

# ZOUAVE!



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Unidentified New York Zouave CDV  
(Library of Congress)

## PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN MOSES STRAUSS 62d NYSV CO. I

by Joe Basso



When investigating the various elements of the Civil War fighting machine, the regimental bands played an important role of

maintaining morale after major battles and providing entertainment in the earlier parts of the war.

Most regimental bands were terminated after the first year or so, but one musical aspect was deemed so important to the success of an engagement with the enemy that it was continued to the end of the war and beyond; buglers and drummers.

Moses Strauss (aka Strouse) enlisted in the 62<sup>nd</sup> as a Musician on May

5, 1861 at 15 years of age. The youngest drummer boy in recorded American History was John Clem, age nine, of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Michigan who would go down in folklore and Walt Disney's movie archives as Johnny Shiloh. Neither John Clem nor the 22 Michigan were at the Battle of Shiloh, but at the Battle of Chickamauga, he shot and killed a Confederate Colonel who had ordered him to surrender, with a musket that had been shortened to meet his height. He would remain in the Army until his retirement from the Quartermaster Corps as a Brigadier General.

Moses Straus had been born in Troy, New York, of German extraction, in September of 1846 and was listed in the 1860 Federal Census as working on his parent's farm. Along with New York City and Brooklyn, Troy was a strong point of enlistment for the 62<sup>nd</sup>. He originally enlisted in Co. K on June 30<sup>th</sup>, was transferred to Co. C on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, and was transferred again to Co. K on September 26<sup>th</sup>. He reenlisted as a veteran at Brandy Station, Virginia on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864, was transferred to Co. I and was promoted to Principal Musician on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864. With the rest of the regiment, he was dismissed from service at Fort Schuyler, New York on August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1865.

Moses married Mary Hissing, born in 1845 of French birth, in Manhattan, New York in 1866 and had one daughter Caroline, born in 1868. The 1870 Census shows the family as living in Essex, New Jersey, working in a beer saloon. The 1880 Census reveals that the family had relocated to Troy, New York where he was working as a coal and wood agent. On June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1882, Moses applied for invalid status with the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and a widow's status was filed by Mary on October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1890. He was buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery in Queens, New York.

**6 2**

## 1<sup>st</sup> LIEUTENANT WILLIAM L. KNOBLOCH 62d NYSV CO. F

by Joe Basso



1<sup>st</sup> Lt. William Knobloch  
(Editor's Collection)

Like many thousands of German nationals fleeing the political and economic turmoil of the various German kingdoms, William L. Knobloch (b. July 22, 1840) fled Prussia to Le Havre, France in 1850 along with his father George and his mother Caroline.

They sailed from Le Havre and arrived in New York on board the ship *The Zurich* under the command of Captain W.C. Thompson on May 13, 1850. *The*

*Zurich* would later founder in a gale on August 26, 1860.

No record could be found regarding the occupation or the residence of the family Knobloch between 1850 and 1860, but William L. enlisted in the 62<sup>nd</sup> on April 27, 1861 and was mustered in to Co. F on June 30<sup>th</sup>. Something of value must have been seen by the recruiter because William was enlisted as 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant and retained that rank after the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan. He was promoted again to Sergeant-Major on May 22, 1862 around the time of the Peninsular Campaign, was promoted again to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant on November 17<sup>th</sup>, 1863 and again to 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1863. When it was time for the 62<sup>nd</sup> to re-enlist in 1864, the equivalent of nine of its ten companies did so, granting the 62<sup>nd</sup> the title of Veteran Regiment. However, William T. determined that he had done his duty to his adopted country and was given a honorary discharge from the service in New York on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

The former Lieutenant of the 62<sup>nd</sup> returned to New York and gained a position as a waiter, a occupation he would maintain at different establishments until his health would no longer allow him to work some fifty years later. He married Margarite (Margaret) Knobloch in 1867 and would eventually have two children; Caroline (b. 1867) and Charles (b. 1869). William and Margaret became Naturalized citizens on October 23, 1873 and were shown to be living at 337 Hudson Street, New York. The Federal Census of 1870, 1880 and the City Directories of 1876, 1877 and 1879 all show him maintaining his residence within New York and as previously stated, working as a waiter. Margaret Knobloch died in 1881 and within twenty years William was living with his daughter's family in Tolono, Illinois. William L. Knobloch died on April 15, 1921 and was interred in the local cemetery.

**6 2**

## **CORPORAL RICHARD FLANNIGAN (FLANIGAN) 62d NYSV CO. G**

by Joe Basso



Richard Flannagan, born in Ireland in 1839, arrived in New York aboard the vessel *Liberty* along with his mother, Margaret and his father, also named Richard.

The elder Richard's occupation was listed on the passenger manifest as being a mechanic. No listing of the younger Richard's occupation could be found prior to the War. Richard the younger enlisted in the 62<sup>nd</sup> on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1861 or on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1861 (records vary) and was mustered in to Company G on June 30, 1861. He was also promoted to full sergeant on that same date.

Sergeant Flannagan served with Co. G until wounded during the Battle of Fredericksburg, and was given a disability discharge from Washington D.C. General Hospital on March 30, 1863. He had been reduced in rank to a Corporal on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1863, one month before his discharge. Flannagan had held the rank of Full Sergeant since 1861, but no reason for his demotion could be found in the record. Sometime between 1865 and 1866, Richard married Ann Flannagan and moved to Kansas (so many Northern Civil War veterans moved and settled in Kansas after the conflict, that the state was given the nickname of *The Soldier's State*). They would have four children together, William (b. 1867), Mary (b. 1870), James (b. 1872), and Frederick (b. 1877), all born in Kansas.

In 1867, Richard Flannagan became involved with the Indian conflicts when he enlisted as a Private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Independent Battery of Kansas Light Artillery and in 1868 was a Private within Co. D of the 5<sup>th</sup> United States Infantry. Records reveal that when in April, 1873,

Company D was moved from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge, Kansas, the commanding officer of Company D, Captain Simon Snyder, wrote that the Private was left at post (Larned) in the hospital but rejoined the company the next month. There was no reason given for the hospitalization.

Private Richard Flannagan, late of the 62<sup>nd</sup> New York, was discharged from the service on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1874 at Fort Dodge, Kansas due to the termination of his enlistment. He returned to his wife and family and settled at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he worked as a clerk in a general store. To supplement his income, he applied for and received an invalid pension on October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1882. Private Flannagan passed on April 1, 1913 and was buried in the Leavenworth National Cemetery.

**6 2**

**PRIVATE LAWRENCE  
A. GAFFNEY  
62d NYSV CO. K & CO. D**  
by Joe Basso



Little childhood history could be found on Lawrence A. Gaffney except that he was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1840. His parents were Irish immigrant who arrived at New York, probably on the ship *Coronet* sometime in the 1830's.

There were nine Lawrence Gaffneys listed from New York to New Jersey to Massachusetts, to Connecticut, and none of them provided enough specific data to be precise enough to establish a clear-cut claim to be the future member of the 62<sup>nd</sup>. The one thing that they *did* have in common was that all their occupations were listed as that of "Common Laborer."

There was also no clear identification of his parents or if there were any siblings.

What we *do* know is that Private Lawrence A. Gaffney (21) enlisted with Company K of the 62<sup>nd</sup> New York on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1861 and was transferred to Company D on that same date. He fought with the Regiment throughout the Peninsular Campaign and on May 3, 1863, during the second Battle of Fredericksburg received a gunshot wound to the left arm.

The Second Battle of Fredericksburg took place on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1863 when 6<sup>th</sup> Corps, under Major-General John Sedgwick, reinforced with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of 1<sup>st</sup> Corps, Brigadier-General John Gibbon commanding, was ordered to cross the Rappahannock River and rejoin General Hooker around Chancellorsville, Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee had left General Jubal Early with 12,000 men to hold the line on Marye's Height near Fredericksburg while the Army of Northern Virginia marched to engage the Unions forces gathering around Chancellorsville. 6<sup>th</sup> Corps would meet Jubal Early on this battlefield and later as well at Fort Stevens, Maryland (to stop a Confederate penetration into Washington D.C.) and throughout the Shenandoah Valley fighting under General Phil Sheridan.

General Sedgwick moved carefully and slowly with his 25,000 men, ever minded of the slaughter that took place there for the Army of the Potomac under General Burnside in December 1862. Early's troops were protected by a four foot stone wall and were able to repulse several Union charges but were eventually forced to withdraw and the Union forces finally took Marye's Heights. Among the 2,000 casualties that day was Lawrence Gaffney with the abovementioned wound.

Private Gaffney was shipped to the Columbia Hospital in Washington D.C. and was honorably discharged from service for wounds received on February 25, 1864. He returned to Brooklyn, New York and in 1868 married Mary J. Murphy in Manhattan, New York. Mary was an Irish immigrant who arrived in New York, with

the rest of her family, on January 17, 1850. The Brooklyn City Directory for 1873 had he and Mary living at 157 Bridge Street with his occupation as being a bartender. Except for a short stint as a janitor in 1876, this would be Lawrence's occupation for the rest of his life. He would either be a bartender, or an owner of an establishment at various locations from 1873-1901. During this time period, Mary and Lawrence would raise a family which included James J. (b. 1880), Lawrence (b. 1884), Harry H. (b. 1886), John H. (b. 1889), Annie (b. 1892) and Frank G. (b. 1896).

Lawrence's Civil War wound would be a problem for the rest of his life for he applied for invalid status on May 30, 1866. On June 7, 1909, this was changed to a widow's status. His passing was noted in the New York Times' obituary column, but there was no mention of where the internment and services would be held.

**6 2**

**PRIVATE THOMAS G.  
FULLER  
62d NYSV CO. D**  
by Joe Basso



Like millions of Irish before and after the War of the Southern Rebellion, Thomas G. Fuller arrived in New York from Liverpool, probably on the ship *City of New York*, under the command of Captain Charles H. Salter, on December 4, 1854.

While there were a considerable number of "Thomas Fullers" arriving in New York in the 1850's, this individual and ship were the closest "fit" to the available facts. No records could be found that listed any other family member arriving with him, and the *City of New*

*York's* manifest listed his age as 21 and his occupation in the old country as that of a sailor.

At the age of 28, Thomas enlisted in Brooklyn, New York into Co. D of the 62<sup>nd</sup> New York on August 19, 1861 at the age of 28 and was described as being 5'3" tall, gray eyes, brown hair with a fair complexion and his occupation was listed as that of a tailor. He received a Disability Discharge on October 15, 1862 from the Convalescent Camp in Alexandria, Virginia, while he was stationed at Fort Ellsworth. Fort Ellsworth was a timber and earthwork base that was part of McClellan's defensive plan encircling Washington, D.C. and was built after the Union defeat at 1<sup>st</sup> Manassas (Bull Run). The George Washington Masonic National Monument in Alexandria, Virginia now occupies the location where Fort Ellsworth stood. No account could be found describing Thomas' disability that withdrew him from National Service.

However, he apparently recovered enough that he enlisted in Co. E of the 88<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1864. The 88<sup>th</sup> was the fifth regiment of the famous Irish Brigade. Private Fuller fought with this regiment at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House when his 88<sup>th</sup> New York, as part of 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps, joined with his old regiment in the 6<sup>th</sup> Corps to slug it out with the Confederates at the Battles of Mule Shoe and the Bloody Angle. These battles lasted from May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1864 to May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1864 and took place after General Grant shifted the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Ohio out of the Wilderness in an attempt to force General Lee into a more favourable battlefield for Grant. Unlike the Generals before him, Grant was more interested in destroying Lee's Army of Northern Virginia than capturing Richmond.

This resulted in some of the bloodiest battles of this great war, where the fighting was, at times, so close that rifle barrels of opposing armies crossed each other to fire into the faces of their equally

determined enemy. In total, both sides suffered 32,000 casualties. It was at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House that Thomas Fuller received another injury, when two fingers of his left hand were amputated by musket fire. On August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1864, Private Thomas G. Fuller was transferred to Co. 39, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Veterans Reserved Corps where he served until honourably discharged in Washington D.C on August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1865.

Thomas married Rebecca Calef in Manhattan, New York in 1867 and various sources listed his occupation for the next twenty years as either a tailor or a shoemaker. He continued to live in Brooklyn, New York and on May 9, 1877 filed for and received invalid status with a pension of \$8.00 a month. Seven years later, at the age of 54, he was accepted into the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in Hampton, Virginia. The entrance application confirmed that he had indeed served with the three above-mentioned units. He also listed himself as being married but no records could be found regarding his spouse or any offspring. His closest friend or kin was listed as one William Kelly of 244 Mott Street in New York City. On October 6, 1886, he was transferred out of this facility but the handwriting and abbreviations used were unclear to where he was transferred to. His death was recorded on July 2, 1888, with no cause listed and he was buried in the Cyprus Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York. A replacement headstone was requested on April 12, 1937, but who requested it was not mentioned.

**6 2**

## **PVT. JOSEPH CARL FUGLEIN 62d NYSV CO. I**

by Joe Basso



It has been mentioned in previous accounts that about 12% of the Union forces were of German origins. Many are aware of the Great Hunger that killed millions in Ireland and forced millions more to immigrate to the United States. However, Germany, at this time, was fractured into many principalities and kingdoms, with Prussia being the most powerful.

Political, economic and social intolerances caused many to come to America. A common jest in the Germanys during this time was that two dockworkers were watching another vessel full of immigrants leave for America when one of the workers turns to the other and says, "I have a cousin in America," the other replies, "Yes and so does everyone else!"

Joseph Fuglein (also listed as Carl Fegline in many military records) was born in Wittenberg, Germany in 1824 and arrived in New York in the mid-1850s and on September 21, 1858 was married to Barbara Kesnlein in St. Louis, Missouri. The couple moved to New York, where they would eventually have three children, William H., born in 1861, Anna C., born in 1863 and Laura H., born in 1865.

When hostilities broke out at Fort Sumter, Carl enlisted in the 62<sup>nd</sup> on June 14, 1861, at the age of 37 and was mustered in to Company I on June 30<sup>th</sup>. He fought with the Regiment and the Army of the Potomac during the early battles at the Peninsula and Fredericksburg but he was captured in action during the Battle of Chancellorsville. He was paroled on May 15, 1863. He would later return and march with the Sixth Corps down the Shenandoah but on May 5, 1864, at the Battle of the

Wilderness, he received a gunshot wound to his right shoulder from which he would never fully recover. After leaving the hospital, Private Fuglein reenlisted as a Veteran on January 1, 1864 and was mustered out of the 62<sup>nd</sup> and was transferred into Co. H, 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the U.S. Veteran Reserves Corps on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1865 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

After his discharge Carl returned to his family but there are strong indications that things were not going well within the household, with heavy drinking being suggested. This is not particularly unique among wounded veterans returning home but because of the moral standards of the 1870s it was not acceptable. The former Private Fuglein applied for and received an invalid's pension of \$4.00 per month on October 29, 1873 but no wife or dependents were listed on the application. The 1880 Federal Census showed Barbara Fuglein listed as living with her children and her marital status was listed as "married." However, Carl entered the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Kennebec County, Maine on November 28, 1878 on the approval of General Benjamin Butler and on his application form he listed "no friends or relatives." Apparently a complete break had occurred between him and his family.

He would remain at this institution until December 28, 1893, when he would be dishonorably discharged for theft for "carrying away blankets, bed spreads, pillow slips" and selling or giving them to a woman who has been convicted of keeping a *liquor nuisance*, i.e a brothel. No further record could be found until a general obituary notified the community of his death on January 3, 1895. It was recorded that he was buried in a pauper's grave.

**6 2**

**1<sup>st</sup> SGT. HENRY H.  
TUCKER  
62d NYSV CO. C & CO. K**

by Joe Basso



When the Great War of the Southern Rebellion began, the battle song of "Here We Come Father Abraham, a Hundred Thousand Strong" rang out with effect among all of the Union. Encouraged by patriotic songs, torchlight parades, illuminations and the willowy looks from patriot wives and sweethearts, the men of the North poured into recruiting offices and training camps.

The State of New York alone formed 194 regiments of infantry during the course of the War, providing some 155,000 men to bear arms for the cause and this number does not include the batteries of artillery and the regiments of cavalry. The number of men serving may be skewed somewhat because, with the exception of Wisconsin, Governors received more political favouritism if they formed new regiments, instead of replacing the casualties from those already in the field. An infantry regiment, by regulations, was to have a compliment of about 1,000 men. After desertions (which was about 10% of the enlistments in all regiments, regardless of state) and those that were removed for medical and mental reasons, a new northern regiment would field approximately 750-800 men.

Many families had several members serving under the colours and one of these was that of Henry H. Tucker of Essex, New York. Born in 1841 to Levi and Melissa Tucker, the 1850 National Census showed Henry was the eldest at nine and his brother George was seven. All three of the Tucker men would enlist in New York Regiments; Levi and George

would both be mustered in to the 96<sup>th</sup> New York and Henry into the 62<sup>nd</sup>. When Henry enlisted on April 30, 1861 in New York City, he was described as being 5'9" tall with light complexion, blue eyes, light coloured hair, Protestant and had been a labourer on his family's farm near Essex, New York. He was entered into Co. C as a Corporal but was later reduced in rank to a full Private under the reorganization of the Regiment on June 30, 1861. He was promoted to Full Corporal on March 15, 1862, First Sergeant on February 1864 and was discharged from the Regiment on June 29, 1864 with the end of his enlistment contract.

After serving as a sailor on a ferry on Lake Champlain between 1860-61, Henry's brother, George, would enlist with the 96th on December 30, 1861 and was mustered out on January 1, 1864 and transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps until the end of the War. Several records state this but no record could be found regarding the nature of the disability causing his transfer. After the War, George would marry Elizabeth Taylor Tucker in Buchanan, Missouri and would eventually move to Doniphan County, Kansas and raise 12 children. He would remain on his farm until his death on February 26, 1927.

Their father Levi Tucker was born in 1813 in Vermont and married Melissa Collins Tucker in 1835 in Essex, New York where she gave birth to Henry and George. She would die in Essex on October 21, 1857 and Levi would marry again to Amelia Cleveland Heustis Tucker on June 21, 1862. After his two sons enlisted on the side of the Union, Levi would enlist in Co. K of the 96<sup>th</sup> New York in North Hudson on February 24, 1864. Unfortunately, he did not serve the regiment for long as he died of Chronic Diarrhea in Norfolk, Virginia on July 27, 1864, just five months after mustering in. Amelia filed for widow's benefits on October 14, 1864.

Henry would continue to serve the 62<sup>nd</sup> until his discharge at Petersburg, Virginia after the expiration of his enlistment. After the War, he worked as a mason and plasterer. He filed for and received invalid status on August 4, 1871. By 1895, Henry entered the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Steuben, New York diagnosed with Heart Disease, Rheumatism and Chronic Diarrhea at the age of 55. Upon admission he stated that he was a widower while the family record and his tombstone indicates that he never married or had children. His nearest relative listed on the application was a cousin, Warren Tucker, who lived with Henry in Fort Anne, New York. Private Henry H. Tucker of the 62<sup>nd</sup> died of Prostrate Cancer on December 27, 1904.

**6 2**

## **THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES IN PEN AND PRESS (April to June 1863)**

**+**

### **Cashiered [1 April 1863]**

The Sec. of War has disapproved of the sentence on Col. Nevin, 62d N Y, that he be cashiered, and has ordered that he forthwith be released from arrest, and restored to his command.

*Watertown NY Reformer*, Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

Also see:

*Oswego Commercial Times*, Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

*Utica Morning Herald*, Thursday, April 2, 1863, p.3.

*New York Times*, Friday, April 3, 1863, p.4.

## **They Are the Right Style of Men**

**[19 April 1863]**

*See report below – Base Ball in Camp [2 May 1863]*

...The veterans of the Peninsula campaign being desirous of enjoying themselves, inaugurated the opening of the season on the 19th. by having a friendly game of base ball. The nines were representatives respectively of the Anderson Zouaves (Sixty-second N.Y.S.V.) and the First Long Island Volunteers. The day was lovely, the ground in good condition, and the men in fine spirits; consequently, fine sport was anticipated, and was fully realized. After the game was concluded, which resulted favorably for the Andersons, they invited the Long Islanders to their quarters, where friendly sentiments were interchanged, and other things passed around.

Arrangements were partially made for another match, which the Long Islanders very much desire, for they await with anxiety the opportunity when they can satisfy their friends (the Andersons) that the generous and sumptuous treatment they were the recipients of was appreciated, and will be ever remembered. The officers of the Andersons were well represented on the field, manifesting their interest in the game. They are the right style of men, and if our army had more like them, we think the Rebellion would soon be terminated.

Unknown Publication

NY Military Museum – Civil War Newspaper Clipping

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## **Conversations with the Enemy Pickets**

**[22 April 1863]**

Office Provost-Marshal-General, April 22, 1863. Brigadier General S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday I made an examination in person of the picket lines along the river from

Snowdon up to town, with special reference to the subject of the communication from Major Jenckes.

I learn at Mrs. Seddon's and Mrs. Gray's that the withdrawal of the cavalry was noticed by the families when they rose in the morning, and that such withdrawal was apparently noticed from the other side, as the Confederates had our cavalry pickets and some of the reserves in full view. I understood that several officers of Confederates in the early part of the day rode down the lines, apparently to see what changes had taken place. I find, from the persons living along the river, from servants, and from certain men of my own, posted along two or three points in the vicinity of the picket line, that communications are kept up between the pickets across the river much of the time. These informants do not like to say much about it, for fear of the consequences to themselves from the parties of whom they speak. From April 9 to the 12th, Lieutenant Castle Sixty-second New York Volunteers, had command of the pickets, and during that time both he and his men had frequent conversations with the enemy's pickets by means of small sail-boats, the lieutenant assisting in rigging boats, and both night and day had conversation with them. The day before the lieutenant was relieved, I went down to the river and took a boat which had been used to send across the river, up to Morsson's house, and broke it up. The lieutenant asked me what business I had to break the boat. He said he had sent sugar in return.

On the night of the 15th a conversation was carried on near Dr. Morsson's house, after 9 o'clock, between the pickets of the One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the rebels. The first part of the conversation was about rations. Secesh then asked, "Any signs of a move?" We have three days' rations in our haversack and five in our knapsacks." Secesh then asked, "Where is the move to be? Reply, "Up to the night." Secesh then asked how we were going to get transportation, or whether we would hold the railroad. Our picket replied that he thought the trains would be kept up by pack-mules. This ended the conversation. Has know of no conversation since the 15th instant between the pickets; had there been, should have known it.

The above is from a statement made me by Private Collins, Eighth Regulars, one of

my own men on duty at and near Dr. Morsson's, corroborated by the doctor himself.

The visit of Surgeon Wyncoop to Mr. Pollock's was, as I understand, on the morning of the 14th, the cavalry pickets having been withdrawn on the 13th and an infantry guard from the Eighth sent down to Snowdon the same day, on the application of the signal officer, after the cavalry left. If this be so, Major Jenckes is in error as to the manner in which information of the cavalry move was obtained.

I may add that I have frequently made reports of the irresponsible manner in which picket duty is performed from some 4 or 5 miles down the river, but from the fact, I suppose, that these reports generally grew out of complaints made by citizens, the conduct of the company and regimental officers has not, in my opinion, received the attention demanded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. R. PATRICK,  
Provost-Marshal-General.

Official Records: Series 1, Vol 25, Part 2. p.219

eHistory @ Ohio State University

## Base Ball in Camp [2 May 1863]

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.		1ST LONG ISLAND.	
O.	R.	O.	R.
C. Hughes, s s.....4	2 J. Gaven, p.....3	1	1
C. Farrell, 3d b.....3	3 T. Chandler, c.....3	2	2
L. Gafney, r f.....4	1 J. Bissell, 1st b.....4	0	0
W. Bell, c f.....1	4 A. Gillam, 2d b.....4	0	0
S. Chapman, 2d b.....4	1 H. Nichols, 3d b.....2	2	2
W. Pabor, p.....4	1 J. Farrell, Jr., s s.....4	0	0
D. Conroy, 1st b.....2	3 W. Reilly, 1 f.....3	1	1
W. Flynn, c.....5	2 J. McCahill, c f.....3	1	1
T. Shefflin, 1 f.....2	3 J. Aherm, p f.....1	3	3
Total.....27	20	27	10

Umpire—R. F. Beasley, 62d, Y. S. Vols.  
Scorers—62d, C. W. Sheffield, 1st L. I. Vols., Geo. W. Street.

To the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. Knowing you feel interested in the soldiers, I send you the score of a match of base ball, between the First Long Island Vols. and the 62d N. Y. Vols. (Anderson Zouaves) contested on the 19th of April. After the game was concluded, which, as the following shows, resulted in favor of the Andersons, the Long Islanders were invited over to the quarters of the former,

where they were sumptuously entertained by them. A return match will probably be played soon-incase of such an event I will advise you. The following is the score:

*Brooklyn Eagle*, Saturday, May 2, 1863, p.2.

## The Fighting At Fredericksburgh [6 May 1863]

Heights above Fredericksburgh.  
Monday Morning, May 4, 1 o'clock.

Yesterday was a proud day for the Union arms. The boasted heights of Fredericksburgh were stormed by our brave boys, and the Stars and Stripes now wave triumphantly over this Gibraltar of America. Whatever may have been the result of the fighting on the right, that on the left has crowned our arms with imperishable renown. This crest of hills, wrote the London Times' correspondent, after the battle in December, constitute one of the strongest positions in the world - impregnable to any attack from the front. Yesterday's achievements have again demonstrated, for the twentieth time, that what is impossible with John Bull becomes possible with Jonathan.

The going down of the sun on Saturday found our troops of the left scattering out on both sides of the river, some two miles below the city. The Flying division had advanced to the old Richmond road. Gen. BURK'S command lay back, nearer to the river. Gen. HOWE'S and Gen. NEWTON'S forces were on the plain opposite. To mention where the other troops were would not be prudent.

Under cover of night Gens. HOWE and NEWTON crossed over the river. (Gen. NEWTON'S division is now temporarily commanded by Gen. WHEATON, he having assumed command of Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps.) About 2 o'clock in the morning orders came to move at once on the enemy. The greater portion of the forces moved quietly up the

Richmond road and winding down through the gully just below the city reached the outskirts of Fredericksburgh, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Gens. HOWE and NEWTON'S divisions were in the advance, then followed the "flying division," or "light brigade," and Gen. BROOKS' forces were extended on the extreme left. Meantime companies of the Fiftieth New-York engineers had constructed pontoon bridges directly across to the city, both above and below the Lacey House, and the Forty-second New-York, Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, Fifty-ninth, New-York and the One-Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, constituting HALL'S—DAMA'S old brigade, Second corps— together with three other regiments, including the Second New-York and Fifteenth Massachusetts, crossed on the upper bridge and deployed out along the bank above the city. Batteries were also brought up and planted close to the city ; among them HARNE'S, MARTIN'S, Battery B, Second Rhode Island, Lieut. BROWN ; . Battery G, Eighth Rhode Island, Capt. ADAMS, and Battery D, Second artillery. The First Maryland and "HEXAMERS" Pennsylvania Battery were posted on the plain further below, where they could deliver a fire either up or down the range of hills. The object of this movement to the city was to storm the first line of rebel earthworks above, which Gen. SUMNER attempted in vain to take, last December, losing 7,000 men in the effort. Nor did the idea of again charging against those formidable intrenchments appear so insane to the troops as one might think, So buoyant and hopeful were the boys that they felt as if they could go anywhere and surmount any and every obstacle. The reader will remember that this line of earthworks is about one-third of a mile from the city, extending close along the monument erected to MARY, the mother of WASHINGTON, which is erected on a sort of natural bluff. Beneath runs the famous stone wall and a road leading off in the direction of Richmond. Between this

road and the city is an open plain commanded by the rebel works. Across this plain and over the stone wall the charging column had to advance before reaching the fortified bluff. About 5 1/2 o'clock in the morning COCHRANE'S old brigade, (NEWTON'S division,) now commanded by Col. SHALER, and led by him in person, charged over the plain, and succeeded in nearly reaching the stone wall, but were obliged to fall back. The Sixty-second New-York, it is said, endeavored to storm the works before this hour of the morning. The rebels kept up a constant fire of musketry from behind earthworks, buildings and rifle pits, while the guns from above rained down a perfect storm of grape and canister on the troops. Gen. BROOKS' division, which was on (he extreme left, suffered least, though fired at the most, owing to the fact of most of the enemy's missiles passing over the heads of the troops. It was now 11 o'clock, continuous fighting had been going on for full six hours, and the rebels still held their works...

*New-York Times*, Wednesday, May 6, 1863, p.1.

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### **Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Distinguished Himself [8 May 1863]**

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, son of Dr Frank Hamilton of New-York, distinguished himself by the gallant manner in which he led the Sixty-second New-York, in the absence of its Colonel...

The Sixteenth and One hundred and Twenty-first New-York, have suffered very severely ; in fact both the First and second Brigades of Gen Brooks' division are badly cut up. The Sixty-second New-York has lost heavily in both officers and men.

*New York Times*, Friday, May 8, 1863, Page 1.

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## **This Inhuman War** **[10 May 1863]**

Camp near Falmouth, Va.  
May 10th 1863

My own dear Aunt,

As everything is still and quiet this beautiful Sabbath morn, I cannot resist the temptation to write you a few lines that you may know that God in his merciful kindness has been pleased to keep me and spare my unprofitable life through another struggle (Battles of Maryre's Heights, Salem Heights, and Banks Ford) for victory and another fearful and fiery ordeal in which many of our brave number have been stricken by the hand of death and are lying prone upon the field of destruction and blood. The dark pale of war has again passed away and truly few can feel more grateful than myself as I look back over that terrible slaughter and those bloody scenes and reflect upon the goodness of God in preserving me through all unharmed. Oh! how i wish that this inhuman war was ended and we could live once more in the enjoyment of peace and the associations of kind friends.

I will not attempt to describe the particulars of this battle for you will see the full account in the papers. Suffice it to say that the engagement on the heights of Fredricksburg between our Corps (the 6th) and the rebels was the hottest and most destructive of any small battle that has ever been fought. I term it a small battle for there was only our Corps engaged and at one time we were completely surrounded by the enemy. And when we retreated to recross the River we passed as near their forces as from one side of the road to the other (in front of your house).

We are now camped near the same place where we were previous to this battle. The weather is fine clear and cool. The trees are all bloomed and clothed in their summer attire. This weather after the dark dreary cold and damp days we have had in the few weeks past seems to

transform the earth into a Paradise. I feel sad and lonely this morning. How I wish I could be with you to attend church today.

I must now close. Give my Love to Uncle Reuben (and other friends). Please write me as soon as convenient. Hoping that this will find you in good health with much love and esteem, I remain your devoted Nephew,

Alfred C. Woods  
P.S. Address usual

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## **None Can Inherit a Higher Renown** **[24 May 1863]**

Third Division- Sixth Corps.  
Head-Quarters Shaler's Brigade  
White Oak Church, Va., May 18

The Third Division of the Sixth Corps, General Newton commanding, was this morning reviewed by General Sedgwick, Commander of the Corps. The weather was unusually pleasant and the display was remarkably fine. The regiments in succession cheered the General as he sped along the front, and their unbounded enthusiasm was indicated by the hurling of hats high in the air, and by the savage demonstration of the Stentorian "Tigers". Many of the fluttering banners were rent as though in a holy war, and some of the commands in their thinned ranks, gave token of having stood, the brunt of the hottest contest. The shattered division fronts of the Andersons' would almost draw from the beholder a tear for the brave sons of New York who are with them no more; but the cheers of the valiant remnant were as full of fire as of yore, and the Empire State have done Herculean deeds in the cause of the Union, but none can inherit a higher renown than the Sixty-second N.Y., the veteran Anderson  
Zouaves...

*Sergeant Drill*

Sunday Mercury, 24 May 1863.

Styple., W.B. (2000) *Writing and Fighting the Civil War*

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**We Were Also Grieved To  
Learn That Covell Had  
Entered The Army  
[6 June 1863]**

40 Nicholas Street  
Carrington Park  
N.E. London  
June 6, 1863

Dear Sir,

In consequence of Mr Boddingtons sight being worse, I now answer your letter of March last which I should have done sooner but have been prevented by illness. We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mr Woods which accounts for our not receiving any answer to our letters. We were also grieved to learn that Covell had entered the Army which must be repugnant to the feelings of a serious young man and likewise so derogatory to our family that we cannot mention it. As you said, you intended to send our letter to Covell we thought we perhaps might have heard from him which we should be most happy to do at all times and hope he will write to us so soon as he can after you receive this. Covell's dear Mother in all her letters to us expressed her desire as well as his father's to give him a good education. We should like to be informed upon that subject as considering his Grandfathers age (nearly seventy eight) he is at a loss what encouragement to give him until he has ascertained this point and his own feelings upon it. Mr Boddington although so old and nearly blind is (I am thankful to say) able to preach as well as ever he did in his life, though has not been able to read for many years. I mention this because it appears from the direction of your letter that you was not aware that he is a Clergyman of the Church of England. Mr. B joins me in best love to our dear grandson and kind regards to all your family believe me.

Yours truly,  
F Boddington

P.S. We feel anxious to get all the information we can respecting the American War which appears most unnatural and cruel and hope it will soon terminate.

I suppose Covell does not know anything of his Great Uncle the Rev. William Hapwood who went once to America more than thirty years since we do not know his address. Covell's Mother was only a fortnight old when his Grandmother died and left an only Brother (W. H.) as alone.

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**I May Be Killed or Wounded  
[14 June 1863]**

Bivouack on South-bank of the  
Rappahannock River, Va.  
June 14th, 1863

Dearest Aunt,

As I have a few spare quiet moments this morning I thought I would again write a few lines to Aunt Melissa well knowing that she will be glad to hear from her Nephew Covell and to know that God in his unceasing goodness still watches over and protects him from harm through the many dangers with which he is surrounded.

Since I wrote you last we have crossed the Rappahannock and are again facing those terrific heights which have so often belched forth destruction and death to many of our brave fellow Soldiers (in arms for their Country's defense).

We are at present Bivouacked about one mile below the City of Fredricksburg and expect to be attacked by the enemy soon. They opened upon us last evening with a battery of Artillery but did not advance their Infantry within our range.

I received a letter from Miss Sarah (Trimble) a few days since and was very glad to hear through her that you was

enjoying tolerable good health (much better she wrote than you had been for some time past). She also wrote that Grandfather and Uncle John Woods were with you making a visit. This must be a source of much pleasure to you. How is Uncle Reuben now? I hope he is well. Who is helping you this Summer about the work?

By the time this reaches you we may have been engaged in another battle and I may be killed or wounded. Our Regt took the portion of the front line of skirmishers a day or two since and I came very near being hit several times (Battle of Franklin's Crossing 6/5-6/7/63). But the Angel of Mercy protected me and the God of comfort is with me and in Him will I try to put my whole trust. Were I a true Christian I feel that I would willingly make any sacrifice in our country's defense.

We are enjoying beautiful weather here now although it is pretty warm some of the time. I must bid you "Good bye" once more. Please write as soon as convenient for I love to hear from Aunt Melissa and Uncle Reuben often. Accept dear Uncle and Aunt My sincere esteem and respect while I remain as ever Your loving Nephew,

Alfred C. Woods

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**6 2**

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### New German Zouave Website

German based *Les Zouaves* have a new website.

You can find it at:

<http://www.les-zouaves.eu>

Thanks to Hartmut Kuester for the link.

## 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Gettysburg – Zouave Re-enactors

US based Zouave re-enactor, Shaun Grenan writes:

*We are putting together a 114th PA Company, and there is also a 146th NY Company organizing. The 14th Brooklyn will have a great organization of Chasseurs, too. There's a small contingent of 73rd NY Zouaves that will be with our 114th PA Zouaves, as well, backing us up in the Peach Orchard scenario.*

*You can email me if you have more questions:*

[shaun.grenan@gmail.com](mailto:shaun.grenan@gmail.com)

Regards,  
Shaun Grenan  
Gettysburg, PA

**6 2**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Re: Daniel B. Ames article**

**From: Richard Ames**

Thank you for your recent article in the ZOUAVE! online magazine concerning Daniel B. Ames. Daniel was my Great Grandfather and it just so happened that I have been researching him and his family when I saw the article.

There is a great deal of information in the article I had never seen before and I greatly appreciate seeing it.

Please forward information about your sources to me. They have obviously done some extensive research and I would like to contact them to get documentation and possibly contribute some of my own.

Again, thank you for a truly illuminating article.

Richard Ames  
(912)-429-0349 mobile  
richames1@comcast.net

**6 2**

## ADDENDUM

The article "Pvt. Daniel B. Ames 62d NYSV., Co. A," that appeared in last quarter's issue of ZOUAVE! was written by Joe Basso. I failed to attribute his authorship, my apologies. -Ed.

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**6 2**

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