



# The UNION STANDARD

Dec 2004

Vol. 12, no 10

## *The Newsletter of the 1<sup>st</sup> United States Infantry, The Regulars*

### Dispatch from the Board

I never thought I'd live to see that day when we outnumbered (or at least had equal numbers) the greybacks at any event here in Texas. Well it happened at Old City Park at our November Drill and Skirmish. We spent two hours on the drill field working on the basics, stacking arms, firings, and forming a line of battle by the right and left flanks. We concluded drill with deploying by the flank as skirmishers. After a well deserved lunch of the ever present army bean it was rumored that there might be band of rebel militia who were determined to force us from the town. Asserting out right to be in the town and determined not to submit to any motley, undisciplined, and needles to say unlawful band of state militia, pickets were thrown out to secure the town. The men are cautioned to re-familiarize themselves with the regulations for sentinels as we were surprised by the appearance in our camp by two militia "officers". The offending sentinel was derelict in his duty by too much familiarity with the town folk! These "officers" proceeded to make unsatisfactory demands upon us and were in turn lawfully arrested. These "officers" were still being attended to when we were suddenly attacked by a force of the most undisciplined, ragged, militia yet seen. The pickets were withdrawn and our small band of twenty was quickly deployed in two platoons to counter the attack. We fought from behind temporary breastworks and conducted a flanking maneuver

to beat back the initial attack. Both platoons advanced driving the militia from the field. After we returned to the breastworks, the despicable rebels not realizing that they were bested by the Regulars, launched another attack. This resulted in much bloodshed on their part. I offer my hearty congratulations for a job well done and the professionalism displayed by all men of the 1<sup>st</sup>.

Our last event is Prairie Grove on 2-4 December. PG is one of the better regional events and we always have a god time in NW Arkansas, In addition to the battle scenarios we will be starting on our drill CD. As always rations will be provided. Pvt Rudy has volunteered to take over the cooking details normally done by Cpl Gates who is away on detached duty. Accordingly I would advise all to come prepared with some brand of antacid – just in case of course. We will be eating dinner in town on Friday night if you can get there by about 7:00 PM. Of course coffee and company stores will be available throughout the evening for you late arrivals. E-mail Alan so we can get a good count for rations.



(Continued on Page 2 )

# 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Calendar

2004

December

4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> **Prairie Grove - Arkansas**

11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Candlelight at Old City Park

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

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## Dispatch (continued)

Next year we will start with our traditional January drill at Veterans Park in Arlington. On February 11-13 we will be at Ft Washita for garrison duty and the bi-annual elections. You all should have received an election bulletin outlining procedures and qualifications. In that packet was the attendance for all events the past two years. If you attended an event and not given credit for it please let me know – I have the official records. Those desiring to run for office should contact Aaron Smith, Conway Barton or Pete Graham.

*God Bless the Regulars!*

**Don Gross**

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## In Their Own Words

*Reports on Prairie Grove from the Official Records*  
Correspondence from BG Blunt to MG Curtis

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,  
In the Field, near Fayetteville, Ark., December 8, 1862.

GENERAL: This place, on yesterday, was the scene of a hard-fought and bloody field, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Frontier. The rebel forces, under Generals Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons, and Frost, numbered 25,000. My whole force in the field did not exceed 8,000. I had been holding the enemy on the Boston Mountains for two

days, skirmishing with their advance and holding them in check until General Herron could come up with re-enforcements.

On the 7th, they drove in my outposts; got possession of the road, by which they commenced a flank movement on my left during the night, while they made a heavy feint in front. Their object was to cut off communications between myself and General Herron, who was to be at Fayetteville at daylight. They attacked General Herron at about 10 a. m., who, by gallant and desperate fighting, held them in check for three hours, until I came up and attacked them in the rear. The fighting was desperate on both sides, and continued until it was terminated by the darkness of the night. My command bivouacked on their arms, ready to renew the conflict at daylight in the morning; but the enemy had availed themselves of the night to retreat across the Boston Mountains. The loss on both sides has been heavy. My loss in killed is small in proportion to the number of wounded. The enemy's loss, compared with ours, is at least four to one. My artillery made terrible destruction in their ranks. They had greatly the advantage in numbers and position, yet Generals Marmaduke and Hindman acknowledged to me, in an interview under a flag of truce, that they had been well whipped. Among the enemy's killed was Colonel Steen, formerly brigadier-general of the Missouri State Guard. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments, of General Herron's division, suffered severely. General Herron deserves great credit for the promptness with which he re-enforced me by forced marches from near Springfield, as also for his gallantry upon the field.

JAS. G. BLUNT,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,  
Rhea's Mills, Ark., December 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on the 2nd instant, and four days subsequent to the battle of Cane Hill, or Boston Mountain, of November 28, I obtained reliable information that the entire force of infantry and artillery of General Hindman's army had crossed the Arkansas River and joined General Marmaduke at Lee's Creek, 15 miles north of Van Buren, to which point the latter had retreated after the battle of the 28th ultimo. I further learned that the united forces under General Hindman's command numbered between 25,000 and 30,000 men, and that

he designed advancing upon me in case I did not attack him south of the mountains.

Determined to hold my position at Cane Hill, unless driven from it by a superior force, I immediately telegraphed to the Second and Third Divisions to come to my support by forced marches. I may here mention that I had no knowledge of the whereabouts of these two divisions, except from rumor, and had not been apprised of their movements or locality for a period of over two weeks. My telegraphic dispatch reached General Herron, commanding the Second and Third Divisions, on the 3rd, who promptly responded to my order, keeping me advised, by telegraph from Elkhorn, of his progress. The Second and Third Brigades of the First Division, with my headquarters, were at Cane Hill; the First Brigade at Rhea's Mills, 8 miles north, where a large supply train, just arrived from Fort Scott, was halted. My pickets were advanced 6 miles beyond Cane Hill, on the road leading to Van Buren, and a strong outpost of the Second Kansas established where that road intersects the Cove Creek road, running from Fayetteville to Van Buren, and which road passes about 6 miles east of Cane Hill.

*(several paragraphs describing the events from Dec 2 to the battle)*

At daylight on Sunday morning, I had the transportation of the Second and Third Brigades, of the First Division, hitched up, ready to move to Rhea's Mills, should circumstances render it necessary, and the Second Brigade was ordered to the front, south of the town, where the Third Brigade had bivouacked during the night, the First Brigade and Colonel Wickersham's brigade of cavalry being stationed about 1/2 miles in the rear, on the north side of the town, where the Hog-eye road intersects that between Cane Hill and Fayetteville, and where it was possible the enemy might attempt to come in upon my rear.

About 7 o'clock, with my staff, I proceeded to the front. On arriving there, I learned that the enemy were still in considerable force upon the mountain, and so soon as it became sufficiently light they threw several shots from their artillery at my advance outpost, which was replied to by two of my 12-pounder mountain howitzers, without any damage to either party. I directed Colonel [W. F.] Cloud to withdraw his troops on the outposts, with the view of drawing them out and ascertaining their force and design. Upon my advance falling back, the rebels came forward a short distance and formed in line of

battle, their right resting on the mountain, their left extending down the valley, and representing a front of half a mile. It now became evident that their demonstration in front was only a feint, and that their main force had gone by the Cove Creek road, for the purpose of intercepting communication between General Herron and myself, and, notwithstanding that I had received no intelligence from Colonel Richardson, upon whom I had relied to watch this movement, I determined to act accordingly. I immediately ordered the transportation to Rhea's Mills, by a road leading directly north over the mountain, guarded by the third Indian Regiment (Colonel Phillips), keeping the bottom road on the right, leading to the same point, and also the Fayetteville road, open for the movement of troops. I ordered Colonel Wickersham, with his cavalry, to move rapidly in the direction of Fayetteville and form a junction with General Herron. He was followed by General [Frederick] Salomon's brigade, and the Second and Third Brigades were withdrawn from the front and directed to move rapidly on the Fayetteville road.

As soon as I determined on this disposition of the forces under me, I sent two messenger parties with dispatches to General Herron, apprising him of my movements, and what I believed to be those of the enemy, and urged him to press forward as rapidly as possible, that we might form a junction of our before Hindman could get between us, and also directing him to send his train to Rhea's Mills. Neither of these dispatches reached him, the messengers being cut off by Marmaduke's advance.

At about 10 a. m., and after the whole of the First Division was in motion toward Fayetteville, I received the first intelligence from Colonel Richardson, who coolly informed me that the rebel forces had been moving up the Cove Creek and Fayetteville road since midnight, and he judged, from the noise, that several batteries of artillery had passed. I afterward learned that Colonel Richardson, instead of obeying my orders, had only gone to within 2 miles of the Cove Creek road, sending a light picket to the crossing, which was driven back by the advance of the rebel column to where the remainder of the party had halted, and where the valiant colonel was content to remain until 9 o'clock the next morning, listening to the tramp of the rebel army, and not even notifying me of the facts until the rear of their column had passed. The conduct of Colonel Richardson in this instance, upon whose vigilance and strict compliance with orders depended

the safety and success of my command, is, to say the least, deserving of the severest censure.

On learning that Hindman's forces had passed north, I ordered Colonel Judson, with his regiment (cavalry) and two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, to proceed rapidly on the same road by which I had sent Colonel Richardson the previous night, and to attack and harass them in the rear, which order he executed with promptness and gallantry, attacking them in the rear with his howitzers and following them 2 or 3 miles, until they made a stand in such force as to compel him to withdraw his command.

Moving with my staff in advance of the First Division, on reaching a point some 3 miles north of Cane Hill, where a road to the left leads to Rhea's Mills, I learned that Colonel Wickersham, who was in the advance with the cavalry, and had been instructed to proceed directly on the Fayetteville road, and furnished with a guide, instead of doing so had taken the left-hand road to the mills. Not deeming it prudent, under all the circumstances, to separate my command I was compelled to follow the same road, in order to get my forces concentrated. On coming up with Colonel Wickersham, I ordered him to proceed in the direction of Fayetteville with all of his cavalry, and endeavor to open communication with General Herron. I also sent forward Major [E. A.] Calkins, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, for the same purpose. But a few minutes elapsed after Colonel Wickersham had started with his command, when I heard the discharge of artillery in a northeast direction, and immediately moved rapidly, with the Second and Third Brigades, in the direction of the firing, leaving the First Brigade (General Salomon's) to guard the trains at Rhea's Mills. It was now between 12 and 1 o'clock. The distance to where the firing was heard was about 5 miles, by an obscure road, leading through a valley, with strips of prairie and brush alternating across it. The firing between General Herron's command and the rebel forces was confined to artillery, which, as I approached the field, became more rapid.

At 1.45 o'clock I came upon the field, in advance of the First Division, when a hasty reconnaissance discovered the enemy in superior force, strongly posted upon elevated ground, behind timber, with the Fayetteville road (on which he had advanced) running through it northeast and southwest. On the north and in front of the enemy's lines was an open valley, divided into large fields, a portion of them cultivate in corn. At the east end of this General

Herron, with the Second and Third Division, was engaged with the enemy, having met their advance early in the day and driven them back to that position.

For the details of the engagement between the rebels and the Second and Third Divisions, under General Herron, up to the time when I came upon the field, I refer you to the report of that gallant officer.

The road on which my column was advancing entered the valley at its western extremity and in front of the left wing of the enemy. They had no intimation of my approach on that road, until a large force of their infantry, which, for the purpose of flanking General Herron's division and overwhelming it by superior numbers, had been massed upon their left, was suddenly confronted by the troops of the First Division, when the engagement soon became general along their entire line.

At about 2 o'clock the fire from the artillery of the First Division was commenced by Rabb's battery, which opened a cross-fire upon two rebel batteries and a heavy body of infantry that were fronting and engaged with General Herron's division. A few moments later and Tenney's battery of Parrott guns came into position on the right and Hopkins' battery on the left of Captain [J. W.] Rabb's. The fire from all three of these batteries was first directed to the enemy's right, where two batteries of the rebels and a heavy body of their infantry were engaged with the Second and Third Divisions. Shell and case-shot from these eighteen pieces were buried upon the enemy's right with terrible effect. The rebel artillery and infantry, being driven from this position under cover of the wood, the three batteries above named ceased firing, when the infantry of the Second and Third Division advanced upon the enemy's right, and the fire of musketry was opened on both sides with great vigor. The Twentieth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Iowa gallantly charged the rebel batteries and drove the enemy from their guns, but were unable to hold them, in consequence of being overwhelmed by a superior force.

The Twenty-sixth Indiana and Thirty-seventh Illinois subsequently charged the same result.

Observing that the enemy had now thrown a large force upon my center and right, I directed the infantry of the First Division to enter the wood and engage them, which order was executed with promptness, Colonel [William] Weer leading the

Tenth and Thirteenth Kansas Regiments of his brigade upon the right; a portion of the South Kansas (dismounted), under command of Captain S. J. Crewford; the right wing of the Eleventh Kansas, under Colonel [Thomas] Ewing, jr., and the First Indian, under Colonel [S. H.] Wattles, upon the left; the Twentieth Iowa Regiment advancing upon the left if the Indians, the left wing of the Eleventh Kansas, under Lieutenant-Colonel [T.] Moonlight, supporting Rabb's and [H.] Hopkins' batteries. The First Iowa, Tenth Illinois, Eighth Missouri, and the First Battalion of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Colonel Wickersham, and the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Major Calkins, were directed to proceed to my extreme right to watch any flank movement of the enemy that might be attempted in that direction, and also to guard the road leading to Rhea's Mills, and prevent communication being cut off the First Brigade (General Solomon's).

The contest by this time (about 3 p. m.) had become vigorous and determined. The entire infantry of the three divisions, and also a portion of the Second Kansas (dismounted), were engaged in the wood with the rebel infantry, three times their number. The rattling of musketry, uninterrupted for fully three hours, was terrific. The contending armies swayed to and from, each alternately advancing and retiring. Some rebel sharpshooters, firing from the windows of a house situated in the edge of the wood and a little to my left, were evidently directing their compliments specially to myself and staff. I directed Captain Rabb to open upon it with shell, and in a few moments the to open upon it with shell, and in a few moments the house was in flames.

While the infantry was vigorously consenting every inch of ground, I directed Lieutenant [E. S.] Stover, with two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, to advance into the wood, which he promptly did, taking position on a little knoll on the right of the Eleventh Kansas, and directing his guns across a small field, where a heavy force of rebels were massed. He poured into them his canister and shell until his ammunition was exhausted and his horses shot down, being compelled to bring away his guns by hand. I then directed Lieutenant [M. D.] Tenney to advance his battery to the edge of the wood, on the left of the Eleventh Kansas, taking position about 200 yards in front of the rebel ranks. From his six 10-pounder Parrott guns he opened on them with terrible effect, driving them back with great slaughter.

Learning that a heavy force was massing on my right with a view of turning my flank, I immediately

withdrew Tenney's battery, and proceeded with it to an open field on the right, at the same time directing the infantry to withdraw from the wood, in order to draw the enemy from under cover and within range of my artillery. On reaching the open field and their right, just alluded to, I discovered the entire division of General Frost advanced to the edge of the timber, and about 200 yards distant. They opened upon us a fierce fire from Enfield rifles, and were in the act of throwing down the fence to make an assault on the battery, which had no support except my own staff and body guard; but Lieutenant Tenney, with commendable promptness, wheeled his guns into position, when their destructive fire of canister and shell soon sent the rebel hordes back under cover of the wood. At the same time a fire from the two mountain howitzers, attached to the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, was directed upon them, farther on my right, with good effect. It was here that the rebel General Steen fell. A few minutes after this last repulse of the enemy by Lieutenant Tenney, a rebel battery of ten guns, supported by a heavy body of infantry, opened from their extreme left, when, bringing his guns to bear in that direction, he, in less than ten minutes, silenced their battery, dismounting two of their guns and driving them from the position with a severe loss. While this attempt was being made to charge my artillery on the right, the same demonstration was made upon Rabb's and Hopkins' batteries, the enemy following up my infantry as they retired from the wood, and with a wild shout rushed out from under cover of the trees, when the two batteries, supported by the infantry of the Eleventh Regiment, belched forth a perfect storm of canister, procuring immense slaughter in their ranks and compelling them again to retire. As darkness approached, the fire, which from both artillery and musketry had been terrific and uninterrupted for over three hours, gradually ceased along the whole line, and my command bivouacked upon their arms, ready to renew the conflict at early dawn.

I could not tell with any certainly the extent of the damage done the enemy, but knowing that they had a force greatly superior to mine in numbers, I felt assured that they would give us battle again in the morning, and made my arrangements accordingly.

My wounded were all cared for during the night, the transportation and supply trains of the whole army sent to Fayetteville, and General Salomon's brigade, which had left been left at Rhea's Mills, ordered to the field; ammunition was brought up and distributed, some refreshments obtained for the men, and everything was in readiness to renew the battle at

the first dawn of day; but daylight revealed the fact that the enemy had availed themselves of the night to retreat across the Boston Mountains. Their transportation had been left south of the mountains, and their retreat thereby made unincumbered and stealthily. I am assured by my men who were prisoners with them, as well as by deserters from their ranks, that they tore up the blankets of their men to muffle the wheels of their artillery.

Just before daylight I received a note from General Hindman, under a flag of truce, requesting a personal interview, to make provision for caring for his dead and wounded. On meeting him, I soon became satisfied that no other force was there, except his staff and escort and a party left to take care of the wounded, and that his forces had commenced retreating early the previous night.

On looking over the battle-field in the morning, it soon became evident that the enemy had been most roughly handled, and that our artillery had made fearful slaughter in their ranks. Though many had been already carried away, their dead lay strewn over its whole extent.

The entire Federal loss is: Killed, 167; wounded, 798; missing, 183; total, 1,148.\* Of the missing, the greater portion were taken prisoners, and have been since exchanged. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot fall short of 3,000, and will probably much exceed that number, as many of them, not severely wounded, were taken to Van Buren. Their loss in killed upon the ground will reach 1,000, the greater number of whom have been buried by my command. The entire force of Federal troops engaged did not exceed 7,000, about 3,000 cavalry not having been brought into action. The enemy's force, according to their own admission, was 28,000, and all well armed, mostly with the Enfield rifle.

Many instances of individual gallantry and daring occurred during the day, for an account of which I refer you to the reports of regimental, brigade, and division commanders. As the immediate commander of the First Division, I deem it but justice to say of Colonel William Weer, commanding the Second Brigade that he behaved throughout with great gallantry, leading his men into the thickets of the fight. The same is true of Colonel [T. M.] Bowen and Major H. H. Williams, commanding regiments in the same brigade. Captain S. J. Crawford, of the Second Kansas Cavalry, who commanded a battalion of that regiment that fought on foot, displayed great

gallantry, as did also the lamented Captain A. P. Russell, who fell, mortally wounded. Colonel Thomas Ewing, Lieutenant-Colonel Moonlight, and Major Plumb, of the Eleventh Kansas, gave evidence of their high qualities as gallant officers. To Captains Rabb and Hopkins and Lieutenants Tenney and Stover, who served their artillery with such terrible and destructive effect upon the enemy's ranks, too much praise cannot be awarded. All did their duty well and nobly. Men of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana mingled their blood upon the same field, and for the same worthy cause. For their deeds of valor upon the field of Prairie Grove, their native States may well be proud of them.

I cannot close this report without availing myself of the occasion to express my thanks to Brigadier General F. J. Herron for the promptness with which he responded to my order to re-enforce me, as also for the gallantry displayed by him upon the field. His conduct is worthy of emulation and deserving of the highest praise.

To the members of my staff, Major V. P. Van Antwerp, inspector-general; Captain Oliver Barber, chief commissary; Captain Lyman Scott, jr., acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. J. Fin. Hill, H. G. Loring, G. M. Waught, D. Whittaker, and C. H. Haynes, aides-de-camp, who were in the saddle, and with me constantly from before daylight in the morning until the close of the action after dark, I am indebted for efficient and valuable services on the field. Made a special target by the rebel troops, in obedience to the notorious address of their commander (General Hindman), issued on the eye of battle, and a printed copy of which, over his signature, each of them carried upon his person, "to shoot down my mounted officers," they were saluted wherever they rode by a perfect storm of balls from the enemy's guns.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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## 1<sup>st</sup> US Drill Moves Into The 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Drill for the 1<sup>st</sup> US moves forward 144 years from 1860s methods of training to the digital age. The unit will begin work on a CD that

eventually will cover all of the School of the Soldier and School of the Company.

First filming will take place this month at Prairie Grove. We'll start with the basics – basic positions, arms changes, facings, and loading and firing. Initially we'll work in four and eight man squads (one and two ranks). We'll gradually work up to a small company size formation.

The goal is to provide a useful tool to each recruit (and veterans who haven't learned to read yet). The CD is designed to supplement reading Casey's by providing a visual reference for what is admittedly some hard to visual language in the manual.

Since making this film will make the members of the 1<sup>st</sup> famous – or infamous, take your pick – it is important that we look sharp. Clean uniforms, forage caps with sack coat or Hardee hat with frocks. Of course weapons clean and brass polished and a little re-reading of School of the Soldier (or drill for dummies) won't hurt either.

Depending on the battle schedule rehearsals and shooting will take place Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Additional shoots will take place at reenactments and drills throughout the coming year.

Oh yes, there is no additional compensation for being a movie star, your pay remains \$13.00 per month.

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## Prairie Grove December 3-5

### General Information

Prairie Grove Battlefield Historic State Park welcomes all invited units and their members to this year's event. Individual registration begins at Noon, Friday, December 3 and continues through Midnight at the Latta Barn. Participants will need to pay their \$3.00 fee at that time. (Please bring small bills.) Late arrivals will need to register in Hindman Hall

Saturday morning before Noon. This fee will help the park provide straw, portable toilets, wood, and black powder for artillery during the event. All registered participants will get an identification which will allow them to obtain straw, wood, water, and to take part in the battle demonstrations. No one will be allowed to take part without the proper identification.

Straw will be issued at about 1/3 of a bale for each person. Firewood will be conveniently located near each camp. Please only take what you need and do not hoard it. Please do not dig any fire pits (ring your fire with extra wood). Water will be readily available at all three camps. While the park will not provide any food, there will be a powder ration for artillery.

Uniforms and accouterments must be authentic in style and material. Weapons should be accurate with infantry carrying military issue black powder rifles or muskets; cavalry armed with carbines, shotguns, and/or revolvers. Artillery will be full-scale reproductions only. Swords and sabers will be carried by officers, NCOs, and mounted cavalry only.

All camps will remain authentic throughout the event, including after dark. No radios, telephones, televisions, tape or cd players will be allowed in camp without permission. All modern objects will be hidden from the view of the public and their fellow campers. All vehicles should be unpacked and parked in the designated parking area by **8 a.m. Saturday morning**. No vehicles are allowed in the camps until after the battle demonstration Sunday afternoon without permission from the park staff.

The Confederate Commander is John Back and the Federal Commander is Stan Prater.

### Participant Schedule of Events

Saturday, December 4

8:30 a.m.	Officers meeting in the Latta Barn
9 a.m. – Noon	All camps open to the public
1 p.m.	Battle demonstration near the Borden House

2 p.m. – 5 p.m. All camps open to the public  
7 p.m. Dance at the Latta Barn

Sunday, December 5

8:30 a.m. Officers meeting in the Latta Barn  
if necessary

9 a.m. – Noon All camps open to the public  
10 a.m. Church service at log church and  
near Borden House

1 p.m. Battle demonstration near the Borden  
House

## Directions

*Prairie Grove is located on Hwy 62 in  
NW Arkansas.*

*From DFW go North on Hwy 75 which  
then merges with Hwy. 69 in Denison.*

*Stay on 69 to I-40,  
Go east on I-40 to Sallisaw, OK,*

*Go North from Sallisaw on Hwy59  
to Hwy 62.*

*Go east on 62 about 15 miles to  
Prairie Grove State Park.*

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## 1<sup>st</sup> US Board Eligibility List

The Election Committee used the Standards For Rank document to determine those eligible to hold office in the upcoming elections. Listed below are the individuals eligible for each elected position.

**Should you wish to run for office contact Conway Barton by December 17th.**

Your name will automatically be removed from Election consideration if you do nothing; i.e., your name will be dropped should you not contact Conway. You may run for more than one position, but be elected to only one position. Elections shall be held in the order of highest rank to lowest rank; each office will be elected independent of each other.

Candidates running for office (those who contact Conway) will be announced in the January newsletter.

Election Committee

Conway Barton [BARTON49@cs.com](mailto:BARTON49@cs.com)

Pete Graham [lcolgraham@yahoo.com](mailto:lcolgraham@yahoo.com)

Aaron Smith [amsmith76036@yahoo.com](mailto:amsmith76036@yahoo.com)

Contact Don Gross for a copy of the latest SFR document – [don-gorec@charter.net](mailto:don-gorec@charter.net)

**NOTE:** A Unit e-mail was sent to everyone indicating that some members needed to attend the November and/or December events in order to receive office eligibility. The below will change for those people who did satisfy that requirement.

## Corporal

Conway Barton

Kip Bassett

Mike Beard

Gregg Benefiel

John Bowen

Sean Bowen

Rick Brockman

Robert Burrage

Kevin Doughtie

Tony Durant

Greg Fett

Troy Frazier

Don Gates

Pete Graham

Don Gross

George Hansen

Glen Hargis

Jim Kirkendall

Jon Kreider

Tom Mabry

Don Marshall

Beck Martin

Ron Myers

David Nelson

Arthur Ogle

Ed Prejean

Alan Prendergast

Sean Prendergast

Terry Quigley

William Ray

Don Rogers

Blair Rudy

Neal Rudy

Steve Sanders

Andrew Schultz

John Schultz

Aaron Smith



Matt Smith  
Brook Thomas  
Brad Walsh

**2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> SGT**

Kip Bassett  
Mike Beard  
Gregg Benefiel  
John Bowen  
Kevin Doughtie  
Greg Fett  
Bob Fuhrmann  
Don Gates  
Don Gross  
George Hansen  
Jim Kirkendall  
Ron Myers  
Art Ogle  
Alan Prendergast  
Blair Rudy  
Aaron Smith  
Brook Thomas  
Brad Walsh

**1<sup>st</sup> SGT**

Kip Bassett  
Gregg Benefiel  
John Bowen  
Kevin Doughtie  
Greg Fett  
Don Gates  
Don Gross  
George Hansen  
Jim Kirkendall  
Art Ogle  
Alan Prendergast  
Aaron Smith  
Brook Thomas

**Junior Officer**

Kip Bassett  
Gregg Benefiel  
John Bowen  
Kevin Doughtie  
Greg Fett  
Don Gross  
George Hansen  
Alan Prendergast

Brook Thomas

**Senior Officer**

Kip Bassett  
Gregg Benefiel  
John Bowen  
Kevin Doughtie  
Don Gross  
George Hansen  
Alan Prendergast

**At Large**

Kip Bassett  
Gregg Benefiel  
John Bowen  
Kevin Doughtie  
Greg Fett  
Don Gates  
Pete Graham  
Don Gross  
George Hansen  
Jim Kirkendall  
Ron Myers  
Art Ogle  
Alan Prendergast  
Blair Rudy  
Aaron Smith  
Brook Thomas  
Brad Walsh

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**Newsletter contributions –**

E-Mail/Mailing submissions to The  
Union Standard –

[d1stus@gte.net](mailto:d1stus@gte.net) or C/O Alan Prendergast, 1403  
Barclay Drive, Carrollton Texas, 75007

**Newsletter** – contact George Hansen if you did  
not receive your newsletter,  
[beast1st@attbi.com](mailto:beast1st@attbi.com) or (972) 529-5349.

**Address/Telephone changes** – any mailing/e-  
mail address changes or telephone number  
changes should be submitted to John Bowen,

[jb Bowen1stus@comcast.net](mailto:jb Bowen1stus@comcast.net)  
or (972) 539-6167.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Yearly Membership Dues

Yes, it is that time again for everyone to pay their yearly membership fee. The annual \$25 cost is applicable to individuals/families and is now due. Please make your check payable to **NTRS**, not the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Any check payable to anything other than the NTRS will be returned, as our bank will only accept items payable to NTRS. Please use the below 2005 Dues Form as this form serves a valuable tracking device.

Thank you.

Alan Prendergast  
NTRS Treasurer

# NTRS

## 2005 DUES FORM

**NTRS Dues**                    \$     25

**TOTAL**                        \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NTRS Member Name(s):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

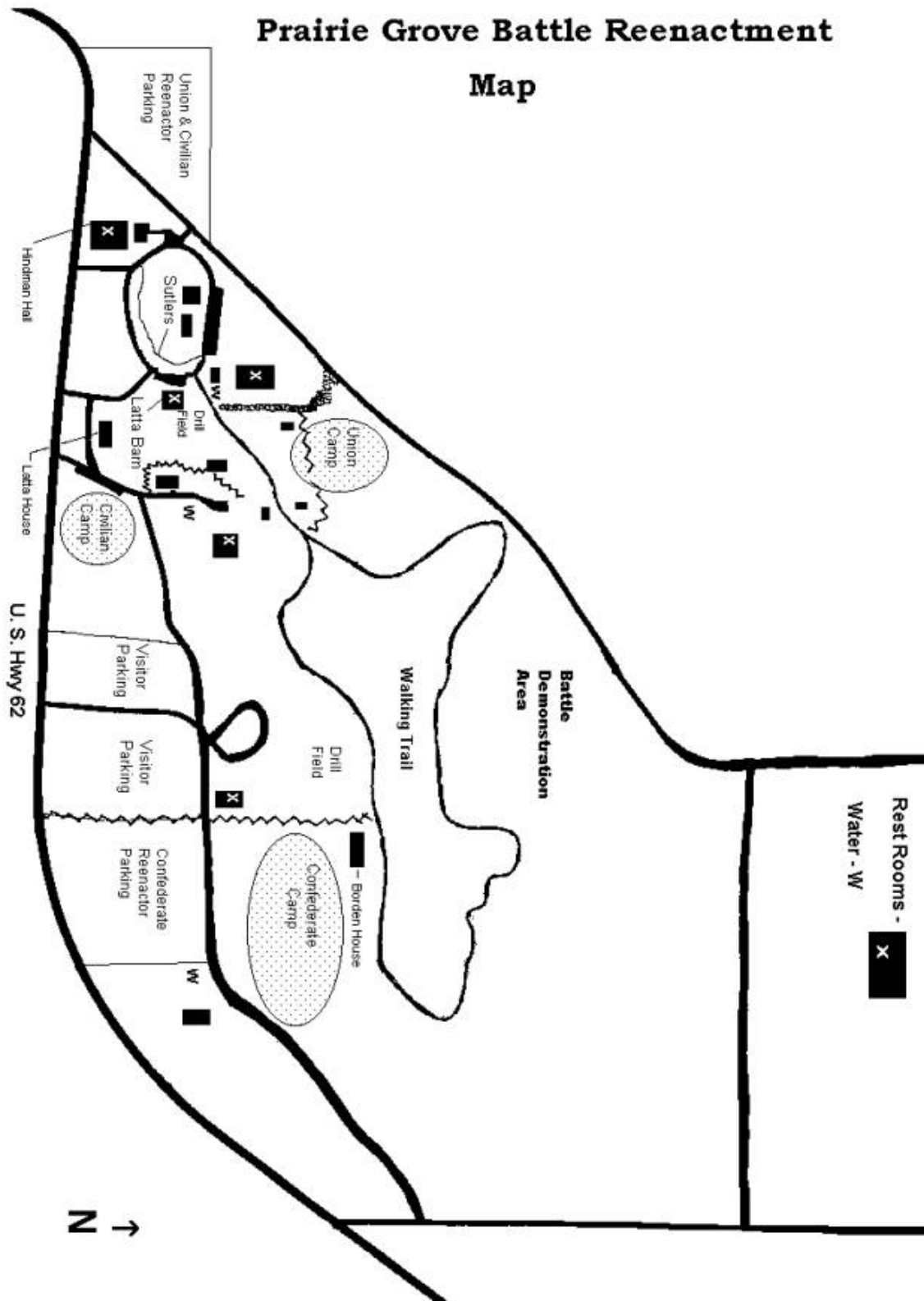
Make check payable to **NTRS** and mail this form to:

Alan Prendergast  
1403 Barclay Drive  
Carrollton, TX 75007

Remember, check or money order must be made out to:

# NTRS

# Prairie Grove Battle Reenactment Map





***MERRY CHRISTMAS***  
***To all members of the***  
***1<sup>st</sup> U.S.***

**SEMPER PRIMUS**

**The Union Standard**

*Newsletter of the 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Infantry*

1403 Barclay Drive

Carrollton Texas, 75007