THE GALLANT 47TH.

A Brooklyn Command That Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

Its Members Are Athletes, Good Rifle Shots and Good Citizens.

Originally Organized as the Home Guards, It Has Grown in Numbers and Popularity.

Among the several commands which compose the Second Brigade of the New York State National Guard there is none that has made so much progress during the last two or three years as the Forty-seventh Regiment.

This command has had its ups and downs since its formation in the early sixties. Its officers think that the "downs" have been altogether too many. They see a brighter day in store for their regiment, however, and feel happy in the prospect.

Lack of facilities and internal dissensions have been the most serious of the regiment's troubles. Since these obstructions have been removed the Forty-seventh has made a steady climb towards the top of the ladder.

In the Spring of 1861 the first companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment were formed. The organization was then known as the Home Guards. These companies were confined to the Eastern District. The formation of a full regiment was largely due to the efforts of J. V. Meserole, then a member of the non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment. To help the work along he took command of Company A of the Home Guards.

The formation of the Eleventh Brigade on Dec. 31, 1861, composed entirely of Brooklyn troops, aided Capt. Meserole's scheme for a full regiment. The first three companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment were mustered into the State service by Brig.-Gen. H. D. Duryea on Jan. 17, 1862. The ceremony took place in the old building on Fifth street, Williamsburg, known as the Odeon. Three new companies were added to the command by April 1 following, and Capt. Meserole was chosen Colonel of the new regiment.

The Forty-seventh started for the front May 30, 1862. It reached Washington the next day. The regiment was assigned to duty at Fort Henry, near Baltimore. The Brooklyn boys remained at Fort Henry thirty days and then returned home. Although mustered out of service the regiment remained intact.

On June 17, 1863, the Forty-seventh was called into service again. It left for Washington on June 29. It was assigned to special picket duty at Alexandria and Fairfax Court-House. After serving in the field thirty days the regiment was hurried to New York to aid in suppressing the draft riots. It remained under arms two months after its return.

The regiment's quarters in the Odeon were entirely inadequate, and a new armory was built at the corner of Fourth street (now Bedford avenue). It is now known as Grand Army Hall. The Forty-seventh took possession of this building early in 1865, but the regiment was never satisfied with its quarters.

Gen. Jesse C. Smith resigned the command of the Eleventh Brigade, and on May 9, 1865, Col. Meserole was elected to the vacancy. David E. Austen (now Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment), then Adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was elected its Colonel. Under Col. Austen's command the regiment made several tours around the country.

Col. Austen was succeeded by Col. William H. Brownell, afterwards commander of the Fourth Brigade. Gen. Brownell was followed by Col. Truman V. Tuttle. On Col. Tuttle's retirement Major Edward F. Gaylor was elected to the colonelcy.

Col. Gaylor resigned early in 1891 and Lieut.-Col. John G. Eddy received his commission as commandant of the regiment March 18, 1891. He is at present the commanding officer of the Forty-seventh.

Under Col. Eddy's regime the command has made very rapid progress. The composition of the Board of Officers is of a higher tone. The same is true of the rank and file. The Forty-seventh Regiment to-day is a body of hard-working men. The members are drawn from widely separated walks of life. The regiment has on its roll the names of some of the best citizens of the Eastern District, from which territory its greatest strength is drawn.

Col. Eddy is a thorough military man and a great disciplinarian. He is a good marksman, too, and leads the regiment in the number of range prizes he has won. He wears a string of fifteen marksmanship bars. He is a capital horseman, forty years of age, of medium height and well built, and makes a fine appearance in uniform. He is a manufacturer of measuring-tapes. He is a member of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, the Royal Arcanum and several other social organizations. Col. Eddy enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment as a private on Nov. 16, 1875. He has served in most of the succeeding grades to his present position.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Hubbell received his present commission Aug. 10, 1891. He makes a very efficient officer, is very popular in the regiment, and is a good rifle-shot and a thorough drillmaster. He has done all his military duty in the Forty-seventh Regiment. He enlisted April 10, 1865. Col. Hubbell is engaged in the storage warehouse business. He stands well socially.

William E. Pettigrew is the Senior Major. He enlisted in the Forty-seventh Sept. 7, 1865, and has served in various places from private up. He received his present commission Oct. 15, 1890.

The Adjutant is Lieut. Walter [illegible]. He has held this position since April [illegible]. He was formerly a second lieutenant in Company [illegible].

The Quartermaster is Lieut. A. [illegible], the Commissary, Lieut. John [illegible], the surgeon, Major Charles N. [illegible], the Assistant Surgeon, Capt. Fred De P. Bailey; the Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church; the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. Frank J. La Combe, Jr.

The non-commissioned staff is made up as follows:

Sergeant Major, Fred. Hobby; Quartermaster Sergeant, Lemuel Coultas; Commissary Sergeant, William Hyson; Color Sergeant, William Gerry; Hospital Steward, Dr. William Miller; Band Master, Louis Dorjes.

The band numbers forty pieces. Daniel J. Brinsley is Drum Major. The drum corps is made up of eighteen drummers, six fifers and six trumpeters.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is an eight company command with a total strength of 570 men, divided into two battalions. Major Pettigrew commands the first and Senior Capt. Eddy the second. The strength of the various companies is as follows:

Field and staff and non-commissioned staff 21; Company A, 63; Company B, 51; Company D, 94; Company E, 78; Company F, 78; Company G, 72; Company I, 65; and Company K, 49.

The officers of the companies are as follows:

Company A—Captain, John R. Liddle; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Lyons; Second Lieutenant, Thomas E. Jackson.

Company B—Captain, William E. Fish; First Lieutenant, Edward J. Olden; Second Lieutenancy vacant.

Company D—Captain, John R. Carnegie, jr.; First Lieutenant, William G. Elliott; Second Lieutenancy vacant.

Company E—Captain, Hastings H. Quick; First Lieutenant, Albert T. Engelhardt; Second Lieutenant, William Cornell, jr.

Company F—Captain, Michael F. Gallagan; First Lieutenancy vacant; Second Lieutenant, Harry H. Hemmings.

Company G—Captain, George E. Libbey; First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Carroll; Second Lieutenancy vacant.

Company I—Captain, William H. Eddy; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Bertheman; Second Lieutenancy vacant.

Company K—Captain, Joseph Harr; First Lieutenant, Harry McCutcheon; Second Lieutenancy vacant.

The regiment moved into its present armory on Oct. 20, 1885. It is a pretentious looking structure situated on Marcy avenue between Heyward and Lynch streets. The armory is built entirely of brick. The ground on which it stands is a plot of 600x240 feet. It was purchased by the Kings County Supervisors in 1873 for $57,500. The building itself covers an area of 183x300 feet. It is now the newest and best equipped armory in the City of Churches, but when the other regiments get their new armories the Forty-seventh will revert to the bottom of the list as the remaining type of the old style armory architecture.

The basement is used for the heating apparatus and rifle-range. The range is 60 yards long by 12 feet wide. There are four targets.

The first floor is used for company rooms. A corridor 20 feet wide traverses the centre of the building. On each side of this are four company rooms, each 42 by 19 feet. The drill hall is also on this floor. It covers a space of 130x244 feet. Galleries extend along each side of the drillroom.

The second floor of the armory is used as officers' quarters, and the third floor is occupied by the armorer.

The regiment does not maintain a rifle team at the present time, but each company has a team of its own which stands well in rifle work.

The Veteran Association is in good condition. It was organized in 1859 and incorporated in 1877. The President of the Association is Capt. Cortland St. John.

The Forty-seventh has been known for years as a prominent factor in the athletic circles of Brooklyn, and it maintains an athletic association. Several of the companies have independent associations of their own. Athletic meetings have been held in the Armory every Winter since it was opened.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Mansfield Dramatic Association is an organization of which the regimental members feel proud. This Association produced two plays last Winter. The work will be carried on with greater vigor next season. The Association contains several very clever actors.

The badge of the Regiment is a white Maltese cross. The arms of the cross bear the letters N. G. S. N. Y. A red centre is encircled by a band of blue enamel, on which is the regiment's motto: "Doch Amor Patriae." The figure "47" surmounts the red centre.

The work of recruiting new members is progressing rapidly. Col. Eddy expects to take eight full companies to camp with him next season.

ON THE FLOOR OF THE OCEAN.

Wrecked Vessels and Drowned People Always Sink to the Bottom.

There is a rather common but erroneous notion to the effect that a human body or even a ship will not sink to the bottom of the profoundest abysses of the ocean, but will, on account of the density of the waters at a great depth, remain suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth.

This, according to *Scribner*, is an error. No other fate awaits the drowned sailor or his ship than that which comes to the marine creatures who die on the bottom of the sea—in time their distant bones pass into the great storehouse of the earth, even as those who receive burial on the land.

However deep the sea, it is but a few hours before the body of a man who finds his grave in the ocean is at rest upon the bottom; it there receives the same swift service from the agents which, in the order of nature, are appointed to care for the dead as comes to those who are reverently inhumed in blessed ground.

All save the hardest parts of the skeleton are quickly taken apart and the feasts of the living, and even those portions resisting portions of the body are in large part, appropriated by the creatures of the earth, so that not to dust shall they return in the accumulating waste of the deep, but they may pass through an evolution of life first.

The fate of animal bodies on the sea floor is well illustrated by the fact that beneath the waters of the Gulf Stream, which flows through the Southern Pacific, [illegible] the carcasses of animals [illegible] the floor of the gulf [illegible] Stream, which [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] Stream, [illegible] the floor of the Atlantic [illegible] Stream, [illegible] the floor of the Atlantic [illegible] Stream, [illegible] the floor of