
The UNION STANDARD

Dec 2005

Vol. 13, no 9

The Newsletter of the 1st United States Infantry, The Regulars

Dispatch from the Board

Attention Company, In Place Rest:

There's a nip in the air that reminds the prudent soldier that the campaign season is ending and it's time to move to winter quarters. The 1st has added to its glorious record by routing the rebels at Mill Creek despite a temporary setback. On a less triumphal note the looting of Old City Park in Dallas was a hoot even if we did meet with an untimely end at the hands of the rascally rebels. All said it was a good fall and now we ready ourselves for the pleasures of winter encampment.

Before we address the coming winter season there is still time to relive the glories of the fall. Starting with the invasion of Mill Creek Farm. For those fortunate enough to make it this was truly an awesome event. About half the forces arrived Friday night and after setting up camp and dining on Alan's Irish lamb stew it was off to the show.

Our real world host Harlan Crow invited us to see the off-Broadway production he had put together for his weekend guests. It was a very professional musical starring Broadway male and female actors (seems actress is no longer a correct term, although anatomically there seems to have been no change). The play was a musical redo of "Gone With The Wind" complete with Rhett, Ashley, Mr. O'Hara and of course Melanie and Scarlet. It was all we could do to keep George from reviving the "Beast". The play was a lead in to the next day's engagement when we were destined to run into Mr. Butler and the boys.

In typical rebel fashion they were going give the damn Yankees a little hell. No matter that we were the advance guard for one wing of Sherman's army consisting of two corps, comprised of five or

six divisions, subdivided into maybe fifteen to twenty brigades, totaling thirty to forty regiments, composed of three or four hundred companies. Not to mention that if we ran into any real trouble we could always call on the other wing for help. Never the less Rhett, Ashley, Mr. O'Hara and a few of their pals planned to ambush us and save Tara. I wonder if O'Hara got hit on the head and struck dumb before or after the battle.

The play continued with a few more scenes including some singing by the gals and then the guests got down to some serious partying. At the invite of our hosts the boys of the 1st joined in and closed the place down. Not exactly Tula's place, the juice was far superior as was the singing. Alan led the 1st US chorus along with the two man Rudy band, Neal on everything and Blair on the drum. The thespians joined us including Pat a WW II marine turned Hollywood crooner who knew more Irish tunes than Alan or Neal. The producer of the play joined in along with Valerie, a Russian fiddle player and his pard the pianist. We even had a couple of Aussies. It was a grand time.

The next morning we prepared for battle and were sure enough ambushed by old Rhett, with a little help from the 9th Texas and a cannon from the Tyler Battery. They chased us into a nearby swale where we regrouped. With a little help from a company of Zouaves (9th Texas) and a different cannon from the Tyler Battery we chased the rebels into the undergrowth and the battle ended to the applause of the guests.

Having wowed them with our stuff they invited us to dinner and the conclusion of the play. After the festivities, including a side of beef roasted on a spit over mesquite coals,

(Continued on Page 2)



1st U.S. Calendar

2005

JANUARY 2006

Jan 21 Drill – Veterans Park in Arlington
Arlington Tx

FEBRUARY 2006

Feb 11 Battalion Muster –
Ft. Washita, OK.

MARCH 2006

March 17 Beaumont Ranch

APRIL 2006

April 22 NCO School & Drill
Fort Richardson Tx

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

UNIFORMITY

By Geo Hansen.

Several years ago former Capt. Don Gross emphasized “*Uniformity*”; meaning, everyone use the same execution during Manual of Arms commands. If command executions are conducted the same by everyone, then our impression is enhanced and we will also look like the best-drilled unit in the Brigade.

The below four commands are not presented in their entirety. You will have to use Casey’s to find the entire instructions. Rather, the below are key phrases which gets everyone “on the same page”; i.e., doing so the same way. In some instances they are paraphrased for better understanding. You are encouraged to practice these commands before the January 21 drill and especially before the February 11 muster.

One small disclaimer: the Stack Arms command as used by the First is not according to Casey’s which states: “At the command stack arms, the front-rank man of every even-numbered tile will pass his

piece before him, seizing it with the left hand above the middle band, and *place the butt behind and near the right foot of the man next on the left*, the barrel turned to the front.” Placement of the rifle butt “behind and near the right foot on the man on the left” causes a bayonet to project too closely and squarely between the #2 front-rank man’s eyes - try it and see. So, the below Stack Arms command is used for safety considerations.

Present Arms - Left hand between gun sight and lower band, thumb on barrel...the (right) forearm horizontal and resting against the body, the hand as high as the elbow (above the cap box).

Stack Arms - (pertaining to #2 front-rank man) Rifle butt placed next to left foot with the butt even with the front of the foot, barrel to the front.... The rear-rank man of every odd file will pass his piece into his left hand, the barrel turned to the front and sloping the bayonet forward, rest it on the stack.

Inspection Arms – (preparation to give rifle for inspection) Left hand between gun sight and lower band, lock to the front, left hand at chin level, rifle opposite left eye.... Rifle to be taken back with right hand.

Parade Rest - Barrel to the left, muzzle center of body, left hand above top band, right hand just below.... Carry the right foot six inches to the rear, the left knee slightly bent (command executed in two motions).

(Note: A challenge to ALL Rackensackers to correctly perform the Inspection Arms execution. It ain’t that hard so let’s do it right!)

DISPATCH (continued from page 1)

the 1st US troubadours were invited to perform at one of the guest camp sites. I guess they liked us from the night before, can’t remember too much but know I had a good time. Sunday we packed it in and headed home from a real four star event.

Along in November we took it in our heads to visit Old City Park in Dallas for the purpose of plunder and mayhem. The Lt. was in charge and some were heard to grumble later that had the Cpt. been there we would have gotten more plunder and the rebels wouldn’t have gotten away with ambushing us. Probably that McFuddy fellow, he’s always grumbling

An early 1847 notice that appeared in response to the publication of the first Issue of Frederick Douglass' newspaper, The North Star, whose motto reads "Right is of no sex - Truth is of no color - God is the Father of us all, and all we are brethren." (as reported in The North Star)

"We are right glad to welcome this superlatively able and spirited advocate of the enslaved class from one of themselves. It is a living word which cannot fail to impress the heart of this nation. Here is a chattel in human shape who on our boasted national principle takes the reins of self-government into his own hands, revolutionizes himself, escapes from a slave state, works three years on the wharves in New Bedford, travels, lectures, writes, speaks in his own great cause, and that of his people, seven years more, and now raises in the sight of the whole nation a journal edited with as much ability as any that can be named. Of scholar, poet or statesman, we care not of whom, nothing in the shape of a weekly journal can be found more instinct with genius and mental power. We put it fearlessly to the decision of editors most devoured with prejudice against color, such as the editor of the New York Sunday Despatch, for example, can you find any short coming in this effort? Can you find a man in the editorial field who can bear the palm from Frederick Douglass? Call him savey, impudent, out of place. There he is, a whole man - though black and a runaway slave. And we put it to the most rabid colorphobist of the whole of them, whether it is anything short of the most devilish folly to use up such timber as Douglass is made of for the vile purposes of slavery.

"Douglass paper is published at Rochester, N.Y., for \$2 per annum, in advance. And it is worth any man's money. We shall give some rich extracts from it anon. The typographical execution of it is first rate.

Mr. Douglass is assisted in the editorial department by Mr. M.R. Delany, a gentleman of his own color; and the publisher is William C. Nell, a colored Boston boy, well known for his gentlemanly bearing and business energy."- Chronotype.

It is interesting to note that William C. Nell, a man "well known for his gentlemanly bearing and business energy" is called "a colored boy"

in the piece.

Hargis, G. 5 A-1

(And while sometimes ashamed to admit it,
Member of the Human Race)

SULTANA- A Titanic Disaster

By John Bowen

(This particular piece, written back well over a year ago, has been moldering rather unjustly in the back room here at the Daily Bungler. McFuddy claimed he hadn't received the proper incentive to publish, and was using it as a potholder for his distillery when the piece was 'discovered' by the editor. With many many many apologies to the author we wish to include it in this issue in it's entirety. Merry Christmas Captain Bowen!)

The Sultana was built to carry 376-passengers with a crew of 80 to 85. At the time of the disaster more than 2500 were on board, 2300 of which were Union soldiers, most of which were returning POWs from Castle Morgan, Cahaba, AL and Camp Sumter, Andersonville, GA. At 0200, Apr 27, 1865, 7 miles north of Memphis, the worse maritime disaster in American history occurred leaving over 1700 dead.

The Sultana was built in Cincinnati, and launched Jan 3, 1863. She was built for the New Orleans trade. She measured 260' long, 42' wide at beam, and 7' deep. Because of the need for moving troops and supplies to support the war effort, she was involuntarily contracted into gov't service on March 12, 1863. She would continue serving the commercial trade, but when the situation warranted, she would be compelled to work for the gov't. In May 1863, she was assigned to carry supplies & troops for the reduction of Vicksburg. While transporting troops, the gov't contract paid \$5 per enlisted man and \$10 per officer. So even if taken out of commercial service, there was good money to be had working for the army.

To fill in a little background on the victims, you will remember that they had already born the dreadful conditions of Andersonville and survived. You can imagine their condition when they started on their trek to freedom on March 18, 1865, mindful that they were given little in the way of food and shelter for the trip west. They boarded rail cars to Columbus, GA, and then proceeded to Montgomery, AL. It was steamboat to Selma, AL and then rail to Demopolis, AL (3 times they derailed with injuries). Then they took the rail

again to Jackson, MS; ending with a 3-day walk to the exchange camp at Camp Fisk, outside Vicksburg, MS, finally arriving around April 2nd.

As an aside, supervising the exchange was the Commissary of Musters at Vicksburg, Capt George A. Williams, 1st US Infantry. He graduated the USMC in 1852 and spent the prewar years on the TX frontier and as instructor at West Point. He fought with 1st US at New Madrid, MO., Island #10, and Corinth, MS. While in command of a Yazoo Pass expedition in Mar 63, he suffered a hernia and was relieved from field service. The next 2 years he served as provost marshal in Memphis.

Sultana was at Cairo, MO when word of Lincoln's assniation arrived and carried the news to all cities on the Mississippi from Apr 15 to the 19th, ending up in New Orleans.

While in New Orleans on Apr 23rd, a leak in a small bulge in the left hand boiler (one of four boilers) was discovered. The word that boats were needed in Vicksburg to transport the POWs reached them, causing a quick temporary repair to the boiler to be performed to enable them to take on the lucrative gov't contract. The POWs were to be transported to Camp Chase, outside Columbus, OH.

When they arrived in Memphis, two other steamships were also available to ship men but confusion between Camp Fisk and the military authorities in Vicksburg plus the rumor that bribes were being offered between various officers and ship captions ended with all the men being placed on the Sultana. "We were driven on like so many hogs until every foot of standing room was occupied." Sultana listed 2400 soldiers, 100 civilians (more than half women & children), a crew of 80 men & women for a total of more than 2500 people. (an unreliable count) They also contracted for hauling mules, hogs, and casks of sugar. It is estimated that there were 35 to 40 women on board, only 4 or 5 survived.

Conditions on board were horrid but the men only wanted to get home so they endured. They had gov't rations issued but no place to cook them and water was drawn directly from the river. There were not enough blankets issued to all soldiers on board. At various times after departure, masses of men shifted to see sights which caused the Sultana to list dangerously and possibly caused water in the boilers to shift which caused a dangerous situation of overheating in the boilers, further weakening their condition.

There has been no definitive reason for the explosion but it was probably a combination of the temporary repair, too much pressure and too little water in the boilers from the listing of the boat which all contributed to 3 of the 4 boilers exploding. One boiler exploded first, followed by the rupturing of the other two. The explosion was even worse than the explosion of dynamite. In addition to the blast, it sent out a deadly spray of iron plate, wood, and scalding hot water and steam; people in its path were cooked in seconds.

The water was crowded with men overboard. With no place to jump in, men jumped on each other resulting in further death by drowning. Many of the men did not swim; it was not a popular sport at that time. Hundreds in the water drowned in a manner of minutes. .

"I thought the sights on the battlefields terrible, and they were, but they were not to be compared with the sights of that night when the animal nature of man came to the surface in the desperate struggle to save himself regardless of the life of others."

"Some of the men were so badly scalded by the hot water and steam...that the flesh was falling from their bones."

Men were fighting in the water for anything that floated. "Suddenly, one of the sisters with the U.S. Sanitary Commission appeared on the flame-enshrouded bow. Looking down at the struggling mass of humanity 'fighting like demons...in the mad endeavor to save their lives, [and] actually destroying each other and themselves by their wild actions,' she began to call to the men, 'talking to them, urging them to be men.' Her soothing words, combined with the sight of this angel of mercy standing so bravely against the backdrop of flames, had an effect that 'finally succeeded in getting [the men] quieted down...' "The flames now began to lap around her with their fiery tongues,' and the men pleaded with the woman to jump into the water and save herself. Shaking her head, she spoke loudly, 'I might lose my presence of mind and be the means of death of some of you.' Then, as the men continued with their pleas, the woman 'folded her arms quietly over her bosom and burned, a voluntary martyr to the men she had so lately quieted."

An hour after the explosion, it is likely that not a single living person was on board the Sultana. The fire continued for 7 more hours until the Sultana sank at 0900. The river was cold; many men were cramping and suffering from hypothermia. "During the long three hours and a half or four hours' struggle in the water my greatest difficulty towards the end was in keeping awake."

An hour after the explosion, the first help was at hand as the steamer *Bostona II* came downriver on its trip to Memphis and the rescue begun. The river ‘was black with persons.’ *Bostona* rescued about 150 people. Later she came back and rescued 100 more. Residents near the site from Mound City and Fogleman’s Landing rescued about 50 people. An unknown Confederate rescued 12 to 15 victims. When news reached Memphis, steamboats and rowboats were dispatched to help. The river had over flown its banks for miles and many men found refuge in the treetops. One such was PVT Michael Dougherty (13th PA Cav). Besides being the only soldier from PA, he was also the only one on board who held the Medal of Honor in Oct 1863. (And yet still a private now??)

Some of the men drifting down towards Memphis were fired on in the dark by sentries. Others drifted right past Memphis in the dark and were fired upon by soldiers from the 6th U.S. Colored Artillery guarding Ft Pickering, TN south of Memphis. Because of Confederate guerrillas, they were ordered to shoot first and ask questions later! 76 men would eventually be pulled from the water at Ft Pickering and brought back to Memphis.

“From daylight till noon, one could hear the boys, who were scattered up and down the river...perched upon trees, rocks, points of islands or hanging to the brush in the water, indulging in their humor in a great variety of ways. In spite of the harrowing ordeal they had just come through, the indomitable spirit of American soldiers continued to shine. Some were singing old and familiar army songs and patriotic airs; some Negro melodies; some mocking the birds; some sitting upon the rocks, and conscious of their ridiculous plight, raised a laugh among their companions by mimicking frogs.”

After surviving Andersonville and the explosion, their current battle involved fighting their wounds, hypothermia, and the attack of biting buffalo gnats that hugged the riverbanks. Incredibly, 2 days after the disaster, half the survivors got on another ship to continue their journey to Camp Chase. At Camp Chase, they had expected an immediate release. “The men were incensed when they were forced to wait day after day while the gov’t finished the paperwork on their paroles, Thoroughly disgusted, many of the Sultana victims took ‘French furlough’ and went home without permission.” 41 days after being badly scalded, John Lesley was the last survivor to leave Memphis.

In the investigation afterwards, only one officer was charged with dereliction of duty. He was in fact only a scapegoat and the charge was overturned. No one was held responsible for the disaster. It’s estimated that about 786 people were rescued, but more than 200 of them would later die of their injuries. Although there are no accurate numbers, it is believed that approximately 550 survived the wreck bringing the total lost to somewhere between 1700 and 1750 men, women, and children, versus the Titanic on April 14, 1912 where 1517 passengers and crew were lost.

There’s never been a monument or memorial for these forgotten men and women although the survivors continued to hold reunions in Ohio and Knoxville until the last died in January 1936, 71 years after the disaster.

.....

That was no officer, that was my wife!

The following names from the original roster of the 1st US have been assigned to the current crop of miscreants and malcontents. Anyone who hasn’t been named yet will be in the future...you can count on it.

Roster of the 1st US Infantry

Assigned Names---1861-65 vs. present roster

Majors:

W.H. Emory (Ft Cobb ’59) **Don Gross**

Captains:

George A. Williams **John Bowen**

Lieutenants:

Gerald M. Branagan **Alan Prendergast**

Sgt Majors:

Gustavus E. Tuebner **Mike Beard**

Company A

1st Sgts.:

Henry H. Rochford **Blair Rudy**
Wm. J. Spear **Don Gates**

Corporals:

Robert Deveney **Kevin Doughtie**

Hospital Steward:

Amedeus Thurn **Glen Hargis**

Privates:

Archibald Campbell **Jeff Foote**
Patrick Fetherston **Art Ogle**
Andrew Flash **Andrew Gray**
Edward Gray **Gary Gray**
Archibald McFarlane **Alan Prendergast**
Peter Moran **Peter Graham**
David Quain **David Noyes**
Patrick Quigley **Terry Quigley**
Henry Vaalman **Paul Mattoon**
Theodore C. Van Clasburg **Don Gross**

Company D

1st Sgt:

Otto Jacobs **Ron Myers**

Corporals:

Francis E. Marshall **Beck Martin**

Privates:

Robert Brown **Robert Burrage**
David Cowan **David Nelson**
Frederick Hansen **George Hansen**
Montgomery Lorance **Bruce Loveall**
John McMonigle **Jon Kreider**
John Quirk **John Bowen**
Jacob Renner **Harold Sickler**
Wm. Ruby **Neal Rudy**
Charles Scott **Scott Nelson**
Eyectriele Tabarine **Mark Bachus**
James Thomas **Brook Thomas**
Robert J. Verdau **Bob Zebian**

Didya Know?

Gentlemen:

Did ja know that at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia on 6 April 1865, that 7 Confederate Generals were captured? Including the eldest son of Gen. Robt E Lee, William Custis Lee? Which caused Marse Robert to utter "My God, has the Army dissolved"? (Pretty much Bobby!) They bagged the whole lot of em, the kit and caboodle.

Question? Did the capture of his son influence Gen. Lee to surrender shortly afterward at Appomattox Court House?

The Generals captured were: Ewell, Barton, Simms, Kershaw, Dubose, Hunton, Corse, and of course Maj. Gen. W C Lee.

General Lee was captured by a member of the 121st New York Infantry Regiment and received the Medal of Honor.

Also killed in the battle was Brig. Gen James Dearing. The last Confederate Gen. killed in action, in the Civil War.

Elements of the II and VI Corps (under Gen. Phil Sheridan) fought the ANV in this battle. 3,000 + Confederates surrendered.

A TALE OF FORAGE CAPS AND FROCK COATS

(Courtesy of Cal Kinser of the UNION RIFLES and their newsletter publication The Skirmish Line.)

Numerous accounts from Civil War battles mention the fact that the U.S. regulars could be readily distinguished - both by friend and foe - from the volunteers. But one mystery remains - HOW could they be distinguished given the fact that both were issued basically the same clothing and equipment? For example, the Rebel troops who fought Plummer's battalion of the 1st U.S. Infantry in the Ray cornfield at Wilson's Creek clearly identified them as regulars; and the retreating volunteers at Bull Run knew that the formations standing firm and fighting as a rearguard were regular army regiments. How did they know that?

In 1858, the U.S. Army revised its uniform regulations, and these standards were followed basically without change until well after the Civil War. They called for a dress uniform consisting of a black dress hat (unsually known today as the "Hardee"), a frock coat and dark blue trousers. The other uniform, designated as fatigue dress, included a forage cap, a four-button blouse (known as the "sack coat") and dark blue trousers. In early-

1861, just as the war was beginning, the color of the trousers for both uniforms was changed to sky-blue.

According to Don Troiani's *Soldiers in America, 1754-1865*, "Every Federal soldier received a sack coat, even if he was issued a dress coat. The intent of the army was that the men would wear the dress coats on campaign. In fact, during the first two years of the war, the dress coat could be widely seen in the ranks, although it saw the greatest use in the eastern armies. By 1864, however, the comfort and lower cost to the government of the sack coat made it the accepted norm for the Federal armies fighting in all theaters of service." (p. 182)

Thus, it appears that, while the sack coat was fairly universally issued to almost every Union soldier, the frock coat was not - and even less so in the western theater and during the last two years of the war in the eastern one. But it seems more likely that regulars would have been issued BOTH uniforms. The regular army was small in numbers, prone to a strict adherence to regulations, and more generous issues of clothing may even have been an inducement to enlist in such regiments. This is not to say that volunteers couldn't PURCHASE frock coats if they wished - as many did; only that they may not have been systematically issued to these "temporary" regiments that were intended only for wartime service and would be disbanded after the fighting had ended.

Another clue as to the identifying of regulars may lie in the fact that they did not "mix and match" clothing and hats in the way that wartime volunteers, and even pre-war militia units, did. In describing the pre-war uniform of the "Clinch Rifles," an Augusta militia company that eventually became Co. A, 5th Georgia Infantry, Troiani's book says, "The new uniform (adopted in 1860) was based in style, if not

in color (green), on the latest issue of the regular army. The French-style forage cap had been adopted by the regulars in 1858 for fatigue purposes. The frock coat for full dress had replaced a similar, less practical pattern the same year. Though the regulars would not wear the two items together, the decision to do so by the Clinch Rifles made for a smart and practical uniform by the standards of 1860." (p. 140).

From this, it appears that the regulars would not have mixed the hat with the sack coat or the cap with the frock. In the eastern armies, and to a certain extent in the western ones early in the war (such as at Wilson's Creek), the dress hat and frock coat may have been the distinguishing feature of the regulars. (Can you imagine wearing frock coats at Wilson's Creek in early-August!) This may also explain why Rebels that later fought against the Iron Brigade initially mis-took them for regulars because of their Hardee hats and frock coats, the latter being slowly replaced by sacks later in the war.

From the French field Manual translated to English by –

By Genl L. Le'Surrendeur

(as discovered in an original manuscript by the Sgts. Mess.)

LOAD IN 29 TIMES

1. **Shoulder Arms**
2. **Ground Arms**
3. **Connect Shoes**, ties L & R shoes laces together to about 4-5 inches apart
4. **Recover Arms**
5. **Fix Bayonet**
6. **Unfix Bayonet**
7. **About Face**, to check if enemy to the rear
8. **Look Under**; look back under between legs to see if enemy has advanced.
9. **About Face**
10. **Invert Musket**, ensure it is not already loaded

11. **Revert Musket**
12. **Handle Cartridge**, place in rank mate mouth, 1 & 2 share, for safety and to encourage camaraderie
13. **Tear Cartridge**, easy, right?
14. **Position Cartridge**, in front of muzzle
15. **Charge Cartridge**, shove paper cartridge in too, pour in it lads
16. **Draw Rammer**, in 3 motions
17. **Ram Cartridge**, shove it down boys
18. **Remove Rammer**
19. **Replace Rammer**
20. **Lift to TAP**, lift musket with Left hand to chin level
21. **Tap Musket**, with palm of Right hand at lock plate twice, not three times, but once and after the first tap, proceed to the second tap, but do not proceed to a third tap once reaching the second tap. The tapping must cease at the second tap. Only tap tap is allowed.
22. **Shoulder Arms**
23. **Position to Prime**, musket over cap box, at half cock and remove old cap
24. **Handle Cap**, remove cap from cap box
25. **Squeeze Cap**, gently boys as if it's important not to over squeeze
26. **Inspect Nipple**, ensure that another cap is not there.
27. **Attach Cap**, affix cap onto nipple
28. **Shoulder Arms**

Yell "The Union Forever, Long Live the Captain of the 1st US Regulars

Charles Frances Adams – Letters to home.

"This evening finds me in reality in winter quarters. To-night for the first time this year I feel comfortable in my new house, the admiration of all who see it, with a fire-place, candles, chairs, and table....this offspring of my underdeveloped architectural talent ... cost me 12 dollars in money. I bought half of a roof of a building from which the soldiers had stripped the sides. This was divided at the ridge-pole and the two-sides constitute the two sides of my house, 6 feet high by 14 long, the front and rear logged up, with an open fireplace in the rear, the whole covered with an old hospital tent

fly and with a floor of boards – warm, roomy, and convenient, two beds, three chairs and a table, and every thing snug. Don't talk to me of comfort! Bah!! Everything is relative. I have more real, positive, healthy comfort here than I ever did in my cushioned and carpeted room at home!" - Charles Francis Adams Jr., USA, letter to his father, Christmas evening, 1863, Warrenton, PA.

Notable Quotes:

Robert E. Lee –

(would be rebels take note please...)

"...there was just one task for South and North both, and that was to build up a new America that should be wiser better, and therefore stronger than the old. When a lady, who cherished something of the old hatred, as ladies will, came to him and poured out her complaint, *he* said to her, in words as noble as ever were uttered by a vanquished hero: "*Madam, don't bring up your sons to detest the United States Government. Recollect that we form one country now. Abandon all these local animosities and make your sons Americans."*..."

From -Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee, by Captain Robert E. Lee

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 Ron Myers,

soonlobo@verizon.net

or 817-416-3741



MERRY CHRISTMAS
To all members of the
1st U.S.

SEMPER PRIMUS

The Union Standard

Newsletter of the 1st U.S. Infantry
1403 Barclay Drive
Carrollton Texas, 75007