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Reorganization and Republicanism

Battalion

SIXTY-NINTH BATTALION.

(Six companies.)

(First Brigade.)

Armory, Sixth Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized October 12, 1851 (the regiment was actually established in 1849, see Early Years). In 1858 it was reorganized as an, artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months, and mustered out August 3, 1861, during which service it took part in the actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and reentered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months; it was mustered out of service September 3, 1862. On the return from this service again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery or One Hundred and Eighty-second New York Volunteers. The

regiment having been reorganized was mustered in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months, and mustered out October 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State service during' the quarantine riots in 1858, the draft riots, 1863, and the quarantine disturbances in 1892. It was reduced December 6, 1893, to a battalion of five companies, A, C, D, I and K. A new company (B) was organized for the battalion June 5, 1894.⁴⁶⁰

Reorganization

During Colonel Cavanagh's tenure the regiment experienced a period of stability of leadership. Besides the regimental staff, the commands of the companies remained relatively constant. The regiment retained its Irish orientation and the vast majority of the leadership were born in Ireland. The regiment retained its Irish Republican orientation much to the dismay of the State. In a newspaper article in 1898 in the New York Tribune, the author called for the disbanding of the 69th Regiment. The regiment "should be wiped out just because it is distinctively Irish"⁴⁶¹. "Throughout its history, members of the regiment would identify themselves with Irish Republican causes. A good example of the Irish Republican link was the reorganization of the regiment to a battalion.

During Cavanagh's reign, the State could do little to purge the regiment of its Irish Republican leanings. Although much of the Irish Republican activities were conducted secretly, there are strong indications that Cavanagh was intimately involved in the Irish Republican movement.

More Republican Links

In 1870, the I.R.A. recruited out of the 69th Armory for General O'Neill. Cavanagh's name appears in the Fenian Brotherhood's financial ledger. Members of the 69th appeared in uniform with the Legion of St. Patrick and attended the encampment of the Irish American Military Union at Brommer Park in June 1889. William Hearn, an associate of Cavanagh and member of the Fenian Brotherhood, Irish Republican Brotherhood - Ireland; Irish Republican Army and Irish American Republican Association blew up a ship in Waterford harbor. The Fenian Brotherhood commissioned Hearn in the 1870s to conduct a clandestine mission to assess the state of the organization in Ireland. Hearn had been offered the post of Inspector of Marksmanship for the 69th NYNG by Colonel Cavanagh. The 69th Regiment with COL Cavanagh at the head was the Guard of Honor escort for Charles Stewart Parnell's (Land League) departure from NYC in 1880.

Furthermore numerous leaders of the regiment participated in Republican activities during the Cavanagh Years.

Neil Breslin who was appointed to Second Lieutenant in B Company in 1872 and was the senior officer in that company until 1875 was a member of Clan na nGael. Breslin's daughter unveiled the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) monument in 1907 which suggests Lt Breslin was prominent member of the IRB and Clan-na-Gael,

Patrick K. Horgan who commanded Company C in 1879, is believed to be a member of the "Dynamite Party", Irish Skirmishers, Irish Nationalists Aid, and the Defense Association. He is believed to have attended the Great Dynamite Convention of 1888 as well as participating in the

Dynamite War and the explosion in the Local Board Offices of London (March 1883). He was an advocate of political assassination and member of the Irish Invincibles. Horgan associated with numerous Irish revolutionaries including O'Donovan Rossa (Phoenix Club, Fenian Brotherhood, Invicibles, "Dynamite Party"), Professor Mezzerooff (Skirmishers), and Thomas Gallagher, an operative during the "Dynamite War".

Although the New York State probably wanted to rid itself of militia organizations with ties to foreign countries, Cavanagh was a war hero and the senior Colonel in the militia. The State's hands were tied as long as he was actively involved in the regiment. That all changed when Cavanagh retired in 1893.

As evidenced from the 1893 AG Report, the State was particularly unhappy with the regiment and decided to reduce it to a battalion. The AG Report indicated there were cliques within the regiment. The group which was most identified as Irish Republican was purged.

Captain Thomas Mortimer, Commander of Company F, and Denis McCarthy, Commander of Company C, attended the encampment of the Irish American Military Union in June 1889 at Brommer Park. John Kerr of Company K was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. His company provided escort from the 69th Regiment Armory for the Legion of St. Patrick on 13 August 1873.⁴⁶²

The 69th and the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers

On Dec 16, 1895, the New York Tribune reported:

"A NEW IRISH REGIMENT ORGANIZED UNDER LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORAN, FORMERLY OF THE 69TH SAID TO BE THE FIRST OF A NUMBER IN THIS COUNTRY FORMED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CLAN-NA-GAEL-AN INTERESTING POINT AS TO WHETHER THE MEN CAN LAWFULLY BE ARMED.

A new Irish-American organization, called the 1st Irish Volunteers, is now forming in this city. It is to be an Independent regiment, composed of ten companies of forty members, each company being formed from and practically a continuation of the several clubs of the old Clan-na-Gael. It is declared that the movement was started in this city with a view to the formation of Irish military companies independent of State or National control all over the country in places wherever the Clan-na-Gael has founded clubs. Membership in the Clan-na-Gael is said to be a necessary condition to membership in the new organization of the Irish Volunteers.

The Clan-Na-Gael has been identified with about every revolutionary undertaking of recent years looking to the freedom of Ireland. With the old spirit behind it it has new methods. The new "army" will be no haphazard body, "but thoroughly trained and equipped. Every member of the army is selected by a process of sifting which secures the most trustworthy men.

The connection between the Clan-Na-Gael and the military organization is asserted to be a complete chain. Every member of the military organization must first be a member of a Clan-Na-Gael lodge. Each lodge is to organize a military company of men selected with the utmost care. It is not every member of the Clan-Na-Gael who can join the military organization, or even the military club. To wear a uniform he must be a man of special qualifications, and be indorsed by

two members of the military organization of prominence. Each club is made up of men selected from its respective lodge by a committee of the lodge formed for that purpose. All these clubs, as well as the regiment, are under the direction of a military board composed of delegates from each lodge. After being proposed for the military and Indorsed by the two members the applicant must even then be on probation for three weeks before he is allowed to wear a uniform. Each member, it is said, is sworn to uphold the Irish cause and it is an unwritten law of the Clan-Na-Gael that death is the penalty for treachery.

The money for the support of the military is furnished by the Clan-Na-Gael lodges. It is intended that each lodge throughout the country shall support a military club. Organizations on the same line as the Irish Regiment now organized in this city are declared to be in process of formation in Brooklyn. Boston. Philadelphia, several places in Connecticut, and Chicago, and will also be begun in other cities.

The uniform is that of the United States Army fatigue, viz.: blue trousers, with white stripes, and single-breasted coat, the only difference being in the cap. The old Irish tradition of having the green above the red on the head covering has given way to the green above the orange.

The Clan-Na-Gael lodges in New-York City which are furnishing the funds and from which the men are drawn are Owen Rhoe. Ennis Hope, Geraldine, Innisfail, Sunburst, Speranza, Thomas Davis. Wolf Tone, Napper Tandy, Emmet.

The most prominent organizer of the New-York Regiment is ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Jame B. Moran, late of the 69th Regiment, who will be elected colonel of the 1st Regiment of Irish Volunteers In a few days. Associated with him are a number of other men formerly of the 69th Regiment.

James Moran is acting commandant of the regiment; Paul Leonard, acting adjutant; company commandants: Company A. Edward Cassin; Company B. William O'Neil. Company C. Charles E. Crowley; Company D. Martin Grealish; Company B, Thomas H. Nolan; Company F. Patrick H. Coslin; Company G, Walter Magee; Company H. William Cahill; Company I. Thomas Smith; Company K, John J. Scanlon. Adjutant Leonard was formerly the well-known captain of Company B, disbanded in 1993, and has been for several years the Instructor St. Xavier Cadets.

Drills are now being held in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third-st. and Lexington-ave. The regiment is divided into two battalions, and every movement on the floor is carefully watched by Colonel Moran. The first appearance of the regiment in public will probably be on St. Patrick's Day next, when it may attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The men are to be armed with magazine rifles, and this armament will undoubtedly raise a serious question with State and National authorities as to their right to bear arms, under the present law of New-York and other States, independent organizations cannot now be formed and bear arms. The new regiment expects to get around this law by coming in under the charter of an old organization known as the Irish Rifles, which existed before the passage of the present law. The military board will also advance the additional claim that their organization is not contrary

to the provision of the Constitution of the United States giving to every citizen the right to bear arms, and legal advice has been sought on this subject.

Roderick J. Kennedy, a prominent member of the Clan-Na-Gael, was seen by a Tribune reporter at his home, No. 354 West Thirty-first-st., last evening. He declined to go into inside details, but admitted that the Clan-Na-Gael was supporting the military movement, and the object was to organize for the United States in case of war.

"Is this force to be used to help free Ireland?" he was asked.

Mr. Kennedy looked puzzled as he replied: "That would be preposterous in the face of It. The United States would not permit us to take such action, even should we desire to do so. Yet, though not organized specially to aid Ireland, we might be of some service to the Irish cause should the need ever arise."

Colonel Moran was seen, and in praise of his men said: "We will revolutionize the National Guard before another year."

"How?" was asked.

"Why, what do you suppose the State authorities will think when we show them a regiment as fine as any of the State guard, all raised by private funds. Not only that, but when they hear of fifty regiments equally fine as well as a number of independent companies, what will they say them. And that is just the state of things, too. There are thousands of Irish-Americans who think they cannot do better than join a military club, and it is from them that enthusiastic recruits will be drawn, but only picked men.

"Who supplies the money for the organizations?"

"Never mind where the money comes from; I can't go into that." he said. "Suffice it to say that we have ample for all our needs, and this also includes arming our men with magazine rifles, and within two years there will be the greatest surprise at the fine body of men we shall have all over the States, thoroughly drilled and disciplined."

Colonel Moran said that within a few days the election of a colonel would take place, and the regular organization completed in its officers. He declined to confirm the report that he would be the choice for colonel.

Colonel Moran further said to a Tribune reporter last evening, when asked about the report that the regiment would lend its aid to all projects for the liberation at Ireland: "Don't ask me about that part of the question. I know nothing about It. one way or the other, and will say nothing. We are going to support the American flag, and if a war should break out between this and any other country, you would find us fighting for this Government every time."⁴⁶³

On January 28, 1896, the New York Tribune further reported:
"FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE REGIMENT BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

The First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, were formally turned over to a board from the Clan-Na-Gael Society last night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

The board that received the regiment was composed of Roderick J. Kennedy, Recorder John W. Goff, Judge James O'Gorman, A. C. Costello, Patrick Manigan, Hugh Curtin, Michael J. Sharkey and W. R. McCauley.

After the formal transfer the officers of the regiment unanimously elected James A. Moran, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the old 09th Regiment, Colonel.

There are eleven companies and 600 men, nearly fully equipped and armed, in the new military organization. They have been organized for the last five months.

The men formed in companies early in the evening and there were company and battalion drills in the presence of women and children who crowded the two galleries and the main floor.

Commander Moran made a short speech, in which he said the regiment had been formed according to the instructions of the Clan-Na-Gael and was now nearly perfected. He said it was ready to fight for the Stars and Stripes against any one. It was not true that it was to fight against only one enemy, though it would be much pleased could it select the enemy against which to turn its arms.

Rodney I Kennedy, on behalf of the Board accepted the regiment, and made a sort speech about its formation and duties. Other speeches were made by Judge O'Gorman and A.C. Castello.

The regiment carried a large American flag side by side with the Irish Flag⁴⁶⁴.

In 1870, Second Lieutenant James J. Moran was assigned to Company F in the 69th Regiment. He remained assigned to Company F until 1875 when he was transferred to the Regimental Staff and he was assigned as the Adjutant. Moran attended the encampment of the Irish American Military Union in June 1889. In 1889, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and served in that position on the Regimental Staff until December 6, 1893 when he was rendered supernumerary. In 1892 Moran lost the election for the Colonelcy of the regiment.

Moran immediately began forming an all Irish Regiment to prepare trained and armed men to be used when there is an opportunity to free Ireland. When Moran started his regiment, he attracted very little attention. He soon had a nucleus by forming a company with many members of the companies of the 69th regiment, which were disbanded. Many of these disbanded companies had the best men in the regiment. This new regiment was called the Irish Volunteers and the Clan-na-Gael took on active part in the movement by recruiting men from the lodge of the Clan-na-Gael.

No one could join a company unless he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael. After becoming a member, he had to be vouched for by two well-known Irishmen before he could enlist. He also had to buy a distinctive uniform⁴⁶⁵ and be willing to pay his pro rata share of the expenses of the movement. A battalion of four companies was formed, and the men were drilled at the Crystal

Palace at 43rd Street and Lexington Avenue. The Colonel of the Clan-na-Gael's 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers of New York City, which was organized in December 1895 was James J. Moran.⁴⁶⁶

In 1893, Edward Cassin was a Second Lieutenant in Company C. As noted previously the AG Report for 1893 stated about that company: "This company has for several years past been presented for inspection in a neat, soldierly manner. This year the change is vast. Uniforms are not properly cared for; brasses dirty; shoes dirty; and appearance very unmilitary. The company is without a Captain, and the first lieutenant shows very little capacity to command. Cassin went on to be the Commandant of Company A of the 1st Regiment Irish Volunteers and became Major and one of the Battalion Commanders in the 1st Regiment Irish volunteers around 1900.

Martin P. Grealish enlisted as a Private in Company A, 69th Regiment on August 13, 1884. He was promoted to Sergeant on July 10, 1888. On April 13, 1892, he was appointed First Lieutenant in Company A. The Company was disbanded in 1893 and Grealish became Commandant, Company D, Clan-na-Gael's 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers in December 1895.

Paul Francis Leonard joined the 69th Regiment as a Private on May 14, 1879. He was promoted to Commissary-Sergeant on November 17, 1881. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company B on April 11, 1883. During the Maneuvers at Van Cortland Park in 1890, First Lieutenant Paul C. Leonard was detailed as Acting Adjutant. He was promoted to Captain in 1892 and Commanded Company B in 1893. Leonard was an Instructor at St. Francis Xavier School. He became the Adjutant of the Clan-na-Gael's 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers in 1895.

Second Lieutenant Walter Charles McGee was rendered supernumerary on December 9, 1893. He became Commandant Company G of the Clan-na-Gael's 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers in 1895.

John J. Scanlon who was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 69th Regiment in 1886 in Company F was rendered supernumerary on December 6, 1893. He became Commandant of Company K of the Clan-na-Gael 1st Regiment Irish Volunteers in 1895 and Colonel in 1900.

John P. Scanlon, Sergeant Major, 69th Regiment became supernumerary in 1893. Scanlon joined the 69th Infantry Regiment in August 1888 and had served as Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant and Sergeant Major. He proceeded to involve himself with the raising of the Clan-na-Gael's Irish Volunteer Regiments. Scanlon was a friend and associate of Thomas Clarke who was executed by the British for his part in the Easter Rebellion in 1916.⁴⁶⁷

The Irish Volunteers were instrumental in the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Dublin. As can be seen from the above, the 69th Regiment had maintained its Irish Republican orientation long after the American Civil War.

1894

An article in the New York Tribune on Dec 10, 1893 gave the rationale for reducing the regiment to a battalion and why Lieutenant Colonel Moran was declared supernumerary. The article follows:

“A SENSATION FOR THE REGIMENTS—FATE OF THE 69TH AND 8TH.

In the 69th Regiment it had simply come to a question of which should succeed to the command of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Moran or Major Duffy. No matter which one of these officers was deposed, bitter feeling and keen disappointments were sure to follow. It was equally true that both officers could not remain in the regiment and leave the organization any hope of maintaining its existence. The house was divided against itself, and its fall was inevitable.

Because of these facts, the rumor gained currency that the Governor would appoint some outside officer to command the regiment. But there was an insuperable obstacle in the way of his adopting this course. The commander-in-chief had absolutely no power to appoint an officer to fill the vacancy- In the first Instance. The regiment must first go through all the throes of three meetings, at which attempts must be made to elect a colonel before the Governor had any appointive power.

Whether or not the regiment would ever have survived such a trial as this is a serious question. The Moran-Duffy factions were bitterly opposed to each other, and whatever the result might have been there would undoubtedly have been charges and countercharges which would have kept the regiment in constant turmoil. One faction must be got rid of, the Adjutant-General and his advisers evidently decided, and that faction was on the Moran side of the house, as matters turned out.

Duffy and many of his friends are politicians closely allied with Tammany Hall. What effect that fact had on the general result only those on the inside can tell. But a slight analysis of the situation shows that much worse things might have happened to the regiment. In the first place, Captain Stephen P. Ryan of Company G, is the captain who was court-martialed not long ago and fined \$50 for serious offence. Company B was commanded by Captain Paul Leonard. This company was the one which had so much trouble about a year ago when Captain Leonard was elected. He was extremely unpopular at the time, and one night either he or someone by his authority railed in the police to keep order while a company meeting was in progress Captain Leonard at that time plainly demonstrated that he was unable to control the men under him. Company E and F. which were commanded by Captains Coleman and Mortimer have been harshly criticized at Inspections for the last two years, and were generally conceded to be in a poor condition. The trouble with Company H seemed to be that all the officers were Moran men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moran himself has made himself extremely unpleasant to the other officers of the regiment by his dictatorial manners. These are the plain, unvarnished facts, and for that reason the action of the Adjutant-General is thought, by those in neutral positions, to be about the best which could have been taken under the circumstances.

Some doubt seems to have arisen as to just how and by whom the affairs of the regiment are to be wound up. The order reducing the regiment, printed in full below, is somewhat vague on one or two points. This is the order:

"The 69th Regiment is hereby reduced to a battalion, which shall be known as the 69th Battalion and shall consist of Companies A, C, D, I and K of the regiment. The companies named will retain their present letter designations.

‘Major Edward Duffy, 69th Regiment, is assigned to command the 69th Battalion. Companies B, E, F, G, and H, 69th Regiment are hereby disbanded, and the enlisted men thereof and the non-commissioned staff officers of the regiment honorably discharged.

The Field and staff officers of the 69th Regiment (Major Duffy excepted), and the commissioned officers of the companies disbanded are, in accordance with Section 81 of the Military Code, rendered supernumerary and will report their addresses to the adjutant general’.

The commanding officer of the 69th Regiment will cause muster-out rolls of the disbanded companies and the non-commissioned staff officers to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General. He will also cause proper discharges to be prepared and delivered to the enlisted men discharged in accordance with this order on their applications before, and will forward discharges not applied for by those entitled thereto on or before the 31st day of January next to the Adjutant-General. He will also cause the regimental books and records and the books and records of the disbanded companies to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

The commanding office of the 69th Regiment, and all officers rendered supernumerary by this order, will turn over all State property in their charge or possession and furnish duplicate invoices thereof to Major Edward Duffy, who will receipt in duplicate therefore.

The 69th Battalion will be quartered in the armory provided for the 69th Regiment, and Major Edward Duffy will take possession thereof, and of the State and county property therein, and from such property and the property turned over to him will supply his command with proper and complete uniforms, arms and equipments and report the surplus, serviceable and unserviceable, t these headquarters.

"Major Denis C. McCarthy, supernumerary, late 69th Regiment, is assigned to duty with the 69th Battalion, and will report for instructions to its commanding officer"⁴⁶⁸.

Late in 1893, the disbanded companies meet to decide what they course of action they should follow.

“Company H, 69th Regiment, which was recently disbanded, will hold a meeting at the armory tonight when, it is expected some action will be taken about the future of the company. A lively time is expected”⁴⁶⁹.

On May twenty-eighth Company B, Sixty-ninth Battalion, was mustered into the service⁴⁷⁰. The battalion was issued 12 State Service Coats and Trousers,⁴⁷¹ 11,000 blank 50 caliber cartridges,⁴⁷² 362 knapsacks, 32 blue overcoats, 6 gray overcoats, 68 blouses, 574 coats, 387 trousers, 484 helmets, and 330 caps.⁴⁷³ The battalion was charged with the following State property: 718 50 caliber Remington rifles, 667 Remington bayonets, and 718 gun slings.⁴⁷⁴ They also had 1 Whitney Rifle, caliber 44, 15,600 metallic ball cartridges, caliber 50-70, and 11,000 blank metallic cartridges, caliber 50.⁴⁷⁵ Throughout the 1894 AG Report the Sixty-ninth Regiment and and Sixty-ninth Battalion are both listed as having property (e.g., on page 162, the Regiment is listed with having 100 Tompson, caliber 50, 638 State Service Coats, 968 State Service Trousers,

770 State Service Helmets, and 1,185 State Service Caps, while the Sixty-ninth Battalion is listed as having: 450 State Service Coats, 424 State Service Trousers, 425 State Service Helmets, and 439 State Service Caps). This would indicate regimental property was still on the State books although the regiment was disbanded and the members remaining in the Sixty-ninth Battalion were issued new clothing rather than keeping the uniforms issued to them when they were in the regiment⁴⁷⁶. This would give the impression to the remaining soldiers that the battalion was a brand new organization rather than a lineage organization of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Confusion Surrounding Reorganization

An article in the New York Times in September 1894 discussed the confusion surrounding the reorganization and miscommunication between the leadership of the National Guard within New York State.

“Matters concerning the reorganization of the Sixty-ninth Battalion are at present at a standstill. and the military authorities are in a fog. It appears that General Headquarters at Albany were under the Impression that Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the First Brigade had the matter of reorganization in hand. Gen. Fitzgerald says he did not understand from superior headquarters that he had been empowered to undertake the reconstruction of the Sixty-ninth. But as soon as the General is officially notified to this effect, he will at once take the matter in hand”⁴⁷⁷.

Captain Coleman who commanded Company E which was disbanded was incensed by the reorganization. He demanded the individuals responsible be “made to suffer for the wrong they did”. Coleman claimed the regiment was used as a political football in Albany and implied Governor Flower and Speaker Suizer were to blame.⁴⁷⁸

Controversy in the Press

“MILITIA OFFICERS IN CONFLICT. - Recent Publications Lead to Statements by Gen. McGrath and Major Duffy.

Major Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Battalion and Inspector General Thomas McGrath ,have been brought into conflict by an interview published in some local newspapers about two weeks ago, in which Major Duffy was quoted as saying that Gen. McGrath was working against him in the interest of an officer of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment who was rendered -supernumerary last Fall.

The day following the publication of this story The New-York Times printed an interview had with Gen. McGrath several days previous, in which he stated that the Sixty-ninth Battalion was officered by men generally incompetent, and that he believed the only man who could restore the Sixty-ninth to its former standing was ex-Lieut. Col. James Moran. Gen. McGrath took umbrage at the accusations made against his honesty of purpose in the interview quoting Major Duffy, and he requested Adj. Gen. Porter to call on Major Duffy for an explanation. The following statement made by Gen. McGrath to a reporter bears upon the subject:

In relation to the published interview with Major Duffy, I can only say that I felt it my duty to make a request of the Adjutant General that he direct Major Duffy to state to him in writing, whether or not the interviews were correctly reported. My letter to the Adjutant General was forwarded through the proper channel to Major Duffy. It was returned with an indorsement by him to the effect that he was not correctly reported and that he objected to being held responsible

for newspaper statements not over his own signature. The paper was returned to Major Duffy by the Adjutant General" who said that, by further examination of my communication and the indorsements thereon, Major Duffy might see that he was not held responsible therein for the statements that his explanation was not deemed sufficient or satisfactory that inasmuch as his answer might be interpreted to indicate an unmilitary spirit he might have opportunity to deny the newspaper statements or explain them and that if he had anything to add it should be done without delay.

The document was received at General Headquarters April 17 with an indorsement by Major Duffy in which he said that nothing was further from his thoughts than to say or do anything that might be interpreted to indicate an unmilitary spirit, and that he could only add that he did not use the language that was attributed to him in the reports referred to. He said he was annoyed by reporters who told him the substance of an alleged interview with me and that he denied some of the statements therein.

I make this statement, deeming it but just that Major Duffy's emphatic denial should receive the same publicity as the published interviews.

In Major Duffy's explanation he makes a blind allusion to the story published in The New York Times in which Gen. McGrath was quoted as saying that -the only man who could bring the Sixty-ninth Battalion back to its former degree of excellence was Lieut. Col. Moran. The facts of the case are -that the story was not published in The Times until after .the story appeared in which :Major Duffy made the alleged charges against Gen. McGrath and that between the day the reporter for The Times had the interview with Gen. McGrath and the time it was published he had not seen Major Duffy or had any communication with .him. Major Duffy, when seen yesterday, denied that there had been any communications between the Adjutant General and himself in regard to the matter⁴⁷⁹.

From this time on, Duffy would be plagued by unfavorable articles about him and his tenure which would appear in the newspapers of the day, especially the New York Times.

Inspection

Sixty-ninth Battalion, with Major Duffy in command was inspected on September 14, 1894 by Colonel William J. Harding, Assistant Inspector- General. There were 20 officers and 315 enlisted men present and 63 enlisted men absent. The inspectors report states:

“With the exception of Company C, the general military condition of each company is such as to indicate that measurably good, and in some cases satisfactory, care and attention have been bestowed upon them by the several company commanders. The appearance and condition of Company C, Captain O'Connell, is indifferent and unsatisfactory. The composition of the rank and file seems to be good, and five companies appear to be provided with satisfactory officers. Battalion drill, after inspection, with Major Duffy in command, was extremely poor, although the simplest movements were undertaken; and proved conclusively that a thorough course of theoretical instruction and practical drilling under competent supervision is imperatively necessary in this command, in the school of the battalion. The muster-rolls of the field and staff and non-commissioned staff were prepared carelessly and inaccurately.

Company "A," Captain John Mccauley.

It was apparent that the company officers had taken a good deal of pains in preparing for inspection. Altogether the command presented a very fair appearance, far from unsatisfactory, notwithstanding that blemishes were not wanting here and there. The organization is not large, and it ought to be easy. for its three officers, working in unison, to make this an excellent company in a short time.

Percentage present, 81.03.

Company "B," Captain Edward T McCystal.

This company has only been organized a few months and is without non-commissioned officers. I regard this as a grave mistake that ought to be remedied at once. Apart from this defect in its organization, the command is in good condition, and the men were very neat and tidy at inspection. The well-fitting coats and clean shoes were particularly noticeable. Besides, the steadiness in ranks indicates that the captain, very wisely, looks after the discipline of his command.

Percentage present, 91.49.

Company "C," Captain John O'Connell.

This is a poor company, and its condition is a pointed reflection on its captain. Proper measures should at once be adopted by the battalion commander to prevent the further deterioration of this command, and if possible to improve its military state. The composition of its rank and file is apparently very good. Muster-rolls improperly made out, although instruction in regard to their preparation had been imparted.

Percentage present, 75.31.

Company "D," Captain William Desmond.

The general condition of this company is moderately good. The manual of inspection of arms might be practiced to advantage, and the discipline is not looked after as carefully as it should be. Uniforms and equipments with but few exceptions are clean and tidy. With persistent attention to small but important details, and more drilling, the company can be much improved.

Percentage present, 80.52.

Company "I," Captain Charles Healy.

Captain Healy should give more attention to his command. It ought to be an easy matter to make sure that the uniforms buttons, equipments, etc., are properly cleaned and put in good order for inspection.

Percentage present, 88.52.

Company "K," Captain Thomas F. Lynch.

This is a good company and its general military condition is satisfactory with the exception of a few careless and un-soldierly looking men.

Percentage present, 90.90.

On Saturday, June 9th, the battalion paraded at Van Courtland Park.

Officers

Battalion Staff

(Note: Officers without notations following their names were in the Regiment prior to re-organization)

Major Edward Duffy

Major Denis Charles McCarthy (who was rendered Supernumerary Dec. 6, 1893 but assigned to duty with 69th Battalion same day)

First Lieutenant James Joseph Ward, Quartermaster (also rendered Supernumerary Dec. 6, 1893 but assigned to duty with 69th Battalion on Dec. 13, 1893)

Assistant Surgeon – Captain George William Collins (rendered Supernumerary Dec. 6, 1893 but assigned to duty with 69th Battalion on Dec. 13, 1893)

Captains

William Desmond, Company D

Thomas F. Lynch, Company K

John McCauley, Company A

Charles Healy, Company I

John O'Connell, Company C

Edward T. McCrystal, Company B

First Lieutenants

Patrick Clark, Company D.

Martin P. Grealish, Company A

Michael J. Spellman, Company I. Spellman enlisted as a Private in Co. G, 22d Regiment on January 17, 1888. He was promoted to Sergeant on July 6, 1891. On March 24, 1893 he was transferred to the 69th Battalion and appointed First Lieutenant. Spellman was born in New York.

Louis Dempsey, Jr., Company B. Dempsey enlisted as a Private in Co. I, 69th Regiment on Sept. 30, 1889. He was promoted to Corporal, June 26, 1890 and Sergeant, April 29, 1891. On Feb. 16, 1892 he was promoted to First Sergeant. On June 11, 1894 he was appointed First Lieutenant, Co. B. Dempsey was born in Ireland.

Daniel McCarthy, Company K. McCarthy enlisted as a Private in Co. K, 69th Regiment Oct. 30, 1885. He was promoted to Corporal, June 16, 1886. He was discharged on Nov. 14, 1890 but re-enlisted as a Sergeant, Jan. 26, 1894. On July 12, 1894, he was appointed First Lieutenant, Co. B. McCarthy was born in Ireland.

Edward Cassin, Company C

Second Lieutenants

Patrick Farrelly, Company D

Michael Lynch, Company A

John Pentony, Company I. Pentony enlisted as a Private in Co. I, 69th Regiment on April 10, 1887. He was promoted to Sergeant, June 1, 1892. On March 24, 1893 he was appointed Second Lieutenant.

Francis McGennis, Company B. McGennis enlisted as a Private, 22d Regiment on Feb. 17, 1885; transferred to Co. G, 69th Regiment on Dec. 9, 1887. He was discharged by disbandment on Dec. 6, 1893. McGennis was appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Battalion on July 16, 1894.

Thomas Joseph Quinn, Company C. Quinn enlisted as a Private, Co. C, 69th Regiment on July 6, 1891. He was promoted to Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1893. On Oct. 30, 1894 Quinn was appointed Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 69th Battalion.

Francis Joseph Keaney, Company K. Keaney enlisted as a Private, Co. K, 69th Regiment on Jan. 20, 1888. He was promoted to Corporal, Jan. 18, 1892 and Sergeant, Co. K, 69th Battalion, Jan. 26, 1894. On October 30, 1894 he was appointed Second Lieutenant.

Although the State probably wanted to purge Irish Republicanism from the regiment, the attempt failed. Irish nationalists remained with the battalion. For example, Edward T. McCrystal, Commander of Company B served with the Clan-na-Gael's 1st Regiment, Irish Volunteers as Commander of one of the battalions in 1898. He served with the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the Spanish American War.

Marksmanship

An article in New York Times in September discussed the rifle teams of the state. "Capt. Thomas F. Lynch. Company K. Sixty-ninth Battalion returned to New York City last Wednesday after a pleasant visit to Holyoke, Mass., where he officiated as judge at a prize drill on Labor Day.

Military men are greatly interested In the New York State and brigade rifle matches to be shot at Creedmoor next Thursday commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The New-York State match is open to teams or twelve men from each regiment, battalion, separate company of infantry, troop of cavalry, or battery of artillery. The distances are 200, 800, 500, and 600 yards, five shots per man at each distance and the prize is a trophy presented by the State of New York value \$800. The conditions of the competitions for the First and Second Brigade matches are the same for the State match except the prize is a trophy valued at \$100. A prize of a value not to exceed \$50 will be awarded the company in each brigade having' the highest general figures of merit for 1894. Teams from the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments, and the Eighth and Sixty-ninth Battalions will take part in the matches.⁴⁸⁰

1895

Reorganization - Regiment

Companies G and E, Sixty-ninth -Battalion, mustered into service June 10th and 11th, 1895. S. O. 79, cs., A. G. O.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion was reconstituted a regiment September 4, 1895. The reorganization of the Sixty-ninth Battalion and its formation into a Regiment was placed in the hands of the Brigade Commander by S. O. 32, A. G. O., c. s., and Lieutenant-Colonel George Moore Smith, Seventh Regiment, was placed in command of the Battalion by Brigade Orders.

Two new companies, G and E, were mustered into the service on June 10th and, 11th respectively, by the Brigade Inspector. The Battalion was declared a Regiment by S. O. 121, A. G.O., c. s., and Lieutenant-Colonel George Moore Smith, Seventh Regiment, commanding the Battalion, having been duly elected, was commissioned Colonel with rank from August 31st, 1895, and was assigned to the command of the Regiment by S. O. 48, c. s from these headquarters.⁴⁸¹

Aid to Civil Authorities - Brooklyn Trolley Car Companies

State forces were called upon to aid the civil authorities in preventing violations of law and for the protection of persons and property; this during the strike of the motormen of the Brooklyn Trolley Car Companies.

On the 18th day of January, 1895, the Mayor of Brooklyn, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by the State military code, called upon the commanding officer of the. Second Brigade (Brooklyn) for assistance in maintaining the law, as there was "imminent danger of a breach of the peace, tumult or riot. The whole of the Second Brigade was immediately turned out, consisting of the Second Signal Corps, the Third Battery, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments and the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry.

On January 20th, the situation becoming still more serious, and acts of violence .committed over extended areas, application was made to the Governor of the State by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, for further assistance. On January 20th the Mayor of Brooklyn requested the First Brigade to be called out in response to rioting. The battalion was ordered to Brooklyn and placed under command of the Seventh Regiment. The Sixty-ninth Battalion, Major Duffy having reported at 9 :35 A. M. to the commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment for assignment to position, was ,directed to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith at Station eighteen, Ralph and Gates Avenue stables, relieving Companies "A" and "H" to return to regimental headquarters. A company of the Sixty-ninth Battalion was sent to relieve a company of the Forty-seventh Regiment at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway repair shops, Station sixteen. During this call-up an order was received from Second Brigade Headquarters detaching Lieutenant-Colonel Smith from the Seventh Regiment and assigning him to command of the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

On January 28th the battalion was ordered from Station eighteen (Gates and Ralph Avenues) as soon as relieved by police, and move by Brooklyn Elevated to Bridge or Twenty-third Street ferry to New York City, and report his arrival there to C. O. First Brigade. Lieutenant Colonel

Smith dismissed the battalion at the armory at 6:50P. M. on Monday, the 28th. Other troops remained in Brooklyn until January 30th when the situation improved and the number of troops was reduced by half.⁴⁸²

The following is an extract: from Major Duffy's after action report:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH BATTALION, N. G., N. Y., NEW YORK CITY.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade N. G., N. Y.:

Sir.-I have the honor to report the duty performed by the Sixty-ninth Battalion, N. G., N. Y., during its tour of service in Brooklyn:

On Sunday, evening January 20th, at 7:30,I received orders from General Fitzgerald directing that I assemble my command in the armory without delay and to report to him at Brigade Headquarters the execution of the order. Immediately issued an order to the Captains of companies to assemble their commands in the armory and to use all means at their disposal to execute the order promptly. I reported at Brigade Headquarters the execution of the order.

Monday, January 21st, 1895. At 3:30 A. M., January 21st, I received the following order from First Brigade Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G., N. Y.,

NEW YORK, *January 21, 1895*

The Commanding Officer, Sixty-ninth Battalion:

Sir.- You will hold your men at the armory until further orders.

You will not be likely to be ordered to move for about two hours.

By command of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald,

STEPHEN H. OLIN,

Assistant c Adjutant- General.

At 6 A. M. I received the following order from First Brigade Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS:FIRST BRIGADE, N. G., N. Y.,

NEW YORK, *January 21, 1895.*

The Commanding Officer, Sixty-ninth Battalion, N. G., N. G.

Sir.-Pursuant to orders from the Adjutant-General you will proceed to the Twenty-third Street Ferry where you will meet the First Battery.

You will escort it across the ferry to Broadway and thence to the corner of Alabama and Fulton Avenues, East New York, where you will report to the C. O. Seventh Regiment.

If he should direct you to take position elsewhere, you need not proceed to the corner of Alabama Avenue and Fulton Avenue as directed. You should time your departure from the armory so as to arrive at the ferry before 8 o'clock.

By command of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald,

STEPHEN H. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant General

The battalion arrived at the East Twenty-third Street Ferry at 7:55 A. M. and met the First Battery, Captain Wendel commanding. Both commands embarked on Broadway Ferry and proceeded to Brooklyn (Halsey Street and Broadway) without delay.

I then reported to the C. O. Seventh Regiment at the Halsey Street station and received orders from him to proceed with my command to the Gates and Ralph Avenues depot; and relieve the two companies of the Seventh Regiment stationed there.

The battalion arrived at the Gates and Ralph Avenues depot at 10 A. M., and I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Smith, pursuant to orders from C. O. Seventh Regiment, and the two companies of the Seventh Regiment previously stationed there were relieved.

A guard was posted and the battalion marched within the carshed. Arms were stacked and blankets and mess kits distributed. The property to be guarded was a car shed and stable, not in the best of repair, and which offered little shelter for the men. The duties performed during the day and night were ordinary guard duty, no crowds being allowed to gather in the vicinity of the sheds.

Inspection

The battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith was inspected on May 8th 1895. 18 officers and 308 enlisted men were present. 45 enlisted men were absent.

The report of the Inspector General stated:

Remarks on Condition of the Battalion.

A remarkable change has taken place in this organization, and it bids fair to once more become a useful regiment. A spirit of enthusiasm was everywhere manifest, and there is every reason to hope that we shall once more hear of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The officer in command is to be congratulated, not alone upon his success, but that the officers have so earnestly supported him in his efforts to restore the organization to its old-time prestige. Gloves should be worn at all ceremonies. Books and records, since the present commanding officer assumed charge, show careful and intelligent attention and are in very satisfactory condition.

COMPANY "A," SECOND LIEUTENANT MICHAEL LYNCH, COMMANDING.

The condition of this company was only fair; and there is room for great improvement to bring it up to the standard. The list of absentees was remarkably large; all dead wood should be gotten rid of promptly. Books in a very unsatisfactory condition; they need immediate and intelligent care.

Percentage present, 68:52.

COMPANY " B," CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMAS MCCRYSTAL.

A handsome gain in numbers is noted. This company presented itself for inspection in a generally satisfactory condition. Descriptive and report books only presented for inspection; they are valueless as State records in their present condition.

Percentage present, 96.3.

COMPANY" C," CAPTAIN JOHN O'CONNELL.

A loss of eleven men since last muster is noted. With the exception of poor manual at inspection, this company was found to be in a generally fair condition. Descriptive book in very good condition; other books are worthless as official records.

Percentage present, 85.7 I.

COMPANY "D" CAPTAIN WILLIAM DESMOND.

A loss of eleven is noted since last muster. This company was found to be in a generally fair condition. Books are of no value as State record-, as they are not complete nor properly kept. Percentage present, 86.36.

COMPANY "I," CAPTAIN CHARLES HEALY.

A loss of six men since last muster is noted. This company, the best in the battalion, is an example for others to follow; very dean, steady, and in ,good shape generally. Descriptive book in fair condition only; report book valueless as a record, as no company drills are recorded; other books not kept.

Percentage present, 87.27.

COMPANY " K," CAPTAIN THOMAS F. LYNCH.

This company was found to be in a generally fair condition. Books in an unsatisfactory condition generally; they require -more care and attention than is evidently given them.

Percentage present, 100.

State Camp

Sixty-ninth Regiment in Camp of Instruction, July 27th to August 3d, 1895; average percentage of attendance, 79.84. They had three hours drill a day in closed and extended order, guard mount every other day, daily dress parades, two reviews and theoretical instruction. They are a soldierly looking lot of men, all Irish, anxious and willing for work, and will. in time, after being properly officered and drilled and reorganized, make a fine regiment. In the passages in review, notwithstanding limited drills, they looked and marched well. They had no Hospital Corps detail. They were generally attentive to required salutations. I grade them as follows: Discipline, good; military appearance, good; setting up drill, good; attention to duty, very good; instruction of non-commissioned officers, fair; guard mount, fair (rifles and equipments not always clean or up to the standard, and much to learn in other ways); guard duty, good; reviews, very good; extended order drill, fair; close order drill, poor; condition of arms, clothing and equipments, fair. Personnel to be improved.

Armory

The AG Report indicated the Sixty-ninth "regiment" required a new armory.⁴⁸³

On Thursday, October 25th, the First Brigade held maneuvers at Van Cortland Park. The battalion was part of the "Eastern Force" with other units making up the "Western Force". took a

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be reviewed at its armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and the presentation of colors by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic will follow. The regiment will parade in two battalions for the ceremonies, the first commanded by Capt. Desmond and the second in command of Capt. T. F. Lynch. State long-service medals will also be presented⁴⁸⁴.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (Eight Companies).
(First Brigade.)

Armory, Third avenue and Seventh Street, New York city.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized October 12, 1851. (The Ninth Regiment was not yet incorporated into the Sixty-ninth Regiment's lineage when this was written) In 1858 it was reorganized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States Service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months, and mustered out August 3, 1861, during which service it took part in the actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and reentered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months; it was mustered out of service September 3, 1862. On the return from this service again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery or One Hundred and Eighty-second New York Volunteers. The regiment having been reorganized was mustered in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 5, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months. and mustered out October 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State service during the quarantine riots in 1858, the draft riots, 1863, and the quarantine disturbances in 1892. It was reduced, December 6, 1893, to a battalion of five companies, A, C, D, I and K. The battalion was on duty at Brooklyn during the motormen's strike in January, 1895. New companies were organized for the battalion as follows: Company B, June 5, 1894; Company G, June 10, 1895, and Company E, June 11, 1895. The battalion was reconstituted a regiment September, 4, 1895.⁴⁸⁵

Profiles of Officers

The regimental staff lost its Irish orientation. Previous to this time most officers were born in Ireland. Now no one on the Regimental Staff other than the Chaplain was born in Ireland. Most of the Company Commanders however maintained their Irish heritage.

Regimental Staff

Major Edward Duffy is made a supernumerary officer on July 6, 1895.⁴⁸⁶

Colonel George Moore Smith, (born Maine) commands the regiment.

Colonel George Moore Smith

In the Armies of the United States:

Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, from May 2 to June 3, 18th; as First Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant from May 26, to Sept. 5, 1862; Second Lieutenant from June 17 to July 21, 1863.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., April 20, 1861; First Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, June 30, 1864 Captain, Co. G, Dec. 31, 1864; Major, 7th Regt., April 8, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Regt., March 5, 1881; Colonel, 69th Regt., Aug. 9, 1895

Adjutant

First Lieutenant John McClintock (born Wisconsin)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Oct. 10, 1890; Adjutant, 69th Battalion, June 20, 1895.

Quartermaster

First Lieutenant Josiah Mason Fiske (born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., May 25, 1891; Quartermaster, 69th Battalion, June 20, 1895

Surgeon

Major John Duncan Emmet (Born in New York)

In the National Guard

Surgeon 69th Regt., Oct. 22, 1895

Assistant Surgeon

Captain George William Collins (Born in New York)

In the National Guard

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regt., June N. Y. 30, 1885; supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889; Captain and Assistant Surgeon 69th Regt., May 17, 1889; supernumerary. Dec. 6, 1893; assigned to duty with 69th Battalion as Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 13, 1893.

Chaplain

Captain Bernard Alexander Brady

In the National Guard

Chaplain 69th Regt., Oct. 2, 1895

Captains

William Desmond Company D (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., April 2, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1879; discharged and re-enlisted, July 8, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 69th Regt., June 16, 1885; Captain Sept. 4, 1891

Thomas F. Lynch Company K (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., April 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1889; Captain, Co. K, Sept. 11, 1891

Charles Healy Company I (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Jan. 11, 1886; Corporal, March 17, 1887; Sergeant, April 15, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1891; Captain, Jan. 3, 1893.

John O'Connell Company C (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States:

Private, Co. A, 69th .N. Y. Vols., Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted in the field; Quartermaster-Sergeant of Regiment, Jan., 1865; discharged June 30, 1865.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Sept. 1, 1879; Quartermaster Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1879; First Sergeant, Dec. 6, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1884; First Lieutenant, May 31, 1888; Captain, Feb. 14, 1894

Edward T. Mc Crystal Company B (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 25, 1881; Corporal, Sept. 20, 1881; Sergeant, Aug. 13, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, June 16, 1884; Captain Co. B, June 11, 1894

Michael Joseph Spellman Company G (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co G, 22d Regt., Jan. 17, 1888; Sergeant, July 6, 1891; .First Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th Regt. March 14, 1893; Captain, Co. G, July 5, 1895

John Emmett O'Brien Company E (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States:

Private, Co. H, 19th Regt., May 26, 1862, for three months; mustered out Sept. 3, 1862.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, to Sept 3, 1~62; Second Lieutenant, 95th Regt., N. G S. N. Y., Nov. 9, 1863; disbanded, 1866; Private, 69th Regt., June 22, 1875; .First Lieutenant, Co. B, Dec. 6, 1890; rendered supernumerary, Dec. 6, 1893; Captain, Co. E, 69th Battalion, July 5, 189

Michael Lynch Company A (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., March 1, 1876; Corporal, June 23, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1888; Captain, Oct. 16, 1895

First Lieutenants

Patrick Clark Company D (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Sept. 27, 1887; Corporal, Jan. 3, 1888; Sergeant, June 6, 1888; -.First Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1891

Daniel McCarthy Company K (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885; Corporal, June 16, 1886; honorably discharged, Nov. 14, 1890; re-enlisted, April 1, 1892; Corporal, May 6, 189~; Sergeant, Jan. 26, 1894; First Lieutenant, July 12, 1894

Daniel Joseph Dowdney Company E (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 7th Regt., May 4, 1895; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 69th Battalion, July 5, 1895

Anthony Jerome Griffin Company B (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 12th Regt., July : "2, 1888; Corporal, April, 1889; Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1891; resigned, June 25, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Battalion, July 5, 1895

Thomas Joseph Quinn Company C (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., July 6, 1891; Company Quartermaster Sergeant Nov. 17, 1893; Second Lieutenant, Co. V, 69th Battalion, Oct. 30, 1894; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1895

Patrick Michael Haran Company A (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., April 5, 1892; First Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1895

Second Lieutenants

Patrick Farrelly Company D (Born Ireland) is the most senior Second Lieutenant in the State.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1887; Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1877.

John Pentony Company I (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., April 10, 1887; Sergeant, June 1, 1892; Second Lieutenant, March 24, 1893

Francis Joseph Keaney Company K (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Jan. 20, 1888; Corporal, Jan 18, 1892; Sergeant, Co. K, 69th Battalion, Jan. 26, 1894; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1894

William Francis Guilfoyle Company A (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., Jan. 15, 1888; Corporal, March 2, 1892; honorably discharged May 31, 1894; Private, Co. A, 69th Battalion, May 31, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1895⁴⁸⁷

1897

In the Adjutant General's Report for 1897, both the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion are listed as owning State property⁴⁸⁸. Edward Duffy is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the regiment⁴⁸⁹. The Irish Volunteer Regiment commanded by Colonel Moran, requests to be allowed to march in the parade connected with the dedication of the tomb of General Grant. Their request is denied and they appeal to the Governor in vain. Governor Black informed the committee that he could do nothing. The arrangements for the parade are in the hands of General Dodge, its Grand Marshal. He is the only one who has the right to assign organizations to places in the line.⁴⁹⁰

Profiles of Officers

Regimental Staff

Colonel

George Moore Smith (see 1896 for profile)

Lieutenant Colonel

Edward Duffy (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 3, 1867; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1871; Major, Feb. 13, 1875; honorably discharged, Feb. 7, 1876; Major, 69th Regt., March 16, 1876; supernumerary, July 6, 1895; Lieutenant Colonel, 69th Regt., March 25, 1896

Majors

Thomas Francis Lynch (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., April 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1889; Captain, Co. K, Sept. 11, 1891; Major, 69th Regt., March 21, 1896

Michael Joseph Spellman (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Jan. 17, 1888; Sergeant, N. Y. 1896. July 6, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 24, 1893; Captain Co. G, July 5, 1895 Major, 69th Regt., March 23, 1896

Regimental Adjutant, Captain

John McClintock promoted to Captain May 22, 1896 and assigned Regimental Adjutant (see 1896 for profile)

Battalion Adjutants, First Lieutenants

Alfred Havens Abeel (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., May 30, 1890; Corporal, Dec. 11, 1893; Battalion Adjutant, 69th Regt., March 25, 1896

Putnam Bradlee Strong (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., March 10, 1896; N. Y. 1897, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant, 69th Regt., March 19, 1896; Battalion Adjutant, March 12, 1897

Regimental Quartermaster, Captain

Thomas Joseph O'Donohue (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Served in 7th Regt. from Dec. 31, 1884, to Oct. 20, 1890; Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt., June 11, 1896; Regimental Quartermaster, May 28, 1897.

Battalion Quartermaster, First Lieutenant

John Augustine Delany (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Battalion, June 10, 1895; N. Y. Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, July 26, 1895; Battalion Quartermaster, 69th Regt., July 31, 1896

Commissary of Subsistence, First Lieutenant
John Archibald Davidson (Born New York)
In the National Guard
Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Oct. 29, 1886; Corporal, June 10, 1889; Sergeant, June 12, 1893;
Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt., Dec. 10, 1897.

Inspector of Rifle Practice, Captain
Irving Kurtz Taylor (Born New York)
In the National Guard
Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., June 6, 1883; honorably discharged, June 25, 1890; re-enlisted, June 6,
1893; Inspector of Rifle Practice, 69th Regt., March 7, 1896

Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Lieutenant
Patrick Farrelly (Born Ireland)
In the National Guard
Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1887; Second Lieutenant, June 25,
1877; Inspector of Rifle Practice, 69th Regt., March 26, 1897

Surgeon, Major
John Duncan Emmet (Born New York)
In the National Guard
Surgeon, 69th Regt., Oct. 22, 1895

Assistant Surgeon, Captain
George William Collins (Born New York)
In the National Guard
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regt., June 30, 1885; Supernumerary, Jan. 14, 1889;
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 69th Regt., May 17, 1889; Supernumerary, Dec. 6, 1893;
assigned to duty with 69th Battalion as Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 13, 1893

Chaplain, Captain
Bernard Alexander Brady (Born Ireland)
In the National Guard
Chaplain, 69th Regt., Oct. 2, 1895

Captains

Charles Healy, Company I (see 1896 for profile)

Edward T. Mc Crystal, Company B (see 1896 for profile)

John Emmett O'Brien, Company E (see 1896 for profile)

Michael Lynch, Company A (see 1896 for profile)

Daniel :McCarthy, Company K (see 1896 for profile)

John Edward Duffy, Company G (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; First Sergeant, July 24, 1895; First Lieutenant, March 4, 1896; Captain, May 16, 1896.

First Lieutenants

Anthony Jerome Griffin, Company C (see 1896 for profile)

Thomas Joseph Quinn, Company B (see 1896 for profile)

Patrick Michael Haran, Company A (see 1896 for profile)

Patrick Joseph Molohan, Company I (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Aug. 27, 1889; Corporal, April 9, 1891; Sergeant, Sept. 25, 1893; First Sergeant, March 13, 1895; First Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1896

Francis Joseph Keane, Company K (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Jan. 20, 1888; Corporal, Jan. 18, 1892; Sergeant, Co. K, 69th Battalion, Jan. 26, 1894; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1894; First Lieutenant, July 9, 1896

Michael John Ryan, Company E (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 22, 1889; Corporal, April 10, 1891; Sergeant, March 23, 1895; First Lieutenant, Co. E, July 9, 1896.

James Plunket, Company D (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., May 23, 1895; First Lieutenant, October 8, 1897.

James Michael Cronin, Company G (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt. June 10, 1895; Sergeant, July 22, 1895; First Sergeant, May 4, 1896; First Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1897

Second Lieutenants

William Francis Guilfoyle, Company A (see 1896 for profile)

Daniel Canning Devlin, Company B (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, 7th Regt., June 6, 1890; honorably discharged, Aug. 15, 1895, Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Regt., Feb. 12, 1896

John Francis Bolger, Company E (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. E, 69th Regt., Oct. 29, 1895; Corporal, May 20, 1896; Second Lieutenant, July 29, 1896.

Edward Patrick Gilgar, Company K (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Nov. 15, 1890; Corporal April 10, 1891; Sergeant, April 11, 1892; First Sergeant, May 20, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1896

Patrick McKenna Company C (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Oct. 16, 1893; Corporal, July 3, 1895; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1896; Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1897

Bernard Francis Cummings, Company G (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; Corporal, July 26, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 8 1897.

Marksmanship

The regiment practiced marksmanship at Creedmoor in May but due to heavy rain the practice was not optimal. For the greater part of the day a gray mist hung over the targets, rendering them hardly visible.⁴⁹¹

There was a State Match and First Brigade Match held at Creedmoor September 16, 1897 in which the regiment participated.

Companies Commended

Along with many companies across the State, Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, and K of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were commended by Inspector General MeLewee. The inspector noted these companies paraded 100 percent, present for muster, and are worthy of special commendation⁴⁹².

1898

Irish Volunteers

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S SCHEME

A Plan to Get Rid of Col. Smith by Making Him Brigadier General.

TO ABSORB THE VOLUNTEERS

Those Who Wish to Preserve the Irish Character of the Regiment Actively at Work—Gen.

J. R. O'Beirne Slated for Commander.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, as well as prominent Irishmen outside the regiment, are working in the most active manner for the election of Col. George Moore Smith to the Brigadier Generalship of the Fifth Brigade, which is to be held in the armory of the Seventh Regiment tonight.

It is known that many officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are opposed to Col. Smith and his administration as tending to denationalize the Sixty-ninth, and this has been more apparent than ever the last few weeks since the election of Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the ex-Mayor. They consider that the only salvation of the regiment and the only way to preserve its truly Irish character is to get rid of Col. Smith, and for this reason they are working might and main for his election to the Brigadier Generalship.

If Col. Smith succeeds in getting the command of the brigade to-night, it is said, Gen. James R. O'Beirne will be chosen as Colonel, and the Sixty-ninth will be enlarged to a twelve-company regiment by taking in the Irish Volunteers, the idea is to make each company of the Sixty-ninth aggregate a total of 103 officers and men, which would give it over 1,200 men and make it the largest regiment in the United States. Gen. O'Beirne, it is understood, would select a staff of representative Irishmen. The matter of a new armory, which has been hanging fire for so long, would be pushed, and every effort made to make the armory a lasting monument to the prowess of the Irish soldier. It would contain a great art gallery, in which would be kept paintings of Irish heroes.

The field officers of the Sixty-ninth who will take part in to-night's election are naturally silent on the subject, but Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B, when seen yesterday, said: "Every Irishman in the city would be proud to see the Sixty-ninth placed as high among National Guard regiments as the proposed consolidation alone can place it. There is a decided re-awakening of the Irish spirit in the regiment of late, and the Maine incident has tended to intensify the feeling of the men."

"Would the Volunteers come into the regiment with an American at the head?" he was asked. "No. There is no doubt of the Americanism of the men, but there are certain phases and characteristics of the regiment that have marked it from the beginning that they believe should be respected."

None of the members of the Volunteers seen yesterday would talk on the subject, but well informed military men who are conversant with the Irish Volunteers express doubts as to whether the scheme could be carried through. They point to the fact that the Volunteers are a Clan-na-Gael organization, and no one can join unless he belongs to a Clan-na-Gael lodge, and if they join the Sixty-ninth in a body it would practically mean the disbanding of the Volunteers. Capt. McCrystal was asked about this, and said: "Many men in the Sixty-ninth now drill regularly in the Volunteers. Judging from the number of men in my company who do so, there are at least 25 per cent of the Sixty-ninth in the Volunteers. If they can drill with the Volunteers, why cannot the Volunteers come into the Sixty-ninth?"

The Irish Volunteers were organized in the winter of 1895-6. with Col. James Moran as the chief officer. Col. Moran has worked very hard to build up the organization and has visited other cities for the purpose of organizing, similar volunteer bodies. Every company in the Volunteers is said to be backed by a Clan-na-Gael lodge⁴⁹³.

War with Spain

The United States declared war on Spain in the spring of 1898. On April 27, the President called for volunteers and the regiment and other units of the State were selected to enter the United States Volunteer service for two years. At the time, the Sixty-ninth Regiment counted in its ranks thirty-one officers and 529 enlisted men.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Duffy volunteered the regiment. In order to make his offer official, Duffy accordingly issued General Order No. 47, dated April 1, 1898: "The Commanding Officer, mindful of the record and traditions of the regiment, rests assured of the enthusiastic support and cooperation of every member, and takes occasion to impress upon all the necessity for the vigorous recruiting of the different companies, so that our ranks may be swelled to full numbers. The example of our heroic predecessors of 1861 should be always before us, and it should be our pride to emulate their glorious conduct if called upon to vindicate the nation's honor and defend in any quarter the flag of our country."

Despite this lofty wish, several unfortunate incidents during the next few days reflected poorly on the famous 69th New York Regiment. At a caucus of officers gathered to discuss the question of a candidate for colonel, angry words were hurled and violence almost broke out. The caucus - attended by twenty of the regiment's officers - had been called at the suggestion of Father Patrick Daly, the regimental chaplain. In a letter to the officers, the priest had expressed his belief that the regiment's reputation would be enhanced if the caucus was unanimous in the selection of its colonel during the upcoming regimental election. Captain Edward McCrystal immediately jumped to his feet to protest against the letter, arguing that the chaplain should not have interfered in a matter that was strictly military. Further disagreement arose over whether the chaplain's letter meant that the vote of the caucus should be binding on the final vote. Tempers reached the boiling point when Captain Charles Healy, the presiding officer, accused McCrystal of hypocrisy. The latter officer, Healy charged, now supported the candidacy of Lieutenant Colonel Duffy but four years earlier had argued that that officer was incompetent and unfit.

Healy called his fellow captain a liar. The two appeared headed for a fist fight until several other officers interposed themselves between the antagonists. During the caucus balloting, Duffy won eleven votes to his two opponents' nine. A second ballot gave Duffy two more votes. The following evening the official election showed that Duffy was the choice of fourteen officers, although many men in the ranks greeted the news with hisses. In fact, his principal opponent, Major Thomas Lynch, received loud cheers from the men, and his friends and supporters carried him through the hall on their shoulders.⁴⁹⁴

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was assigned to the Fifth Brigade along with the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments. The regiment was issued: overcoats, blankets, ponchos, packs, leggings, meat cans, cups, knives, forks and spoons, to make the total number issued to each nine hundred and eighty; and directed to report the number of campaign hats, caps, blouses and trousers needed to uniform their respective commands at the rate of nine hundred and eighty enlisted men each.

Organization of Volunteer Infantry Regiments

Infantry Regiments were to consist of twelve companies and Regimental Staff. The staff consisted of

1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant-Colonel
2 Majors
1. Adjutant (extra Lieutenant)
1 Quartermaster (extra Lieutenant)
1 Surgeon
2 Assistant Surgeons
1 Chaplain
1 Sergeant-Major
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant
1 Chief Musician
2 Principal Musicians
3 Hospital Stewards

Bands could be organized from the strength of the regiments as in the Regular Army.

Each infantry company consisted of:

1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant
1 Second Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant
4 Sergeants
12 Corporals
2 Musicians
1 Artificer
1 Wagoner
59 Privates⁴⁹⁵

The date of enrollment for volunteered units was the date of the day on which their organization left its home station; the date of muster in will be the day on which they are mustered in the service of the United States. When mustered in the United States service the regiments would be known and designated Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers.⁴⁹⁶ The organization had a total strength of 1,026.⁴⁹⁷ On May 2nd, the regiment arrived at Camp Black, Hempstead Plains. On May 19th, the regiment was mustered in and left camp under War Department orders May 24th for Chickamauga Park, Ga.⁴⁹⁸

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, having volunteered its services, was one of the regiments selected and designated in General Orders, No.8, General Headquarters, State of New York, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, April 27, 1898 to enter the service of the United States as a volunteer regiment. The regiment at that time consisted of ten companies, and at once commenced recruiting to fill its companies, and to organize two additional companies.

Special Orders, No. 72, A. G. O., May 1, 1898, directed the regiment to report at foot of 34th street, East River, New York City, at 10 a. m., of the 2d of May, there to take boat to Long Island

City, and. from thence to proceed via Long Island Railroad to the crump at Hempstead Plains, and on its arrival to report to Major-General C. F. Roe, ,commanding National Guard and the camp. These orders were duly carried out.

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 11, A. G. O., Albany, May 3, 1898, recruiting was continued to replace the men rejected by the medical officers, and the regiment was mustered in the service of the United States as the "Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers," May 19, 1898.

After the ceremony of mustering on May 19th, the regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the City of New York, the presentation address being made by Judge James Fitzgerald of New York City. The stands consisted of the National and State emblems, and the historic green flag of Ireland.

“Shortly after the departure of the Sixty-fifth orders were issued for the Sixty-ninth Regiment to get ready for the muster-in. As soon as the news spread that everything was in readiness for the final ceremony the long pent-up enthusiasm of the “fighting Irishmen” at once began to show itself. Men congratulated each other, and in many cases embraced their officers, who had worked hard and faithfully to get the men in shape. The work of Lieut. Col. Donovan, who has lately been appointed, having obtained leave of absence from the Twenty-first United States Infantry, where he was First Lieutenant, was especially praised. He was up until 5 o’clock this morning getting the rolls in condition, and even during the day did not allow himself the time usually set apart for meals.

At 3 o'clock orders were given to form in battalions on the mustering grounds between the quarters of the Sixty-ninth, and the First Provisional Regiments. An immense throng of visitors from Manhattan; among them a large delegation from the Friendly Sons ' of St. Patrick gathered on the edges, of the ground to witness the ceremony, and as the men raised their hands in response to the oath which made them members of the United States volunteer army, cheer after cheer rang through the field, finding a hearty response among the soldiers of the other regiments.

A great deal of regret was expressed by many of the officers that all the recruits had not yet been provided with their uniforms and equipments, but, it is hoped that before Col. Duffy receives orders to march the necessary supplies will have been received. As for numerical strength there is no further need of recruits. The regiment was sworn In with 100 per cent of its maximum strength, including 1,030 officers and men, and it enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment to 'be sworn In with a full percentage. The men are, besides, a fine looking body, and in consequence of the vigorous policy of the officers, which have insisted on frequent and protracted drills, the recruits carried out regiment movements with a precision that proved a surprise to their 'drill' masters. Immediately after the muster-in the presentation of a stand of colors, consisting of the United States, State, regimental, and Irish Flags, was made to the regiment by the Committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions of Manhattan making the presentation . speech, and Col. Duffy responding. The ceremony on account of the lateness of the hour-6 o'clock - was brief but impressive. The men yelled themselves hoarse cheering for the Colonel and every officer down to the youngest Lieutenant. When there was nobody left for whom to propose a cheer someone yelled: Three cheers for everybody," and they were given with a will and a tiger⁴⁹⁹.

Friday, May 20th, the regiment received orders to proceed to Chickamauga and report to General Brooke, U. S. Army, and on Tuesday, May 24th, it moved, passing en route through the streets of New York City from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry on the East River to Twenty-third Street Ferry on the North River. Embarking on Baltimore and Ohio cars at Jersey City, the regiment started forward in three sections. En route it passed through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati, and Lexington, Ky.

“By May 24 the 69th New York had received orders to leave Camp Black and to report to General John Brooke of the United States Army in Chickamauga, Georgia. Although the two battalions of the regiment were not scheduled to arrive in Manhattan before noon, a crowd began to gather at the ferry landing near East 34th Street at 9 a.m. By 2:15 in the afternoon, when the first battalion -under Colonel Duffy - landed, a crowd estimated at 10,000 filled the streets leading to the ferry. Ten minutes later the second battalion arrived under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Donovan. As Colonel Duffy wheeled his men into First Avenue, the regimental band started to play the “Star-Spangled Banner,” but its notes were all but drowned out by the enthusiastic cheers of the well-wishers in the streets. The volunteer soldiers proceeded along 34th Street, their senses reeling from the continued cheering, the sight of American, Cuban, and Irish flags everywhere, and the melody of “The Wearing of the Green”. Just before the column of soldiers reached Second Avenue, a girl sprang from the crowd and rushed to the side of Drum Major Frank Evans, her father. Her arm around his shoulder, and tears streaming down her face, she marched for almost a block before melting back into the crowd along the curb”⁵⁰⁰.

The regiment marched north along Park and Fifth Avenues to St. Patrick's Cathedral where a half dozen priests stood on the steps and responded to the cheers and salutes of the recruits, waving, in particular, to Father William Daly, Regimental Chaplain. Archbishop Michael Corrigan blessed the regiment from his doorstep. When the soldiers saw a British flag hanging from one of the residences, some of them cried out, "Take that in!" As if to make amends for her neighbor's insensitivity to the Irish-American troops, a "buxom ironing girl" waved a bright green shirt toward the soldiers, who replied with a cheer.⁵⁰¹

Friday, May 27th, the regiment arrived, at Chickamauga National Military Park and reported to General Brooke, and was assigned camp site about two miles from Lyttle Station on the Southern Railroad, where tents were pitched the same evening. At Chickamauga Park the regiment was equipped with a wagon train, consisting of thirty wagons and one hundred and twenty one mules, and while at Chickamauga it was attached to the Second Division, Third Army Corps.

Monday, May 30th, orders were received from Major-General Brooke to proceed to Tampa, Florida, and there report to General Carpenter. The regiment struck its camp at Chickamauga Park Ga., June 2d, 1898, took train in three sections at Rossville Station, Ga., for Tampa Fla., where it arrived June 6th, 1898, pitching its camp at Palmetto Beach on the same day. It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

The soldiers had not received their pay and in the middle of June the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick collected approximately \$2,000. In a letter to John Crimmins, the organization's treasurer,

Colonel Duffy expressed his appreciation: "It gives me much pleasure to express the thanks of my whole regiment for your very kind work in their behalf. The money sent by the Friendly Sons was spent for fresh meat, which was needed very much by my men. Their appreciation was marked, and their gratitude will be indeed lasting. We are in very good health now, and with God's help I hope we all will continue so." In comments to the *New York Times*, Crimmins laid bare additional grievances about the current situation: "While we are willing and ready to do all we can for our boys in the field, there should be no occasion for calling on individuals for aid. It is a burning shame that the troops cannot get their pay from the State, and a still greater shame that they must come under the ban of a lot of incompetent men such as are in charge of the War Department."⁵⁰²

While in this camp recruiting parties were sent north, and in due time returned to the regiment with 303 recruits. July 24th, 1898, the regiment broke camp at Tampa, and in the afternoon embarked at Ybor City en route for Fernandina, where it arrived on the 25th and encamped about half a mile north of the town on the 26th.

August 12th the regiment received orders to proceed to Huntsville, Alabama, and there go into camp. August 27th, the regiment broke camp and in the evening took train for Huntsville, Ala. The regiment was separated into two sections as it left Fernandina but at Montgomery the railroad found it necessary to form three sections on account of the heavier grades to be encountered. On leaving Montgomery, Companies E and G occupied the first five cars of the first section and had proceeded about eight miles west of Birmingham, Alabama, to a point near the town of Newcastle on the Louisville and Nashville, R. R., where about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the five cars above mentioned left the rails while at a high rate of speed and were dashed to pieces.

The wreck occurred in a "cut" and the cars were thrown against the side of it with such force that they shot high into the air and then turned bottom up.

It was found on examination that Private Peter Farley, Company G, had been instantly killed, and that Sergeant Frank Glennon, Company G, was dying. In addition, twenty-six other non-commissioned officers and Privates and one civilian teamster were more or less injured. Sergeant Glennon died on the train while being sent to the hospital at Birmingham.

The injured men were immediately sent back to Birmingham for treatment, and were installed at Wilson and Brown Infirmary a private institution. Fifteen of them were found to be in such condition as to 'make their detention there necessary; all but three of these have since rejoined their regiment. Considering the complete manner in which the five cars were wrecked, it is providential that the casualty did not assume greater proportions.

Monday, August 29th-the regiment reached Huntsville and was put into camp about a mile west of the town in a beautiful farming valley. The soil is a red shale and is covered with a short thick growth of grass. The encampment drains well and judging from appearances the location should prove a healthy one. The water is particularly good, being furnished through mains from a magnificent spring which is one of the principal attractions of this part of the State.

The regiment made such an impressive showing during a review of the troops at Huntsville that the secretary of war mistook the men for regulars rather than volunteers⁵⁰³.

In mid-October Colonel Duffy reported on other aspects of the regiment's situation. He noted that forty-five men were in either the regimental or the divisional hospital, victims of the typhoid fever which they had contracted in Tampa. In addition, he had granted 220 furloughs, explaining that he regarded them as one of the best ways to overcome homesickness. About Huntsville itself, Duffy said it was a "singularly salubrious place," boasting an abundance of spring water and such fine red clay that sinks could be dug to the depth of fifteen feet, a convenience to which he attributed the camp's cleanliness and healthfulness. The officer also reported that he had given discharges to about eighty of his men because they had families dependent upon them back home. As to reports that the regiment would be sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico, Duffy said that the men "display no aversion to going, and are -as the Sixty-ninth always is when called on - ready to do their duty."⁵⁰⁴

In November, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps.

"In the middle of December, an incident occurred which tarnished the image of the regiment. In a lengthy letter from Huntsville, a "prominent member" of the regiment charged that the unit as then constituted was unfit for service and should be immediately disbanded. While chiefly blaming Colonel Duffy for the condition of the regiment, the complainant added that the 69th had suffered "from the gross ignorance and bad habits of those at the head of the regiment." To support his charge, the author appended a long list of particulars. He first complained that the regiment could have seen action during the fighting at Santiago, Cuba, if it had been properly equipped. Similarly, he seemed to say, the 69th lacked proper military training, having had a chance to practice rifle shooting only once since leaving New York. The author scoffed at an incident at Huntsville when the colonel gathered his officers together to show them how to handle a sword - "something, by the by, which he never learned himself." The episode was called "all around the mulberry bush" because the officers had to walk around him, saluting as they passed, "like a lot of d--fools!" The letter-writer also informed his readers that the men had collected \$4,000 to buy for themselves some "little luxuries to vary Uncle Sam's monotonous menu." Of that amount -and of the money contributed earlier by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick - only \$900 had so far been divided among the companies, and the whereabouts of the balance was unknown. The irate author also complained that the men who suffered from typhoid while the regiment was still in Florida were inadequately supplied with medicine and cots. At one of the camps in Florida, he charged, 30 percent of the men fell sick, and fifty soldiers eventually died, "almost as much [*sic*] as if we had gone into an action." The "prominent member" of the regiment who made these charges saved his most vitriolic remarks, however, for Colonel Duffy. Now that the war was virtually over and all danger removed - the letter-writer noted sarcastically - the colonel and some of the other "holders of sinecures" began to show the "most ardent courage" and expressed their hope of being sent to Cuba. On October 1, however, the colonel was so drunk at the Huntsville Hotel that he fell off his horse twice. The complainant seemed to take special delight in the fact that Colonel Duffy was subsequently charged not only with drunkenness but also with misapplying funds, misrepresenting the number of sick in the regiment, and showing disrespect to both superior and inferior officers. According to the letter-writer, all the men in the regiment and three-quarters of the line officers wanted the charges to be

tried, and a petition requesting an early trial was drawn up. Our complainant again dipped his pen in acid: The men who don't sign are the men who owe him [Duffy] all they amount to in the regiment. Naturally they should be grateful, because he violated in their favor every rule of military precedence and every dictate of conscience and justice. They were all promoted over the heads of men of longer experience, and, as far as I can see, of superior ability."⁵⁰⁵

While the soldiers in Company C were receiving their pay, an argument broke out between Major Edward McCrystal and Sergeant Felix Hagan. McCrystal claimed that the will of the regiment had been followed in bringing the men north for mustering. Hagan countered by saying that all but three of the men in Company C had voted to be mustered out in the South, adding his belief that three-quarters of the regiment had voted the same way. When confronted with the allowance issue in person, Colonel Duffy sarcastically asked whether the men had lost the \$30 or whether the shopkeepers in Huntsville had lost it. Duffy also defended himself by saying that his accounting of the regiment's funds had been audited and found to be in order⁵⁰⁶.

Commissioned Officers.

In Service December 28, 1898.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel - Edward Duffy
Lieutenant - Colonel Joseph L. Donovan
Major - Thomas Francis Lynch
Major - Michael Joseph Spellman
Major - Edward T. McCrystal
Regimental Adjutant - Grenville T. Emmet
Battalion Adjutant - Edward P. Gilgar
Battalion Adjutant - John P. Scanlon
Regimental Quartermaster - Bernard J. Glynn
Surgeon - Francis Lawrence Oswald
Assistant Surgeon - John Hancock Fuchins
Assistant Surgeon - Robert M. Dailey
Chaplain - William J. B. Daly

COMPANY "A"

Captain.- Michael Lynch.
First Lieutenant – Patrick Michael Haran.
Second Lieutenant - William Francis Guilfoyle.

COMPANY "B"

Captain – Peter W. Maguire
First Lieutenant. - John Joseph Henry
Second Lieutenant.-Martin· O'Niell Galvin

COMPANY "C"

Captain - John James Kennedy
First Lieutenant - Patrick J. McKenna
Second Lieutenant - Felix McSherry

COMPANY "D"

Captain - James J. Tuite
First Lieutenant - Charles J. Crowley
Second Lieutenant - James H. Muloy

COMPANY "E"

Captain - Michael John Ryan
First Lieutenant - John Francis Bolger
Second Lieutenant - Bernard J. Glynn

COMPANY "F"

Captain - Anthony Jerome Griffin
First Lieutenant - Philip E. Reville
Second Lieutenant - Robert J. Crowley.

COMPANY "G"

Captain - John Edward Duffy
First Lieutenant - Bernard F. Cummings
Second Lieutenant- William J. Costigan

COMPANY "H"

Captain - Daniel Canning Devlin
First Lieutenant - Timothy Hill Leary
Second Lieutenant - Joseph T. Sweeney.

COMPANY "I"

Captain - Charles Healy
First Lieutenant – Patrick Joseph Molohan
Second Lieutenant - John J. Cullen

COMPANY "K"

Captain - Daniel McCarthy
First Lieutenant – Francis Joseph Keaney
Second Lieutenant - Michael O'Connell

COMPANY "L"

Captain - William J. P. McCrystal
First Lieutenant - James H. Little
Second Lieutenant -Thomas F. Keogh

COMPANY" M"

Captain - John Joseph Roche

First Lieutenant - John P. Devane

Second Lieutenant - Leo Jeremiah Francis Rooney

Resigned prior to December 28, 1898

Regimental Adjutant - John Archibald Davidson, September 19, 1898

Battalion Adjutant – William G. Massarene, November 3, 1898

Regimental Quartermaster - James Michael Cronin, October 17, 1898

Surgeon - George Douglas Ramsay, July 18, 1898

Captain - Hugh James Barron, September 1, 1898

Captain - James Plunket, September 14, 1898

First Lieutenant - Christopher H. H. Woodward, November 12, 1898

First Lieutenant - Francis J. Cronin, November 26, 1898

Second Lieutenant - Mortimer M. O'Sullivan, July 22, 1898

Second Lieutenant – Martin L. Crimmins, September 22, 1898

Second Lieutenant - William W. Bryant, October 22, 1898

Second Lieutenant - Daniel P. Sullivan, November 2, 1898.⁵⁰⁷

The regiment required 301 men. This number was recruited and the men forwarded on July 5, 1898.⁵⁰⁸ The regiment received \$16,108 66 for 46 officers and 979 enlisted men for volunteer service.⁵⁰⁹ The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, consisting of ten companies, to replace the Sixty-ninth Regiment; seven companies mustered into the State ,service on June 3, two companies on, June 15 ,and one company on July 14, 1898.⁵¹⁰

Sixty-ninth Regiment

Twelve Companies.

(Fifth Brigade).

Armory, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, New York City.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized October 12, 1851. In 1858 it was reorganized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months, and mustered out August 3, 1861, during which service it took part in the actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In August, 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and re entered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months; it was mustered out or service September 3, 1862. On the return from this service, again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery or One Hundred and Eighty-second New York Volunteers. The regiment having been reorganized was mustered in the Service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6. 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months, and mustered out October 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State service during the quarantine riots in 1858, the draft riots, 1863, and the quarantine disturbance in 1892. It was reduced, December 6, 1893, to a battalion of five companies, A, C, D, I and L. The battalion was on duty at Brooklyn during the motormen's strike in January, 1895. New companies were organized for the battalion as follows: Company B, June 5. 1894; Company G, June 10, 1895; Company E, June 11. 1895. The battalion was reconstituted

a regiment September 4, 1895 April 28, 18913, the regiment received authority to organize as a twelve company regiment, preparatory to its entry in the United States service, in which service it was mustered May 19, 1898, as the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, and wherein it still continues.

Profiles of Officers

Name, Date of Rank (Birth)

Edward Duffy, April 13, 1898, Colonel (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Colonel, 69th Regt., N. Y.

May 6, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 3, 1867; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1871; Major, 69th Regt., Feb: 13, 1875; honorably discharged. Feb. 7, 1876; Major, 69th Regt., March 16, 1876; supernumerary, July 6, 1895; Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regt., March 25, 1896; Colonel April 13 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel

Vacant

Majors

Thomas Francis Lynch, March 21, 1896 (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Major, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., April 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1889; Captain, Co. K, Sept. 11, 1891; Major, 69th Regt., March 21, 1896

Michael Joseph Spellman, March 23, 1896 (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Major, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vol. May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Jan. 17, 1888; Sergeant, July 6, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 24, 1893; Captain Co. G July 5 1895; Major, 69th Regt., March' 23, 1896

Regimental Adjutant - Captain

John Archibald Davidson, April 20, 1898 (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain and Regimental Adjutant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898 to Sept. 19, 1898

In the National Guard

Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Oct. 29, 1886; Corporal, June 10, 1889; Sergeant, June 12 1893
Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt., Dec. 10, 1897; Captain and Regimental Adjutant April 20, 1898; on duty with 169th Regt., from Oct. 11, 1898

Battalion Adjutants – Vacant

Regimental Quartermaster – Captain

John Augustine Delany, April 26, 1898 (Born New York)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Battalion, June 10, 1895; Company Quartermaster- Sergeant, July 26, 1895; First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster, 69th Regt., July 31, 1896; Captain and Regimental Quartermaster, 69th Regt., April 26. 1898.

Battalion Quartermaster – Vacant

Commissary of Subsistence – Vacant

Inspector of Small Arms Practice – Captain

Patrick Farrelly, April 28, 1898 (Born Ireland)

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1887; Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1877; Inspector of Rifle Practice, 69th Regt., March 26, 1897; Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice April 28 1898.

Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice – First Lieutenant – Vacant

Surgeon – Major – Vacant

Assistant Surgeons - First Lieutenants – Vacant

Chaplain

William John Barry Daly, Jan. 28, 1898 (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Chaplain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898 –

In the National Guard

Chaplain, 69th Regt., January 28, 1898 -

Captains

Charles Healy, Jan. 3, 1893 - Company I (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols. May, 19, 1898, to –

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Jan. 11, 1886; Corporal, March 17, 1887; Sergeant, April 15, 1888; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1891; Captain, Jan. 3, 1893.

Edward T. McCrystal, June 11, 1894 - Company B (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols. May 19, 1898; Major, June 14, 1898 –

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 25, 1881; Corporal, Sept., 20, 1881; Sergeant, Aug. 13, 1883, Second Lieutenant, Co. K, June 16, 1884; Captain, Co. B, June 11, 1894

John Emmett O'Brien, July 5, 1895 - Company E (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, for three months; mustered out, Sept. 3, 1862

In the National Guard

Private, Co. H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant. 9th Regt. Nov. 9, 1863; discharged, 1866; Private 69th Regt., June 22, 1875; First Lieutenant, Co. E. Dec. 6, 1880; rendered Supernumerary, Dec. 6, 1893; Captain, Co. E, 69th Battalion, July 5, 1895

Michael Lynch, Oct. 16, 1895 - Company A (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. May 19, 1893 -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., March 1, 1876; Corporal, June 23, 1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1888; Captain, Oct. 16, 1895

Daniel McCarthy, May 16, 1896 – Company K (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y., May 19, 1893 -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885; Corporal, June 16, 1886; honorably discharged, Nov. 14, 1890; re-enlisted, April 1, 1892; Corporal, May 6, 1892; Sergeant, Jan. 26, 1894; First Lieutenant, July 12, 1894; Captain, May 16, 1896.

John Edward Duffy, May 16, 1896 – Company G (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898 -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; First Sergeant, July 24, 1895; First Lieutenant, March 4, 1896; Captain, May 16, 1896.

James Plunket, April 26, 1898 – Company D (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Sept. 14, 1898.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., May 23, 1895; First Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1897; Captain, April 26, 1898

First Lieutenants

Anthony Jerome Griffin, July 5, 1895 – Company H (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1893 -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 12th Regt., July 12, 1888; Corporal, April, 1889; Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1891; resigned, June 25, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Battalion, July 5, 1895; transferred to Co. H, April 28, 1898.

Patrick Michael Haran, Dec. 16, 1895 – Company A (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., April 5, 1892; First Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1895.

Patrick Joseph Molohan, Feb. 12, 1896 – Company I (Born Ireland)
In the Armies of the United States
First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Aug. 27, 1889; Corporal, April 9, 1891. Sergeant Sept. 20, 1893; First
Sergeant, March 13, 1895; First Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1896.

Francis Joseph Keane, July 9, 1896 – Company K (Born Ireland)
In the Armies of the United States
First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Jan. 20, 1888; Corporal, Jan. 18, 1892; Sergeant, Co. K, 69th
Battalion, Jan. 26, 1894; 1:5secondLieutenant Oct. 30, 1894; First Lieutenant, July 9, 1896

Michael John Ryan, July 9, 1896 – Company E (Born Ireland)
In the Armies of the United States
Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 22, 1889; Corporal, April 10, 1891; Sergeant, March 23, 1895;
First Lieutenant, Co. E, July 9, 1896.

James Michael Cronin, Oct. 22, 1897 – Company G (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States
Captain and Regimental Quartermaster, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19th 1898, to Oct. 17, 1898
In the National Guard
Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; Sergeant, July 22, 1895; First Sergeant, May 4, 1896;
First Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1897.

William Joseph Patrick McCrystal, April 30, 1898 – Company L (Born Pennsylvania)
In the Armies of the United States
First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Captain Sept. 14, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., April 1895; Corporal Sept. 1895; First Lieutenant Co. L, April 30,
1898.

John Joseph Henry, April 30, 1898 – Company B (Born England)
In the Armies of the United States
First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N.Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -
In the National Guard
Private, Co. C, 69th Regt; Corporal, Aug., 1887, Sergeant, Sept. 1890; discharged, Oct. 5, 1893
Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., May 28, 1891; First Sergeant, Aug. 6, 1894; First Lieutenant, April 30,
1898.

Philip Eugene Reville, April 30, 1898 – Company F (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., Aug. 26, 1890; Corporal, July 13, 1891; Sergeant, April 30, 1894, honorably discharged, March 30, 1896; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Christopher Henry Raberg Woodward, April 30, 1898, Company D (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Nov. 12, 1898.

In the National Guard

Seaman, 1st Naval Battalion, June 23, 1891, to June 23, 1896; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Second Lieutenants

William Francis Guilfoyle, Dec. 16, 1895 – Company A (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt. N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898 to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., Jan. 15, 1888; Corporal, March 2, 1892; honorably discharged, May 31, 1894; Private Co. A, 69th Battalion, May 31, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Co. A., 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1895.

Daniel Canning Devlin, Feb. 12, 1898 – Company B (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, 7th Regt., June 6, 1890; honorably discharged Aug. 15, 1895, Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Regt., Feb. 12, 1896.

John Francis Bolger, July 29, 1896 – Company E (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. E, 69th Regt., Oct. 29, 1895; Corporal, May, 20, 1896; Second Lieutenant, July 29, 1896.

Edward Patrick Gilgar, Sept. 2, 1898 - Company K (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt. N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; First Lieutenant and Battalion

Adjutant, June 14, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 69th Regt., Nov. 15/ 1890; Corporal, April 10, 1891; Sergeant, April 11, 1892; First Sergeant, May 20, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1896.

Patrick McKenna, March 12, 1897 - Company C (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Oct. 16, 1893; Corporal, July 3, 1895; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1896; Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1897.

Bernard Francis Cummings, Jr., Oct. 8, 1897 – Company G (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; Corporal, July 26, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1897.

James Joseph Tuite, March 21, 1898 – Company D (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Captain, Sept. 15, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Feb. 13, 1894; Corporal, Feb. 16, 1895; Sergeant, Dec. 13, 1895; First Sergeant, April 29, 1896; Private, May 15, 1897; Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1898.

James Hugh Little, April 30, 1898 – Company F (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; First Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1898 to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. K, 13th Regt., Oct. 13, 1883; honorably discharged, Feb. 14, 1889; Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Feb. 14, 1889; discharged, Oct. 28, 1890; Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Dec. 12, 1890; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 32d Regt., Jan. 26, 1892; Supernumerary, May 26, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. F, 14th Regt., June 16, 1892; Discharged, May 22, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Peter William Maguire, April 30, 1898 – Company H (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vol., May 19, 1898, Captain, June 14, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 7th Regt., Oct. 2, 1892; Lance Corporal, Apr. 1894; Corp, Apr., 1895; discharged Jan. 7, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Mortimor McCarthy O'Sullivan, April 30, 1898 – Company I (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 9, 1898, to July 22, 1898.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., May 28, 1894; Corporal, August 6, 1894; Sergeant, April, 1896; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

John Patrick Devane, April 30, 1898 – Company M (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., June 22, 1894; Corporal, Aug. 6, 1894; Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1895; Sergeant-Major, May 7, 1896; Second Lieutenant, Co. M, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Francis Joseph Cronin, April 30, 1898 – Company L (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; First Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Feb. 11, 1895; transferred to Co. G, 69th Regt., April, 1896; Sergeant, Nov. 1897; Second Lieutenant, Co. L, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Grenville Temple Emmet, April 30, 1898 – Company not listed (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Sp00nd Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Mar. 19, 1898; First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, Sept. 2, 1898, to -

In the National Guard

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898⁵¹¹

The One Hundred Sixty-Ninth Regiment which was organized under General Orders, No. 10, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 28, 1898, to take the place of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, while it was in the service of the United States drilled in the regiment's armory on Third Avenue and Seventh Street. Several members of the 169th came from the Sixty-ninth Regiment including its commander Colonel Denis Charles McCarthy who had been declared supernumerary in 1893 and Captain Peter Francis Rafferty who commanded Company H and was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1897 for his actions at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862 while serving as a Private in B Company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N.Y.S.V. of the Irish Brigade. Rafferty's citation reads: "Having been wounded and directed to the rear, declined to go, but continued in action, receiving several additional wounds, which resulted in his capture by the enemy and his total disability for military service"⁵¹².

There were 46 officers and 980 enlisted men in the regiment. The aggregate strength was 1,026.⁵¹³

1899

The regiment was mustered out of Federal service on January 31, 1899. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment was mustered out of State service on March 15. The men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment who served with the 169th Regiment temporarily were transferred back to the Sixty-ninth and the companies in the 169th were disbanded.⁵¹⁴ The regiment was returned to State service with ten companies with Company L and Company M mustered out of service under Special Orders No. 44, Headquarters National Guard, April 12, 1899.⁵¹⁵

Many of the organizations returning from the Spanish-American War had been replaced during their absence in part by other organizations of a somewhat similar designation, occupying their armories, and made up in part of new men and in part of those who had not gone to the front. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was replaced by the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment. In several regiments many returning men sought discharge from further service in the National Guard.

Prior to the call-up for the Spanish-American War the National Guard was considered a state force subject to call by the President "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." They were not subject to call for foreign service and many never contemplated such a call.⁵¹⁶

New York State adopted a new uniform which corresponded almost exactly to that of the United States forces. Tents, camp implement, such as axes, lanterns, picks, shovels, and for the first time in the National Guard each organization was provided with field equipment, cooking outfits and hospital supplies, which was to be stored in its own armory and immediately available if necessary. Each infantry company received four wall tents, seven conical tents, one hospital tent fly, five mallets, four axes, four hatchets, two spades, two shovels, four pickaxes, four iron rakes and eleven lanterns, and a proper allowance was made to each battalion, regimental and brigade headquarters.⁵¹⁷

Marksmanship

The regiment still struggled with marksmanship. The regiment fired 4 experts, 11 sharpshooters and 216 marksmen for a total of only 231 individuals qualifying. In comparison the other regiments in the Fifth Brigade, Seventh Regiment qualifying 20 experts, 125 sharpshooters and 840 marksmen for a total of 985 and the Seventy-first Regiment which qualified 17 experts, 39 sharpshooters and 475 marksmen for a total of 531. During the State Match held at Creedmoor, September 14, 1899, the regiment placed eight with only the Naval Battalion and the First Regiment scoring lower. In the Fifth Brigade match the regiment placed last.⁵¹⁸

Officers

Officers were designated Line or Staff. The regiment had 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 5 First Lieutenants, and 6 Second Lieutenants counted as Line Officers and 1 Captain, Regimental Adjutant, 2 First Lieutenant Battalion Adjutants, 1 Captain Regimental Quartermaster, 2 First Lieutenant Battalion Quartermasters, 1 Captain Regimental Commissary of Substance, 1 Captain Inspector of Small Arms Practice (SAP) 1 First Lieutenant Inspector of SAP, and 1 Major Surgeon listed as Staff Officers.⁵¹⁹

The Officers' biographical section of the AG Report, the regiment is described as being composed of 10 companies and as being organized Oct. 12, 1851 (refer to previous explanation of the change of lineage). In 1858, It was reorganized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry. It was mustered in the United States service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C., to serve three months, and mustered out Aug. 3, 1861, during which service it took part in the actions at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In Aug. 1861, about 800 men of this regiment joined the 69th N. Y. Vols., to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and re-entered the service of the United States May 26, 1862, to serve three months; it was mustered out of service

Sept. 3, 1862. On the return from this service, again the major part of the regiment entered the service of the United States for three years as the 69th National Guard Artillery or 182d N. Y. Vols. The regiment having been reorganized was mustered in the service of the United States for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the United States service for three months, and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. The regiment has rendered the State Service during the quarantine riots in 1858, the draft riots, 1863 and the quarantine disturbances in 1892. It was reduced, Dec. 6, 1893, to a battalion of five companies, A, C, D, I and K. The battalion was on duty at Brooklyn during the motormen's strike in Jan., 1895. New companies were organized for the battalion as follows: Co. B, June 5, 1894; Co. G, June 10, 1895; Co. E, June 11, 1895. The battalion was reconstituted a regiment Sept 4, 1895. April 28, 1898, the regiment received authority to organize as a twelve company regiment, preparatory to its entry in the United States service, in which service it was mustered May 19, 1898, as the 69th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Inf., and mustered out Jan. 31, 1899. Co's. L and M were disbanded April 12, 1899. The regiment has received authority to place a silver ring on the lance of its National Color, engraved as follows: Spanish-American War, 1898⁵²⁰

Regimental Staff

Edward Duffy, April 13, 1898, Colonel (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Colonel, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 6, 1898 to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 3, 1867; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1871; Major, 69th Regt.,

Feb. 13, 1875; honorably discharged, Feb. 7, 1876; Major, 69th Regt., March 16, 1876;

Supernumerary, July 6, 1895; Lieutenant-Colonel; 69th Regt., March 25, 1896; Colonel, April 13, 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel – Vacant

Michael Joseph Spellman, March 23, 1896, Major (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Major, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Jan. 17, 1888; Sergeant, July 6, 1891; First Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th

Regt., March 24, 1893; Captain, Co. G, July 5, 1895; Major; 69th Regt., March 23, 1896.

Regimental Adjutant – Captain – Vacant

William John Costigan, May 4, 1899, Battalion Adjutant, First Lieutenant (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., May 25, 1895; Corporal June 19, 1895; First Sergeant Nov. 16 1897

First Lieutenant, as Battalion Adjutant, 69th Regt., May 4, 1899.

John Augustine Delany, April 26, 1898 – Regimental Quartermaster, Captain (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

None

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Battalion, June 10, 1895; N. Y. Company Quartermaster Sergeant, July 26, 1895; Battalion Quartermaster, of the grade of First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., July 31, 1896; Captain, as Regimental Quartermaster, April 26, 1898.

Bernard Joseph Glynn, April 20, 1899, Battalion Quartermaster, First Lieutenant (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Quartermaster Sergeant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Second Lieutenant June 14, 1898; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Oct. 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Private, 69th Regt., July 12, 1895; Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Oct. 15, 1896; Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, 69th Regt., May 10, 1898; First Lieutenant, as Battalion Quartermaster, April 20, 1899.

Patrick Farrelly, Captain, April 28, 1898, Inspector of Small Arms Practice (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

None

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1887; Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1877; Inspector of Rifle Practice, of the grade of First Lieutenant, 69th Regt. March 26, 1897; Captain, as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, April 28, 1898.

Henry Everard Evans, Captain, April 12, 1899, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice (Born Wales)

In the Armies of the United States

None

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., Sept. 2, 1896; transferred to Co. D, Jan. 7, 1898; Captain, Co. E, 169th Regt., June 23, 1898; rendered Supernumerary, Feb. 24, 1899; assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, 69th Regt., April 12, 1899.

John Duncan Emmet, Major, May 4, 1899, Surgeon (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

None

In the National Guard

Surgeon, of the grade of Major, 69th Regt., Oct. 22, 1895; Surgeon, of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Brigade, April 20, 1898; resigned, Nov. 28, 1898; Surgeon, of the grade of Major, 69th Regt., May 4, 1899.

Francis Lawrence Oswald, Captain, May 4, 1899, Assistant Surgeon (Born Germany)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 4, 1898; Major and Surgeon, July 18, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Assistant Surgeon of the grade of Captain 69th Regt., May 4, 1899.

Robert, Morris Daley,. Aug. 21, 1899, Assistant Surgeon (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Aug. 15, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899
In the National Guard
Assistant Surgeon, of the grade of Captain, 69th Regt., Aug. 21, 1899.

William John Barry Daly, Jan. 28, 1898, Chaplain (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States
Chaplain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899,
In the National Guard
Chaplain, 69th Regt., Jan. 28, 1898.

Captains

Edward T. McCrystal, June 11, 1894, Company B (Born Ireland)
In the Armies of the United States
Captaiu,69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Major, June 14, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.
In the National Guard
Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., March 25, 1881; Corpora], Sept. 20. 1881; Sergeant, Aug. 13, 1883,
Second Lieutenant, Co. K, June 16, 1884; Captain, Co. B, June 11, 1894.

Michael Lynch, Oct. 16, 1895, Company A (Born Ireland)
In the Armies of the United States
Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898 to Jan. 31, 1899.
In the National Guard
Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., March 1. 1876; Corporal, June 23,1886; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 25,
1888; Captain, Oct. 16, 1895.

John Edward Duffy, May 16, 1896 – Company G (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States
Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899
In the National Guard
Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; First Sergeant, July 24, 1895;. First Lieutenant, March
4, 1896; Captain, May 16, 1896.

Anthony Jerome Griffin, April 30, 1898 – Company F (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States
Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.
In the National Guard
Private, Co. K, 12th Regt., July 12, 1888; Corporal, April, 1889; Second Lieutenant, May 30,
1891; resigned. June 20, 1892; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Battalion, July 5, 1895; transferred
to Co. H, April 28, 1898; Captain, Co. F, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898.

Daniel Canning Devlin, April 30, 1898 – Company H (Born New York)
In the Armies of the United States

Captain, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Private, 7th Regt., June 6, 1890; honorably discharged, Aug. 15, 1895, Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Regt., Feb. 12, 1896; Captain, Co. H, April 30, 1898.

Peter Francis Rafferty, April 19, 1899 – Company E (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Sept. 12, 1861; discharged, Jan. 5, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 6th Regt., D. C. Vols., July 5, 1864; mustered out, Aug. 1, 1864.

In the National Guard

Captain, Co. H, 169th Regt., July 19, 1898; rendered Supernumerary, Feb. 24, 1899; assigned to duty in command of Co. E, 69th Regt., April 19, 1899.

James Michael Cronin, April 20, 1899 – Company C (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Captain and Regimental Quartermaster, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Oct. 17, 1898.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; Sergeant, July 22, 1895; First Sergeant, May 4, 1896; First Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1897; Captain, as Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt., April 20, 1899; Captain, Co. C, Nov. 24, 1899, with original rank.

Patrick Michael Haran, Oct. 12, 1899 – Company K (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., April 5, 1892; First Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1895; Captain, Company K, Oct. 12, 1899.

Philip Eugene Reville, Oct. 12, 1899 – Company D (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. D, 22^d Regt., Aug. 26, 1890; Corporal, July 13, 1891; Sergeant, April 30, 1894; honorably discharged, March 30, 1896; First Lieutenant, Co. K 69th Regt., April 30, 1898; Captain, Co. D, Oct. 12, 1899

Daniel Patrick Sullivan, Nov. 16, 1899 – Company I (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Corporal Co. I, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Sergeant Major, June 14, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1898, to Nov. 2, 1898

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., Sept. 13, 1837; First Lieutenant, as Battalion Quartermaster, 69th Regt., April 20, 1899; Captain, Co. I, Nov. 16, 1899

First Lieutenants

John Joseph Henry, April 30, 1898 – Company B (Born England)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1899 to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Corporal, Aug., 1887, Sergeant, Sept., 1890; discharged, Oct. 5, 1893; Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., May 28, 1891; First. Sergeant, Aug. 6, 1894; First Lieutenant, April 30, 1898.

Timothy Hill Leary, April 30, 1898 – Company H (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., May, 1892; dropped May, 1897: First Lieutenant, Co. H, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898

Sinon Joseph Mescall, Nov. 2, 1899 – Company I (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Corporal, Co. I, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; Sergeant, July 20, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. I, 69th Regt., July 14, 1891; Corporal, May 10, 1896; Sergeant; First Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1899

Francis Joseph Cronin, Dec. 14, 1899 Company D (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898: First Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1898, to Nov. 26, 1898

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Feb. 11, 1895; transferred to Co. G, 69th Regt., April, 1896: Sergeant Nov., 1897; Second Lieutenant, Co. L 69th Regt., April 30, 1898; rendered Supernumerary May 5, 1899; assigned to duty with Co. D, 69th Regt., July 31, 1899; First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1899

Second Lieutenants

William Francis Guilfoyle, Dec. 16, 1895 – Company A (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. A, 69th Regt., Jan. 15, 1888; Corporal, March 2, 1892; honorably discharged, May 31, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1895

Patrick McKenna, March 12, 1897 – Company C (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N.Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. C, 69th Regt., Oct. 16, 1893, Corporal, July 3, 1895; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1896; Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1897

Bernard Francis Cummings Jr., Oct. 8, 1897 – Company G (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

First Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899

In the National Guard

Private, Co. G, 69th Regt., June 10, 1895; Corporal July 26, 1895; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1897

Mortimer McCarthy O'Sullivan, April 30, 1898 – Company B (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898, to July 22, 1898

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B, 69th Regt., May 28, 1894; Corporal Aug. 6, 1894; Sergeant, April, 1896 Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898

Grenville Temple Emmet, April 30, 1898 – Company I (Born New York)

In the Armies of the United States

Second Lieutenant, 69th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 19, 1898; First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, Sept. 2, 1898, to Jan. 31, 1899.

In the National Guard

Second -Lieutenant, Co. I, 69th Regt., April 30, 1898

John J. Scanlon, Dec. 6, 1899, date of assignment – Company E (Born Ireland)

In the Armies of the United States

None

In the National Guard

Private, Co. F, 69th Regt., April 20, 1883; Sergeant, July 3, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1886; rendered Supernumerary, Dec. 6, 1893; assigned to duty with Co. E, 69th Regt., Dec. 6, 1899.

John Robert Foley, Dec. 14, 1899 – Company H (Born D.C.)

In the Armies of the United States

First Sergeant, Co. G, 201st Regt., N.Y. Vols., July 18, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Sept. 10, 1898, First Lieutenant, Co. M, Nov. 15, 1898, to April 3, 1899.

In the National Guard

Private, Co. B. 7th Regt., June 18, 1889; Corporal May, 15, 1896; dropped, Aug. 8, 1898, taken up, May 18, 1899; Second Lieutenant Co. H, 69th Regt., Dec. 14, 1899

Parades

The Fifth Brigade acted as part of the escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, on May 30, 1899, in compliance with Special Orders No. 56A, Headquarters, National Guard, May 8, 1899⁵²¹.

1900

Changes in Organization

DISBANDED.

Company "F" Sixty-ninth Regiment, was disbanded on February 8, 1900. Company "B" Sixty-ninth Regiment, was disbanded on March 5, 1900. Company "F," Sixty-ninth Regiment, was organized on September 7, 1900

Marksmanship

The regiment had 397 individuals qualify on their weapons, 8 experts, 13 sharpshooters, and 376 marksmen.

Scores of the Company Skirmish Teams

Company "A"

Private P. Canning	0
Private W. Smith	0
Private P. Muckian	0
Private P. O'Shea	3
Private J. Sorahan	21
Private T. Kinsella	0
Private M. Bronoek	0
Private T. McGrath	2
Corporal B. Riordan	2
Private R. Maher	2
Corporal M.J. Vaughan	0
Corporal D. O'Shea	0
Private J. Bergen	3
Private B. Cusick	3
Sergeant M. Supple	0
Sergeant J. Sheehan	7
	43

Company "C"

Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Flynn	0
Corporal J. T. Connelly	5
Private M. Flanagan	0
Corporal G. O'Neil	0
Private P. Devins	0
Private S. Daunt	2
Private M. McCaffery	0
Private C. H. Johnson	0
Private D. Erith	12
Private E. E. Quinn	6
Private W. Schmidt	0
Private J. Gray	7
Private C. Reilly	8
Private J. Flaherty	0
Private C. Walsh	2
Sergeant J. Flaherty, Jr.	3
	45

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- ⁴⁶⁰ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. xx
- ⁴⁶¹ New York Daily Tribune, Jan 30, 1898
- ⁴⁶² Fenians in the Woodpile, compilation of the 69th Regiment Historical Roundtable
- ⁴⁶³ New York Daily Tribune, Dec 16, 1895, pg.7
- ⁴⁶⁴ New York Daily Tribune, Tuesday, January 28, 1896
- ⁴⁶⁵ Tom McDonagh wore the uniform of the Irish Volunteers during the Easter Rebellion in 1916. He was one of the signers of the Proclamation declaring Ireland's freedom during the Rebellion and was executed by firing squad on 3 May 1916
- ⁴⁶⁶ Newspaper article undated in regimental archives
- ⁴⁶⁷ The Sun, May 27, 1899
- ⁴⁶⁸ New York Tribune, Dec 10, 1893, pg. 22
- ⁴⁶⁹ New York Tribune, Dec 14, 1893, pg. 10
- ⁴⁷⁰ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 29
- ⁴⁷¹ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 99
- ⁴⁷² Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 102
- ⁴⁷³ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 124
- ⁴⁷⁴ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 158
- ⁴⁷⁵ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pg. 160
- ⁴⁷⁶ Adjutant General's Report 1894, pgs. 162-179
- ⁴⁷⁷ New York Times, Sep. 9, 1894
- ⁴⁷⁸ New York Times, Sep. 13, 1894
- ⁴⁷⁹ New York Times, Apr. 26, 1894
- ⁴⁸⁰ New York Times, Sep. 9, 1894
- ⁴⁸¹ Adjutant General's Report 1895, pg.28
- ⁴⁸² Adjutant General's Report 1895 pgs. 65-91
- ⁴⁸³ Adjutant General's Report 1895, pg. 20
- ⁴⁸⁴ New York Times, Dec. 6, 1895
- ⁴⁸⁵ Adjutant General's Report 1895, pg. 108
- ⁴⁸⁶ Adjutant General's Report 1895, pg. 165
- ⁴⁸⁷ Adjutant General's Report 1895, pgs. 108-110
- ⁴⁸⁸ Adjutant General's Report 1897, Appendix B
- ⁴⁸⁹ Adjutant General's Report 1897, pg. 125
- ⁴⁹⁰ New York Times, April 8, 1897
- ⁴⁹¹ New York Times, May 14, 1897
- ⁴⁹² New York Times, Jan. 10, 1897
- ⁴⁹³ New York Times, Mar. 1, 1898
- ⁴⁹⁴ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pg. 199
- ⁴⁹⁵ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pgs.7-22
- ⁴⁹⁶ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 32
- ⁴⁹⁷ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 52
- ⁴⁹⁸ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 56
- ⁴⁹⁹ New York Times, May 20, 1898
- ⁵⁰⁰ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pg. 201
- ⁵⁰¹ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pgs. 201-2
- ⁵⁰² Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pg. 203
- ⁵⁰³ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pg. 7
- ⁵⁰⁴ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pgs. 204-5
- ⁵⁰⁵ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pgs. 205-6
- ⁵⁰⁶ Demeter, *The Fighting 69th: A History*, pg. 207
- ⁵⁰⁷ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pgs. 185-189
- ⁵⁰⁸ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 478
- ⁵⁰⁹ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 460
- ⁵¹⁰ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 479

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- ⁵¹¹ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pgs. 183-189
⁵¹² Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 193
⁵¹³ Adjutant General's Report 1898, pg. 52
⁵¹⁴ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pg. 22
⁵¹⁵ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pg. 139
⁵¹⁶ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pgs. 4-12
⁵¹⁷ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pgs.12-13
⁵¹⁸ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pgs.33-35
⁵¹⁹ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pg. 121
⁵²⁰ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pg.. 155
⁵²¹ Adjutant General's Report 1899, pg. 139