one of the most splendid flank movements that ever was made by any military man. Some, I suppose, would class it as a retreat but none will who know exactly how we were situated.

When I looked at the date of your letter, I was struck with surprise for on that day we were called into action again and three men were shot from my side (almost) [Battle of Malvern Hill May 1, 1862] Perhaps in the same hour that you were directing your thoughts toward me and were engaged in writing me those cheering words of good advice which I will try and follow. Oh! I am sick of seeing so much Bloodshed and suffering which is enough to discourage the most hard veteran. Our Lieut Col. was wounded on the 1st. Five were wounded in our ranks around me, two

close by my side and as you say it seems almost a miracle that I have escaped unharmed. While we were moving to this place we marched three nights in succession without sleep. Many are sick with fevers and overexertion and still I am pleased to say that I am tough and hearty.

The weather is very hot here now although it has been very wet for the past few days. I spent the 4th about a mile to the front of here on picket duty. Nine men and three officers were killed early in the morning near where we were by the Rebel Cavalry. Genl McClellan addressed some of our troops briefly on that day. He only waits for them to attack us when he will drive them from their strong hold and cause them to surrender. Our Gun Boats on the river have a good range of them.

I have just written to Grand Pa. I have not heard from him in a long time. If he knew how much good it does me to receive a letter, he would write more often. I do not hear from Aunt Lindy. I wrote her last. I am much obliged for that little letter of Uncle Riendeans.

Please write soon. Accept much respect and affection. Give my love to Uncle and all the rest. Do not feel any anxiety for me for I have been guided by a merciful hand.

Another Battle is expected here soon. Strong fortifications are being erected here and the necessary arrangements are being made for the coming engagement. I must now bid you Good Night and seek repose for I know not what the morrow may bring forth. Excuse hasty writing and mistakes and believe me, my Dearest Aunt, as ever your loving Nephew,

A C Woods
62d Regt Anderson Zouaves
Company E
Fortress Monroe, Va
(or elsewhere)

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

Stand Clear of the A.Zs

[20 July 1862]

[Special Correspondence of the Sunday Mercury.]

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S.
V. (ANDERSON ZOUAVES).

Harrison's Landing, July 14.

Prospects of the Union Army—Grog Courage—Tribute to the first United States Chasseurs—Changes in the Anderson Zouaves officers—Want of Civility at Adams Express Branch Office, etc., etc.

After our seven days' hard fighting we have rested our weary bones at last. We have been on the fight and march ever since the 25th of June. We expected to spend the Fourth in Richmond. Our prospects are, however, brighter now than ever. Some may think this last battle a defeat, but those who were engaged in it do not think so. To them that survived it, it is a victory, and soon to tell the tale of the fall of the capital of the Southern Confederacy. Many a rebel in Richmond to-day can tell a terrible tale. Not on the face of the earth is there another army that could stand before such fearful odds; for they outnumbered us three to one, and before they went to fight they were made reckless but the use of liquor. There was proof enough of that. They were senseless with drink. They would walk up to the mouth of a cannon by regiments and brigades, but only to fall in tens and twenties. That is the way that Southern chivalry fights. The army of the Potomac has more confidence at the present than ever they had in their noble leader, Little Mac. Also, they place confidence in General Keyes and other generals. The battles of White Oak Creek and Marvin Hills¹were short, but desperate, and the enemy knows it well, for they were in for the largest share.

I wish to call your attention to the First Chasseurs. They about as good a regiment as there is in the service. They

fought well at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and nobly did they do their duty at the above named battles.

There has been quite a change since the death of our gallant colonel (Riker) at the Battle of Fair Oaks. Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Nevins is now colonel, and Major Oscar V. Dayton (better known as Little Put) is lieutenant-colonel but the title of major will always stick to him. Through the thickest of the fight little Put was always to be found at his post. I regret to say that he was wounded in the last battle, but a few days rest will find the little hero at his post. Captain Hubbell, of Company B, being senior captain, was promoted major. The courage and conduct of Captain Ackerman of Company A, cannot be surpassed in the volunteer service. I regret to say that he was wounded. We wish him luck and a speedy return to his command. All of the officers behaved in a like manner. As for the conduct of the regiment, it is not for me to say; its future conduct on the battle-field will speak for itself. Self-praise is no recommendation. One thing, there is many a rebel in Richmond to-day that will recommend their friends to stand clear of the A. Zs. So far we have been very lucky. In the battle of Williamsburg we did not loose over twelve, killed and wounded, and at the battle of Fair Oaks we lost seventeen, killed and wounded. Our loss at the last battle will not exceed fifty, killed, wounded, and missing. So we consider ourselves very lucky. We had the pleasure of seeing Uncle Abe the other day. The boys were glad to see him, and gave him three times three and a round of twenty-one howitzers, which the old gentleman seemed pleased to hear. Him and Little Mac rode over the camps together, loudly cheered wherever they went. There is something up. Look out Sesech — Uncle Abe's around. I would like to call your attention to the delivery-checks of Adams Express at this landing. There are men in this and other regiments that I know to have things shipped on that line eighteen

and twenty days. And what is the consequence? When they present their receipts, everything but a civil answer. A soldier cannot get a pass every day to go to the express office, and the consequence is, that they have to return back to camp, no wiser or no better off than when he left it. I think that the proprietors of the office should be acquainted of these facts, and show a poor soldier half a sight. It is you and your paper that we of the army of the Potomac depend upon for our rights. You attend to our wants, and we will attend to Sesech.

I must close, hoping that my next letter will be written on the dome of the rebel capital.

Yours, Hudson.

Letter to the Sunday Mercury, July 20, 1862. 62nd
NYSV Co I Homepage

The Battle of Malvern Hill [22 July 1862]

The Battle of Malvern Hill, Official Report
of Gen. Howe.
Headquarters Howe's brigade, Couch's
Division, Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

Captain: In obedience to instructions from the Headquarters of the 1st Division of the 4th Army Corps, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the brigade under my command at the battle of Malvern Hill on the 1st last. The brigade on that day was composed of the following regiments, viz.:

The 102d (old 13th) Pennsylvania
Volunteers, commanded by Col. Rowley;
the 98th Pennsylvania commanded by Col.
Ballier; the 93d Pennsylvania, commanded
by Capt. Long; the 62d New York,
commanded by Lieut. Col. Thorout. The
position of the brigade was on the right of
the division line of battle, the right of the
brigade resting on a deep ravine running
obliquely to the front, and impassable for

artillery and cavalry, but practicable for infantry, the edge of the ravine on the right being covered by a thin belt of woods. From the right the brigade line extended to the left in an open field, except at a small space of woods which covered the left enter. The ground in our rear was uncovered for three-fourths of a mile. In front of our line of battle the ground was open and admitted the easy passage of any troops except in front of our left center, which was wooded, the cover extending to within some 500 yards of our front. The brigade line was formed a little before 8 a. m., and immediately after Captain Moser's New York battery reported to me and was posted in our line so as to sweep the open ground in our front, and if necessary to shell the woods. Before the enemy had completed his disposition for attack, having already got some of his artillery into position in our front, an order was received withdrawing Captain Moser's battery, and although the ground was admirably adapted for the play of artillery, I was left for a time without any with which I could reply to that of the enemy. A little before 9 a. m. the enemy succeeded in placing a field battery about 1,200 yards in advance of our front, and a second battery at a more distant point to our right and front. When the enemy, without any annoyance from us, had quite completed his artillery preparations, he opened fire upon our lines with his two batteries. Their artillerymen were without the range of our rifles, and I ordered the brigade to lie down and await the advance of their infantry. The rebel battery nearest us was worked with much speed and some skill, occasionally doing some little injury within our lines; but the battery more distant was not worthy of any notice, doing us no manner of injury or even approaching it. When the rebel batteries had continued their fire to their satisfaction the enemy threw forward, under cover of the woods in our front, a large body of infantry, and attacked our center. When the attacking force came within the range of our arms

our whole line sprang to their feet and poured into the enemy a withering fire. The rebels stood well up to their work and largely outnumbered us, but our men had the vantage ground and were determined not to yield it. The firing continued with much violence on both sides, but the fire of the enemy, being generally too high, did us comparatively little injury. Soon, however, the advantage of our grounds and the superiority of our arms became evident in the effects of our fire upon the enemy. The enemy began to waver. I then ordered the One hundred and second Pennsylvania, Colonel Rowley, which was held in reserve, to advance with our line upon the enemy. Nobly and gallantly did every man of the regiment respond to the order, and the impetuous dash of our men the enemy could not stand, but gave way, and were sent back, much cut up and in disorder, over the ground on which they advanced. This success gave us much advantage of position, by allowing the left center of the brigade line to rest upon the woods, some 800 yards in advance of our first position, and at the same time affording us a cross-fire upon any second attempt of the enemy upon our position. At this time I was re-enforced by detachments from two Maine regiments, which, being posted on my right in support of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, gave me much additional strength. I was soon again re-enforced by Captain [Snow's] battery and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Neill. The enemy's batteries, after the repulse they met with, discontinued their fire, but kept their position. On being re-enforced by Captain [Snow's] battery I immediately placed it in a favorable position to bear upon the rebel battery that had annoyed us with its fire in the beginning of the action. The battery at once opened fire upon them with fine effect, the spherical case-shot doing good execution on their teams and among their artillerymen. The rebel battery replied spiritedly for a time, and after a sharp cannonading from our battery it drew off

the field. During this cannonading the enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry at long range, but with little or no effect. In the mean time I was again re-enforced by two other Pennsylvania regiments, under the command of Colonel Barlow, from General Caldwell's brigade. The firing now became very heavy on the part of the division on my left, and by the aid of a glass I could discover the rapid movement of bodies of the enemy to my left. At this time a division staff officer came to me for any assistance I could send to our left. I immediately ordered the battery and the three last regiments that had come to my support to the left. The enemy again came down upon the left and center of our division in strong force and was again repulsed, Colonel Nevin's regiment, the Sixty-second New York, on the left of my brigade, gallantly joining with the left of the division in the repulse. The enemy again rallied, and the firing continued sharp along the whole line of the division. About this time, between 6 and 7 p. m., my brigade was re-enforced by Captain De Russy's regular battery, of the Fourth Artillery, which was at this time of great assistance, as night was coming on and the enemy seemed determined to make one more last effort before abandoning the field. The battery took a fine position, and delivered its fire, with that of the whole brigade and division line, with marked effect, until after 9 p. m., when the enemy gave up the field.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties in the brigade during the day, and when it is considered that the brigade was under fire over twelve hours, and a portion of the time hotly engaged, I think the whole loss sustained, being in aggregate 208, will be considered small.

More than thanks are justly due to Captain J. Heron Foster, of the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Regiment, a member of my staff, for the gallantry and untiring energy with which he performed far more than his duties from early morning until late at night. He was

the only staff officer I had during most of the day, the other members of the staff being disabled early in the action.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. HOWE, Brig. Gen.

Capt. Francis A. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General, Couch's Division, 4th Army Corps.

Oneida Weekly Herald, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Anderson Zouaves Newspaper Clippings. 62nd NYSV Co. I Homepage

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Advertisement

The Sutler's Store



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

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