

# ZOUAVE!



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When Johnny comes marching home.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home (Sheet Music)

<http://www.championnews.us/?cat=10>

## A ZOUAVES ACCOUNT OF THE BOWIE KNIFE FIGHT

From the Southern Banner, Aug. 14 1861



The following, from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, is too good to be lost.

One of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was wounded at the battle of Manassas on Sunday week, a stalwart, hardy fellow, of considerable intelligence, passed through the city yesterday, en-route homeward, remaining here several hours waiting for the cars. He of course, has the privilege, like all others, of telling his own tale, without apprehending, for the present at least successful contradiction. From him I obtained a thrilling narrative of a

rencontre between his regiment and a regiment of Mississippians.

After the battle had been raging for some hours, according to the account of this Zouave hero, he saw an immense body of Mississippians, accompanied by some (it is believed) Baltimoreans, rush furiously over the Confederate ramparts. They at once saw the conspicuous uniforms of the Zouaves, and made at them. The Mississippians, after approaching near enough, sent a terrible volley from their rifles into the Zouave ranks. This done they threw their guns aside and charged onwards until each contending enemy met face to face and hand to hand in terrible combat.

The Mississippians having discarded their rifles after the fire fell back upon their Bowie knives. These were of huge dimensions eighteen to twenty inches long, heavy in proportion, and sharp or two-edged at the point. Attached to the

handle was a lasso, some eight to ten feet in length, with one end securely wound round the wrist.

My informant says when these terrific warriors approached to within reach of the lasso not waiting to come in bayonet range; they threw forward their Bowie knives at the Zouaves after the fashion of experienced harpooners striking at a whale. Frequently they plunged in and penetrated through a soldier's body and were jerked out ready to strike again while the first victim sunk into death. On several occasions the terrible Bowie knife was transfixed in a Zouave and the Zouaves bayonet in a Mississippian, both impaled and falling together. So skilfully was the deadly instrument handled by the Mississippian that he could project it to the lasso length, kill his victim withdrew it again with a sudden impulse and catch the handle unerringly.

If by a mischance the bowie knife missed its aim, broke the cord fastening it to the arm, or fell to the earth, revolvers were next resorted to and used with similar dexterity. The hand to hand closing in with both pistol and bowie knife cutting slashing, carving and shooting almost in the same moment was awful beyond description. Blood gushed from hundreds of wounds until, amid death, pitiful groans and appalling sights, it stanchd the very earth. My Zouave champion says himself and comrades did hard fighting, stood up manfully to the murderous conflict but never before knew what undaunted bravery and courage meant. He felt no further ambition to engage in such rencontres.

(H)aving been shot through the wrist by a revolver, after escaping the fearful Mississippi weapons and disabled from further active participation in the struggle he willingly retired to reap the glory won, convinced that to fight against Mississippians with bowie-knives and pistols, after receiving a volley of their sharp cracking is no ordinary fun.

Contributed by Neil Chippendale

## FRAGMENT OF NC BATTLE FLAG



Fragment of Battle Flag of a North Carolina Regt Captured at Cedar Creek 19 October / J. Reagles M. D. Surgeon 62d N. Y. V. V."

This is seen on the period pencil script note attached to this 0.5" x 3" piece of loosely woven off-white wool bunting.

James Reagles enlisted as Asst. Surgeon in the 62nd New York on March 19, 1864, and mustered out August 30, 1865. The 62nd New York was heavily engaged at Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, and the North Carolina regiment the flag was captured from is doubtless identifiable with diligent research.

Contributed by Bill Lincoln



## 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 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, the ZOUAVE! is pleased to present material from the upcoming 2<sup>nd</sup>

## Volume of the Pocket History of the Anderson Zouaves.

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

## Leaving on Tuesday Next [3 August 1861]

The Anderson Zouaves.

This Regiment, leaving on Tuesday next, will be addressed for the last time by Rev. Chas. (?) Goss, in the tent on Union-square, at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mr. Goss will also preach to the families of volunteers at Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

*New York Times*, Saturday, August 3, 1861.

*Anderson Zouaves Newspaper Clippings*. 62<sup>nd</sup>  
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## Flag Presentation to the Anderson Zouaves [8 August 1861]

This afternoon a splendid American flag will be presented to the Anderson Zouaves, on Riker's Island, where the regiment is at present encamped. It (the flag) is the gift of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, and will be presented by DR. CRAWFORD, who was in Fort Sumter during the bombardment. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will receive the flag for the regiment and the Chaplain, Rev. JOHN HARVEY, will invoke a blessing upon it. All who wish to witness the ceremony can do so, as the steamboat *Major Anderson* leaves Peck-slip for Riker's Island at 2 o'clock P.M., and returns the same afternoon.

*The New York Times*., August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

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## Marching Orders [13 August 1861]

The Anderson Zouaves

Col. RIKER has received marching orders, and the regiment will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. To-day a handsome stand of colors, the gift of major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will be presented to this *corps* at the camp on Riker's Island. Boats leave from Peck-slip at 2 P.M.

*The New York Times*., August 13<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

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## Tiger-r-r! [16 August 1861]

To the Volunteers

Major General John Ellis Wool arrived, in the city at half-past nine o'clock last evening, by the Hudson River Railroad. Gen. Hall and Gen. Wetmore received him at the depot, and Company A of the Anderson Zouaves, under Lieut. Knight, was drawn up in line on the platform. Gen. Wool was introduced to several gentlemen, and as he passed the Zouaves, he shook hands with the whole line.

Getting into carriages, the party, preceded by a squad of police from the Twentieth Ward the Anderson Zouaves, acting as escort, moved along Thirtieth street toward Broadway but were soon met by several companies of the 1st Regiment United States Chasseurs under Lieut. Col. Shaler. The companies were A, B, H, and K, under Captains Philipoteaux, Walker and Brainard.

The procession passed down Eighth avenue to Twentythird street to the Union Club House, about the doors of which something of a concourse had gathered, as Prince Napoleon had left only a short time before. Three cheers were given for Gen. Wool, and he alighted and stopped for a few moments in the Club House, when introductions took place. The procession

then moved down to the St. Nicholas Hotel, the crowd constantly augmenting, and cheers being given along the route.

At nearly 12 o'clock, the Seventh regiment band having played a variety of airs, Gen. Wool appeared upon the balcony, waving his handkerchief, when "three cheers for Gen. Wool" was called for and given — "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! Tiger-r-r!" "Three more!" And again — "Hip, hip, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! Tiger-r-r!"...

*New York Tribune*, Friday, August 16, 1861.  
[Syndicated to *Chicago Tribune* August 19, 1861.]

*Anderson Zouaves Newspaper Clippings*. 62<sup>nd</sup>  
NYSV Co. I Homepage

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## **All That They Want Now Is Their Pay**

### **[16 August 1861]**

The Anderson Zouaves

It is expected that this regiment now stationed at Riker's Island will leave for the seat of war on Saturday. The men have received arms and all their equipments, with the exception of haversacks. All that they want now is their pay: that being forthcoming, they will immediately march.

*The New York Times*, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

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## **Let Us Have Liberty and Union**

### **[22 August 1861]**

Gen. Wool in New York

Major General John Ellis Wool arrived in New York on Thursday evening, and was, notwithstanding his somewhat unexpected arrival, handsomely received. A procession under the escort of the Anderson Zouaves, passed through the principal streets, and General Wool was loudly cheered. At nearly 12 o'clock, the Seventh Regiment Band, having played a variety of airs, General Wool appeared on

the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel and spoke as follows :

Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for this unexpected honor. Nothing is more gratifying to a soldier's feelings than the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. I do not, however, regard it merely as a compliment personal to myself, but on behalf of my country, my bleeding country, which is now contending for the most precious rights. But yesterday we were a great people, commanding the admiration of the world, with an empire extending from the frozen regions of the North to the tropical regions of the South, and with a population of more than thirty-one millions, enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations. Every city and hamlet was growing rich, and none so much so as those at the south.

But this is not so to-day. And for what reason? For nothing under God's heavens but because the South wants to extend the area of Slavery. Nothing else but that. The only question with you is whether you will support free speech, free government, free suffrage, or extend the area of Slavery. This was the happiest country on the face of the globe a few months since, with a government more kind than any other in existence, where man could walk abroad in his own majesty, and none to make him afraid. Never sacrifice that government, but maintain it to the last. I thank you gentlemen, for the honor you have done me. [Great and long continued cheering.]

The band then struck up the "Red, White and Blue." As a pause was made in the music, cries were made for the appearance of Gen. Wool, and in response he came forward and said:

"Gentlemen, a few words more; though I am too hoarse to speak, I have only to say to you let us have liberty and union, the whole Union and nothing but the Union, now and forever. Goodnight." [Great cheers]

Gen. Wool was accompanied by but one Aide.

*Berkshire County Eagle (Pittsfield, Mass.),*  
Thursday, August 22, 1861.

*Anderson Zouaves Newspaper Clippings.* 62<sup>nd</sup>  
NYSV Co. I Homepage

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## **Departure of the Anderson Zouaves**

**[22 August 1861]**

The Anderson Zouaves, Col. RIKER, embarked at a late hour last evening, for Washington, *via* the Central New-Jersey Railroad. The *Kill-von-Kull* arrived at the island about 1 o'clock P.M., and commenced to receive the camp equipage on board, but it was late in the night before they were on board and under way. At last accounts they were on their way to Elizabethport.

This regiment is very well equipped, having besides the regular uniform of gray, a fatigue dress, with three blankets each, and other necessary outfit. They are enrolled for three years.

The following are the names of the principal officers: J. La Fayette Riker, Colonel; J.S. Tisdale, Lieutenant-Colonel; McLean, Adjutant; J.J. Yates, Quartermaster; J.A. Stevens, Assistant-Quartermaster.

*The New York Times., August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1861.*

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## **We Raised Our Colors Beat Our Drums**

**[28 August 1861]**

Aug 28 1861  
Headquarters          Camp          Cameron,  
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Aunt,

As it is rather rainy and wet this morning and I am excused from drill. I can think of no better way of improving my time than in directing my thoughts towards home well knowing that you will be glad to hear from me. I am seated in my tent on my knapsack with my cartridge box in my lap for a desk as independent as a king. Quite a fancy way of writing so you must

excuse me if I do not do this paper justice situated as I am.

I arrived at camp on Rikers Island after leaving your place the following Sabbath afternoon after spending over half a day with Mr Sawtell. Found our regiment making hasty preparations for their departure which took place the Wednesday following at 6 o'clock P.M. We took the boat for Elizabethport N.J. without stopping at N.Y. City at all. When we arrived at "E" we took the cars for Baltimore passing through Reading and Harrisburg, Penn when this side of Harrisburg our engine was thrown off the track by a rail in the track being misplaced about nine o'clock at night. I suppose by some of the rebels although there was union guards along the road to protect it. There was Southerners living near there and it was very dark so it is not known whether it was them or not. Fortunately the train was going very slow so that none was injured. We immediately after starting the next morning loaded our arms having learned that the southerners were calculating to mob us in Baltimore (they thinking that our pieces were not loaded.)

When we arrived there we got off the cars and formed in a line of Battle. The crowd began to gather around when one of our men accidentally shot off one of his hands which disclosed to them that we had loaded guns, they finding we were so well armed, did not attempt to molest us. We stood in line about half an hour when we found we had got to march two miles through the city in order to take the cars for Washington. In marching there we raised our colors beat our drums and Hurraded for the union just as much as we were a mind to. When we got to the depot a sad accident occurred. Our men were allowed too much liberty and the foolish fellows went right to some grocery and bought liquor in which poison was administered so that two of them died in about an hour.

We arrived in this place Friday night about 9 o'clock. Went once prepared to encamp for the first time right out in

open air on a gravelly hill near by. We awoke in the morn to find ourselves almost wet through with dew but very much refreshed from our tiresome ride. Never slept better in my life. We are now quartered at Camp Cameron, the most pleasant situation around here and the quarters of the Seventh Regiment [7th New York State Militia was stationed at Camp Cameron May 2-23, 1861] when they were here. we have plenty of water (two good springs) and everything that we could expect. My eyes are some better so I feel well contented and happy although I often think of home. Our payroll is being made out today and the calculation is I believe that we will be paid off Monday next. our company is expected as the left wing to take the leading column in the next Battle.

We are to have the new minnie muskets. We were to have enfield rifles but these are supposed to be better than them...

Alfred C. Woods  
P.S. Please direct as follows  
Anderson Zouaves  
Camp Cameron  
Washington, D.C. Company E care of Capt Riggs

*Letters of Alfred Covell Woods. 62<sup>nd</sup> NYSV Co I  
Homepage*

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## **The Tent in Union Square [3 September 1861]**

The Anderson Zouaves

This Regiment, leaving Tuesday next, will be addressed for the last time by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS in the tent on Union-square, at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mr. GOSS will also preach to the families of volunteers at Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

*The New York Times., September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1861.*

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## **He is an Italian**

**[12 September – 6 November 1861]**



from "**Washington during the Civil War: The Diary of Horatio Nelson Taft, 1861-1865**" documents daily life in Washington, D. C., through the eyes of Horatio Nelson Taft (left), an examiner for the U. S. Patent Office. Below are Horatio's mentions of the

*Anderson Zouaves.*

Thursday September 12, 1861

This has been a delightful day. I was at the Pat office and at the Treasury Dept, did not see Mr Chase. The fight near the Chain Bridge yesterday proved to be only a rather severe skirmish, two of our soldiers killed. Went with Julia after dinner up to Camp Cameron to see the "Anderson Zouaves," visited the Head Qrs, the old ("Madison House"), with Capt Meeks. Capt Lafarta (sic) of the French Zouave Company was very polite. He is an Italian. 1500 Cavalry passed our door last evn'g. Long trains of army wagons pass all day, 4 horse teams.

Sunday September 15, 1861

A hot day...Went to ch[urch] in the morning with Julia & one of the boys and heard Dr Smith, church well filled. Wife went in the afternoon. Chas & Sallie were up to dine with us. Walked with Dr D. & Chas up to Camp Cameron to see the "Anderson Zouaves." Saw Capt Lafata of the Co of the French Zouaves. He is an Italian. Came down to tea and went over to Camp Anderson to hear the music of the "Regulars" Band, it was fine.

Friday October 4, 1861

Another hot day. Much as yesterday "danced attendance" at the Treasury most of

the day without seeing the Sec'y. It has been Cabinet day and he much engaged. Think some of getting a room for compounding various medicines and articles for sale with the assistance of Chas -- Must do something to make some money, if possible. Julia has been out to the Camp of the "Anderson Zouaves" with Capt Mew. Prof Low[e]s Balloon was high up over "Dixey" this evening. Heavy guns have been frequently heard over the River.

Wednesday November 6, 1861

A cool, cloudy, misty day. It is now pretty well known that the great fleet landed near Charleston S.C. Much anxiety is felt to hear direct from it. No new[s] today. J.C. Fremont is removed from the command of the Army in M.O. Genl Hunter takes his place. The 60th NY Regt arrived and passed up Mass Ave just before dark. It appeared in first rate condition. No news from Rosecrantz today. Capt Meeks of the Anderson Zouaves called last evening. He was well mounted and has command at the Chain Bridge. I was at the Pat office awhile. Julia has caught a severe cold.

The Diary of Horatio Nelson Taft 1861 - 1865

## Uncle Sam's Pills [13 September 1861]

Washington, D.C. Sept. 10, 1861.

The City during the week has been full of excitement regarding a probable battle on the other side of the river. Cannonading has been distinctly heard at different times, and knots of men on the street corners might be seen discussing the fortune of our arms in the supposed battle. It turned out to be only a little skirmishing among the pickets - the enemy trying the range of their cannon on us, and in one instance being answered by a few shells from our boys which doubled some of them up, while the rest retired for safe keeping. One New York (Anderson Zouaves) and three Wisconsin regiments are now occupying the ground, and very fine soldierly looking fellows they are. If they don't shorten the memory of some of those confederates, then there's no virtue in Uncle Sam's pills, administered with Minie muskets...

The Willimantic Journal, 13 September 1861

## Private Cohen Pleads Guilty [22 September 1861]

Private *Abraham Cohen*, Company Z, Anderson Zouaves on the following charge and specifications, viz:

CHARGE.—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

*Specification 1st*—In this ; that he, the said Private *Abraham Cohen*, Company Z, (French,) Anderson Zouaves did, on the 22d day of September, 1861, become drunk upon a street of Washington, D. C., known as Vermont avenue, near N and O streets, disturbing and preventing the peaceful transit of citizens and others ; entering houses and demanding food and refreshment under threats of violence to the inmates; taking possession of a public pump upon the side walk, and preventing its use by the neighbors. All this at Washington, D. C.

*Specification 2d*—In this; that the said Private *Abraham Cohen*, Company Z, (French,) Anderson Zouaves, did become riotous upon the public streets at Washington, in the neighborhood of Vermont avenue and N street; forcibly entering houses and residences of citizens, and brandishing an unsheathed Cavalry sabre to the great terror of the inmates and residents of the neighborhood generally ; and in disturbance of the peace of the city. All this at Washington, D. C.

PLEA: "Guilty."

"The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused as follows :

Of the 1st *Specification*—confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty." Of the 2d *Specification*—confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him "Guilty." Of the CHARGE — confirms the plea of the accused, and finds him

"Guilty."

And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said *Abraham Cohen*, Company Z, Anderson Zouaves To forfeit (12) twelve dollars of his monthly pay for (4) four months ; to be kept in

solitary confinement in the City Jail, on bread and water, for (10) ten days."

General orders and index to general orders, 1861-1865, Part 1. By United States. Army of the Potomac.

Google Books

**6 2**

## **ARCHAEOLOGISTS COMB NEWLY-FOUND CIVIL WAR POW CAMP**

**+**

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — When word reached Camp Lawton that the enemy army of Gen. William T. Sherman was approaching, the prison camp's Confederate officers rounded up their thousands of Union army POWs for a swift evacuation — leaving behind rings, buckles, coins and other keepsakes that would remain undisturbed for nearly 150 years.

Archaeologists are still discovering unusual, and sometimes stunningly personal, artifacts a year after state officials revealed that a graduate student had pinpointed the location of the massive but short-lived Civil War camp in southeast Georgia.

Discoveries made as recently as a few weeks ago were being displayed Thursday at the Statesboro campus of Georgia Southern University. They include a soldier's copper ring bearing the insignia of the Union army's 3rd Corps, which fought bloody battles at Gettysburg and Manassas, and a payment token stamped with the still-legible name of a grocery store in Michigan.

"These guys were rousted out in the middle of the night and loaded onto trains, so they didn't have time to load all this stuff up," said David Crass, an

archaeologist who serves as director of Georgia's Historic Preservation Division. "Pretty much all they had got left behind. You don't see these sites often in archaeology."

Camp Lawton's obscurity helped it remain undisturbed all these years. Built about 50 miles south of Augusta, the Confederate camp imprisoned about 10,000 Union soldiers after it opened in October 1864 to replace the infamous Andersonville prison. But it lasted barely six weeks before Sherman's army arrived and burned it during his march from Atlanta to Savannah.

Barely a footnote in the war's history, Camp Lawton was a low priority among scholars. Its exact location was never verified. While known to be near Magnolia Springs State Park, archaeologists figured the camp was too short-lived to yield real historical treasures.

That changed last year when Georgia Southern archaeology student Kevin Chapman seized on an offer by the state Department of Natural Resources to pursue his master's thesis by looking for evidence of Camp Lawton's stockade walls on the park grounds.

Chapman ended up stunning the pros, uncovering much more than the remains of the stockade's 15-foot pine posts. On neighboring land owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he dug up remnants of the prisoners themselves — a corroded tourniquet buckle, a tobacco pipe with teeth marks in the stem and a folded frame that once held a daguerreotype.

"They're not just buttons and bullets," Chapman said. "They're little pieces of the story, and this is not the story of battles and generals. This is the story of little people whose names have been forgotten by history that we're starting to piece together and be able to tell."

A year later, Chapman says he and fellow archaeology students working at Camp Lawton have still barely scratched the surface. In July, they used a metal detector to sweep two narrow strips about

240 yards long in the area where they believe prisoners lived.

They found a diamond-shaped 3rd Corps badge that came from a Union soldier's uniform. Nearby was the ring with the same insignia soldered onto it.

The artifacts also yield clues to what parts of the country the POWs came from, including the token issued by a grocery store in Niles, Mich., that customers could use like cash to buy food. Stamped on its face was the merchant's name: G.A. Colbey and Co. Wholesale Groceries and Bakery.

Similarly, there's a buckle that likely clasped a pair of suspenders bearing the name of Nanawanuck Manufacturing Company in Massachusetts.

Hooks and buckles that appear to have come off a Union knapsack also hint that, despite harsh living conditions, captors probably allowed their Union prisoners to keep essentials like canteens and bedrolls.

The Georgia Southern University Museum plans to add the new artifacts to its public collection from Camp Lawton in October along with a related acquisition — a letter written by one of the camp's prisoners on Nov. 14, 1864, just eight days before Lawton was abandoned and prisoners were taken back to Andersonville and other POW camps.

The letter written by Charles H. Knox of Schroon Lake, N.Y., a Union corporal in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, was purchased from a Civil War collector in Tennessee. Unaware that Camp Lawton will soon be evacuated, Knox writes to his wife that he hopes to soon be freed in a prisoner exchange between the warring armies.

He doesn't write much about conditions at the prison camp, but rather worries about his family. He tells his wife that if she and their young son need money for food or clothing, there's a man who owes him \$9. Knox also gives his wife permission to sell the family's cow.

<http://news.yahoo.com/archaeologists-comb-newly-found-civil-war-pow-camp-164121276.html>

Contributed by Neil Chippendale

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## **BROOKLYN CHASSEURS**



A History of the City of Brooklyn. Including The Old Town And Village Of Brooklyn, The Town Of Bushwick, And The Village And City Of Williamsburgh. Vol. III.

PART XIV.

Militia.

The Fourteenth Regiment (Brooklyn Chasseurs), was organized in 1846 . and had for its first colonel, Philip S. Crooke , of Flatbush , Long Island , who was succeeded in January, 1852 , by Jesse C. Smith , and he by Alfred M. Wood . Like the other old regiments, each company had its own peculiar uniform, and it was not until 1861 , that a common uniform was adopted, viz: the red zouave dress, in which it won such renown during the civil war. The Fourteenth has the most glorious record of service during the war of any regiment in the militia, or of any regiment recruited especially for the war. From the early and dark days of the rebellion until light pierced the gloom, the Fourteenth did continued service. Having early won a reputation for gallantry and intrepidity, it was always put to the front, and when arduous or dangerous duty was to be done, the Fourteenth was called upon to perform it. Thus it lost heavily. When the news reached here of the firing upon Fort Sumter, the Fourteenth regiment immediately proceeded to place itself upon a war footing, and its services were at once offered to the government, but before

orders were received to march, the general government refused to accept any regiment unless for a term of three years. At this time the regiment was encamped upon Fort Greene , and those terms of enlistment were proposed to the regiment; without a dissenting voice they were accepted, and on May 18, 1861 , the Brooklyn Fourteenth, numbering an aggregate of eight hundred and twenty-eight officers and men, under Col. Alfred M. Wood , broke camp and left for Washington , amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the public who had assembled to see it depart. It was mustered into service on the 23d of May , by Gen. Irwin McDowell . Its first great battle was that of Manassas Junction , and here it received its name of Red Devils , a name given by reason of its uniform and of its manner of fighting. It is impossible to follow it through its battles, and note the circumstances attending them, We can only give the names of the engagements in which the Fourteenth participated. These were: Bull Run, Binn's Hill, Falmouth, Spottsylvania Court House, August, 1862 , Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, June 6, 1864 , having been in service three years and seventeen days. The regiment has suffered somewhat since its return from the war, and numbers only about three hundred and eighty-two men; however, it is recruiting the right kind of men very rapidly. A new dress uniform of dark blue dress coat and light blue pants has been lately adopted. Col. Wood being wounded and captured at the first Bull Run battle (see page 456, ii), was succeeded in the command by Col. E. B. Fowler , who brought the regiment home at the end of the war. In 1869 he resigned, and was succeeded by Col. W. H. Debevoise , the present commandant.

Contributed by Neil Chippendale

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## NEWS IN BRIEF



### Preserving Digital Documents from the Civil War

Archivists from the Library of Virginia are working on a project to preserve Civil War artifacts for many years to come.

They're scanning and digitizing thousands of documents -- letters, diaries and photos. 150-year-old documents -- especially the ones that might have travelled for miles in the pocket of a Civil War soldier -- can be kind of tough to read.

I scanned one daguerreotypes that was really badly silvered," says Laura Drake Davis, an archivist with the Library of Virginia, who, along with one other person, runs the Civil War 150 Legacy Project. "(you) could not see the image in my hand. Put it on the scanner, scanned it, image popped right up. I was amazed. It was a soldier... and now you can see the image, you can't see it when you're looking at it."

You can read more in an article in the NBC Washington web site at <http://goo.gl/3VZG9>.

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Anderson Zouaves – Living History and Research Group (62<sup>d</sup> NYSVV Co. F)

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

The Dog Robbers – Company F Band

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

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