

**History of the Stockton Zouave Guard
(Stockton Guard)
National Guard of California
1871-1885**

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STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (300)

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (CONTINUED)

(STOCKTON GUARD)

Stockton Zouave Guard, (Stockton Guard) unattached, Third Brigade

Reference: Dead Office File, Row 6, File 1

Location: Stockton, San Joaquin County

Mustered in December 12, 1871

Reorganized July 22, 1885*

<u>Commanding Officers</u>		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Commission</u>
L. E. Lyon, Captain	Dec. 12, 1871	Jan. 3, 1872
Edward Scott, First Lieut.	Dec. 12, 1871	Jan. 3, 1872
L. E. Lyon, Captain (reelected Dec. 1, 1873)	_____	_____
Eugene Lehe, First Lieut.	Dec. 1, 1873	Dec. 3, 1873
L. E. Lyon, Captain (reelected Nov. 30, 1875) (resigned Sept. 28, 1876)	_____	_____
Eugene Lehe, Captain	Oct. 16, 1876	_____
Edwin DeLano, First Lieut.	May 31, 1875	June 4, 1875
John J. Nunan, First Lieut.	Apr. 20, 1876	May 4, 1876
Eugene Lehe, Captain (reelected Oct. 18, 1878)	_____	_____
John J. Nunan, First Lieut. (reelected April 19, 1878)	_____	_____
Eugene Lehe, Captain (reelected Oct. 25, 1880)	_____	_____
John J. Nunan, First Lieut. (reelected 1880)	_____	_____
Eugene Lehe, Captain (reelected 1882)	_____	_____
John Nunan, First Lieut. (reelected 1882)	_____	_____
Eugene Lehe, Captain (reelected 1884)	_____	_____
B. C. Crawford, First Lieut.	Mar. 3, 1884	Mar. 20, 1884

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*The Stockton Zouave Guard was redesignated Company A, Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade, July 22, 1885, and why the former Adjutant General Report 1885-1886, General Order No. 18, page 70.

particularily cautioned Lyon about this specific matter. Captain Lehe went into detail to explain why some members had been dropped from the rolls such as for non-attendance or removal from the Brigade rolls. He expressed himself non-plussed as to why one particular member's name had been returned to the roll, as "the man was never sworn in, in fact he was a patient in the Insane Asylum."

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STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities:

The City of Stockton had been without a military company since the disbandment of the former militia corps in 1866, so military minded citizens busied themselves with organizing a new company. On November 16, 1871, Adjutant General Thomas N. Cazneau issued Special Order No. 41, granting approval of the petition of the citizenry. He appointed Brigadier-General William A. Davies, commander of the Third Brigade, to have charge of the arrangements for the muster in of the new company, comprising the only unit in the Third Brigade. The new corps was formally mustered in on December 12, 1871, as an unattached company, adopting the name of Stockton Zouave Guard. Several of the early day companies had called themselves Zouaves, particularly during the Civil War period, assuming with the name a part of the characteristic oriental uniform of the French Zouaves. Sometimes these companies used the intricate drills of the Zouaves, but this was not always successful as was proved in the case of the California Zouaves of Marysville ten years previously. The Marysville company was disbanded shortly after organizing, supposedly because of the fatigue of the peculiar drill which drove most of the members from the ranks.* The members of the Stockton company apparently reconsidered the adoption of Zouave in their title as it would entail unnecessary expense in uniforming themselves and labor in perfecting the drills; therefore, on the first of February 1872, the members of the company voted to designate themselves as the Stockton Guard, unattached.

The Guard later became known as Company A of the Sixth Infantry. The company was always ready to serve their State on call for any emergency or to make a brilliant showing for social activities. The unit produced many prominent leaders who were active in promoting the advancement of not only their own company, but the building up of other units thus enlarging the Third Brigade from the one unattached company until there were several companies combined in the Sixth Infantry.

Target practice, excursions, and battalion drills and parades were part of the regulation training; emergency calls to assist the County Sheriff and participation in public parades for the delight of their fellow citizens were included in their activities.

According to two letters on file from Captain Lehe to the Adjutant General, the personnel of the Stockton Guard had been taken to task for incorrect reports. In the first letter of December 17, 1876, the Captain explained that he was at a loss to understand why the former Captain L. E. Lyon had made the errors, as he (Captain Lehe) had particularly cautioned Lyon about this specific matter. Captain Lehe went into detail to explain why some members had been dropped from the rolls such as for non-attendance or removal from the Brigade limits. He expressed himself non-plussed as to why one particular member's name had been returned to the roll, as "the man was never sworn in, in fact he was a patient in the Insane Asylum."

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*Adjutant General Report 1861, page 127.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Again on August 11, 1880, Captain Lehe acknowledged receipt of a criticism from Headquarters. Evidently there had been other communications dealing with this particular difficulty, as the Captain expressed his pleasure over the fact that the General had been convinced that he (Captain Lehe) was not held to blame for the delays of his reports. The Captain did not propose to blame General Backus for what the General had said or done, and believed that he (Captain Lehe) had accomplished his aim, which was to "rap" Division Headquarters in such a manner that their complaints could not reach him. After several other comments on the subject, the Captain concluded his letter with a promise to do as the General had suggested, then ended with the bit of advice to "Keep Cool". From the general tone of this letter, it is perceived that there was considerable friction between the officials of the Third Brigade and State Headquarters.

The Annual Muster Roll of the National Guard in use during the existence of the Stockton Guard was made up to record the greater part of the companies' activities. It included the following items:

1. Annual Muster Roll of members.
2. Ordnance Account.
3. Affidavit for ordnance stores used up in service.
4. Changes since last report of members.
5. A brief summary of the year's activities.
6. An attached itemized statement of the manner in which all moneys received from the State during the past year had been expended.

On the July 24, 1884, Muster Roll, Captain Lehe summarized the year's activities as follows:

- Purchased two new drums. Received 1,000 rounds ball cartridges and two wall tents and poles.
- Company paraded as follows during the past year:
 - August 24, 1883, in San Francisco during Masonic Conclave.
 - September 9, 1883, with Sons of the Golden West.
 - September 13, 1883, for target practice as per Special Order, General Headquarters.
 - April 8, 1884, with Knights of Pythias.
 - May 5, 1884, in Stockton and Oakdale and went into Camp at Oakdale for three days.
 - May 30, 1884, with Grand Army of the Republic.
 - July 4, 1884, for muster inspection and with citizens in general parade.

There were eighty-one members listed in the company on the Muster Roll with thirty-one names of discharged members for the year ending July 1884.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

The Itemized Statement of money expended for this same year is also quoted as follows:

Annual allowance received from State	\$ 250.00
Quarterly allowance received from State	<u>1200.00</u>
	\$1450.00
Armory rent, July 1 to Dec. 30.	\$ 300.00
Armory rent, Jan. 1 to June 30.	300.00
Gas bills, July 1 to June 30.	236.55
Water bills, July 1 to June 30.	24.00
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Meetings and Parades.	161.00
Expended on Armory, fitting up and repairs, and clothes closets.	248.50
Pay of armorer.	240.00
Pay of company clerk.	60.00
Expenses of target practice, Sept.	68.60
Expenses of company to San Francisco to conclave, Aug. 1883.	145.00
Expenses of Encampment 3 days, May 5 to 9, 1884.	268.85
Assessments paid for music for parades.	191.00
Paid for new drums.	15.50
Paid for repairs on uniforms, arms, and equipment.	213.81
Proper incidental expenses.	<u>225.21</u>
	\$2698.02

Many men who attained the highest ranks in the National Guard received their first training in the Stockton Guard. James H. Budd, who was elected Governor of the State on November 6, 1894, started his military career while attending college, where he advanced to First Lieutenant in July of 1873. Upon completion of his education he returned to his home in Stockton where he then became affiliated with the Stockton Guard. In 1875, Mr. Budd advanced through the ranks of the Third Brigade and for several years served as Brigadier General until his retirement in 1891.

Three months after the organization of the company the Second Lieutenant resigned, and Eugene Lehe was elected to fill the vacancy. Lieutenant Lehe had started his career of soldiering as a Bugler, in the War of Rebellion, from the New York Militia, transferring into the California Volunteers and serving from 1861 to 1865. A year after the termination of his service, he became affiliated with the Stockton City Guard until their mustering out in 1868. He became a charter member of the Stockton Guard in 1871, and upon the resignation of Captain Lyon in 1876, was elected to the command of captaincy. Captain Lehe rose in the ranks to Brigadier General of the Third Brigade, then resigning to be elected as Major of the

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Sixth Infantry, from thence on to the colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry, from which station he retired in 1893. He was considered an excellent disciplinarian throughout his thirty years of service to his country and to his state.

John J. Nunan, who became First Lieutenant under Captain Lehe in 1876, also was promoted through the various commanding offices to that of Colonel of the Sixth Infantry of the Third Brigade. In comparing the names of the members of the company on the 1886 Annual Muster Roll, it is found that but five names are listed as charter members. Captain Lyon had been a charter member in the former Stockton Union Guard, serving as commanding officer during the last three years of its existence, until 1866. Social activities of the Stockton Guard included Promenade Concerts, many of which followed as a part of the Target Excursions and Anniversary Balls. Many times the Governor and his Staff with the Adjutant General and his Staff were specially invited guests. The Anniversary Ball of December 1878, particularly honored seven members who had seven or more years of military service to their credit when they were presented Exempt Certificates. Captain Lehe was one of the men so honored. These Balls were held in Mozart Hall which was also the Armory for the Guards.

The company attended the Inauguration of Honorable George Perkins on the eighth of January 1880, in full uniform; and the following April tendered a Complimentary Reception and Ball to honor Governor Perkins, as a social recreation and rest after the arduous duties attendant upon the session of the Legislature. When the Guard celebrated their tenth anniversary on December 12, 1881, with a Reception and Promenade Concert, Governor Perkins and his Staff were honorary guests for the occasion.

On April 30, 1883, Captain Lehe issued a Company Order commanding the officers and men to report at the Armory on Tuesday morning, May first, in full uniforms (Grey) for the purpose of attending the Picnic of the Shady Grove Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Farmington. The Life and Honorary Members, and friends of the company, were also invited to accompany the command.

There were times when the civil authorities were obliged to call upon the military companies for assistance in the preservation of Law and order. On the twenty-fifth of March 1873, a year after the organization of the Stockton Guard, J. P. D. Wilkins, City

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Collector of Stockton, was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk on Hunter Street, in the early hours of the morning. Captain Lyon anticipated that the company might be called upon by the Sheriff to guard the jail as there were ominous threats of lynching the guilty parties. Two ex-convicts, Bob Durkin and a man by the name of Dudley, had been arrested as suspects. The motive for the assault was thought to have been robbery, as Mr. Wilkins had in his possession a large sum of money when last seen. He had been moved from the place where he was attacked to his residence, and a medical examination disclosed that he had been struck twice on the head causing paralysis and concussion of the brain, which was believed would prove fatal.* Captain Lyon made a hurried request for ammunition so as to be prepared in case of emergency, explaining that the reason he had not made the request through the regular channel was due to the fact that General Davis was absent from the city and there was no time to wait for his approval as the case was urgent. The requisition for 2,000 rounds of ammunition was filled immediately. Although the Guard were prepared for service, there is no further record to show if they were called upon by the Sheriff when Mr. Wilkins died on March twenty-ninth.

Brigadier General E. Canayan, who had assumed command of the Third Brigade in April of 1876, reported in his inspection of the Stockton Guard, that the company was ordered to report to the Sheriff of San Joaquin County for duty at the County Jail in July of 1876, and that a full report had been transmitted to General Headquarters at the time. No papers can be found in the files, nor is there any other source of information available to explain the reason for this order.

A year later the Chinese labor trouble in the eastern railroads was causing much excitement, and apprehension was felt that an attempt might be made by evilly disposed persons to create similar disturbances in California, particularly in San Francisco and Oakland. Adjutant General Walsh reported on August 1, 1877, that "there were indications that riotous disturbances were to be expected in California following the demonstrations which the eastern States were experiencing." The over crowded population of China had given that country good excuse for sending their people over to the United States, in fact many corporations sent agents over to China to contract for coolie labor and by 1876, it was estimated that 112,000 Chinese were in California alone. The

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*Stockton Daily Evening Herald, March 25, 1873, Page 3, Column 1.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Chinese laborer worked for low wages and lived in a very frugal manner. The Amador County mines had experienced trouble in 1871 over the hiring of Chinese workers, and this labor difficulty had increased with the years, in fact during 1876, immigration of this Oriental race was at the rate of 2,000 a month for some months. After many conflicts with employers over the foreign labor, the workingmen banded together and demanded a law to forbid the importation of the foreign labor. Late in 1882, the Alien Contract Labor Law and the Chinese Exclusion Act were both enacted by the Federal Government which gave the workingman some protection from future invasions of cheap labor.* On the twenty-third of July in 1877, Captain Lehe had requisitioned for 1,000 rounds of ammunition, as he was fearful that his command might be caught unprepared for an emergency. The request was immediately approved, and the supply was issued two days later to the Stockton Guard.

Various communities throughout California had experienced trouble with the so called "squatter" pioneers who had settled and built homes on unoccupied land without permission. The former Stockton Union Guard had been called out in 1862 to assist the Sheriff in ousting the squatters, developing in what became known as the Moquelemos Grant trouble, which continued through the years up until in 1884, when the Stockton Guard was called upon to again aid Sheriff Cunningham. Probably the most important litigation in all the history of San Joaquin County was that concerning the Moquelemos Grant claim. The Honorable Joseph H. Budd, father of James H. Budd, was the victorious attorney for the settlers and his son James who was a Representative in Congress during 1883-1885, introduced and carried a bill through that Congressional Session to assist the settlers. Andreas Pico first claimed a large grant alleged to have been given him in 1846 by Mexico; the claim was rejected by the Board of Land Commissioners, but affirmed and approved by the District Court of United States of the Northern District of California. This opinion was reversed by the United States Supreme Court in 1859. A small portion that had been sold, passed through several hands, then into the control of the Western Pacific Railroad Company in 1862. Judge Joseph Budd as a lawyer espoused the cause of the settlers and it was said of him, "that he did his duty not as a lawyer, but as a man", for the railroad corporation was rich and there was a great prize in view. In 1876, the settlement was made in favor of the settlers, but many times cases were reopened and changes made. In 1883 and 1884, more trouble was brewing and Tom Cunningham, Sheriff of San Joaquin County, was given writs of attachment to serve on several ranches.

*For more detailed information on the activities of the National Guard regarding this situation see the two companies Sumner Light

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

He was a courageous official who did his duty no matter how disagreeable it was for him. He was obliged to call on the militia to assist him in this service and requested the two Stockton companies to aid him.* Although the occasion caused the newspapers to break out with jokes and humorous poetry, The Stockton Mail particularly, with rich burlesque in rhyme, the event terminated peacefully. Following is a humorous poem which illustrates the manner in which the newspapers made light of the affair.** Quote:

THE MOQUELEMOS WAR

In Stockton town, at set of sun,
The labors of the day all done,
The people listened to the hum
Mosquitoes made so ceaselessly.

Soon Stockton town awoke in fright,
When morning papers brought to light
A war immense; a bloody fight
Just raging at Moquelumne.

The Sheriff's posse and the Guards,
The drum beat call throughout the wards,
The girls all weeping for their pards,
Our gallant soldier chivalry.

The mother's shriek, the baby's cry,
Moquelemos will laws defy;
The ranchers swear to do or die,
Or burn the crops for deviltry.

All day the bar-room's booming loud,
Kept whiskey slaying half the crowd,
And soakers said they all allowed
The war was Cent Pacifical.

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*History San Joaquin County, Lewis Publishing Company, 1890, Pages 97-99.

**The Stockton Mail, July 11, 1834, Page 3, Column 3, Paddy Miles author of the Moquelemos War Poem.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

THE MOQUELEMOS WAR (Continued)

Chicago news, by telegram,
The state of health of Uncle Sam;
My Tilden, wasn't worth a _____
Besides this war terrifical.

And people bought the Evening Mail,
To read at home the awful tale
Of mangled corpse, and faces pale,
And soldiers' dying agony.

But now the glorious tidings come;
The war is o'er, the victory's won
Without the firing of a gun
By Stockton's valiant soldiery.

On July 8, 1884, when Sheriff Cunningham called upon the State Militia through Brigadier General Shepherd, Third Brigade, he stated that there was an unlawful assembly of persons who met together with intent to resist by force execution of legal processes issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction within the State. Not being able with the aid of the civil power of the County to overcome such resistance as he had good reason to believe would be offered, and it being impossible to immediately communicate with the Commander-in-Chief, the Sheriff asked the Brigadier General, under the Military Section 728 of the Penal Code, to issue an order commanding a portion of the Guard under his command to aid him in executing the legal process.

The Sheriff wanted Brigadier General Shepherd to take the above action, as he felt the community was in imminent danger. The Stockton Guard under Captain Lehe answered the call with sixty-one men in service along with the Emmet Guard. One of the members' mothers protested against Captain Lehe taking her son out to battle, as he was under age. However, the soldier went out with the command, and at last accounts was found battling "with a ham".* After the arrival of the troops the settlers dispersed, with the statement that they would only submit to the militia and would not make any hostile demonstrations while the Guards remained in the vicinity. Although there was no imminent danger of a conflict, the presence of the companies was required to enable the Sheriff to execute and carry out the

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STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

law and order of the Courts. Captain Lehe had charge of establishing the camp which was in existence from July eighth to the eighteenth, designating it Camp Moquelemos. Mr. C. K. Bailey, a resident, helped by providing eating arrangements and all such materials as were necessary for the men's comfort. The requisite guard for day and night was maintained to protect the camp and maintain discipline. On the second day some illness was manifested among the men due to the drinking water being infected with alkali, but Dr. C. A. Ruggles, Acting-Surgeon, soon checked that trouble by issuing a daily supply of limes and adding a small amount of claret wine to the drinking water, at the same time prohibiting the eating of green fruit. The entire command on duty was photographed in battle array, with banners flying and all accoutrements on.* When the companies were dismissed by their commanding officers, some expressed the opinion they expected to be called out again and, if so, were willing to go at any time.** The expenses of this service to the Sheriff cost the State \$2920--of which \$1555.83 was paid to the Stockton Guard and the balance to the Emmet Guard. Brigadier General Shepherd reported to the Adjutant General that too much praise could not be accorded to the officers and men for their prompt attention and response to the Orders summoning them to active duty in the field, especially when the dangers of a serious conflict was imminent. The fullness of the ranks on such short notice was in his opinion without parallel.

Annual target excursions were often gala affairs for the Stockton Guard, and were generally of two or three days' duration. The first day or two was devoted exclusively to regulation soldierly training and the afternoon and evening of the last day was given over to the social entertainment for guests and friends. This social entertainment generally ended with a Promenade Concert and Ball. The Governor with his Staff and the Adjutant General with his Staff were often times extended special invitations to come to Stockton to participate in the festivities. In April of 1873, the National Guard of San Francisco participated in the Annual Target Excursion with the Stockton Guard which was held in Goodwater Grove. Governor Booth and his Staff were specially invited guests for this occasion and the Governor's Staff donated two beautiful silver cup prizes for the event. Each company won a cup for their "prize" shooting, and later the Guards requested permission from Headquarters to allow the men who had participated in the shooting to have another Practice on the Fourth of July in order to determine the "best shot" of the company and then present the cup to the winner. No record can be found to determine the Adjutant General's answer

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*The Stockton Daily Independent, July 10, 1884, Page 3, Column 4.

**Stockton Daily Independent, July 18, 1884, Page 3, Column 5.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)
to this request.

On May 1, 1874, the company travelled to Schuetzen Park, Alameda County, for the Annual Target Excursion. Subsequent excursions were held in various places in Stockton, more generally the men reported at Camp Ellis and Goodwater Grove.* When reporting the target scores for one held in Goodwater Grove on May 13, 1878, the report stated, "that it was very windy on that day, something which the boys were not accustomed to, it was blowing a hurricane at the target, but was very calm at the firing point."

An invitation had been extended to the staff of the Third Brigade, including Captain Lehe, by Brigadier General Backus, to attend a military affair which was to be held in Santa Cruz beginning July 29, 1880. The Captain replied to the General that, "he was obliged to decline the invitation. He regretted very much his inability to avail himself of the kind and pressing invitation to join the party. Considering the fact that the Great Council of the Improved Order of Redmen had their Annual Convention at the same time, he was duty bound to attend the session as he was to be installed as the Great Sachem of California at this convention." And in conclusion he explained that he was confident several of the Staff would join the party at Santa Cruz. No record can be found to substantiate this presumption, but it is probable that an encampment of a few of the National Guard companies was to be held in Santa Cruz from July twenty-ninth through the following week.

A parade and target practice were held on Admission Day of 1881, when the members of the Stockton Guard assembled at the Yosemite House to go out to the William Tell Gardens. At that time Life and Honorary Members were especially invited guests.

The Annual Target Practice of 1882, was held May 10, 11, and 12, at which time Colonel Stockton, Surgeon General of the Governor's Staff, was the Governor's special representative. The barbecue and entertainment as well as target practice were considered a great success, and the expense for this affair was \$580.

In 1884, the Stockton and Emmet Guards requested of Colonel J. J. Tobin, Assistant Adjutant General, permission to postpone their September ninth Target Practice to September eleventh, as the Native Sons of the Golden West were holding a celebration in Sacramento on the ninth, and many of the members of the two companies were Native Sons and were particularly desirous at

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*Target Practice Remark, on file, May 13, 1878.

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

the time to meet with the organization. No record can be found to show if this request was granted.

The first arms which had been issued to the Stockton Guard, were not satisfactory, in fact Captain Lyon had reported to Headquarters that, "they looked as though they should have been left at Amador." It is evident this supply had seen considerable active use before being issued to the company. These guns were exchanged later; then on May 25, 1875, the new Springfield Rifles and accoutrements were issued to the Guard, adding a few new sets occasionally. In 1886, the company was still using the Springfield Breech-loading Rifles of 45 Caliber.

No record can be found when the first uniforms were issued, but the company was fully uniformed, as all orders for parades and activities called for "Full uniform (Grey)". New uniforms were bought in 1879, as the July 1, 1880 Muster Roll has recorded \$1075 as "balance paid on uniforms bought in 1879".

The Stockton Guard was considered a credit and an asset as a unit of the State National Guard, as many times the higher officials gave commendatory reports to Headquarters of the corps. A new set-up for computing the percentage of the individual companies and the State as a whole, was inaugurated in December of 1880, with the object in mind of increasing the membership of the companies.* When the percentage of attendance at drills was computed in conjunction with the actual membership under this new arrangement in December of 1880, it showed that the Stockton Guard were rated at 51.01. The charts for the following years show a gradual incline, and in February of 1882, the corps stood at 82.25, the highest of the ten unattached companies of the State.

The old axiom that "All is not a bed of roses" is adaptable for this company as it did have unpleasant happenings. There were times when it was necessary to give members dishonorable discharges. One such occasion in 1878, might be recorded as an example, with the omission of the name of the offender. The member in question had been caught in the act of attempting to pawn a company medal, an act which he had actually accomplished on previous occasions. To avoid a General Court Martial, Captain Lehe requested that the member be dishonorably discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief along with the balance of discharged men. Unless the man was so discharged, the only alternative to avoid the Court Martial would be for the Captain to request the member to ask for his own release and in that event an honorable discharge, which was not merited, would be issued. The reason for the Captain's desire to avoid the Court Martial was due to the fact that it not only would be inconvenient for the Third Brigade to conduct the Military

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Trial in Stockton, but such actions were ridiculed by the Public and the Press. Apparently the request of the Captain that the man be discharged by order of the Commander-in-Chief was granted as there is no record of the Court Martial having been held.

In the instances of two former dishonorable discharges, Captain Lehe requested pardons for each of these men. The first was when Sergeant John Murphy had been discharged by former Captain Lyon for absence at three consecutive drills, and in requesting the pardon, December 9, 1878, the Captain explained that the Sergeant had served during the late war for the preservation of the Union, in which he had lost an arm, and was then drawing a pension from the Government. At the time of his dismissal the Sergeant was Color bearer and was not really considered by his comrades as one who should attend all drills particularly since he was handicapped. The company desired that he receive his pardon immediately so that he could receive the new Colors which were to be presented on the twelfth of December. The request was granted by Governor Irwin, December 11, 1878. The second pardon requested that a member, who had been absent for more than three consecutive drills be reinstated as it was found that circumstances excused his non-attendance.

After the death of President James A. Garfield, who had been murdered by a jealous office seeker, public ceremonies were held throughout the nation to pay honor to his memory. On Monday, September 26, 1881, the Stockton Guard paraded in full uniform at 9:30 A. M., as their part of the obsequies for the National Commander-in-Chief. It was in this year that Special Orders were issued to all National Guard companies not to participate in public parades on the Fourth of July, due to the critical condition of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Companies were ordered to parade only in their armories on this day. Several times, the Stockton Guard draped their Armory for the usual thirty days of mourning when a prominent citizen passed through Death's Door. The first record was for the death of former Adjutant General George T. Evans on September 18, 1883. Three times during the year of 1885, the National Guard observed the formal ceremony of mourning. The first occurrence was for the death of ex-President General U. S. Grant on July 27, 1885; then on November first death claimed Major General George B. McClellan, who had been a gallant soldier and a distinguished citizen; and a month later, on December fifth, Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, another distinguished statesman and citizen, passed away.

For many years the Stockton Guard was the only company in the Third Brigade; then shortly after the organization of the Emmet

STOCKTON ZOUAVE GUARD (Continued)

Activities: (Continued)

Guard plans were laid to combine these two companies into a battalion. In 1884, there had been talk of organizing a battalion, and the moving spirits had selected the name of the Sixth Howitzers, as this would be the Sixth Battalion.* Finally on March 16, 1885, Captain Lehe of the Stockton Guard and Captain Nunan of the Emmet Guard with several officers of the two companies made a joint request to Headquarters to sanction the reorganization, so as to increase the efficiency of the National Guard in the Third Brigade. The Forsythe Guard of Fresno was later included in this arrangement, which resulted in the formation of a battalion to be known as the Sixth Infantry Battalion, designating the Stockton Guard as Company A, the Emmet Guard as Company B, and the Forsythe Guard as Company C of the Infantry. General Order No. 18, July 22, 1885, was issued by the authority of the Board of Location and Organization for this reorganization.**For additional activities of the Stockton Guard refer to Company A of the Sixth Infantry Battalion, Third Brigade.

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*Stockton Daily Independent, July 18, 1884, page 3, column 5.

**Adjutant General Report 1885-1886, General Order No. 18, page 70.