

1st U.S. Calendar

2006

September

9th *Collin County – Living History!*

22nd-24th **Battle of Atoka**
Atoka Oklahoma (Indian Territories)

October

14th-15th *Bedford Celtic Festival*

22rd-24nd **Crockett Reenactment**
Crockett Texas

November

11th *Old City Park Dallas, or Veterans Day parade (tbd)*

17th – 19th **Liendo Plantation**
Liendo Texas

December

2-3 **Prairie Grove – Prairie Grove Arkansas**

*Note: **Bold** are scheduled maximum effort events.
Italicized dates are available events or recruiting activities.*

As Dr. McWhiney had no heirs, he founded the Grady McWhiney Research Foundation in Abilene using his estate as its endowment. The foundation's mission is to further education on American history in the middle years of the 19th century, Texas history and global military history. One of the foundation's accomplishments was the purchase of the Buffalo Gap Historic Village in Taylor County, a collection of Texas frontier buildings and artifacts.

I had the privilege to hear Dr. McWhiney on many occasions at the Dallas CWRT. Although his recent series of strokes took a toll on his speech making capabilities, Grady was always interesting and would patiently answer any question from the audience, especially the dumb ones. He "groomed" many noted historians in the academic realm and my sense hearing them speak at the Round Table is that all of them held Grady in high regard. In 1998 the Dallas CWRT setup the Grady McWhiney Award, named in honor of Dr. Grady McWhiney, which is annually presented to an individual or organization that has contributed significantly to the scholarship or preservation of Civil War history. I shall miss Grady and his affable demeanor.

In Memoriam Henry Grady McWhiney

by George Hansen

Scholar, historian and author, Grady McWhiney, died April 18 at his home in Abilene. He was 77. Dr. McWhiney was a frequent guest speaker at the local Dallas and Ft. Worth Civil War Round Table groups and was in high demand by other Round Table organizations throughout the country. He earned a PhD in 1960 from Columbia Univ. in New York; had a 44-year academic career; and held posts at Troy State Univ., Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley, Northwestern Univ., Univ. of British Columbia, Wayne State Univ., and Texas Christian University.

Dr. McWhiney's controversial publication, "Cracker Culture: Celtic Ways in the Old South," theorized that fundamentally different cultures evolved in the South and the North from immigrant bases with a history of conflict. He said that those differences exploded into a war that was "not as much brother against brother as culture against culture." In his book, "Attack and Die: Civil War Military Tactics and the Southern Heritage," Dr. McWhiney proposed that during the Civil War the Southerners tended to attack too often and that propensity was due to their Celtic heritage. "Attack and Die" also theorized that the horrendous casualties suffered on both sides were a result of the rifled muskets which had longer effective ranges than the smooth bore muskets.

Proposed Bylaws Change

At the June 2006 Board meeting the board heard a proposal to modify the bylaws to decrease the number of sergeants elected and increase the number of corporals. The board voted to present this proposal to the membership for approval. In accordance with *Article VII, Amendments* notification is provided to the membership that voting on this proposal will take place at the Atoka reenactment at the end of September. (See Article VII below)

The following is presented for the members' consideration.

Article II Organization, Section C, and Paragraph 1, currently states:

C. Unit Organization

1. The Unit will be organized as two or more companies. Each company will have a minimum of one officer, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and 12 Privates (Frontier Battalion minimums for a standing company).

The proposal is to change Section C, paragraph 1 to read:

1. The Unit will be organized as two or more companies. Each company will have a minimum of one officer, one Sergeant, two

Corporals, and 12 Privates, (Frontier Battalion minimums for a standing company).

Rational:

Currently, two Corporals are elected for the whole unit; i.e., one each per company. If the above change to the bylaws is approved, four corporals will be elected at the next election.

Each company will now have one Sergeant which compensates for the extra Corporal so as not to have each company "NCO top heavy." The Board feels that, if needed, one of the two corporals for each company can easily fill in as a 2nd Sergeant. Also, when the 1st as a whole is in a one-company structure, then there will be two Sergeants instead of the now four Sergeants.

George Hansen
NTRS President

Article VII, Amendments.

Any regular member may propose an amendment to these By Laws. Such proposal shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors. The proposed amendment must be considered by the Board at the next scheduled Board meeting. A favorable vote by at least one third of the Directors present and voting is required in order that the proposed amendment may be submitted to the membership. If the Board of Directors thus passes on the proposed amendment, the Secretary shall, within forty five days thereafter, notify the membership in writing of such proposed amendment. The membership shall also be informed as to the action taken by the Board of Directors, including the recorded vote count of the Board. Final authority for the adoption of a proposed amendment shall be the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of those regular members who are present or represented by proxy at the next regular meeting of the membership following a two weeks' period from the date written notification has been mailed.

**Red, Yellow & Green
Practicing the Healing (Ha!) Arts During
the Rebellion**

American hospitals flew red flags to make them easier to find and as a shield from hostile fire. In a pinch, red shirts were reportedly used. One report exists of the emergency use of a ladies red nether garment for a hospital flag! The Rebs' Stars and Bars proved to be indistinguishable from the old U.S. flag (a.k.a. Gridiron Flag, Old Glory) so a switch to a mostly red battle flag was made to cut down on the confusion. So then U.S.

and C.S. hospitals, with their red flags, started receiving the unwanted attention of federal artillery. To dodge this new threat, a switch to yellow flags began. Some times a green "H" was added to differentiate hospital banners from the old quarantine flag. The changeover was largely completed by after Gettysburg, although some use of red hospital flag is noted in 1864.

Ambulance drivers and stretcher bearers were directed to wear plain green half chevrons and a green band around the cap. Ambulance service sergeants wore green chevrons, points up. Only surgeons were considered noncombatants, so ambulance fellers wore pistols to defend themselves and their wounded charges.

All Hospital Stewards wore yellow trimmed green half chevrons with caduceus (snakes on a stick). Temporary Hospital Stewards (appointed in the field at \$20 per month pay) wore this chevron on the old uniform of their corps. Full fledged Stewards (appointed by the Secretary of War at \$22 per month pay) wore a maroon trimmed frock coat, maroon sergeant width pant stripe, "US" hat insignia, crimson sash, and were authorized the N.C.O. sword. They filled prescriptions (labeled by patient name and cot number), they prepared drugs (except for Galenials, just didn't trust them with stills), they took care of dental needs, the supervised the nurses, ward masters and matrons, they were responsible for procuring, preserving and distributing medicines, medical supplies, food (including "special" diets), they took meteorological readings (temperature, humidity, weather conditions) and filed reports, they performed minor surgical procedures and assisted in major ones. It was said it was easy to know what a Hospital Steward's duties were, the hard part was determining what they were not.

Experienced in the medical arts and with the scars to prove it.

Hargis, G. 5 A-1

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"In the name of the constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her." - Sam Houston, 1861
.....

**Clearing a Fouled Musket
(Learned the Hard Way)
by Private-Captain Bowen**

In my greener (and younger) days, being new to the hobby and wet behind the ears, a wise (I thought) and experienced mess mate told me all about cleaning my

new musket. One trick he related was to put a cleaning patch around the bell end of the ram rod and use that to clean the barrel. When I tried this new trick at home after an event, I soon discovered that not all you hear around the campfire is sound advice. We have all since heard that that is definitely not an 'approved' solution to musket cleaning.

That may have worked in 1863 when the ram rods were constructed all in one piece. Today however, the bell end is soldered onto the rod an inch or so below the swell. The dirty bore will grip the cleaning patch/ bell combination enough that when you try to pull it out, more than likely, the force you need to dislodge it will cause the weld to break leaving you with two inches of ram rod secure in the bottom of the barrel. The only way to clear your now terribly fouled musket to take off the vent nipple, pour a small amount of powder into the vent hole, replace the vent nipple and fire the bell end out. It shouldn't take very much powder to accomplish this but you may need to experiment.

My next lesson at fouled muskets came at the recent Ft Chadbourne live-fire, this time with a minie-ball as the stuck object. After firing about 10 rounds, when I attempted to load the next, the ball stopped about half way down the barrel and would go no further. Kip came to the rescue with a tip that Ted had taught him so when I got home I tried it. I had nothing to lose in trying it, if it didn't work, I would have a musket for display, but utterly useless otherwise!

Here's the trick....Go to the auto parts store and buy a grease fitting. (The kind that you find on your front end suspension for lubricating the joints.) The Armi-Sport Springfield has metric threads, get the ones that are listed as 8mm x 1. Euro-Arms may have different threads. Now remove your vent and replace it with the grease fitting. Using a grease gun, pump grease into the barrel. It'll take quite a bit a pressure once the grease gets to the ball, but I can guarantee that it will get anything that is stuck in your barrel out. It's a bit messy, but it works like a charm. Unscrew the grease fitting and use a bore scraper on your ram rod to push the grease out through the vent opening. I then used gasoline to help get most of the remainder out then went to a normal gun cleaning exercise. I hope you never have to go to these extremes, but if you do find yourself with an impossibly fouled musket, at least you now know that all is not lost.

(From the Editor)

As an added note I'd like to take this opportunity to relate a true to life discovery we made at Fort

Chadbourne that applies directly to the loading of your musket. In "Load in 9 Times" you will come to the step 4 in the sequence which is "CHARGE CARTRIDGE", (obviously also in normal LOAD, but the emphasis is on 9 times since that's a very 'step by step procedure to teach you how to load properly). Just before this command is given, you are, with your hand in front of your weapon (pipes facing towards you so you can grab the ramrod, your right hand should be across the muzzle from you, just above the sight on the rifle) holding the torn cartridge like you would a test tube full of liquid. At the command 'CHARGE CARTRIDGE' you should roll your right hand towards you, pouring the powder down the barrel from the open cartridge. When you finish this maneuver your right hand should be facing palm out, AWAY from you, with the now empty cartridge still gripped between your thumb and index finger (if we were using real rounds, you'd have actually put the ball into the barrel at this point because the next step is to draw your rammer). Pause for a moment and consider your right hand. With the palm facing the barrel, you now have a 'flash shield' between the muzzle, and YOUR FACE. That's important because, in theory, the powder could cook off due to an overheated barrel – OR FOR SOME OTHER REASON!. At Fort Chadbourne, veterans of 10 years of re-enacting finally saw the flash shield work. Andrew Schultz, one of our college lads, and a long time reenactor, was engaged (against yours truly) in the timed firing of 5 rounds. One of his Minnie balls was from an older pack, and the lube and paper cartridge had bonded. When he tried to tear the paper off the ball, most of it came, but a very small amount remained ON THE BALL. Being as he was working under a time constraint, rather than clean it totally, he left it on, rammed the round, fired it, and went to load the next. When he poured the powder for the next round, we saw two demonstrations – one, we saw why artillery crews swab their tubes with a water soaked sponge to clear any spark from the previous round and two, we saw the 'flash shield' work. Andrew's powder encountered a spark from some of the cartridge paper of the previous round, probably left behind in the barrel, and it did what gunpowder does when a spark is applied. Other than a slight burn between his index and forefinger, he wasn't harmed. Of course if the powder had flashed into his face there's no telling what might have happened. So, next time you wonder why the NCOs and officers are 'on your case' because you haven't rolled that cartridge across the muzzle, poured the powder to their liking, making the flash shield at the end, you'll understand WHY we're getting on you about it. It's for YOUR safety!

Here's hoping I never witness this again!

An Excerpt From
[Twenty-Four Notes That Tap Deep Emotions:](#)
[The story of America's most famous bugle call](#)
by Jari Villanueva

Of all the military bugle calls, none is so easily recognized or more apt to render emotion than the call Taps. The melody is both eloquent and haunting and the history of its origin is interesting and somewhat clouded in controversy. In the British Army, a similar type call known as Last Post has been sounded over soldiers' graves since 1885, but the use of Taps is unique to the United States military, since the call is sounded at funerals, wreath-laying and memorial services.

Taps began as a revision to the signal for Extinguish Lights (Lights Out) at the end of the day. Up until the Civil War, the infantry call for Extinguish Lights was the one set down in Silas Casey's (1801-1882) Tactics, which had been borrowed from the French. The music for Taps was adapted by Union General Daniel Butterfield for his brigade (Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac) in July, 1862. As the story goes, General Butterfield was not pleased with the call for Extinguish Lights, feeling that the call was too formal to signal the days end, and with the help of the brigade bugler, Oliver Willcox Norton (1839-1920), wrote Taps to honor his men while in camp at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, following the Seven Days battle. These battles took place during the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. The new call, sounded that night in July, 1862, soon spread to other units of the Union Army. The fact that Norton says that Butterfield composed Taps cannot be questioned. He was relaying the facts as he remembered them. His conclusion that Butterfield wrote Taps can be explained by the presence of the second Tattoo. It was most likely that the second Tattoo, followed by Extinguish Lights (the first eight measures of today's Tattoo), was sounded by Norton during the course of the war. It seems possible that these two calls were sounded to end the soldier's day on both sides during the war. It must therefore be evident that Norton did not know the early Tattoo or he would have immediately recognized it that evening in Butterfield's tent. If you review the events of that evening, Norton came into Butterfield's tent and played notes that were already written down on an envelope. Then Butterfield, *"changed it somewhat, lengthening some notes and shortening others, but retaining the melody as he first gave it to me."* If you compare that statement while looking at the present day

Taps, you will see that this is exactly what happened to turn the early (Scott) Tattoo into Taps.

Butterfield, as stated above, was a Colonel before the War and in General Order No. 1 issued by him on December 7, 1859 had the order: *"The Officers and non-commissioned Officers are expected to be thoroughly familiar with the first thirty pages, Vol. 1, Scott's Tactics, and ready to answer any questions in regard to the same previous to the drill above ordered."* Scott's Tactics include the bugle calls that Butterfield must have known and used. If Butterfield was using Scott's Tactics for drills, then it is feasible that he would have used the calls as set in the manual.

Lastly, it is hard to believe that Butterfield could have composed anything that July in the aftermath of the Seven Days battles which saw the Union Army of the Potomac mangled by Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Over twenty six thousand casualties were suffered on both sides. Butterfield had lost over 600 of his men on June 27th at the battle of Gaines Mill and had himself been wounded. In the midst of the heat, humidity, mud, mosquitoes, dysentery, typhoid and general wretchedness of camp life in that early July, it is hard to imagine being able to write anything.

In the interest of historical accuracy, it should be noted that General Butterfield did not compose Taps, rather that he revised an earlier call into the present day bugle call we know as Taps. This is not meant to take credit away from him.

Following the Peninsular Campaign, Butterfield served at 2nd Bull Run, Antietam and at Marye's Heights in the Battle of Fredericksburg. Through political connections and his ability for administration, he was promoted to Major General and served as Chief of Staff of the Union Army of the Potomac under Generals Joseph Hooker and George Meade. He was wounded at Gettysburg and then reassigned to the Western Theater. By war's end, he was breveted a Brigadier General and stayed in the army after the Civil War, serving as superintendent of the army's recruiting service in New York City and Colonel of the 5th Infantry. In 1870, after resigning from the military, Butterfield went back to work with the American Express Company. He was in charge of a number of special public ceremonies, including General William Tecumseh Sherman's funeral in 1891.

Butterfield died in 1901. His tomb is the most ornate in the cemetery at West Point despite the fact that he never attended. There is also a monument to Butterfield in New York City near Grant's Tomb. There is nothing on either monument that mentions Taps or Butterfield's

association with the call. Taps was sounded at his funeral.

Other stories of the origin of Taps exist. A popular, yet false, one is that of a Northern boy who was killed fighting for the south. His father, Robert Ellicombe, a Captain in the Union Army, came upon his son's body on the battlefield and found the notes to Taps in a pocket of the dead boy's Confederate uniform. He had the notes sounded at the boy's funeral. There is no evidence to back up the story or the existence of a Captain Ellicombe.

Why the name Taps? The call of Tattoo was used in order to assemble soldiers for the last roll call of the day. Tattoo may have originated during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) or during the wars of King William III during the 1690s. The word tattoo in this usage is derived from the Dutch tap (tap or faucet) and toe (to cut off). When it was time to cease drinking for the evening and return to the post, the provost or Officer of the Day, accompanied by a sergeant and drummer, would go through the town beating out the signal. As far as military regulations went, there was a prescribed roll call to be taken "at Taptoe time" to ensure that all the troops had returned to their billets. It is possible that the word Tattoo became Taps. Tattoo was also called Tap-toe and as is true with slang terms in the military, it was shortened to Taps.

The other, and more likely, explanation is that the name Taps was borrowed from a drummer's beat. The beating of Tattoo by the drum corps would be followed by the Drummer of the Guard beating three distinct drum taps at four count intervals for the military evolution Extinguish Lights. During the American Civil War, Extinguish Lights was the bugle call used as the final call of the day and as the name implies, it was a signal to extinguish all fires and lights. Following the call, three single drum strokes were beat at four-count intervals. This was known as the "Drum Taps" or in common usage of soldiers "The Taps" or "Taps." There are many references to the term "Taps" before the war and during the conflict, before the bugle call we are all familiar with came into existence. So the drum beat that followed Extinguish Lights came to be called "Taps" by the common soldiers and when the new bugle call was created in July 1862 to replace the more formal sounding Extinguish Lights, (the one Butterfield disliked), the bugle call also came to be known as "Taps."

The new bugle signal (also known as "Butterfield's Lullaby") is called "Taps" in common usage because it is used for the same purpose as the three drum taps. However the U.S. Army still called it Extinguish Lights

and it did not officially change the name to Taps until 1891.

As soon as Taps was sounded that night in July 1862, words were put with the music. The first were, "Go To Sleep, Go to Sleep." As the years went on many more versions were created. There are no official words to the music but here are some of the more popular verses:

*Day is done, gone the sun,
From the hills, from the lake,
From the sky.
All is well, safely rest,
God is nigh.*

*Fades the light; And afar
Goeth day, And the stars
Shineth bright,
Fare thee well; Day has gone,
Night is on.*

*Thanks and praise, For our days,
'Neath the sun, Neath the stars,
'Neath the sky,*

*As we go, This we
know,
God is nigh.
(and our own Bugler-
Neil Rudy, left, does a
great job with it!)*



*Jari A. Villanueva,
jvmusic@erols.com, is
a bugler and bugle
historian. A graduate
of the Peabody
Conservatory and Kent
State University, he
was the curator of the
Taps Bugle Exhibit
<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.com/tapsproj.htm> at Arlington*

National Cemetery from 1999-2002. He has been a member of the United States Air Force Band since 1985 and is considered the country's foremost authority on the bugle call Taps.

BATTALION UPDATE

Gentlemen,

Before you know it the active fall campaign will be upon us. I trust this communications finds you all well and looking forward to donning the blue in cooler temperatures.

First let me welcome Cal Kinzer and the Union Rifles to the Battalion. I know most of you have worked with Cal and his boys in the past but now they are official members of the Brigade.

As a reminder, we have three battalion events this fall; Atoka at the end of September, Crockett in October, and finally Prairie Grove in December. Atoka and Prairie Grove are Brigade events. I hope that we will have a real good showing at Atoka. I would expect that we can field an 80+ man battalion. As we've discussed in the past once we field 80 men we'll need a Sgt Major. Expect more on this closer to September. If you now anyone who really wants to do this (and can put up with me in the field) let me know. If not I'll be looking for one from a company that can loose a rifle with the least impact on that company.

I'm about a month away (*less now - ed.*) from the planning for Crockett. This is an opportunity to move this event up a notch and support the units from the more southern area. I know we've got commitments from the 13th, 173rd, 1st, and 77th PA, and possibly some of Cal's boys. More on Crockett to follow.

We're working on a new CD of bugle calls. We will be using a bugler to maneuver at Atoka. Hopefully we can get the new CD out by the end of the month and I'll get copies to you all.

Recruiting: We discussed joint recruiting at our meetings at Corinth and the Muster. Atoka will be our first opportunity to put this in play. I've asked Paul Mattoon (paulmattoon@verizon.net) to be the over all coordinator. For the OK troops especially this could be a good opportunity, and by spreading the work nobody has to do it all and we've got a lot of units to send the potential recruit to depending on location and style of unit. Please send me and copy Paul a POC from your unit to work this.

Finally; there is a Brigade conference call on Monday night. All Company Commanders are invited to participate ad 8:15 PM. Details on number and pass code will be passed.

For myself I attended the 145 Bull Run last weekend. It wasn't any cooler in VA than it is back here in Texas. The camp life wasn't up to western standards but the chance to reenact with my son Adam and be part of a large regular battalion (with all that implies) made the trip worthwhile. Forming the square was an awesome experience.

If anyone has any ideas or suggestions for things they would like to see at events or suggestions/bitches in any other areas don't be afraid to contact me. You can call

at work any time (800-316-0868) or at home (817-271-2894)

Don Gross

(*Major extrodinaire!*)

Illinois CW Veteran Research site

Capt Bowen came across the following info.

For those interested in locating information on Civil War soldiers from any unit from the state of Illinois, go to www.ilsos.gov/genealogy. The website has the names of more than 285,000 Civil War soldiers including names, ages, physical descriptions, hometown and service record.

*(to the devil with Illinoying! – they booted me out of Chicago in June, took the bar, the warehouses and the lot in lieu of “unpaid taxes” says they! and they don't even list the 1st US infantry on their muster roles. The two **may** be related, or could be a coincidence, but I call foul! - Mcf) (Those who know McFuddy will be able to make that judgment for themselves.. Ed)*

For Sale:

The 1st has purchased powder and contact John Bowen if you need some – jbowlstus@comcast.net

E- Mail/Mailing submissions to The Union Standard

– d1stus@gte.net or C/O Alan Prendergast, 1403 Barclay Drive, Carrollton Texas, 75007

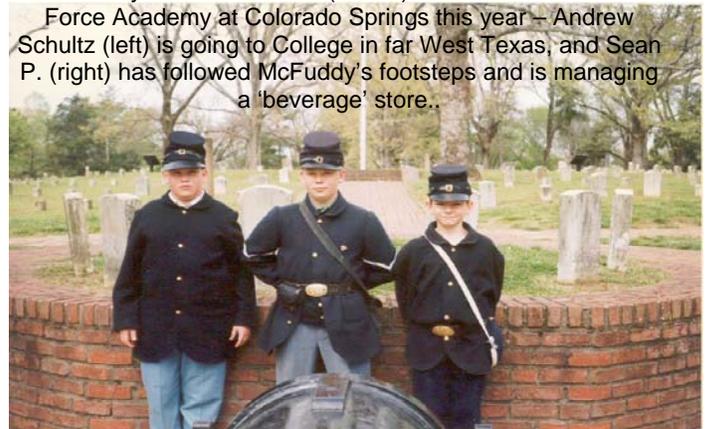
Newsletter –

contact George Hansen if you did not receive your mailed newsletter, beast1st@comcast.net or (972) 529-5349.

Address/Telephone changes –

any mailing/e-mail address changes or telephone number changes should be submitted to Blair Rudy, brsuv1@verizon.net - or 817-424-0027

How time flies! – Adam Gross (center) Graduated from the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs this year – Andrew Schultz (left) is going to College in far West Texas, and Sean P. (right) has followed McFuddy's footsteps and is managing a 'beverage' store..



**2006
September**

9th – Collin County Living History, McKinney

22nd-24th Battle of Atoka, Oklahoma

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1st U.S. Infantry

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1403 Barclay Drive

Carrollton Texas, 75007