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62d NYSV Veteran Lt. Daniel Mittnacht
Courtesy of Mr. Charles Luttmann

LT. DANIEL MITTNACHT **62d NYSV**

By Charles Luttmann



Daniel Mittnacht was a soldier committed to the cause and was in the service of the Union for the duration of the war.

As a member of the 62nd New York Volunteer Infantry, he was directly involved in or present at numerous engagements that included Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Battle of Maryes Heights, Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox Court House. He suffered a wound to his left leg

on June 23, 1864 at Spottsylvania, Virginia, but it was the disease of consumption that took his life at the early age of 34.

His service record is quite impressive. He enlisted as a private on May 15, 1861 at the age of 19. He mustered into the service on July 3, 1861 and assigned to Company E. A transfer to Company C was granted that same July. A promotion to Full Corporal was awarded to Daniel on November 2, 1861. Another promotion to Full Sergeant followed less than a year later on October 20, 1862. He re-enlisted as a veteran on January 1, 1864. Yet another promotion was granted on July 10, 1864 to Full First Sergeant. His last promotion to Full First Lieutenant occurred on May 17, 1865 and this included a transfer to Company F. Daniel mustered out with his company on August 30, 1865 at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

Daniel was born in New York City about 1843 to Jacob and Catherine Mittnacht. He was one of seven children. Jacobs occupation was that of a bootmaker (very fortunate for Daniel). The 1850 US Census states that Jacob was born in France and that Catherine was born in Germany.

After the war, Daniel resettled in New York City and was employed as a printer. He and his wife Eliza (Martyn) had at least three daughters; Mary, Hattie, and Carrie. Like many urban dwellers of the 1800's, Daniel contracted consumption (tuberculosis) and died at the relatively young age of 34 in 1877.

This illness was not understood at this time and doctors in the 1870's and 1880's offered often conflicting diagnoses and cures, prescribing all manner of "snake oil" patent remedies. One physician even espoused the belief that by wearing a beard, a man could effectively ward off consumption. The treatment wasn't much better for a Union soldier who had symptoms of consumption. One of the most common remedies was the use of "Blue Mass". Although the ingredients that went into Blue Mass varied tremendously, it always contained a substantial amount of mercury, which is now known to be toxic. Blue Mass was used as a treatment for numerous conditions including constipation, toothache, and consumption.

One Civil War surgeon was said to have carried a lump of Blue Mass in one pocket and a lump of opium in the other. Soldiers with diarrhea were given opium and those who were constipated were given Blue Mass. Nearly every soldier the doctor encountered received one of these treatments. General Grant had a brother who died of consumption in September of 1861. He said that "he succumbed to that insidious disease which always flatters its victims into the belief that they are growing better up to the close of life".

Daniel Mittnacht is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery (Lot 876, Section 100) Brooklyn, New York. Founded in

1838 as one of America's first rural cemeteries, The Green-Wood Cemetery soon developed an international reputation for its magnificent beauty and became a fashionable place to be buried. By 1860, Green-Wood was attracting 500,000 visitors a year, rivaling Niagara Falls as the Country's greatest tourist attraction. Crowds flocked to Green-Wood to enjoy family outings, carriage rides, and sculpture viewing in the finest of first generation American landscapes. Green-Wood's popularity helped inspire the creation of public parks, including New York City's Central and Prospect Parks. Green-Wood Cemetery is a National Historic Landmark.

In 1881, four years after Daniels death, a man by the name of John Fincken, a liquor saloon owner in New York City, made an additional evidence claim on the pension of Daniel Mittnacht. The reason stated was that he was the guardian of the memoirs of Lt. Daniel Mittnacht. This claim was filed by a G. Kessler, attorney, New York City. It is unknown whether Mr. Fincken was successful in this claim. Where are these memoirs today? Are they filed away in the historic archives of some New York Law Office? Maybe they are in an old box in a garage or attic of one of Mr. Finckens descendants. Hopefully, they might surface someday.

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LT. JOSEPH JOHN YATES 62d NYSV

By Joe Basso

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When a person becomes addicted to researching an event, individual, or regiment, it's like solving a great mystery and when you have ,it is a marvelous feeling. However, when you are missing

pieces to complete the puzzle, it's about as frustrating as losing a great fish that you have been reeling in after many hours, and it suddenly breaks free and is gone.

These man deserve to have their stories told, and you feel that you have let them down if you can't finish painting in the complete picture. Joseph Yates is one such person, but his story is so interesting to tell ,that it is presented to the readers in the hope that someone out there can help fill in the blanks.

Joseph John Yates, along with his brother Jeremiah (1837-1923) appear to have been born in England in 1834, and arrived in New York on the *S.S. City of New York* sometime during the two decades leading to the Civil War. Joseph completed his Naturalization papers on July 16, 1856 and the 1860 New Jersey Census and the World Wide Masonic Directory showed his occupation as being a salesman.

According to the regimental roster in *Ancestry.com*, on April 27, 1861 in Saltersville, New Jersey ,Joseph J. enlisted in the 62nd as Adjutant at the age of 27. It is here that the service records becomes confusing. The enlistment accounts sent to the New York State Adjutant-General's office in 1901 showed that Joseph John Yates was mustered into Company S of the 62nd as Quartermaster and 1st Lieutenant on July 3, 1861. Both *Ancestry.com* and the 1901 Adjutant-General's reports concur that only one Joseph John Yates enlisted in the 62nd during the course of the War.

However Pension Records for 1st Lieutenant Yates showed he was mustered into Co. S of the 62nd as an Adjutant on July 3, 1861, but he was also mustered into Co. S as Quartermaster on the same date; July 3, 1861. Records also reveal that Joseph J. was mustered out of service, both as a Quartermaster and Adjutant, again on the same date; July 28, 1862.

In his service description as Quartermaster, there was an attached letter dated July 30, 1862 from the Quartermaster-General's Office in Washington D.C. stating that the resignation of 1st Lieutenant Yates was granted by Special Order #166, with appropriate page, section, and paragraph numbers attached. Attempts to clarify the details of Order #166 were not successful. His wife, Louisa, would later be granted a pension as his widow, so his discharge would have to have been an honorable one.

The two offices could not be confused by a mere clerical error as the duties of an Adjutant and Quartermaster are so diametrically opposite from each other. An Adjutant is an administrative assistant to a higher ranking officer and assists that officer with issuing orders, usually through an N.C.O. A Quartermaster is an individual or group specializing in distributing supplies, and provisions to troops. No additional military information could be found after Yates' discharge, but there is one more twist to this military tale.

According to the *1890 Veterans' Record* Joseph John Yates also enlisted into Company G. of the 62nd New York as a Private on August 31, 1861 and was mustered out on July 20, 1862 after serving eleven months and 20 days with the regiment. His home at the time for the Pension request was 33 2nd Street, Jersey City, New Jersey and the cause for his disability was a Rheumatic heart. There is no other mention of *this* Joseph Yates in any other roster of the 62nd that could be found.

Sometime after the conclusion of the War, Joseph Yates married Louisa J. Yates and again the factual determination of Joseph's life become clouded with an overabundance of possibilities. There are three separate Yates families, living in the New Jersey area and with overlapping time lines. Two of these have a Louisa married to a Joseph and a third possibility showing an Elizabeth Louisa as his wife. The first

family cluster lived in the city of Jersey, where Joseph was employed as a salesman and merchant. The second possible time line showed Joseph Yates living in Elizabeth City, New Jersey as a carpenter, stair builder, and later police chief and had two children. The third group lived in the New York City area where he was employed as a railroad agent.

No matter which of these family groups belonged to *our* Joseph John Yates, he would eventually move to Florida, where by 1888 he and his wife lived at 91 Forsythe Street, Jacksonville. The next year Joseph died and Louisa stayed in Florida until her passing, but no death notice or gravesite could be verified.

6 2

JOSEPH E. HUDSON – DESERTER?

By Joe Basso



Desertion was a problem for all regiments on both sides of the War of the Great Rebellion.

A standard regiment was to be made up of about ten companies with 100 men per company for a grand total of about 1,000 troops. Some regiments placed more soldiers in the field than the average, and many others mustered in considerably fewer. Reinforcements for these companies and regiments were hard to come by as the War progressed. State Governors received more political credit for sending new regiments, than re-filling their losses in the older companies. Only Wisconsin replaced losses in existing companies as well as sending in new regiments, and virtually all union commanders desired to have these Wisconsin troops within their commands.

Long before State and National enlistment bonuses and personal substitutions encouraged scam artists and bounty jumpers who sent professional

deserters and medically inferior personnel to training camps, desertions ran about 10% of the total fighting force of a regiment with sick and medical discharges subtracting another 10% from the fighting force. In 1861, Northern states created 70 Zouave Regiments with a full complement of troops that were supposed to send 70,000 men to defend the flag and the capitol. In reality, this number was closer 56,000. After bonuses and substitutions kicked in late 1863 and 1864, “volunteers” were placed under armed guards while going to training camps and were generally despised by the veteran troops until they proved their mettle.

Some of these fine lads who marched with their friends to recruiting stations in the hopes of finding glory and fame, found out soon enough that uniforms, weapons, and equipment were, at first, in short supply. Ladies groups in New York City and Saltersville, New Jersey were requested to make shirts, socks and other uniform pieces to clothe the new recruits. These were sewn and shipped in amazing numbers until the Quartermaster Corps became developed enough to maintain the needed logistics. Regular army discipline and daily drill pushed others over the edge as did the reality that you could actually get killed performing this job.

As more and more troops poured in to the Washington D.C. area, the fears for the safety of the Capitol and the government began to ease and eventually 68 forts with interconnecting rifle pits and trenches made desertion in most areas virtually impossible. These 68 forts, with their 807 cannons, 98 mortars, and tens of thousands of troops not only kept the Johnnies out, but also kept potential deserters in. However, there were still some areas where desertions were possible. The southern routes were now virtually shut tight, and Confederate Prisoner of War camps were not what these men wanted. But, to the north in Maryland there were still forts close to dark forests

and transportation systems to “kite” them quickly from the military and its dreaded punishments for recapture. The most infamous of these were Tennleytown (Fort Reno), Berlin (originally Burleigh Inn) which rested on the crossroads of the Philadelphia Road, connecting Philadelphia and Washington D.C. , and Fort Ethan Allen located in the Northeast corner of Virginia and Maryland. These posts were notorious for the number of desertions and the low recapture rate. If a person did not succeed here, he would have to try to cross the line on the march or during battle, both an extremely dangerous scenario. They could also attempt to disappear while carrying wounded to the hospitals and ambulances. It was at Fort Ethan Allen that Corporal Joseph E. Hudson attempted to desert in the summer of 1862.

Fort Ethan Allen was a large earthwork redoubt with a garrison of 1,000 men and 36 guns of various caliber. It controlled the approaches to Chain Bridge along the first cataracts of the Potomac River and was built in the Northeast corner of Virginia on the Maryland border. The position was never attacked by a hostile force, with the closest battle taking place some six miles away at Fort Stevens ,where General Jubal Early’s Confederate forces were stopped by 6th Corps and retreated back towards the Shenandoah Valley.

Joseph E. Hudson was born in Suffolk, New York in 1842 to his parents Augustus and Lydia Hudson. The 1860 Federal Census showed his family living in Flushing, Queens, New York with his occupation being a clerk. He enlisted in the 62nd on May 25, 1861 and was mustered in to Co. C on July 3 of that year. His regimental training, like the rest of the regiment, was at Saltersville, New Jersey and his Brigade training taking place at Riker’s Island in New York City. He was promoted to full Sergeant on August 13,1861 and was then demoted to Private on November 15, 1861. He was

again promoted to full Corporal on November 28, 1862. Then, between November 1861 and September 1862, his military life unraveled. He was charged with desertion and arrested while in camp. No details were given to the charges, but in one report he was arrested and was waiting for a court-martial. Another reported stated that he was found guilty and was given a dishonorable discharge with total loss of rank and pay, effective September 3, 1862. And still, the official report given to the Adjutant-General Office in New York City in 1901, he was reported to be mustered out of service, rather than dishonorably discharged, on the same date, September 3, 1862.

For the next year or so, he lived with his parents with the 1870 Census showing him living at 204 West 31st Street, New York, New York with no employment listed. On November 9, 1870 he married Amelia Cherry, age 28, in Manhattan, New York. Between 1870 to 1880 they produced five children; Emily (1871), Joseph Jr. (1872), Blanche (1874), Gage (1878), and Amelia (1879). He also began a new occupation that he would keep until he retired, that of being as licensed Hell’s Gate pilot.

At this time a Hell’s Gate pilot navigated ships through the shoals and rocks of the Sandy Hook passage to the East River. This narrow tidal straight in New York separated Astoria, Queens from Ward’s Island/Randall’s Island. They were originally two separate islands that now have been united into one island by the use of landfill. The term came from a corruption of the Dutch “*Hellegat*” which could mean either “hell’s hole,” or “bright passage,” and was considered one of the most dangerous passages entering New York Harbor.

He continued to be a Hell Gate pilot until 1900 where he lived at 467 Macon Street in Brooklyn. He died of pneumonia on June 7, 1901.

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**SURGEON
FRANCIS GRIMES
62d NYSV**

By Joe Basso



Both sides of the Great Rebellion started the conflict with a great deal of political flummery, jingoism, and patriotic verve but in the real logistical needs of war, both sides began hostilities with a virtually bare cupboard.

The United States regular army was widely scattered and trained to fight the Aboriginal peoples of the continent rather than a full-scale European style conflict. Manpower came flooding in, but the weapons, equipment, medicines and foodstuffs needed to keep a huge army in the field were simply not available. By Manassas, more men were on the battlefields of North America than all the combined armies the Republic had put into combat since 1776.

The Medical Corps was no exception. Much has been written about the deplorable conditions at the field hospitals and how more men died of disease than enemy fire. Medical knowledge would improve greatly by 1865, but in the beginning most of the country's medical staff were trained about the same as their counterparts in the Revolution through the Mexican-American War. Most states did not require a college or university training to hang a medical "shingle." One merely was apprenticed to a physician for seven years and you were then licensed. Physicians and surgeons were not held in high esteem by the general public, and going to a hospital was held by many as being a death sentence.

In 1861 there was one Surgeon General for the entire Union army and he held the rank of Colonel. Thirty surgeons were serving with the rank of Major and

there were eighty-four assistant surgeons. Volunteer regiments, like the 62nd, were expected to furnish their own medical staff. Assistant Surgeons were ranked as 1st Lieutenants for the first five years of service, and if they continued on, they would receive the rank of Captain. There was no Hospital Corps, and assistants and nurses were regular soldiers temporarily assigned to hospital duty from the firing line and their character was usually far from satisfactory. Eventually through the course of the war, the number of surgeons within a particular army equaled approximately 1% of the total strength.

Of the original 115 trained medical officers available at the beginning of hostilities, 24 resigned and transferred their services to the Confederacy. Another three resigned and remained neutral, serving neither side in this war. Younger men who had completed their medical training and recently graduated, rushed to the colors not only because of patriotism, but also for the experiences that medical practice in combat surgery would provide. After the war, they found that it had made them extremely competent in their peacetime endeavors.

Doctors in the first year of the war were considered to be combatants and shared the hardships that faced any prisoner of war. But after the First Battle of Winchester, Virginia in 1862, Confederate General Stonewall Jackson reversed this policy and stated that since surgeons did not make war, they should not suffer its consequences and returned them to the Union's lines, unconditionally. This policy would eventually be officially recognized by both Generals Lee and McClellan. This exemption from P.O.W. status was universally approved by the Northern and Southern populations and was accepted in Europe under the Geneva Convention on Civilized Warfare.

New York was one of the states that required university training for physicians and Dr. Stanley Grimes enlisted in the 62nd at Warrenton, Virginia and was

mustered into Company S as an assistant surgeon on June 15, 1863. He had earlier enlisted with the 5th New York as an assistant surgeon on August 9, 1861 before coming to the 62nd. His rise to Full Surgeon came quickly when Dr. W.W. Bidlock was discharged for incompetency in January, 1864 and Dr. G.B.F. Simpson resigned from service. Grimes would later be honorably discharged on June 29, 1864 at Petersburg, Virginia with the completion of his enlistment.

Francis Grimes was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on April 15, 1833 and was 29 when he enlisted in the 62nd. His parents ,James L. and Mary A. Grimes, were of Gloucester and had lived there since the 1830's. His two siblings, Rose A. (b.1842) and Isabel E. (b.1850) ,however, were born in Lansingburgh, New York. He received his medical training at Bellevue Hospital Medical School in New York City. The 1860 Federal Census listed his father's occupation as "Gentleman" for he was an author of Temperance tracts and books on sin and vice. Francis, by 1861, was practicing Allopathic medicine at 12 Grove Street, in Troy, New York (Allopathic practice is standard western, conventional medicine).

After his discharged, Francis Grimes practiced medicine in Illinois, Colorado and Iowa where he worked until advancing years prevented him from continuing to serve the public. He died on August 7, 1924 of "senility" at the age of 91 and was buried in the Goldenrod Cemetery, Deep River, Iowa. His headstone reads;

Born Springfield, Massachusetts April 15, 1833

Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon

In the Northern Army 1862-1864

Practiced medicine in Deep River

From 1892 until his death August 6, 1924

Soldier, Sailor and skillful physician

Kindly and courteous though

Of solitary habits. His thoughts dwell

*Continuously among the gentler
Thoughts of men.*

6 2

**CPL. BARNEY EBNER
62d NYSV
CO. H & CO. F**

By Joe Basso



The reasons for immigration to America were as varied as the countries the immigrants came from. For the Irish, it may have been to escape the "Great Hunger" or for religious freedom. According to researchers 20% of the total rural Irish population died of starvation and its related diseases and another 20% died on the transatlantic passage.

The Ulster-Scot (Presbyterians) started to immigrate in five massive waves beginning in the early 18th Century, continuing to the late 1780's. These Presbyterian Scot-Irish were seeking religious freedom, and their descendents would provide 60% of all the Presidents for the United States. For the Germans it was to seek land and its agricultural opportunities. The Junker ruling class controlled virtually all the available farmland, and it was becoming more and more impossible to have enough land to feed a family. The lure of large amounts of land (by German standards) was a siren's song which the Ebner family could not resist.

Gallus Ebner (b. 1806) and his wife, Maria Anna Matt Ebner (b. 1807), packed their belongings and their three children, Conrad b. 1830, Bernhard b. 1840, and Pauline b. in 1845 and left Baden, Germany via LaHavre, France and set sail to New York on the S.S.

Memphis in 1854. The *Memphis* was a two masted, one funnel steamship that serviced the New York run in the summer , and New Orleans passage during the winter. She was built for 80 cabin (1st class) and 600 3rd class, or steerage, passengers. The overcrowded holds of the vessel may have contributed to the death of Gallus Ebner, and left Maria Anna alone with her children, in a strange land.

There is no record of the family in the 1850 or the 1860 Censuses but Bernhard, now called Barney, enlisted in the 62nd on June 30, 1861 at the age of 19 in New York City. He was described in later Pension reports as being 5'5" with black eyes and hair with fair complexion. On August 31st, he was transferred to Co. F and promoted to Corporal. He served with the regiment until the battle of Seven Pines, one of the final thrusts by McClellan to capture Richmond during his Peninsular Campaign, where Corporal Ebner was shot in the left foot. He was treated in the U.S. General Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia and then was transferred to Fort Hamilton and Fort Wood in New York harbor for further treatment and rehabilitation. After being released ,he rejoined his regiment where he re-enlisted as a Veteran on March 1, 1864.

Between 1862 and 1864, Barney Ebner was charged with being absent without leave at least six times. On several occasions while in New York being treated for his wound, he was AWOL but returned within a day or two. This was not an uncommon event to occur when troops had been returned to their home areas on recruitment passes or were receiving medical treatment. To the regular army, this was desertion because the chain of command was not followed and correct passes were not issued to the personnel. The front line soldiers did not appreciate or condone this format, because they were home and did not see the need to follow correct procedures to see their loved ones and friends. They knew they would be returning and it was nobody else's business. When the regiment was

mustered out of service at Fort Schuyler in 1865, literally dozens of veterans were listed as "deserters" because they simply did not hang around. The Great Rebellion was over, they had done their duty to their flag and country and they simply went home. There could be home by the time all the paperwork was completed. These soldiers were not prosecuted and received their Pensions due them when they applied years later.

However, Barney crossed the line once he returned to the regiment ready for full duty. In December, 1863 on a march from Hancock, West Virginia to Indian Springs, Maryland Corporal Ebner deserted his Company taking his arms and equipment with him. He was returned for court martial in February, 1864. He was reduced to the ranks and returned to duty on March 9, 1864. He was again absent without leave from August 21, 1864 to September 2, 1864. The Court, or his commanding officer, must have been lenient, possibly for medical reasons, for he remained with the regiment until it was mustered out of service in 1865. In 1875 he filed for and received an invalid's Pension and upon his death his wife was granted a widow's pension. For this to have been granted, he must have been given an honorable discharge.

On November 13, 1865, Bernhard Ebner was granted Naturalization, and the form showed him to be living at 197 Avenue B in New York City and on October 31, 1870 he married Ellen Quinn Ebner (who was 15 at the time) and she moved into his Avenue B residence where in the next fourteen years they would have five children; Ellen (b. 1873), Elizabeth (b. 1875), William (b. 1877), and Henry (b. 1880). The 1880 Census showed that Bernhardt was employed as a box cutter, but on March 13, 1888 Bernard died. He had requested Pension benefits as an invalid in 1879 which was granted, but no details of his medical condition were provided. Ellen Ebner filed for and was granted widow status on April 5, 1888.

Two years later, on June 27, 1890, Congress passed a clarification Act regarding the definition of a Civil War widow in regards to the Pension. To be eligible for widow status, a woman must meet the following qualifications;

- 1: The soldier must have served at least 90 days in the War of the Rebellion and was honorably discharged.
- 2: Proof of the soldier's death (cause need not have been due to Army service).
- 3: That the widow is "without other means of support than her daily labor."
- 4: The widow was married to the soldier prior to June 27, 1890, the date of the Act.
- 5: That all Pensions under this Act commence from date of receipt of application (executed after the passage of the Act) in the Pension Bureau.

Pension Records suggest that "Widow scamming" had become quite a lucrative con game.

The 1900, 1910, and 1920 Censuses show that Ellen continued to live with her children. Ellen took care of the household, William worked as a Longshoreman, Edward worked for a Theatrical Company and Elizabeth worked for the GEM razor company as a clerk. Bernhard had lived to be 48, and his siblings died within a year of his passing; Conrad at age 59 and Pauline at age 42. Ellen Bernhard, daughter of Mary Moller and Michael Quinn, a true child of Ireland, died on January 4, 1901 in Queens, New York and was buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery.

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 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.

Twentieth Ward Boys in Blue [31 August 1876]

An adjourned meeting of the Twentieth Ward Boys in Blue was held last night at No. 265 Cumberland street. Captain W. P. WILD, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, announcing that twenty-six names had been handed in and enrolled as members. The minutes being approved, the president invited all those who were present, but who had not enrolled, to proffer their names. Thereupon the following gentlemen handed in their names, the regiments or other branches of the military service to which they had been attached during the Rebellion, and their places of residence;

Jefferson PARTINGALL, Third
L.A.N.Y.V., 185 Park avenue
William YOUNG, One Hundred and
Forty-fifth N.Y.V. 76 Clermont avenue
Alonzo NASH, 48 Clermont avenue
William BYRNE, 281 Adelphia street
James NORTON, 26 Clermont avenue
Henry D. FERRIER, 68 Carlton avenue
and

J. H. RICKETSON, 62 North Oxford street, all of the United States Navy;
 Jones G. HYER, Fourteenth N.Y.V., 143 Vanderbilt avenue
 Edward McCLEER, Fourteenth N.Y.V., 94 North Oxford street
 F. A. ROSE, One Hundred and Fifth-eight N.Y.V., 143 Vanderbilt avenue
 Thomas WINSLOW, Ninth maine, 156 Carlton avenue
 Thomas SHIELDS, Sixty-second N.Y.V., 379 Adelpia street
 John GUTHRIE, Sixty-second N.Y.V., 76 Carlton avenue
 James E. SMITH, U.S.N., 84 Carlton avenue
 James BEITH, Fifty-second, N.Y.V., 205 park avenue
 D. B. CHURCHILL, Third R.I. Artillery, 99 Clinton avenue
 T.H.W. LISCOMB, One Hundred and Fiftieth N.Y.V., 97 Adelpia street
 Granville BALL, Thirteenth N.Y.V. and Eight Mass, 43 North Portland avenue
 James DeCARDY, U.S.N., 205 Park avenue.

Brooklyn Daily Union, Thursday, August 31, 1876.

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

Anderson Zouaves March **[27 August 1936]**

Civic Orchestra

Through the co-operation of Messrs. Charles D. Grasse and John P. Broderick, supervisors of the W. P. A. Leisure Time Activities and Lowell Civic orchestra, respectively, a concert was presented this afternoon at Highland park for the kiddies in that section of the city. A unique program was arranged by Mr. Broderick for the concert directed by Frank H. Leave. An entertainment program was offered by the children of the playground under the supervision of the instructors at

this spot. The program as arranged by Mr. Broderick follows:

Anderson Zouaves March
 Mackie-Beyer
 Tltanla Overture
 Hildreth
 The Flirting Whistler (Novelette) Sousa
 Children's Games
 Browne
 It's a Sin to Tell a Lie Solo by John Ball

Entertainment

Presented by the children of the Highland Park playground under the supervision of the W. P. A. Leisure Time Instructors.

Semper Fidelis March Sousa
 Novelty number, Knock-Knock; 'Who's There
 (Solo by John Ball, assisted by orchestra)



FOURTH OF JULY

Franklin Repository
(August 17th, 1859)



"Fourth of July." -- Well -- I don't feel patriotic. Perhaps I might if they would stop that deafening racket. Washington was very-well, if he couldn't spell, and I'm glad we are all free; but as a woman -- I shouldn't know it, didn't some orator tell me.

Can I go out of an evening without a hat at my side? Can I go out with one on my head without danger of a station-house? Can I clap my hands at some public speaker when I am nearly bursting with delight? -- Can I signify the contrary when my hair stands on end with vexation? Can I stand up in the cars "like a gentleman" without being immediately invited "to sit down?" -- Can I get into an omnibus without having my sixpence taken from my hand and given to the driver? Can I cross Broadway without having a policeman

tackled to my helpless elbow? Can I go to see anything pleasant, like an execution or a dissection? Can I drive that splendid "Lantern," distancing -- like his owner -- all competitors? Can I have the nomination for "Governor of Vermont," like our other contributor, John G. Saxe? -- Can I be a Senator, that I may hurry up that millennial, International Copyright Law? -- Can I even be "President?" Bah -- you know I can't. "Free!"

Humph! FANNY FERN.

Contributed by Jon Lawrence

See:

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/choosepart.html>

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/newspapers/about/repos.html>

6 2

NEWS IN BRIEF

Civil War Era Men's Patterns

Thanks to Barbara Sanders for sharing this link. Barbara has purchased the Zouave patterns from this site. We await the products of her sewing.

<http://www.longago.com/civilwarmen.html>

6 2

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: 62d NYSV Veteran William Marsha

From: Charles Luttmann

Hello Dave,

I was very interested in the article on William Marsha. Mr. Basso did a wonderful job of profiling this man. I also have been researching Mr. Marsha. I

became interested in him when I noticed that he and Timothy Kelley mustered into company K of the 62nd on the same day (August 19, 1861). Both being from Essex, NY and both ending up in Oregon during their retirement years, I suspected a connection.

They worked on adjacent farms in Essex. In 1860, Mr. Marsha worked on a farm owned by a David Mitchell. This was next door to a farm owned by W E Rogers where Timothy Kelley worked. After the war, Mr. Marsha returned to Essex and worked on the farm of John Manty (David Mitchell, his previous employer, had died of consumption). He and his family slowly emigrate west. 1880's they are in Forestville, Minnesota. 1890's Napierville, Illinois is their home. The 1900 Federal Census lists Salem, South Dakota as their residence. By 1910 they are in Eugene, Oregon.

My research of Mr. Marsha now takes an interesting twist. I remembered that my daughter went to high school with a girl whose last name was Marsha. They weren't close friends, but I remembered the name. I decided to look them up in the phone book and give a call. They live on my street, just three blocks away. I got the father, Terry Marsha, on the phone and briefly told him who I was and that I was researching a Civil War veteran with the name of Marsha and wondered if they might be related.

He seemed dubious about this phone call and responded "I doubt it. I don't know who my great grandfather was. How is it spelled anyway?" I gave him the most common spelling of Marsha. "Well, that's the same, but I still doubt any connection." I feel the conversation is not going well and that he is about ready to hang up. I mention that he is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Eugene. There is silence, then he says "that is interesting, I grew up in Eugene." I then tell him that the 1910 Federal Census shows an Emil Marsha in the household. "That was my grandfathers name," he says.

I now have him convinced of the family connection and we have a nice conversation and I tell him all I know of his great grandfather. Of course this is all new information to him. I then ask if he might have any old family photos that might possibly have a picture of William. I mention that the 'Holy Grail' would be to find a photo in uniform. Terry says that when his mother passed away, he took a couple of old boxes of family photos and they were stored in the basement.

He and his wife would look through them and call me. They did but couldn't find any. Emil had a son Trevis Marsha (Terry's dad) who flew a bomber (B26) in WW2. Had his wife's name 'Ruby' painted on the nose. He is mentioned in the book 'This House Against This House' by Vincent Sheean page 185.

Charles.

Dear Charles,

What a brilliant result from your ongoing research, a great letter! So good for the Marsha family to be reconnected with their ancestor, a veteran of the 62d NYSV.

David Sanders – Ed.

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