

ANDERSON ZOUAVE

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ATTENTION COMPANY! — THE LOWVILLE ANDERSON ZOUAVES BROADSIDE.

If you were to search the New York State Library's on-line catalogue <<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/>> using the search term "Anderson Zouaves", it would produce the following entry:

Title: Attention Company: Anderson Zouaves.
Imprint: Lowville, N.Y., 1861.
Physical description: 1 broadside; 36 x 53 cm.
Local note: Broadside accession – October 22, 2002.
Held by: MSC
Subject: New York (State) – History, 1861-1865 – Civil War.
Subject: Anderson Zouaves.
Subject: Lowville, (N.Y.) – History.
Subject: Lewis County (N.Y.)
Added entry: Smith, Philip W.

Recently, after a little gentle harassment of contacts in the United States, a scan of the above document was received by the author. As the roster of the first mustering-in, at Saultersville, N. J., appears to be lost, there has never been a lot of documentary information available about the recruitment of the members of the Anderson Zouaves, and so the prospect of such a find was quite exciting.

The little that we do know about the make up of the Anderson Zouaves, tells us that the members of the regiment were recruited mainly in New York City with one company, company 'E', being recruited from Troy, Rensselaer County, NY.¹

However, upon viewing the broadside and comparing the information on it with the available history and the regimental roster, it becomes clear that this document is not as closely related to Riker and his regiment as one would like it to be. The broadside is attributed to a company from Lowville, NY, which, it appears, never actually became part of the Anderson Zouaves. So who was Captain Philip W. Smith and what happened to his company of the "Anderson Zouaves"?

During the exciting days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, many towns in New York state recruited independent organisations of men which went on to form companies in other regiments. Early on in the organisation of the Anderson Zouaves, Riker was encouraging Captains of these independent companies to attach themselves to his regiment.

ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES — ORGAN-
izing in honor and under the auspices of late Major, now Colonel, ROBT. ANDERSON, the gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.

INTERIOR TOWNS.

Captains of companies organizing in the river towns and elsewhere, wishing to join the Robert Anderson Zouave Regiment, now in the process of organization will please communicate with Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Everett House, New-York.

APPLY FOR ENROLLMENT.

at Head-quarters,

UNION SQUARE.

The Committee would respectfully request such as desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the arduous and expensive task of recruiting and organizing this regiment, to send their subscription to either of the following gentlemen :

Major Robert Anderson, Brevoort House , A. V. Stout, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank , Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics Bank, Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, 23 Chambers-st., Ambrose K. Ely, 103 Gold-st.

The New York Times, May 13, 1861.

ATTENTION COMPANY !



ANDERSON ZOUAVES !

The 3d Company of Volunteers in Lowville and vicinity, have been accepted and will join the ANDERSON ZOUAVES, of New-York City,—Col. Riker. This Regiment is one of the 14 that were accepted by the Government through the influence of the Union Defence Committee. All those whose names are enrolled and those who wish to join the Company, will meet at the COURT HOUSE, in Lowville.

On Saturday, June 15, 1861,

At one o'clock P. M. for permanent organization, election of Officers, &c.
YOUNG MEN OF LEWIS COUNTY, let us rally round the "Old Flag," resolved to vindicate those principles of Constitutional Liberty for which our Fore-Fathers so freely shed their blood. "Now is the time."

PHILIP W. SMITH, Captain.

Despite the fact that the Dornbusch list only records the Anderson Zouaves as having significant numbers of recruits from New York City, we know that Riker himself travelled as far as the Adirondacks looking for recruits for his regiment. In early June Captain Smith met with Riker in New York City and secured a place for his company in the Anderson Zouaves. The meeting between Riker and Smith was reported in the local Lowville paper as was the meeting referred to in the broadside. In fact the Lowville company is probably the best documented company associated with the Anderson Zouaves. So why is it that no men from Lowville were ever to join Riker's regiment.

A clue may lie in the apparent inaccuracy of a piece of information contained in the broadside itself. Contrary to the claim on the Lowville broadside on June 15, 1861 the Anderson Zouaves had *not* been accepted by the government. In fact it wasn't until July 25 that the regiment was accepted by the government and then only after Riker met personally with General Scott in Washington. At a previous meeting with Scott, Riker had presented letters from influential individuals including Mrs Anderson, Mr M. O. Roberts, and the Union Defence Committee urging the acceptance of his regiment. The President himself had written a letter to the Secretary of War in support of Riker. However, it seems that the New York Governor was in some way against Riker or his regiment and so it was only at the last minute that they were accepted. No fewer than four newspapers, from Iowa and Pennsylvania to New York, made mention of the Anderson Zouaves being among the last regiments to be accepted by the Secretary of War.

As the quota set by the Federal government at the time was quickly being met, Captain Phillip may have decided to look for a place in one of the other New York regiments when he discovered that the Anderson Zouaves had not in fact been accepted by the War Department. Furthermore, it is clear that Riker's problems were not confined to getting his regiment accepted – Riker was having problems with money too.

Riker, for whatever reason, appears to have funded the raising of his regiment with almost no assistance but that of Lt. Colonel Tisdale's. While other volunteer regiments had received as much as \$30,000 or more, in assistance from the Union Defence Committee, the Anderson Zouaves received only \$1,500 with Riker and Tisdale providing more than \$7,000. Riker's financial woes and those of his men who were without an income could only have been exacerbated by the long wait for acceptance. Many news reports with fluctuating recruitment numbers suggest that many of Riker's new recruits may have simply gone home. As most of the recruits were local men it is even more likely that this was the case – a wife and children need to be fed after all. Riker's failure to keep up his numbers may have led him to look further afield for recruits and it is possible that it was at this point that Captain Smith

may have approached Riker and his offer to join the Anderson Zouaves been approved. As time went on it is possible that some of the men who had left the impoverished regiment may have returned and this may have left no room for the company from up-state New York.

Smith's wasn't the only company to believe, mistakenly, that it was going to attach itself to the Anderson Zouaves. On June 3, 1861 a company from Westerfield, Massachusetts was reported to have joined the Anderson Zouaves but, like the Lowville company, appears not to have done so.

Having failed to join the Anderson Zouaves, Smith attached his company to either an organisation called the *Union Guard*, Col. P. J. Joachimsen, or to another called the *U. S. Vanguard*, Col. Wm. L. Tidball. Whichever it was, these two organisations were consolidated and formed Companies B, C, D, E, F, G and H of the new 59th New York Infantry under the Command of Colonel Tidball. The *President's Life Guard* joined the regiment and formed Company 'A'. All the preceding organisations had been organised under authority of the War department but clearly were not of full regimental strength. *New York's Own* (also known as *Ming's Own*) and the *Cameron Highlanders*, both incomplete, formed Company 'I'. The *Sarfield Rifles* (also known as the *Cameron Legion* or *Cameron Rifles*), another incomplete organisation, became Company 'K'. There was also another organisation called the *Kossuth Guards* which was somehow involved in one of these later companies but whether it was a separate organisation or just a synonym for one of the others is not clear to this author. Whatever the final make-up, it was this regiment, the 59th New York State Volunteers, that Captain Smith finally attached his Lowville company, as Company 'B'.

It is a strange historical coincidence that the regiment to which Smith finally attached his company, ended up occupying the same defences as the Anderson Zouaves at Tennallytown, D. C. In March 1862, *The Anderson Zouave*, camp newspaper of the regiment reported:

We have to announce the arrival of two new regiments within the limits of our brigade, the 93d P. Vols., Col. J. B. McCarter, and the 59th N. Y. S. Vols., Col. W. Linn Tidball. The 59th Regt. we understand, is to be permanently garrisoned at the several forts in the immediate vicinity of Tennallytown.

The Anderson Zouave, March 8, 1862.²

The Anderson Zouaves at this time were part of Peck's brigade at Tennallytown where they were guarding the northern approaches to Washington. The Fifty-ninth appear to have moved to the campsite near Fort Pennsylvania which had recently been abandoned by the Anderson Zouaves for one on the River Road. So in a strange way there is a connection between the Lowville Company of the Fifty-ninth New York and the Anderson Zouaves. Captain Smith can not have been unaware of the fact that the regiment he was replacing at Fort Pennsylvania was the one which he and his company had almost joined nine months earlier and one can't help but wonder if the irony of the situation was appreciated by any others besides the members of Company 'B' of the Fifty-ninth New York.

1. There is no mention of a Troy company in *The Communities of New York and the Civil War: The Recruiting Areas of the New York Civil War Regiments* Compiled by C. E. Dornbusch from Phisterer's *New York in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865*. There were at least 32 men from Troy in Company E, Captain Miles L. Riggs. Company C, Captain William N. Hathaway, seems to have had a number of men from Essex County, NY, among its members, but again there is no mention of this in Dornbusch's work.

2. It is interesting that the Official Records have the 59th occupying Fort Pennsylvania, at Tennallytown, from March 18th and yet the *Anderson Zouave*, the newspaper of the regiment, records their arrival at least a full 10 days before.

PART OF FAMOUS SUMTER FLAG "NOT" DISCOVERED IN NYPL'S RIKER COLLECTION.

Readers may recall an article in the August edition of this paper which suggested that part of the famous Sumter Flag may have been contained in the New York Public Library's James Riker collection. On July 29, Christopher Morton, curator of the New York State Military Museum's New York State Battle Flag Preservation Project, along with the flag project conservator, traveled to the library to examine the fragment in Box 23 of the Riker collection.

Having now seen the fragment, their opinion is that it does not appear

to have any connection to the Fort Sumter flag nor any connection to any flag carried by the 62nd Regiment N. Y. S. V.

What remains of the fragment is mostly a red section of fabric with very, very little portions of white fabric attached and ribbons or ties at the tips and appears to be some sort of pennant. Possibly a naval pennant or even a golf pennant but not a portion of the Fort Sumter flag.

Nearly 100% of the white fabric is gone but little bits still exist attached to the red. There is also, a 1³/₈ inch wide, blue ribbon pinned to the fragment, but the ribbon appears not to have anything to do with the pennant.

In response to the disappointing outcome of his investigations, Mr Morton said "Some leads produce fascinating results while others result in dead ends. I had high hopes... we had to explore the lead."

MORE ON THE LETTERS FROM THE NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY

The letters by members of the Anderson Zouaves from the New York Sunday Mercury, are offering up some interesting facts regarding the regiment. It is clear from the letters that the men of the regiment were incredibly fond of Colonel Riker and the Major Oscar Veniah Dayton, who was popularly known among the men as "Little Put". Riker's skill as an orator is reaffirmed and, reading between the lines, a case could be made for claiming that Colonel Nevin was not well liked by the men. At the very least there is an obvious difference between the sympathy that is extended toward Riker and Dayton and the ambivalence with which Nevin appears to be regarded. However, this may be wishful thinking. It is also clear that the wound suffered by Lt. Col. (formerly Major) Dayton at the Battle of Malvern Hill was not responsible for his leaving the regiment, but rather he resigned on November 21 at the same time as Col. Nevin and Ass. Surgeon Bidlack, among other officers, were arrested for some neglect of duty which is not clear from the letters. What is clear, however, is that late November 1862 was a time of crisis for the Anderson Zouaves, with another of its officers, Chaplain John Harvey, also resigning on November 17.

The letters, which include several written by members of the 55th NYSV, Lafayette Guard, have also cast some light on last month's article about the steamships which were used to transport the Anderson Zouaves and its brigade. We now know that the name of the ship which transported the regiment from Riker's Island to Elizabethport was called the *Kill Von Kull* and the name of the ship which towed the sailing ship *Conquest*, which carried both the Anderson Zouaves and the Lafayette Guard from Yorktown to Alexandria in August 1862 was the *Eastern City*.

While much of the information contained in the letters is fascinating it raises just as many or more new questions and impossible topics for research. The quality of many of the clippings is poor and they will need to be transcribed, which the editors of *Anderson Zouave* will do as soon as possible with a view to publishing.

93RD COMMANDER, WHO FOUGHT ALONGSIDE ANDERSON ZOUAVES, BURIED IN AUSTRALIA!



Captain B. Frank Hean, a Brevet Major and, possibly, the last commander of the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, is buried somewhere in Victoria, Australia.

B. Frank Hean mustered into service on October 12, 1861 as a private for three years as a member of the Perseverance Company No 2. This company was composed of members of the Perseverance Fire Company and went on to become Company "F" of the 93rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, "Lebanon Infantry", which was a sister regiment of the Anderson Zouaves in Peck's Brigade, Couch's Division of Keyes' IV Corps. The 93rd PVI fought along side the Anderson Zouaves for the duration of the great conflict.

Hean was promoted from Private to First Sergeant on October 28, 1861 and was then promoted to First Lieutenant on August 4, 1862. He reenlisted on January 1, 1864 as a veteran and was immediately promoted to Captain.

On January 12, 1866 he was breveted a Major by the War Department (dated from April 2, 1865) for his gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the works of Petersburg, Virginia. In this assault Hean led the 93rd in a charge made by the brigade on the enemy's works. The result of this charge was that the colours of the 93rd were the first planted on the rebel ramparts. The capturing of a rebel flag during the subsequent melee saw Sergeant Charles Marquette, of the 93rd, awarded the Medal of Honor.

Hean was wounded at Salem Heights, Va. on May 3, 1863 and mustered out with his company on June 1, 1865. How or why Brevet Major B. Frank Hean ended up in Victoria, Australia is a mystery.

The heroic story of B. Frank Hean concluded unhappily here in Australia. The *History of the 93rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers* by Penrose G. Mark, records B. Frank Hean as having committed suicide in St. Kilda, Victoria on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1895.

According to Barry Crompton, of the American Civil War Round Table Australia (ACWRTA), Hean had only been in Melbourne for three months at the time of his death and an article appeared in the Melbourne newspaper, *The Age*, the day after to say that his body had been found. An inquest established the cause of death as suicide and as a consequence he was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery in the common ground of the Church of England section. It is unlikely that his family or regimental reunion organisation knew he was dead for some time after. As he is in a common grave there is no way to identify exactly where his remains lie.

Identifying Hean is made more difficult as his death certificate appears to be under a different name and the burial records under a third name. The inquest papers would cast some light on his death and it is hoped that they will be available soon. Hean's internment in Australia is not recorded on James Gray's "Australian & New Zealand American Civil War Veterans" website <<http://www.acwv.info>>, however James has said that he will add the veteran in the near future.

It seems only fitting that those with an interest in the Anderson Zouaves and the American Civil War should, if possible, try to identify the grave of this Civil War veteran and ensure that it is appropriately marked and that Hean is remembered.

The editors would like to thank and acknowledge Barry Crompton, James Gray, Peter Roberts and Jeff Yuille for the information and assistance they have provided for the writing of this article.

REAGLES OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES

He was a veteran of the Civil War, the Indian Wars and the Spanish-American War. He commanded the medical corps that accompanied the American troops sent to watch the Mexican border during the brief reign of the Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico and saw active military service in Porto Rico.

He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was with General Grant at the Battle of Sailor's Creek and with Abraham Lincoln at the Battle Fort Stevens. He was with General Sedgewick when he was killed at Spottsylvania and saw the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House.

He was the classmate of the 21st President of the United States, Chester A. Arthur (1881-1885), and was with F. A. Arbuckle in the Indian territories. He could 'speak' Indian sign language and was adopted by Chief Terhouquife of the Paconia tribe of the Comanches. During the Apache Wars in Arizona, he faced off against Geronimo and assisted the first geographical survey made of Yellowstone Park.

He was a Mason and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of New York and San Francisco and among the first members of the National Geographical Society.

His private collection of primitive relics was one of the largest in existence and included artifacts, war trophies and human remains belonging to the Comanches, Aztecs, Zunis, Navajos, the Alaskan tribes, the Moros, Filipinos and the tribes of the Malayan Peninsula.

He counted among his friends Col. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody to whom, it is said, he had a passing resemblance. Those who knew him best considered him a true and loyal friend.

Who was this man? Sir Harry Paget Flashman? Alan Quartermain? Indiana Jones?

No! This was Assistant Surgeon James Reagles who began his military career with the Anderson Zouaves in 1864.

Reagles had a long and distinguished career in the army. He was born in Schenectady, the descendant of early Dutch settlers in the Mohawk Valley. His father was a manufacturer of wheelbarrows, many of which were sent to California during the gold rush of 1849.

At Union College, Captain Reagles was a member of the class of '61 and the Chi Psi fraternity, the eighth fraternity in America and the first to build a fraternity house. He left Union College to enter the Physicians and Surgeons' College of New York City where he received his degree as a doctor of medicine. After his graduation he took a course at Bellevue Hospital.

In 1864 Dr. Reagles was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Anderson's Zouaves – Sixty-Second New York State Volunteers.

In 1865 Dr. Reagles left the service, but re-entered a few months later and received his commission as a surgeon in the regular army. His first service after the Civil War was in the Indian Territories and in 1867 he joined the U. S. troops sent to watch the Mexican border during the reign there of Archduke Maximilian. The 1870's found him in Arizona as part of the U. S. troops engaged in the war with the Apaches.

Reagles was acknowledged as a contributor to the book *Mortuary Customs of the North American Indians*, by H. C. Yarrow, (1880) and as lately as the 1990's his name was still being raised in association with the return of Indian relics to their rightful owners.

After an extraordinary military career which saw him travel the length and breadth of the United States, Reagles retired to his home in Schenectady N. Y. in 1908. He died of pneumonia on February 10, 1913 and was buried from his home, at 143 Glenwood Boulevard on February 12.

Googling Reagles' name will result in some interesting sites which feature images of images of his Civil War medical equipment and scans of an article about his life taken from *Military Images* magazine.

LETTERS, DIARIES AND CDV GROUPING OF ALFRED COVELL WOODS, 62ND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS (ANDERSON'S ZOUAVES) – KILLED IN ACTION AT THE WILDERNESS

Recently Mike Minnett drew the attention of Anderson Zouaves researchers and reenactors to the sale of a collection of letters and diaries belonging to Alfred Covell Woods, of the 62nd N.Y. S. V. It is the second time in as many months that a significant artifact of the regiment has appeared for sale on the internet. The first was a hitherto unseen (on the internet) CDV of Colonel John Lafayette Riker. The documents include two diaries for 1861 and 1862, and 37 letters, along with a CDV of Woods.

Alfred Covell Woods of Crown Point, Essex County, on the Vermont border in Northern New York State, enlisted in the Anderson Zouaves on June 1, 1861 as a private at the age of 18, and mustered into Company "C" on July 3, 1861. While most of the members of the regiment were from New York City it is notable that there were several individuals from the Essex County area enlisted in Company "C" including the First Lieutenant, William D. Ross and the Second Lieutenant, Horace A. Pratt.

On August 15, 1861 Woods was transferred to Company "E", and on December 1, 1861 was promoted to corporal. On January 8, 1864 he was promoted to sergeant but was killed in action four months later on May 6, 1864 at The Wilderness, Va.

The first of the diaries in the collection covers the period from September 26, 1861 (when the regiment, with its brigade, broke camp at Meridian Hill and established Camp Holt on Rock Creek near the village of Kalorama on the outskirts of Washington), to December 8, 1861, after which Alfred writes several pages of articles of war. There are then entries for December 22 & 23, 1861 and January 5, 12 & 16, 1862. In between these dates he lists articles of war, picket names, countersigns, pay for privates, corporals & sergeants.

The second of the diaries covers the period from January 1, 1862 to February 4, 62, and then breaks for several pages with a running description of the Battle of Williamsburg. The diary entries begin again on February 27, 1862 and continue intermittently through to June 29, 1862 two days before the Battle of Malvern Hill.

The letter grouping consists of a set of 31 letters written by Woods during the course of the war from his initial 1861 enlistment until his death in 1864. Three letters were sold from the set prior to acquisition by the agent. In addition there are two letters from relatives in London mailed during the war, one letter from his grandmother in the 1890's, and two notes referring to Woods' life. Most of his letters appear to have been written to his aunt named "Melissa".

After some enquiries about the documents it was suggested by an employee of the company selling the documents that transcriptions might be able to be furnished to the editors of *Anderson Zouave* however, a few days later a disappointing (but still hopeful) email was returned stating:

I spoke with the owners here this morning regarding the Woods grouping. The group is on consignment, and they have an agreement... that we would not release any copies of any items except to the purchaser, so I am unable to send them.

Please keep an eye on the site. If the grouping sells, we can forward a letter from you to the purchaser to inquire if they would be willing to provide you with copies or transcriptions.

Sorry we couldn't be of more assistance.

Regards,

Lisa

The collection of Alfred Covell Woods Collection is being sold by The Horse Soldier, 777 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325 for just US\$3,950. Images and a description of the collection can be found at <http://horsesoldier.com/index.html>. Should anyone buy the collection we would appreciate the new owner contacting the editors of this paper

DON ALONZO CUSHMAN

by David Sanders

In an appeal to the "patriotic" from the Anderson Zouaves, which appeared in the New York newspapers of 1861, contributions to "liquidate a few debts of honor incurred" in raising the regiment were called for. Contributions were asked to be made to a number of "gentlemen". One of these was a Mr Don Alonzo Cushman, esq., of 73 Sixth Avenue. The Cushman name has had other connections to the 62nd New York Regiment, and we know Don Alonzo was a serious contributor to the raising of the Andersons, but what else do we know about him?

Don Alonzo Cushman, a Connecticut dry-goods merchant and entrepreneur was born in 1792 and died in 1875. The Cushman family, even in Don Alonzo's time were long term "Yankees", descended from a passenger on the voyage of the Mayflower, that established the first lasting English colony in New England, they are also descended from the man who chartered the ships for the trip! According to family lore and supporting documents, Robert Cushman helped to secure permission from the King of England to establish the colony in 1619. Then, he chartered two ships: the famous Mayflower and the not-so-famous Speedwell.

Robert Cushman and his family were on the Speedwell, which had to turn back because it leaked. But an 11-year-old girl named Mary Allerton was on the Mayflower when it arrived in Massachusetts in late 1620. She later married Robert Cushman's son Thomas, who arrived in 1621. Today, the Cushmans represent 14th generation Mayflower descendants.

Don Alonzo 'made his pile' as a developer of New York's Chelsea district, the area south of 30th Street and north of 14th Street between 5th Avenue and the Hudson River. Chelsea was named after the Chelsea Royal Hospital, which was an old soldiers' home in the British city of Chelsea. This area, was once the farmland of Clement Moore, the man who wrote *The Night Before Christmas*.

In 1820, home and landowners in the west village, including Don Alonzo and Clement Moore, established St. Luke's Church to serve the new neighbourhood. In 1822 they built the simple brick house of worship that still survives at 485 Hudson Street, near Barrow Street. Moore later divided his land into sub-lots in the 1830's and developed street after street of row houses. Moore sold the land on the south side of west 20th Street to Don Alonzo Cushman (it's known today as Cushman Row). Don Alonzo built the houses in 1840 as well as many other buildings in Chelsea and also went on to found the Greenwich Savings Bank.

These houses, at 406-418, 20th Street consist of seven Greek revival town houses. Don Alonzo also built a house at 172, 9th Avenue in 1831. Don Alonzo made a fortune developing Chelsea, this string of homes between 9th and 10th Avenues represents some of the America's most perfect examples of Greek revival town houses. Evidence of the craftsmanship with which they were constructed is displayed in the intricate details of their facades.

The building at 402, 20th Street (built in 1897), a set of classical revival apartments with the letters "DONAC" over doorway are a tribute to Don Alonzo Cushman.

In 2006, the same Cushman family is still involved in real estate in New York, the U. S. and Europe.

Today you will not only be able find Don Alonzo's contribution to the unique architecture of New York, but his very own chairs are still in existence and owned by a collector in New York.

References:

Chelsea Topics, <http://www.geocities.com/TheTropics/Shores/9976/chelsea.html>

Holusha, J., (2006) "Commercial Property/Real Estate Merger; After 23 Years, Cushmans to Rejoin Their Namesake", *The New York Times*, Wednesday, July 12.

New York Songlines: 20th Street

<http://home.nyc.rr.com/jkn/nysonglines/20st.htm>

New York Songlines: 9th Avenue including Greenwich Street

<http://home.nyc.rr.com/jkn/nysonglines/9av.htm>

Schlesinger, T., (2005) "I started getting interested in furniture at seven", *The Village Voice*, November 11th, 2005.

http://www.villagevoice.com/nyclife/0546_schlesinger.69977.15.html

David Patrick Columbia's New York Social Diary

http://www.newyorksocialdiary.com/socialdiary/2005/08_24_05/social-diary08_24_05.php

New York Architecture Images-Chelsea

<http://www.nyc-architecture.com/CHE/CHE021-CushmanRow.htm>

St. Luke's Church

<http://www.nycago.org/Organs/NYC/html/StLukeEpisHarlem.html>

COMING EVENTS

Friends of Colonel Riker (FOCR) at First of the Summer Ale –

There was an intention to have a meeting of FOCR to commemorate New York's Evacuation Day on November 25, 2006. However, as this would clash with the Living History Resource Group's famous *First of the Summer Ale* event it has been decided that it will give way and encourage FOCR members to attend the *First of the Summer Ale* instead. The event is to be held on the November 25, 2006 at Old Sydney Town, Somersby, one hour north of Sydney from 11am. A light lunch and dinner will be provided. The historical theme for *First of the Summer Ale* is 17th century to early 19th century English, with dance, song, food and real ale. The organisers hope to have two morris teams for some traditional May dancing. If you have some activity you wish to host or if you would like further information please contact Bill Lincoln on 04 1142 2144 <pikenshot@yahoo.com>.

Thanks-Giving/Christmas Gathering – The Second Virginia, CSS Shenandoah, Company B 62nd New York and ACWRTA are having a Thanks-Giving/Christmas/End-of-year weekend event at Camp Pines, Altona, Victoria December 8–10, 2006. For further information, please contact Jeff Yuille, P.O. Box 74, Violet Town, VIC, 3669, <darleith@optusnet.com.au>.

A Civil War Christmas Ball – 62nd New York Anderson Zouaves Inc. and the 2nd US Cavalry, invite you and your dance partner to the Bushranger Hotel in the town of Collector, NSW, on the Night of the 2nd of December 2006, for a Christmas Ball. RSVP and enquiries to Lieutenant Gapps of the 62nd New York Anderson Zouaves Inc. at your earliest convenience. M. 04 0296 9535 or <stephen.gapps@optusnet.com.au>. Very reasonably priced accommodation available at the Bushranger Hotel \$40 single room, \$75 double room <www.bushrangerhotel.com.au>. Cost of dinner: T.B.A.

One again, due to a lack of space, the roster of Company A and the transcription of the *Sunday Mercury* letters could not appear in this issue of *Anderson Zouave*.

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