

# ANDERSON ZOUAVE

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## FRIENDS OF COLONEL RIKER MEET TO REMEMBER FALLEN HERO.

A meeting of the Friends of Colonel Riker of the Anderson Zouaves, who gloriously fell whilst leading his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, was held on May 31, at the Town & Country Public House. Mr John Tierney, called the meeting to order, and was nominated chairman. Several members of the Anderson Zouaves Company 'F' reenactment group, were present. After some remarks from Mr Dave Sanders, John Tierney – who is the editor of *Anderson Zouave* newspaper was called upon. Mr Tierney gave a long and interesting account of the life of Colonel Riker spanning the years of his nativity in 1822 to his death at Fair Oaks in 1862. From Mr Tierney's statement, it would seem that the Colonel behaved magnificently all through his life; the coolness of the Colonel, in the most trying situations, being absolutely marvelous. As showing this Mr Tierney incidentally remarked that the Colonel was not struck whilst waving his sword, as he never drew his sword at all, but was quietly smoking a cigar most of the time. Mr Tierney declared there was never a Colonel so beloved by his soldiers as was Col. Riker. The speaker was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. Following is the text of Mr Tierney's panegyric.

*Welcome friends welcome, to the inaugural meeting of the Friends of Colonel Riker. From your presence I must assume that you are all acquainted with the gallant John Lafayette Riker, the enigmatic Colonel of the Anderson Zouaves who died at the head of his troops on this day 144 years ago. However, it is unlikely that those gathered, or anyone else for that matter, knows much more than the few scant details from the historical records that deign to mention his existence. John Lafayette Riker does not appear in the history books and no report in his name ever graced the pages of the Official Records. In fact his father, his brother James, and the men of the regiment he commanded, come down to us today with higher and more envied historical profiles than does John Lafayette Riker. How can we claim to be the friends of Colonel Riker if we do not know who he was? This situation must change. And so, if I can impinge upon your patience for a few minutes, I will present a profile of the man that Colonel Riker was... the man that we must all one day come to know better than we do today.*

*John Lafayette Riker was born in 1822 or 1823 into a famous New York family, the second son of James Riker a merchant and land owner. His mother, a Van Arsdale, was also a descendant of a famous New York family.*

*Riker would have been a member of a class of people which at the time would have been known as 'roues', today we would probably have called him a yuppy. The family home was on Delancey street Manhattan in an area which today is known as the Lower East Side. Riker's family was, without a doubt, connected to New York's wealthy and influential elite, with his father having once been a member of the City's Common Council. Riker's eldest brother James went on to become the foremost genealogist of his day and in the years after the Colonel's death he continued John Lafayette's legacy in his patriotic activities with the Anderson Zouaves Veteran's Association.*

*Like the life of Jesus Christ, Riker's early years are not well known, and it is not until the 1840's that he emerges from the obscurity of youth and into the bright daylight of manhood when he married his first cousin Anna E. Elder. This may well have been the first of a series of ill-considered decisions that Riker made during his short life, and may well be the reason that the colonel, his family and his regiment are not better known to us today.*

*Anna was the eldest daughter of John Lafayette's Aunt, Hannah E. Riker, who was the younger sister of his father, James. Any taboo there*

*may have been on marrying your first cousin was perhaps assuaged for Riker by geographical distance as Anna's family lived in Stamford, Connecticut. Some time in 1848 James Riker Snr, moved his whole family out of their Delancey Street premises and into a new residence in Harlem. At the same time Anna gave birth to her first child, a girl, which, according to Riker custom, was dutifully named after her mother and so became Anna E. Riker. A year or two later she gave birth to her second child, this time a boy, who, following the same tradition, was named John L. Riker Jr.*

*Life must have seemed good for John Lafayette. At the age of 28 he had a wife and two children and, with law being one of the natural habitats of the Riker family, he contemplated a career as a lawyer. As a gentleman and a member of a good New York family Riker would have been expected to attend church regularly and to contribute to the common good of the city, and so it was that Riker attended the Harlem Presbyterian Church on 127th Street, a couple of blocks from the family home on Fifth Ave and 125th street, and also, it seems, fulfilled his civic duty by volunteering his service to the Mechanics Hook & Ladder Company No 7, which had its headquarters nearby on the corner of Third Ave and 126th Street.*

*The volunteer fire fighters were a strong political faction associated with the democratic party and so, like other members of the Riker family, we can assume that John Lafayette was probably politically anti-Lincoln and opposed to the state legislature, which was dominated by the Republican party. Then in 1851 the life of John Lafayette started to fall apart.*

*First, his wife Anna died of the mysterious malady of 'hysteria'. A year later, Riker's father succumbed to death's icy claw. Finally in 1854 his young son, John L. Jr., died of congestion of the brain completing a triptych of horror for John Lafayette. Riker looked to his mother for support and continued to live with her, his daughter, his brother James and his other siblings under the one roof in Harlem for the next five years or so.*

*In the late 1850's Riker started to rebuild his shattered life studying law at the University of the City of New York and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. No sooner had Riker established a new life for himself, than the firing by the Confederates on Fort Sumter plunged the nation and Riker into new turmoil. As Riker was a member of the volunteer fire service it was only natural that he would enlist, and so on April 17, only a day after the state legislature authorised the governor to put New York's 30,000 troops at the disposal of the President, John Lafayette Riker enlisted as a Colonel in the volunteer forces of New York. It is no surprise that Riker, along with other members of the volunteer fire service, was among the first to enlist. The volunteer fire fighters of New York were fiercely patriotic and there was great competition amongst the various volunteer companies; each racing the others to fires when they erupted, in pursuit of civic glory. There must have been a certain expectation that Riker, as a firefighter and gentleman with a famous name would do something out of the ordinary as a volunteer for the war. And so it was, that in late April 1861 the New York dailies announced the organisation of the Anderson Zouaves.*

*At this point there was spontaneous applause from the gathered gentlemen and many toasts were called for. When order had been restored Mr Tierney continued his oration.*

*Riker's regiment of Zouaves was undoubtedly organised on the same formula as the pre-war militia's such as Le Gal's Garde Lafayette and Corcoran's Irish regiment and, given the early appearance of the regiment in the columns of the New York dailies, it is more than likely the regiment had been in the planning for some time before the outbreak of hostilities on April 14, 1861.*

Riker had no doubt been inspired by the displays of Ellsworth's Zouaves, in deciding on how his regiment would be constituted, and sought the backing of the richest and most famous people in New York. Riker got what he wanted. The regiment was organised under the auspices of the Hero of Fort Sumter, Major Robert Anderson. Shepard Knapp, a wealthy banker, who's son was also a volunteer fire fighter, also rallied to the call. Marshall Roberts, the owner of the steamer Illinois which had made an attempt to resupply Fort Sumter also assisted. Don Alonso Cushman and A. V. Stout, also bankers, lent their support. In addition there was popular support for the regiment with no less than six New York churches and the 'Astor ladies' making uniforms for Riker's men. In fact the contribution of J. J. Astor was considered by Riker to be so significant that the camp of the Anderson Zouaves on Riker's Island was named Camp Astor in his honour.

The status of the Anderson Zouaves was made clear when on August 18, three days before the regiment left Riker's Island for the seat of war, Company A, in its colourful new uniform and under the command of Lieutenant Knight, escorted General Wool through New York City to his hotel on his way to Fort Monroe. Upon arriving in Washington the 'pet regiment of New York' was brigaded with three regiments two of which had been important pre-war militias and given the task of guarding the strategically important northern approaches to Washington and the famous Chain Bridge.

Having already lost his wife and his son, Riker could not bear to be parted from his 14 year old daughter, Anna, and so she accompanied him to the regimental camp at Tennallytown. Here the gods, or perhaps even Riker's own officers, conspired against him and once again Riker's life was thrown into chaos, with Riker having to suffer the indignity of a court martial. Riker was found to be innocent of the charges but a cloud had settled over the Colonel which he would shake off only in his last days, despite the support and loyalty of his rank and file. Peck, the brigade commander, thought the Anderson Zouaves, the worst of all New York regiments. Riker was portrayed as a ponce by Colonel De Trobriand of the 55th New York, Gardes Lafayette and was criticised by brigade officers for employing the services of a special drill instructor. However, his foresight, in this respect at least, was to prove its worth on the field of battle before Fort Magruder in May 1862.

At this point some of the gentlemen interjected asking Mr Tierney the identity of Riker's special instructor. Mr Tierney speculated that it may have been Major Oscar Veniah Dayton as he may have been a member John Brown's guerrilla army in Kansas in the 1850's, but that as the gentlemen were gathered in order to remember Colonel Riker that such a discussion should be left for another occasion. There was a general agreement among the gentleman and Mr Tierney was allowed to continue.

It was 144 years ago today, at Fair Oaks, that Riker's regiment was detached from its brigade by the Division Commander, General Couch, himself to defend the threatened right flank of the Union line, and it was here, to the left of Kirby's battery, which the Anderson Zouaves were supporting, that the gallant Colonel, while coolly leading his regiment into battle sitting astride his horse and smoking his cigar, was shot dead.

This brings us to the present, the anniversary of that terrible loss, and to you, the friends of Colonel Riker, who have gathered here tonight to remember him and to celebrate his life. Having heard all the aforesaid, I could imagine you justly saying 'But sir, surely all that has been stated here is mere speculation and conjecture. Can such a man, such a hero have lived in the world and yet remain unknown to it? If this is the case then surely justice has no meaning.' Should you say that then any reasonable man would agree with you. However, it is true. This hero has been forgotten by the world and it is up to us, his friends to restore the memory of his life to the historical record. The man I have thus represented is the Colonel Riker that I know and time will prove that he was all that has been stated. He was all this and more.

At the end of his speech Mr Tierney asked the gentlemen to stand as he proposed a toast to Colonel Riker, after which there was enthusiastic applause and cheering.

Mr Nicholas Potts, a school teacher, proposed that the gentlemen should retire to the cigar room. There was agreement that this would be an appropriate and desirable activity but that it was to be prevented

for want of cigars. Mr David Sanders announced that he would ensure a supply of cigars for the next meeting, the offer of which was met with the enthusiastic approval of all who were gathered there.

Mr William Lincoln who has tendered great services to the city as a rat catcher, proposed that heartfelt thanks be extended to Mr John Tierney for his panegyric and his assistance to Company 'F' of the Anderson Zouaves reenactment group and for his efforts in respect of the Anderson Zouave newspaper. The proposal was seconded by Mr Dave Sanders and passed by general acclamation.

It was agreed that the meeting had been a great success and that another should be held on the anniversary of the first meeting of the friends of Colonel Riker at the Everett House New York City in 1862. There was general and enthusiastic agreement on this subject however, Mr Lincoln apologised as he would be unable to attend.

Mr Potts then proposed that Mr Sanders should be authorised to make representations to northern colleagues on behalf of the Friends of Colonel Riker when he visits Brisbane for the Fort Lyton event. The proposal was seconded by Mr Lincoln and passed unanimously.

With the end of official business, the meeting continued with several more toasts and general discussion about Colonel Riker, the Anderson Zouaves and contemporary portrayals of the same. Filters within the movement were condemned by all those gathered at the meeting. Several comments were made to the effect that the meeting had reinvigorated and inspired those who were there to commit more time to research on the regiment and several more toasts were called for.

The meeting concluded at 10:30pm with all members leaving in good spirits.

## DESPERATELY SEEKING EDDA.

BY DAVID SANDERS

Like everything about the Sixty-second New York State Volunteers, nothing is at all straightforward, take the case of Miss Edda Middleton.

A New York newspaper reported on a song reputedly being sung by the Anderson Zouaves in camp in 1861. It was to a well-known tune "The Red, White and Blue" and was "...dedicated to Major Dayton", then Major of the new regiment. The "popular song" was reported to have been sung 'with a good deal of enthusiasm' by the Andersons,<sup>1</sup> the author of the song, a Miss Edda Middleton.

As an exercise I thought I would do some scratching about to see what I could find out about Miss Edda Middleton. One of the first things I found was a series of entries at online academic libraries of a work by an Edda Middleton entitled *Sappho: a tragedy in five acts after the German of Franz Grillparzer*. This work was published by D. Appleton and Co. New York, 1858. Franz Grillparzer (b. 1791, d. 1872) was an Austrian "classicist" poet and writer, who originally penned *Sappho* in 1818.

The question immediately raised by this discovery was, whether this author was the same Edda Middleton who, three years later, would dedicate her regimental song for the Anderson Zouaves to Major Oscar Veniah Dayton?

Now there certainly is some literary merit in the lyrics of the 'Song of the Regiment', it certainly displays a much more accomplished and sophisticated finish than James O'Connor's (Co. D 62nd NY) 'Song of the Anderson Zouaves'<sup>2</sup> set to the Sargent & Russell ditty 'Life on the Ocean Waves'.

**NOW READY.**  
**“SAPPHO,”**  
**A tragedy in five acts, after the German of Franz Grill-**  
**parzer,**  
**By MRS. EDDA MIDDLETON,**  
**Superbly illustrated and illuminated.**  
**D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.**

The advertisement from the New York Times July 9, 1858.

Edda Middleton's publication of *Sappho*, was advertised in the New York press as "NOW READY. "SAPPHO," A tragedy in five acts, after the German of Franz Grillparzer. By Mrs Edda Middleton<sup>3</sup>. Superbly illustrated and illuminated. D. APPLETON & CO..." The book also appeared in the Rickey, Mallory and Company's *Catalogue Raisonne* for a

price of \$2.00. The work received a review in the influential Emerson's Magazine and Putman's Monthly (August, 1858) by the feminist writer and editor, Elizabeth Oakes Smith.

Author of *Victorian Sappho* (1999), Yopie Prins, points out that Edda Middleton was not alone amongst women writers who were inspired by Grillparzer's Sappho. She further cites the writers; Catherine Grace Garrett (1824), Estelle Lewis<sup>4</sup> (1875) and Ellen Frothingham (1876). In fact the further one looks into the connections around Edda Middleton, the deeper one becomes immersed in the world of 19th century feminism and even in a touch of intrigue.

This still all begs the question, is our 1858 author Edda Middleton, the Edda Middleton of the 1861 regimental song? Let us put this aside for a moment and follow another path.

In the papers of a famous New York U.S. Civil War general, Gouverneur Kemble Warren, we have a tenuous connection to Edda Middleton. Warren rose from the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Fifth New York Zouaves to that of a Major General commanding the Fifth Corps in the Army of the Potomac. His papers are kept by the New York State Library, amongst these papers are letters from the actress Charlotte Cushman (in her day described as one of the world's most famous actresses) to Warren's wealthy father-in-law, A. S. Chase. These letters cover the period, 1830 to 1875!

Don Alonzo Cushman was one of the financial benefactors of the 62nd NY. I am still looking for the connection (if any) between Charlotte and Don Alonzo. Further, the benefactors of the 62nd NY were wealthy individuals, as well as banking interests and a Democrat associated with Everett House in New York (Democratic Party headquarters) as well as the ladies of the Astor Library<sup>5</sup>, endowed by the wealthy Astor family.

Charlotte Cushman was a controversial figure in her day. A leading proponent of "romantic female friendships" before the invention of the term lesbian, she strode the world stage playing female as well as "breeches parts"<sup>6</sup>. In one play she portrayed a prostitute and went and lived on New York's seedy lower east side, even buying the ragged clothes off her neighbours to portray her role with authenticity! She lived openly in what observers described as "female marriages" and at one stage moved to Rome and was determined to create a woman-centred community stressing unity with other women and emancipation from men.

Besides any connection that might have actually existed amongst any of the women authors, actors, publishers and editors in this 19th century New York feminism, the subject of the poet Sappho of Lesbos herself and its treatment by Middleton and others, stressed the idea of strong, capable and self-aware women. Edda Middleton certainly was part of this world, but is this the same Edda Middleton as the author of our song?

And then there are General Warren's belongings in box number 57 in the NY State Library. This box contains amongst other items, a copy of Edda Middleton's Sappho! Intriguingly, it is described as being "autographed" by its "owner" one Charles L. Locke, a Confederate soldier! The book also contains an explanation by General Warren as to how he got possession of the book. Unfortunately this piece of the puzzle cannot be unlocked without a physical expedition to the NY State Library.

So is our Edda Middleton, the Edda Middleton of the book, Sappho? Elizabeth Oakes Smith was known to have given a speech to Union troops and made mittens for them, did the author Edda Middleton write a song for the 62nd NY and dedicate it to Major Dayton? I have still not found conclusive evidence that these two women are the same person, I am still looking.

Like everything associated with the study of the 62nd NY, it is accomplished by a finding a little bit here and a putting a little bit there. We are piecing together a great big jigsaw puzzle that was scattered a century ago. There are deep currents running through the whole history of this regiment. I have been absolutely surprised and astounded researching Edda, I have discovered a world of women struggling towards emancipation, the glimmerings of modern feminism and radical separatism! A struggle paralleled by another movement in the North towards emancipation. Through it, the symbol of Sappho is manifest, a symbol that still inspires women today.

The jury is out on our Edda Middleton. My enquiries progress and no doubt will continue to astound and educate me. It has been said that the history of this regiment is bound up with some extraordinary lives, yet for some reason these lives and the "pet regiment of New York" sank

into obscurity. Seeking Edda is throwing a little more light on the milieu of 1860s New York and the people associated with its "pet regiment".

Watch this space.

#### Notes

1. Text of the song at <<http://andersonszouaves.tripod.com/id22.html>> June 30, 2006
2. Article and text of the song at <<http://andersonszouaves.tripod.com/id30.html>> June 30, 2006.
3. I don't believe that the term "Mrs" here is exclusive of the idea that we may be dealing with the same two people as the "Miss" reported in the papers in 1861.
4. Also known as 'Stella' she was an associate of Poe's, before she left America to live in England. Lewis' work on Sappho, went into its sixth edition in 1881.
5. I wonder if Edda Middleton may have been a member of the Astor Ladies.
6. Portraying men.

## EFFORTS TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE ROSTER OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES

In 2004 Dr Stephen Gapps,<sup>1</sup> the Lieutenant of the first Anderson Zouaves reenactment group in Australia - based in Sydney and nowadays generally regarded as Company 'A' reenactors, made an attempt at creating a comprehensive roster of the members of Riker's Anderson Zouaves<sup>2</sup>. His 'roster' ran to 1702 members and was essentially created by copying the list literally as it appeared on the National Parks Service (NPS) Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (CWSS) <<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.htm>>. The most taxing thing about this effort was the time it would take to copy and paste the list from the website into a word processing application and there are obvious flaws in the list.

The reasons for the flaws in Dr Gapps' roster are obviously present in the CWSS data itself and the possibility of errors is obliquely acknowledged on the NPS website. Space does not allow the reasons for these errors to be investigated here, suffice it to say, that while his effort was commendable, Dr Gapps roster can only be a starting point for other researchers as it is identical to that available on the CWSS website.

Independently of Dr Gapps, David Sanders, of the Company 'F' reenactment group, went through a similar process in compiling a list of the members of the Anderson Zouaves. Sanders recognised anomalies in the names and corrected/deleted those which he was convinced were duplicates. Since that first list Sanders has augmented selected names with additional biographical information he has gathered, the result being the 62nd NYSV Infantry - Co. F. Biography Project <<http://andersonszouaves.tripod.com/id50.html>>, which is dedicated to collecting all significant data on each member of Company 'F' of the Anderson Zouaves.

John Tierney, having obtained a copy of Dr Gapps' roster in 2005, transferred it to a database application and added many other categories, such as date of mustering in; enlisting officer; date and place of death; date, place and nature of wounding, etc. Furthermore, while Tierney has endeavoured to complete the full details for each of the 1,554 soldiers which appear on his version of the roster, he has further broken it down to a roster of those initially mustered in on June 30, and June 1, 1861 and those who enlisted after that date<sup>3</sup>. This database is in all probability the most accurate account of the enlistment details of the Anderson Zouaves to date. It is hoped that this data will soon be made available on-line. In the meantime the roster of the regiment as it was constituted in 1861 will appear over succeeding months in the pages of *Anderson Zouave*.

#### Notes

1. Dr. Stephen Gapps was awarded his PhD by the University of Technology Sydney in 2003. The title of his thesis was *Performing the Past: A Cultural History of Historical Reenactment*.
2. 'Toward a roster of the Anderson Zouaves' in *The Anderson Zouave*, Jan-Feb, 2005, Sydney, (unpublished). The Anderson Zouave was the official newspaper of the 62nd New York State Volunteers reenactment group. At the present time the reenactment group still exists, however, the paper ceased publication in December of 2004. Dr Gapps' roster was to appear in the January issue of the paper which was completed but never printed. A similar list to that available on the CWSS website is also available on Judith Haller's 62nd NY website, <<http://www.io.com/~jhaller/acw/62-register.html>>.
3. John Tierney's roster of the Anderson Zouaves was compiled from various sources amongst which are *National Park Service Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System* website; Dr Gapps' roster (unpublished); Judith Haller's list of

members <<http://www.io.com/~jhaller/acw/62-register.html>>; *American Civil War Research Database* from Historical Data Systems <<http://www.civilwardata.com/>>; *A Record of the Commissioned Officers and Privates, of the Regiments which were Organized in the State of New York and Called Into*

*the Service of the United States to Assist in Suppressing the Rebellion Caused by the Secession of Some of the Southern States from the Union, A. D. 1861, as Taken from the Muster-in Rolls on File in the Adjutant General's Office, S. N. Y. Volume II, 1864, Albany; Newspaper reports, etc.*

### MUSTER ROLL OF THE FIELD, STAFF AND BAND OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES,

The following muster roll has been transcribed, corrected and annotated by John Tierney from the document *A Record of the Commissioned Officers and Privates, of the Regiments which were Organized in the State of New York and Called Into the Service of the United States to Assist in Suppressing the Rebellion Caused by the Secession of Some of the Southern States from the Union, A. D. 1861, as Taken from the Muster-in Rolls on File in the Adjutant General's Office, S. N. Y. Volume II, 1864, Albany*, and forms a part of more complete records kept on all members of the Anderson Zouaves Sixty-second

New York State Volunteers Infantry Regiment. There is a retrospective nature to the original document upon which this transcription is based, for while the original claims to be a roll of the members mustered into service on July 3, 1861 it is amended to describe the status of the regiment on October 15, 1861 a week after the regiment arrived in its camp at Tennytown, D. C. Consequently this roll has been annotated and, in some instances corrected, in order that it more accurately describes the original constitution of the regiment in July of 1861.

MUSTER-IN ROLL of Field, Staff and Band in the ANDERSON ZOUAVE REGIMENT (of PECK'S BRIGADE) of U. S. Volunteers, of N. Y., Commanded by COLONEL J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, called into service of the United States by Proclamation of the President, from the 3d day of July, 1861, (date of this muster,) for the term of three years, or the war, unless sooner discharged.<sup>1</sup>

Numbers of each grade:	NAMES, PRESENT AND ABSENT (Privates in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	AGE.	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED				TRAVELLING.		VALUATION IN DOLLARS, OF-		REMARKS
				When	Where	By whom enrolled.	Period	To place of rendezvous. No. of miles	From place of discharge home. No. of miles	Horse	Horse equipments	
1	J. Lafayette Riker . . . . .	Colonel	39	April 17, 1861	New York <sup>2</sup>	Col. Riker	3 years or war	...	...	...	...	.....
1	David J. Nevin . . . . .	Lieut. Col.	30	Oct. 1	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	Promoted from Captaincy of Co. D, vice W. S. Tisdale, resigned. This appointment was made by desire of the Major and every line officer. Sanctioned by the Brig. General. <sup>3</sup>
1	Oscar V. Dayton . . . . .	Major	34	April 22	do . . . . <sup>4</sup>	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	John P. Scullen . . . . .	Adjutant	30	Sept. 10	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Joseph J. Yates <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	Qr. Master	27	April 17	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	George B. F. Simpson <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	Surgeon	30	do 26	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	William W. Bidlark <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	Asst. Surg.	30	July 5	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	John Harvey . . . . .	Chaplain	62	May 25	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Samuel R. Fritz . . . . .	Srgt. Maj.	34	Sept. 10	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	George W. Stelle . . . . .	Q.M.Sergt.	36	Oct. 1	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	Appointed Oct. 1st.
1	Henry S. Hatch . . . . .	Com. Sergt	30	Aug. 21	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Augustus H. Hansthorse <sup>8</sup>	Hos. Stwd.	18	July 14	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Matthew G. Griswold . . . . .	Pr'l Mus'n	32	do 9	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Francis Cardella <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	1st class Musician	28	Aug. 19	do . . . .	M.G. Griswold	do	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Charles White . . . . .	do . . . .	27	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
3	John McKelvey <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	do . . . .	31	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
4	Sylvanus E. Osbourne . . . . .	do . . . .	42	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
5	George Wright Jr. . . . .	do . . . .	27	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
6	Henry W. Ruggles . . . . .	do . . . .	37	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
7	Francis Fuselle <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	do . . . .	...	...	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
8	Edward Fagan . . . . .	do . . . .	...	...	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
1	William W. Marks . . . . .	2d Class Musician <sup>12</sup>	34	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....
2	Andrew Vigo . . . . .	do . . . .	44	do 19	do . . . .	do	do	...	...	...	...	.....

I certify, on honor, that this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of the Field, Staff and Band of the Anderson Zouave Regiment, N. Y. V., as of this date, and that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just. Also that it exhibits a true statement of said Field, Staff and Band, as it was mentioned and paid on the 31st day of August last, with the exceptions noted under the head of remarks,

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined the men whose are names borne on this Roll, their horses and equipments, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of \_\_\_\_\_, from this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 186\_\_\_\_.

Date—Oct. 15th, 1861, Station—Tennytown, D. C.

Date— \_\_\_\_\_, Station— \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup>

J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel

Mustering Officer.

#### Notes

- The late completion of this muster roll is evident by the reference to Peck's Brigade. The 55th New York, which was brigaded with the Anderson Zouaves on Sept. 13, 1861, is recorded in the same document as simply being part of the 3rd Brig. of the 1st Div. While this document states the muster date for the Field & Staff of the to have been July 3, 1861, the daily newspapers of the day record the event as having happened on July 1.
- Some internet sources state Riker enlisting on April 19 at Saltersville, N. J.
- This remark was incorrectly placed in *Record of the Commissioned Officers* (RCO) alongside the entry for Riker. The Lieut. Col. on July 3, was: William S. Tisdale (Alt: Tisdlae, Tysdale), who enlisted on 17/04/1861 age 34 and was given a disability discharge on October 1. However, *The New-York Times* reported on October 22, that he had resigned and had accepted an appointment on Peck's staff.

- Some internet sources state Dayton enlisting on April 22 at Saltersville, N. J.
- Historical Data Systems (HDS) records as enlisting as Adjutant April 17.
- Enlisted as First Lieut. of Company 'H' June 30, 1861 (HDS)
- Alternate names: *Bidlach, Bidlack.*
- Alternate names: *Hensthous, Heusthouse, Hewusthouse, Huesthouse.*
- Alternate name: *Carnella.*
- Alternate name: *McKelney, McKilvey.*
- Alternate name: *Fuselli.*
- There are other well documented musicians who are not listed on this muster such as Selah H. Fish (enlisted Sept. 20, 1861). Perhaps there was not enough room in this document to list all the musicians.
- The Anderson Zouaves were mustered into the Federal service by Captain S. B. Hayman of the 7th Infantry Regiment U. S. Army, at Camp Lafayette, Newark Bay House, Saltersville, N.J. on June 30 and July 1, 1861.

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