

ZOUAVE!



“Sub Hoc Signo Vinces”

Established 2007

ISSN 1837-5553

No. 45 ❖ March 2011

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



Sergente Giuseppe Serio - les Zouaves Pontificaux

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/album.php?aid=17099&id=100001426317124>

FRANK SCOTTI'S 62d NYSV DOCUMENTS



Over the Christmas break, I was contacted by Mr. Frank Scotti (USA) who had some very exciting news to share with me. Frank received an old box full of Civil War material, including letters written on 62d NYSV letterhead!

I made a phone call to Frank last month and had a very interesting and friendly chat about the 62d NYSV. Frank has preserved these documents in glass frames and they are displayed proudly in his home.

Frank has included in a post to me last month, transcriptions of two of the documents on 62d NYSV regimental letterhead. It is hoped in the future that Frank may be able to photograph or digitise these documents for our research purposes.

So a big thank you to Frank, for making contact with us and for taking the

time to transcribe and pass these onto us at the ZOUAVE!

Frank writes;

Dear Dave,

I've been wanting to touch base with you but have been out of town for a while. During our last conversation you showed a special interest in the 2 documents I mentioned having been written on regimental letterhead. So, I'd like to share them with you...as best I can.

The commercially printed letterhead consists of the following on both documents:

*A large logo (unit crest, insignia, emblem) between the words **Anderson Zouaves**, made up of an American Flag and an American Eagle with a banner in its mouth with the words "**Sub Hoc Signo Vinces**"¹ inscribed on it.*

¹ **Sub hoc signo vinces** is a Latin phrase meaning "Under this sign we will conquer". See <http://www.chacha.com/question/what-does-sub-hoc-signo-vinces-mean>

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
HEADQUARTERS, 62d N.Y.S.V.
Keys' Division Peck's Brigade
Camp.....1862
(hand written is "Tennallytown, March
25th")

The remainder of the documents are hand
written.

The first states "**Lieut Samuel B.
Rice is excused from duty until further
orders: on account of sickness**". It is signed
by **G.B.F. Simpson, Surgeon, 62 Regt,
N.Y.S.V.** and is over signed **Approved
J.Lafayette Riker, Colonel.**

The second document is addressed to
Lieut. S B Rice and states "**it being necessary
for you to remain after the departure of the
Regiment you will take charge of all the
Regimental property and see to having the
same transferred to the proper authorities as
soon as you are able so to do .**" It is signed
J. Lafayette Riker, Colonel.

They're interesting documents which I hope
I've adequately described and that you enjoy
learning of.

Warm regards,
Frank

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THE LITTLE ZOUAVE

From the PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN.
November 22nd 1862



THE LITTLE ZOUAVE. (One
little stocky fellow in the Fire
Regiment killed thirteen men in
thirteen shots. He was afterward killed
himself.-Daily Paper.)

'Twas a little Zouave of the fireman
sort, His face powder-blackened, his hair
shingled short, His brawny chest naked, his
eyes flashing flame, As over the red field of
battle he came, Then c-r-r-rack! went his gun,
On the banks of Bull Run, And the great
rebel army was lessened-by one.

The batteries, thundered, the cannon-
balls flew, The smoke and the dust hid the
soldiers from view; But whenever the cloud
lifted up, you might scan The little Zouave
taking aim at his man. Then c-r-r-rack! went

his gun, On the banks of Bull Run, And put a
quietus to some rebel's fun.

The day was a scorcher, the men were
athirst, And the little Zouave often fluently
cursed; But still he pressed an among
shrapnel and shell, And each time he fired, an
enemy fell; For c-r-r-rack! went his gun, On
the banks of Bull Run, And every shot told
on the dead list for one.

The rebels, astonished, remarked, now
and then, "Them red-legged devils fight
wus'n our men," For they saw that no rebel
and traitor could have One quarter the pluck
of the little Zouave; So c-r-r-rack! went his
gun, On the banks of Bull Run, Making holes
in the rascals, to let in the sun.

Still forward, bare-breasted and
sp'iling for fight, The little Zouave battled
well for the Right; Perhaps it was lucky he
never could know How our army received a
repulse from the foe, For, as c-r-r-rack went
his gun, On the banks of Bull Run, A minie-
ball came, and the Zouave was done!

There, prone on the field of his
prowess he lay, In the last fading light of the
lingering day; The wound in his forehead was
ghastly to see, But the little Zouave had done
gloriously!And his merciless gun, On the
shores of Bull Run, Had settled the hash of a
dozen and one!

See:
<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=moa&cc=moa&sid=95e3f6e828e116b80d4cccd93c806bc1&view=text&rgn=main&idno=AQH7146.001.001>

Contributed by Neil Chippendale

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LINCOLN CLOSES HIS INAUGURATION SPEECH

March 4th 1861



The national upheaval of secession
was a grim reality at Abraham
Lincoln's inauguration. Jefferson
Davis had been inaugurated as the
President of the Confederacy two
weeks earlier. The former Illinois

Congressman had arrived in Washington by a secret route to avoid danger, and his movements were guarded by General Winfield Scott's soldiers.

Ignoring advice to the contrary, the President-elect rode with President Buchanan in an open carriage to the Capitol, where he took the oath of office on the East Portico. Chief Justice Roger Taney administered the executive oath for the seventh time. The Capitol itself was sheathed in scaffolding because the copper and wood "Bulfinch" dome was being replaced with a cast iron dome designed by Thomas U. Walter.



This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their *constitutional* right of amending it or their *revolutionary* right to dismember or overthrow it.

I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what

I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have referred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this if also they choose, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and *well* upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to *hurry* any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the

new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.



See:

<http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres31.html>

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CONFEDERATE DESCENDANTS MARK 150TH ANNIVERSARY

The Boston Globe - February 19th 2011



MONTGOMERY, Ala.—



Confederate descendants and re-enactors dressed in soldiers' uniforms and hoop skirts marched down the main avenue in Montgomery on Saturday to mark

the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

They started at a fountain where slaves were once sold, past the church that Martin Luther King Jr. led during the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and ended at the Capitol steps, where Alabama's old and modern history often collide.

It's the spot where former Gov. George C. Wallace proclaimed "segregation forever" in 1963 and where King concluded the historic Selma-to-Montgomery voting rights march in 1965.

The city no longer rolls out the red carpet for the Sons of Confederate Veterans like it did 50 years ago, when the centennial of Davis' inauguration was a state-coordinated celebration with past and present governors and officials from all ranks of government.

On Saturday, state and city officials gave permission for the SCV to march, but had no role in the events. Elected officials from the governor to the mayor chose to stay home or go to other events.

The reception was even colder from African-American leaders in the state.

"The whole celebration is akin to celebrating the Holocaust," state NAACP President Benard Simelton said.

Simelton said elected officials stayed away because they knew attendance would be

viewed as a slap in the face to African-Americans, who make up one-fourth of Alabama's population.

Black leaders had discussed holding a protest like the one held in December at a Secession Ball in Charleston, S.C., but decided against it.

"We didn't want to give them more publicity," said Rep. Alvin Holmes, the longest serving black member of the Alabama Legislature.

A downtown shopper, Shirley Williams of Montgomery, who is black, shook her head as she walked by the parade. She said she was offended the parade occurred during Black History Month.

"It represents things in the past that were not positive. Some things ought to be remembered, but this brings up too many painful things people went through," she said.

Sons of Confederate Veterans members, who trace their history to ancestors who fought in the war, call it the "War Between the States" or the "War of Secession" rather than the Civil War. They say its origins have been distorted by modern historians.

SCV member Randy Beeler said he drove from Paducah, Ky., to "send a message the war was fought over states' rights. Slavery was an issue, but it was not the main issue."

"Yes, it was about states' rights. It was about states' rights to have slavery," retorted Rep. Holmes, a retired college history teacher.

One of the organizers, Chuck McMichael, a past national commander of the SCV, called the comparison of the march to celebrating the Holocaust ludicrous.

"In many ways the Union Army acted more like the German army of the 1940s with its scorched earth policy," said McMichael, a high school history teacher from Shreveport, La.

The Montgomery event is the biggest event planned by the SCV this year to mark the sesquicentennial. In 2012, McMichael said the action will switch to Richmond, Va., which replaced Montgomery as the capital of the Confederacy.

Holding up a Confederate flag near the end of the ceremony, he told the crowd, "As long as there blows a southern breeze, this flag will fly in it."

See:

http://www.boston.com/news/nation/articles/2011/02/19/confederate_descendants_mark_150th_anniversary/?rss_id=Boston.com+--+Latest+news

Contributed by Neil Chippendale

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CRIMEAN ZOUAVE BADGE

+

Corps Sutler proprietor and Company Clerk, Bill Lincoln has produced a copy of a Crimean Zouave badge. Bill recently purchased the original badge from a dealer in Europe.

Bill writes;



Hi all

I have a zouave badge from a dealer in Europe which was recovered from the Crimea. I have had it copied in Sydney in brass (left) and I only have a limited number. They are \$25 each to members and \$30 each for non-members. I will have them at the upcoming School of the Soldier or contact me through the Corps Sutler website (see advertisement below -Ed)

Cheers Bill.



The badge can be seen in the 1863 Brady photograph "The Sick Soldier"

(above). Bill has included a detail of the badge from the Brady photograph (below).



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UPCOMING EVENTS

4th Annual School of the Soldier –
March 11th to Monday March 14th

Please find the event invitation with online registration link at:

<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com/lhrg/id11.html>

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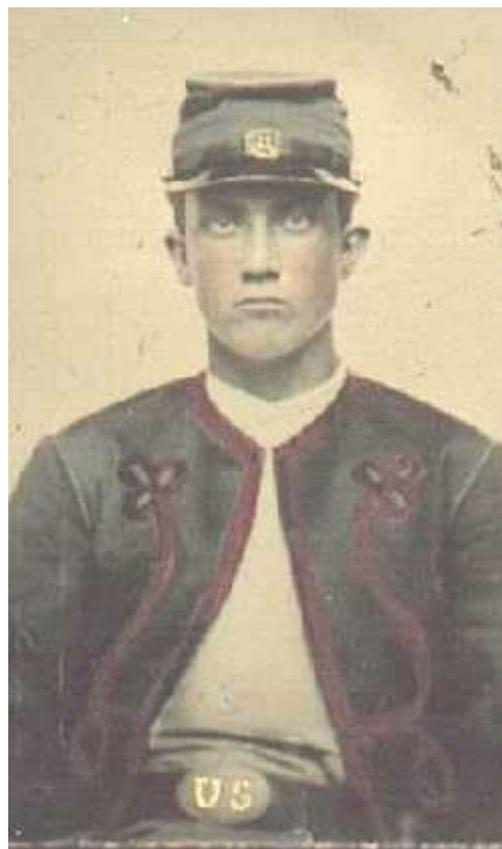
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<http://andersonzouaves.tripod.com/lhrg>

The Dog Robbers – Company F Band

<http://www.myspace.com/thedogrobbers>

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



62d NYSV Veteran
William F.V. Lewis