





HISTORY
OF THE
SECOND BATTALION
DURYEE : ZOUAVES

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regt.
New York Volunteer Infantry

MUSTERED IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE AT CAMP WASHINGTON,
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., NOVEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO

UNITED STATES
ARMY

REVISED MAY TWENTY-SEVENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIVE

16586
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MAJOR-GENERAL ABRAM DURYEE.

Major-General Abram Duryee was a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., for 21 years, in which regiment he was promoted from private through the different grades to Colonel, which office he held for ten years.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he organized the famous Duryee Zouaves, 5th N. Y. Vols., and was soon afterwards promoted to Brigadier-General, and then to Major-General. He died Sept. 27, 1890, aged 76 years.

Our regiment, the 2d Duryee Zouaves, 165th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, was also named after General Duryee, who took a lively interest in our Veteran Association, and presided at its first public meeting.



LIEUT.-COL.

Abel Smith

As he was in 1862.

Severely wounded in the breast on the assault at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. Died
from the effect of the wound, June 23, 1863.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND BATTALION DURYEE ZOUAVES

165th Regt. New York Volunteer Infantry

AFTER the second battle of Bull Run the 5th New York Volunteers sent a detail of officers and men to New York to recruit for the regiment. So many men enlisted that they concluded to raise another regiment. The camp was established, called Camp Washington, on Staten Island, where barracks were built by the Government. The enthusiasm at that time was so great that there was no trouble in getting recruits. This was in August and September, 1862. Out of a considerable number of the men thus recruited many chose to go to the "Old Fifth," the original Duryee Zouaves, and to other regiments, and so on November 28, 1862, the 165th regiment, New York Volunteers, second Duryee Zouaves, was mustered into the United States service, as a battalion of six companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Abel Smith, Jr.

December 13. At dress parade we were presented with a stand of colors by a select party of gentlemen and ladies.

December 15. At 2:30 P.M., orders were given to be ready to start at any time—the Quartermaster busy packing up the property of the regiment.

December 18. We left camp at 2 P.M., proceeded to the foot of Spring street, North River, New York city, and were taken on board the steamer Merrimac and went right out to sea; another regiment (the 177th New York Volunteers) being on board, there were some 1,600 men all told.

December 21. Arrived off Hilton Head and anchored at 5 P.M.

December 22. We landed this morning and went into camp.

December 23. Had a drill in heavy marching order and were reviewed by General Terry, commander of the post.

December 25. Christmas day; the men had quite a time playing a game of ball with other troops here; Sergeant A. G. Mills and George E. Cogswell, of Co. B, played in this game, which was witnessed by 10,000 soldiers; reviewed by Colonel Fraser with 47th New York Volunteers.

December 27. The vessel being ready the men were ordered to be ready to go on board.

December 28. Sunday. We left Hilton Head and proceeded on our voyage.

December 31. We doubled the Florida Keys and entered the Gulf of Mexico.

January 1, 1863. New Year's Day; the day pleasant and enjoyable.

January 2. At night arrived at Ship Island and anchored.

January 3. A tug came alongside and ordered the captain to proceed to New Orleans; at 4 P.M. took a pilot; at 9 P.M. we anchored at the Balize.

January 4. Crossed the bar and ascended the river; at 11 A.M. passed Forts Jackson and Philip, which had been captured by Admiral Farragut; we stopped at Quarantine to allow the health officers to visit the ship; our men were healthy, so we soon went our way up the river; at evening we arrived off New Orleans, and our Colonel went ashore to receive his orders.

January 5. The steamer proceeded up the river to Carrollton, and we landed and went into camp.

Our camp, which we designated "Camp Parapet," was established on the border of a large bayou on the outskirts of Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, and just within the outer line of earthwork defences of New Orleans. The spot was most uninviting and had been considered unhealthy, but, thanks to the sanitary precautions prescribed by our surgeon, Dr. James F. Ferguson, the site was converted into a model camp, that was justly considered the finest in our division of the 19th army corps.

January 6. Pitched tents, reviewed by General Banks.

January 7. Bathing, cleaning, washing our clothes, drilling.

January 8. Struck tents, marched to another camping spot one and a half miles further up; camp is in a swamp; this is camp Parapet.

February 14. Reviewed by General Thomas W. Sherman, and General Neal Dow.

[*Extract From New Orleans Paper, February 23, 1863.*]

CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1863, BY THE 2D DURYEE ZOUAVE REGIMENT. THEIR CAMP BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED BY NIGHT. A MINIATURE CITY IMPROVED. A ZOUAVE DRILL BY TORCHLIGHT.

The most beautiful of the commemorative tributes to the 131st anniversary of Washington's birth, in this vicinity, was paid at the camp of the 165th New York Volunteers, second Duryee Zouaves, from New York city, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Abel Smith, Jr.

For weeks previous to the event, between drill hours, the boys occupied their time adorning their several company streets with devices in grass and shells, the ingenuity and beauty of which it would be hard to excel. Still nearer the approaching time arches, gothic and plain, were swung across the center of each company street and entwined with the various swamp evergreens of this almost torrid clime. Across the road entrance to the camp, and much larger than the others, was a gothic arch "roughly dight" with greens, and resembling very much the entrance to the grounds of an old French chateau. But enough of the prospective and now for the perspective. On approaching the camp from the city it seemed as though one had been making a circuit and was again approaching his starting place, so many were the lights caused by the long rows of Chinese vari-colored lamps illuminating the camps. Riding under the main arch before alluded to, brilliantly hung with festoons of lanterns, one larger than the rest, bearing the name "Second Duryee Zouaves," the scene that broke upon the view for the first time with distinctness

was splendid. Along the lighted lane leading to the Colonel's marquee were groups of zouaves in full uniform, their dresses, picturesque in day time, adding new beauty to the fairy scene. Arriving at the marquee, in front of which the State and United States colors, guidons and drums of the corps were tastefully grouped, a view was had of the theatre, where later in the evening amateur performances of the minstrel order were to form a portion of the entertainment furnished by the zouaves for their friends and guests. Our time was not unprofitably spent between our arrival and the opening of the programme for the evening, in walking through the streets of the camp and noting the adornments that have converted a camp ground which, previous to their occupation, was considered the worst around, into a miniature city, well worth visiting. In the street of Co. A, Captain Felix Agnus, a large circular plot enclosed a shield, beneath which the words "We'll Touch the Elbow" appeared. Near the center of the street a double arch hung with lanterns formed the principal adornment. In Co. B, Captain H. W. Hicks, a circular plot enclosing a heart, above which was the motto, "Union in Hearts." Between this and a large arch, flanked by two smaller ones, a miniature parapet, mounted with bottles that have done all the danger they can, unless refilled, suggested the names of the camp. Co. C, Captain William W. Stephenson, in a pentagon formed by the base of the points of a huge star, placed their company letter and adorned their arch with Washington's name.

Co. D, Captain William R. French, exercised their ingenuity in forming a star within a circular plot, between the points of which the letters "Union" appeared. In the street of Co. E, Captain Henry C. Inwood, were two devices, which for originality and beauty of design would be exceedingly difficult to excel. One of them bore the motto, "We Bide Our Time," together with the dates of Washington's birth, the commencement of the revolution as well as that of the present rebellion and "The Union." A large arch, with two smaller ones on each side, completed the adornment of the street. Last, but not least, came Co. F, Captain Gould H. Thorpe, whose command have placed in the center of their way a miniature in grass of that revolutionizer of navies, the "Monitor," on the foredeck of which offensive missiles, from

24-pounders to minnie balls, attracted attention. On the color-line, the parade-ground, muskets were stacked the length of the encampment, bearing between each stack a lantern. Projecting from the top of every tent hung many lurid lights. At eight o'clock the musical entertainment commenced, and for an amateur performance was exceedingly well gotten up. After the first part an intermission of nearly an hour was given to witness a bayonet and skirmish drill by the light of camp-fires on the parade-ground. The drill was conducted by Captain Agnus with about 60 men, and fully maintained the reputation of the zouaves for efficiency of drill. After the drill the programme of the concert was resumed, and concluded amid the approbation of all who could get within hearing. Among the guests were General Shepley, General Andrews, General Dow, with portions of their staffs, and representations of almost every General in this Department. On the whole, the affair passed off with great *eclat*, and will long be remembered in the episodes of this war. It may not be out of place here to mention that this battalion, formed in the city of New York, is the second regiment in the service wearing the full dress of the Zouave d'Afrique in fatigue or on parade. We hope that they will do as well as their predecessors, the 5th New York Volunteers, or Duryee Zouaves, have done in the field as well as in camp.

The efficiency of drill and discipline the Second Zouaves have already attained, under a Colonel and subordinates fully competent to their work, give promise of stout service in the field. "Zouave" everywhere is but another name for courage and daring in war and love. Their peculiar drill as skirmishers makes them a most valuable addition to any corps d'armée, *Viva le Zouave*.

March 3. Lieutenant Fox, of Co. A, arrived from New York.

March 10. Regiment marched to New Orleans, through some of its streets, and back to camp.

March 13. Regiment reviewed by General Shepley on the Shell road.

March 17. Regiment drilled in defence of parapet; the left of this parapet is on the Mississippi River, the right is in this swamp.

Engaging in the expedition to Ponchatoula, under the

direction of General Weitzel, on the 23d of March, in command of Colonel T. S. Clark, it attacked the Rebels at that place, and was engaged on the 23d, 24th and 25th, driving them out and capturing a number of prisoners, the loss of the regiments being nine wounded.

Following is the report of Colonel Clark:

"In compliance with orders of Major-General N. P. Banks, date March 20, 1863, I proceeded with my command to Frenier Station, on the evening of the 21st and there bivouacked for the night, assuming command at that post. I found four companies of General Nickerson's brigade at Frenier and De Sair Stations. On Sunday, the 22d, at 7 A.M., I proceeded with the command to Manchac Pass, leaving about one hundred men to guard this bayou and road in my rear.

"Arrived at South Manchac Pass at 1 P.M. the same day; at 6 P.M. four schooners and one small steamer, containing five companies of [Colonel Smith's regiment, 165th New York Volunteers, one company of my own regiment, two rifled field-pieces in charge of a detachment of the 9th Connecticut Volunteers, and a launch, mounting one rifle, manned by a detachment of the 9th Connecticut Volunteers, arrived. On the morning of the 23d I debarked the 165th New York, placed one field-piece on the north side of the island, where the railroad bridge crosses the North Pass, and embarked the troops brought by me from Frenier, consisting of the 6th Michigan Infantry, two small companies of the 177th New York, one company of the 14th Maine, and one company of the 24th Maine.

"The embarkation was made in the midst of a terrible storm of wind and rain, which delayed us very much. I now directed Colonel Smith to proceed up the railroad to within three miles of Ponchatoula, take position, and hold the pass until he heard the signal of attack from me at Wadesboro Landing, when he was to advance and form a junction with me at Ponchatoula. I then proceeded with the main body of the troops up the Tickfaw River and Ponchatoula Creek to Wadesboro Landing, three miles from Ponchatoula. Owing to the great difficulty of navigation in the creek, from its extremely tortuous course, we did not arrive at Wadesboro until about noon of the 24th. I immediately debarked the troops, threw out skirmishers, and advanced towards Ponchatoula. About half a mile from the landing we found the enemy's

skirmishers in strong force, and believing from the number of skirmishers that the enemy were in stronger force than we had supposed, immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced, three companies ahead skirmishing. We drove them steadily before us, the main body never coming within range of their fire, into and through Ponchatoula.

"I immediately sent four companies, under command of Captain Trask, 14th Maine, to the bridge across Ponchatoula Creek two miles above Ponchatoula, and dispatched a messenger to Colonel Smith to inform him that we occupied the town. Colonel Smith's regiment arrived about 3 P.M. He had a sharp skirmish, losing three men of Co. A; John Brady, James Rielly and Elias H. Tucker wounded, but drove the enemy before him.

"The enemy made a slight stand at the bridge, and I sent up four companies, under Colonel Bacon, to make the work sure. They destroyed that bridge and also a smaller one a mile this side. Having accomplished the object of the expedition thus far, and believing that the village of Ponchatoula could not be held against forces greater than my own, I ordered the schooners and gunboat in Ponchatoula Creek to the North Pass, and fell back, on the afternoon of the 25th, to a point three miles south of Ponchatoula, on the railroad, with the main body of my command, leaving six companies at Ponchatoula under Major Clark, 6th Michigan, as picket and provost guard, with orders to fall back on the main body in case of attack. I here erected a small battery of railroad iron, and mounted one of the field-pieces in charge of the detachment of the 9th Connecticut. On the evening of the 26th the enemy appeared in strong force and attacked our pickets at Ponchatoula, the pickets immediately retiring to the main body at the point spoken. No firing took place after the skirmishers retreated. As far as we can learn they have a force consisting of 2,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two 12-pounder field-pieces.

"The points occupied by us could have been easily held against this force, but owing to the difficulty of getting rations for the troops up from the pass I determined to fall back to the bend in the railroad about eight miles this side of Ponchatoula, and did so last night, where I am now. I am erecting a small battery at this point. I forgot to mention that

on our arrival at Wadesboro Landing we found the schooner L. H. Davis in flames. We also found two schooners loaded with cotton.

"We have captured some 12 prisoners, which have been sent to New Orleans. Owing to the very bad weather the march over the trestlework from Kenner was not only difficult but dangerous, and many of our men were compelled to fall out because of hurts received by falling through the trestlework. The skirmish on the 24th was conducted by Captains Griffin, Co. A, Montgomery; Co. H, and Lieutenant Dickey, Co. E, 6th Michigan, who bore themselves admirably; and on the afternoon of the 26th by Co. D, 6th Michigan, under Lieutenant McIlvane, and Co. K, under Captain Chapman, and Co. F, 165th New York, Captain Thorpe; the whole under command of Major Clark, 6th Michigan, and the pickets were brought in in good shape.

"I feel very much obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith for his hearty and effective co-operation throughout the entire expedition. Lieutenant C. W. Stone, Quartermaster of the expedition, has labored earnestly and efficiently, and accomplished a great deal with very few facilities.

"I cannot close this report without returning my thanks for the assistance rendered me by Captain Pierce of your staff during his stay with me. He was continually by my side ready to assist me in every possible way. Captain Bailey also rendered me valuable service in the erection of breastworks.

"My total loss is nine wounded, while the enemy's is reported at 3 killed, and 11 wounded."

The two schooners mentioned in the above report of Colonel Clark were captured by the 165th, our regiment. As the regiment was advancing over the trestle upon which the railroad was built the captain of one of these schooners appeared on the track about five hundred feet ahead and, displaying no flag of truce, was unfortunately shot and killed by one of our skirmishers.

April 4. Returned to our camp; the one company (E) left behind had coffee prepared for us.

April 7. Regiment marched to New Orleans, went through bayonet exercise in Canal street, and marched back to camp.

April 19. Left camp for New Orleans; quartered in cotton press called "The Levee Steam Press."

April 22. Funeral of a sergeant of Co. B; body sent home.
April 26. Funeral of a private of Co. A, Francis A. Heald.
May 16. Corporal of Co. B died in hospital; funeral on 17th.
May 19. Went on board steamboat Iberville to go up the Mississippi River.

May 20. Arrived at Baton Rouge; all knapsacks were stored.

May 21. Early left for Port Hudson, arriving in time to support the 1st Vermont Battery; fight at Plains Store.

May 23. General Thomas W. Sherman, 2d division, and three brigades with 15 pieces of artillery moved to the left, resting on river at Port Hudson, La.

May 24. Our line advanced and occupied the camps deserted by the enemy (and we got more than we bargained for) they having retreated inside of their fortifications; day and night the bombardment from Farragut's fleet kept up; at night we could see the shells fly through the air, make a graceful curve, hear them strike and explode; motor batteries were placed along our lines at short distances during the siege and mostly used at night to keep the besieged wide awake and to tire them out; it was a grand sight while on picket to witness the display during night bombardment.

May 25. The day is clear and pleasant, the men having no tents are making themselves as comfortable as possible. The bombardment all day and night from the fleet; constant firing on the line during the day; many men wounded.

May 26. Skirmishing continued all day, also the bombardment; Co. D went on picket at 4 P.M. Bombardment all night long; no sleep on the picket-line on account of the noise.

May 27. Early in the morning we were informed that there was to be an assault on the works; 9 A.M. we advanced our line of pickets and acted as skirmishers; a lively time we had until 2 P.M., when we were called in to join our regiment which was designated to lead the brigade in the assault; as we advanced through the woods, coming to a clearing, we found trees for several hundred feet felled in all manner of directions; as we emerged from the woods the enemy opened on us with infantry and artillery; we managed to get through the fallen timber, but hardly a man had a decent pair of pants on him; our Colonel formed in division front on color division; this was done under constant fire; as soon as formed the men

were ordered to lie down in their positions, waiting for the rest of the brigade to come up; they did not get up to our line, so the Colonel ordered the charge; when about 150 yards from the works the enemy gave us grape and canister at short range; I never saw anything like it; our men were mowed down; the firing was terrific; Corporal Nels Rosensteiner, Co. D, carrying the State flag was killed; private Flaherty, of Co. F seized it and bore it through engagement, afterwards appointed to carry the flag; our Colonel, Major and line officers wounded, the men by natural instinct deployed as skirmishers taking to whatever protection they could; we finally fell back the best we could. Such a sight; the dead and wounded lay thick; the wounded groaning and calling for water (of which we had little to give) and calling upon us not to desert them; the firing from the enemy slackened; six of us made an effort to bring in the body of the Colonel; we finally reached him and brought him in carefully over the fallen timber; the enemy came out from their works to take as many as they could prisoners; what was left of the regiment reformed in the woods under Captain Agnus (now General Felix Agnus, proprietor of the *Baltimore American*); the whole army was repulsed with terrible slaughter; everything in our lines was confusion and turmoil; our overcoats, blankets, and haversacks had been left in the woods before making the charge. Night coming on the men were unable to find them; the battalion was composed of 6 companies and did not number over 350 officers and men; the regimental loss was 18 killed, 70 wounded, 12 missing, prisoners; Co. D, 1 lieutenant and 7 privates killed, 14 wounded, and 3 wounded prisoners; At the time of the assault the 2d division was under command of Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman; our 3d brigade under command of Brigadier-General Frank S. Nickerson, composed of the 14th 24th and 28th Maine Volunteers, 165th (2d Duryee Zouaves) and 177th New York Volunteers, supported by the 21st New York and 1st Vermont Batteries; General Sherman, Division Commander, lost his leg, and 7 staff officers were wounded.

May 28. Flag of truce; the wounded were brought in and dead buried.

June 14. Sunday, at 2 A.M., our regiment left camp, proceeded some distance to the left; at daybreak four companies

were sent out to the front as sharpshooters, with all the ammunition we could store away in our pockets; canteens filled (no haversacks), we advanced from stump to stump on our hands and knees as far as we could, every man to a stump; the day was intensely hot; the 6th Michigan was on the line parallel with us to our left (a very good regiment); our orders were to keep up a regular fire, to keep the enemy from concentrating their men on the center where our main assault was to be made, which assault proved another failure; great bravery was shown by our troops; after repeated charges our army was driven back with another great loss of life; our line of sharpshooters suffered for want of water; several attempts were made, by crawling from one to the other, to gather a few canteens then crawl back; when the detail thought he could up and run a ball would roll him over; after a number of attempts, every man wounded who attempted it, it was given up, and we had to suffer for want of water; several times the enemy's artillery tried to drive us out by grape and cannister, but we held on, remaining on the line all night.

June 15. Early in the morning we went back into the trenches. At 10 A.M. we were relieved and returned to camp, and had something to eat and drink after 32 hours' fasting.

June 19. The regiment went into the rifle pits and continued there for 48 hours.

June 24. Word came that our Colonel (Abel Smith) died in a hospital at New Orleans. (A great loss to us. He was a strict disciplinarian; had drilled the regiment in infantry, light and heavy artillery, bayonet exercise and skirmish drill by bugle. He went upon the principle that idleness breeds disease. He kept the men busy, demanded cleanliness, drilled the non-commissioned officers personally, and they the squads, so that before we left camp Parapet the regiment was a unit in drill. He looked after the health of the men, inspected cook-houses and rations daily, holding the Commissary-Sergeants responsible, and personally saw that the men got what they were entitled to from the Quartermaster and Commissary. Company funds were started to buy vegetables and other necessary articles for the comfort of the men. Captains of companies were held responsible for the appearance of the men. He encouraged amusements, together with strict sani-

tary regulations. The consequence was that during the season, the men becoming acclimated, the death loss was small. The Sanitary Commission that visited the Department to look after the health of the troops, stated in their report that the 165th New York Volunteers had the cleanest and healthiest camp in the Department of the Gulf, and that the officers looked after the health of the men. Although nearly every man was sick with fever we only lost three men—one by disease, two others accidentally shot. The result was that the men were ready for any duty they were called upon to perform. The camp was in a swamp, and was called Camp Death by the previous regiment that formerly occupied it. They lost a great many men by death, and looked back to it with sorrow. And in our future service we more and more missed his faithfulness to his command).

June 26. This afternoon left camp and laid in support of some batteries, at night returned to camp.

June 29 and 30. Night assaults with hand-grenades on the water batteries and citadel on the extreme left of our line at Port Hudson; Captain Chas. A. Walker, Co. A, had command of the three right companies, and Lieutenant John P. Morris, of Co. E, the three left companies, the detail from each company being under command of a non-commissioned officer of that company, the detail from Co. E being under command of Second Sergeant A. G. Mills, now the president of our Veteran Association; supporting the 6th Michigan Infantry, left, our approaches which were close up to the trenches in front of the citadel drove, the Confederates from their trench, but the position was intolerable and we retired with the loss of 1 private killed and 6 wounded.

July 1. Regiment returned to camp from attack on water batteries.

July 2. Rebel cavalry made a raid on Springfield Landing; our regiment with others were ordered there; returned to camp; July 5 Vicksburg reported surrendered.

July 8. Surrender of Port Hudson; 6,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery.

July 9. The regiment complimented in orders for its share of the victory, and selected to represent our brigade in receiving the surrender July 9th, marched inside the works, and formed line in front of the Confederate garrison, who at

command of General Gardner, their commander, "grounded arms." The American colors were run up to the masthead.

July 24. Sergeant Napier went to Baton Rouge for the knapsacks, the regiment camped 3 miles back of Port Hudson.

July 25. Regiment reduced to 260 men, 60 on sick list; recruiting office opened in New Orleans; steamboat came down the river bringing Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis papers.

August 1 Received four months' pay; 4th, left camp, marched into Port Hudson to act as provost guard; General Andrews commander of the post.

August 5. Tents furnished; men getting camp in order.

August 20. Detail left for New York to recruit for regiment.

August 22. Orders given to pack and be ready to move; 5 P.M. struck tents, went one mile outside of fortifications; knapsacks sent down the river; in light marching order.

August 23. Up at 3 A.M., soon on the march, we heading column for Baton Rouge; two brigades of infantry and several batteries arrived at Baton Rouge in the evening, 28 miles; 24th moved to a camp north of the town on the banks of the river; we are in Franklin's division, 1st brigade, 3d division, 19th army corps; Corporal Warner, of Co. C, received a commission as surgeon, rank 1st lieutenant; 11th regiment, Corps d'Afrique, at Port Hudson.

September 2. Went on board steamboat Pocahontas and sailed down the river; 3d, 3.30 P.M., anchored off New Orleans; 4th, 5 P.M., started down the river; 5th, 6 A.M., crossed the bar and anchored.

September 6. The fleet moved across the Gulf; 8th, arrived opposite Sabine Pass; several gunboats went inside and had a fight; the Clifton and Sachem got aground and were captured; late in the afternoon the Pocahontas went to blockading squadron off Galveston for water and provisions.

September 9. Started for mouth of the Mississippi; 11th, arrived inside of the bar, proceeded up; 12th, arrived at Algiers and landed.

September 17. Left by train for Brasher City, arriving at P.M.

September 18. Found bridge destroyed, went across in boats; found part of the 13th army corps camped in and around

the town, the 13th army corps having been sent down from Vicksburg from Grant's army.

September 23. 4 A.M. we struck camp, marched through Pattersonville, Centreville, arriving at Camp Bisbie 5 P.M.

October 3. The army moved forward through Franklin, camped outside of town 3 P.M.; 4th, on the march, at 5 A.M. passed through Irish Bend and camped at 3 P.M.; 5th, on the march, camped two miles from New Iberia; 8th, on the march, passed through New Iberia at Vermillion River: quite a skirmish took place.

October 9. Considerable skirmishing by the cavalry; regiment broke camp, marched to the front in line of battle, deployed as skirmishers in support of the cavalry; cavalry swam the river, driving the enemy through the town.

October 10. The bridge having been rebuilt, the army passed over and camped near the town of Vermillionville; received two months' pay.

October 11. Sunday. Up early; marched forward, driving the enemy before us, made next bayou, 13 miles (Carrion Crow Bayou).

October 15. Troops under arms; a battery went to the front supported by our regiment; artillery engagement; regiment lay in front of battery.

October 16. Under arms but not wanted.

October 21. Up early and on the move, driving the enemy before us, constant skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard; passed through Grand Coteau and camped at Opelousas.

October 22. Under arms ready for an attack.

October 23. Whole regiment went on picket, men short of overcoats; cold.

October 24. Seven rebel deserters came in.

October 25. Colonel Carr came up to the regiment recovered from his wound received at Port Hudson; was well received by the men.

October 30. Information came that foraging party was attacked; soon under arms.

October 31. Regiment went on picket.

November 1. Sunday. Again on the move, returning to Carrion Crow Bayou, arriving at noon.

November 2. On the march, made Vermillion River at 3 P.M.

November 4. Up early, under arms, went across the bayou; the enemy attacked our troops yesterday at Carrion Crow Bayou with quite a heavy force, capturing our picket; quite a battle was fought, the enemy charging three times on Nim's battery, our losses quite heavy; after dark regiment returned to camp.

November 5. Call to arms, not needed, dismissed.

November 7. Our new officers came to fill vacant places.

November 8. Sunday inspection, Lieutenant Hall assigned to Co. D; Captain Felix Agnus now Major.

November 9. Acting as the provost guard in town.

November 11. The brigade received orders to go to the front; found cavalry and infantry skirmishing with the enemy; artillery supported by our brigade lying flat on the ground in line of battle, skirmishers fell to the rear of us; the rebel cavalry advanced in line of battle, our batteries opened upon them, were driven back and it became an artillery fight; we finally fell back to see if the enemy would follow us; they did not; at 3 P.M. returned to camp.

November 16. Army on the move at 8 A.M., marched some miles and camped.

November 17. Army on the move, arriving at New Iberia at noon, our regiment doing provost duty in the afternoon; detail sent after our knapsacks.

November 20. Orders given to prepare for winter quarters.

November 21. Lumber furnished; men building their huts.

November 22. Men slept in the canvas-covered huts.

November 24. Major Felix Agnus and a sergeant left for New York city to get recruits; quite a number of men were recruited in New Orleans, many of them having been in the rebel army.

November 25. Detail of men arrived with our knapsacks and regimental baggage.

December 1. A member of Co. A died in hospital here.

December 2. Co. A's man buried to-day by detail from the regiment; on the 5th the band of the 11th Indiana gave a serenade at our camp; on the 15th a member of Co. B died—the second man who died here; on the 23d detail of 50 men to take charge of 300 rebel prisoners to be exchanged; men provided with plenty of rations.

January 7, 1864. Struck camp, marched in snow and ice

and made only 12 miles; on the 8th continued march; hard marching, made 13 miles, camped at Irish Bend; on the 9th marched into Franklin, arriving at 10 A.M., camped in large churchyard; on the 10th we went on provost duty, changed camp and quartered in theatre.

January 16. Arranging quarters in churchyard; building huts.

January 25. Moved into camp, now permanent quarters for the present; general Franklin has gone to New Orleans and has reported to General Banks that our regiment is the most efficient provost guard in 19th army corps. We have gained the good opinion of the citizens by our soldiery conduct and behavior; General Emory in command of the post.

February 3. Had a flag-raising in our camp, amid the firing of cannon, band of music and cheers of the men.

February 14. Three recruits came here from New York.

February 16. Thirty more recruits from New York.

February 18. Thirtieth Massachusetts left on furlough.

February 19. Thirtieth Maine arrived 1,100 strong, a veteranized regiment.

February 20. The 110th New York left for Key West.

February 22. Washington's birthday; intended to be celebrated by opening of the theatre under the control of the regiment, could not get ready; election for State officers on Union Free State ticket.

March 1. Excitement in camp; opening of theatre; play called the "Querubus"; first night attended by officers and others connected with the post.

March 4. Captain French left for New York on leave.

March 5. Sixty recruits arrived from New York.

March 11. Orders given to be ready to move; all surplus clothing of the men sent away and stored.

March 13. Sunday inspection of knapsacks; only one change of clothing allowed.

March 14. Army on the move, cavalry advancing all day and night passing to the front.

March 15. Troops still marching through town; Captain Gould H. Thorpe and Dr. James F. Ferguson resigned from the regiment.

March 16. Struck camp, went on board steamer Red Chief on our way to New Iberia, the army having all left yesterday;

Captain Thorpe and Dr. James F. Ferguson bid us good-bye as we left for up the Teche; arrived at New Iberia at night and camped.

March 17. The army on the march, leaving us to wait for pontoon train to arrive from New Orleans.

March 18. Pontoon train came up.

March 19. Started at 7 A.M. with the train two days behind the army, one company in advance, one in rear, two companies on each flank (this rule was kept up to Alexandria, many officers going to join their regiments with us); Colonel Carr in command wades Vermillion River; camp; regiment was formed like on the plains against Indians—a hollow square for baggage wagons, regiment inside, pickets around camp, all horses and mules inside of square; made 21 miles.

March 20. Early on the march; made Carrion Crow Bayou; foraging parties sent out; made 14 miles.

March 21. On the march in hard rain, slow marching; passed through Opelousas at 3 P.M., arrived at Washington after dark in torrents of rain, quartered in houses; made 20 miles.

March 22. Road in horrible condition, slow progress; advance attacked by bushwhackers, one negro shot, several captured by them; camped on a plantation owned by the leader of the band that attacked us to-day.

March 23. On the march; burned the cotton on plantation; the road run along Bayou Beoffe; made 18 miles and camped.

March 24. Rained hard; roads in bad condition; passed through Holmesville; town deserted; made only 10 miles.

March 25. Cleared off; roads in bad order; men had to help wagons out of holes; passed through Cherryville after a hard march; made 18 miles and camped.

March 26. Found roads worse than yesterday, made so by wagon trains ahead; made 13 miles; camped on Governor Moore's plantation; men made free with everything.

March 27. Sunday. Orders given to rig up in full dress; about noon went into Alexandria in fine style; found we had gained one day on the army, we making 175 miles in 82 days.

March 28. Continued the march of whole army; strung out immense length.

March 29. Passed through Clouterville; camped after dark.

April 1. Driving the rebels by the advance; firing at the front; made 16 miles.

April 2. On the march; made the town of Natchitoches and camped.

April 3. Printers in 13th army corps took possession of newspaper office and issued a paper.

April 6. Army on the move; slow marching through the pine forests.

April 7. Rained in torrents all day, men wet to the skin; camped at Pleasant Hill, after fight by our advance cavalry division; our losses some 80 killed and wounded; no rations.

April 8. Train came up with rations at 8 A.M.; firing is heard in advance; progress slow; firing all day at the front; at 3 P.M. ordered into camp at Bayou Patrice; ordered to issue rations; very heavy firing at the front, the rear was incessant; orders given to fall into our division, we went forward on the double quick for some miles, the head of division came into action, 1st and 2d brigades first; our brigade filed into woods on left of the road; part of our regiment got into line when a heavy volley was poured into us; it broke us up somewhat, we soon rallied and maintained our position; Colonel Gouverneur Carr was shot; the enemy captured a great many of the 13th army corps and a large number of wagons and Nim's battery; at 8 P.M. a line of skirmishers were thrown out in our front; at 10 P.M. we were ordered to fall back to Pleasant Hill, marched slowly all night, arrived at 7.30 A.M. on the 9th; 27 men of Co. C were left on the picket line at Sabine Cross Roads and were taken prisoners; a number of our men were killed and wounded; our loss yesterday estimated about 4,000; after resting 1½ hours our regiment was thrown out on the skirmish line, covering the left flank of the army; the brigade line was in heavy timber thick underbrush; at 1 P.M. we saw a heavy line of the enemy pass across the road that runs through the woods about a quarter of a mile in front; we knew then they were getting into position; about 5 P.M. the enemy came through the woods in heavy force trying to turn the left flank of the army; the men stood up well for awhile, but our line was light, the men held the line too long before they were ordered to fall back; quite a number of the regiment were captured before they got out of the woods; Colonel Benedict, commanding brigade, was killed first; many of the

rebels were out of the woods on the left before we got out on the right; we fell back to a ditch about 100 yards; the rebels poured out of the woods in heavy force; the roar of artillery and musketry was incessant; they finally drove us out of the ditch, up a hill so quick a battery in position had not time to take their pieces away; as we went over the hill we saw a line of the 16th army corps in position; when the enemy reached the top of the hill our forces opened heavy fire upon them with artillery and musketry, the enemy broke; with a great shout a charge was ordered, driving the enemy some distance; they made another stand but finally broke; the men of our brigade joined in the charge as best they could; night coming on, the killed and wounded on both sides were attended.

April 10. Sunday at 3 A.M. on the march to the rear, short of rations and ammunition; men completely worn out, having had only 4 hours' sleep in 48 hours; camped at noon after 21 miles march; rations issued; our dead were left behind unburied at Pleasant Hill; in the last two days our regiment lost about 60 men; many of the new recruits were captured.

April 11. On the march, after 17 miles reached Grand Ecore; this place is 4 miles from Natchitoches; camped in the woods to await supplies.

April 12. The position is being fortified, our communications are kept open by gunboats; the enemy have followed us.

April 13. Fighting going on at the front, attack on gunboats, under arms and in line of battle at noon, remaining until night; slept on arms.

April 17. The earthworks around this place are about complete.

April 20. Orders given to be ready to move; three days' cooked rations ordered to be ready.

April 21. Left camp at 4 P.M., marched rapidly until 3 A.M.; made 37 miles.

April 22. On the march at 10 A.M., continued all day until 8 P.M.; men tired out, having marched 21 out of 28 hours.

April 23. On the march along Cane River; as we neared the crossing where the pontoons were laid, coming up, found the enemy had fortified the bluffs; they opened upon us with artillery; the 2d and 3d brigades of our division were ordered up the river; our brigade was ordered to sling cartridge boxes

around their necks and ford the river; not knowing depth of water a volunteer was called for and Private David Lewis, of Co. A, volunteered and got safely across; we followed, but found the water up to our waists; arrived safe on the other side some 3 miles to the left of enemy's position; waiting until 2d brigade came over, Co. D was thrown out as skirmishers, through thick underbrush; after considerable skirmishing halted to allow brigade to get into position behind a rail fence; 162d New York on left, 165th New York on right, 173d New York and 30th Maine in centre, under command of Colonel Fessenden, of 30th Maine; our forces on other side of river opened heavy with artillery; a clear space through the woods up the hill admitted of the 173d New York and 30th Maine having the clearing, 162d and 165th New York under cover of timber; at 2 P.M. the charge was ordered; the brigade jumped the fence and with a shout charged up the hill in the face of artillery and musketry; in a short time the position was taken, our brigade losing heavily for so short a fight; 30th Maine and 173d New York lost some 350 men killed and wounded; Colonel Fessenden wounded; our regiment had only 4 wounded, being under cover of woods; quite a number of prisoners were taken, mostly wounded; found many horses tied to trees; the enemy was artillery and mounted infantry; found fires burning and meals cooking in kettles and pans; the wounded were attended to; camped for the night; General Smith was attacked in strong force in the rear of our army at Cloutersville, defeating the enemy; the 30th Maine, that came out a few months ago 1,100 strong, has dwindled down to 300 men, a loss of 800 in about two months; our brigade is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchard, of 162d New York; Colonel Peck, 173d, put under arrest at Sabine Cross Roads; Colonel Benedict killed at Pleasant Hill and now Colonel Fessenden wounded—four brigade commanders in less than a month.

April 24. On the march at 10 A.M., left the enemy's wounded behind, our wounded taken along in ambulances; considerable fighting in our rear; continued march until 9 P.M., making 30 miles; the whole sky was lighted up with burning cotton.

April 25. Day very hot, left camp at 6 A.M., within a few miles of Alexandria; hundreds of men dropped from heat and

exhaustion; a halt was ordered and men were attended to by surgeons; after a rest we arrived in town at 5 P.M.; this march was the most severe we ever experienced; men were completely played out from hardships, exposure and short rations.

April 26. Paid two months' pay; clothing account settled to January 1.

April 28. Under arms and went to the front; slept under arms in position.

April 29. Returned to camp at 9 A.M., making payrolls for four months' pay.

May 2. Regiment went on advanced picket.

May 6. At work on fortifications.

May 7. Application made to the army for men for the navy; 18 men went out of our regiment, 3 from Co. D.

May 8. Our brigade went on foraging expedition, went down the river 12 miles, returning to camp 9 P.M.

May 9. River being low, large details of men were made to build piers out in the river to dam up the water; on two-thirds rations; orders given to be ready to move; knapsacks sent on board transport, all sick men ordered on board of boats.

May 10. Large forces working night and day on dam.

May 11. Our regiment ordered into town for provost duty; quartered in town hall.

May 12. The gunboats got through to-day.

May 13. Everything being ready the army began the march down the river; we were the last to leave town; after leaving we saw part of the town in flames; camp followers set fire to warehouse on river front; marched 13 miles and camped.

May 14. The gunboats and transports are all on their way down the river; our flank is covered by cavalry along the whole line of march; shots were fired into transports from other side of river; our march is slow; made 15 miles; camped.

May 15. Our march is slow, heavy advance of cavalry, also in rear, advance are skirmishing all day; at 5 P.M. fighting going on in front, army drawn up in line of battle, the enemy falling back behind Marksville; made only 12 miles.

May 16. Early on the move, passed through Marksville; the enemy was found in position in a heavy piece of woods 3 miles from Marksville; we had a large open prairie on which

to operate; the artillery were soon in position, skirmish-line in front; the battle opened, our regiment supporting the 21st Indiana battery, a splendid sight on this plain; our whole army was in view; General Smith's corps became engaged on the extreme right, infantry in centre and left were only supporting artillery; the enemy finally driven from their position; continued march and camped at Bayou de Glaze; making 15 miles; the fight is known as Mansura Plains.

May 17. Up early, finally reached a place that used to be called Simsport; no houses left in town; camped on the banks of the Atchafalaya River; no bridge to cross the river; A. J. Smith's corps had a fight to-day covering our rear.

May 18. Considerable firing in the rear, at 2.30 P.M. the engagement opened heavy, fighting desperate on both sides, charging and recharging; the rest of the army under arms on the reserve, enemy finally driven back, 300 prisoners taken; all night long the killed and wounded were brought in near our camp, the dead buried and wounded taken care of; at work building a bridge of 25 steamboats, bows on alternate, details of brigades at work night and day running trains across by hand.

May 19. Our brigade on detail to run artillery and wagons across, finished to-day; marched 3 miles and camped.

May 20. The rear of the army are across; in the afternoon regiment went on picket; at 7 P.M. everything being over we made a moonlight march until 1.30 A.M., camped and slept till 10 A.M.

May 21. We continued march until 6 P.M., camping on the banks of the Mississippi River.

May 22. Sunday. Moved 3 miles and camped at Morganza Bend, thus ending our Red River expedition of 68 days and 530-mile march.

May 23. The 16th army corps left for Vicksburg.

May 26. Captain French came up to-day with 108 recruits, fully armed and equipped; they have been at New Orleans some time waiting to join us.

May 29. Sunday inspection; Captain French in command of regiment.

May 30. The new men were divided among the companies; Co. D got 10, making company 55 strong; orders given to have two days' cooked rations; after so much hardship

the men are getting sick; any quantity of rain and discomfort.

June 9. Paymasters are paying off troops.

June 10. The 13th army corps left for Camp Parapet; army corps broken up.

June 11. A grand review of the 19th army corps in hard rain, went through the review, returned to camp wet to skin.

June 13. The 30th Massachusetts returned recruited up; had a grand review by General Daniel E. Sickles; display very fine.

June 15. Sutlers came up, Adams and Harnden's express companies opened offices; engaged in building a for there; the men catch plenty of fish.

June 17. Six of our prisoners came back paroled; two of our men died in enemy's hands, the 30th Maine losing many men by death; our regiment continues very healthy; we are drilling every day; only two men have died by disease since leaving Franklin.

June 18. Had conversation with returned prisoners; they say the rebels had about 2,500 wounded in Mansfield and 900 had died of their wounds; they said our prisoners were treated very well, and speak well of the citizens of the town, who gave them many comforts; that there were many Union people there; the prisoners were taken to Clyde, Tex.; the sanitary condition of our camp is good; we keep up our old reputation in that respect.

June 20. Paid four months' pay-roll; we are under very strict rules; some of our new men are sick; the season very hot; cool nights.

June 25. One of our new men died; had a grand review by General Canby, passed off well; our camp is swept clean every day.

June 27. Making two months' pay-rolls.

July 2. Packed up and went on board steamboat.

July 3. The whole corps is on the move; 2.30 A.M., proceeded down the river arriving at New Orleans at 5 P.M.

July 4. Left the city; went over to Algiers and camped; quite a number of the new men deserted.

July 8. Details to look after deserters; issuing clothing to men.

July 10. Evening struck camp and went on board steamer

Victor and went down the river; another regiment on board with us, 30th Maine; they below and we on deck.

July 11. Passed out the mouth of the river and across the Gulf toward Florida.

July 14. Doubled Florida Keys.

July 15. Ocean rough, much seasickness; wind blew gale.

July 17. Raining hard; thunder and lightning; could hardly stand on deck; off Cape Hatteras.

July 18. Cleared up; quite pleasant; arrived at Fortress Monroe; hospital boat came alongside; reported healthy; sailed up the James River, arriving at City Point 6 P.M.

July 19. Went up to Bermuda Hundred and landed; camped, waiting for rest of the brigade.

July 23. The other steamer arrived and landed the men; they had a rough time off Hatteras in the storm; left at 1 P.M. for the front; halted on the banks of the James River; at night, under cover, we went across on pontoon bridge to an advanced position; everything conducted quietly.

July 24. At work on earthworks about 2 miles from Malvern Hill, on the opposite side of the river from Petersburg.

July 25. Moved camp outside of smaller fort, but inside of larger one; we have a heavy picket line to keep up a bold front; we are in General Butler's department, under command of General Foster; our brigade are the only troops here of 19th corps; some mistake has been made in sending us here; every day at work on earthworks, and sometimes all night.

July 27. The 2d army corps came over this morning; pontoon covered with rushes taken out of river; went to the front, drove in the enemy; captured 12 pieces of artillery; General Sheridan, with cavalry, came over and started on a raid; took six hours to cross; we saw Hancock, Sheridan, Gibbons, Foster and other Generals; in the afternoon we were ordered to pack up, and marched to Bermuda Hundred; went on board steamer for Washington.

July 28. Arrived at Fort Monroe at 1 P.M.

July 29. Went up the Potomac, arriving at Sixth street, Washington, D. C., at 3 P.M., paraded up Pennsylvania avenue, past the White House, Georgetown, and camped near Chain Bridge.

July 30. In the evening broke camp; went back to Washington; went to depot.

July 31. At 2 A.M. took train, arriving at Monocacy Junction, Md., at 2 P.M., hungry, having had no rations; camped near railroad; a large army is congregated here.

August 1. No rations; made best of it; Pennsylvania 30-day men want soft bread; we can't get hard tack; managed to get some green corn and apples.

August 2. Rations plenty now.

August 5. General Grant visited General Sheridan to-day.

August 6. Struck camp; in charge of wagon train, passing through Frederick, Peterville; passed over the mountains and camped at Knoxville; a hard day's march over rough roads.

August 7. Still in charge of train; passed over pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry and camped at Halltown; the army is composed of the 6th, 8th, and 19th army corps, and heavy force of cavalry.

August 10. The whole army moved forward up the Shenandoah Valley, passing through Charlestown, Berryville, camping 5 miles from town.

August 12. On the march; passed through Middletown, and camped near Thoroughfare Gap; our cavalry had a skirmish; no rations for the army; got some green corn and apples.

August 13. No rations yet; caught a pig; not allowed to kill it; lived on corn and apples; at night the supply train came up.

August 14. Orders for our brigade to move and take back the supply train; arrived at Winchester 5 P.M., and were quartered in a large building; the train was turned over to other troops; we are doing provost duty, and have possession of the town; we understand the cause of our rations not getting up before was that Mosby attacked the train and burnt 50 wagons; the other three regiments are camped outside of town.

August 16. Moved into permanent quarters; regular patrols cover the whole town.

August 17. Regiment received orders to take charge of supply train; left with train to-day; made Berryville, and camped.

August 18. Moved to Charlestown, camped near Emory's headquarters; we have charge of ammunition train.

August 19. Took train to Charlestown; returned to Emory's headquarters; Mosby causing a great deal of trouble behind our lines; our army falling back.

August 20. Up at 2 A.M.; went 2 miles below Charleston to bring up a supply train; there seems to be a great deal of confidence in our brigade for such work; perhaps our pontoon trip two days behind Banks' army has made us well known for such work.

August 21. In camp until 3 P.M., when orders were given to conduct train to the rear; a battle was fought to-day; number of prisoners brought in and large number of wounded; camped at Bolivar Heights.

August 22. We joined our brigade.

August 24. Went to the front; at work on earthworks.

August 25. Still at earthworks.

August 26. Still at work.

August 27. Earthworks are finished; the enemy strong in our front; quite a fight between the First Brigade of our division, driving the enemy out of their rifle pits; many prisoners were taken; the brigade lost about 100 men.

August 28. Sunday. Our brigade ordered to report to General Stevenson at Harper's Ferry.

August 29. Still at Harper's Ferry; all day heavy artillery firing is heard at the front.

September 1. The regiment is doing picket duty, besides unloading the cars of Government stores and guarding railroad.

September 3. A battle is going on at the front; can hear the roar of artillery and see the smoke of battle.

September 4. A large number of ambulances came in with wounded.

September 5. The railroad to Martinsburg is being repaired; we are guarding the road.

September 6. Are busy issuing winter clothing.

September 8. One hundred men from the regiment, with three days' rations, went up the river to protect men repairing the railroad; the rain descends the hill and runs through our camp.

September 9. Ordered to make our camp on top of Bolivar Heights.

September 11. Detail from the railroad came in to-day; we have 50 men on regular detail at Harper's Ferry as guard over Government stores, pontoon bridge and general headquarters.

September 14. A large number of prisoners came in to-day; most of them belong to South Carolina regiments.

September 16. A detail of 30 men in full uniform ordered to report to headquarters, with three days' rations, to take prisoners to Camp Chase, O.

September 17 General Grant, with a large cavalry escort, passed up to the front, amid the cheers of the men. Our regiment went to the front with supply train.

September 18. Returned with empty train.

September 19. A great battle is being fought; from our camp we can see the smoke and hear the roar of artillery.

September 20. Two regiments of our brigade went up to the front with an immense train of ammunition and medical stores; also all the surgeons that could be spared.

September 21. The news from the front is good; rebel army in retreat; losses very heavy on both sides.

September 22. Eight rebel battle flags passed through our camp.

September 23. Detail that took prisoners returned, and say were treated well on the road; the two regiments that went up on the 20th, returned with 1,480 privates and 130 officers captured on the 19th, the beginning of others to come in; Winchester is full of wounded men.

September 25. Sunday; 75 men detailed to go with prisoners to Point Lookout, from our regiment; all the prisoners had to be enrolled before leaving.

September 26. Seventy-five more men to take prisoners to Fort Delaware; very few men left in camp.

September 27. Twenty pieces of artillery captured came in.

September 28. Six more pieces brought in.

September 30. The first squad returned from their trip with prisoners.

October 1. Second squad returned.

October 2. Orders given to move camp down in valley; too cold on top of the heights; in the afternoon the regiment went away with three days' rations to Kearneyville to guard the railroad.

October 4. Regiment returned to camp, with orders to be ready to move.

October 5. Packed up, and on the march, with four days' rations; went to Bunker Hill.

October 6. Left early with 800 wagons for the front; camped at Winchester.

October 7. Started early and made Cedar Creek; the army is further up the valley.

October 9. Sunday. Started back with an empty train; our usual place to stop is at the Old Mill, one mile above Winchester; the brigade was divided; 133d and 165th New York take one train, 162d and 173d New York other train; attached to each train is a company of cavalry to lead the advance, protect the rear, and act as flankers, right and left.

October 10. Started with empty train for Martinsburg, 22 miles; one days' run for the train, making a halt at Bunker Hill at noon.

October 12. Started with full train; delivered train at Winchester, as our army has fallen back to Cedar Creek; camped at Old Mill.

October 19. Arrived last night with train, and camped at Old Mill; roused up early with heavy firing at the front; we were ordered to deploy as skirmishers, 133d to the right, 165th to left of road, to prevent stragglers entering Winchester and causing a panic, as we had an immense amount of stores in town, and the people sympathized with the enemy; the stragglers came by thousands; General Sheridan had gone to Washington; General Sheridan finally arrived, and went to the front, causing by his presence a defeat to be turned into victory, capturing nearly all trains and artillery, and driving the enemy far up the valley.

October 20. The excitement of the battle continues; wounded in large numbers brought into Winchester; our losses very heavy.

October 21. A Massachusetts regiment passed down the road on their way home, badly cut up in their last fight; we left camp at dark; took train down; it rained hard; marched all night, arrived at Martinsburg in the morning.

October 24. Men are sending home notices how to have their vote recorded for President.

October 25. Started with large train, with many paymasters

and money, in ambulances, to pay off troops; while resting near Bunker Hill for dinner, Mosby attacked us with a large force of cavalry, for him, some 400; the men were soon in line; forward march, file right and left, and then ordered to deploy as skirmishers, on double-quick; the movement was quickly done; Colonel Curry meanwhile had massed the train in close order; as soon as deployed, forward march was given; the men sprung to their work lively; firing commenced; soon two pieces of artillery passed quickly to the front and unlimbered, sending shot into Mosby's cavalry; this they did not expect, and cleared out to the left in piece of timber; it seems from what we learned afterward that Mosby knew that a large amount of money was going to the front in this train to pay off the army, in charge of six paymasters; he expected to capture it, but did not count on our having a reconstructed battery going to the front; we did not know it ourselves, and it was a surprise to us; Mosby's men did make a dash down the road to the right, and our regiment and the 133d received them warmly; Colonel Curry handled everything well; we arrived at Winchester late at night.

October 26. Started early, arriving at Cedar Creek at night; saw many evidences of the previous battle, and the smell was horrible from the dead horses.

October 27. The brigade is relieved from wagon train service, and joined our division.

October 28. General Dudley, our new brigade commander, took charge to-day.

October 30. Had a grand review of the 19th army corps by General Emory; our brigade was complimented in General Orders, read at dress parade, on our running the trains so carefully without any losses; pay-rolls are being made out.

November 8. This is election day in the States for President, Lincoln and McClellan.

November 9. The whole army moved back to near Newtown, and go into winter quarters.

November 10. Army has heard Lincoln was elected President for another four years.

November 12. Commenced to fortify the camp; the enemy have followed us down.

November 13. Sunday; the whole army at work on the fortifications, cutting trees and building breastworks.

November 18. Our regiment went out as guard with a foraging train; came in soaking wet; cold rain.

November 22. Commenced to build log cabins for winter quarters, 4 men to a cabin.

November 24. This is Thanksgiving Day; friends in New York sent poultry to us; men hard at work on their cabins.

November 27. The regiment at inspection to-day (Sunday) did not look well; mixed uniforms; have not had any uniforms since leaving Louisiana; Colonel Carr returned to us, recovered from his wound at Sabine Cross Road; he brought gifts from friends in New York, turkeys, onions, and potatoes; turkeys roasted and stuffed; they were equally distributed among the men; each man received one-quarter of a turkey.

November 30. For several days we have had good stews of meat, onions, and potatoes; fortifications about done; an immense amount of labor by the army, as the under soil was like slate, hard to pick up; nights are cold; have to keep fires going in cabins; men have to look out for wood.

December 10. Heavy snow-storm; camp blocked; men making sleighs to bring in their wood; have to go into the timber and chop our own trees down, cut it up and haul it.

December 12. The 6th army corps left to join Grant.

December 15. News received that Sherman had arrived at Savannah; salute of 34 guns fired at Camp Russell, our camp; the men of the regiment suffer from the cold weather, having been nearly two years in Louisiana.

December 24. Our new uniforms have come; every man in the regiment got one.

December 26. One hundred guns fired in honor of the fall of Savannah.

December 30. Orders given for our regiment to pack up and move, and give up our comfortable quarters; roads very muddy; hard marching; passed through Winchester to Stephen's Station, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Winchester; the railroad from Harper's Ferry has been built to this place, and all supplies come here; we are on guard over the stores.

January 1, 1865. Sunday; commenced to cut timber to build huts; spent a miserable New Year's in the mud; much growling among the men.

January 4. Two officers and 13 men went home on furlough.

January 5. Men had cabins nearly done when orders came to move; went to outskirts of Winchester and camped; snow on the ground.

January 6. Rained hard; went into town, and were quartered in houses on Main street, opposite Court House; went on picket.

January 7. Came off picket; snowing hard, and very cold; we are doing provost duty in town; the men look well in their new uniforms, all new.

January 8. Sunday; inspection in the morning and dress parade in the evening in the square.

January 9. Guard mount every morning, at 9 A.M.; at stated hours the patrol make their rounds around town; men have regular posts at principal stations; Sheridan's headquarters in large mansion is the post of honor; men tearing up floors of Court House to fit up bunks in quarters, so that we can have things comfortable.

January 17. The inhabitants are becoming used to us; all wood furnished to them through the Quartermaster of the post.

February 1. A large force of cavalry is being collected, and to-day they had a grand review, passing Sheridan's headquarters; took two hours to pass; estimated about 10,000 men and horses.

February 2. Second division of cavalry went up to the front to-day.

February 7. Heavy snow-storm making things lively in town; some talk of our regiment having a ball on the 22d.

February 8. A new army corps badge adopted for the 19th corps.

February 13. Quite a number of men went home on furlough; rations are not so large since the men have received increased pay; the sutler is patronized more; each man has a certain amount of credit at the sutler's.

February 21. One hundred guns fired in honor of Sherman's capture of Columbia.

February 22. Salute fired by artillery in honor of Washington; the regiment not able to have the ball, as the paymaster has not seen us yet.

February 23. News continues good from Sherman; this

week has indeed been a memorable one for the army, in the capture of Columbia, Charleston, and Fort Sumter.

February 24. News came of the capture of Wilmington; all the cavalry and several batteries have gone on some expedition, under command of General Sheridan.

February 25. A number of citizens and their families were sent outside of our lines because of their insults to officers and men.

March 2. General Hancock is in charge of this department.

March 5. Received four months' pay; our detail to guard wood-choppers came in with cavalry guard, having 1,500 prisoners captured by Custer in a fight; 11 battle flags were brought in.

March 10. Our regiment had a ball to-night; the Zoo-Zoos act as ladies, as we can't induce the secesh women to attend.

March 13. Colonel Gouverneur Carr appointed provost marshal of the town; his orders are very strict; streets to be cleaned, all rubbish removed; the town to be placed in good sanitary condition.

March 14. Our regiment had a stag dance to-night.

March 19. Brigade inspection and brigade dress parade.

March 24. By orders from the War Department, Orders No. 41, the 19th corps is disbanded, and General Emory ordered to report to General Hancock.

March 26. Brigade review in the morning, dress parade in the evening.

April 2. Brigade review and dress parade; received news that Sheridan had captured three brigades, wagon trains and several batteries, near the South Side Railroad.

April 3. News received of the capture of Petersburg and the evacuation of Richmond; salute of 100 guns; orders were read at dress parade; grand illumination at night; great rejoicing among the troops.

April 4. Report that General Grant had captured General Lee's army, about 35,000 men, and all the paraphernalia belonging to Lee's army; we are relieved from provost duty; under orders to leave in the morning; the other regiments of the brigade have gone up the valley; the men are in fine spirits; large numbers of troops are concentrating here; the people of the town are sorry to lose us; by strict attention to our duty we have won their respect.

April 5. Left early this morning and went to Kearntown and camped, but soon changed to one mile of Winchester.

April 6. The whole force here are known as the Army of the Shenandoah, Middle Military Division; we are in the First division; eight days' rations are kept ready, one change of clothes, overcoat, poncha and shelter tent, in light marching order, ready for any emergency.

April 7. Changed camp to-day to near Romney; sent to Winchester for our blankets.

April 9. Sunday; brigade review in the morning, division review in the afternoon.

April 10. Left camp; marched through Winchester, Berryville; camped at Summit Point; the troops are being distributed around among the different towns; news received at midnight that Lee had surrendered to Grant; the men were roused from their sleep by salute of 100 guns; regiment after regiment rent the air with their cheers, bands began to play, a grand sight at the dead of night; the men returned to sleep with coming visions of a return home.

April 12. Had a brigade drill in the afternoon; changed camp to near Charlestown.

April 14. News of capture of Lynchburg and Selma, Ala.

April 15. Orders to move; went on cars; passed through Harper's Ferry on our way to Baltimore.

April 16. Arrived in Baltimore this morning; at noon paraded through the city and took train for Wilmington, thence to New Castle; we caused considerable commotion, as the people never before had seen a zouave regiment; citizens very kind to us, providing us with supper; left by boat late at night for Fort Delaware.

April 17. Quartered in barracks; on duty guarding rebel prisoners; duty very heavy; 24 hours on and off; the prisoners have the same ration we have, only less quantity; continued on duty of guarding prisoners until May 31, when we were relieved.

June 1. Left Fort Delaware by boat for New Castle; thence by train for Baltimore.

The war having ended, the remainder of the military history of the regiment is not of vital interest. We left Fort Delaware June 1 and proceeded to Savannah, Ga., where we were assigned to provost duty, and shortly afterward went to Charleston, S. C., on the same duty. We left Charleston, September 6, 1865,

for New York, and were mustered out of the service at Hart Island, New York Harbor, on September 15, 1865. On our arrival at New York city we were accorded a grand and patriotic reception by the citizens as we marched up Broadway, under the escort of the 55th Regiment, New York Volunteers. Broadway was crowded on both sides by thousands of people, who were enthusiastic in applauding and greeting our brave boys, who had so gallantly upheld the flag on many a hard-fought field.

The following article, written by Sergt. John Fleming, of Co. A, was published in the *Long Island Farmer* on March 7, 1878:

“ONLY A DOG”

ARMY REMINISCENCES

During the last war many of the regiments had a pet animal of some kind or other, the history of some of which has been preserved in the field literature of those days, while others, equally deserving of fame, have scarcely received a mention outside of the home letters of the boys who cherished them. The stirring events of those years did not permit the subject of this sketch to receive the justice that was due to him, and now that twelve years have passed since he took his part in them, full reparation for the neglect is impossible. But courage and fidelity, when found, even in a dog, should not be allowed to pass without some tribute of a less perishable character than the testimony of the tongue, and hence the pen pleurably turns to chronicle some of those incidents in the life of a regimental pet which, if they do not prove that the reasoning faculty is not with man alone, do at least indicate how closely animal instinct approaches man's "crowning gift."

When the 165th New York Volunteers, known as the Second Duryee Zouaves, was organizing at Camp Washington, on Staten Island, it had its full complement of cats and dogs, each the favorite of some red leg, who pleasantly thought it might follow and cling to him through all the vicissitudes of a soldier's life. Among this collection was the afterward famous dog of the regiment, Tommy, who at this time, before his worth was known, received, like all the others, more kicks than crusts; but which, unlike the others, clung all the closer to his new associations, and which alone of all that feline and canine tribe in the barracks of the men accompanied them on a cold De-

cember day to the steamer Merrimack, that was lying at one of the piers in New York to carry them to New Orleans. Tommy, though strictly speaking a "cur," and with nothing in his "make-up" that would secure him redemption from any well-regulated pound, marched intrepidly aboard the vessel, and with true soldiery instinct soon made himself perfectly at home. His presence aboard the vessel at once secured him the favorable attention of the men and excited their interest in his career. It was a New York dog. The boys were New York boys. It was bound far away from home, going, as it were, into a new country; going to face danger. So were they. Perhaps his last growl would be heard within a few weeks on the banks of the Mississippi. Perhaps some of the boys would wearily lie down at the same spot to dream of home no more. What wonder, then, that Tommy soon won the watchful care and sympathy of the men whose fate he was sharing. It was with such thoughts as these that brought an unstinted supply of hard tack and pork and an abundance of friendly caressings. His personal appearance contributed nothing to them, for, in all truth, this was common enough. He was simply a firm, compact fat little dog, with a sleek brown hide, who looked capable of undergoing considerable fatigue after a little training, but with nothing about him to indicate the wonderful staying qualities and devotion he afterward exhibited. The transport, however, had not reached the mouth of the Mississippi before nearly every man in the battalion had learned that Tommy, fully conscious of the growing esteem in which he was held, was a self-respecting dog, quick to resent any insult or injury, and no longer the submissive cur of the days when his friends were few. Kind treatment had worked a favorable revolution in Tommy's nature. He was now a dog who would take his own part, and the boys respected him accordingly. This respect was not lessened when it became apparent that he fully realized that he was of the "rank and file," and that neither the threatening nor coaxing of any officer of the regiment could succeed in winning for him Tommy's slightest consideration or attention. This virtue, for it was so looked upon by the men, never forsook him, and during his long term of active service he never permitted any of the officers the familiar privilege of patting his back, though manifesting every evidence of delight when any of the enlisted men bestowed the same

attention. His incurable indifference to the officers was several times the cause of considerable amusement to the camp.

It was at Camp Parapet, or Alligator Swamp, as it was called by the men, that Tommy, like the rest of the regiment, began to live a soldier's life in earnest. At the first tap of reveille he might be seen moving from the spot where the fire of some company cook had left a little of its warmth, and immediately after begin to shake himself vigorously, in preparation for his duties of the day. At the rolling of the blankets, putting tents in order, and lavatory exercises, which followed reveille, he kept himself busy in visiting and saluting the men, and when the drum for company drill sounded, Tommy selected his company and followed it faithfully through all its evolutions. At the battalion drills he belonged to no company, but with pardonable vanity stationed himself on the right of the line, and unless some interloping mule became visible, maintained his position with dignity until the drill was over, when he would march off at the head of his favorite company. At guard mountings he was always on hand, and whether the detail was large or small, the sound of the drum or bugle brought Tommy to its head, and go where it might he would accompany it, and march back to camp at the head of the guard that was relieved, not forgetting, during the day, to go out and pay a short visit to the men at their posts, and receive their friendly salutations. He seemed never idle, and never weary of interest in the affairs of the boys. If a fatigue party was formed, he was at its heels; or a special detail for any purpose, he was off with the corporal or sergeant in charge, only to return to camp as soon as its duties were performed, and evince his readiness to be off with some other. At tattoo he would decently retire, being always sure of finding shelter when the men had it for themselves; and all these soldierly services he faithfully performed, not at Camp Parapet alone, but in every camp in Louisiana, Virginia, at Charleston, and at Savannah; wherever he found himself.

At Port Hudson he was with his regiment, but before the siege closed accompanied a large number of the wounded men to Baton Rouge. It is possible that among these wounded there was some special favorite, for he kept a close watch upon the hospital where they lay, and remained away for such a length of time that the regiment began to think Tommy had

enough of marching and fighting, and would never report back for duty. During his absence, Port Hudson had fallen, the regiment had sailed on a fruitless expedition to the coast of Texas, had returned to the Mississippi, and had been sent up the Teche country, and there was but little hope that Tommy would ever find his way back to his old friends. But one day, about five months after his departure, to the astonishment and delight of the men, he marched in among them, where they lay at Franklin, on the banks of the Teche. He had found his way on board a boat to New Orleans, where, it was afterward learned, he tarried about a week, revisiting the former resorts of the men; had crossed the river to Algiers, taken the army train to Brashear City, crossed the river there, and then started through the country afoot, marching on until he found the army, and no one ever knew how he did it, for though following squads of soldiers returning to their commands, he was a stranger to them all. Here he at once resumed his active duties, and until the close of the war never absented himself again from the main body for more than a few days at a time. With unflinching devotion he followed the regiment on the disastrous Red River campaign, and though often left on the roadside panting for life, yet when the bivouac was reached, Tommy was never far behind the flag. He was present in all the engagements of the regiment, and although he displayed every sign of fear and anxiety, he never deserted his post. At Pleasant Hill he was slightly wounded, a bullet carrying off a small piece of his short tail; but he held his ground, and when the fight was over congratulated the survivors, as he did after every engagement, by every exhibition of delight. At Cane River, the regiment, preparatory to an assault, was lying at the foot of a hill, from which the enemy was doing some very lively musketry business. Tommy, with his usual good judgment, had placed his body behind a big tree. One of the men, thinking to use the tree for his own protection, uncerimoniously shoved him from the position, but so furiously did Tommy attack this ungenerous soldier that he was glad to make room for him beside him. This man received a severe bite, but was only laughed at by his comrades. Tommy during his term of enlistment, over three years, had passed through many dangers; he had marched many a weary league in the heat of the day and in the darkness of the night; he had

made half a dozen trips at sea; traveled hundreds of miles by river and by rail; had shown his courage upon the battlefield of the regiment; had shared in all the privations of the men without a whimper, and escaped without other injury than the wound before described, and a cut in the upper lip, received from the flying heel of his hated foe, the army mule.

The war had ended, the men were discharged and so was Tommy. His papers were regularly drawn up, and officially signed. His meritorious services were officially recognized, and, in part, inscribed upon his parchment, and, with the men, he prepared to take his departure from the battered walls of Fort Sumter, in September, 1865. And it was at this time he had his narrowest escape. Late at night, but under a bright and beautiful moon, a steam tug conveyed the regiment from Fort Sumter to the steamer that was to carry it home, and was then lying in the harbor. The tug was closing in upon the steamer, but its engine had not yet stopped, when Tommy, with his usual desire to lead the way, attempted to jump aboard, but in doing so struck his head against the guards of the steamer and was knocked overboard. On the instant the men were on the alert, the engine was stopped, and while half a dozen stood ready to plunge into the water the moment Tommy appeared on the surface, Corporal Baker went down under the tug's paddle, and there found the half-drowned dog resting against the wheel. He was soon safely deposited on the deck of the steamer, as much to the delight of the men as to his own.

This regiment that Tommy loved, and in which the gallant Cogswell and Fosdick died, landed at the Battery, in the city of New York, and, as was the return of the young Tobias to his father, "the dog, who had followed them all the way, ran before them, and, like a courier who might have preceded them, he testified to his joy by the wagging of his tail."

The following was found in the pocket of a dead rebel officer at Port Hudson, La., by one of the men of the 6th Michigan Volunteers. He was a prisoner at the time in Port Hudson:

"About 9 o'clock in the morning (May 27) the attack was made in the woods on Colonel Steadman's (rebel) centre, and upon the line of fortification on General Beall's right. The

latter attack, that of Sherman's brigade, was the most imposing in appearance. Emerging from the woods at the distance of about 400 yards from our breastworks, the 165th Regiment New York Volunteers (2d Duryee Zouaves) charged in line of battle across an open field. The gay colors of their uniform contrasted brilliantly with the sombre shades of the trees and field, making a fine mark for our fire. As soon as they appeared in sight our artillery opened on them with spherical case, many of them bursting right in their ranks, but the gaps were quickly closed up, and they came on in splendid style. As they lessened the distance our gunners substituted grape for shrapnel, and when they finally came within 150 yards our guns were double charged with canister, and the infantry receiving the order at the same time to fire, the field was swept with a storm of musket balls and grape shot.

"The advancing line of zouaves wavered, and then halted, while they were dropping from the ranks, mown down by our deadly fire, which now became an incessant rattle of musketry, intermingled with rapid discharges of canister from the guns.

The zouaves, after wavering for a while in indecision, finally broke and scattered, most of the men throwing themselves flat on the ground behind stumps, logs and inequalities of the ground, where they now commenced sharp shooting. As soon as the zouaves broke, Sherman's brigade came out of the woods in column and deployed to the right and left in line of battle, as prettily as if they were on drill. Our artillerists again had recourse to shell and shrapnel, and the infantry opened on this advance sooner than before. Their charge was a good one, and had the advantage of the zouave line of sharpshooters, some of whom were within a hundred yards of our works, and whose minnie balls were whistling over our parapet.

"But our men, though opposed by an enemy ten times their number, kept up a withering fire, and after the brigade came a little nearer than the zouaves had done, it finally hesitated and wavered. At this sure precursor to a repulse, our boys sent up a shout of triumph, for the victory they now saw certain. The enemy's officers and many of the men ran ahead of the line and urged the others on, but in vain, their confidence in themselves was gone. Some them, in the hope of inspiring the others, started a cheer, but it died away in a weakly strain, and, the rear rank giving, the front rank turned

also and the whole force made for the woods to the sound of our ringing cheers. At the woods they rallied, and, reforming their line under our artillery fire, they again charged. It was useless; we knew that troops we had once driven back so far would not succeed at a second trial under similar circumstances. After coming within fifty or sixty yards of where they first broke they wavered again and speedily broke."

COMPLIMENTARY.

[From the Evening Era of July 31, 1863.]

For the benefit of those persons who persist in calling our brave troops "vandals, robbers," and the like, we publish the following testimonials from the officers of several Confederate regiments, recently captured at Port Hudson. These thanks, it will be seen, are addressed to the 165th New York Regiment—2d Zouave.

PORT HUDSON, LA., July 14, 1863.

The undersigned, representing the officers of the 12th Arkansas Infantry, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the officers and men of the 165th New York Zouaves, for the uniform kind and courteous treatment received by us at their hands since the surrender of this place.

Should the fortunes of war ever reverse our positions we will not forget them, but endeavor to reciprocate their kindness to the best of our ability.

(Signed)

T. J. REID, Colonel.
J. S. WALKER, Lieutenant Colonel.
T. C. SMITH, Major.
C. H. JONAS, Captain and A.Q.M.
J. R. THORNTON, Adjutant.

To Felix Agnus, Captain Commanding 2d Zouaves.

PORT HUDSON, LA., July 15, 1863.

To the Commanding Officer of N. Y. Zouaves, U. S. A., at Port Hudson:

SIR:—In an interview I had with you a few days since I expressed to you, on behalf of my men, their appreciation of the kindness shown us by yours. If I should leave Port Hudson without giving a more enduring form of acknowledgment, I would be doing injustice to the feelings and wishes of the men recently under my command. I therefore address you this note.

On the 27th of May, your command engaged part of the men of mine. Then and afterwards my men spoke of your charge as a splendid exhibition of courage. When the fortunes of war placed us as prisoners in the hands of the United States forces we were suffering for food. As soon as our wants were understood, your men MORE THAN DIVIDED theirs with us, and in a variety of ways have shown themselves to be as kind and generous as they have shown themselves to be courageous.

Please tender these acknowledgments to your command; they are made according to the wishes of my men.

I am very respectfully, etc.

D. PROVINCE, Colonel C.S.A.

Lately Commanding Bcall's Brigade.

To Captain Felix Agnus, Commanding 2d Zouaves.

PORT HUDSON, LA., July 15, 1863.

SIR:—Permit me to say to you that I never in the course of this war saw men behave with such courage and fortitude under all circumstances as your command. Your wounded were the constant theme of conversation by the surgeons for the heroic manner in which they bore up under some of the most frightful wounds. Permit me to thank THEM ALL for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us since the surrender.

H. HANSLOW, Surgeon C.S.A.

To Captain Felix Agnus, Commanding 165th New York.



JOSEPH MILLS HANSON

THE ASSAULT

*Dedicated to the
Veterans of the
One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth
Regiment
New York Volunteers
(2d Duryee Zouaves)
on the
Forty-First Anniversary
of Their Assault upon the
Intrenchments of
Port Hudson, La.,
May 27th, 1863.*

THE ASSAULT.

Ho! comrades, drain a bumper and fling the cups away!
We drink to long-past glories; to buried friends to-day;
And, as those friends were gallant, those glories dearly gained,
See that the cup be brimming, the last red drop be drained!

Our ranks are sadly broken since forty years ago—
When, dressed in full battalion front, we marched to meet the foe.
From some, old age and illness have claimed the mortal price,
But the bullets of the Southron reaped the richest sacrifice.

Let's roll the dead years back to-night and stand with them again
Upon the field where last we met, the living and the slain,
While mem'ry conjures up once more that bloody morn in May,
When grim Port Hudson's booming guns announced the coming fray.
* * * * *

Far roll the lines of battle, o'er swamp and vale and height,
And, far and near, the battle-flags toss in the morning light:
A brave array is spread to-day to joust with waiting Death
And fan the face of Destiny with sacrificial breath!

For there is stretching, wide and deep, across our chosen way,
With giant trunk and pointed branch, the tangled abatis,
And reared beyond like headlands that guard a rock-fanged coast.
The heaving, yellow earthworks where waits the rebel host.

All silent lie those earthworks, as our futile field-guns play
Upon their mighty ramparts of stiff, unyielding clay;
But we know the siege-guns lurking in the redoubt's curtained slits
And well we know the Enfields that will greet us from the pits!

But, hark! The cannon-fire is slackening to its close,
As down our serried columns, the word of caution goes.
Are any here to falter? Are there any laggards now,
Who tramped the long, forced, midnight march with Nickerson and Dow?

Come, breathe a prayer to Heaven; cast terror to the wind,
For Sherman's galloped out in front, with all his staff behind!
Our gallant Colonel's in the van; his sword points out the way
Duryee's Zouaves must follow in Glory's path to-day!

Forward! The brazen bugle its stirring challenge flings
And forth into the open the line of battle swings;
Straight forth into the open, with measured tread and slow,
The Stars and Stripes above us, the burnished steel below;

Six hundred forms that stride as one, six hundred guns that shine,
Six hundred faces sternly set toward the far rebel line,
And, right and left, the regiments, steady as on parade,
That march with us to hazard the deadly escalade.

One moment yet, in silence redoubt and fieldtrench bide,
As if the foe gaze, spell-bound, upon the coming tide,
Then, like the livid lightning that frees the storm-cloud's ire,
All down the close-embrasured line, leaps forth the siege-gun's fire!

Have you heard the wind's wild clamor when the midnight typhoon broke?
Have you timed the lightning's measure as it rends the forest oak?
Such sounds will seem but music, sleep-wooing to your bed,
When you've harked to the yell of the ten-inch shell as it hurtles overhead?

They come, those sightless reapers; front, flank and rear they strike,
With sickening thud and spirting blood, smite high and low alike;
But our steady ranks close smoothly o'er each ragged fissure torn,
As the sea fills up the furrow that the passing prow has shorn.

We leave the open cornfields; unbroken, hold our way
Till we breast the leveled timber of the bristling abatis;
And, though the files break distance in the labyrinthian net,
There is neither halt nor tremor; we are rolling forward yet!

But see! along the trenches, below the foeman's guns,
Yellow and swift and spiteful, a line of fire runs!
And, e'en as we hear the volley and the storm of rebel yells,
The abatis breaks forth in flame, lit by the bursting shells!

Come, cheer, Zouaves! No fear, Zouaves! We're leading the brigade!
The men who fall but bid us all press onward, undismayed.
The men who fall! Dear God above, have pity on their souls!
They fall amid the burning trees, in pits of glowing coals!

Fosdick is down—the gallant lad whose guidon led the right;
No more we'll see his brave young face, flushed with the battle-light.
Carville and Gatz and Graham are numbered with the slain
And D'Eschambault has fallen, never to rise again.

Yet still, unchecked unconquered, the Zouaves strain ahead
With muskets clutched in bleeding hands, leaving a trail of dead,
While higher still the choking flames, roll like a furnace blast,
And, faster blown, with whirr and moan, the bullets whistle past!

More loudly swells the tumult; across the quaking plain,
Smoke-wreathed the tossing battle-flags rise, sink and rise again;
While, northward, crash the volleys, lashed out by the shrapnel's goad,
Of Augur's fiery Irishmen, sweeping the Plain's Store Road.

Inwood, the dashing captain, reels with a bitter wound;
Torn by an iron fragment, Vance totters to the ground;
But, Agnus, strong and eager, holds still the desperate path,
With Morris, French and Hoffman, on, on, through the gates of wrath!

Our shattered ranks are pausing upon the brink of doom;
Can human courage win to where those thund'ring breastworks loom?
See! far ahead, the flashing blade of Abel Smith still shines
And onward waves to soldiers' graves or through the rebel lines!

One moment more his falchion its dauntless sign proclaims;
One moment more his Zouaves follow through shot and flames,
Then, like some forest monarch, crushed down before the storm,
With bleeding breast and nerveless hand, sinks that heroic form!

Ah, grim-faced War, one victim more your authors must atone!
Ah, Freedom, weep! Your wound is deep, for Abel Smith lies prone!
'Reft of our chief, our columns pause in the scathing fire,
As paused the marching waters before the walls of Tyre.

They pause; then, slow, reluctant to quit the fatal spot,
With many a short-lived rally and many a backward shot,
The riven ranks, the tattered flags, the wounded and the whole
Back from that pit of Hades in sullen billows roll.

Crippled but not defeated; checked—but with bosoms steeled
To vengeance for the comrades lost upon that bloody field.
Ere cease the foeman's volleys; ere yet the silence falls
The regiments are rearing the breaching-batteries' walls.

* * * * *

'Tis past and gone long years ago; we boys in blue to-day
Give cordial hands, not bullets, to the men who wore the gray;
To-day, across the pastures where we charged on that May morn,
The summer breezes whisper through ranks of growing corn.

The blackbird whistles from the fence, the sweet clematis vine
Tangles the earth where stretched but now the smoking fieldtrench line;
And o'er the fragrant grass-lands stand shocks of new-mown hay,
Where swept the Zouaves, cheering, through the burning abatis.

One starry banner flutters from Georgia's storied ground
To where the snow-capped Cascades stand guard o'er Puget Sound;
Reared by the hands of heroes; guarded by freemen's shields;
Saved by the men who perished on Southern battle-fields.

To-night, a grizzled remnant of those gallant hosts, we stand,
Dreaming old battles o'er again amid a peaceful land;
Proud that we once were of them; glad that our toil and pain
Helped to restore that banner, undimmed, to it's place again.

But the thought most proud and tender is of those who have gone before,
And we trust to the Lord Jehovah, who rules both peace and war,
That again we may meet the comrades, when, too, we are called away,
Who fell before Port Hudson's guns, that bloody morn in May.

So drink the bumper roundly and toss the glasses clear!
To comrades sleeping soundly who would bid us drink in cheer.
As they, smiling, went from battle to the judgment of their God,
Let us, smiling, pledge their slumbers in their tents beneath the sod!

*Written by JOSEPH MILLS HANSON, nephew of Lieut. A. G. Mills,
Pres. Veteran Association, 165th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Second Duryee
Zouaves, by whom it was read at the Anniversary Dinner, May 27th, 1904.*

ROSTER

165th Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry

2d BATTALION DURYEE ZOUAVES

September, 1862—September, 1865

FIELD AND STAFF

Lieut.-Colonel—ABEL SMITH, JR.

Major and Lieut.-Colonel—GOVERNEUR CARR

Capt. of Co. A, Major, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. & Gen.—FELIX AGNUS

Surgeon & Lieut.-Col. & Medical Director of the Dept. of the Gulf,

JAMES F. FERGUSON

Surgeon—DR. GEORGE C. HUBBARD

Adjutant—NATHAN S. PUTNAM

Adjutant—WILLIAM H. VANCE

Adjutant—CHARLES H. WEST

Adjutant—VICTOR W. MACFARLANE

Quartermaster—ASHER M. ELLSWORTH

Quartermaster—RAYMOND T. STARR

Sergt.-Major—GEORGE A. BURTIS

Sergt.-Major—CASSELI A. PALMIERI

Sergt.-Major—JOHN W. DICKENS

Sergt.-Major—FRANK H. ROSHORE

Sergt.-Major—RICHARD R. BROWNER

Quartermaster Sergt.—WILLIAM H. B. KITSON

Quartermaster Sergt.—RAYMOND T. STARR

Com. Sergt.—GEORGE WOODRUFF

Hospital Steward—JOSHUA KIMBER

Drum Major—TIMOTHY W. McKEEVER

Right General Guide—SERGT. ALEXANDER S. FOSDICK

Right & Left General Guide—SERGT. ELBERT O. STEVES

Right & Left General Guide—SERGT. ANDREW WHITE



COMPANY A

2d and 1st Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major
Charles A. Walker

1st Lieutenant

Barry Fox

2d and 1st Lieutenant

Andrew Napier

2d Lieutenant

Hanson C. Gibson

1st Sergeants

John Fleming, Walter T. Hall, Theodore Newell and Wm. T. Sinclair

Sergeants

George E. Armstrong
Wm. Barker or John T. McTague
George W. Broomhead

Joseph Donally
Josiah C. Dixon
John W. Dickens

James Reilly
George Shaw
Albert N. White

Corporals

Color, John A. Vanderbilt
Alphonse Bietry
John Gutches
William J. Wheat
John D. Lafont

James McCafferty
Charles M. Whitney
John J. Clancy
Richard Baker
William B. Hobby

John H. Valk
Chas. H. Spencer
Edward Vass
Chas. A. Clark

Musicians

Charles Monell

Michael Donahue

Privates

John Abel
John Allen
John Atwell
Frank Andrea
Jules Bonnaire
Edward Brown
James E. Barker
Charles H. Bradford
Thomas Burns
John Brady
Peter S. Beaucamp
George Brown
Camile Boarnes
William Brazinell
Baslie Braisiliam
John Baptiste
Frank Brown
Chas. Carl or Carroll
Theodore A. Caleis
Peter Cartier
James E. Craft
Charles Crossman
James Connolly
Jean M. Carlevez
Eugene De Flandre
Antoine De Large
Wm. H. Dezendorf
James L. Denton
August Derveaux

Francis Duval
Charles Dunlap
Felix Duval
Samuel A. Davis
Gustav Druckhamer
Edward D'Erlon
Joseph Dormingo
Henry Dykeman
Alphonse Depasquiere
Henry Edwards
Jacques Francois
James Fletcher
Isaac F. Fox
Victor M. Gabrielle
Daniel Gildersleeve
Jacob Gardiner
Joseph Geffroy
Eugene Gallard
George A. Hussey
Jacob Huber
Joseph B. Henley
Francis A. Heald
Chas. B. Hall
Wm. H. Harris
Wm. Hinton
Henry R. Hobby
Edward A. Henry
Charles Hoffman
Wm. H. Hobby

James A. Harris
George T. Jessup
Josiah H. Johnson
Richard Kearney
Thomas Kearney
Wm. H. Klaugberg
George Kelly
William Leggett
David Lewis
Joseph O'LeClaire
Abner T. Lathe
Jacques Lacy
William H. Lockheart
Alexander McGahy
Thomas McCafferty
George T. McKenney
James McLaughlin
Louis Matthoneux
James A. Mills
John H. Mills
George A. Metzler
Henry Marcel
Wm. Murray
Thomas Murray
Christian Nichols
Theodore Newell
Henry Norman
Joseph O'Donnell
Matthew O'Ryan

Charles Oak
James L. Purdy
George F. Prichard
John H. Prichard
James B. Quinn
James Robiuson
John Rose
John Rielly
Julien Rave
Spicer J. Rudderow
Joseph Raymond
Chas S. Sawyer
Peter Robertson
David R. Spence
Wm. M. Stevens
Adolphus Seifert
John E. Sanders
George W. Smith
Thomas Smith
Lewis B. Terhune
Thomas S. Timpson
Jesse Thomas
Elias H. Tucker
Angello Terzette
Charles Vraboss
Eugene Velue
Paul Violet
John Walsh
Jacob A. Waterhouse
Peter Yearley

Colored Cooks

Alfred Annon

Adam Jones

COMPANY B

Captain, John P. Morris

Captain, H. W. Hicks, Jr.

1st Lieutenant

William J. Walker

1st Lieutenant

William H. Vance

2d Lieutenant

Matthias Johnston

2d Lieutenant

De Forest H. Thomas

1st Sergeants

Matthias Johnston and Theodore J. Hatfield

Sergeants

William Wood
Lewis Raite
Color, John Engel
John J. McGinniss

George E. Cogswell
Samuel Wenman
Elbert O. Steves
William R. Finch
Thos. G. Hendry

Frank B. Davis
Hugh Graham
William H. Lowrie
William Hayes

Corporals

Joseph Sutliff
James Wiley
Bernard McGowan
Edward Rigney
Robert Z. Bennett

Maurice Cahill
Patrick H. Matthews
Charles Lewin
James Watson
Elisha E. Dennison

John Leonard
Jas. K. P. Edwards
Oscar C. Jackson
William Ratigan

Musicians

Samuel A. Lawrence
William Lunday
Herman Burrough

James Campbell
Jesse Brown
Walter Emerson

Edward Manahan
William Staats

Privates

William H. Ames
James Armstrong
Richard Allen
Wm. H. Andrews
Samuel J. Bradley
James Burns
Joseph Bell
Abraham R. Boeruem
John Beck
Richard Brown
James Banks
William Burrard
Richard H. Berrian
George Brewer
Charles Bowne
Charles Barron
James J. Conklin
Samuel W. Corell
Charles Colson
William Cahill
George W. Carter
John Carty
John Commerford
Peter S. Devoe
James Donovan
John Dennis
Patrick Dwyer or
McGuire
Wm. Dougherty
John Devine

Charles Dickson
William Ewing
Samuel Elkins
John Farrell
Frederick Farmer
Jacob Gottlieb
Hanson C. Gibson
William Houseworth
Charles Heim
Henry Hamilton
Andrew Hoffman
Charles G. Hughes
William H. Hughes
William Hewes
John Hilfety
John Hickey
John Harris
Richard Hamilton
James Hamilton
Nicholas Howard
John Irsch
Henry Judd
Morris Jacobs
Mark Kavanagh
John F. Kellegan
John H. Kenney
Keron Kegan
Richard King
Frederick Kreb
William King

John King
Edward J. Kenney
George W. Lawson
John Lawson
Elden Lee
Patrick Manny
Wallace McBride
John McClain
Joseph Miller
James McMannus
Samuel B. Metler
James Marsh
Theodore L. Mitchell
or Michel
Thomas Murphy
Barnard McCready
John Mason
William Oxworth
Bernard O'Donnell
Michael O'Connor
William Payne
Mark Plunkett
Dwight Person
Alfred Pero
John B. Roche
Horace Rappelyea
David S. Rickhow
Nathan Rickhow
Jacob Roeser
Gillis Roggerman

William Rooney
Joseph Reilly
Robert A. Ridley, Jr.
Wm. S. Roberts
Andrew Reid
Hollis M. Richards
James Robinson
Wm. G. Sanger or
Chas. A. Holburt
Alex. Schamberger
George Steaph
George M. Scalley
Henry Schielder
Dennis Sullivan
John G. Shirley
William Smith
William Toomey
Richard Tyrell
Charles Uhl
John A. Voorhees
Peter Wagner
Augustus F. Weeks
Patrick Welsh
Charles Wilson
Thomas Williams
John Wilson
John Wilson
Henry Wilson

Colored Cooks

Joseph Washington

John Washington

John McCay

COMPANY C

Captain, Major, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel

William W. Stephenson

2d and 1st Lieutenant

Gustavus F. Linguist, Brevet Captain

1st Lieutenant

E. Hampton Mulford

2d Lieutenant

William T. Sinclair

1st Sergeants

Robert H. Thompson
Samuel S. Sweet

James R. Glover
Henry W. Halsey

George H. Champlain

Sergeants

Sebastin B. Brennan
Lauritz M. Lange
Frederick R. Warner

John Newert
Christopher B. Moore
Lewis E. Hammond

T. Augustus Parsons
George W. Bogert

Corporals

Halsey D. Williamson
Frederick Maes
Christopher O'Brien
Color, Peter Biegel
James McMekin
John Thiel
Samuel Reid

Color, John J. Champaign
Color, Daniel Dickinson
Luther N. Tuthill
John T. Warner
James H. Markey
James J. Allen

Frederick Norman
George W. Lendeveg
Sebastian L. Helfrich
Joseph L. Mitchell or
Michel
John Geering
Theo. A. Joseph

Musicians

John Wasser
George B. Atlakson

David R. Lester
Michael Klein

Alonzo Philbin
George Tucker

Privates

William Alexander	Seymour Everitt	Samuel B. Jennings	Conrad Olmstead
Theodore Almy	Thomas Egan	George Jackson	Henry D. Pattison
Thomas Avery	John Faulkner	Herman Koehler	Herman Peters
George H. Allyn	John Fisher	Martin King	William H. Rosevelt
John Berry	Patrick Fehy	Patrick Kerrigan	Hugh A. Richardson
Charles Brown	Patrick Flanagan	James Kelly	Joseph W. Richardson
Patrick E. Boyle	John T. Forest	Philip Konaton	Nathan R. Raynor
William G. Bell	John Fleming	Frank Kochendoefor	George W. Rumbles
Francis Bland	James Garland	Christopher Keagan	James Rigney
John Burns	Austin B. Goldsmith	Michael Lyhem	Dennis Roach
Michael Bauer	Peter Gaffga	John Laughtman	Henry W. Rowdon
Herman Behlmer	Frank S. Graham	Cornelius Lucy	Robert Roller
Thomas P. Buckley	George Gatz	Henry Leonard	Jacob Sahe
Thomas Bowker	James Gardiner	Michael Myers	William H. Sawyer
Philip Brown	Thomas Gill	Bernard F. Markey	Joseph Schase
Henry Brennan	Henry Haynes	Francis L. Manchester	Alexander B. Scott
Michael Burke	Peter Harted	Christopher Madden	Geo. H. Smith
Edward Berry	Richard Hobby	William Minser	Thomas Tooman
Patrick Carrigan	Philip A. Holmes	David K. Miller	Leander Terry
John Cassidy	George Hohl	Henry B. Mackey	Daniel Y. Tuthill
John Curtis	John Hannan	Frank or Francis	Henry Thoman
John Coyle	Daniel E. Hammond	McGuirk	Charles B. Taylor
Ezra Clark	William F. Hammond	William Mackey	A. Thompson
John Coffee	Bernard Hysler	Thomas McBride	William Vanderdoes
Frederick Chanson	Gustav Hartman	George McCalvin	Jacob Wetzell
Alfred Carlin	Antone Houser	Thomas Mara	William White
Joseph T. Cahill	John Hinthouse	John Miller	Charles Wilson
Samuel Dare	John Harrison	Edward Nolan	John Williams
John W. Dusenberry	John G. Hartt	James R. Nichols	James Williams
Michael Dowd	Thomas Howard	Herman Near	Thomas Williams
Louis Dubois	Ambrose Hohm	Dennis O'Connor	William White
John Donahue	Michael Innis	Charles O'Donahue	Joseph C. Young
			John Yack

Colored Cooks

Alexander Brody

Osborn Robinson

COMPANY D

Captain, Lieut.-Colonel, and Brevet Colonel
William R. French

2d and 1st Lieutenants

Walter T. Hall and Edward G. Hoffman

1st Lieutenant

Charles R. Carville

2d Lieutenant

Frank H. Roshore

1st Sergeants

William H. Uckele, Frank H. Nichols or McNichol

Sergeants

Andrew Napier
Rufus C. Kemp
Robert Welch, Jr
John Ackerman
Joseph W. Hayden

David M. Freligh
Grafton Fenno
John P. Van Pelt

John Schramm
William Hatfield
Joseph Reilly
John Maxwell

Corporals

Color, Hiram Renoude	Charles R. Gordon	David Brown	Color, Theo. d'Escham-
Joseph Hurt	Christopher C. Flick	Daniel Danforth	bault
Jacob Weitner	John Butcher	Wm. H. Hallenbeck	Color, Chas. F. Scheible
Michael Carmody	William Orr	Color, Nels Rosen-	John Stacey
		steiner	

Musicians

Richard Thum	John Scannell	Paul Reilly	Charles White	John Davis
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Privates

Robert Allen	James Casey	John J. Joyce	William Schramm
George Atlakson	Daniel Cook	William H. Jackson	Charles Shaw
Thomas Austin	James Dolan	Robt. J. Kennedy	John Smith
Chas. Ackerman	Wm. M. Dickey	Thomas Kilfoil	Guillaume Schwartz
Albert Arkless	John Donahue	Thomas Leddy	Patrick Sage
Geo. J. Baker	Frank Dorse	Michael L. Luther	William Sinclair
Henry Bloch	D. Earl	Jules Lombard	Chas. F. Schroeder
John Borst	John Ferguson	Francis Lange	Alphonse Sanoage
David G. Boyle	Richard Foley	Daniel Lundy	Wm. H. Smith
Nelson J. Bradley	Thomas Flanagan	J. E. Ljunggren	Charles Schultz or
Daniel H. Brannan	Gilbert Fanning	Michael Madden	Schutt
Wm. P. Brown	Wm. Farnsworth	Charles Methial	Alphonse Schamber-
John Burke	Oscar Farrell	Peter Mulligan	ger
John H. Bumgard	Albert Faux	Thos. McEntee	Thomas Scott
William Best	James Flateman	James McMahon	John Simpson
R. R. Browner	Richard Gare	Henry R. Miller	Albert J. Thompson
William Baker	John Gallagher	Paul Morrell	Robert C. Tucker
Frank Baker	Henry Goss	Jas. McLaughlin	Alfred Taylor
Jean Baptiste	Henry Glover	William Martin	Jas. R. Van Hoesen
T. Black	James Gannon	G. R. Mattice	Michael Wingley
Nicholas Boulon	James A. Gordon	William McCool	George B. Wilcox
Harvey Boyer	John J. Hewes	John Nelson	Frederick Wood
James Brodie	George Hutty	Henry Nelson	Horatio Westerfield
John Buckley	George C. P. Herring	John O'Brien	William Walker
John Callery	Frank Hilton	W. H. Pollock	David Watson
Duncan Cameron	James Henry	Wm. E. Phillips	George W. Woods
James F. Campbell	Charles Hoffman	Adam Platt	Henry Warner
Stephen Coppinger	Wm. G. Haliker	Jean Powers	Charles White
Patrick Cummings	James H. Hall	Alexander Perkins	W. J. Walsh
Wm. H. Crooks	Patrick Hughes	Frederick Rader	Robert Whitaker
C. G. Collins	Augustus Johnston	William Raite	Christopher Welsh

Colored Cooks

Adam Johnson

George Thompson

Joseph Jefferson

COMPANY E

1st Lieutenant and Captain, Henry C. Inwood

1st Lieutenant

John P. Morris

1st and 2d Lieutenant

Edward Bayard Webster

2d Lieutenants

Abraham G. Mills

Robert D. Gulick

1st Sergeants

- Andrew White, Robert D. Gulick and Frank H. Roshore

Sergeants

Abraham G. Mills
Thomas Mackey
C. Ward Varian

Color, Henry N. Brown
Alex. S. Fosdick
John L. Burke

Color, John B. Dubois
Thomas S. Breast

John W. Lovejoy
Valentine Lewis

Corporals

George W. Woolley
John Feighery
James J. Lawley
David Ryan

William Vero
John McAdams
George W. Tower

Joseph Fishbourne
Henry R. Loomis
Color, Frank Graham

Andrew Jackson
Stephen H. Gillen
Charles Madderan

Musicians

Edward Tyman

Charles Lockerby

Benjamin B. Halleck

Joseph Doyle

Privates

Charles Ahleith
Wm. M. Baldwin
Charles Burns
Francis Bansett
John Brennan
Patrick Burns
Geo. W. Berrian
John Berrian
Patrick Barker
James Bona
Thomas Belcher
Chas. T. Bryant
James O. Barker
Adam Bachus
John J. Bennett
Charles Boulware
John E. Collin, or
Collins
William Clamp
Daniel S. Cox
John Cunningham
John Crumet,
or Crunit
Charles Cane
Victor Collins
James Cunningham
John F. Capen
Henry J. Carlton
Daniel S. Carroll

John J. Delaney
Patrick Delaney
Joseph Dennis
Henry Dubois
James Edgar
William Edwards
Edwin M. Earl
Solomon Frankland
Robert Gallott
Henry Gibsen
James Green
Theodore Griffith
Francis Grey
Samuel Gelston
John Gesner
Thomas Gallagher
John Grant
Edward Gillott
James Henderson
Henry L. Hulse
George Habacker
John Hill
James Hargrave
James Hoctor
Timothy Horrigan
Cornelius Howard
Philip Hertzinger
James Jones
Samuel J. Jones

Thomas Jones
Andrew Jackson
James Johnson
William Jones
Alfred T. Karlin
Albert Kennedy
Wm. H. B. Kitson
Albert Lawrence
James Lenhart
John Marriott
Joseph Martin
Alfred Moore
James McGowan
Benjamin J. Manus
John T. Murphy
John McDonald
Robert Moore
John McLaughlin
John Monaghan
Thomas Monaghan
John Murphy
James Nolan
Joseph O'Brien
John A. D. Plotts
William B. Price
William Pearce
Orrin T. Prant
Patrick Quinn
John Rague

Burchard Seekamp
William Singer
Anthony Smith
Henry Smith
John Smith
Franklin Sprague
Joseph R. Steed
John H. Storms
James Sullivan
Wm. E. Simpkins
Edwin A. Shaw
James Stephens
Chas. G. Seiberg
Philip Schenck
Elias Shansel
James Short
Henry Sharp
Robert H. Tower
Paul Viler
Thomas Vaughn
Joseph Vedder
John Wilson
John Wolfram
Stephen Wilkins
Henry C. Webb
Charles Wheeler
Ivert Wagner
George Zanner

Colored Cooks

William Drill

Joseph Mackey

COMPANY F

Captain, Edward G. Hoffman

Captain, Gould H. Thorpe

1st Lieutenants and Captain

Thomas G. Tracy

De Forest H. Thomae

James B. Vose

2d Lieutenants

William H. Lowrie

William J. Walker

1st Sergeants

Color, Storm Reeves

John H. Mercer

Augustus F. Phillips

Sergeants

John Marshall
Hugh Leddy
Thomas Moody
Wm. H. Uckele

Color, Martin Flaherty
William Mortimer
Wm. B. Porter

Mancelia F. Rall
James Reiley
George A. Burtis
Charles Mehaffey

John Allen
Emil Burkhardt

Corporals

Color, David S. Collins
Bernard Golden
John O'Brien

Joseph Hughes
Stephen Weaver
Frank Dunne
Frederick Sandoz

Geo W. Kearstead
Thomas Gallagher
John Owens
Richard Reeves

Jas. E. Burchen
William Ash
Louis De Condres
John Tierney
James H. Everett

Musicians

Michael C Brennan

Dennis Larkin

Privates

Joseph Alvorne
William Anderson
Frederick Andrews
Theodore Birdsall
James Bannan
George Burns, or Barnes
Chas. Blake, or Her-
mance
James Burk
Charles Brown
Richard Brown
William Brierly
James Coffey
Michael Callahan
Silas Cronk
Henry Clark
Charles Calvert
Patrick Callahan
Wm. C. Coffin
John Carr, or Carn
Thomas Connelly
Lewis Dunham
Maurice Daly
John Donelly
Frank Diehl, or Di-
mon
Martin Darling
John Doyle
William Dixon
William Ellis
William Echorne
Thomas Elliott

Allen F. Foose
Edward Farron
James Ford
Joseph Fritz
Henry Gallagher
Richard Glidon
Butler R. Griffith
Guesseppe Guerdotte
William Green
John Guthrie
William Gerrott
Alonzo Garretson
Charles L. Hughes
John Hock
John Hillen
Washington Hall
James Henry
Dennis Hoy
John Henckle
James Henderson
William Jones
Geo. F. Jackson
Robert Jones
James Kerrigan
Martin F. Kelley
William Krohl
John Kaufman
Thomas Lockwood
Edward Lohman
John Leslie
Samuel Lyons
John Lynch
William Lowring

Chas. R. Lincoln, Jr
Terence Lasack
John Miller
John F. Miller
Alexander Merritt
James McCarty
James McCarthy,
or Jas. J. O'Hea
John A. Murray
Edward McGrath
Wm. H. McDonough
John McMelty
Charles Morse
John McGuire
James McGuire
Richard McLoud
James Mellaney
James McEnroy
Patrick Muldowney
Wm. H. Newlan
John Noonam
John O'Leary
Timothy O'Leary
Jeremiah O'Leary
Isadore Phillips
James E. Parkes
Charles Quinn
James Quinn
Robert Rieley
Frank Richardson
William Riley
John Ryan
William Stephens

Daniel Shea
Louis Schmidt
John Smith
Wm. F. Satterly
Joseph A. Sullivan
George W. Shepherd
J. Scully
John Smiley
William Smith, or
Chris. Mallison
Eris K. E. Shamanis
Wm. H. Snedecor
James Stewart
Robert Saul
Henry Smith
Lyman Sackett
Robert Shields
Daniel Sullivan
Charles Ship
John Smith
George Thomas
James Todd
Lewis Ulrich
Juanes Vives
Peter Stamp
Samuel Wyckoff
Joseph Wallace
William White
Charles White
William Wilson
William Waters
John Williams
John Williams

Colored Cooks

James B. McClellan

Harvey Grant



1862

1865

THE ENGAGEMENTS,
KILLED AND WOUNDED
AND
THOSE TAKEN PRISONERS,
OF THE

165th Reg't, N. Y. Vols.

2d Battalion Duryee Zouaves.

North Pass and Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 1863.

Plains Store, La., May 21, 1863.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May, June, July, 1863.

Assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.

Night Assaults with Hand-grenades, June 29, 30, 1863.

Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8, 1863.

Expedition Sabine Pass, Gulf of Mexico, Sept. 8, 1863.

Vermillion Bayou, La., Oct. 9, 1863.

Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Oct. 15, 1863.

Carrion Crow Bayou, La., Nov. 3, 4, 1863.

Vermillion, La., Nov. 11, 1863.

Running Pontoon Train, Red River Expedition, March 19 to 27, 1864.

Battle Sabine Cross Roads, Mansfield, Pleasant Grove, April 8, 1864.

Battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Battle of Monetis Bluff, Crane River, La., April 23, 1864.

Battle of Mansura, La., May 16, 1864.

Battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 27, 1864.

Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1864.

Fight with Mosby's Guerrillas, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, Oct. 25, 1864,
while guarding Paymaster's wagons.

Running Supply Trains during Shenandoah Campaign under Gen. Philip
Sheridan, 1864, until made Provost Guard at Winchester, 1864-1865.

TABLE I.

(By Sergeant Robert Welch, Company D, Brooklyn, New York.)

Companies.	Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accident, in Prison.			Total Enrollment.	
	Offi- cers.	Men.	Total.	Offi- cers.	Men.	Total.	Offi- cers.	Men.
Field and staff.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	10	
Non-com. staff.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	
Company A.		1	1		16	16	4	144
B.		7	7		13	13	5	152
C.		8	8		25	25	4	165
D.	1	9	10		5	5	4	153
E.		11	11	1	9	10	4	140
F.		3	3		3	3	6	157
Unassigned. . . . .		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	4
Totals.	3	39	42	2	71	73	47	915

Casualties during service.

TABLE II.

Engagements.	Field and Staff.		Non-com. Staff.		Officers of Companies.		Co. A.				Co. B.			
	K	W	K	W	K	W	K	W	P	M	K	W	P	M
Ponchatoula and North Pass, La.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hudson, La.	1	2	1	.....	1	4	1	10	.....	1	5	10	.....	.....
Vermillion Bayou, La.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sabine Cross Roads, La.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Pleasant Hill, La.	2	.....	2	16	.....	2	3	4	.....
Franklin, La.
Crane River, La.	1	.....	.....
Deep Bottom, Va.	2	.....	.....
Shenandoah Valley, Va.
Totals.	1	3	1	1	1	6	1	16	16	1	7	18	6	.....

TABLE II—Continued.

Engagements.	Co. C.				Co. D.				Co. E.				Co. F.				Unknown.
	K	W	P	M	K	W	P	M	K	W	P	M	K	W	P	M	
Ponchatoula and North Pass, La.																	
Port Hudson, La.	8	13		2	9	14			10	8			3	13			1
Vermillion Bayou, La.																	
Sabine Cross Roads, La.		4	28				2		1	1	4		1			1	
Pleasant Hill, La.						8			1	7					4	1	
Franklin, La.															1		
Crane River.																	2
Deep Bottom, Va.																	
Shenandoah Valley, Va.															2		
Totals.	8	17	28	2	9	14	10		11	10	11		3	14	7	2	3

"K," Killed or mortally wounded. "W," Wounded. "P," Prisoners. "M," Missing.

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT OF ALL CASUALTIES AND CHANGES DURING SERVICE OF REGIMENT.

	Field and Staff.	Non-com. Staff.	OFFICERS.							
			Co. A.	Co. B.	Co. C.	Co. D.	Co. E.	Co. F.	Unas-igned.	Aggregate.
Killed or died from wounds.	1	3				1				5
Wounded.	3		1	1			1	3		9
Died of disease.	1						1			2
Resigned.	4		1	2	1			2		10
Resigned on account of wounds.								1		1
Dismissed.	1									1
MEN.										
Killed or died from wounds.	1	1	7	8	9	11	3			40
Wounded.	1	16	18	17	14	10	14			90
Prisoners.		16	6	28	10	11	7			78
Missing.		1		2			2			5
Died in prison.		6	2	8	2					18
Died during service.		10	11	17	3	9	3			53
Discharged for disability.		3	8	15	13	10	8			57
Discharged by G. O. W. D.		5	1	4	1	2	1	2		16
Discharged by civil authority.		1	3	4	6		1			15
Discharged from wounds.			2	1	2	1	2			8
Discharged return prisoners.		3		8	8	9	4			32
Discharged to accept commission.	3	3	5	3	2	4	2	2		24
Transferred from regiment.		7	10	7	8	6	8			46
Promotion to officers.	1	2	3		1	2	1			10
Desertions.		41	35	30	47	27	38			218

TABLE IV.—TOTAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN DURING SERVICE.

Field and staff.	10
Non-commissioned staff.	10

Companies.	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Corpo-rals.	Musi-cians.	Pri-vates.	
Company A.	4	10	14	2	118	148
“ B.	5	12	14	8	118	157
“ C.	4	13	9	6	130	172
“ D.	4	13	15	5	125	162
“ E.	4	9	13	4	114	144
“ F.	6	14	16	2	125	163
Unassigned.					4	4
Totals.	27	71	91	27	734	970

TABLE V.—STATEMENT IN REGARD TO REGIMENT.

First pay-roll Dec. 31, 1862; 24 officers and 537 enlisted men. . .	561
Addition by enlistment, etc., of recruits.	409
Total.	970
Total number mustered out Sept. 1, 1865.	375
Number of men mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, that went out with regi- ment in 1862.	
Field and non-commissioned staff.	7

Companies.	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Corpo-rals.	Musi-cians.	Pri-vates.	
Company A.	2	4	6	1	26	39
“ B.	3	5	5	.....	27	40
“ C.	3	4	4	.....	17	28
“ D.	3	3	6	1	23	36
“ E.	3	4	7	.....	21	35
“ F.	2	2	3	.....	27	34
Totals.	16	22	31	2	141	212

CASUALTIES

Camp Parapet, La.

Corp. David Brown, Co. D—Killed by minnie ball, Feb. 21, 1863, buried in National Cemetery, New Orleans, No. 8892.

Corp. Andrew Jackson, Co. E—Killed by shell, March 31, 1863.

Private John Hctor, Co. E—Killed while on picket duty, March 28, 1863.

Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 1863

COMPANY A.

Private John Brady—Wounded in shoulder, minnie ball.

“ James Reilly—Wounded in shoulder, minnie ball.

“ Elias H. Tucker—Wounded in shoulder, minnie ball.

Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. R. Carville, Co. D.

Corp. Color Bearer Daniel Dickenson,
Co. C.

Color Corp. John J. Champaign, Co. C.

Corp. Color Bearer Nels. Rosensteiner,
Co. D.

Corp. Color Guard Theodore D'Eschambault, Co. D.

Color Corp. Frank Graham, Co. E.

Private Adolphus Seifert, Co. A.

Private Frank McGuirk, Co. C.

Private George Gatz, Co. C.

Private Patrick Cummings, Co. D.

Private William H. Crooks, Co. D.

Private William E. Phillips, Co. D.

Private Joseph Reilly, Co. B.

Private Thomas Monaghan, Co. E.

Private John Monaghan, Co. E.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr.—Breast, severely, died from wound, June 23, 1863.

Major-Gov. Carr—Right leg, flesh wound.

Lieut. N. S. Putnam—Vol. Aide, Rifle ball, left shoulder and upper third of left forearm.

Capt. H. C. Inwood, Co. E—Flesh wound, right knee.

Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, Co. F—Flesh wound, right breast.

Lieut. W. H. Vance, Co. B—Contusion of left breast by shell.

COMPANY A—WOUNDED.

Sergt. John W. Dickens—Scalp, slight.
Sergt. Wm. T. Sinclair—Slight.
Private W. J. Wheat—Right breast contusion.
“ Chas. Carl or Carrol—Right hand, flesh wound.
“ Geo. F. Prichard—Wounded hand and foot.
“ John A. Vanderbilt—Left shoulder, slight.
“ John H. Valk—Slight.

COMPANY B—WOUNDED.

1st Sergt. Matthias Johnston—Gunshot wound of face.
Color Corp. Maurice Cahill—Leg, arm and fractured skull died June 3 1863.
Private Wm. Oxford—Contusion of left ankle, shell.
“ Wm. Rooney—Spent ball, left breast.
“ Wm. Ewing—Wound of back, affecting spine and passing into abdomen.
“ Chas. Colson—Left arm amputated.
“ Theo. L. Mitchell, or Michel—Round ball between 9th and 10th ribs.
“ Wm. Hewes—Compound fracture of left leg, died July 3, 1863.

COMPANY C—WOUNDED.

Sergt. S. B. Brennan—Right forearm and left leg, slight contusion.
“ Chris. S. Moore—Right hip, grape.
Corp. Frederick or John T. Norman—Minnie ball, lumbar region, died from wound Aug. 7 1863.
Private Michael Dowd—Contusion by shell, lumbar region.
“ Frank Kozkendoffer—Flesh wound, right wrist.
“ Leander Terry—Right hip, shell, serious.
“ Edward Nolan—Right breast, buckshot, extracted.
“ Peter Gaffga—Left shoulder, minnie ball, extracted.
“ Jacob Sahe—Right shoulder and right hip, shell.
“ Jas. J. Allen—Shell in groin.
“ John Yack—Contusion of left heel, shell.
“ Jacob Wetzell—Ball in right ankle, extracted. Died in hospital at New Orleans after amputation, June 12, 1863.
“ Ezra Clarke—Flesh wound, right knee.
“ Richard Hobby—Flesh wound, neck and shoulder.
“ William H. Rosevelt, wounded.
“ Daniel E. Hammond, wounded.

COMPANY D—WOUNDED.

1st Sergt. Frank Nichols—Flesh wound, right knee.
Color Corp. Charles F. Schible—Compound fracture left thigh, mid. third, serious.
Corp. William C. Hallenback.
Private Chas. Schutt, or Schults—Contusion, slight, small of back, left side.
“ J. E. Liunggren—Fractured skull, right side, shell, died from wounds.
“ Geo. Wilcox—Right groin and fractured skull, died May 28, 1863.
Private Jacob Weitner—Minnie ball, left foot.
“ Jos. Riley—Flesh wound, left forearm. minnie ball.
“ R. C. Kemp—Flesh wound, left thigh.
Private Michael Winger—Right forefinger, grape.
“ Frederick Rader, wounded.
“ George C. P. Herring, died from wounds received.
“ William Raite, wounded.

COMPANY E—WOUNDED.

- Sergt. Alex. S. Fosdick—Right general guide, grape shot compound fracture upper third of right tibia died Aug. 1863.
Corp. N. H. Brown—Scalp wound slight.
Private Jos. Fishborne—Right forearm, shell.
“ Chas. Burns—Right forearm.
“ Solomon Frankland—Left knee, round ball, contusion.
“ Charles A. Seiberg—Right arm, round ball died Aug. 18, 1864.
“ Patrick E. Quinn—Back right wrist shell.
“ Henry Dubois—Compound fracture right thigh, died June 10, 1864.
“ Robert Gallott—Flesh wound, right knee.

COMPANY F—WOUNDED.

- Corp. Thomas Gallagher—Left hip, shell.
“ Jos. Hughes—Left forearm ball.
Private Edward E. Lohmann—Left scalp contusion, died from wounds June 4, 1863.
“ Alex. Merritt—Left heel, grape.
“ Wm. Stephens—Flesh wound, left thigh, mid. third, died from wounds June 22 1863.
“ Samuel Lyons—Amputated right arm above elbow.
“ John A. Murray—Flesh, right shoulder.
“ Dennis Shea—Left foot.
“ John Hock—Left side of head, shell.
“ George Burns, or Barnes.

WOUNDED, MISSING AND PRISONERS.

- Corp. Patrick H. Matthews, Co. B—Badly wounded, taken prisoner.
Sergt. J. K. P. Edwards, Co. B—In leg, died in Baton Rouge, July 28 1863 buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge La., grave No. 183, wounded and taken prisoner.
Corp. Jas. Wiley, Co. B—Hip, wounded and taken prisoner.
Private Henry Hamilton, Co. B—Wounded in hip.
“ A. Hoffman, Co. B—Leg.
“ William Schramm, Co. D—Wounded in hand and taken prisoner.
“ C. G. Collins, Co. D—Wounded in hip and taken prisoner.
“ William McCool Co. D—Wounded in thigh and taken prisoner.
“ Augustus Johnson, Co. D—Wounded in back and taken prisoner.
“ J. D. Plotts Co. E—Prisoner.
Sergt. E. O. Steves, Co. B—Taken prisoner.
Private Daniel Y. Tuthill, Co. C—Taken prisoner, and two years in prison at Belle Island.
Sergt. Chas. Mehaffey Co. F—Wounded May 30.

Port Hudson, June 12, 1863

COMPANY E.

- Private John Brennan—Killed.

June 14, 1863

COMPANY A.

- Private David R Spense—Wounded in the left leg.

COMPANY D.

Private Robert J. Kennedy—Wounded in the leg.

COMPANY E.

Private Theodore Griffith—Wounded in the leg, June 14, 1863.

“ Francis Bansott—Killed June 16, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Orderly Sergt. John H. Mercer—Wounded in right hip and abdomen.

Lieut. Wm. J. Walker—Wounded.

Corp. John Owens—Right hip, shell.

Private Timothy O'Leary—Wounded.

“ Wm. H. McDonough—Wounded.

“ Dennis Shea—Wounded June 14, 1863.

June 28, 1863

Drummer Samuel A. Lawrence, Co. B—Wounded in rifle pits, died June 28, 1863, buried in National Cemetery, Port Hudson, La., grave No. 2976.

June 29 and 30, 1863

Night assaults with hand-grenades on the water batteries and citadel on the extreme left of our line at Port Hudson. Captain Chas. A. Walker, Co. A, had command of the three right companies, and Lieutenant John P. Morris, of Co. E, the three left companies. The detail from each company being under the command of a non-commissioned officer of that company, the detail from Co. E being under the command of 2d Sergeant A. G. Mills, now the president of our Veteran Association.

Sergt. Joseph Donally, Co. A—Wounded in the leg June 30.

Private James A. Mills, Co. A—Wounded June 30.

“ Thomas Tooman, Co. C.—Killed June 29.

1st Sergt. Andrew White, Co. E—Wounded in the breast and left arm June 29.

Private John Berrian, Co. E—Killed June 30.

“ William H. Snedecor, Co. F—Wounded in the head June 30.

“ Jacob Huber, Co. A—Taken prisoner Aug. 3, 1863.

Lieut. DeForest H. Thomae, Co. B—Resigned Aug. 21, 1864, account of wounds.

Private Thomas Mara, Co. C—Prisoner, Cahauaba, Ala., July 1, 1864, died Nov. 1, 1864.

“ Lewis Ulrich, Co. F—Taken prisoner, Sept. 27, 1863, at Franklin, La.

Sergt. T. Augustus Parsons, Co. C—Taken prisoner Aug. 1, 1863.

Plotts, Hamilton and Steves escaped from prison by digging, swimming, etc., July 3, 1863, and Plotts was killed afterwards by the last shot fired by the Rebels, July 6, while on outpost duty before the surrender of Port Hudson, La., July 8, 1863.

Those under the head of wounded and missing were furnished by flag of truce by the medical director of the enemy's forces to the medical director of the Department of the Gulf.

The regiment made this famous charge May 27, 1863, with only 350 active men for duty that day, at a loss of thirty per cent.



This photograph shows the field over which we made the famous charge of May 27, 1863; the photograph was taken shortly after the surrender of Port Hudson, La. July 8, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.

This photograph shows the interior of the defence of Port Hudson, La., where our regiment made its famous charge May 27, 1863. This photograph was taken after the surrender of Port Hudson, La., July 8, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.



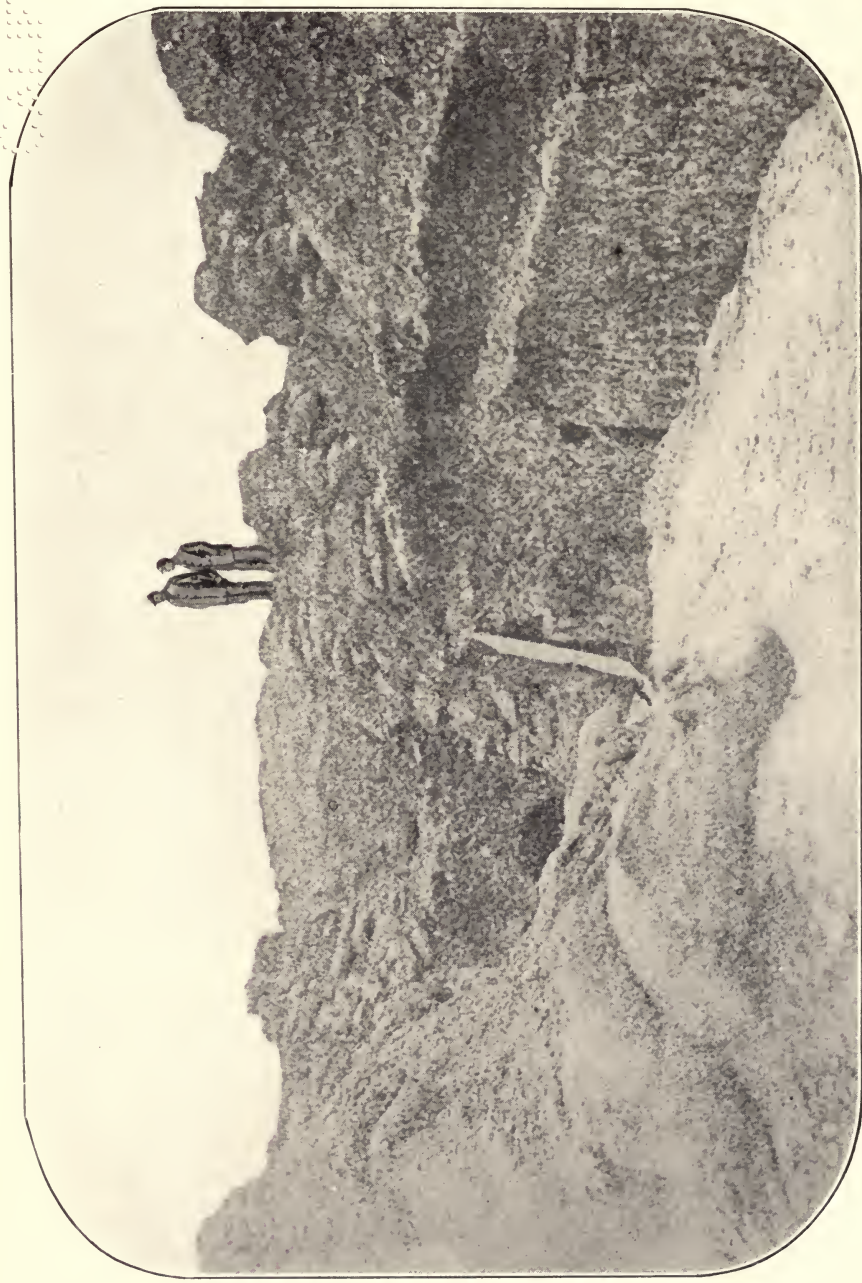


This photograph shows the field over which we made the famous charge of May 27, 1863; the photograph was taken shortly after the surrender of Port Hudson, La. July 8, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.



This photograph shows the interior of the defence of Port Hudson, La., where our regiment made its famous charge May 27, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.





This photograph shows the Citadel on the left of the Breastworks of Port Hudson, La., on which we charged on June 14, 29 and 30th. We used hand grenades on the night attack of June 29 and 30, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.

This photograph shows the Mississippi River and one of the Water Batteries. The defences of Port Hudson, La., July 8, 1863. Kindly loaned to us by Major J. Langdon Ward.





Confederate Prison at Port Hudson, La., from which Sergeant Steves, Corporal Plotts and Private Hamilton, of the 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Durycé Zouaves, escaped during the night of July 3, 1863.

[illegible]

Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864

Mansfield—Pleasant Grove

Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur Carr—Wounded in the wrist.

COMPANY A.

Private James A. Mills—Wounded.

All taken prisoners on April 9, on the out picket post.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. Elbert O. Steves—Badly wounded, left arm.

Corpl. Patrick H. Mathews—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Marshall, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Nov. 3, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Private Henry Judd—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Peter Wagner—Wounded.

“ John Wilson—Deserted to the enemy April 8, 1864, Sabine Cross Roads.

“ William H. Hughes—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY C.

Corpl. Peter Biegel—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ John Geering—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Christopher O'Brien—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Joseph L. Mitchell or Michel—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

Sergt. George W. Bogart—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

Private John Burns—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Thomas B. Buckley—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ John Cassidy—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died May 2, 1864, Camp Ford.

“ Joseph T. Cahill—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died June 11, 1864, Camp Ford.

“ John Donahue—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas. Died, no date.

“ Thomas Bowker—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Sept. 16, 1864, Camp Ford.

“ Samuel Dare—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Thomas Eagan—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ John Coffee—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Austin B. Goldsmith—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY C—*Continued.*

- Private John Hinchouse—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Cornelius Lucy—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Christopher Madden—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler,
Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ David K. Miller—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ James McMekin—Badly wounded in the arm.
- “ Henry B. Mackey—Wounded.
- “ Dennis O'Connor—Badly wounded in the arm. Taken prisoner
to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Herman Peters—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas, and shot Sept. 1864, for desertion from
the Rebel Army.
- “ William H. Roosevelt—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler,
Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ George W. Rumbles—Wounded.
- “ Nathan R. Raynor—Wounded, taken prisoner to Camp Ford,
Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Henry M. Rowdon—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas, died Sept. 25, 1864, Camp Ford.
- “ William H. Sawyer—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Alexander B. Scott—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas, died May 12, 1864, Camp Ford.
- “ Chas. Wilson—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ George H. Smith—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ John Williams—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY D.

- Musician John Davis—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- Private William Schramm—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY E.

- 1st Sergt. Andrew White—Wounded.
- Sergt. John L. Burke—Badly wounded in right arm.
- Private Charles Burns—Killed in action.
- “ Timothy Horrigan—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Albert Lawrence—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Thomas Vaughn—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Patrick Burns—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas,
Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY F.

- Corpl. Joseph Hughes—Wounded left hand.
- Private John Guthrie—Missing in action.

Battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864

COMPANY A.

Lieut. Andrew A. Napier—Wounded in leg.

Sergt. James Rielly—Wounded. Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas.

“ George E. Armstrong—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Oct. 15, 1864, in prison.

“ Albert N. White—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

Corpl. John H. Valk—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Oct. 31, 1864, in prison.

“ Edward Vass—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Oct. 31, 1864, in prison.

“ Chas. H. Spencer—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Nov. 1, 1864, in prison.

Private William Brazinell—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Oct. 16, 1864, in prison.

“ Gustav Druckhamer—Taken prisoner.

“ Victor M. Gabrielle—Wounded, left hand and arm.

“ Joseph B. Henley—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Nov. 24, 1864, at Camp Hempstead.

“ George A. Metzel—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ John H. Mills—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Christian Nichols—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Charles S. Sawyer—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Samuel A. Davis—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ David R. Spence—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ Joseph O. Leclaire—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY B.

Corpl. Patrick H. Matthews—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died Nov. 3, 1864, Camp Ford.

Sergt. Hugh Graham—Wounded.

Private Bernard O'Donnell—Wounded.

“ William King—Wounded.

“ Frederick Farmer—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died June, 11, 1864, in prison.

“ Richard King—Died from wounds at New Orleans, May 20, 1864.

“ Chas. G. Hughes—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

“ James Donevan—Killed in action.

“ Alexander Schamberger—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

Battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864

COMPANY D.

- Private John Donahue—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died May 13, 1864, at Camp Ford.
- “ Chas. F. Schroeder—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas, died May 13, 1864, at Camp Ford.
- “ James Dolan—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ William McCool—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ John O'Brien—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Guillaume Schwartz—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Richard Foley—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Alphonse Schamberger—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY E.

- Private George W. Berrian—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ John Crumert, or Crunit—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Francis Gray—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Robert Moore—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ William Pearce—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- Corpl. Henry R. Loomis—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- Private Charles Wheeler—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

COMPANY F.

- Capt. De Forest H. Thomae—Wounded in left ankle.
- Private Thomas Connolly—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ James Henry—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ James Stewart—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.
- “ Frank Richardson—Missing in action.
- “ Patrick Callahan—Taken prisoner to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, Camp Gross, Texas.

Cane River, La., April 23, 1864

Color Sergt. John Engel, Co. B—Wounded.

Battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, July 27, 1864

COMPANY B.

Abraham R. Boereum—Wounded in the leg.
 Private Wm. Cahill—Wounded.
 Colored Cook, Harvey Grant, Co. F—Loss of leg.

Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1864

Private Alexander Merritt, Co. F—Taken prisoner to Libby and Andersonville, Va.
 Sergt. Thomas Moody, Co. F—Taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., Sept. 10, 1864, to Libby and Andersonville, Va.
 Drummer John Scannell, Co. D—Taken prisoner, Shenandoah Valley, 1864.

By COL. WILLIAM F. FOX, Albany, N. Y.

165th New York—Second Duryee Zouaves

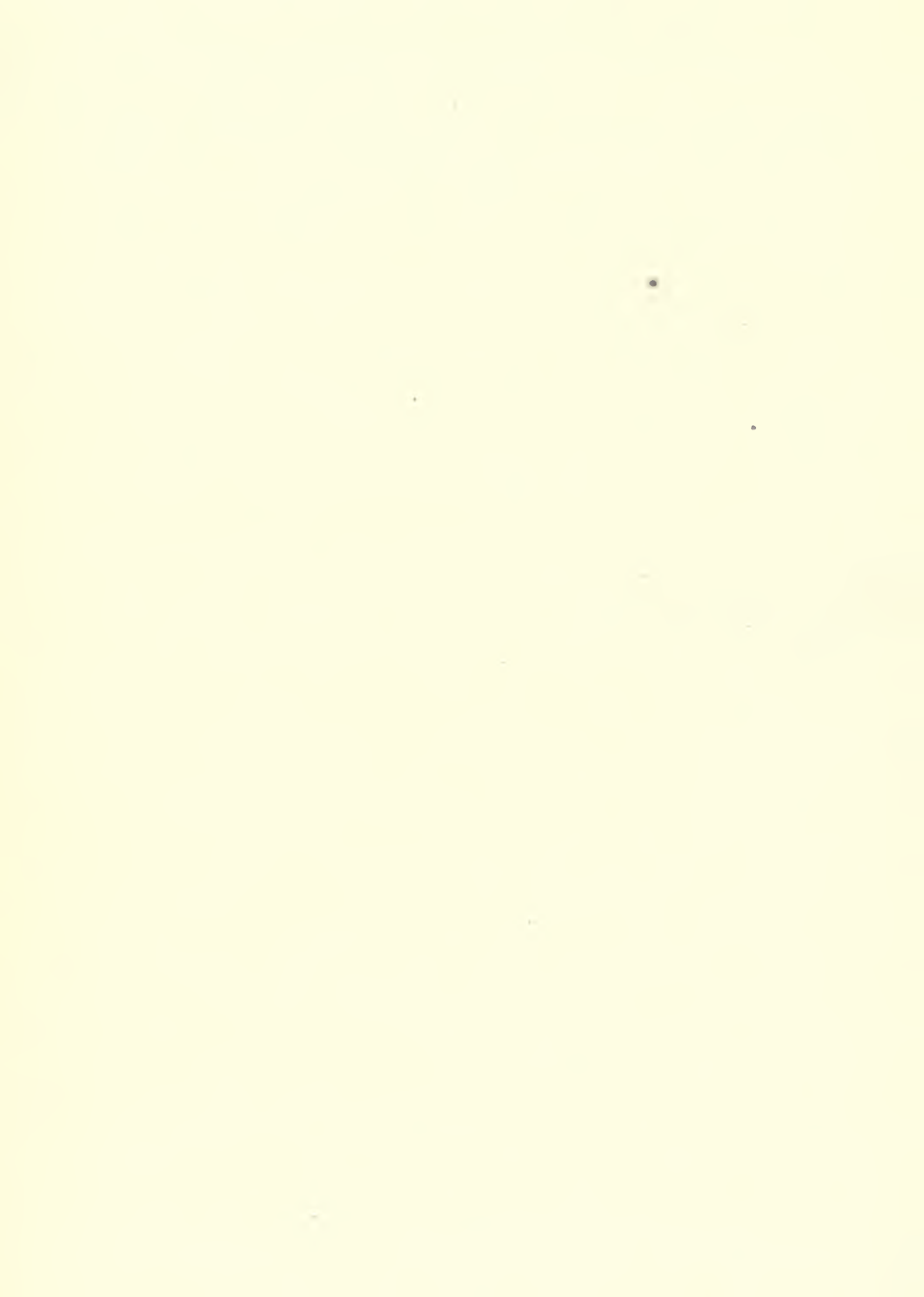
Dwight's Division—Nineteenth Corps

2 officers, 44 enlisted men; total 46 killed or mortally wounded.
 2 " 79 " " " 81 died of disease, accidents, etc.
 —————
 4 123 127

CASUALTIES IN BATTLE.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
North Pass, La.	} 0	3	0	3
Ponchatoula, La.				
Port Hudson, La.	17	87	2	106
Vermillon Bayou, La.	0	1	0	1
Sabine Cross Roads, La.	7	7	34	48
Pleasant Hill, La.	6	17	26	49
Cane River Crossing, La.	0	3	0	3
Deep Bottom, Va.	0	2	0	2
Total.	30	120	62	212

Of the wounded, 13 died of their wounds. There are three more who are supposed to have died of their wounds, but the records are not positive. This would make 46 killed or mortally wounded in action. Of the 81 who died of disease or other causes, 18 died in Confederate prisons, or in the hands of the enemy.



Mustered Out



Field and Staff

- Lieut.-Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., wounded in the breast at the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, died from his wounds June 23, 1863; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Lot 2, Ivy Path.
- Major and Lieut.-Colonel Gouverneur Carr, died Sept. 23, 1889, New York City; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Forest Dell Path.
- Adj. Nathan S. Putnam, died Jan. 28, 1886.
- Surgeon and Lieut.-Colonel James F. Ferguson, died Jan. 6, 1904, at "Falkirk," Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y.
- Surgeon Dr. Geo. C. Hubbard, died Aug. 3, 1898, Tottenville, Staten Island; buried in Tottenville Cemetery, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Quartermaster Asher M. Ellsworth, died Aug. 14, 1863, Port Hudson, La.; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot 13653, Section 169.
- Quartermaster-Sergt. William H. B. Kitson, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1899, Company E; buried in Arlington Cemetery, D. C., Lot 812.
- Sergt.-Major George A. Burtis, died Dec. 26, 1898; Company F.
- Com.-Sergt. George Woodruff, died Jan. 27, 1903, at Dorchester, Mass.; Company E.
- Drum-Major Timothy W. McKeever, died Nov. 9, 1900, New York City; buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lot A, Range No. 139, Grave No. 29.
- Right General Guide, Sergt. Alex. S. Fosdick, Company E, died Aug. 7, 1863, of wounds received in assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; buried in Springfield Cemetery, old town of Jamaica, L. I.
- Col. Harmon D. Hull, died June 6, 1902, New York City; buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- C. D. Richmond, died June 16, 1899, Brooklyn, N. Y.; member of Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R.
- George C. Hubbard, Jr., died May 26, 1902, and buried at Tottenville Cemetery, Staten Island.

COMPANY A.

- Lieut. Andrew Napier, died Dec. 17, 1889, at Del Rio, Texas; buried in Grace Church Cemetery, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
- Sergt. Albert N. White, died Dec. 9, 1891, New York City.
- Sergt. Geo. Shaw, died Feb. 1, 1876, National Military Home, Ohio; buried in Home Cemetery, Row 5, Section A.
- Sergt. Geo. W. Broomhead, died Dec. 3, 1896, in Brooklyn; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Section 137, 9th Borden Ave.

Sergt. James Reilly, New York City.
 Sergt. Joseph Donally, died May 10, 1905, at 388 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, New Jersey.
 Corp. William J. Wheat, died in New York City.
 Corp. Alphonse Bietry, died.
 Musician Michael Donahue, died in New York City.
 Private John Attwel, died March 5, 1873, in Brooklyn; buried in Evergreen Cemetery; Grave No. 659.
 Private Eugene De Flandre, killed at the battle of Patty, Dec. 2, 1870, in the Franco-Prussian War.
 Private Gustav Druckhamer, died May 7, 1897, in National Military Home, Kansas.
 Private Samuel A. Davis, died Aug. 19, 1894, in Brooklyn; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Mt. Seir, No. 77.
 Private Francis A. Heald, died at the Levee Cotton Press, April 26, 1863, New Orleans, La.
 Private Geo. F. Jessup, died Feb. 28, 1898, New York State Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.
 Private Thos. Kearney, died Dec. 1, 1863, at New Iberia, La.
 Private Richard Kearney, died.
 Private Joseph O. LeClaire, died in New Orleans, La.
 Private Louis Matthonex, died in Shenandoah Valley, 1865.
 Private James A. Mills, died Aug. 26, 1898, State Home, Quincy, Ill.
 Private William Murray, died Dec. 31, 1869, National Military Home, Togus, Me.; buried in Home Cemetery, No. 26, Row 2, Section 1.
 Private James McLaughlin, died.
 Private Joseph O'Donnell, died.
 Private George F. Prichard, died November, 1874.
 Private James B. Quinn, New York City; died Aug. 29, 1875.
 Private Lewis B. Terhune, died Nov. 23, 1901, National Military Home, Danville, Ill.
 Private Jacob A. Waterhouse, died Sept. 26, 1889, New York City.
 Private William M. Stevens, died May 20, 1863, National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 1276.
 Private Charles Vraboss, died at New Iberia La., Dec. 25, 1863.
 Private Thomas S. Timpson, died May 23, 1900, Buffalo, N. Y.; lying in the family vault at Lordville, Delaware County, N. Y.
 Private George Brown, died Aug. 26, 1864, New Orleans, Chalmitte, La., National Cemetery; Grave No. 3900.
 Private Charles Crossman, died Aug. 27, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.
 Private Edward A. Henry, died December 13, 1864, New York City.
 Private Joseph Raymond, died Jan. 15, 1864, New Orleans, La.
 Private Spicer J. Ruderon, died Feb. 7, 1863, Camp Parapet, La.
 Private Henry Edwards, was frozen to death in the rigging of the three-masted schooner Montana wrecked in the storm at Pea Island, N. C. Sunday Dec. 11, 1904, swept away to sea.
 Private Charles H. Bradford, died Sept. 16, 1895.

Private Thomas Burns, died.
Private August Derveaux, died.
Private Thomas McCafferty, died Nov. 7, 1883.

COMPANY B.

Captain H. W. Hicks, Jr., died Aug. 19, 1863, Clifton, Staten Island; buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Lot 11819, Section 75.
Captain John P. Morris, died June 18, 1868; buried in St. Ann's Cemetery, 140th St. and St. Ann's Ave., New York City.
Lieut. William J. Walker, died in 1887.
Sergt. George E. Cogswell, died in Levee Cotton Press, New Orleans, April 21, 1863; buried in the Cemetery attached to Grace Church, Jamaica, in family plot.
Sergt. S. Wenman, died 1890.
Sergt. John J. McGuiness, died.
Sergt. Frank B. Davis, died March 1, 1900, at Tarrytown, N. Y.
Sergt. J. K. P. Edwards, died July 28, 1863, National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 183. (Died from the effects of wounds received at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.)
Sergt. William R. Finch, died July 2, 1863, Springfield Landing, La.
Sergt. Wm. Wood, died Richmond Valley, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1890.
Sergt. Thomas G. Hendry, died April 27, 1877; buried in Jamaica, L. I.
Corp. Ed. Rigney, died Aug. 17, 1892.
Corp. Bernard McGowan, died.
Corp. Chas. Lewin, died of typhoid fever at Levee Cotton Press, La., May 16, 1863.
Private Jas. W. Banks, died Jan. 31, 1901, Norwalk, Conn.
Private Samuel J. Bradley, died 1891; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., Lot 2458, Grave 793.
Private Gilles Roggerman, died May 27, 1888; buried in Calvary Cemetery, old part.
Private Nathan Rickhow, died Oct. 4, 1895, Tottenville, Staten Island; buried in Tottenville Cemetery.
Private John B. Roache, died Oct. 20, 1882, State Home, Bath, N. Y.
Private Bernard O'Donnell, died June 25, 1893, New York City, from effects of wounds.
Private Richard H. Berrian, died at Harpers Ferry, Va., Aug. 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester.
Private James Donevan, died from wounds received at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
Private Elisa E. Dennison, drowned Aug. 25, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Private Nicholas Howard, died Jan. 22, 1865; buried in trench, Salisbury, N. C.
Drummer Samuel A. Lawrence, wounded in rifle pits, died June 28, 1863 and buried in the National Cemetery, Port Hudson, La.; Grave N. 2976.

Private Chas. Uhl, died May 11, 1902; buried in Hudson City Cemetery, N. Y. Soldiers' Plot.
Private Frederick Farmer, died June 11, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, La.; Grave No. 1044.
Private William Hewes, died July 3, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., of wounds received at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, in Grave No. 1136.
Private John Harris, died March 28, 1864, at Alexandria, La.
Private Richard King, died May 20, 1864, at New Orleans, La., from wounds received at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
Private Frederick Kreb, died Aug. 17, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Private Keron Kegon, died Dec. 17, 1863, at New Iberia, La.
Private Mark Plunkett, died April 27, 1864, at Bonne Carre, La.
Private Thomas Williams.
Private John Dennis, died April 4, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
Private Abraham R. Boereum, died.
Private Mark Kavanagh, died May 1, 1896, Soldiers' Home, National Cemetery.
Private George W. Lawsen, died.
Private Joseph Miller, died.
Private James McManus, died Nov. 19, 1883, Jackson, Mich.
Private Samuel B. Metler, died Oct. 8, 1904, Jackson, Mich.
Colored Cook John Washington, drowned at Morganzia, La., June 20, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Col. William W. Stephenson, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4, 1889; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Boxwood Path, 9502-9505.
Lieut. E. Hampton Mulford, died Nov. 23, 1887.
Sergt. Samuel S. Sweet, died Aug. 23, 1902, Jamesport, L. I., N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. R. Glover, died.
Sergt. Henry W. Halsey, died April 13, 1887.
Sergt. T. Augustus Parson, died Nov. 15, 1863.
Sergt. Frederick R. Warner, died.
Sergt. Geo. W. Bogart, died 1896.
Corp. Sebastian Helfrich, died Feb. 4, 1894.
Corp. Frederick or John T. Norman, died Aug. 7, 1863, from wounds; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge; Grave No. 1182.
Corp. John Thiel, died Dec. 18, 1900.
Corp. Jas. McMeekin, died from effects of wounds Sept. 16, 1899; buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
Musician John Wasser, died May 9, 1888.
Private Peter Harted, died April 19, 1863, at Camp Parapet, La.
Private Michael Lyhem, died June 21, 1864, at Morganzia, La.
Private John Geering, died Feb. 8, 1865, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.
Private Joseph Schase, died Sept. 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Grave No. 3170.

Private James Gardiner, died Dec. 4, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 753.

Private Joseph C. Young, died June 25, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 1125.

Private Jas. R. Nichols, died Sept. 17, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 2197.

Private Jas. Rigney, died.

Private John Yack, died Aug. 16, 1884.

Private Henry Haymes, died May 18, 1863, New Orleans, La.

Private Peter Gaffoa, died at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Private Samuel B. Jennings, died May 30, 1901.

Private David K. Miller, died April 12, 1902, East Hampden, L. I., N. Y.

Private Henry B. Mackey, died Feb. 14, 1902, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Greenwood Cemetery.

Private Henry Thoman, died May 2, 1896, National Military Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Private John Laughtman, died Dec. 11, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 728.

Private Richard Hobby, died from effects of wounds, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1864; buried in Evergreen Cemetery; Grave No. 2577.

Private Herman Behlmer, died Aug. 24, 1864, Annapolis Junction, Md.; Grave No. 627.

Private Thomas B. Buckley, died Jan. 12, 1865, Stevenson Station, Va.

Private John Fisher, died Jan. 6, 1864, Baton Rouge, La.

Private Ambrose Hohn, died Dec. 11, 1863, Franklin, La.

Private John Harrison, died July 2, 1865, at Savannah, Ga., of sunstroke; buried in National Cemetery, Beauford, S. C.; Grave No. 1018.

Private Michael Innis, died Nov. 16, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

Private Martin King, died Dec. 22, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

Private Thomas Mara, died Nov. 1, 1864, at Cahauaba, Ala., prisoner of war.

Private Joseph C. Young, died June 24, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.; buried in National Cemetery; Grave No. 1125.

Private Henry M. Rowdon, died Sept. 25, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, La.; Grave 828, Section 18.

Private Charles Brown, died Aug. 19, 1901.

Private Frank Kochendoefer, died.

Private Bernard F. Markey, died.

Private William Vanderdose, died.

Private Dennis O. Connor, died in National Military Home, Hampton, Va., April 10, 1905; buried in Calvary, N. Y.

COMPANY D.

Capt. William R. French, died June 22, 1892; buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Carville, killed at the battle of Port Hudson, La.,

May 27, 1863; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lake Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; buried July 15, 1863, in Lot No. 8289.
 Sergt. Frank H. Nichol or McNichol, died May 20, 1873, at New York City; buried in Calvary Cemetery.
 Sergt. John P. Van Pelt, died 1895, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sergt. Grafton Fenno, died in New York City, 1895.
 Sergt. John Ackerman, died Feb. 7, 1869; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot 52-12, Section 85.
 Musician Richard Thum, died in New York City.
 Corp. William C. Hallenbeck, died Sept. 29, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 712.
 Corp. William Orr, died Dec. 16, 1903, at Jersey City, N. J.
 Corp. David Brown, killed Feb. 21, 1863, at Camp Parapet, La.; buried in Chalmette National Cemetery, New Orleans; Grave No. 8892.
 Corp. Charles R. Gordon, died Aug. 24, 1900.
 Corp. Daniel Danforth, died Aug. , 1890.
 Private John H. Baumgard, died Sept. 9, 1899, National Military Home, Togus, Me.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 1530.
 Private William P. Brown, died Aug. 2, 1894, National Military Home, Togus, Me.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 1129.
 Private Augustus Johnson, died March 1, 1902, in New York City.
 Private Jas. A. Gordon, died Aug. 21, 1888; buried National Military Cemetery, Ohio; Row 16, Section G.
 Private Frederick Rader, died Dec. 15, 1904, New Brighton, Staten Island; buried in
 Private Wm. G. Haliker, died Dec. 13, 1882, National Military Home; buried in Home Cemetery, Hampton, Va.
 Private Chas. Schultz or Schutt, died Sept. 28, 1897, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lot 1556, Path 23, Map 2, Middle Ave.
 Private John Smith, died in New York City.
 Private Robert Whittaker, died Oct. 4, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 729.
 Private John Gallagher, died Dec. 13, 1892.
 Private Paul Morrell, died Feb. 28, 1864, Franklin, La.
 Private Robert Allen, died Sept. 24, 1872.
 Private Thomas Austin, died Aug. 18, 1893.
 Private Duncan Cameron, died Feb. , 1892.
 Private Richard Gare, died.
 Private Michael Madden, died July 4, 1874.
 Private Charles Methial, died from wounds received.
 Private George Wilcox, died May 28, 1863, from wounds received at Port Hudson, received May 27, 1863.
 Private J. E. Liunggren, died from wounds.

COMPANY E.

- Capt. Henry C. Inwood, died; buried in South Carolina.
- Lieut. and Sergt. Robt. Gulick, died Sept. 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 584.
- Com.-Sergt. George Woodruff, died Jan. 27, 1903, at Dorchester, Mass.
- Sergt. Alex. S. Fosdick, wounded at Port Hudson May 27, 1863, and died from his wounds in New York August 7, 1863; buried in Springfield Cemetery, Jamaica, L. I. z
- Sergt. Andrew White, died July 14, 1904; buried in Soliders' Plot, National Cemetery, Presidio, Cal.
- Sergt. Thomas Mackey, died July 27, 1880.
- Corp. George W. Wooley, died 1869.
- Corp. John Feighery, died May 19, 1880, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 25.
- Corp. William Vero, died May 11, 1902, New York City.
- Corp. John McAdams, died.
- Corp. Andrew Jackson, killed by a shell March 31, 1863.
- Corp. David Ryan, died.
- Corp. George W. Tower, died Aug. 6, 1864, in hospital in New York.
- Private George W. B. Berrian, died July 30, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Cypress Hills; Grave No. 2902.
- Private John Delaney, died Sept. 12, 1891, National Military Home, Milwaukee County, Wis.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 641, Section 1.
- Private Daniel S. Cox, died at New York City.
- Private Henry DuBois, died June 10, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 2713.
- Private James Hargrave, died Sept. 17, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 881.
- Private Andrew Jackson, died April, 1896, at Newark, N. J.
- Private Alfred T. Karlen, died Dec. 3, 1899, at New York City; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Plot No. 3330.
- Private Chas. Wheeler, died in Jersey City, N. J.
- Private John E. Collins, died Jan. 13, 1876, National Military Home, Milwaukee County, Wis.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 15, Section 3.
- Private Albert Lawrence, died Feb. 23, 1865, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.; Grave No. 20.
- Private John McLaughlin, died Jan. 16, 1865, Alexandria, Va.; Grave No. 2294.
- Private Joseph Vedder, died Aug. 10, 1864, in U. S. Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
- Private Philip Hertzinger, died May 17, 1863, in General Hospital, New Orleans, La.
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Private William E. Simpkins, died Oct. 18, 1863, in General Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Private Robert H. Tower, died March 29, 1892, 'Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va.; buried in Home Cemetery.
Private John Rague, died Jan. 5, 1870; buried in Greenwood Cemetery; Grave No. 966, Lot 10975.
Private John Cunningham, died Dec. 1, 1893.
Private Joseph Dennis, died April 4, 1901.
Private Robert Gallott, died June 3, 1904.
Private John Marriott, died June 2, 1902.
Private Alfred Moore, died.
Private William Singer, died Sept. 9, 1903.
Private George Zanner, died.
Private James Lenhart, died Jan. 28, 1865, Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; buried in National Cemetery, New London, Md.; Grave No. 260.
Private John Hocter, killed while on picket duty March 28, 1863.
Private Charles G. Seiberg, died Aug. 18, 1863, from wounds, Baton Rouge, La.; received at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Edw. G. Hoffman, died Aug. 16, 1886; buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, died April 30, 1902, New York City; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot 1049; Grave 4; Section 94-95.
Capt. DeForest H. Thoma, died Oct. 26, 1876, New Jersey, effect of wounds; buried in Baptist Cemetery, Scott Plains, New Jersey.
Lieut. Thomas S. Tracey, died 1875, San Francisco, Cal.
Sergt.-Major George A. Burtis, died Dec. 26, 1898.
Sergt. John H. Mercer, died Aug. 24, 1878, New York City; buried in Silver Mount Cemetery; Plot No. 198.
Sergt. Storm Reeves, died Sept. 10, 1875; buried in Athens, Green County, N. Y.
Sergt. Augustus T. Phillips, died 1890.
Sergt. Martin Flagherty.
Sergt. Charles W. Mahaffey.
Sergt. Hugh Liddy, died Jan. 31, 1890, Soldiers' State Home, Bath, N. Y.; buried in Home Cemetery; Grave No. 546.
Sergt. James Reiley, died May 16, 1901, in Brooklyn; buried in Calvary Cemetery.
Sergt. Emile Burkhardt.
Corp. Bernard Golden, died.
Corp. George Kierstead, died at New York City, Jan. 2, 1897.
Corp. John Owens, died from effects of wounds, at New York City, May 6, 1891; buried in Calvary Cemetery; Grave No. 18, Plot DD, Section 19.

Corp. John O'Brien, died; buried in Calvary Cemetery.
Corp. Thos. Gallagher, died Dec. 11, 1892, Soldiers' Home, Hampton,
Va.; buried in Home Cemetery.
Corp. James E. Burchan, drowned Jan. 18, 1864, at Franklin, La.
Musician Michael Brennan, died.
Private Charles Blake or Hermance, died 1980.
Private Car or John Carn, died Jan. 30, 1881, National Military Home,
Ohio; buried in Home Cemetery, Row 5, Section D.
Private James A. Coffey, died.
Private Michael Callahan, died.
Private William Ellis, died.
Private John Henry, died; buried in Greenwood Cemetery; Grave No.
9, Lot 8309.
Private William Jones, died.
Private James Kerrigan, died 1889.
Private Edward McGrath.
Private John Hillen, died Dec. 16, 1898, in Brooklyn; buried in Holy
Cross Cemetery, 29 St. Stephen Square Range.
Private William F. Slatterley, died Dec., 1891.
Private Eris K. E. Shamanis, died June 7, 1863; buried at Baton Rouge,
La.; Grave No. 2734.
Private E. E. Lohman, died June 4, 1863; buried in National Cemetery,
Baton Rouge, La.; Grave No. 1158.
Private William Smith or Christopher Malliason, died July 15, 1897;
buried in Calvary Cemetery.
Private James H. Todd, died Nov. 11, 1887, at New York City; buried
in National Cemetery, Cypress Hills; Grave No. 4662, lower part.
Private Louis Ulrich, died Sept. 7, 1903; buried in Hollowell Cemetery,
Me.
Private Samuel Lyons, died.
Private George Shepherd, died in Brooklyn in 1891.
Private Maurice Daly, died June 29, 1903, at State Soldiers' Home-
New York; buried in St. Paul's Cemetery, Oswego County, N. Y.
Private James E. Parkes, died July 18, 1864; buried National Ceme-
tery, Hampton, Va.; Grave No. 3550.
Private William Stephen, died June 22, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., of
wounds received at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.
Private William Waters, died Feb. 4, 1905, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N.
Y.; buried in Pinelawn Cemetery, L. I., N. Y.
Private Henry Gallagher, died.
Private John Miller, died Nov. 5, 1881.
Private James Mellaney, died.
Private James E. Parkes, died Feb. 26, 1864.
Private William H. Snedecor, died from wounds received at Port Hud-
son, La., June 30, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Port Hud-
son, La.

BAYONET EXERCISE

As drilled by the 165th Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, 2d Battalion,
Duryee Zouaves, 1862-1865

Prime parry (right). Thrust and develop
 Second parry (left). “ “ “
 Tierce parry (left). “ “ “
 Quarte parry (right). “ “ “
 High tierce parry (left). “ “ “
 High quarte parry (right). “ “ “
 Guard against cavalry, right parry.
 Guard against cavalry, left parry.
 Thrust and passade.
 Lower the stock. Strike and develop
 Stock to the right. “ “ “
 Stock to the left. “ “ “
 Stock to the rear. “ “ “
 On the left, shorten.
 On the right, shorten.
 Tierce and retreat parry.
 Seconde and retreat parry.
 Right, vault.
 Left, vault.
 Right rear, vault.
 Step to right, advance.
 Step to left, retreat.

FORLORN HOPE OF PORT HUDSON, LA.

General Orders No. 49.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps.
Before Port Hudson, June 15, 1863.

The Commanding General congratulates the troops before Port Hudson upon the steady advance made upon the enemy's works, and is confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours!

For the last duty victory imposes, the Commanding General summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of 1,000 men, to vindicate the flag of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen! Let them come forward!

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils, and its glory, shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi. His name will be placed in General Orders upon the Roll of Honor.

Division commanders will at once report the names of the officers and men who may volunteer for this service, in order that the organization of the column may be completed without delay.

By command of Major-General N. P. Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following is a list of the members of the 165th, our regiment, who volunteered in the forlorn hope at Port Hudson under the above order of General Banks, this list is taken from Assistant Adjutant-General Richard B. Irwin's "History of the 19th Army Corps":

	Company			Company	
Captain	Felix Agnus.....	A	Private	Elias H. Tucker.....	A
"	Henry C. Inwood.....	E	"	John H. Valk.....	A
Lieutenant	Gustavus F. Linguist.....	C	"	Edward Vass.....	A
Sergeant	Walter T. Hall.....	A	Drummer	Michael Donohue.....	A
"	William T. Sinclair.....	A	Private	Elisha E. Dennison....	B
"	John Fleming.....	A	"	Patrick H. Matthews....	B
"	John W. Dickins.....	A	"	John Cassidy.....	C
Corporal	Richard Baker.....	A	"	Robert Hobbey.....	C
"	Josiah C. Dixon.....	A	"	Laurentz M. Lange....	C
"	George E. Armstrong.....	A	"	John Langhtman.....	C
Private	James E. Barker.....	A	Corporal	James F. Campbell....	D
"	Peter Beaucamp.....	A	Private	Eugene Deflander.....	D
"	Samuel Davis.....	A	"	Henry Edwards.....	D
"	Gustav Druckhammer.....	A	"	Henry R. Loomis.....	D
"	Thomas Kerney.....	A	"	Thomas Belcher.....	E
"	David Lewis.....	A	"	John Feighery.....	E
"	George McKinney.....	A	"	Stephen Gillen.....	E
"	George A. Metzel.....	A	"	Edwin A. Shaw.....	E
"	William Vero.....	E			

The above named Eugene Deflander and Henry Edwards are erroneously stated in above list as members of Co. D. They were, in fact, members of Co. A; and Robert Hobbey, as mentioned, should be Richard Hobbey, and Henry R. Loomis, mentioned as of Co. D, in fact belonged to Co. E.

THE ESCAPE OF THREE ZOUAVES FROM PORT HUDSON, LA., 1863

It may not be amiss to note here the escape from prison of three of the boys of our regiment who were captured at the charge on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and escaped on the morning of July 3, 1863, not being willing to pass our great national holiday under any flag except our own.

These men were Corporal Plotts, Co. E, Private J. Hamilton, Co. B, and Sergeant Steves, Co. B, and to them that Fourth was the greatest one they ever spent.

They were among those in the front during the charge, and just before our gallant and glorious Smith fell he gave the order to those left unhurt to "lie down." They were already so close up to the fort that all the cannon shots from inside (and many of the other shots also) went over their heads, and therefore nothing was to be done but drop in the corn-furrows, grass, and underbrush, and lie there until after dark, for whenever the enemy saw any movement among the bushes or grass they would fire at the mover even if they might not see him.

That was a terrible night of suffering for the wounded Zouaves. Many were already dead, and many were crying for help as they were dying from their wounds, none of our surgeons being then able to come to their aid. Some were giving their dying gasps, others breathing their last fond words, and it was noticed by one present that in nearly every case of death the last few words were addressed to "Mother"—the dear one whom each imagined to be near.

Just before starting in the charge the two canteens of the general guides, Fosdick and Steves, by orders of Colonel Smith, had been filled with Q. M. whiskey, and, by further orders, they gave to each Zouave who wished it "a bracer," for we had

promised our leader that we would take Port Hudson at the "point of the bayonet if we lasted long enough." And to help carry out that promise, as we started we discharged our rifles in the air so that no man might be tempted to stop long enough during the charge to fire his piece. We did not "last long enough," but there were 164 unhurt of the six companies of Zouaves. Soon as it was dark enough these crept back to our lines, except Plotts, Hamilton, and Steves, who remained through the entire night doing what they could to help their dying and wounded comrades. This included giving them what was left of the whiskey in the canteens of Fosdick and Steves. Poor Fosdick was among those who was mortally wounded.

The long night at last passed, and daylight once more showed the dreadful state of affairs to the three unhurt comrades, as they were keeping up the spirits of the wounded and helpless, until (as they thought) our ambulances would arrive. They found themselves much nearer the walls of the fort than they expected, and a party of the enemy soon came out and took them inside the fort as prisoners of war—they, at first sight, thinking this party was help from our own hospital.

The Confederate officers inside highly praised the bravery of our charge, saying they felt that it was almost like murder to fire their cannon on us as we came up, but that they could keep us out in no other way. They also said it was perfectly useless for our side to try to take Port Hudson *by charge*, protected as it was by such cannon, mounted behind such heavy walls, and their entire forces out of sight during action, guarded by the works. For safe keeping they put our three boys in an old country-store building which they used as a prison-house. In this building were as many captives from the various Union regiments as could well lay down on the floor; and in the cellar under us were imprisoned the men of their own vicinity who refused to bear arms against the Union flag.

As the Southerners inside Port Hudson were entirely surrounded; they were getting more and more short of provisions every day, but they treated their prisoners as well as they could afford under the circumstances. Grant was above Vicksburg, General Banks, with the 19th and 13th Corps, had the place completely surrounded on the land-side, and there

were six Union gunboats lying in the river below the place, preventing them from receiving any provisions from outside. Comrade Plotts had always been a great swimmer, and seeing the Union flag flying from our gunboats anchored six miles below in the Mississippi was too much of a temptation for Union boys, so one quiet night during the latter part of June, Hamilton and Steves assisted Plotts into some old clothes, and to slip away from the guard and get down the high bank to the edge of the water. The two last named not being such fine swimmers, and all being much weakened from lack of food, thought it best not to start with him.

Plotts started as quickly and vigorously as possible, making fine headway at first, as he had the current of the river with him. For over two hours he strove, and then found himself still over one-third of the distance from the gunboats, and his strength fast leaving him. What was to be done? Struggle as he might he realized he could keep above water but a few minutes longer, therefore he drew a long breath and shouted with all his might for help. As good luck would have it he was heard by a man on shore with a boat, who rowed out and took him in just as he was going to the bottom.

After the "Rebs" found out who he was they brought him back to the prison-house again, and this time put him in irons, at the same time taking the opportunity to give notice to the Zouaves that any attempt to escape thereafter would be fatal, for they were treating them just as well as circumstances would admit, and therefore the first step towards an escape would be followed by a shot to kill without stopping to order a halt.

When the time for the *actual* escape arrived, about ten days after, Steves picked off Plott's shackles by inserting the loop of a leather shoe-string in the keyhole of the irons—a trick he had learned once while on guard over some unruly drummer boys on Staten Island, who were tired of waiting to be sent to the front.

Towards the last of June our boys had been reduced to two ears each of hard corn per day (same quality as was fed to horses) and we were obliged to boil it about half an hour to get it soft enough to eat. To procure the wood with which to make the fires to boil the corn, they were allowed to go outside the prison-house, one at a time under guard, and find

it where they could, and this trifling fact of being obliged to look for firewood enabled Steves one day to find an old table-knife, with handle partly rusted off, which gave them the means of making their escape.

With this old knife they cut through the floor of the prison, and this was accomplished only by firmly, slowly, and patiently drawing the knife across three of the boards, during the best part of a summer day and night, until they were entirely cut through, at the same time holding up an old blanket so as to hide the movement from the guards.

This gave the three Zouaves access to the cellar, where, as they had learned while cutting through the floor, the men confined in the cellar already had a hole nearly finished which they had dug with an old tin plate. Our boys helped them with a big iron spoon to finish digging it. The hole was about ten feet long, from the cellar where it started to where it came out of the ground back of the building, and just large enough to crawl through if on light diet.

No time was now to be lost, and the three Zouaves, to their surprise, found no one willing to start for the Union lines but themselves. The others said the risk was too great, and that, as it was supposed the place could hold out but a short time longer before surrender, it would not pay to take said risk.

Our boys started at once for Thompson's Creek, about two miles distant to the northeast, traveling in very lively time, mostly down hill, until they reached that stream just as day was breaking. Seeing a boat on the other shore Plotts threw off his clothes, swam across the creek, brought the boat back and rowed Hamilton and Steves over to the Union lines—once more *free men*.

It took only half an hour to reach the 3d Brigade Headquarters, and another half-hour to reach 2d Division Headquarters. At each place they gave full accounts of the fortifications inside, and full information as to how short the enemy was inside for food. The three Zouaves spent July 4, 1863, under their own flag, and a few weeks later, after General Banks had captured the town, they put in this same prison-house, as prisoners, the very men who were formerly on guard over them.

And those Confederate officers and men who had shown

kindness to our boys when prisoners were introduced to the Zouave guard officers, who now had charge of the town, and they certainly found those little deeds of kindness proved for them a good investment.

Just before Port Hudson surrendered, our navy officers on the gunboats below the fort asked that Comrade Plotts might come aboard the boats and help them direct their heavy shells where they would do the most good. Major Agnus, then commanding the regiment, allowed him to go, and as fate would have it, the very last shot fired from the fort before they lowered their flag, killed poor Plotts, on July 6th.

Peace be to his ashes—they lie just below Port Hudson, on the east bank of the Mississippi.

GENERAL FELIX AGNUS.

GENERAL FELIX AGNUS was born in Lyons, France, in 1839. He belongs to one of the old families in that country which traces its lineage back more than 1,000 years. His family moved to Paris when he was a child, and his education was received at College Jolie Clair, near Montrouge, a suburb of the French capital, made famous during the German siege and the Communist uprising. In 1852 he started on an adventurous tour around the world.

In the war between France and Austria he served in the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, and was in the battle of Montabello. He was afterward detailed to a post in the celebrated Flying Guards under Garibaldi.

In 1860 he came to the United States, and immediately upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as a private soldier in the Duryee Zouaves, 5th New York Volunteers, in which he served with distinction in several battles and was promoted to a 2d Lieutenancy.

He took part in the organization of the 2d Duryee Zouaves, 165th New York Volunteers, and took the field with that regiment as Captain of Co. A. He took part in all the fighting of that famous regiment and was a member of the storming party, or "forlorn hope," that was organized as a last resort to storm the Confederate stronghold of Port Hudson.

He rose rapidly to the rank of Colonel, and when only twenty-six years old received his brevet as Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he settled in Baltimore, where he has been very conspicuous in political and civil life, and is still in control of the widely-known journal, the *Baltimore American*, which paper he has successfully conducted for many years.

General Agnus is a man of fine presence, a brilliant orator, and a leader of high rank in political and civil affairs.

MAJOR CHARLES A. WALKER.

MAJOR CHARLES A. WALKER was born in Albany, N. Y., June 23, 1843; both his paternal and maternal grandparents were New England born, and while he is a lineal descendant of Widow Walker, who settled in Rehobeth, Mass., in 1636, yet through collateral ancestors he dates back to the Mayflower.

His ancestors served as officers on the part of the colonies during the "Colonial" and "Revolutionary" Wars.

Major Walker received a common school education, and, as Secretary to Speaker Littlejohn, of the New York State Assembly, during the winter of 1860-61, was at the side of President Lincoln when he addressed the Legislature Feb. 18, 1861, on his way to his inauguration, joining the Washington Continentals, Co. B, of the 76th Regiment, New York State Militia, he performed guard duty with that company at the Albany barracks during the organization of the two years' regiments of New York troops under the President's first call. He was one of the first to enroll in Captain Hurlburt's company of Colonel Frederick Townsend's 3d Regiment, New York Volunteers, but withdrew to go with his own company, which expected to enlist as part of the home regiment.

Seeing no immediate prospects of such a result he went to New York city and joined Co. I, 5th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Duryee Zouavés, under Captain Chas. G. Bartlett, July 18, 1861, encamping at Federal Hill, Baltimore, M. D. After three months' hard labor Fort Federal Hill was erected by the regiment, mounting 56 guns of the largest calibre; promoted Corporal February 20, 1862. Regiment attached to Dix's division, Middle Department, to March, 1862, attached to Sykes' Reserve Infantry Division, Army of the Potomac, to May, 1862, 3d Brigade Sykes' 2d Division 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, to November, 1862; his service with regi-

ment expedition through Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., November 14-23, 1861; duties in defence of Baltimore till March 30, 1862; arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., March 31; moved up the Peninsula to Yorktown, April 11; siege of Yorktown April 15, May 4, near Hanover Court House, Va., May 26; action at Hanover Court House May 27; action at Ashland, May 29; action at New Bridge June 5; Old Church June 13, "seven days" before Richmond June 25 to July 1; battle of Mechanicsville June 26; battle of Gaines Mill June 27, during which he was wounded in the shoulder; White Oak Swamp and Glendale and Malvern Hill, June 30; Harrison's Landing July 3d; at Harrison's Landing detached on recruiting service in New York city to help raise 2d Regiment of Zouaves. An examination of Sergeants for promotion to Lieutenants was held, and as Corporal Walker was acting Sergeant he was called before the board and accepted and promised a commission.

Discharged from 5th Regiment, Duryee Zouaves, November 17, 1862, to accept promotion; commissioned 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 165th New York Volunteers of Infantry, November 18, 1862, to date from September 12, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Co. A., August 28, 1863, to date from January 13, 1863; Captain Co. A. January 1, 1864, to date from July 13, 1863; breveted Major 1865 "for faithful and meritorious services."

Expedition from New Orleans to Ponchatoula March 21-30; Lieutenant Walker, and a detail of fifteen men of his company (A) conducted the advance across James Island March 23; a long trestle connected with the mainland was covered by an earthwork evidently lately occupied, just beyond in a bayou, after driving off the Rebel guard and killing a captain by one of our skirmishers on one of the boats our regiment captured two schooners loaded with cotton.

North Pass Manchac, March 23, 1863, capture of Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 1863; Berwick Bay, March 26, 1863; moved to Baton Rouge thence to Port Hudson May 20 to 22; fight at Plain's Store, May 21; May 22, siege of Port Hudson. Assaults on Port Hudson May 27; regiment lost heavily, unable to leave battle-field until dark. Assault June 14.

July 8, surrender of Port Hudson; August 23, moved to Baton Rouge; on duty there till Sabine Pass expedition; September 3-12; was acting Adjutant from April 20 until

ordered North on sailing of expedition for recruits and conscripts; on duty at Riker's Island and Hart's Island, New York Harbor; was acting assistant Adjutant-General, also Provost-Marshal in charge of Rebel Prison Camp on the staff of General H. W. Wessells at Hart's Island till mustered out and honorably discharged September 15, 1865.

About 5,000 Rebel prisoners were received, and after proper rolls were prepared and oath of allegiance administered by Captain Walker were released and sent South.

At the obsequies of President Abraham Lincoln in New York city April 25, 1865, five companies of veterans from Hart's Island took part under command of Major M. S. Euen, of 156th New York Volunteers, the color company, 100 strong under command of Captain Chas. A. Walker of the 165th Regiment, New York Volunteers, 2d Duryee Zouaves.

BUSINESS CAREER.

Entered railway service 1866, as clerk in freight department Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, since which he has been consecutively assistant to general freight agent, ticket agent, in engineer corps, assistant to paymaster, and chief clerk in financial department, all on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; general railroad accountant, general accountant, assistant treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., controller and treasurer same company, and is now treasurer of same company.

OUR PRESIDENT, LIEUT. A. G. MILLS.

ABRAHAM GILBERT MILLS was born in New York city March 12, 1844. When but four years old, his father died. He then lived for several years in Jamaica, Long Island, where he attended Union Hall Academy until the age of fifteen, when he began his commercial career by entering the service of E. H. Kellogg & Co., a business house of high standing, and which still exists in the city of New York.

On the organization of the famous Duryee Zouaves (5th N. Y. Vols.) at the outbreak of the war, he sought to enlist in that regiment, but his widowed mother could not then be persuaded to give her consent. This he finally obtained in the following year, and enlisted (at the age of eighteen) in the regiment of his choice. Meantime the Duryee Zouaves had gained a high reputation for military discipline and bravery in battle, many of our most promising young men sought to enlist in the now famous regiment and several of Mills' schoolmates and friends enlisted with him. An attempt was made to form a Zouave brigade, and Mills began his active military career in the field as a member of Co. E, 2d Duryee Zouaves (165th N. Y. Vols.), a regiment officered mainly from the "Old Fifth." This regiment was in active service three years in Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley), and in South Carolina, and well sustained the high reputation of the original Duryee Zouaves, whose term of service had expired in 1863, but whose name and uniform the "2d Duryee Zouaves" made conspicuous until the close of the war.

Concerning Mills' career at the beginning and in the most notable part of the service of his regiment, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Inwood (one of the "Old Fifth"), who was the Captain of the company in which he served, writes as follows:

"He very rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of and practical acquaintance with the duties of a soldier. He be-

came prominently an ornament and example to the company. I promoted him corporal and very shortly afterward sergeant, in which capacity he greatly assisted me in preparing my company for field service. As a sergeant he passed through the Port Hudson campaign in 1863, and distinguished himself nobly as a brave American volunteer.

"He was side by side with me at the charge on Port Hudson May 27, 1863, and after I was disabled by a rebel bullet and the regiment very much decimated and demoralized by defeat, he conspicuously rallied them to the colors, took command of my company and, with the regiment, led them to the charge again, and, by his intrepidity, earned and received the thanks of the brigade commander (General Nickerson). I was to this an eye witness.

"On rejoining the regiment from hospital I learned from the regimental commander that Mills had conducted himself handsomely during my absence, that he had commanded the company and had rendered efficient service. I took the earliest opportunity to recommend him for a lieutenancy and requested his assignment to my company."

Mills had commanded his company in the fruitless night attacks on the "Citadel," the strongest point in the defenses of Port Hudson (June 29 and 30, 1863), and was on duty with his company throughout the entire campaign. After the surrender of Port Hudson and the consequent opening of the Mississippi, Mills was detached from his regiment on special duty, concerning which Colonel Inwood says: "I recommended A. G. Mills for this service because he was *my best soldier*." Doubtless absence from his regiment on detached service prevented his further promotion, but his services to the close of the war were meritorious and he was honorably mustered out with his regiment September 1, 1865.

Shortly afterward he was offered and accepted a position in the civil service of the government in Washington, D. C., and entered the Columbian College law school in that city in 1867, whence he graduated in 1869 and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Meantime he had been promoted to an important position in the U. S. Treasury Department and in 1871 was sent to London with a delegation of treasury officials in connection with re-funding the government bonds.

In 1874 he resigned his government office to enter commercial life, in which he has had a successful career, and is now vice-president of the Otis Elevator Company, the well-known elevator builders, and is also a director in several other important business enterprises.

He entered Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., in 1890, and in the following year was elected commander of that famous post. On the expiration of his term he was unanimously re-elected commander, and is still a recognized leader in that select, progressive and influential organization of veterans of the war.

He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Army and Navy Club, a life-member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, a vice-president of the Nineteenth Army Corps Society, an associate member of the Duryee Zouaves (Old Fifth) Veteran Association, and president of the Veteran Association of the 2d Duryee Zouaves (165th N. Y. Vols.).

In social and club life he is equally conspicuous as a leader. He is president of two associations in the Adirondacks, a member of the Union League, Engineers and National Arts Clubs; ex-president of the New York Athletic Club and of the National League B. B. C., and is also a member of a large number of patriotic, scientific, charitable, commercial and social clubs and organizations.

HANSON COX GIBSON, 48 Wall street, born in New York city; son of James Renwick and Katharine (Van Keuren) Gibson; Bachelor of Arts, New York University, 1854; lawyer, since 1857; enlisted as a private in Co. B, 165th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, March , 1864. Appointed by Honorable Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, 2d Lieutenant 165th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, July 27, 1864, with rank from July 16, 1864; mustered in as 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, same regiment, at Cedar Creek, Va., September 27, 1864; honorably discharged September 1, 1865; Provost Judge of Savannah, Georgia, 1865; in service at New Orleans, La., Morganzia Bay, Miss., Fort Delaware, Winchester and Cedar Creek, Va., Virginia campaign, 19th Army Corps, 1864, and Charlestown, S. C., July to September 1, 1865.

President of Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary; vice-president of the District Telegraph and Burglar Alarm Com-

pany of Harlem; director and counsel of the Bank of Harlem, vice-president of the Sagaponack Realty Company; charter member of the Harlem Club; charter member Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R.; counsel for the Bank of New York, N. B. A., and the National City Bank of New York; notary public for the Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of the Manhattan Company; member of the Vestry of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem; member of the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, and Psi Upsilon Club.

In Memoriam

CAPTAIN EDWARD G. HOFFMAN died at his residence in the city of Washington, D. C., August 16, 1886.

Captain Hoffman was born in New York city, June 9, 1838. When 13 years of age he was sent to England to be educated by his uncle. He there entered the British Navy, and was sent on board the schoolship at Southampton, England. At the time of the Crimean war he was a midshipman on her Majesty's frigate Diamond, and was one of a party of midshipmen who were sent on shore to guard the rifle-pits at Balaklava. For distinguished gallantry at this time Queen Victoria presented him with a gold medal. After the siege of Sebastopol he became connected with the East Indian Company, and served on the staff of Sir Robert Peel.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon he immediately left England, where he was on temporary duty, for his native city and country. He was offered a commission in the Navy, but declined, preferring to enlist with some of his old schoolmates, and with whom he joined Co. A, 5th New York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, on the 2d day of June, 1861. He was promoted to corporal September 10, 1861; sergeant, May 18, 1862; Second Lieutenant, July 13, 1862. While serving in that regiment he participated in the following battles: Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; Siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862; New Kent C. H., May 26, 1862; Hanover C. H., May 27, 1862; New Bridge, June 5, 1862; Mechanicsville, June 5, 1862; Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862; Charles City X Roads, Malvern Hill, and Plains of Manassas, August—, 1862, and Bull Run, August 29, 1862. He was severely wounded during the battle of Gaines' Mills. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 165th New York Volunteers, November 3, 1862; Captain, August 31, 1864; served on the staff of the Second Brigade, Third Division, 19th Army Corps, as Acting Assistant Inspector General. He took part in all the operations in the Department of the Gulf, Red River campaign, and at Port Hudson. He was transferred with the 19th Army Corps to the Army of the Potomac in July, 1864, and served with that corps in the battles of Deep Bottom, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Strasburgh, Cedar Creek, and Newtown. He was Provost Marshal of Winchester, Va., from December, 1864, to March, 1865. His regiment was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and sent to Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1865. He was then appointed Chief of Military Police, and served in that capacity until October 19, 1865, when he was seriously injured by the falling wall of a burning building while he, with some of his men, were trying to save a large iron safe. His right leg was broken in three places, skull and side crushed, and arm and right hand broken. For weeks his life was despaired of, and when he finally recovered it was only to find himself crippled for life. He was mustered out of the service soon after his recovery, remained a few weeks at his home in New York, and then returned south, where he held an important position in the Internal Revenue Department, and until he was appointed a clerk in the Pension Office. There he was rapidly advanced to the position of acting chief of the old War and Navy Division, which position he held at the date of his death.

Captain Hoffman was the organizer and first Post Commander of the first Grand Army Post instituted in South Carolina. On the 25th day of April, 1883, he was mustered into Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., Department of the Potomac. After serving his post with honor and credit in various minor capacities, on the 9th day of December, 1885, he was elected Junior Vice-Commander, and on the 28th day of April, 1886, was elected Senior Vice-Commander, which office he held at the time of his death.

WILLIAM R. FRENCH.

WILLIAM R. FRENCH, born in New York city on May 30, 1836; educated in the public schools; graduated from Grammar School No. 35, West 13th street, New York city.

Enlisted as a private in Co. A, 71st Regiment, New York State Militia, April 1861, did duty on the Potomac River and in Washington; was one of the guard over Colonel Ellsworth's body at Washington Navy Yard; was at the first battle of Bull Run.

Returned to New York with his regiment August 1, 1861; went to the front again in spring of 1862 as orderly sergeant for three months. On his return, raised a company for 165th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, 2d Duryee's Zouaves. Was made captain; served with the regiment until its return to New York. Came home in command as Lieutenant-Colonel, was later breveted Colonel.

After the war was in the wholesale coal business in New York and Boston; then became a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and was a member until his death, which occurred on June 22, 1892. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

JOSHUA KIMBER.

JOSHUA KIMBER, who was Hospital Steward of the regiment during the whole time of its service, was born in Flushing, L. I., on the 31st of December, 1835. After an education completed at the boarding school of the Society of Friends, at Westtown, Pa., in his sixteenth year he presently entered upon preparation for (as he supposed) life work as a druggist and chemist. He attended the New York College of Pharmacy for two years, and was in the service of the wholesale and retail firm of Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William street, for ten years, save for a brief term when he had an interest in a store in Flushing. From the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he felt impelled to volunteer, and his uniform was ordered to go to the front with the 15th Militia, Colonel Frederick N. Lawrence, which, however, was not called out even for the three months' service. His mother, being a strict member of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers), was earnestly and actively opposed to his going into the army, carrying offensive weapons. He felt that he could hardly go contrary to the expressed wishes of his aged and infirm mother, when it occurred to him that, if he could be properly employed in the medical department where his mission would be to save life and not to destroy it, all opposition would be removed. It was with this view that he sought Dr. James F. Ferguson, just appointed Surgeon with the rank of Major in the 2d Battalion of Duryee's Zouaves then forming, and, having satisfied Dr. Ferguson by reference and otherwise of his capabilities, he was enlisted by him on September 10, 1862, and immediately was promoted to the rank of Hospital Steward, parallel with that of Sargeant-Major, and therefore one of the two ranking non-commissioned officers of the battalion.

Steward Kimber was with the regiment on Staten Island and on the transport "Merrimac," which carried us to New Orleans. The second night out he was called upon by the ship's officers

to be in attendance upon the second engineer, who had his arm crushed by the machinery, from that time until we reached Hilton Head, with the result that he was given quarters and rations by the ship instead of by the army during the whole voyage which, as most of the men will remember, was no small boon upon that thronged vessel.

Passing on, after our experience at Camp Parapet and in the Louisiana Cotton Press, Steward Kimber proceeded with the regiment by steamer to Baton Rouge and in the march thence to Port Hudson. Within the last three years he has visited the locality of Plains Store, where General Banks first engaged the enemy, but only to find that within two or three years before that the store, which gave the name to the fight, had fallen down, as he moreover found at Port Hudson that the town had about disappeared and that there was no longer either railroad or port as the river had changed its course, leaving made ground for two miles in front of what had been the coast forts in Admiral Farragut's day, and that this made ground was thickly covered with great trees, so that thirty-eight years after the battle the topography had so changed that there could be no naval fight in that locality nor any occasion for the investment. The present landing is two miles down stream, and is known as Port Hickey, which place is of little importance commercially, as the railroad from Jackson to the river has been entirely torn up and removed because it was superseded by several roads running North and South and touching the important interior towns formerly supplied by river transportation.

As soon as the issue was joined in front of Port Hudson in May, 1863, Dr. Ferguson was detailed as the Chief Surgeon of Dwight's Division Hospital, and Steward Kimber was detached from the regiment as his chief non-commissioned officer. It is not the purpose of this paper to recall the dreadful scenes after the principal attacks upon the enemy's works on May 27 and June 14, 1863, where the operating tables were occupied day and night for weeks with but little intermission. The strain of the work in that hospital, together with the necessity for drinking surface-water, told on most of those who were on duty during that strenuous period, including both Surgeon Ferguson and his Hospital Steward. On the day of the surrender, July 8th, the Steward was sent to the rear for medical

examination and discharge from the service. A detail of surgeons, headed by Dr. Sanger, of Maine, decided that Steward Kimber had contracted an incurable disease and recommended his immediate discharge. It transpired, however, that orders had been received from Washington that all discharges in the field should cease, and that in lieu thereof, where possible, furloughs should be issued to the patients for sixty or ninety days. Such a furlough being handed to Steward Kimber, the Surgeon who gave it to him remarked, "Steward this will give you time to get home to die." He was carried on board the first up-river steamer, and on arriving at Port Hudson he crawled out to the guard-rail to bid the boys good-bye, but humanely speaking, thanks to the aged Surgeon of the 75th New York, who was being sent home nominally on recruiting service, who gave the sick man on board unremitting attention, Steward Kimber improved steadily and was able to make the journey alone by rail to New York from Cairo, Ill.

Arriving home on a Sunday morning, he was sufficiently recovered to proceed up the main street of Flushing (in heavy marching order), meeting on the way the congregation coming from one of the largest churches, with all of the members of which he was well acquainted but by none was he recognized, nor was he by his own mother when he met her a few minutes later, so greatly had his illness changed him. It was soon discovered, however, through the kind attention of Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. Ferguson's preceptor, that there had been a mistaken diagnosis. Suffice it to say that on the sixtieth day, just when his furlough expired, Steward Kimber reported for duty in New Orleans. The regiment was in the Bayou Teche country, and Dr. Ferguson, still on sick leave in the city, induced the Medical Director, Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut, to order him to report for duty to Dr. Francis Bacon at the St. Louis Hospital. He was there assigned to the charge of the records as the lightest work that could be given him while regaining his strength. It was not long, however, before he was sought out by Dr. George A. Keffer, the Medical Purveyor of the Department, as his chief assistant, and his detail was changed from the hospital to the Medical Purveyor's office. Here he remained until the regiment was ordered North, reporting for duty to Colonel Gouverneur C. Carr on the transport when all were embarked.

From that time forward, during all the marches and journeyings of the 165th New York Volunteers, Hospital Steward Kimber was present for duty with his regiment,—at Fortress Monroe, Deep Bottom, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Fort Delaware, and in Savannah and Charleston. He was mustered out with the regiment, being paid off with it at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, on September 9, 1865, filing out in the triumphant march up Broadway from the Battery to the Arsenal at Thirty-seventh street, exactly three years under the flag.

During his service, while detached in New Orleans, Steward Kimber having an oral license as lay-reader from Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York (which he had used on occasions while with the regiment), was called upon by the Rev. Wm. C. Hopkins, Department Chaplain, to visit the prisons and other institutions connected with the army, and by him was approached on the subject of studying for Holy Orders, which study, to meet Mr. Hopkins' desire, he began with him. Steward Kimber had been baptized early in 1862 in the Episcopal Church at Flushing by the Rev. Dr. John Carpenter Smith, who, hearing what had occurred, said immediately "I always intended you for the Holy Ministry. Indeed I felt that I was, as it were, 'baptizing you for the dead,' " (the Steward's mother having been a "Recommended Minister" of the Society of Friends and her work being done).

Shortly after his discharge Mr. Kimber was regularly entered as a candidate for Orders in the Diocese of New York and studied under the Rev. Dr. Smith, before mentioned. At the close of 1868 the diocese of Long Island was set off and on the Friday in Lent, Ember-week, 1869, Bishop Littlejohn ordained him in St. George's Church, Flushing, it being the Bishop's first ordination. Mr. Kimber continued as assistant to his preceptor for several years. He had been lay-reading in the parish for the two or three years previous. From February, 1874, to November, 1876, Mr. Kimber was rector of the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill. During his incumbency the first church was built and consecrated. His other duties, spoken of below, became too engrossing however for him to continue in parish work.

Meanwhile, especially because he had a business education, he was elected by the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in May, 1867, as assistant local

secretary, to do the work of one who had become incapacitated by age and disease, but whom the committee did not wish should resign. Through all vicissitudes of life since that time, now thirty-nine years, Mr. Kimber has continued with the Board of Missions, at one time holding the office of assistant treasurer, at another of secretary for Foreign Missions, and again, by seniority in office, secretary of the Board of Managers, until, in the beginning of 1886 (the Domestic and Foreign Departments of the Board having been consolidated) he was elected associate secretary, which position he has continued to hold until this time.

He is now chaplain of the Veteran Association of his old regiment and of the Alfred M. Wood Post, No. 368, G. A. R., State of New York, one of the vice-presidents of the Society of the 19th Army Corps, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Steward Kimber's likeness in full uniform, as a man of twenty-seven years and as he appears at present as a clergyman of the church, appeared in the last volume issued by this association.

THIS SONG IS SUNG IN THEIR CAMP AND ON MARCHES OF
THE 165th REGIMENT, N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY, 2d BAT-
TALION DURYEE ZOUAVES, SEPT., 1862-1865

COMRADES TOUCH THE ELBOW.

1. When battle's music greets our ears,
Our guns are sighted at the foe,
We'll nerve the arm and banish fears,
And, Comrades, "touch the elbow."

Chorus: Touch the elbow now, my boys,
Comrades, touch the elbow!
Nerve the arm and banish fears,
And, Comrades, "touch the elbow."

2. For home and country patriot fire
Kindles our souls with fervent glow;
And Southern traitors shall retire
When Northmen "touch the elbow."

Chorus: Touch the elbow, etc.

3. Though cannon-ball may plough the ranks,
And through them cast its deadly blow,
Fill up the space the ball makes blank,
And, Comrades, "touch the elbow."

Chorus: Touch the elbow, etc.

4. Now show the stuff of which you're made;
The general signal march, Hello!
Now double the quick-step 2d Zouaves,
Charge! Comrades, "touch the elbow!"

Chorus: Touch the elbow, etc.

The Battle of Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. Dedicated to the
165th Regiment, 2d Duryee Zouaves, New York Volunteers. Music by
Thos. Vaughn, Private, Co. E.

The Angel of death is still hovering around,
When the blood of our Zouaves has crimsoned the ground,
On the field of Port Hudson how glorious the day,
When the Turban and Fez shone in battle array,
With excelsior our motto and God as our trust,<¹
We swore we would conquer or sink in the dust:
Brave Colonel Smith that day led the van,
Midst the havoc of death and the roaring of cannon.

CHORUS.

Here's a health, here's a health to the brave,
Who for Union and Liberty fight:
May the wreath they have won never fade,
And the star of their glory forever shine bright.

The war-blast was sounded, the onset was made,
And the rebs in their stronghold with fear stood dismayed;
Then the gallant Zouaves bid defiance to all,
And rushed on their batteries to conquer or fall.
For Union, loved Union, we fight but for thee,
Noble Republic, home of Sweet Liberty:
May the star-gemmed banner flap its folds to the breeze,
Forever and always o'er land and o'er seas.

Charge, comrades, charge, see our flag proudly wave,
Think not of death or the gloom of the grave;
Charge, comrades, charge, for the foe is before us,
And the sunshine of hope is now smiling o'er us,
For where there's a will there is always a way,
Then Zouaves must conquer and yet gain the day:
Hark, the tocsin of war now rings through the land,
And death and destruction now go hand in hand.

Now the legions of Davis dare us on to the fight,
The conflict is raging and fearful the strife;
Yet undaunted and brave like the Spartans of old,
Rush the Zouaves to conquer the rebel's stronghold.
Desperate and fierce does the battle now rage,
The blood flows in torrents, the field strewn with dead;
Still onward they go, no faltering was there,
Though the groans of the dying had pierced through the air.

Then a tear, a tear for the brave,
Who gloriously fell in the fight:
Now laid in a dark, chilly grave,
While their soul seeks the mansions of light.
Now the willow droops over the wound,
Where the martyrs of Liberty lie;
And the pines of the forest resound
As the night winds sweep mournfully by.

Now the fireside of home is deserted,
Where the little ones gamboled around;
By the loved ones now gone broken hearted,
For him who now sleeps in the cold clammy ground,
The battle is ended, life's fever is o'er,
Behold that red banner now streaming with gore;
'Tis the life blood of valor now drips from its folds,
'Tis the blood of our Zouaves, peace to their souls

LINCOLN AND GRANT



Remarks of President Abraham Lincoln when presenting to General Grant his commission as General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and General Grant's reply.

President Lincoln said:

"General Grant, the nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission constituting you Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty concurrence."

General Grant, in response, said:

"Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1864.

THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Approved January 28, 1864.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks and the officers and soldiers under his command at Port Hudson, La.

Approved May 30, 1866.

Joint resolution expressive of the gratitude of the nation to the officers and soldiers and seamen of the United States by whose valor and endurance on land and sea the rebellion has been crushed.

If there is anything which is within my power to give do not fail to let me know it, and now with a brave army and a just cause may God sustain you.

Yours very truly,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LINCOLN GOD SPEED.

Note this ending of a note from Lincoln to Grant.



LIEUT.-COL. ABEL SMITH, JR.
As he was in 1862

Age 24 years, mustered in the United States service Nov. 28, 1862 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 165th Regt. N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, severely wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, and died from effect of wounds June 23, 1863.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOUVERNEUR CARR, of the 165th N. Y. Vols.

As he was in 1862 while an officer in the 5th N. Y. Vols.

Age 24 years, enrolled April 25, 1861, at New York City, mustered in as a 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, 5th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, May 9, 1861, promoted to Captain Sept. 3, 1861, honorably discharged Sept. 30, 1862, for promotion to Major 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, mustered in Nov. 28, 1862, wounded May 27, 1862, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died Sept. 23, 1889.





FELIX AGNUS.

Age 22, enlisted April 15, 1861, at N. Y. City, in the 5th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infantry, Duryee Zouaves, and was mustered in as a Sergeant of Co. H. May 9, 1861, promoted 1st Sergeant July 20, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Sept. 6, 1861, and 1st Lieutenant of Co. D July 8, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, discharged Sept., 1862.



GEN. FELIX AGNUS

As he was in 1904

Enlisted in the 165th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infantry, 2d Duryee Zouaves, as Captain of Co. A, Sept. 15, 1862, promoted Major Sept. 2, 1863, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel July 1864, Brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, resigned July 26, 1865.

THE
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AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY



DR. JAMES F. FERGUSON

As he was in 1903

Age 24 years, served as Assistant Surgeon May 21, 1861, 82d N. Y. Vol. Infantry, wounded in the leg at the first battle of Bull Run, taken prisoner and was exchanged Aug. 21, 1862, and Sept. 9, 1862 joined the 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves as Surgeon, commissioned Major, and assigned as Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf with rank as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and was honorably discharged March 15, 1864, died Jan. 6, 1904.

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70 1881
1881-1882



DR. GEORGE C. HUBBARD

As he was in 1897

Age 31 years, enlisted Sept. 12, 1862, in the 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted from Assistant Surgeon to a Surgeon May 10, 1864, Medical Purveyor 10th Army Corps. Red River campaign, under Major-General W. B. Franklin, appointed special attending Physician to Brigadier-General Ricketts, who was wounded at Winchester, Virginia, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died Aug. 3, 1898.

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RAYMOND T. STARR

As he was in 1890

Age 35 years, enlisted as a Quartermaster-Sergeant Sept. 6, 1862, 165th Regt. N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted Quartermaster May 15, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

UNIV. OF
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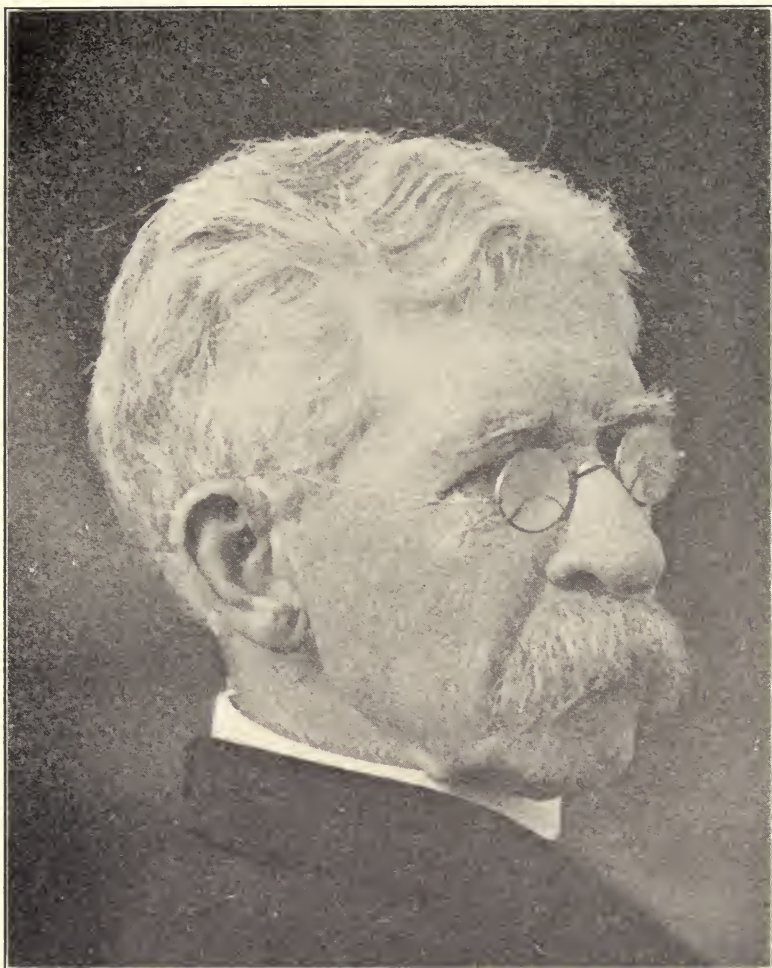
1. *How do you feel about the way the world is changing?*
 2. *What do you think is the most important thing we can do to help the environment?*
 3. *Do you think we should use more renewable energy sources like wind and solar?*
 4. *What are some ways we can reduce our carbon footprint?*
 5. *Do you think it's important to recycle and reuse things?*
 6. *What do you think is the biggest environmental problem we face today?*
 7. *Do you think we should have more strict laws to protect the environment?*
 8. *What are some things you can do in your daily life to help the environment?*
 9. *Do you think it's important to plant trees and other plants?*
 10. *What do you think is the most interesting fact about the environment?*



HOSPITAL STEWARD JOSHUA KIMBER

As he was in 1862

Age 27, enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, as Hospital Steward of the 165th Regt. N. Y. Vols.,
and Durycé Zouaves, and honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

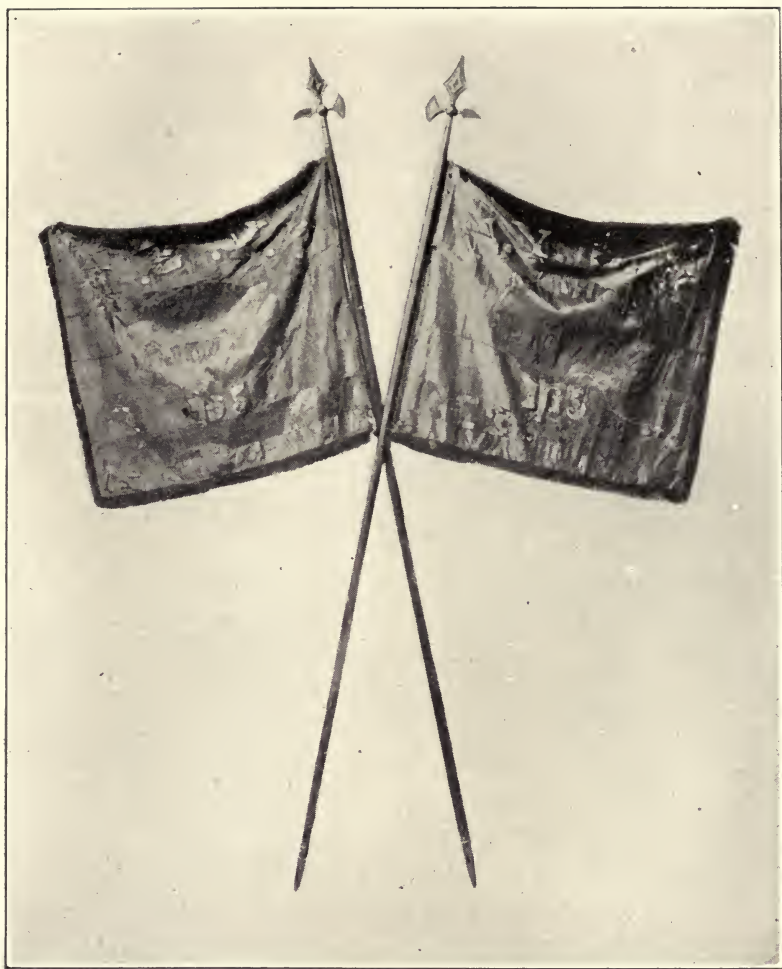


HOSPITAL STEWARD—REV. JOSHUA KIMBER
1904

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Page 100
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OUR GUIDON FLAGS

The brave men who carried them are Sergeant Alex. S. Fosdick, Co. E, severely wounded by a grape shot on the assault at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, died from the effects of wounds Aug. 7, 1863.

Sergeant Andrew White, Co. E, wounded June 29, 1863, at Port Hudson, wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864.

Sergeant Elbert O. Steves, Co. B, badly wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8 1864.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



CHAS. A. WALKER
As he was in 1861

Age 10 years, enlisted July 18, 1861, at New York City, mustered in as private, C. I., July 20, 1861, to serve three years, promoted Corporal Feb. 20, 1862, discharged to date Nov. 17, 1862, for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, to date from Sept. 12, 1862, 1st Lieutenant Aug. 28, 1863, to date from Jan. 13, 1863, Captain Jan. 1, 1864, to date from July 13, 1863, Brevetted Major 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



CHAS. A. WALKER

As he was in 1862

Age 10 years, enlisted July 18, 1861, at New York City, mustered in as private, Co. I, July 20, 1861, to serve three years, promoted Corporal Feb. 20, 1862, discharged to date Nov. 17, 1862, for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves to date from Sept. 12, 1862, 1st Lieutenant Aug. 28, 1863, to date from Jan. 13, 1863, Captain Jan. 1, 1864, to date from July 13, 1863, Brevetted Major 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

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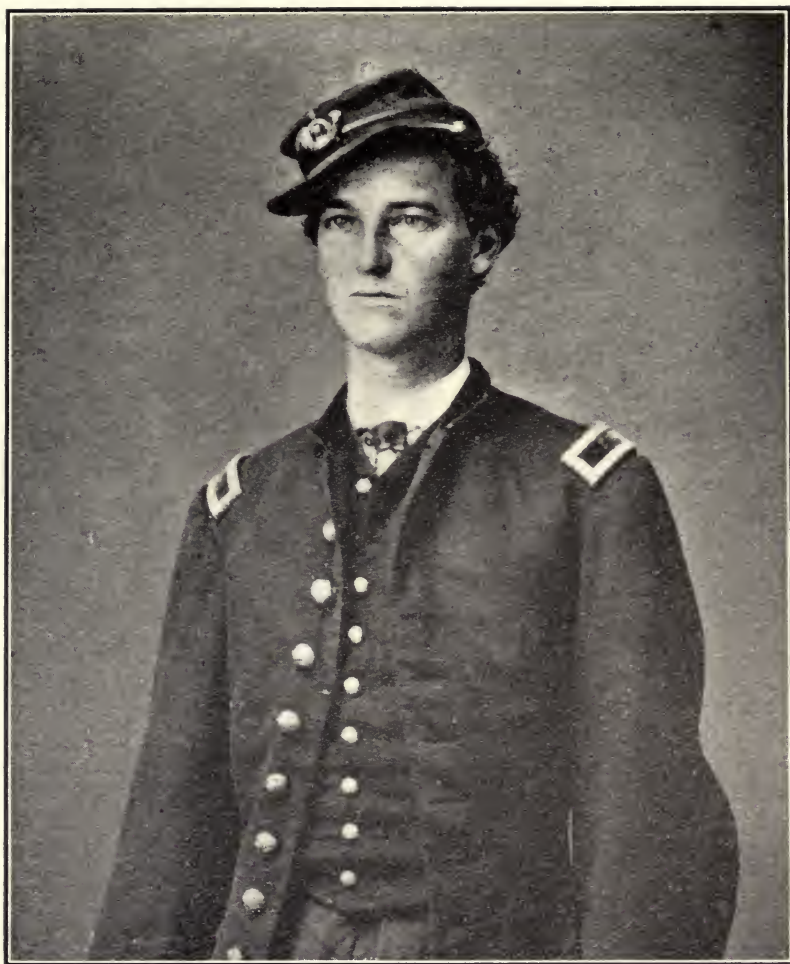
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ART AND HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK



MAJOR CHAS. A. WALKER
As he is in 1905

MAJOR CHAS. A. WALKER
1905

Printed
at the
University Press



LIEUT. ANDREW NAPIER

Co. A

As he was in 1863

Age 21 years, enlisted Sept. 5, 1862, as a private in Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Sergeant Nov. 28, 1862, promoted to 2d Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1863, to Co. A, and 1st Lieutenant Aug. 20, 1864, wounded in the leg at the battle of Pleasant Hill April 9, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died Dec. 17, 1889.





HANSON C. GIBSON

As he was in 1864

Age 28 years, enlisted as a private March, 1864. Co. B, commissioned by Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, as 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, Oct. 30, 1864, to date from Sept. 27, 1864, and was Provost Judge at Savannah, Ga., May and June, 1865.



LIEUT. HANSON C. GIBSON
Co. A
As he is in 1905

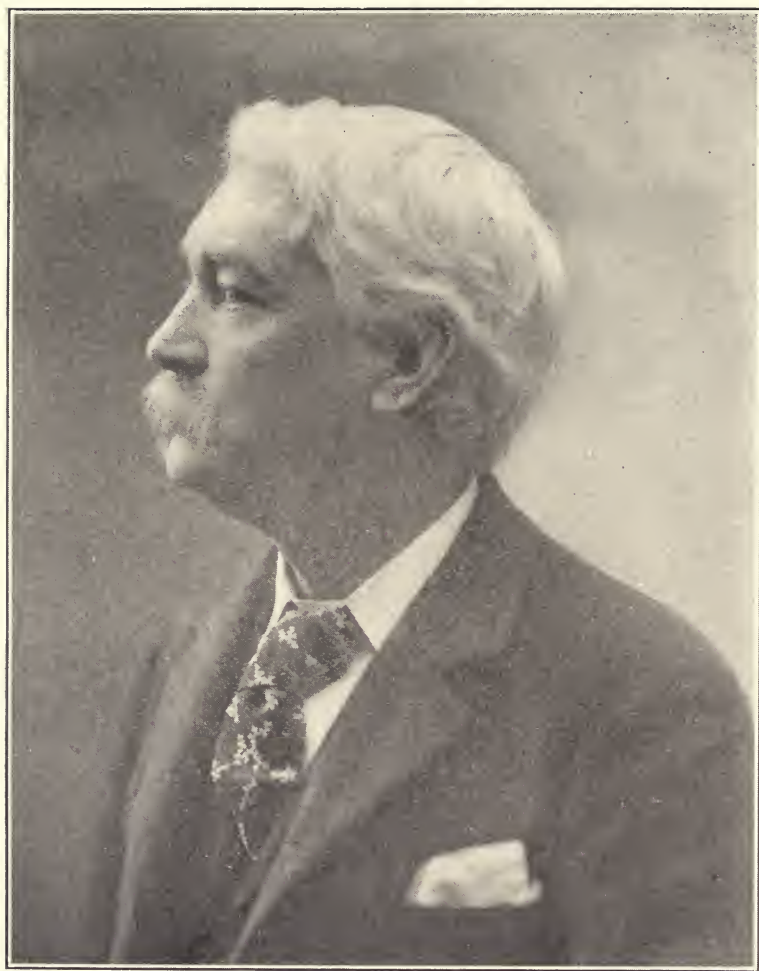
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THE
UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN



FIRST SERGT. JOHN FLEMING
As he was in 1865

Age 19 years, enlisted as a private Aug. 19, 1862, Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Corporal Sept. 5, 1862 to Sergeant Nov. 25, 1862, 1st
Sergeant Nov. 1, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



HON.

John Fleming

1ST SERGT., CO. A. As he is in 1905

LETTER TO
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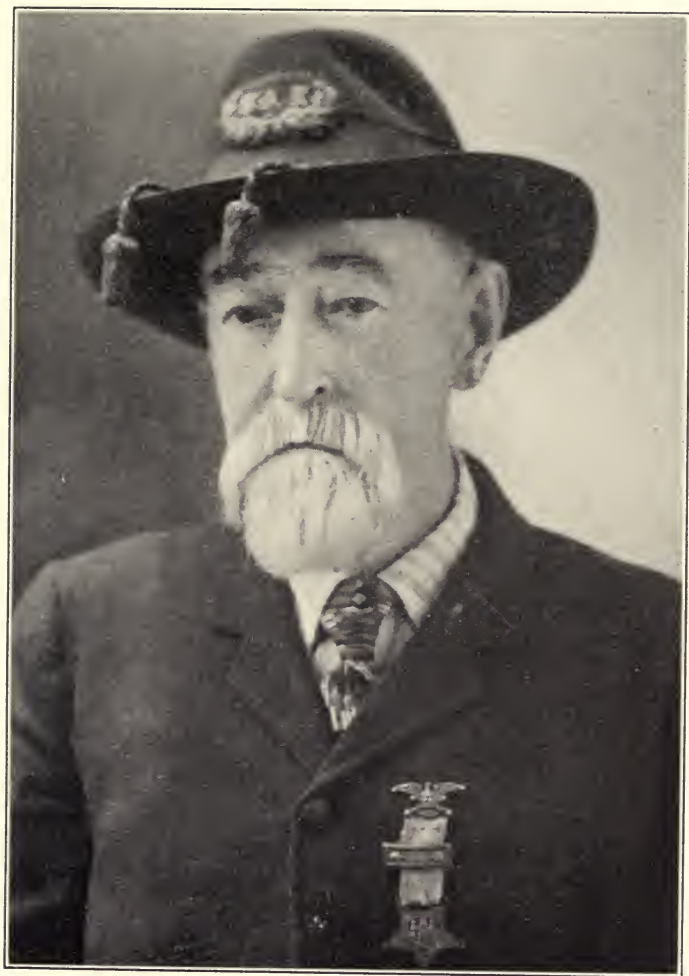


JOSEPH DONALLY
As he was in 1865

Age 32 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 15, 1862, Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Corporal Oct. 1, 1862, and Sergeant Jan. 14, 1863, wounded at Port Hudson, La., June 29, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

P. S.—Sergeant Donally has served with the regiment since its organization. I have always found him a ready, active, and intelligent non-commissioned officer.

GOVERNOR CARR, Lieutenant-Colonel.



SERGEANT JOSEPH DONALLY
Co. A
As he is in 1905





JOSIAH C. DIXON

CHARLES MONELL

Co. A

As they were in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 21, 1862, promoted Corporal Jan. 1 1863, Sergeant Jan. 9, 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Age 15 years, enlisted as a musician in Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 10, 1862, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



CORPORAL JOHN J. CLANCY
Co. A

As he was in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted Sept. 15, 1862, as private Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, promoted Corporal June 26, 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



CORPORAL JOHN J. CLANCY
Co. A
As he is in 1905

Univ. of
California

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CORPORAL JAMES McCAFFERTY

Co. A

As he is in 1905

Age 21 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 3, 1862, Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Corporal, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

UNIV. OF
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COLOR CORPORAL JOHN A. VANDERBILT AND PRIVATE DAVID LEWIS

Co. A

As they were in 1863

Age 18 and 17 years, enlisted Sept. 15 and Sept. 18, 1862, Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, both honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Private Lewis was the hero of the battle of Monetis Bluff, Cane River, La., April 23, 1864. He forded the river up to his waist in advance of our army.



COLOR CORPORAL JOHN A. VANDERBILT
Co. A
As he is in 1905

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AT
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS



PRIVATE DAVID LEWIS
CO. A

As he was in 1900

UNIT OF
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THE MUSEUM
OF THE
AMERICAN
PEOPLE



ELIAS H. TUCKER

As he is in 1905

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 12 1862; wounded at Ponchatoula La. March 24. 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1 1865.

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JOSEPH O. LE-CLAIRE
As he was in 1863

Age 35 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Durree Zouaves, Aug. 16, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1. 1865, died at New Orleans,
La.





VICTOR M. GABRIELLE
As he was in 1863

Age 25 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols, 2d Duryee Zouaves, Jan. 8, 1863, wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill April 9, 1864, and honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PRIVATE VICTOR M. GABRIELLE
Co. A
As he is in 1905

LIBRARY OF
CALIFORNIA

TO THE
LIBRARY OF
CALIFORNIA



As they were in camp at Winchester, Va., Oct., 1864, Corporal Charles M. Whitney, Private John Brady, Sergeant Albert N. White, Sergeant George W. Broomhead, Private Charles Carl or Carroll, Sergeant Josiah C. Dixon, Corporal Richard Baker, of Co. A, 163rd Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Dury's Zouaves.

Military Record of the Group of Co. A, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves'

George W. Broomhead, age 22 years, enlisted Sept. 16, 1862, as a private, Co. A, promoted to Corporal April 1, 1864, and Sergeant June 26, 1865, died Dec. 3, 1896.

Charles M. Whitney, age 19 years enlisted Sept. 8 1862 as a private Co. A, promoted Corporal May 20, 1865.

Charles Carl or Carroll, age 19 years enlisted Oct. 27, 1862, as a private in Co. A wounded May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

Josiah C. Dixon, age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A, Sept. 21, 1862 promoted Corporal Jan. 1863, Sergeant Jan. 9, 1865.

John Brady, age 19 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A Nov. 14, 1862 wounded at Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 1863.

Richard Baker, age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A Sept. 20 1862 promoted to Corporal.

Albert N. White, age 23 years enlisted as a private in Co. A, Jan. 8 1863 promoted to Corporal Oct. 17, 1863, Sergeant May 20, 1865, died Dec. 9, 1891.

All honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.





JOHN P. MORRIS
As he was in 1862

Age 26 years, enlisted as a 1st Lieutenant Oct. 27, 1862, Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Captain, Co. B, Sept. 11, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died June 18, 1868.



MATTHIAS JOHNSTON
Co. F

As he was in 1862

Age 22 years, enlisted as a private April 25, 1861, Co. F, 8th Regt., N. Y. S. M., discharged Aug. 2, 1861, enlisted as a private Sept. 16, 1861, Co. B, 53d N. Y. Vols., D'Epinual Zouaves, discharged March 20, 1862, as a Sergeant in Washington, D. C., enlisted as a private Aug. 26, 1862, Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to 1st Sergeant Aug. 26th, wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, promoted to 2d Lieutenant July 13, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



LIEUT. MATTHIAS JOHNSTON
Co. B
Captain of the Uniformed Company
As he was in 1904

Age 22 years, enlisted as a private April 25, 1861, Co. F, 8th Regt., N. Y. S. M., discharged Aug. 2, 1861, enlisted as a private Sept. 16, 1861, Co. B, 53d N. Y. Vols. D'Epinal Zouaves, discharged March 20, 1862, as a Sergeant in Washington, D. C., enlisted as a private Aug. 26, 1862, Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to 1st Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862, wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, promoted to 2d Lieutenant July 13, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, now Captain of the Uniformed Company.

TO THE
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CONGRESS



SERG. GEORGE E. COGSWELL
Co. B

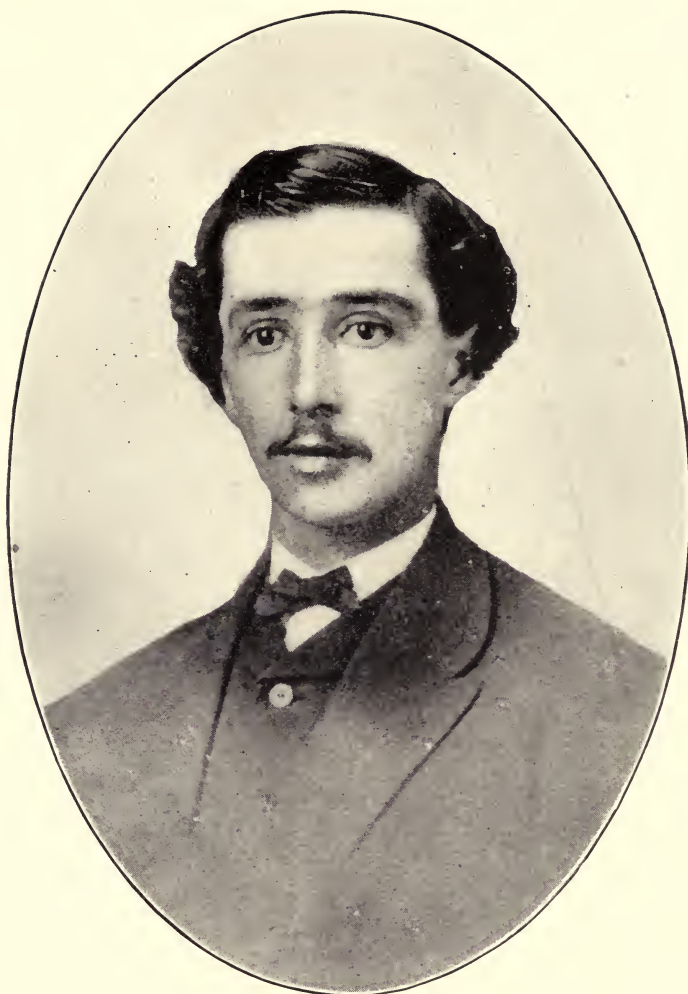
As he was in 1862

Age 19 years, enlisted Sept., 1862, as a private in Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted Sergeant Nov. 28, 1862, died April 16, 1863, at Camp Parapet, La.



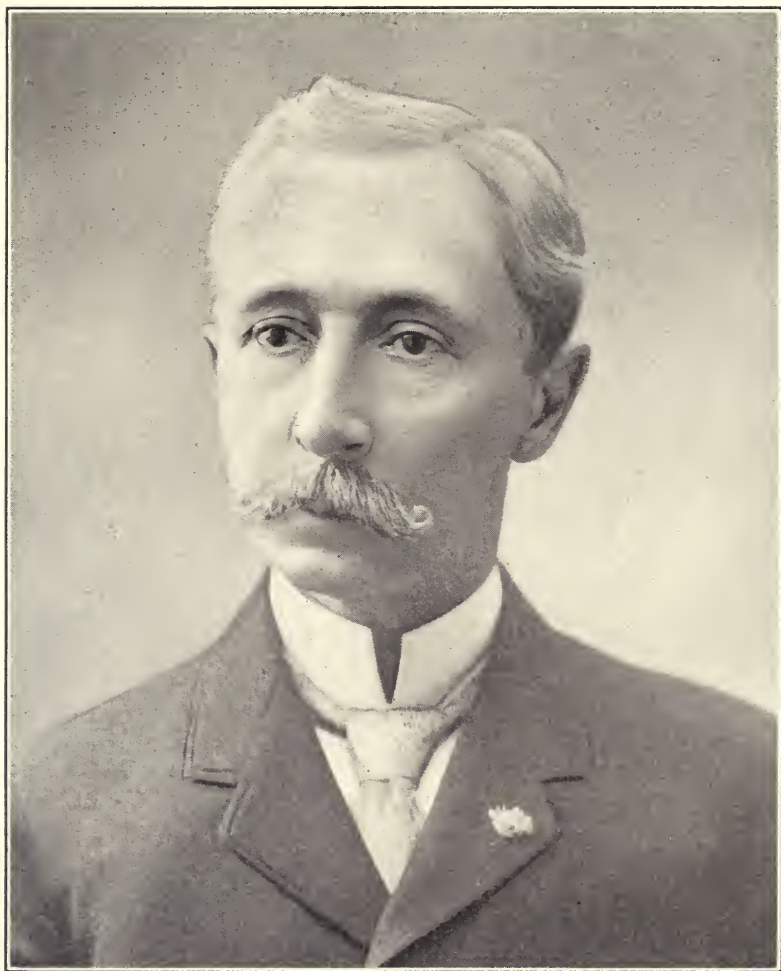
ELBERT O. STEVES
As he was in 1862

Age 21 years, enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, as a private in Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted to Sergeant Nov. 28, 1862, and left and right General Guide and taken prisoner at the battle of Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, escaped by digging and swimming, etc.; badly wounded in the left arm at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864, honorably discharged Aug. 2, 1865.



LEFT GENERAL GUIDE, SERGT. ELBERT O. STEVES
Co. B

As he was in 1863



RIGHT-LEFT GENERAL GUIDE, SERGT. ELBERT O. STEVES
Co. B

As he is in 1905
1st Lieutenant of the Uniformed Company.

THE
UNIFORMED
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MAJOR JOHN ENGEL

As he is in 1905

Age 17, enlisted as a private of Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 1, 1862, promoted Corporal Sept. 28, 1862, and Sergeant Sept. 27, 1863, and Color Bearer of the regiment 1864, and was wounded at the battle of Cane River, La., April 23, 1864, and honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Was mustered in with Co. C, of the 2d Battalion on Oct. 8, 1872, as private, served as such, then Sergeant, next 1st Lieutenant, then Captain, and in 1897 was elected as Major of the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Was mustered into service of the United States for American and Spanish War on May 2, 1898 as Major of the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment of New Jersey, U. S. Vols., mustered out of United States service Nov. 1898.

Whole term of service in National Guard from 1872 to 1899.



HUGH GRAHAM
As he was in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. B, Oct. 8, 1862, was a Sergeant March, 1864, wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



SERGEANT HUGH GRAHAM
Co. B
As he is in 1905

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THEODORE L. MITCHELL OR MICHEL
As he was in 1862

Age 17 years, enlisted as a private, Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryce Zouaves, Sept. 30, 1862, wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PRIVATE THEODORE MICHEL
Co. B
As he is in 1905

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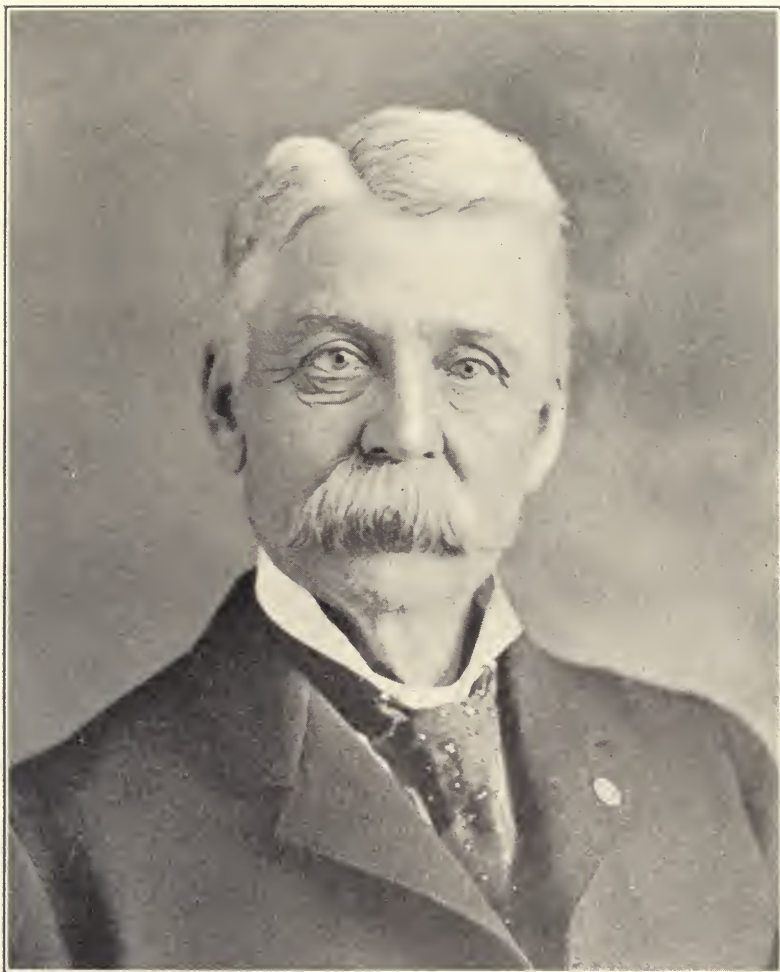
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PRIVATE JOHN A. VOORHIES
Co. B

As he was in 1864

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private Oct. 15, 1864, in Co. B, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols.,
2d Duryee Zouaves, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PRIVATE JOHN A. VOORHEES
Co. B
As he is in 1905

TO THE
REVEREND



CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. STEPHENSON
Co. C

- As he was in 1888

Age 31 years, mustered in as a Captain in Co. C, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves Sept. 22, 1862, commissioned Major Oct. 20, 1865, with rank from July 26, 1865, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died March 4, 1889.

70 1991
ADDITIONAL



COLOR CORPORAL PETER BIEGEL
Co. C

As he was in 1862

Age 17 years, enlisted as a private May 16, 1862, in Co. E, 11th N. Y. S. M., Washington Rifles, discharged Sept., 1862, re-enlisted in Sept., 1862, for 5th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, transferred to Co. C, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves Sept. 24, 1862, mustered in United States service Nov. 28, 1862, taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 9, 1864, was captured on out picket post was confined at Camp Cross, Texas, exchanged on 12th day of Dec., 1864, and paroled Jan. 5, 1865, and was in St. Louis Hospital at New Orleans, La., until 5th day of May, 1865, and returned to the regiment, promoted to Color Corporal June 12, 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PETER BIEGEL
Co. C
As he is in 1905
Sergeant of the Uniformed Company





COLOR CORPORAL PETER BIEGEL
Co. C
As he is in 1905

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JOSEPH L. MITCHELL OR MICHEL
As he is in 1905

Age 14 years, enlisted as a private, Co. C, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 20, 1862, taken prisoner at battle of Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864 and exchanged Jan. 5, 1865, promoted Corporal June 22 1865 honorably discharged.

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ALBANY, N.Y.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. FRENCH
Co. D

As he was in 1862

Age 25 years, enlisted as a private in Co. A, 71st Regt., N. Y. S. M. April, 1861, returned with the regiment Aug. 1, 1861, went to the front again in 1862 as an Orderly Sergeant on his return, and enlisted Sept. 27, 1862, as a Captain in Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, mustered in United States service Nov. 28, 1862, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment Aug. 30, 1865, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, was later Brevetted Colonel.



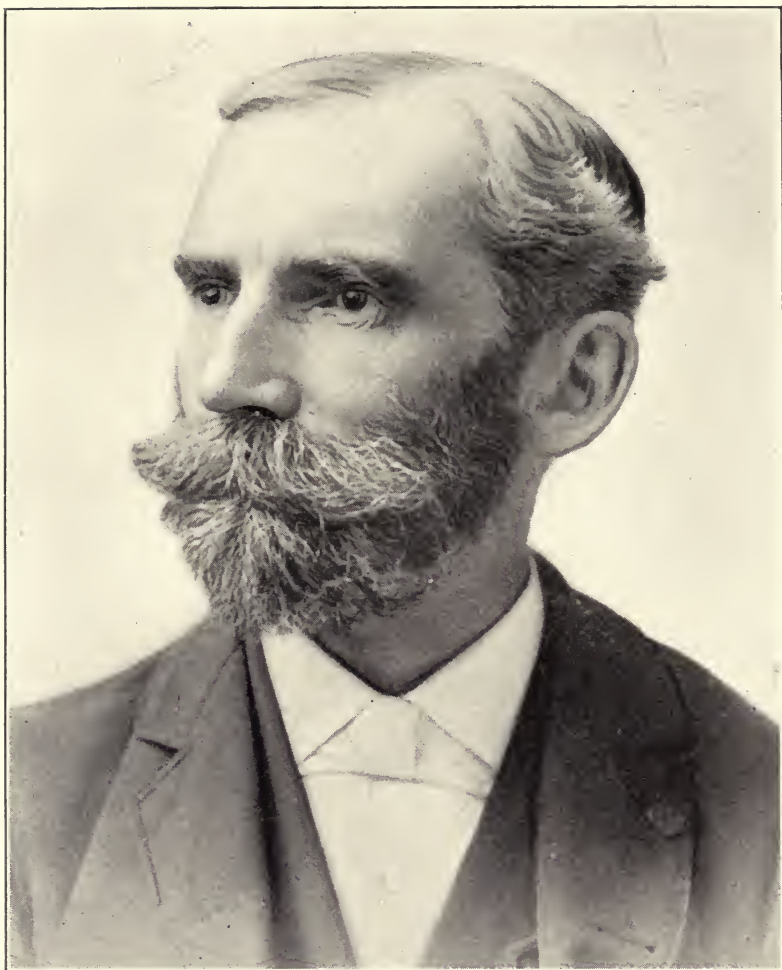
COLONEL WILLIAM R. FRENCH

As he was in 1880

Died June 22, 1892

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SERGEANT ROBERT WELCH
Co. D

As he is in 1905

Age 23 years, enlisted as a private April 20, 1861, Co. H., 71st Regt., N. Y. S. M., wounded at the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861 discharged July 30, 1861, enlisted May 28, 1862, Co. H., 71st Regt., N. Y. S. M., discharged Sept. 2, 1862 enlisted Sept. 15, 1862, Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted Sergeant Dec. 2, 1862, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

NO. 1111
AMERICAN



CHARLES SCHUTT
As he was in 1887

Enlisted under the name of Schultze, age 18 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 18, 1862, Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, wounded at Port Hudson May 27, 1863, honorably discharged April 11, 1864, died Sept. 29, 1897.

TO THE
LIBRARY



PRIVATE HENRY BLOCH
Co. D

As he is in 1905

Age 21 years, enlisted as a private March 21, 1864, Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols.,
2d Duryee Zouaves, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

NO. 1000
ADDITIONAL



HENRY C. INWOOD

As he was in 1863

Age 23 years, enlisted April 25, 1861, at New York City, mustered in as a private, Co. K., 5th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, May 9, 1861, to serve two years, promoted Corporal Aug. 5, 1861; Sergeant Nov. 21, 1861, discharged to date Sept. 11, 1862, for promotion to 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, and to Captain Oct. 12, 1862, wounded in the knee at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, died

A black and white photograph of a large, rectangular, light-colored object, possibly a piece of equipment or a container, with a dark, circular feature on its front face. The object is positioned in the center of the frame, and the background is dark and indistinct.



SERGEANT A. G. MILLS
Co. E

As he was in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in 5th N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, Aug. 13, 1862, mustered into United States service Nov. 28, 1862, in Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, mustered in United States service as 2d Lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date May 31, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



ABRAHAM G. MILLS
As he was in 1863

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in 5th N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, Aug. 13, 1862, mustered into United States service Nov. 28, 1862, in Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, mustered in United States service as 2d Lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date May 31, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

1881-1882
March 1882

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RIGHT GEN. GUIDE SERGT. ALEXANDER S. FOSDICK
Co. E

As he was in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 5, 1862, Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, promoted Corporal Sept. and Sergeant Nov. 28, 1862, Right General Guide, wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, died from the effect of wounds Aug. 7, 1863.

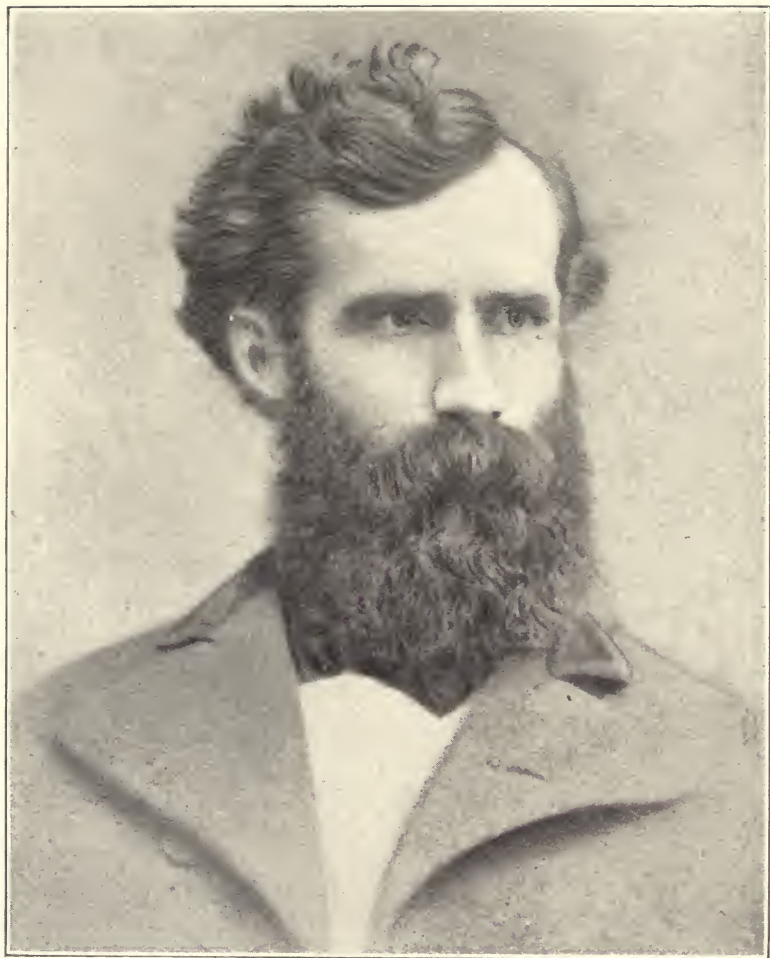
70 1110
BIBLIOGRAPHY



SERGEANT JOHN L. BURKE
Co. E

As he was in 1862

Age 21 years, enlisted April 21, 1861, at New York City, and mustered in as a Corporal, Co. B, 12th Regt., N. Y. S. M., under the command of Colonel Daniel Butterfield, into the United States service May 5, 1861, honorably discharged Aug. 15, 1861, enlisted in the 5th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, Aug. 9, 1862, and was transferred to Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 5, 1862, and mustered into United States service as Sergeant Nov. 28, 1862, wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864, honorably discharged July 15, 1864.



SERGEANT JOHN L. BURKE
Co. E

As he is in 1870

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THE AMERICAN
LIBRARY



PRIVATE WILLIAM B. PRICE
Co. E

As he is in 1905

Age 21 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 18, 1862, Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols.,
2d Durvee Zouaves, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



SAMUEL GELSTON
As he was in 1862

Age 26 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 7, 1862, Co. E, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, discharged and transferred to the Navy May 7, 1864, honorably discharged June 15, 1865.



PRIVATE SAMUEL GELSTON
Co. E

As he is in 1905

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



CAPTAIN GOULD H. THORPE
As he was in 1866

Age 30 years, enlisted Sept. 18, 1862, Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, resigned March 14, 1864, died April 30, 1902.

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CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY
OF
CALIFORNIA



2D LIEUTENANT DEFOREST H. THOMAE
As he was in 1862

Age 22 years, enrolled and mustered in as 2d Lieutenant, Co. B, Sept. 15, 1862, in 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, mustered as 1st Lieutenant in Co. F, May 12, 1863, as Captain March 29, 1864, wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, in the left ankle, honorably discharged account of wound Aug. 21, 1864.

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1864
U. S. ARMY
DEPT. OF WAR
WASHINGTON

70 1981
AM/2074.1A5



CAPTAIN EDWARD G. HOFFMAN
Co. F

As he was in 1862

Age 23 years, enlisted as a private June 2, 1861, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Vols., Duryee Zouaves, promoted Corporal Sept. 10, 1861, Sergeant May 18, 1862, 2d Lieutenant July 13, 1862, wounded at Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, promoted 1st Lieutenant in Co. D, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Nov. 3, 1862, and Captain Co. F, Aug. 31, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, died Aug. 16, 1886.

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JOHN A. MURRAY
As he was in 1864

Age 17 years, enlisted Sept. 7, 1862, as a private in Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, wounded at the battle of Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PRIVATE JOHN A. MURRAY
Co. F

As he is in 1905

Age 17 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 7, 1862, Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, honorably discharged
Sept. 1, 1865.

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CALIFORNIA



COLONEL JOHN A. MURRAY

Commander of Vanderbilt Post No. 136, Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. N. Y. from Jan., 1899, to Jan. 1905. Presented with a sword, and first gold badge of the Veteran Association of the 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols. 2d Duryee Zouaves, by his comrades on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, 1906

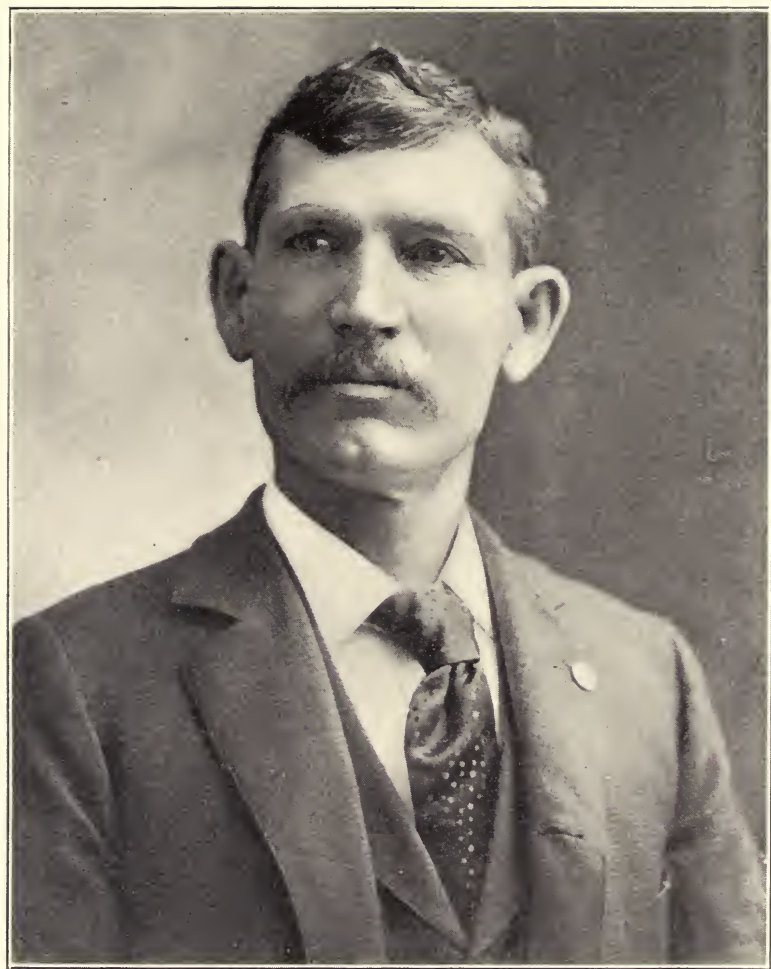
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OF
CALIFORNIA



PRIVATE CHARLES L. HUGHES
CO. F

As he was in 1862

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private Sept. 3, 1862, Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



PRIVATE CHARLES L. HUGHES
Co. F
As he is in 1905

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CALIFORNIA

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS



GEORGE F. JACKSON

As he was in 1864

Age 18 years, enlisted as a private in Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Feb. 10, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, and now one of the Trustees of our Veteran Association.

70. 1991
1992-1993



LOUIS SCHMIDT
As he was in 1864

Age 19 years, enlisted as a private in Co. F, 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d
Duryee Zouaves, Feb. 29, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.



LOUIS SCHMIDT

Co. F

As he is in 1905

165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves. Policeman in the 36th Precinct, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. City 2d Lieutenant of the Uniformed Company.

70 1980
1980-1980



Our Tried and True Friend
COLONEL CHARLES H. RAYMOND
As he was in 1862



Our Loyal Friend
 COLONEL CHARLES H. RAYMOND
 As he is in 1905

Charles H. Raymond, 1st Lieutenant Co. A (Albany Zouave Cadets), 177th Regt., N. Y. Vols. (10th Regt., N. Y. N. G.).

Sailed from New York, Dec. 2, 1862, on the transport "Merrimac" with his regiment and the 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee Zouaves, Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., commanding, to New Orleans, La.

Was Brigade Adjutant, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 19th Army Corps, the brigade in which this Zouave Regiment served during the siege of Port Hudson, La.

Carried the brigade flag with guard of orderlies in the charge on the 27th of May, 1863, and came off the field with the detachment of Zouaves bearing the wounded body of Colonel Abel Smith and their regimental colors.

Was the first elected Honorary Member of this Veteran Association.

90 11111
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JOSEPH MILLS HANSON

As he is in 1905

Author of the Assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.
Honorary member of the Veteran Association 165th Regt., N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee
Zouaves.



HORATIO C. KING

Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, Brigadier-General and Judge-Advocate General, State of N. Y., 1883-86.

Honorary Member of the Veteran Association 165th N. Y. Vols. 2d Duryee Zouaves.

HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
VETERAN ASSOCIATION

165th REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS.

(2d DURYEE ZOUAVES.

Col. CHARLES H. RAYMOND

Col. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL

Gen. HORATIO C. KING

Col. JAMES D. BELL

Col. Dr. DANIEL SIMMONS

Col. ROBERT W. LEONARD

Maj. WILLIAM FERGUSON

WILLIAM E. FERGUSON

JOSEPH MILLS HANSON

Dr. HENRY A. FERGUSON

Rev. ROBERT B. KIMBER

VAN E. HUBBARD

CHARLES S. STEPHENSON

GEORGE G. STEPHENSON

WILLIAM W. STEPHENSON

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Jr., deceased

Comrade—CHARLES D. RICHMOND, deceased

Col. C. W. THOMAE

ROSTER
OF THE
VETERAN ASSOCIATION

165TH REGT., N. Y. VOLS.

2D BATTALION DURYEE ZOUAVES

SURVIVING MEMBERS



SEPT, 1862

SEPT, 1865



ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 23, 1883

VETERAN ASSOCIATION

165th REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS.

(2d DURYEE ZOUAVES.)

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 23, 1883

OFFICERS FOR 1905

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1st Vice-President—FIRST SERGT. CO. A—HON. JOHN FLEMING.

2d Vice-President—LIEUT. HANSON C. GIBSON

Chaplain—REV. JOSHUA KIMBER

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN A. MURRAY

Recording Secretary—HENRY BLOCH

Treasurer—JOHN A. VANDERBILT

Sergeant-at-Arms—PETER BIEGEL

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CHAS. L. HUGHES GEORGE F. JACKSON WILLIAM G. BELL

UNIFORMED COMPANY

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1st Lieutenant—ELBERT O. STEVES

2d Lieutenant—LOUIS SCHMIDT

1st Sergeant—THOMAS S. BREAST

COLOR BEARERS

CHAS. L. HUGHES

JOSEPH FISHBOURNE

RIGHT AND LEFT GENERAL GUIDES

Sergeant—JOHN L. BURKE

Corporal—JOHN A. VANDERBILT

SURVIVING MEMBERS

Gen. Felix Agnus
 Quartermaster Raymond T. Starr
 Hospital Steward, Rev. Joshua Kimber

COMPANY A

Major, Charles A. Walker	Private, Jas. L. Purdy
Lieut. Hanson C. Gibson	" Daniel Gildersleeve
Orderly Sergt., Hon. John Fleming	" Victor M. Gabrielle
Sergt., Josiah C. Dixon	" David Lewis
Color Corp., John A. Vanderbilt	" William Leggett
Corporal, John J. Clancy	" Alexander McGahy
" James McCafferty	" John H. Pritchard
" Richard Baker	" David R. Spence
Private John Brady	" Elias H. Tucker
" James E. Barker	" John Reilly
" Peter S. Beaucamp	" Jas. E. Craft
" Charles Carroll	" George A. Metzger
" Geo. A. Hussey	

COMPANY B

Lieut., Matthias Johnston

Lieut., William H. Vance	Private, Hugh Graham
Orderly Sergt., Theodore Hatfield	" William Houseworth
Color Sergt. John Engel	" Andrew Hoffman
Sergt., Elbert O. Steves	" Morris Jacobs
" Lewis Raite	" John McClain
Corporal, Joseph Sutliff	" Horace Rappalyea
" Robert Z. Bennett	" David S. Rickhow
" James Watson	" Theodore L. Mitchell or Michel
Private, James Burns	" William Rooney
" Joseph Bell	" John A. Voorhees
" John G. Shirley	" Chas. G. Hughes
" Chas. Heim	" Wm. G. Sanger, or Chas. A. Holburt
" Thas. A. Holburt	" Oscar C. Jackson
" Patrick Dwyer	

COMPANY C

Lieut., Gustaves F. Linquist

Lieut. William T. Sinclair	Private, Michael Dowd
Sergt. Hon. Lauritz M. Lange	" Bernard Hysler
" John Newert	" Austin B. Goldsmith
" Christopher B. Moore	" Daniel E. Hammond
Color Corporal Peter Biegel	" Lewis E. Hammond
Corporal, Halsey D. Williamson	" William T. Hammond
" Luther M. Tuthill	" Anthony Houser
Corporal Jos. L. Mitchell or Michel	" Daniel T. Tuthill
" Theo. A. Joseph	" Leander Terry
Private John Coffee	" Wm. H. Rosevelt
" Wm. G. Bell	" George W. Rumbles

COMPANY D

Lieut. Walter T. Hall	Private, John Callery
Orderly Sergt., Wm. H. Uckele	" Geo. Huty
Sergt., Rufus C. Kemp	" Michael L. Luther
" David M. Freligh	" William Schramm
Corporal, Hiram Renoude	" Thomas Austin
" Christopher C. Flick	" Henry Bloch
" John Butcher	" David G. Boyle
Sergt., John Maxwell	Drummer, John Scannell
" John Schramm	" John Davis
" Robert Welch	

COMPANY E

Lieut. Abraham G. Mills

Lieut., E. Bayard Webster	Private, Theodore Griffith
Color Sergt., Henry N. Brown	" Samuel Gelston
" " John DuBois	" Stephen H. Gillen
Sergt., John L. Burke	" James Henderson
" C. Ward Varian	" Samuel J. Jones
" Thos. S. Breast	" Thomas Jones
Corporal, James J. Lawley	" Alfred Moore
" John McAdams	" William B. Price
" Joseph Fishbourne	" Burchard Seekamp
" Henry R. Loomis	" John F. Capen
Private, John McDonald	" Francis Gray
" John Crunnit	

COMPANY F

Lieut., James B. Vose

Lieut., William H. Lourie	Private, Thomas Lockwood
Color Corp., David S. Collins	" Patrick Muldowney
Corporal, Joseph Hughes	" John A. Murray
Private, Lewis K. Dunham	" Alexander Merritt
" Louis DeCondres	" Joseph A. Sullivan
" Chas. L. Hughes	" Louis Schmidt
" George F. Jackson	" Samuel Wyckoff
" Isadore Phillips	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Col. Chas. H. Raymond	Charles S. Stephenson
Gen. Horatio C. King	William W. Stephenson
Col. Wm. S. Cogswell	George G. Stephenson
Col. Jas. D. Bell	Rev. Robert B. Kimber
Col. Daniel Simmons	Van E. Hubbard
Joseph Mills Hanson	Major William Ferguson
William E. Ferguson	Dr. Henry A. Ferguson
Col. C. W. Thomae	

Dear Comrade--

If you know of any comrades of our regiment who are not members of our Veteran Association make every effort you can to get them to attend to our meetings, as they are eligible for membership, and also get their names, addresses and company. You are also requested when you know or hear of a death of any comrade to please notify at once.

Kindly notify of any change in your address.

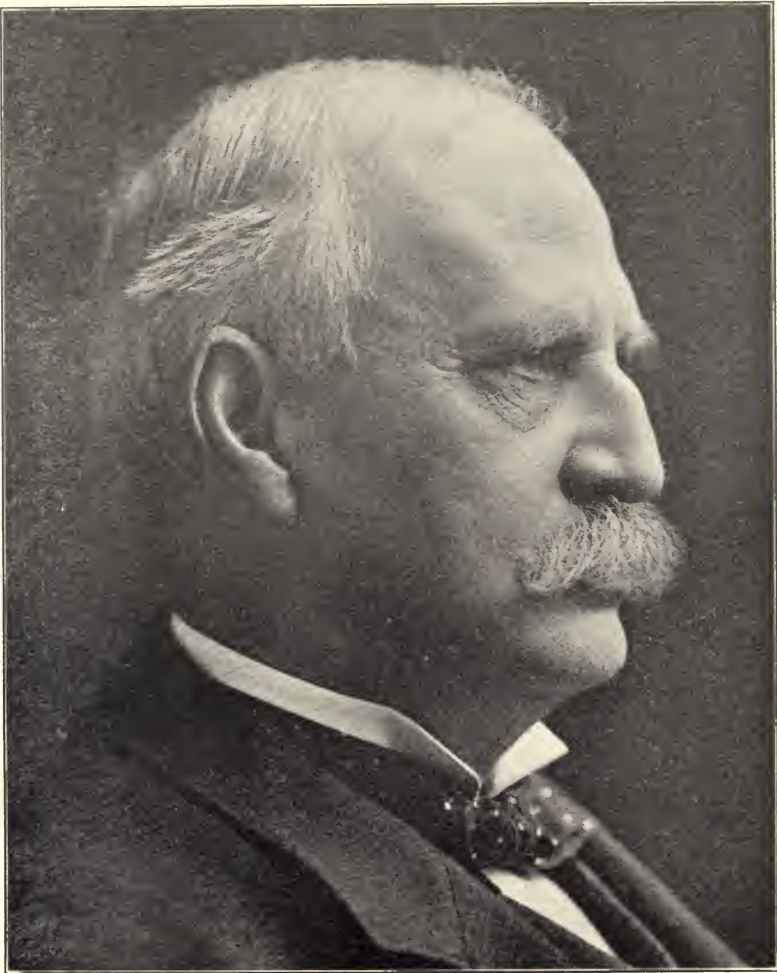
Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. MURRAY, Secy.

U. S. Assay Office,

32 Wall St.,
N. Y. City.

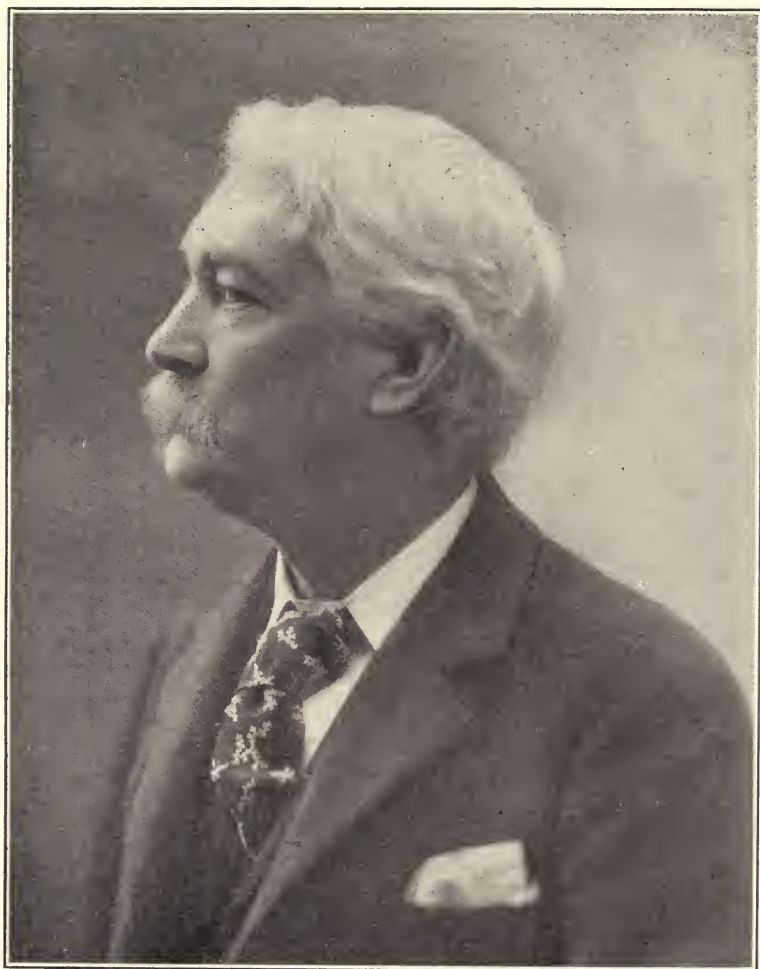




Our President
LIEUTENANT A. G. MILLS
Co. E
As he is in 1905

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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Our first Vice-President
HONORABLE JOHN FLEMING
FIRST SERGEANT CO. A—1905

1905
24th Nov 1905

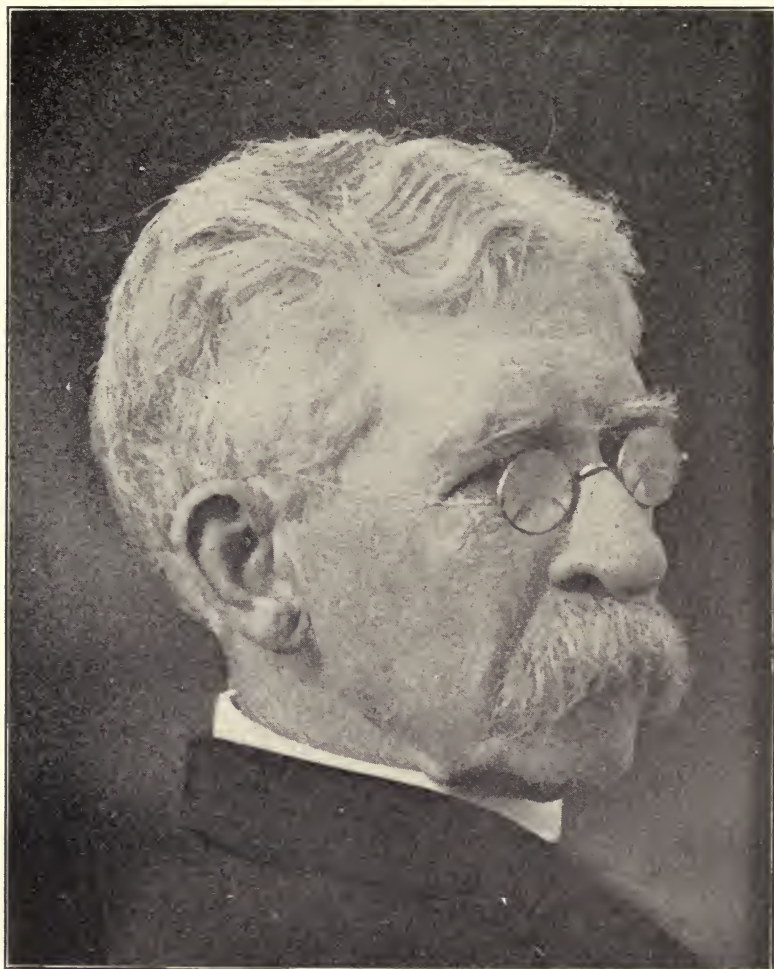
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OF
CALIFORNIA



Our second Vice-President
LIEUTENANT HANSON C. GIBSON
Co. A—1905

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CALIFORNIA

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Our Chaplain
REVEREND JOSHUA KIMBER,
1907

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



Our Secretary
PRIVATE JOHN A. MURRAY
Co. F—1905

LIBRARY OF THE
U. S. ARMY

TO VIND
ALPHONSAO



Our Recording Secretary
PRIVATE HENRY BLOCH
Co. D—1905

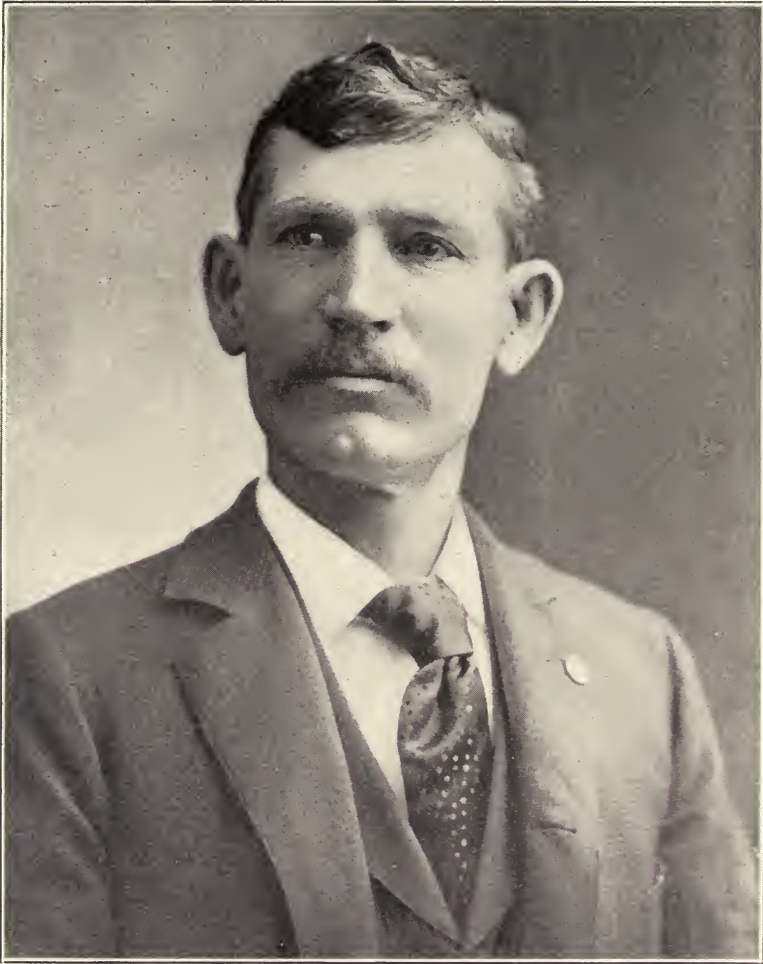
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CALIFORNIA

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Our Treasurer
CORPORAL JOHN A. VANDERBILT
Co. A—1905

70. VIII
ANNO 1710



Our Trustee
PRIVATE CHARLES L. HUGHES
Co. F—1905

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UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA



Our Sergeant-at-arms
COLOR CORPORAL PETER BIEGEL
Co. C—1905

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



1ST PLATOON ON MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, MAY 30, 1903, IN BROOKLYN N. Y.

COLOR BEARER, CHAS. L. HUGHES JOHN A. MURRAY THOS. LOCKWOOD JOHN BUTCHER JOHN A. VOORHEES HENRY BLOCH
 LEWIS K. DUNHAM H. D. WILLIAMSON DAVID S. COFFINS CAPTAIN M. LOHMEYER

Memorial Day Parade

May 30, 1903, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Uniformed Company of the Veteran Association 165th Regiment, New York Volunteers, 2d Duryee Zouaves, as escort to Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R., named after the illustrious soldier Lieutenant-Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., who fell mortally wounded while leading us in that bloody charge on the rebel breastworks at Port Hudson, La., Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

Commander of the post is comrade William B. Price, of Co. E, of our old regiment.

UNIFORMED COMPANY

Under the command of Captain Matthias Johnston

1st Lieutenant, Elbert O. Steves

Chaplain, Rev. Joshua Kimber

Orderly Sergeant, Thos. S. Breast

Color Bearers, Chas. L. Hughes, Joseph Fishbourne

Right General Guide, John L. Burke

Left General Guide, Corporal John A. Vanderbilt

Sergeant, Peter Biegel

“ Thomas Lockwood

“ John A. Murray

Corporal, David S. Collins

“ James Henderson

Richard Baker

Henry Bloch

William G. Bell

John Butcher

James Burns

David G. Boyle

Charles Carroll

Lewis Dunham

Samuel Gelston

George F. Jackson

Patrick Muldowney

William Orr

William B. Price

John Reilly

Frederick Rader

Joseph A. Sullivan

Louis Schmidt

John A. Voorhees

Halsey D. Williamson





IN MEMORY OF OUR DEARLY BELOVED PRESIDENT

COL. WILLIAM W. STEPHENSON

Departed this life March 4 1889

COL. W. W. STEPHENSON.

DIED ON THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889, AT 216 CLAREMONT AVE.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In trying to look through the history of more than thirty years to depict the character of a closely united friend, how hard it is coolly to review the past, and from heartfelt recollections analyze the virtues and spread out a picture of the man.

William W. Stephenson entered the Freshman Class of the University of New York, in 1850. Of an amiable, affectionate, but defined character, genial without self-assertion, he commanded the love, esteem, and respect of his fellow students as well as of the professors.

He was a good scholar and universally popular. As orator of the Junior Exhibition on March 31, 1853, he delivered an address on "The Sphere and Influence of Women," treating the subject in a delicate, high-minded manner, showing unusual insight and tender appreciation of such influences.

While at college he was a member of the Eucleian Literary Society, and in after years became Secretary of the Alumni Association, at the annual meetings of which he held this office for twelve years.

He was a graduate in 1854, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and at the commencement held at Niblo's Garden on June 29th of that year, he delivered an address on "Turkey, her Reforms and her Future Destiny." In this speech he espoused the cause of a weak nation, aspiring to higher purposes, but threatened by the overpowering force of Russia. The subject was handled in an earnest, masterly way, and received the favorable comments of the newspapers.

In 1856 Stephenson entered the law school of Albany, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His Alma Mater conferred upon him at about the same time the degree of Master of Arts.

Returning to the city of New York, he entered the law office of the well-known firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. In 1861 he and I formed a co-partnership for the practice of law at No. 240 Broadway, which, however, was not of long duration; for in those thrilling times when personal interests were lost sight of in the threatening signs of coming war, Stephenson's earnest and patriotic spirit became impatient of the restraints of business, and with the 7th Regiment of the New York

Militia, he enlisted for ninety days, and went to the scene of action. On his return from this short but eventful campaign he recruited a company, mostly of Long Island men from Orient, and was commissioned as Captain of Co. C of the 165th Regiment (2d Duryee Zouaves.)

It is needless to dwell upon his military career as it is well known to all the members of the Association, his fearless spirit, his thoughtful care for others, the simple "camaraderie" of his nature made him a good soldier and officer.

After the close of the war Colonel Stephenson still kept up his active interest in public affairs. Although strongly devoted to the principles of his party, his liberality of mind made him tolerant of the opinions of his opponents, and his political views were those of a statesman ever looking to the ultimate good of his state and country. His earnestness even as a partisan won the appreciation and respect of those opposed to him. In this spirit he served a double term in the Legislature at Albany, having been elected a member of the Assembly from Kings County in 1877 and again in 1879.

Stephenson loved country and country life. Strong in his local as well as social attachments, Stephenson formed associates and interests at the village of Orient that continued steadfast and unchanged through life. The old-fashioned hamlet on the narrow point of land that divides the beautiful Gardiner's Bay from Long Island Sound, whose people are descendants of old English and New England stock, living in homes that have come down through fathers and sons from the first settlers, was an old whaling port when kerosene was not, and here Stephenson made his summer home for years. Free from the conventionalities of city life, his open, sympathetic nature harmonized with the surroundings, and, whether sitting in the country store discussing village affairs with the neighbors, or on the water in his sailboat, he was equally at home.

This gift of adaptability, arising from his unselfish, natural interest in outward things, gained esteem as well as influence. This was shown in the alacrity with which the Orient men joined the company he recruited from their ranks during the war. Into all the enjoyments of country life he entered with reasonable zest, but all his pleasures were shared by others.

William W. Stephenson was a man of more than ordinary ability and capable of "great deeds," so called, had necessity spurred him into more active exertions. Fortunately situated as to worldly means, his equable, easy, contented mind, his delicate feelings, his simple tastes, and absence of self-love, prevented him from being an ambitious man. The characteristic features of his mind were wide catholicism and brotherly humanity. He made the interests and concerns of others his own. Generous and helpful not impulsively, but with thoughtful care and trouble, he took upon himself, as a matter of course, the burdens of a friend.

No failure of kindly plans through faults of recipients, or even ingratitude, seems to have been able to destroy his friendly feelings for anyone whom he had once esteemed. A promise made by him he always held sacred, however circumstances had altered the conditions.

Stephenson was slow to notice or to resent petty slights or injuries to himself; but his indignation was readily aroused at meanness or injustice toward others, and then he boldly espoused the cause of the injured. He was a tender husband and devoted father. His warm heart and sympathetic temperament made him delight in the companionship of his children, and they found in him an ever ready playmate.

In losing Stephenson the Veteran Association has lost a comrade, who was an unconscious influence for good to all with whom he came into intimate contact, disclosing to others the charm of simple pleasures, inducing brighter, sunnier views of life, broadening their sympathies and illustrating in him that true happiness is found in forgetfulness of self.

His life has been marked by faithful, conscientious discharge of duty, both as a soldier and a citizen. He leaves to his family a record in which they may take a just pride; to his comrades the pleasant memory of faithful service. You, his old comrades, manifested your affection and regard for him by your presence in the old uniform and the march to Greenwood, where the thrice-repeated roll of the muffled drum and the clang of volleyed musketry over his grave were answered by the sad tones of the bugle, which spoke with reluctant lips the soldiers' last good-night.







IN MEMORY OF OUR DEARLY BELOVED PRESIDENT, SURGEON AND
LIEUT.-COL. JAS. F. FERGUSON

Departed this life Jan. 6. 1904

VETERAN ASSOCIATION
165th REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLUNTEERS
SECOND DURYEE ZOUAVES

Headquarters: 69th Regiment Armory

Cor. Seventh Street and Third Avenue

NEW YORK, January 13, 1904.

Desirous to give expression to our profound grief at the death of our dearly beloved President and Comrade in Arms, Colonel James F. Ferguson, who died at his home in Central Valley, N. Y., on Wednesday the sixth of January, 1904, we the members of the Veteran Association of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, Second Duryee Zouaves, inscribe upon our records the following

Memorial:

When we left our homes in 1862 to serve in the trying campaign of the Department of the Gulf, Major James F. Ferguson was the senior Surgeon of our regiment. He had previously been Assistant Surgeon of the 82d New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and taken prisoner while bravely devoting himself to the care of the wounded of his regiment. Being subsequently exchanged, he was honorably discharged in August, 1862, and in September of the same year was commissioned Major and Surgeon of our regiment. No regiment ever had a more capable medical officer or a more skilled surgeon. The health, welfare and comfort of the men under his care were his constant study and unceasing thought. To the sick his medical ability and cheerful presence brought encouragement and relief, and to the wounded his prompt and energetic surgical skill made straight the path to restoration where recovery was possible. He loved our regiment and its members as if they were his brethren or his children, and from the day of our entering its service until the hour of his lamentable death, his interest in the original and the veteran organizations of the 2d Duryee Zouaves was active, undeviating and devoted.

For many years he has been the honored President of our Veteran Association, and his good deeds survive him in our loving memories. His courage and high soldierly character as an officer, his great professional acquirements, his nobility as a man, his fidelity as a comrade will be always cherished in our affectionate remembrances. Fraternity, loyalty, charity, were the guides to his actions; conscience and a sense of duty directed his thoughts; there was a cheerful kindliness in his life which lighted not only his own pathway but shed its precious beams upon the way of all who were near and dear to him.

A grateful country has recorded the military services of Colonel James F. Ferguson and the engagements in which he took part.

BLACKBURN'S FORD, VIRGINIA, JULY 18, 1861.

BULL RUN, VIRGINIA, JULY 21, 1861.

PONCHATOULA, MARCH 24, 1863.

PLAINS STORE, LOUISIANA, MAY 21, 1863.

PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA, MAY 23 TO JULY 8, 1863.

SPRINGFIELD LANDING, LOUISIANA, JULY 2, 1863.

During the siege of Port Hudson, Surgeon Ferguson was attached to the Medical Staff of the second division, Nineteenth Army Corps. His efficient and untiring labors in the field hospital on the 27th day of May, the day made famous by the gallant and bloody charge of our regiment upon the Confederate lines, will not be forgotten while a soldier lives to honor his memory.

We inscribe this Memorial upon our Minutes and send a copy of it to the surviving members of Colonel Ferguson's family with the assurances of our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and of our own sad part in the mutual loss of a beloved companion and a noble friend.



HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

HON. JOHN FLEMING, 1st Sergt. Co. A.

LIEUTENANT—ABRAHAM G. MILLS, Co. E.

LIEUTENANT—MATTHIAS JOHNSTON, Co. B.

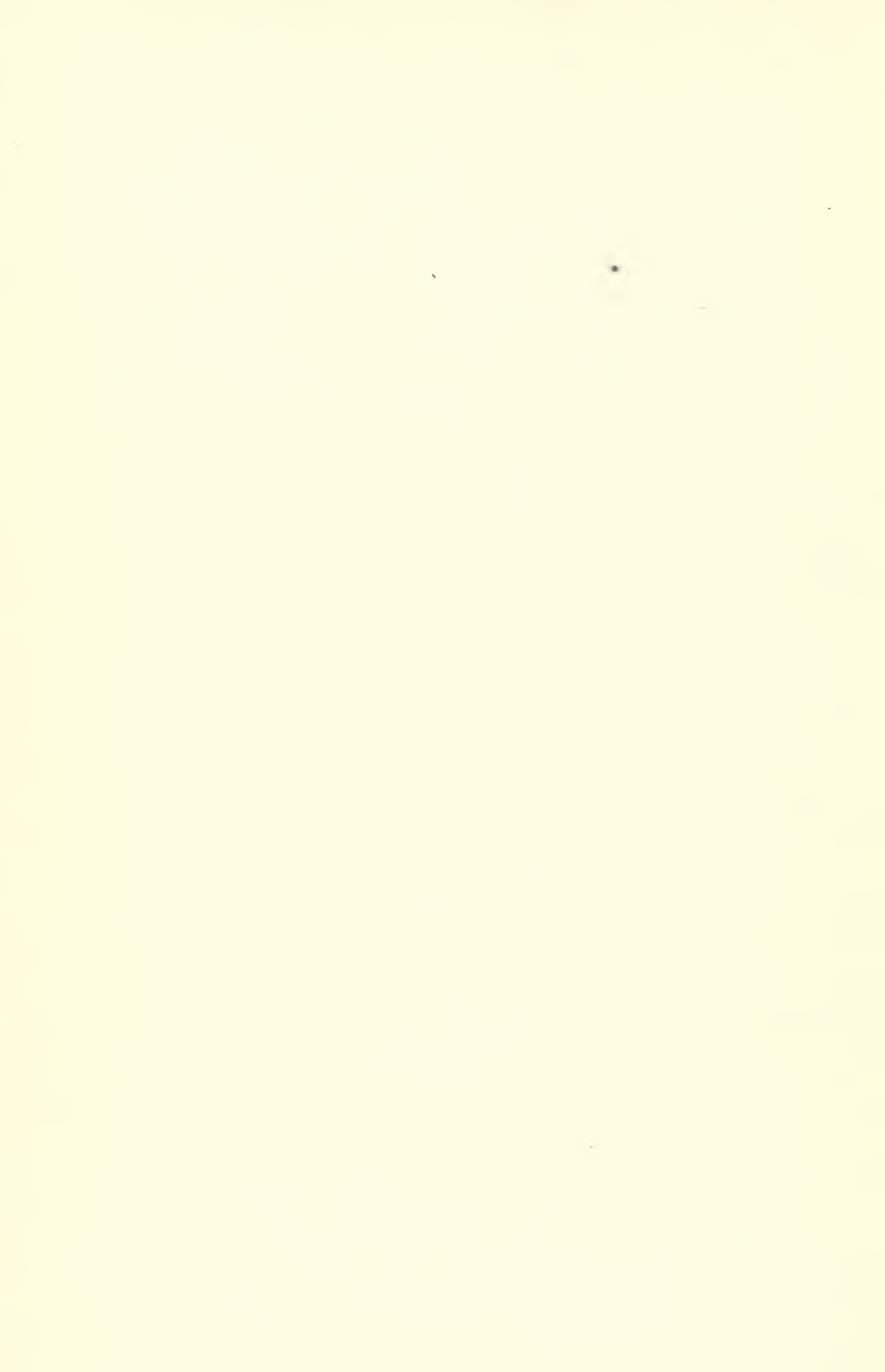
PRIVATE—JOHN A. MURRAY, Co. F.

SERGEANT—ROBERT WELCH, Co. D.

CORPORAL—JOHN A. VANDERBILT, Co. A.

CORPORAL—PETER BIEGEL, Co. C.

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