

THE EVOLUTION OF
A MILITARY BAND

THE HISTORY OF
THE 214TH ARMY BAND
THE ARMY GROUND FORCES BAND

And its predecessor

THE FOURTH
INFANTRY REGIMENT
BAND

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface

Introduction

Part 1: The Pre-Military Band Era: The Field Musician in the Fourth Infantry Regiment, 1796-1845

Part 2: The Activation of the Fourth Infantry Regiment Band and the War with Mexico, 1845-1848

Part 3: Garrison Duty in Detroit and Madison and the Northwest Expedition, 1848-1861

Part 4: The Fourth Infantry Regiment Band in the Civil War, 1861-1865

Part 5: The Fourth Infantry Regiment Band on the Great Plains, 1865-1898

Part 6: The War with Spain and the Phillipine Insurrection, 1898-1902

Selected Letters from the Recent History of the Army Ground Forces Band

Bibliography

PREFACE

The making of this book was prompted by the fact that a history of the 214th Army Band and its ancestor, The 4th Infantry Regiment Band, has never been written in a completed version. This book attempts to embrace a continuous and coherent account of the band's initiation and progress. The present volume begins with the Field Musicians (Fifes and Drums of the 4th Infantry Regiment beginning in the late 1790s) to the ultimate development of the great organization now known as the Army Ground Forces Band.

In the chapters that follow, the coalescence of scattered facts have been sequentially arranged as nearly as practicable and mark the somewhat slow advancement made by military bands during the first half of the nineteenth century. This was largely due to the imperfect construction of brass wind instruments, which before the inventions and improvements of Antoine Joseph Sax, from about 1842 to 1850, were only crude mediums for expressing musical thought. It is only reasonable to suppose that under such conditions bands were inferior for any purpose except the performance of simple march music, since correct intonation and proper balance of tone were not obtainable.

The Army Ground Forces Band of today has reached a high degree of excellence in performance and is constantly improving, yet very little is known of the proficiency of the old 4th Infantry Regiment Band except that which is recorded obscurely in old articles and pamphlets.

This book has been prepared to a great extent from various publications on the many wars in which the band has participated, general literature on the history of military bands, overall histories of the 4th Infantry Regiment, records of the 214th Army Band, and the daily returns of both units since 1821 obtained from the National Archives.

Many thanks to all who assisted this author in researching this project. A special thanks to the Fort McPherson Library for obtaining the many obscure books and publications needed to complete this work, and to the National Archives for the generosity of their personnel at the Atlanta, Georgia Branch.

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INTRODUCTION

The Army Ground Forces Band is the direct descendant of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band. The 4th Infantry Regiment Band was officially sanctioned as a Band on July 21, 1845 in Corpus Christy Texas, but has unofficial roots dating as far back as May 9, 1794 by act of Congress. The following general history of military bands in the United States will give the reader a better perspective of the personal sacrifices that these men have given and what they have done for their country.

The history of bands in the United States dates back to the year 1773. During this period, Army Bands were not organized as separate units in the Army but were formed voluntarily by soldiers possessing some musical talent. The American trend in military music during this period fortunately followed the pattern set by English military bands, since the English bands excelled over those of other countries due to the use of clarinets in their instrumentation.

The first record of a military musical organization in the United States is contained in a reference to the celebration held after Ethan Allen and his 'Green Mountain Boys' captured Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775. The organization that performed at this celebration was a fife and drum corps. Ironically the primary function of such a combination during this period was to sound "Bugle Calls."

Members of these fife and drum corps were largely boys ranging in age from 9 to 14 years old who had volunteered for that specific duty. These boys were paid by the officers of the regiment not by the government, and were known as field musicians who usually could not read music and therefore could not be classified as bands.

Despite the fact that the fifer and drummer boys bore no arms, they were consistently employed in the front lines where their courage and daring were an inspiration to commanders and troops alike, and no doubt served to establish the value of musical units to the Army. There is evidence that these units were used in social events as well. On February 22, 1778 a fife and drum contingent from the Fourth Continental Artillery serenaded General George Washington on the occasion of his fifty-sixth birthday.

Thus we can see the primary non-tactical mission of the band evolving from this period in our development as a morale and esprit de corps motif for the military personnel through military ceremonies and social gatherings.

The first authorization for bands in the Regular Army of the United States was contained in General Regulations for the Army, City of Washington, 1834, which read as follows:

BANDS:

Paragraph 24. In regiments that have bands of music, ten privates are allowed to act as musicians, in addition to the Chief Musician (leader) authorized by law.

Paragraph 26. The number here specified and allowed to act as musicians, is not to be exceeded under any circumstances, excuses, or arrangement, whatever. The men who may compose the band are to be mustered in their respective companies and will be drilled and will be liable to serve in the ranks on any occasion of emergency, and are always to be effective to the service as soldiers.

Such was the modest beginning of bands in the regular army of the United States.

The monthly pay in 1834 was seventeen dollars for the chief musician (leader) and eight dollars each for bandsmen, one dollar a month being retained by the Government until expiration of the term of service.

In 1841, (by General Regulation for the Army of the U.S.) twelve privates, to act as bandsmen, were authorized. Post funds were used to maintain the band and purchase instruments for it, and when the various units of a regiment occupied several stations, or posts, at the same time, the band was kept at the headquarters of the regiment.

In 1847, the number of privates for each regular army band was increased to sixteen and conditions over the old regime improved somewhat. While bandsmen were still instructed as soldiers and liable to serve in the ranks on any occasion, they were no longer required to be drilled and mustered with the common soldier. The chief musician, under supervision of the adjutant of the regiment, mustered the band in a separate squad with the headquarters staff. The field musicians (spoken of earlier) were not separated from their respective companies. Thus we see there was a differentiation between the field musician (the fifes and drums) and the bandsman.

During the Mexican War (1846-48), of which the 4th Infantry Regiment Band played a most prominent part, bandsmen were made available for various duties besides musical ones. They were utilized as stretcher-bearers, field messengers, and water carriers. There were times when an army bandsman, from the time his regiment went into action until the end of the war, did not play a note. The band was so widely scattered in small groups, assigned to the duties mentioned above, that it was impossible to assemble for rehearsal or for the entertainment of the soldiers.

Despite the authorization of 1834 the 4th Infantry Regiment did not receive its first bandsmen until July 21, 1845. Their first experience together was in the Mexican War in which they distinguished themselves in a most courageous manner as will be seen in the chapters to follow.

The history of the 214th Army Band and its ancestor, the 4th Infantry Regiment Band, is as incredible as it is true. The chapters that follow will show to the reader what the soldier-musician had to endure in order to serve his country. Travels by foot, the horrors of war, and the endless changes of station were the trademark of the infantry regiment of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This book is an attempt to put this into context in a human as well as a factual way. It is hoped that the reader will gain some appreciation of the life and times of the musician-soldiers of the 214th Army Band and the 4th Infantry Regiment Band since the early nineteenth century.

PART ONE
THE PRE-MILITARY BAND ERA
THE FIELD MUSICIAN
IN THE
FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT
1796-1845

The 4th Infantry Regiment, like all the regiments organized in the late 18 century, did not have a military band as we know it today, but a contingent of what was known as "Field Musicians," composed of fifes, drums and an occasional bugler, (buglers were introduced into the Musicians Corps In 1831). In order to better understand the role of these musicians, a brief history of the inception of the 4th Infantry Regiment follows (see "[Crest and Flag](#)"). This overview is a compilation of writings by William H. Powell (Captain, 4th Infantry) in 1871 and Lieutenant James A. Leyden (Adjutant, 4th Infantry) in 1896.



4th Infantry

The Legion of the United States, by which title the regular army was known from 1792 to 1796, was a theoretically well-balanced military organization of four divisions, each division or sub-legion containing Dragoons, Rifles, Artillery and Infantry (by Act of Congress of May 9, 1794, the 4th Infantry was authorized 24 Field Musicians). Whatever merit this organization might have had against a civilized enemy in an open or civilized country, it was found to be poorly adapted to the various requirements of Indian warfare or ordinary frontier duties in a wooded country. That the important battle at Miami Rapids (Ohio) was fought and won under this organization was due, not to any particular merit in the organization, but to the admirable discipline instilled in the command by the commander-in-Chief, General Anthony Wayne. "Train and discipline them for the service they are meant for," wrote George Washington. These instructions were so faithfully complied with that it was a common remark that the "mad commander" had become a most thorough and painstaking disciplinarian.

The cessation of active Indian warfare, and the occupation of many remote stations (west of the Alleghany Mountains), called for a simpler administrative organization, and, pursuant to Act of Congress on May 30, 1796, the Legion was disbanded in November 1796, the President reorganizing the Legions into four regiments of infantry. The 4th Infantry was in consequence organized from the infantry of the fourth sub-legion, with Thomas Butler, of distinguished lineage and revolutionary service, as Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant. Each of these regiments was made up of from eight to ten companies, each with from 40 to 60 men, depending on Congressional authorization. This Act of Congress also stipulated that there should be 2 Principal Musicians and 16 Musicians (this last statement according to L. Thomas, Adjutant General 1865).

The evacuation in 1796 of the British military posts in the Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin) under Jay's Treaty, and the occupation of the territory ceded by Spain to the United States, by the Treaty of October 27, 1795 (for almost 300 years Spain occupied the southwestern part of the United States. Between 1762 and 1800, Spain possessed the entire trans-Mississippi and westward, granting lands, conducting trade in furs, and building trading and military posts as far north as Minnesota. Florida was in Spanish hands from 1526 until 1821), necessitated the dispersion of the newly organized regiments to many widely separated stations. In June 1797, the 4th Infantry went to Tennessee and Georgia. According to W. H. Powell in his history of the 4th Infantry Regiment (1871) the unit spent a great deal of time in the state of Virginia (which included West Virginia) to protect its inhabitants on the frontier against Indians. The frontier in those days included any land west of what was called the "Fall Line," which was an imaginary line about 60 to 100 miles inland stretching from New England to South Georgia.

In the interval between 1796 and 1802 there were many changes in the regimental organizations, including personnel strength varying from 30 commissioned officers and 502 enlisted men in 1796 to 49 officers and 1036 enlisted men in 1799. One must keep in mind that each company was authorized two musicians, one Fifer and one Drummer who traveled and performed their duties under the same harsh conditions as the regular infantryman.

Spain had become allied with France, whose relations with the United States had already become strained; it was for a time doubtful whether peaceable occupation of the

lately ceded territory of Louisiana from France in 1803 would occur. Emissaries and spies had been sent out from Louisiana to ascertain the temper of the people of the Mississippi Valley upon the subject of separation from the Union and the formation of an independent government under foreign protection. The reports of these agents are interesting reading. One of them, reporting upon the army, says, "There is a strict discipline observed in the army. The soldiers are almost all youths from 16 to 26 years of age. They go through some military evolutions with sufficient precision. With respect to the officers from the lowest to highest (excepting very few) they are deficient of those qualities that adorn a good soldier, excepting fierceness, and are overwhelmingly ignorant and well acquainted with the most base vices." In view of the fact that this very spy had been taken in hand by the military and escorted by an officer outside the United States territory, his judgment must have been impaired.

By Acts of Congress on July 16, 1798 and March 3, 1799 the 4th Infantry Regiment was authorized 2 Principal Musicians and 20 Musicians. However, on May 14, 1800 Congress reduced the Regiment's authorization to 2 Principal Musicians and 16 Musicians. Occupation of the newly acquired territory was not resisted, and Congress concluded in 1802 to reduce the military establishment. The new law provided for but two regiments of infantry and the 4th Infantry was disbanded on June 1. Some of the officers were retained in other organizations, some resigned and the remainder were honorably discharged. During the years of 1802 through April 11, 1808 the 4th Infantry Regiment ceased to exist.

International affairs in 1808 were in such a condition that the President asked Congress to increase the military strength of the regular army, and by the unparalleled vote (on military matters) of 98 to 16, the House passed a bill on April 12, 1808 providing for an increase of seven regiments of infantry. The 4th Infantry Regiment under this Act was reorganized in the months of May and June 1808. The Regiment was allotted 2 principal musicians and 2 musicians. Under this act the Regiment is reported to have been raised in and about the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts where it was headquartered in Boston. The Regiment was employed during the years 1808-1810 in protecting the frontiersmen in the territories north of the Ohio River and south of the Great Lakes. No important changes of station occurred until the spring of 1811, when the Regiment was ordered to concentrate at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

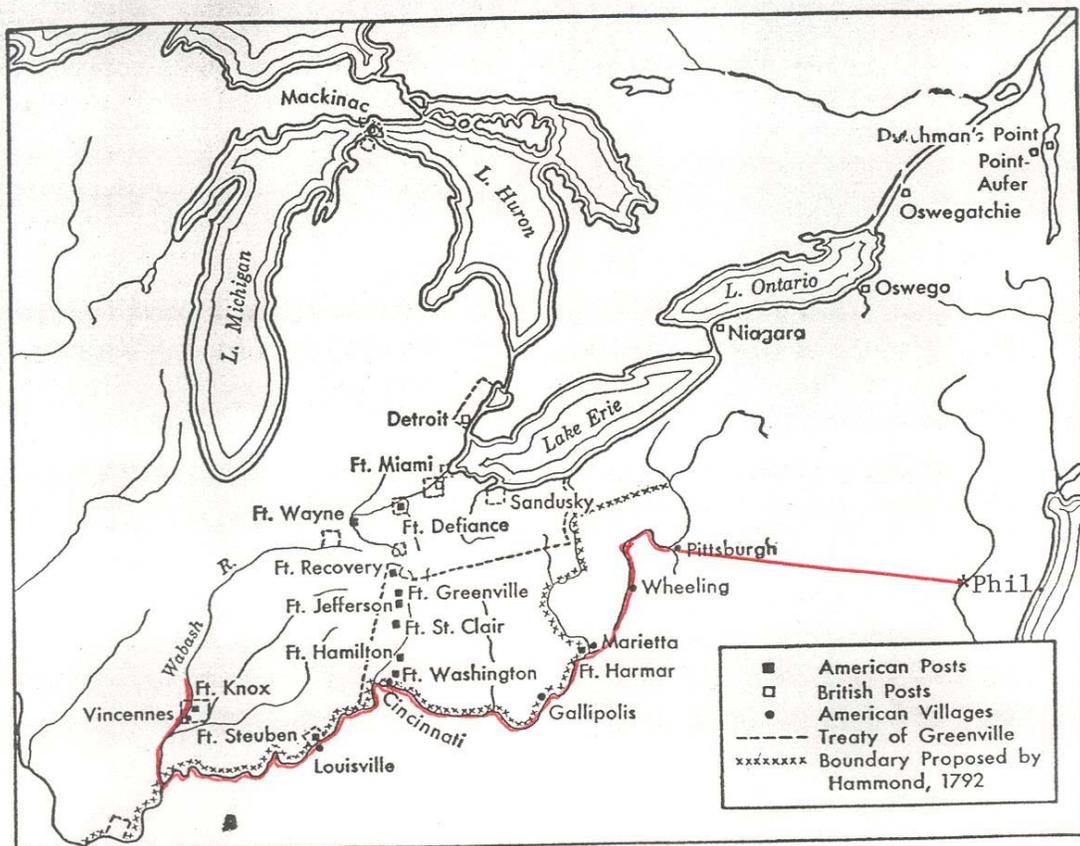
THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE 1811

The Companies having arrived at Lazaretto, a short distance from Philadelphia, orders were then received to proceed to Pittsburgh on the frontier. In compliance with these orders the regiment started across the State of Pennsylvania on foot on June 3, arriving in Pittsburgh on June 28. At the end of July orders directed the Regiment to proceed down the Ohio River to Cincinnati. By early August the regiment was established at Newport Barracks, where they were directed to proceed to Vincennes (on the border of southern Illinois and Indiana on the Wabash River), in the Indian Territory. The journey down the Ohio River resumed. The Regiment, having made the portage at the falls, continued down the river to the mouth of the Wabash River, and then north to Vincennes, experiencing many hardships and difficulties owing to the size of the boats

and the difficult current of the stream. At Vincennes the Regiment was joined by a force of militia and volunteers, and on August 27 the entire contingent, under the command of General Harrison, the Governor of Indiana, left the trading post and marched up the river banks to a point near the present town of Terre Haute, Indiana, where a post called Fort Harrison was built later in honor of General Harrison. The Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh and leader of the Indians then causing trouble, refused all overtures, and November 6 found the command within three miles of the Indian village.

On November 7, before dawn, the Indians made a furious attack upon all sides of the camp, and the desperate contest continued until daylight enabled the troops to discover their enemies. Vigorous bayonet charges then drove the Indians from the field. After a heavy loss on both sides the battle ended. Out of 300 present the Regiment lost 77 in killed and wounded, including four officers, one of whom was mortally wounded by tomahawk. This was the celebrated "Battle of Tippecanoe," and was fought near the west bank of the Tippecanoe River at its junction with the Wabash River in the northern part of Indiana.

Owing to the want for supplies and proper accommodations for the large number of wounded, the regiment returned to Ft. Harrison (where a company of the Regiment was left for duty), and then proceeded back to Vincennes for the winter (see map "[No.1](#)").



MAP No. 1

THE WAR OF 1812

According to the Band Lineage Service in Washington, D.C., there is no direct lineage of the 214th Army Band and the 4th Infantry Regiment spoken of in the preceding pages; however, there is so much evidence to support the theory that this is the 4th Infantry Regiment (not the band, still only Field Musicians--see illustration "[Field Musicians 1812](#)") it was necessary to include this history. The lineage of the 4th Infantry Regiment officially begins in 1812, however because the 4th Infantry Regiment is credited with a battle streamer for its participation in the "Battle of Tippecanoe" in November of 1811, logic would conclude that this 4th Infantry Regiment must be, if not the descendant of, at least an indirect descendant of the 4th Infantry Regiment in question. Thus we rest our case and move on to 1812.



FIELD MUSICIANS - 1812

The music normally available to an American infantry regiment of the regular Army in 1812 was its "Field Music," consisting of the two "principal Musicians" authorized in 1808 and the drummer and fifer in each of its 10 companies. Most regiments found it difficult to maintain this number. Contemporary French experience proved that it took approximately five years to train a drummer capable of executing all the various drum signals correctly under the stress of combat and that it took ten years to produce a real expert. In the United States Army there were hardly that many weeks for such training.

The two Principal Musicians were the drum major and his assistant who in some regiments may have retained his Revolutionary War designation of "Fife Major." With the Regimental Sergeant Major and the Quartermaster Sergeant, they made up the entire enlisted staff. The Drum Major's principal duty was to train and lead the drummers and fifers. He was also expected to set an example of "personal elegance," military bearing and courage. In European Armies a Drum Major was grandly uniformed; an elaborate baldric decorated with a pair of miniature drumsticks was his special badge of office. Because the hastily mustered American regiments would have little chance to acquire such traditional extravagances, the Drum Major in the United States Army in 1812 wore only the sash and epaulets proclaiming his rank.

If regimental funds and individual talents permitted, some regiments possibly may have reorganized their field music into a band equipped with horns, clarinets, flutes, bass drums and the like. Although there is little definite information, it is known that the few Regular Army bands that did exist were formed from soldiers detailed from the ranks for that purpose (There is no information on the 4th Infantry Regiment in this regard). Normally the regimental officers purchased the instruments.

American Drums of this period had shells of white oak, varnished with the best copal varnish; their hoops were painted with the best vermilion. They were decorated with the "eagle painted in the best manner on a blue ground with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, the ground to extend 22 inches round the shell." These drums were considerably deeper than those of today, with much thicker snares. While not so penetrating in tone as the modern drum, they produced a larger volume of sound and had greater carrying power.

The field music of an infantry regiment had a dual role. Its drums were its communications system: just as the modern company commander relies on his radio operator, the company commander of 1812 depended on his drummer. Consequently, the little drummer boy of legend had no place on the battlefield. The drums were heavy, awkward instruments. It took a husky soldier to carry one and keep up with the rest of the troops. Drum signals regulated the regiment's daily life, in both garrison and field. In the field, the drums established the tempo and the regularity of the regiment's movements and discipline. The 4th Infantry Regiment surely was no different in these matters. With this elaborate background in mind we will pick up the story of the 4th Infantry Regiment at its "unofficial" beginning in 1812. (1)

In the spring of 1812 the Indians to the north were causing much trouble and there were strong probabilities of a war with Great Britain, whose agents were identified with the Indian difficulties. General Hull, on account of his knowledge of the Indians and his former good record, had been given command of all the forces in the Northwest, and the Regiment was accordingly ordered to join other troops under his immediate command.

The Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, moved to meet General Hull by proceeding to the southern part of Indiana for supplies (Indiana and Ohio being at that time almost wilderness), crossed the Ohio River on flatboats or rafts they made themselves, and encamped at Louisville, Kentucky. After remaining there a short while, it marched along the military road leading to the town of Frankfort, encamped there a short while, then crossed the Kentucky River, which was very high at the time, and moved on through Lexington, Kentucky, to a point opposite Cincinnati, Ohio (probably Covington, Kentucky). They crossed the Ohio River again, and marched through the state of Ohio towards Detroit, Michigan. This trip took the good part of May and June, arriving in Detroit on July 6, 1812. War with England had been declared just three days earlier on July 3. On July 12, the Army, including the 4th Infantry Regiment now commanded by General Hull, crossed the Detroit River into Canada for "an invasion and conquest of Upper Canada." Camp was established at Sandwich, on the Canadian side of the river, and the troops remained there for nearly a month without making a move to attack the Canadians and Indians known to be concentrating at Malden thirteen miles down the river. A mutinous spirit began to manifest itself on account of this inactivity.

By August 7, General Hull, after remaining inactive in Canada, suddenly again crossed the Detroit River and occupied the town of Fort Detroit, to the bitter disappointment of his troops.

In the meantime supplies were being brought to the Army by a small detachment of volunteers. These men, led by a Major Van Horne, were surprised and routed by a considerable force of Canadians and Indians near Brownstown. On August 8, General Hull ordered a reluctant Lieutenant Colonel Miller and his Fourth Infantry to rescue the beleaguered men and supplies. Colonel Miller, before starting, briefly hollered at his troops, saying: "And now, if there is any man in the ranks of this detachment who fears to meet the enemy, let him fall out and stay behind." None fell out. About 4:00 PM August 9, the command reached the vicinity of Maguago, fourteen miles below Detroit. The advance guard, under the command of Captain Snelling, was suddenly and brutally ambushed by a mixed force of British, Canadians, and Indians, under the command of a Major Muir of the English Army and Tecumseh, the Indian chief. Snelling held his ground with what remained of his little force until the main body formed for the attack. The line moved forward with fixed bayonets and, although receiving a terrific fire from behind fallen trees, charged the British and the Canadians. Before the British and Canadians had time to reload they were forced to flee closely pursued by the 4th Infantry Regiment. Subsequently the enemy was unable to regroup, and completely routed, made their way across the river. The Indians, thus deserted by their white allies, soon broke and fled also, disappearing into the forest. General Hull ordered Colonel Miller back to Detroit with 58 killed and wounded.

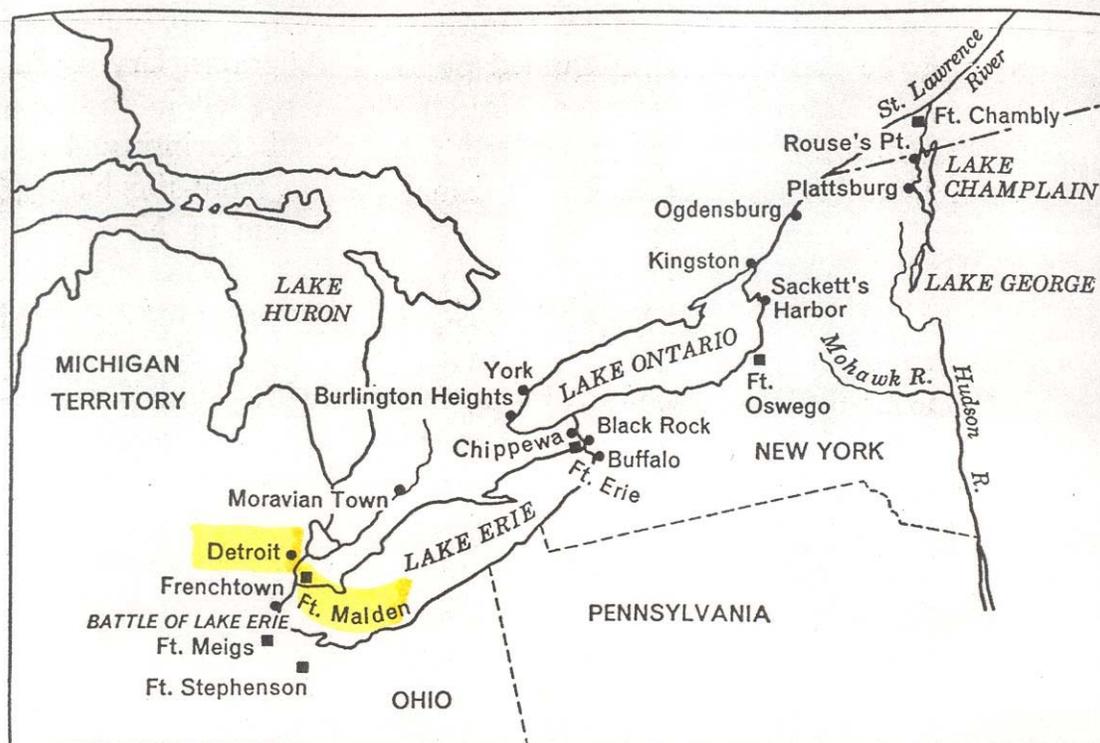
On August 16, 1812, one week after the success of the 4th Infantry at Maguago, General Brock, the British commander, crossed the river a few miles above Detroit without opposition. With a force of about seven hundred British troops and six hundred Indians, they immediately marched toward the American fort. The American troops, advantageously posted, and numbering more than the combined force of British and Indians, were anxiously awaiting the order to fire. Suddenly they were given the order to surrender by General Hull. The troops were in a rage when a white flag was suspended

from the walls! Not only the army at Detroit, but also the entire territory of Michigan with all its forts and garrisons, was summarily surrendered on August 18 to the British.

General Hull was taken prisoner and later exchanged for thirty British prisoners when a court martial investigated his conduct. The court martial tried General Hull and found him guilty of "cowardice and neglect of duty," and sentenced him "to be shot dead and to have his name stricken from the rolls of the army." Clemency was recommended, and the President, mitigating the sentence, ordered, "the rolls of the army are no longer to be debased by having upon them the name of Brigadier General Hull."

After the surrender the officers and men were taken as prisoners of war to Montreal, Canada, suffering great hardships on the way from excessive ill treatment and extreme hunger. They arrived in Montreal on the evening of September 27, 1812, and were met by crowds who wanted to see General Hull's "exterminating Yankees."

From Montreal the Regiment was sent to Quebec, with the men confined on board transports on the river. Many men died during their imprisonment from the ill treatment they had received. Finally the Regiment was exchanged and sent from Quebec on October 29 on an old schooner bound for Boston. On the Gulf of St. Lawrence a furious storm was encountered, and the old schooner tossed and turned for several days. The ship finally hit land at Shelburne, on the east side of the Bay of Fundy. On this voyage alone the Regiment buried 15 men at sea for various reasons. Two more died at Shelburne, and before Boston was reached on November 28, thirty in all had been thrown overboard. Upon arriving in Boston General Boyd, the former Colonel of the Regiment, did everything in his power to make the men who served under him at Tippecanoe comfortable. By this miserable surrender on the part of Hull the Regiment lost its organization, and was not reorganized until 1815, when it was formed by the consolidation of other regiments (see map "[No.2](#)").



NORTHWESTERN CAMPAIGNS IN THE WAR OF 1812

MAP No. 2

Early in 1813 three regiments (consolidated into the 4th Infantry Regiment in 1815) were collected, along with some recruits, and organized under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Darrington at Greenbush, opposite Albany, New York. During the remainder of the War of 1812 the assembled companies served in the district, which included New York and Vermont. This group of soldiers participated in the battle of Chateaugay River, Lower Canada, on October 26, 1813.

In March 1814 the three regiments were engaged at the Battle of La Cole Mill, Canada, and after that took up headquarters at Plattsburg, New York where they retired. Records show that these regiments were still at Plattsburg on September 6 under the command of General Macomb.

On September 11, 1814 at 8:00 A.M. a naval battle ensued between the British trying to bombard the American encampment at Plattsburg and an American ship that silenced the enemy in two hours. At the same time the encampment on land was attacked, continuing until nightfall. Three desperate but unsuccessful attempts were made by the British to cross the stream and storm the American camp. At dusk the British retreated hastily, leaving their sick and wounded, together with a large quantity of military equipment. Thus ended "The Siege of Plattsburg."

In December, a treaty of peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, although the fact was not generally known throughout the Army and Navy until some time in February 1815.

Upon the reduction of the army in 1815 many regiments were consolidated to give a smaller number of regimental organizations, and the 4th Infantry was, with five other regiments, consolidated to form the 5th Infantry Regiment. Ironically, three regiments, the 12th, 14th, and 20th, were consolidated to form a new 4th Infantry Regiment. The reason for this is unknown. The official Army Register has for many years announced other regiments as forming the 4th, but careful investigation shows that the Army Register is partially in error in this respect.

The War Department has ruled that by these consolidations, the distinguished services of the consolidated regiments prior to May 15, 1815, are to be credited to the 4th Infantry Regiment (namely the 12th, 14th, and 20th). The names Ft. Niagara, Ft. George, Beaver Dams, Chrystler's Fields, Chipeway and Cook's Mill are therefore borne upon the regimental colors, although in none of these battles did the Regiment or any portion of it participate.

REORGANIZATION--1815 THE SOUTHERN DEPLOYMENT

The Military Peace Establishment, by Act of Congress on March 3, 1815, reduced the military to 8 regiments. The 4th Infantry Regiment was authorized, along with all the usual officers and enlisted men, 2 Principal Field Musicians and 20 regular Field Musicians.

After the reorganization of the Regiment the 4th was ordered south, owing to difficulties with the Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida and Alabama. For several years hence its history was one of continual marching, building of barracks, and opening up military roads through the wilderness. The policy at the time was that the Infantry arm of the service should build its own barracks and open roads through Indian country. The Regiment therefore traveled south to battle the Indians and Spanish and to build new barracks.

The following is a rather lengthy account of the Regiment's many changes of station. The information is somewhat dry in nature but interesting to see what life was like during the formative years in the wilderness of the United States. A description of each of the Forts, Camps, and Cantonments built and used by this Regiment can be found in Appendix A. Included also is a listing of Field Musicians of the 4th Infantry Regiment who lost their lives while on active duty with the Regiment starting in 1821. This list can be found in Appendix B, although a description of these casualties is found in the appropriate year of their occurrence.

1816

On February 29, 1816 the headquarters and three companies were stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Seven other companies of the 4th were at Fort Hawkins, on the left bank of the Okmulgee River, Georgia, in the Creek Nation, opposite the present location of Macon, Georgia. As stated earlier each company was authorized 2 field musicians, who traveled with each company and were scattered all over the countryside.

In July, eight companies were at Camp Crawford, Georgia, with the headquarters and one company at Fort Hawkins, and one at Fort Scott, on right bank of the Flint River,

Georgia in the Creek Indian Nation, close to its junction with the Chattahoochee River. By December, the headquarters and nine companies were at Fort Gaines, on the left bank of the Chattahoochee River and one company at Fort Hawkins.

1817

In the spring of 1817 the Regiment was on the march to Alabama, and in the month of March established Fort Montpelier, where the entire Regiment was stationed until October, when it was marched back to Georgia, and in November was at Fort Scott. Again it took up the line of march for Florida to operate under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson against the Spanish forces in the harbor of Pensacola.

1818

By April or May of 1818, Fort Barrancas, at the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola Bay, was captured from the Spanish and the Regiment was headquartered at Pensacola. By September 18, the Regiment split up again: four companies at Craney Island and the headquarters and the remaining four companies at sea off Amelia Island, Alabama (with two unaccounted for, probably in Pensacola). In October, the headquarters and seven companies were at Pensacola, two companies at Fort Barrancas, and one at Fort St. Mark, the old Spanish Fort seven miles from the Gulf of Mexico at the junction of the St. Mark and Wakulla Rivers twenty miles south of the city of Tallahassee. In November, the headquarters and six companies were at Pensacola, three companies at Fort Barrancas, and one company at Fort St. Mark.

1819

In January 1819, the headquarters and two companies were at Pensacola, three companies at Fort Barrancas, four companies at Amelia Island, and one at Fort St. Mark. In February, the headquarters and four companies moved to Montpelier, Alabama, four companies at Amelia Island, one company at Fort St. Mark, and one company on the march to Fort Crawford, Georgia, where it arrived in March. From May to December the headquarters were stationed at Montpelier, Alabama, one company at Fort St. Mark, four companies at Trader's hill on the St. Mary's River, and one company at Fort Crawford, Georgia.

1820

In January 1820, the headquarters and four companies were at Montpelier, Alabama, one company at Blakely, opposite Mobile, and five companies at Trader's Hill, Georgia. From July to December, the entire Regiment was at Montpelier, Alabama.

1821

The entire Regiment was stationed at Montpelier, Alabama, until it was ordered to Pensacola, after the receipt of the General Order, dated May 17, 1821, from the Inspector General and Adjutants Office which assigned Pensacola, West Florida as the Headquarters of the 4th Infantry Regiment. Many internal changes were made to the Regiment; however, the Field Musicians strength remained the same: 2 Principal Musicians and 20 Musicians, or 2 Musicians for each company. In addition each

company was given a letter name to give distinction and facilitate numerous logistical movements.

From this time forward Archival records are available from the strength returns of the 4th Infantry Regiment. From 1821 through the present (1992), the information on the whereabouts of the Field Musicians (1821-1845), and the Band (beginning 1845) has been extracted from these records.

The mail delivery took a very long time to be delivered owing to the frontier conditions. Therefore, the Regiment probably did not receive this directive until August and movement obviously did not begin until that time. By December the Headquarters and Companies A, B, and F were at Pensacola; Companies D, F, G, H, and K at Fort Barrancas; and Company I at Mobile Point, Alabama. Companies A, B, C, E, and G each had 2 musicians, for a total regimental strength of 10 musicians.

1822-1823

The Regiment retained the same positions for the first part of 1822, except that Company I was moved to Dauphin Island, Alabama, in July or August. Headquarters and the companies in Pensacola and Barrancas had to move in September or October because of a Yellow Fever epidemic. All nine companies erected temporary huts and shelter at two camps, two and one half miles west of Pensacola, on Bayou Chico, named Camps "Hope" and "Bradey." Among the men who died of Yellow Fever four were musicians; all died at Camp Hope. They were: J.J. Mortinski of Company K, on August 31, 1822; Arthur J. Cullen of Company F, on September 8, 1822; William Hawkins of Company H, on September 7, 1822; and Frederick A. Taubenham of Company F on September 16, 1822. After the epidemic had ceased the troops erected a cantonment, afterward called Cantonment Clinch, in honor of the distinguished and much respected Colonel of the Regiment. The cantonment was built for nine companies, the tenth company still on Dauphin Island. Each company built its own block of two rooms of logs, and a house of one story for the officer's quarters. The troops also sawed the boards for the flooring, and rived the pine shingles for roofing. In truth the troops did the entire work, the quartermaster's department only furnishing the few tools to work with, including the nails and other hardware. Scarcely a nail was used to secure the shingles; they were hung on the rafters with wooden pegs. The spaces between the logs were clinched with split pieces of pine, cemented with clay and in true Army style the buildings were whitewashed. This was the mode of erecting quarters by the infantry in those days at scarcely any expense to the Government. They were most comfortable, and occupied for several years. The Regiment remained at Cantonment Clinch for the remainder of the year. A "Cantonment" was nothing more than a temporary fort. Many times however these cantonments became full service forts. At the end of 1822, Companies A, C, F, G, I, and K each had one Musician, while Companies B, D, E, and H had two each for a total regimental strength of 14.

In June 1823 Company I joined the entire regiment at Cantonment Clinch. On August 16, 1823, Musician James Walsh of Company C died at Cantonment Clinch. By year's end there was a noticeable loss of musicians. Companies A, B, C, D, and G each had one Musician, and only Company F had two, for a total regimental strength of only 7. But it must be noted that the entire strength of the regiment went from 443 in 1822 to 301 in 1823.

1824

On January 15, 1824, Companies C, D, F and G, under Brigadier General George N. Brooke, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, sailed from Pensacola to Tampa Bay, Florida, to establish a military post, which after completion received the name of Cantonment "Brooke" for obvious reasons. This movement was the result of the Treaty of Payne's Landing, which required the Seminole Indians to move west of the Mississippi River. Upon arrival in Tampa the Regiment set up their post at the head of Hillsborough Bay close to Tampa Bay. During the Seminole War this became an important position, and was one of the large depots for supplies for the operating armies. Company B was at Barrancas during the year. The transfer of the men to other companies most probably broke up Company H. Company K was opening a road in Alabama, perhaps during the month of May, June, and July. On August 31 it returned to Cantonment Clinch. Company I went to the Bay of St. Louis in September or October, and returned to New Orleans in December. In September, Companies A and K commenced opening the military road authorized by Congress from Pensacola by way of Tallahassee to St. Augustine. As the time approached for the Indians to move west, the Governor of Florida, William P. Duval, perceived a growing unrest among the Seminoles and made a requisition for troops from the 4th Infantry (Company E) to proceed to St. Mark's in September. This resulted in the desired deterrent effect and Company E returned to Cantonment Clinch in December. Musicians gained in strength in 1824; Companies A and D each had one musician while Companies B, C, E, F, G, and I each had two for a regimental total of 14.

1825

In 1825, Governor Troup of Georgia began surveying Creek Indian land between the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, which understandably angered the Indians. The Governor ordered two companies of militia to protect the surveyors. In addition, Major General Gaines, commanding the Western Division, ordered Companies A, B, E, and K from Cantonment Clinch to this area for additional support. The 4th Infantry began their journey on July 1 in a heavy rain. The Regiment, however, was detained because of lack of provisions and did not reach their final destination, Fort Mitchell (on the western bank of the Chattahoochee in Alabama), until sometime in August. Company I went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana in September because of an epidemic of an unknown disease, and returned to New Orleans in November. Companies P and F were ordered to open a road from Cantonment Brooke to Colerain, Trader's Hill, on the St. Mary's River, in Georgia. The road was opened to Fort King, Seminole country, a distance of 101 miles; and later to Pilatka (today spelled Palatka) on the St. John's River, a distance of about 50 miles. Mail delivery was brought through this area by way of these new roads twice each month. However, mail delivery was many times a monthly rather than twice monthly occurrence. By December 31, the Headquarters and Company H were at Cantonment Clinch; companies A, B, E, and K at Fort Mitchell; Companies C and G at Cantonment Brooke; Companies P and F cutting a military road from Cantonment Brooke to Colerain, Georgia; and Company I was in New Orleans. Musician strength was: Companies A, D, E, F, and G had one each, and Companies B and I had two for a regimental total of 9.

1826

In February 1826, Companies D and F returned from the military road to Cantonment Brooke. In April, Companies A, B, F, and K rejoined Cantonment Clinch from Fort Mitchell in the Creek Indian Nation.

It may be interesting to give some perspective on the travel conditions of these rugged times in the old southwest when no railroads or steamships were available. This was exemplified when the companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment were ordered to return to Cantonment Clinch from Fort Mitchell in Indian Territory. The troops went to work and cut down trees, sawed out the sides and constructed a large flat boat, or "broad horse" as they were called, in order to contain the companies and their supplies for the voyage to the Gulf. The boats were launched in the Chattahoochee River and propelled by four oars. The vessels made good time with the current in their favor. The troops arrived at Apalachicola, stayed two days and were transported by schooner to Pensacola. Nine companies of troops have rarely been transported so many miles at so little expense. The norm in the life of the Infantry Soldier in those days was field expediency and has been since the beginnings of the U.S. Army.

In August (exact date unknown) Musician Joseph Farrar of Company H died at Cantonment Clinch. In October Company B was detached from Cantonment Clinch, to a position at the mouth of the Suwannee River and established a post named Fort Duvall after the Governor of the territory. This and subsequent movements were made in consequence of the return east by the Indians who had been "required" to move from Middle Florida in 1824. These Indians, returning to their old cherished homes, attempted to take much of their land back by force, alarming settlers who were not as yet in sufficient numbers to fully protect themselves. On December 31, Headquarters and Companies A, E, H, and K were at Cantonment Clinch; Companies C, D, F, and G at Camp Brooke; Company B at Fort Duvall; and Company I in New Orleans. Musician strength was as follows: Headquarters received its first two Principal Musicians; Companies A, C, E and I each had two musicians; and Companies B, F, and G had one each for a regimental total of 13.

1827

Since the predatory bands of Indians still continued to trouble the settlers, some of the companies of the Regiment were moved from station to station in 1827 to serve as a deterrent to the Indians and keep them within the treaty limits. In January Company C was sent from Cantonment Brooke to Wanton's, near the Seminole Agency, and Company F, from the same post to Fort King. Companies H and K from Cantonment Clinch were at Fort Duvall. In February, Companies C and F, from Cantonment Brooke, were stationed at Fort McIntosh in Alabama County, Florida. Company K, from near Fort Duvall, was at Adams, thirty miles from Tallahassee, Florida. In March, Company B moved near Tallahassee; Companies F and H near the Seminole Agency; and Company K, from Adams, was at Cantonment Clinch. In April Company B moved on to the Suwannee River; Company C, from Camp McIntosh, returned to Cantonment Brooke; and Company I, from New Orleans, moved to Cantonment Clinch.

In May Company B at the Suwannee River moved to Camp Dickens, Florida; Companies F and H near the Seminole Agency established a post called Fort King, named after a former Colonel of the Regiment; and Company F returned to Cantonment Brooke. On October 17, 1827, Principal Musician Joseph Soumeillan died at Fort Clinch.

In December, the Headquarters and Companies A, B, E, I, and K were at Cantonment Clinch; Companies C, D, F, and G at Cantonment Brooke; and Company H at Fort King. Musician strength for 1827 was: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, C, E, F, I and K had two each, while Companies B, G, and I had one each for a regimental total of 16.

1828

In 1828 the Regiment remained in place until April when Companies B, F, and K were ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana. In August Company A moved to Fort Mitchell in Creek Indian Territory, Alabama. On September 24, Companies A, C, D, G, and I arrived at Cantonment Brooke from St. Augustine, Florida. On October 24, Company A moved from Fort Mitchell to the vicinity of Tuckebatchee in the Creek Nation in Alabama arriving there in two days. In December the Headquarters and Company I were at Cantonment Clinch; Company A was in Tuckebatchee; Companies B, E, and K were at Baton Rouge; Companies C, D, F, and G at Cantonment Brooke; and Company H at Fort King. Musician strength was: Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, and I had two each, and Companies G and K had one for a regimental total of 16.

1829

On February 20, 1829, Company B was detached from Baton Rouge and took post at Fort St. Phillip, Louisiana. On May 14, 1829, Musician William Christo of Company E died at Baton Rouge. On July 3, Company H left Fort King and arrived at Cantonment Brooke on July 7 or 8. On the 14th, Company B left Fort St. Phillip for Baton Rouge, arriving on July 17. Company A departed the Creek Nation on July 27 and arrived in the Bay of Pensacola on July 30. They were then ordered back to their original point at Fort Mitchell and arrived there in February 1830. Company B arrived in Baton Rouge on July 16. In September, Company A was at Fort Mitchell, and Company H was at Cantonment Brooke. On October 25, 1829, Musician Andrew Dido of Company K died in Baton Rouge. Company D left Cantonment Brooke on November 4 to repair the military road from that post to Fort King in Seminole Country. Company B left Baton Rouge and arrived at St. Phillip on November 13. In December, the Headquarters and Companies C, F, G, and H were at Cantonment Brooke, the Headquarters having been ordered from Cantonment Clinch in November; Company P was at Toachotka on the military road to Fort King; Company B at Fort St. Phillip; Company I at Cantonment Clinch; and Companies E and K at Baton Rouge. Musician totals were: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, and I had two each; and only Company F had one for a regimental total of 16.

1830

In January 1830 Company D was at the bridge across the Withlacoochie River, on the military road from Cantonment Brooke to Fort King. On February 19, Company I departed Cantonment Clinch and arrived in Baton Rouge on the 26. Cantonment Clinch was closed after the departure of Company I, and had been in constant use since 1822. Company C left Cantonment Brooke on February 18 and arrived at Baton Rouge on March 29. Companies F and H left Cantonment Brooke on April 15 and moved to Fort Mitchell; Company D returned to Cantonment Brooke on May 15 having completed

repairs on the military road from Cantonment Brooke to Fort King. In April Company D was at Hillsborough on the military road; Companies F and H were at Fort Mitchell, and Companies E, I, and K were at New Orleans. In May Company E was at Baton Rouge; Companies F and H were at Scudder's, Cherokee Indian Nation. Company E left New Orleans on the 13th and arrived at Baton Rouge on May 14. Musician strength for 1830: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, B, E, G, I, and K had two musicians each; and Company C only had one, for a total regimental strength of 14 musicians.

In June, Company K left New Orleans on the 10th and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 11th. Companies F and H, from Cantonment Brooke originally, and from Scudder's, were at Camp Eaton, Cherokee Nation. By July Company H moved from Camp Eaton to Will's Creek in the Cherokee Nation. On July 8 Company I left New Orleans and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 9. In August Company H returned to Camp Eaton from Will's Creek. Company A moved from Fort Mitchell to Camp Eaton in September; Companies E, G, I, and K, left Baton Rouge, and were at Sandy Creek, just to the east, for sanitary purposes during the periods of disease on the Mississippi River. Because of the disease Musician Louis Wilson of Company D died on October 2, 1830 at Baton Rouge. Many in the Regiment died or were temporarily disabled at this time; however, there is no record about the nature of the disease. Company F moved from Camp Eaton to Cheetie gold mines in the Cherokee Nation. The discovery of gold by the white man at this time was the event that put the final nail in the coffin for the Cherokee Indians and led to the now infamous "Trail of Tears" later in 1838, of which the 4th Infantry Regiment was ordered to play a part. A detailed account of this unfortunate saga in American History will be dealt with later.

On October 9, Company A left Fort Mitchell and arrived at Camp Eaton on the 23; Companies E, F, G, and K left Sandy Creek on the 25th, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the same day. On November 24, Companies A, F and H left Camp Eaton for Fort Mitchell. On December 31 Headquarters and Companies C and D were at Cantonment Brooke; Company B at Fort St. Phillip; Companies A and F at Fort Mitchell; Company H at sea, bound for Key West on the 19th; Companies E, G, I, and K were in Baton Rouge.

1831

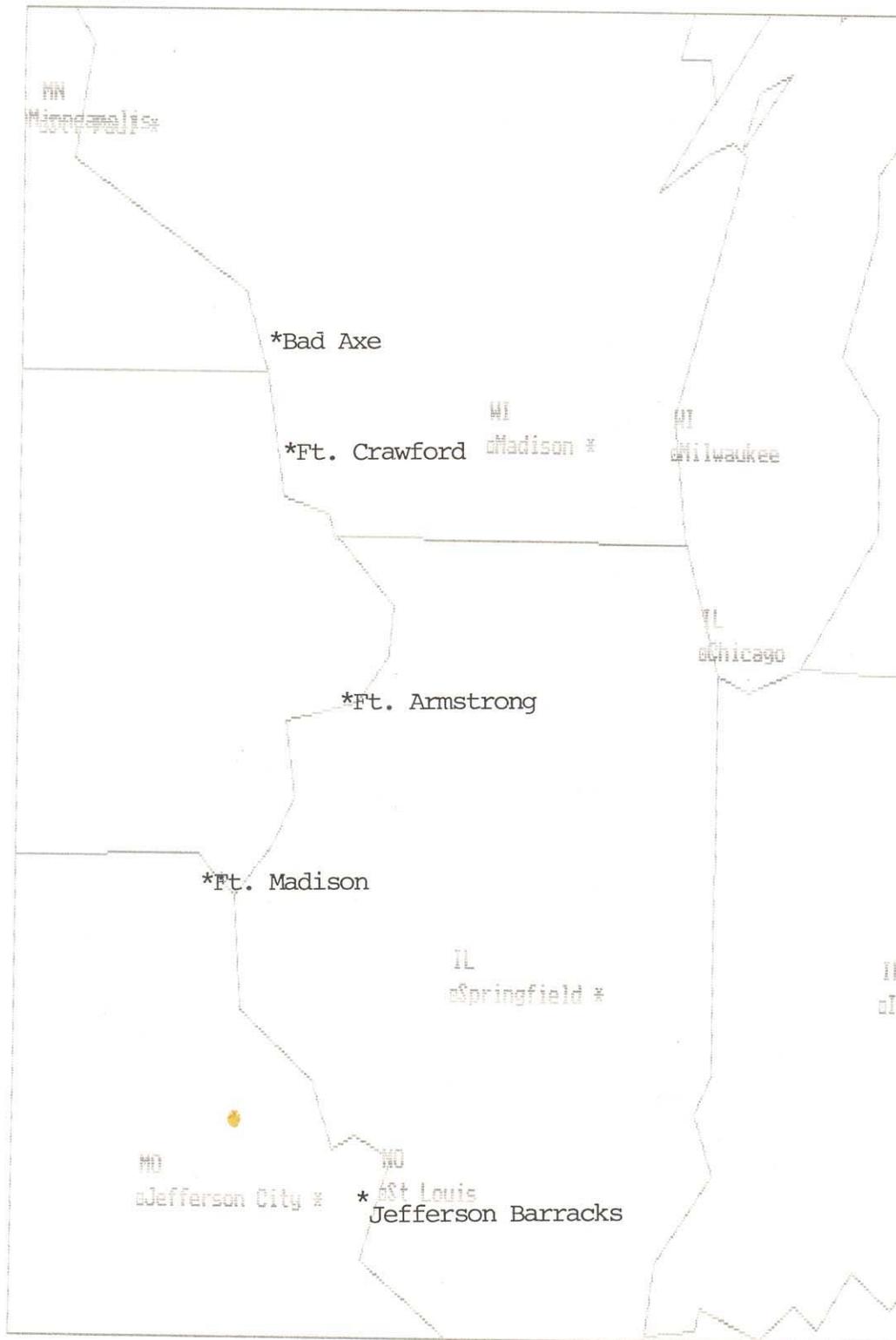
According to the Strength Returns, Buglers were officially recognized as part of the Field Musician Corps in 1831; Company A and B each received one Bugler. There were usually no more than two or three present for the entire Regiment, and usually belonged to Company A or B.

The Headquarters of the Regiment was ordered from Cantonment Brooke to Baton Rouge in January 1831. Company H arrived in Key West in January. In February the Headquarters were established at Baton Rouge and there seemed to be an intention to withdraw the Regiment from its intermittent service in Florida. In May Company B was moved from Fort St. Phillip to Baton Rouge. On July 20, Companies B and K left Baton Rouge and arrived at New Orleans on the next day. On the 11th Company F, with five privates of Company C and two privates from Company I, went from Baton Rouge seven miles, and encamped for the purpose of erecting temporary sheds for the troops in the event of a yellow fever epidemic. On August 14 this detachment returned to Baton Rouge. By the end of the year the Headquarters and Companies E, G, and I were at Baton

Rouge; Companies A and F were at Fort Mitchell; Companies B and K were in New Orleans; Companies C and D at Cantonment Brooke; and Company H at Key West. Musician strength for 1831 was: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A and B had two musicians including one Bugler each for the first time; Companies D, E, G, and H each had two; and Companies C and K had one each, for a regimental total of 15.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR--1832
"THAT DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR"

The Regiment remained stationary until July 12, 1832 when Companies C and I (97 men including 2 fifers and a drummer), by orders No. 51, dated 16 June 1832, left Baton Rouge and arrived at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on the 28th. These Companies were sent to reinforce General Atkinson, in the war with Sauk Indians (the Black Hawk War; see map "[Duty Stations--1832](#)").



4th INFANTRY REGIMENT
 DUTY STATIONS - BLACK HAWK WAR
 1832

Although the Black Hawk War was only a local incident, insignificant in terms of lives lost and dollars spent, it is an integral part of the peculiarly American tragedy of frontier history. This so-called war involved a small band of peaceful Sauk Indians, led by the aging Chief Black Hawk, who were sacrificed for the land greed and political ambition of the white man. What emerged from this skirmish was the ironic contrast between the humanity of the Indians and the savagery of the white man. Of further interest is the involvement of a rich array of characters whose major roles in history were yet to be played. These participants included Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, William Henry Harrison, and of particular note Zachary Taylor (the future commander of the 4th Infantry Regiment in the Mexican War and the future President who bestowed on the 4th Infantry Regiment Band a Presidential Citation for heroism in the Mexican War). Zachary Taylor dubbed the Black Hawk War as "that disgraceful affair."

Before the two companies of the 4th Infantry became involved, volunteers from the region had been trailing the Sauk Indians up the Bad Axe River, killing Indian men, women, and children indiscriminately. There are many accounts of this debacle but all agree that the Black Hawk War became a brutal slaughter. The graphic details of this encounter are too sorry to describe here and since this part of the conflict did not involve the 4th Infantry it will be left to the reader to investigate further. What can be said is that the whites of the volunteer force saw themselves as engaged in a perverted holy war that exempted them from responsibility for the slaughter at Bad Axe. They were ridding the earth of hateful varmints, characterized by John Wakefield (one of the leaders) as "wretched wanderers who are more like the wild beast than man--wandering from forest to forest, and not making any improvement in the natural mind." Wakefield spoke for the others when he proposed that the Almighty had decreed the slaughter and that the whites were but obedient agents of His vengeance. A two-hundred-year heritage of Indian hating had been passed down to the bloodletters at Bad Axe, who were as devoid of guilt as they were of mercy.

By the time Colonel Zachary Taylor, on the Mississippi River with his regular infantry (including companies G and I of the 4th), arrived at Bad Axe, the massacre was ending through want of further victims. Volunteers were yelping and dancing with scalps in their hands or rooting through plunder wrested from the Indians. A few shots still came from a willowed island separated from the mainland by stagnant slough. To oust the remaining Indians would have required a frontal assault with full exposure to their fire. The volunteers balked at this, claiming that as taxpayers they supported the army and that the regulars were trained for such operations. Zachary Taylor made a feeble attempt to go after the remaining Indians, fulfilling his duty. As it turned out the gun ship Warrior, which had been dispatched earlier in the day, drove up and down the channels between the islands in the river, raking the undergrowth with a six-pounder and running down those Sauk attempting to swim or raft across the river. By mid-afternoon on August 2, 1832 the "battle" had ended. Lieutenant Philip Cooke of the 4th Infantry Regiment registered his disgust at the volunteer militia's looting the pitiful remains of the Sauk camp. No doubt John Wakefield spoke for most of the settlers, summing up his feelings about the war: "It filled my heart with gratitude and joy, to think that I had been instrumental, with many others, in delivering my country of merciless savages and restoring those people (the settlers) again to their peaceful homes." The shocking feature

of this "fantasy" is the speaker's absolute conviction, untainted by any moral responsibility, that justice had been done. (2)

Fortunately, this ended the 4th Infantry's minimal involvement in the Black Hawk War. During the entire affair cholera had been filtering west with the advancement of regular troops from Plattsburg, New York. Instead of remaining in the area, Companies G and I of the 4th decided to depart immediately on August 10 from Fort Crawford and arrived at Fort Armstrong, Pock Island, Illinois on the 11th. They proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri in September and arrived back in Baton Rouge in October. Upon their return four or five men were left at Fort Armstrong where they died, probably of cholera. The strength returns show that 92 men survived the trip and were very lucky not to have been wiped out completely like some other regiments from the east.

While Companies G and I were adding to their battle ribbons, the remainder of the Regiment was involved in regular movements. In September Company C was at Fort Clinch, and Company D was at Fort King. On November 16 Companies B and K left New Orleans and arrived in Baton Rouge the next day. Company C departed Fort Clinch on November 21 and arrived at Mount Vernon Arsenal above Mobile, Alabama, on the 25. On December 17 Companies A and F left Fort Mitchell, and arrived at the arsenal near Augusta, Georgia on the 28th. Company C left the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama on the 12th, and arrived at Fort Mitchell on the 23rd, then left Fort Mitchell for the Augusta arsenal, on the 28th. By the end of December the Headquarters and Companies B, E, G, I, and K were in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Companies A and F at Augusta arsenal, Georgia; Company C on the march to Augusta arsenal; Company D at Fort King, and Company H at Key West. Musician strength for 1832 was as follows: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, D, E, F, G, and I had two each; while Companies B, C, H, and K had one for a regimental total of 17.

1833

In 1833 Colonel D.L. Clinch returned to Mobile, Alabama from a leave of absence and assumed command of the Regiment on January 20 at Mobile Point. The regimental staff left Baton Rouge January 31, and arrived at Mobile Point on February 24. Companies B and K left Baton Rouge on the January 12 and arrived at New Orleans on the 14th. Company C was enroute to Augusta arsenal at this time. On March 30, Companies A, C, and F left Augusta Arsenal and arrived at Fort Mitchell on April 12. Company H left Key West and arrived at Mobile Point, Alabama on the 10th, then left the next day for Fort Clinch, arriving on the 13th. In May the Headquarters had been shifted to Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama. Companies B and K left New Orleans on May 30 and arrived in the Bay of St. Louis on the Mississippi the next day. On July 7 the Headquarters were transferred from Fort Morgan to the city of Mobile, Alabama. Company B left the Bay of St. Louis on November 9 and arrived in Key West on the 26. Company H left Fort Clinch on November 10 and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 15th. End of the year returns show that the Headquarters were at Mobile; Companies E, G, H, and I were at Baton Rouge; Company K at the Bay of St. Louis; Companies A, C and F at Fort Mitchell; Company D at Fort King; and Company B at Key West. Musician strength for 1833 was: Companies A, B, D, E, F, and K were at two each; Companies G, H, and I had one a piece, for a regimental total of 15 musicians.

1834

In January 1834 Company K returned to New Orleans from the Bay of St. Louis. On February 27, Companies C and F left Fort Mitchell for Camp Armistead in Cherokee Territory, Tennessee; Company A, from Fort Mitchell, was descending the Chattahoochee River. At the end of the month Companies C and F were in camp near Columbus, Georgia. On March 12 Company A arrived in New Orleans, and on March 18 Companies C and F arrived at Camp Armistead. On April 9, Company I left Baton Rouge and on the 22nd arrived and posted camp within one and one-half miles of the Chickasaw Agency, Alabama, at Fort Coffee. On May 27, Companies A and K left New Orleans and arrived at the Bay of St. Louis on the 28th. On August 30, Company F left Camp Armistead and arrived at Calhoun, Georgia on September 1 and was stationed at Fort Cass, Tennessee. In November, the Headquarters were changed from Mobile to New Orleans. Companies A and K left the Bay of St. Louis on the 15th, and arrived in New Orleans the same day. On December 13 Company I left the Chickasaw Agency (Ft. Coffee) and arrived in Baton Rouge on December 25. On December 31 the Headquarters and Companies A and K were in New Orleans; Company B at Key West; Company C at Camp Armistead, Tennessee; Company D at Fort King, Florida; Companies E, G, H, and I in Baton Rouge; and Company F at Fort Cass, Tennessee. Musician strength was: Companies A, F, H, and I had one musician each; Companies B, D, G, and K had two each for a regimental total of 13 musicians.

1835

The Regiment remained at their present stations for the winter. Company B left Key West on March 4, and arrived at Fort Mitchell on the 20th. Company I left Fort Cass on the 4th and arrived at Fort Mitchell on the 20th. Company C left Fort Mitchell April 9 and arrived at Fort Cass, Tennessee on the 26th. On April 9 Company F arrived at Fort Mitchell on April 20, Camp Cass on the 26th, and finally arrived at Fort Armistead on April 29. Companies A and K left New Orleans on May 20 and arrived at the Bay of St. Louis on the same day. On June 14, 1835 Musician John Readens of Company C died in Baton Rouge.

On July 4 Company C left Camp Cass and reoccupied Fort Mitchell on the 19th. Company F left Camp Armistead on July 25 and arrived at Fort Cass on the 27th. By request of Benjamin F. Carey, acting Indian Agent of the Cherokee Nation, Company F was removed from Fort Cass and arrived at Will's Valley, Alabama at the end of the month. On November 14, Companies A and K left the Bay of St. Louis and arrived in New Orleans the same day. On November 18 Company D departed Fort King and arrived at Wetumka, Florida the same day.

THE DADE MASSACRE

On December 20, when General Clinch ordered that one hundred men should be sent to Fort King from Fort Brooke, a detachment was taken from Company B to supply deficiencies in the two companies. Major F.L. Dade took command. Unfortunately, the Seminole Indians destroyed his command after crossing the north fork of the Withlacoochie River. The fight lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until the middle of the afternoon on December 28. Only three privates, badly wounded, escaped and

arrived at Fort Brooke. This battle became known as "The Dade Massacre," and thus began the long and grueling campaign called the Seminole War.

On December 31 Headquarters and Company A were in New Orleans; Company B at Fort Brooke; Company C at Fort Mitchell; Company D at Withlacoochie, Florida; Companies E, G, H, and I at Baton Rouge; Company F on the move to the Cherokee Nation; Company K at Fort Wood, Louisiana. The movement of the Regiment in Tennessee was made because of difficulties in the "removal" of the Cherokees. Musician strength for 1835 was as follows: Companies A, H, and K had two each; Companies B, C, E, F, and G had one, for a regimental total of 11.

THE SEMINOLE WARS--1836

The 4th Infantry Regiment made their usual changes of station to and from Florida (as will be seen) and finally returned to take part in the Seminole Wars of 1836. Rarely, if ever, have troops been called upon for service under such trying circumstances as in this war. The region in which the troops were compelled to operate consisted of swamps, overgrown thickets, and dense tropical forests of unknown extent. Poisonous insects and snakes were rampant, resulting in fever and disease. The Seminole Indians were as cunning and active as they were cruel and treacherous. For days at a time the troops waded in the swamps or patrolled the streams in search of the Indians, who only showed themselves when in sufficient numbers to massacre isolated detachments. The war was only brought to a close by the questionable seizure of Chief Osceola under a flag of truce.

In all this war lasted about seven years and cost the Government hundreds of lives and millions of dollars. The 4th Infantry Regiment bore an honorable part, participating in nearly all of the engagements and suffering many killed, wounded and missing. Total losses were 134 officers and enlisted men killed in action. For most of the war the 4th Infantry Regiment operated independently from other regiments.

According to strength returns, on January 23, 1836, Companies E, G, H, and I left Baton Rouge, and arrived in New Orleans on the 25th; Company D moved from Withlacoochie to Fort Drane, Florida; Company F was at Camp Huntington, North Carolina on January 31. On February 3, 1836, General Gaines, with Companies A, D, E, G, H, I, and K left their respective posts in Louisiana and arrived at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay on February 9. On the 13th the same companies left Fort Brooke and arrived at the battleground of the ill-fated command of Major Dade on February 22 and buried the remains of Dade and his men. On the 28th these companies and other forces under General Gaines moved down the Withlacoochie three miles and established Camp Izard. On March 10 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I and K left Fort Izard and formed Camp Smith within three miles of Fort Drane (headquarters of General Clinch) on March 12. On March 26 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I and K left Camp Smith with the army commanded by General Winfield Scott. On the 29th this Army crossed the Withlacoochie River and on the 31st was attacked by the hostile Indians who were driven back across the river. At the same time Company C was at Fort Mitchell, and Company F was at Camp Huntington, North Carolina. On April 9 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, and K were encamped near Fort Brooke and went on a patrol for most of the month, returning on the 26th. This same

group marched to Fort Alabama on the Hillsborough River on the 27th, left the same day and arrived at Fort Brooke the next day. On May 8 Companies A, D, and I left Fort Brooke, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 16th, where the Headquarters were established. Companies E and G embarked on the Schooner "Magellan" at Fort Brooke on May 27 en route to the Suwannee River in North Florida. Company F left Camp Huntingdon, North Carolina on May 18 and arrived at Fort Cass, Tennessee on the 22nd. Company B left Fort Brooke on May 6 and arrived at Key West about the 10th.

Companies E and G, which embarked at Tampa Bay May 27, arrived at St. Mark's on June 4. These companies left St. Mark's on the 13th and arrived at Camp Concord, near Tallahassee, on May 14. On June 29 the Headquarters and Companies A, D, and I embarked at Baton Rouge on the steamer "Bayou Sarah," having been ordered to St. Marks, Florida. On July 1, the Headquarters, with Companies A, D, and I, on board the brig "Kenhawa," left the Mississippi River below New Orleans and arrived at St. Mark's on the 10th. On the 14th they left St. Mark's on the steamer "Major Dade," arrived at Suwannee Old Town, Florida on the 22nd, and established Camp Call. Companies E and G left Camp Concord on July 7, arrived at St. Mark's on the 11th, and joined the command at Suwannee Old Town on July 14. On August 14 Company A was broken up and transferred to Company D at Fort Call. On November 10, Companies D (including men from Company A), E, G, and I left Fort Call and arrived at Fort Clinch on the Withlacoochie River on the 18th. By year's end the Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, G, and I were at Fort Clinch; Company F at Fort Cass, Tennessee; and Companies H and K at Fort Brooke. Musician strength was: Companies C, D, and K were at two each; and Companies E, F, and H were at one each for a regimental total of 9 musicians.

1837

The Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K took up the line of march from Fort Clinch to Fort Brooke on a patrol mission and arrived at Fort Brooke on January 24. On the 28th they left Fort Brooke to return to Fort Clinch. On March 8 Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K left Camp Truce, Florida and arrived at Fort Dade on March 11. On April 1, Company D left Fort Dade and arrived at Camp Henderson the next day. Company H left Fort Dade on April 25 and arrived at Fort Armstrong near Dade's battleground on the next day. On May 29 Company K left Fort Dade and arrived at Fort Brooke the next day. On June 3, Companies B, C, E, G, H, and I left Fort Dade and arrived at Lake Thlonotossa the next day. Company K left Fort Brooke on June 3 also and arrived at Fort King on the 7th; left Fort King the next day and arrived at Fort Brooke on the 11th; then left Fort Brooke on the 14th and arrived at Camp Thlonotossa on the same day. Company G left Camp Thlonotossa on the 14th and arrived at Fort Foster on the south fork of the Withlacoochie River the same day; left Fort Foster on June 15 and arrived at Fort Dade the next day; then left Fort Dade on the 17th and arrived at Fort Foster on the next day. Companies C and K left Camp Thlonotossa on June 18 and arrived at Fort Foster on the same day. Companies C, G, and K left Fort Foster on the 19th and arrived at Fort Dade the next day; then left Fort Dade on June 28 and arrived at Fort Brooke the next day.

On July 2, Companies C, G, and K joined the Regiment from detached service at Camp Thlonotossa. On the 18th Companies B, E, H, I, and K left Camp Thlonotossa as escort to a wagon train and arrived at Fort King on July 22; then left the next day on the

return arriving at Fort Brooke on the 28th. Company C, from Fort Brooke, joined the Regiment at Camp Thlonotossa on July 27. On August 6 Company F left Fort Brooke to escort wagons, and returned the next day; left Fort Brooke the 11th in search of cattle, and returned the 14th; then left the post on the 19th in search of Indians and returned on the same day. On December 2 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, G, and I were at Fort Gardner on the outlet of Lake Thoptelega into Lake Kissimane, Florida; Companies D and K were at Fort Deynand on the brink of the Carlosehatchie River; Company F was at Fort Cass, Tennessee, and Company H at Fort Brooke.

1838-1839

THE EVACUATION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS
"THE TRAIL OF TEARS"

On January 31, 1838 the Headquarters and Companies A and B were at Fort Bassinger on the right bank of the Kissimane River, near Lake Okeechobee. Companies C, D, E, G, H, I, and K were operating in the field in the southern part of the peninsula of Florida. On February 28, Company F was at Fort Cass, and Company K at Fort Deynand. On March 31, Companies A, B, and K were operating in the field; Company D was at Fort Bassinger; and Company I was at Fort Brooke. On April 30, the Headquarters and Companies B, C, E, H, and I were at Fort Brooke; Companies A, G, and K at Fort Micanopy in Alabama County; and Company D was in the field. Soon the entire Regiment of 525 enlisted and officers (including 13 Musicians and one Principal Musician) received orders to proceed to the Cherokee Indian Nation in Tennessee and assist in removing the Indians to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma (see map "[No.4](#)").



MAP No. 4

President Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was well acquainted with the Cherokee Indian Nation, having fought with them and lived practically "next door" to them all his life. Unfortunately, he shared the white Tennessean's common opinion of Indians. As he saw it they were the festering sores that afflicted the settlers and limited the colonization of this great land. He was convinced that Indians would not become civilized. The Cherokee were a roadblock in the way, isolating Tennessee. They made it extremely difficult for Tennessee to join the Union in any respect more than name. To Andrew Jackson, Cherokee meant "a blob of forests, burnt-off fields, and raging streams with savages robbing travelers and, often torturing them to death." It is no wonder that the Cherokee stood little or no chance of remaining east of the Mississippi River. Jackson even sent a message to a Georgia Congressman "to light a fire under them (the Cherokee) and when it gets hot enough they'll move.

In 1835 the Treaty of New Echota (in Georgia) was signed, sealing the fate of the Cherokee. In the eight basic provisions of the treaty the Cherokee would be "taken care of" both monetarily and in every other facet of life, to include the transport of the entire nation at government expense. The treaty was signed on December 30, 1835 and was to be executed no later than May of 1838. In other words the Cherokee must be removed or gone by this date. Most refused to move during this period, which resulted in the eventual eviction of all the Indians within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation. (3)

In May 1838 an Army of four thousand regulars, and three thousand volunteer soldiers, including the entire 4th Infantry Regiment, under the command of General Winfield Scott, marched into the Cherokee Indian Country and wrote the blackest chapter

in the history of the United States. Scott appealed to his men on the basis of Christianity to deal with the Indians in a "gentle manner." He was present in the camp on the first day of the round up. Thousands were brought in before nightfall. The 4th Infantry Regiment assisted in this round up near Fort Cass, Tennessee. Men, women, and children--sick and well--were brought in, many of them half-starved, but even so they refused food from the government. It was cruel work for the soldiers, made more difficult by fleets of opportunistic whites, human scavengers, following the troops, lurking at the edge of lots waiting to loot possessions that the Indians could not carry away. The soldiers tried but could not control the situation, the task being so monumental. The camps were wretched and full of angry, sullen Indians. Measles, whooping cough, pleurisy, and bilious fever were rampant in all the camps. Medical attention was offered but refused and the situation became intolerable. Dead numbered in the scores. Burials became an everyday occurrence. Hundreds died: Indians, Blacks and even Soldiers.

The following is a firsthand account given by Thomas Bryan Underwood, a soldier in the U.S. Army, although not the 4th Infantry. In a mountain cove, close by the Oconaluftee River, stood a small group of log cabins, where the blue smoke rose in the early hours of an August morning in 1838. A Cherokee Indian child played with a stone marble in one of the yards, while his mother cooked fatback on the hearth fireplace inside. Unseen by the two, a small detachment of soldiers carefully began the encirclement of the cabins. At a signal from the sergeant in charge, six armed men appeared at the front doors. The mother, hearing the noisy soldiers, rushed to the front door and started to grab the child. She was too late.

Thus began the final chapter of the Eastern Cherokee Nation. The beginning of the end of a proud people was at hand. With bowed heads and all they owned on their backs, eleven thousand of those who had stubbornly remained in their eastern homeland were being forced into stockades and other similar gathering places so that they could start on the nine-hundred-mile exodus across the Mississippi River, Arkansas, and finally into Oklahoma. No day in all America's history is darker nor no deed more shameful than the forced removal of a peaceful tribe of people who ask only to be let alone in peace and understanding.

In less than one hundred years, the Cherokee had lost all of a domain that included parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Treaty after treaty had squeezed the boundaries of their holdings ever westward until at last there remained no more.

In 1721, Governor Nicholson made the first treaty with the Cherokee. Just a little over one hundred years later, in 1835, with the Treaty of New Echota, the Cherokee lost all of what little land remained to them. These hundred years had been a time of constant pressure on the Indian land, with treaties sometimes forced upon them at the rate of two per year. Other lands not taken by treaty were simply confiscated by settlers.

The state of Georgia was particularly abusive toward the Cherokee. In the final years of their existence as a tribe in the East, Georgia systematically refused to recognize the decisions of the court and the law of the land in regard to them.

Some authorities are of the opinion that the discovery of gold near Dahlonega, Georgia in 1820 was the crowning event that led the Georgia authorities and the people of that state to believe that vast riches lay hidden in the wilds of Cherokee Country. Undoubtedly this event had some influence on the Georgians and others, but probably the

ill feeling existing between the frontiersmen and the Indians was the greatest contributing factor in the move to rid the East of the Cherokee.

Although many people spoke up for the rights of the Cherokee in the United States Congress and in editorial comment, their forces were not strong enough to force the cancellation of the treaty of New Echota, which stipulated they were to be removed by May 26, 1838.

The cause of the Cherokee was championed by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Davy Crockett, but even these three notable statesmen failed and on May 10, 1838 General Winfield Scott issued the general order for forced removal. The Cherokee were to be rounded up and placed in stockades at designated points so that at a given time all could be brought together and start west.

Many of the Cherokee died in the stockades as a result of heartbreak and malnutrition. Although the army provided what it considered a sufficient ration for each person, they failed to consider that the diet of most of the people was entirely different from the kind provided for at the hastily prepared assembly points, including Fort Cass, where most of the 4th Infantry Regiment was stationed (The 4th Infantry lost five men during this operation, including Chief Musician John Harvey on June 11, 1838). The Cherokee as a result became weakened and subject to all the ailments to which they were exposed.

There were 645 wagons used for the journey, one for every eighteen to twenty people. The route taken was as follows: from Fort Cass, the Tennessee River was crossed at the mouth of the Hiwassee, at Blythe's Ferry, then McMinnville, Nashville, Tennessee; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; crossed the Ohio River; Golconda, and Jonesboro, Illinois; Cape Girardeau, and Springfield, Missouri; Fayetteville, Arkansas; and finally Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

In the following account, Private John Burnett of the United States Army tells the story of the actual removal more graphically and sympathetically than all the history book accounts in existence:

Being acquainted with many of the Indians and able to fluently speak their language, I was sent as an interpreter into the Smokey Mountains in May, 1838, and witnessed the brutal execution of the Cherokee, a peaceful people who just wanted to live and be left alone. I saw these people arrested and dragged from their homes, and driven at the bayonet point into the stockades. Men working in the fields were arrested and driven to the stockades. In one home, death had come during the night, a little sad-faced child had died and was lying on a bearskin couch and some women were preparing the body for burial. All were arrested and driven out, leaving the dead child in the cabin. And in the chill of a drizzling rain on an October morning I saw them loaded like cattle into six hundred and forty-five wagons and started to the west.

One can never forget the sadness and solemnity of that morning. Chief John Ross led in prayer and when the bugle sounded and the wagons started rolling many of the children rose to their feet and waved their little hands goodbye to their mountain homes, knowing they were leaving them forever. Many of these helpless people did not have blankets and many of them had been driven from home barefoot.

On the morning of November 17 we encountered a terrific sleet and snowstorm with freezing temperatures and from that day until we reached the end of the fateful journey on March 26, 1839, the suffering of the Cherokee was awful. The trail of the exile was a trail of death. They had to sleep in the wagons and on the ground without a fire. And I have known as many as twenty-two of them to die in one night of Pneumonia due to ill treatment, cold, and exposure.

The long and painful journey to the west ended March 26, 1839 with four thousand silent graves reaching from the foothills of the Smokey Mountains to what is known as Indian Territory in the west: Oklahoma.

Many of the soldiers were good to the Indians and we can only hope many were from the 4th Infantry Regiment. Unfortunately the timing of the departure in October, traveling in the dead of winter, and the nature of the undertaking spelled doom for the Cherokee and many of the soldiers who accompanied them (The 4th Infantry Regiment lost thirty-five soldiers on the journey).

Records show that the Regiment was still in Oklahoma (Fort Gibson) in May and remained there through the rest of the year of 1839. Musician strength for 1839 was: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, B, C, D, G, H, I, and K had two musicians each, and Companies E and F had only one each for an unusually high total of 19 for the regiment. The high number of musicians was needed to help in the communications with the large number of Indians and the troops at Fort Gibson.

1840

The Regiment remained at Fort Gibson through the winter, spring, and summer. On April 1840 Company C lost one of their musicians, Thomas Bean, at Fort Gibson. A total of 21 men in the Regiment died in 1840 due to disease because of the overcrowded conditions. On September 30 Companies B and D were at Camp Scott's Hill, Cherokee Nation; Companies E, G, and H were at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In October, Companies B and D were at Camp Salt Springs, Cherokee Nation; Company G arrived at Fort Jessup, Louisiana on October 23; and Company K arrived at Fort Towson, Indian Territory October 9. In November Companies B and D were at Camp Thornton Hill, Cherokee Nation. By year's end the Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, and I were at Fort Gibson; Company E was at Fort Smith; Company G at Fort Jessup; and Company K at Fort Towson. Musician totals in 1840: Headquarters had two Principal Musicians; Companies A, B, D, F, H and K had two musicians each; and Companies C, E, G, and I had one each for a regimental total of 18 musicians.

1841

During the first part of 1841 the Regiment remained at their stations until September 1, when the Headquarters was removed from Fort Gibson, and arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas on the 29th. Companies A, B, C, D, F, and I were on a transport steamer in the Arkansas River. By October Company H had been dropped off at Baton Rouge on the 9th; the Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, F and I proceeded and arrived at Fort Brooke, Florida; Company D was on the United States Schooner "Flirt" on October 1. On November 30, Companies A and D were at Fort Harvie, Florida; and Company C at Fort Simmons, Florida. On December 31, 1841 Musician John O'Brian of Company H died at

Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Headquarters and Companies B, F, and I were at Fort Brooke, Florida; Companies A, C, and D at Big Cypress, Florida; Company F remained at Fort Smith; Company G at Fort Jessup; and Company K at Fort Towson. Musician strength for 1841 was: Headquarters had one Principal Musician; Companies A, C, D, G and H had one musician each; Companies B, E, F, I, and K had two, for a regimental total of 16 musicians.

1842

On January 2, 1842 Musician Henry Bruce of Company A died while on patrol in Florida; no other details are known. Also on patrol were Companies B and D; Headquarters was at Camp Fanning in Florida; Company C was at Fort Simmons, Florida; Companies F and I at Fort Cross, Florida; Company E at Fort Smith, Arkansas; Company G at Fort Jessup; Company H at Baton Rouge; and Company K at Fort Towson. In February the Headquarters and Companies C and D were at Fort Brooke; Company A at Fort Harvie (now Fort Myers); Company B at Cantonment Morgan, Florida; Company arrived at Fort Clinch on the 21st; Company K, from Fort Towson, was en route to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. On March 31, Company A, from Fort Harvie, was at Fort Brooke; Company C, from Fort Jessup, arrived at Fort Gibson on April 16; and Company K, from Towson, arrived at Fort Gibson on April 1. On April 30 the Headquarters and Companies C and D were in the field in Florida. On May 31, the Headquarters and Company A were at Fort Brooke; Companies C and D were at Cantonment Morgan, Florida; and Company F at Fort Clinch. The Headquarters was removed to Fort Brooke on May 8, moved on to Cedar Keys on the 12th and returned to Fort Brooke on May 19. Company C marched from Camp Wandell, Florida, on May 7, and returned to the camp on the same day. On the 8th the company marched for Fort Brooke, where it arrived on the 10th, and embarked the same day for Cantonment Morgan and arrived the next day. Company F left for Fort Cross on May 16 and arrived at Fort Clinch on May 18.

In June the Headquarters left Fort Brooke on the 17th and arrived at Micanopy on the 22nd. Company C left Cantonment Morgan on June 3 for Post No.4 and remained there until June 15, when it left for Fort Wacassassa, Florida. Company D left Cantonment Morgan on June 25 and arrived at Fort Wacahoota, Florida on the 27th. Company F left Fort Clinch on June 17 and arrived at Fort King on the 22nd. Company I left Fort Clinch on June 25 and arrived at Cantonment Morgan the same day. Company [sic] was at Fort Micanopy on the 30th. On July 17, Company B left Cantonment Morgan, and arrived at Fort Wacassassa on the next day. Company I left Cantonment Morgan on July 10 and arrived at Fort Fanning on the same day. On August 26, Company B left Fort Wacassassa, en route for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri and embarked at Cedar Keys for New Orleans on the United States transport Essex on the 29th. Company D left Fort Wacahoota for Jefferson Barracks during August. In September the Headquarters and Company A left Fort Micanopy on the 14th and arrived at Fort Fanning the next day; left there on the 21st and was off Cedar Keys on the same day, left Cedar Keys on September 22 and arrived at New Orleans on the 28th, and left for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Companies B and D arrived at Jefferson Barracks on September 11; Company C left Fort Wacassassa on the 14th, and arrived at Fort Fanning on the same day; Company E left Fort Smith on the 19th for Jefferson Barracks; Company F left Fort

Waccahoota on September 1 and arrived at Fort Fanning the next day; left there on the 7th and arrived at Sea Horse Key (one of the Cedar Keys) the same day; embarked on the schooner Essex on the 23rd and arrived at New Orleans on September 30. Company G left Fort Gibson for Jefferson Barracks on September 22 and arrived at the Marmiton River on September 30. Company I left Fort Fanning on the 16th and arrived at Sea Horse Key on the next day; embarked on the 22nd and arrived at New Orleans on September 28, then left there the next day for Jefferson Barracks. Company K left Fort Gibson for Jefferson Barracks on September 22.

In October Headquarters and Companies A, E, and I arrived at Jefferson Barracks on the 7th; Company C arrived there on the 14th; Company F on the 10th; Companies G and K on the 9th. Company D was at Fort Scott on the Marmiton River. On December 31 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, F, G, and K were at Jefferson Barracks; Company D at Fort Scott; and Company H at Baton Rouge. Musician strength in 1842: Headquarters had two Principal Musicians; Companies A, B, E, F, and K had two each; and Companies C, D, G and I had one for a regimental total of 16 musicians.

1843

The Regiment remained at their present locations until April when Company H from Baton Rouge arrived at Jefferson Barracks on the 10th; Company C was en route for Fort Scott. In May Company C arrived at Fort Scott on the 3rd. On December 31 the Headquarters and Companies A, B, E, F, G, H, I, and K were at Jefferson Barracks; Companies C and D were at Fort Scott. Musician strength was: Headquarters had two Principal Musicians; Companies A, C, E, F, H, I, and K had two each; Companies B, D, and G one each for a regimental total of 19 musicians.

1844

The Regiment again remained stationary for the winter. In May the Headquarters and Companies A, B, E, F, G, H, I, and K left Jefferson Barracks on the 7th by river for Grande Ecore, Louisiana, where they arrived on the 13th and established Camp Wilkins; on May 24-25 the command encamped three miles from Grande Ecore, in Camp Salubrity. On September 15, 1844 Musician William Fox died en route on the steamer White Cloud near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In December the Headquarters and Companies A, B, E, F, G, H, I, and K were at Camp Salubrity; Companies C and D were at Fort Scott. With the advent of the Band system in the 4th Infantry Regiment the strength of the Field Musician never faltered since their mission was primarily communications and the Band's primary mission was troop morale. In addition to the War with Mexico on the horizon, the 4th Infantry Regiment would need both. Musician strength at the end of 1844 was as follows: Headquarters had two Principal Musicians; Companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K each had two; and Companies B and D had one each for an all time high of 20 musicians.

APPENDIX A
DUTY STATIONS OF
THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT
FORTS/CAMPS/CANTONMENTS
1794-1845

ALABAMA

FORT COFFEE Located in Bullock County (near Union Springs), the Fort was established in 1836 as a defense against marauding Lower Creek Indians during the enforced evacuation of their ceded lands in southeast Alabama.

FORT CRAWFORD Located about a mile from today's town of Brewton in Escambia County, across a creek on a rising hill, this square work with two blockhouses at diagonal corners was built in 1817 on a site that was later occupied by the Downing Shofner Industrial Institute. Fort Crawford was most probably established by Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines in order to protect the region's settlers from numerous marauding Indians. It was maintained until 1819 and abandoned sometime before 1821.

FORT DAUPHIN Located on Dauphin Island just outside of Mobile Bay, this fort was originally built by the French in 1701 and used by the 4th Infantry Regiment as a strategic outpost.

CAMP DEFIANCE Located in the extreme southern part of Creek Indian country in Macon County (near Tuskegee), the camp was established by the Georgia Militia in 1814 (at that time Alabama was part of Georgia).

FORT GAINES Located at the eastern point of Dauphin Island (replacing Fort Dauphin), this fort was built at the entrance to Mobile Bay across from Fort Morgan and completed in its basic form in 1822.

FORT JACKSON Also known as Fort Alabama, it is situated about 3 miles south of Wetumpka in Elmore County and 12 miles northeast of Montgomery. Fort Jackson stood on the east bank of the Coosa River, less than a mile from its junction with the Tallapoosa River. The Fort was named in honor of Andrew Jackson and the Treaty of Fort Jackson with the neighboring Indian nations.

FORT MITCHELL The site of this fort in Creek Indian country stood a half-mile from the Chattahoochee River and is incorporated within the town of the same name in Russell County. The fort was erected in 1813 and named after the Governor of Georgia, David Bryde Mitchell. The 4th Infantry Regiment and other regiments were garrisoned there until 1837. Late in 1817, the Creek Indian Agency was established there. After the Indians were removed in 1832, the Fort was closed.

FORT MONTPELIER Also known as Cantonment Montpelier and Camp Montpelier, this post is located about seven miles northeast of Fort Montgomery in Baldwin County

and about 10 miles from the Alabama River. Built by the 4th Infantry Regiment in 1817, it remained in use until 1820.

FORT MORGAN Mobile Point, the site of Fort Morgan, is at the end of a scenic drive 22 miles from Gulf Shores, with the Gulf of Mexico on one side and Mobile Bay on the other. The present Fort Morgan was completed in 1834, and in 1837 more than 3,000 Cherokee Indians were brought down the Alabama River from Montgomery to Fort Morgan en route to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

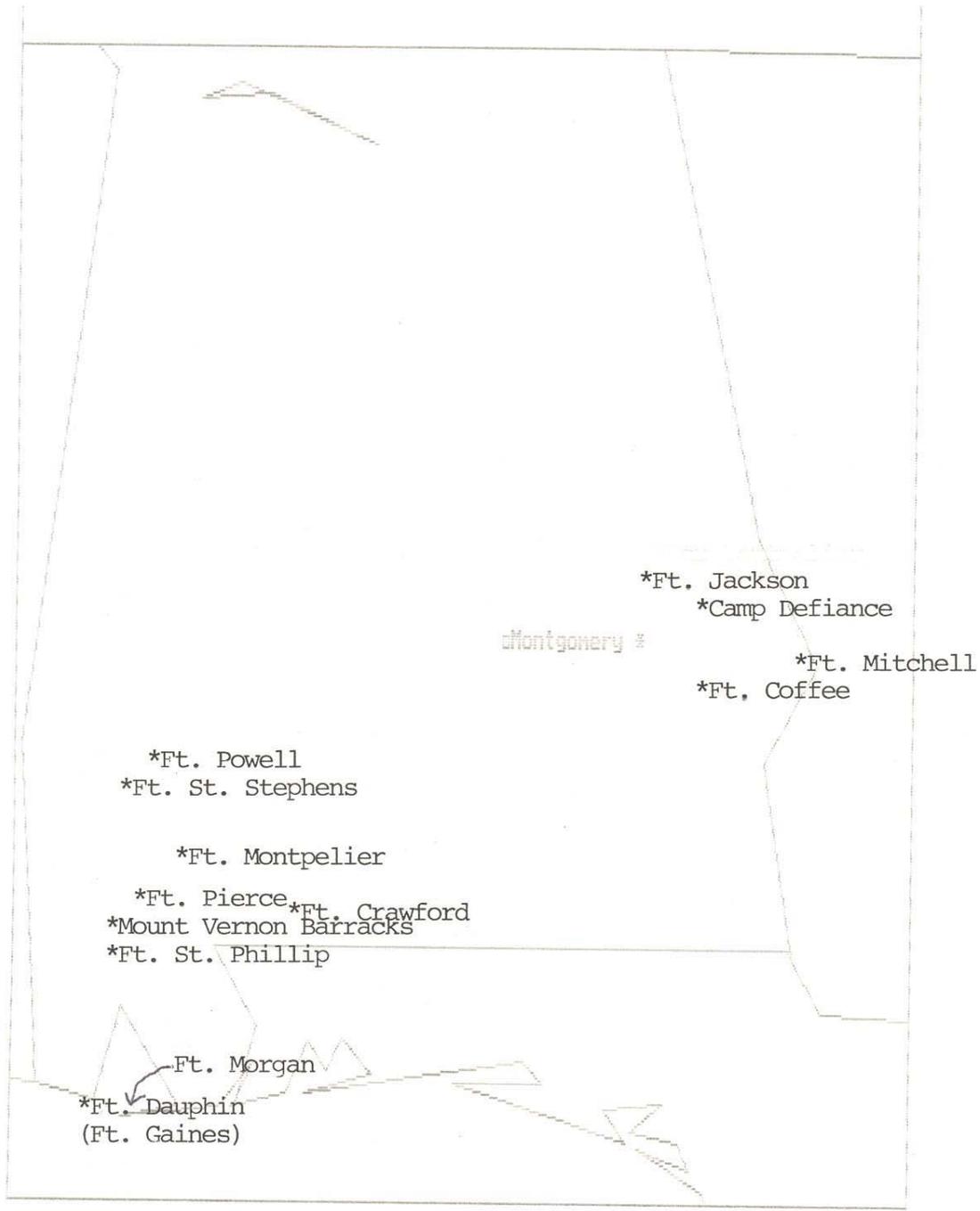
MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS Situated about 28 miles north of Mobile on the west side of the Mobile River at the town of Mount Vernon, the barracks was authorized as an arsenal by Congress in 1824 and completed in 1828.

FORT PIERCE This small defense against Indians two miles southeast of Fort Mims in Baldwin County was erected early in 1813 during the Creek Indian War.

FORT POWELL Situated three miles south of Fort Carney in Clarke County, this Indian defense was built most probably in 1813 during the Creek War.

FORT ST. PHILLIP This post was located 20 miles north of Mobile on Mobile River.

FORT ST. STEPHENS The site of this historic fort and town is about nine miles from Leroy in Washington County and some 90 miles north of Mobile. The name of the fort was eventually changed to Fort Republic.



ALABAMA

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH Located in extreme west near the Oklahoma border, Fort Smith had three phases in its history: the small first fort, 1817-34; the enlarged second fort 1838-71, of which the 4th Infantry was involved (1838-40); and the Federal District Court, 1871-96. The fort's location was chosen to keep peace between the Osage and Cherokee Indians, to

protect travelers and trading posts in the area, and to prevent white men from encroaching on Indian lands.



ARKANSAS - OKLAHOMA

FLORIDA

CAMP NEAR ADAMS According to National Archives records, this temporary post was established sometime in January 1827 by Captain Francis Dade, with Company K, 4th Infantry Regiment. Another citation reports that four companies of the 4th Infantry and one company of the 4th Artillery, aggregate 58 men, garrisoned the camp during February. "Adams," reportedly between Silver Springs and Tallahassee, has not been identified.

CAMP AMELIA Located on Amelia Island, north of Jacksonville, Camp Amelia was used for an overflow of recruits from other nearby camps.

FORT ARMSTRONG A temporary Army fort established on December 18, 1836, located on the site of the Dade Massacre (see Dade Massacre 1835), it was a short distance east of the Withlacoochee River, about 59 miles northeast of Tampa Bay. In the spring of 1837 the fort was abandoned.

FORT BARRANCAS An old Spanish fort taken over by the U.S. Army in 1821 and located near the present Pensacola.

FORT BASINGER A Second Seminole War fort established December 23, 1837 by Colonel Zachary Taylor and named after Lieutenant William E. Basinger, who was killed in the Dade Massacre (see Dade Massacre 1835). It was situated on the west bank of the Kissimmee River, 17 miles above its mouth at Lake Okeechobee. It served as a temporary supply post in the chain of forts extending from Tampa to Lake Okeechobee during the 4th Infantry Regiment campaign against the Seminoles. Fort Basinger consisted of a pine palisade, with blockhouses and lookout towers in the northwest and southeast angles. The fort was abandoned at the end of the war (1840s). Its name survives in the town of Fort Basinger, Highlands County, a mile and a half from the site of the fort.

FORT BROOKE The first settlement of the present city of Tampa was made on January 20, 1824 with the construction of a log fort by four companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Brooke, in compliance with orders dated November 5, 1823, Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. Known originally as Cantonment Brooke until 1835 and thereafter as Fort Brooke, it was situated near the mouth of the Hillsborough River at the head of Tampa Bay. The post was established after the Treaty of Camp Moultrie had provided for a reservation for the Seminoles in south central Florida in 1823. A principal post during the Second Seminole War, it became a rendezvous for friendly Indians and an embarkation point from which Seminoles were removed westward to Oklahoma and the west.

Fort Brooke served as Headquarters for General Gaines and the 4th Infantry Regiment during the Seminole Wars. As late as 1841, the garrison was made up of 680 officers and enlisted. A bronze plaque indicates the site of Fort Brooke, on the southwest corner of Platt and Franklin Streets in Tampa.

CAMP CALL Established on or about July 15, 1836, by Companies E and G, 4th Infantry Regiment, at Suwannee Old Town, Dixie County, Camp Call was reinforced several days later by companies A, D, and I. The post closed in October of the same year.

CEDAR KEY POST An important military station, located on the Gulf near Waccasassa Bay in Levy County, Cedar Key was used by the military from 1839 through the Civil War years.

CANTONMENT CLINCH Occasionally called a "fort" by historians, Cantonment Clinch was located about three miles west of Pensacola at Bayou Chico, on the road to Barrancas. Named for Duncan Lamont Clinch, then a colonel and the commander of the 4th Infantry Regiment, it was established in July 1823 and deliberately placed outside the town because the former English barracks had been burned down and because an outbreak of yellow fever was feared. The site had been a cantonment or encampment for Colonel Andrew Jackson's troops during his campaign against the Spanish in 1814 and again in 1821 during the formalities of transferring the territory of Florida into American possession.

Situated on an elevation, the cantonment consisted of 10 large log-built houses, each one designed to accommodate a company of men, arranged in a row under one roof. Fronting the long line of barracks was a spacious parade field with a flagpole in its center, opposite of which were the officers' quarters similar to Fort McPherson, Georgia and Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. The cantonment had its front towards the bay. It was abandoned on October 21, 1834.

FORT CONCORD Originally named Fort Comfort, Fort Concord was a blockhouse, probably privately erected during the Second Seminole War. It was located at the north end of Lake Concord, Seminole County.

FORT CRAWFORD Fort Crawford was an outpost on the military road running east from Manatee to central Florida. Local tradition holds the post was located on the high ground south of the Manatee River between Fort Crawford Creek and Little Fort Crawford Creek, about 12 miles east of Manatee.

FORT CROSS Two locations have been claimed for this Second Seminole War post: eight miles west of Dade City, Pasco County; and on the upper reaches of the Withlacoochee River, near Brooksville, Hernando County. The locations are about 15 miles apart. The post was initially established on December 25, 1838. The fort was abandoned in either May or June 1842, when the war terminated.

FORT CUMMINGS Established on January 22, 1830, Fort Cummings was located on Lake Alfred, about a mile and a half outside the town of the same name and about 16 miles southwest of Davenport in Polk County, some 70 miles east of Tampa Bay. Named in honor of Colonel Alexander Cummings, 4th Infantry Regiment, the fort was a link in the chain of forts set up in central Florida to protect the route from Fort Brooke at Tampa to Fort Mellon at Sanford. Fort Cummings was abandoned on March 22, 1841.

FORT DADE Named in honor of Major Francis Longhorne Dade, 4th Infantry Regiment, and the "Dade Massacre," Fort Dade was constructed on December 23, 1836, about a year after the massacre. It was established on the left bank of the Withlacoochee River, about 40 miles northeast of Fort Brooke and 13 miles from the Dade battleground, by elements of the 4th Infantry Regiment under the command of Major George Birch. During the following summer the location was found to be unhealthy. The post was temporarily abandoned for the summer and thereafter intermittently occupied until its final abandonment on November 20, 1840.

FORT DRANE The site of Fort Drane was called Auld Lang Syne, a 3,000-acre sugar plantation belonging to Colonel Duncan Lamont Clinch, and was located about 20 miles northwest of Fort King and 8 miles south of Micanopy, near present Irvine, southwest of Orange Lake in Marion County. The fort was used as a base of operations for the war with the Seminole Indians in 1835 and 1836.

FORT DUVAL A temporary fortification ordered by the War Department at the request of Territorial Governor William Pope Duval, Fort Duval was established on a site one quarter of a mile from the Indian agency near Silver Springs, Marion County. The post was established in November 1826 by Captain Francis L. Dade, 4th Infantry Regiment (of "Dade Massacre") with Companies B, H, and K of the 4th Infantry and portions of the 4th Artillery. The post was abandoned in December 1826.

FORT FANNING Originally known as Fort No.9 or Fort Palmetto, Fort Fanning was situated on the east bank of the Suwannee River, about 22 miles above its mouth. Located near Suwannee Old Town, the post was established on November 30, 1838, and soon renamed Fort Fanning. The post was abandoned February 22, 1843.

FORT FOSTER Also known as Fort Alabama, Fort Foster is named after Lieutenant Colonel William S. Foster of the 4th Infantry Regiment. The fort was located on the Hillsborough River, where it was crossed by the main road from Tamp Bay, Fort Brooke, 25 miles distant, to Fort King. The post was used intermittently until October 13, 1849 when it was closed.

FORT GADSDEN Located 6 miles southwest of Sumatra, Franklin County, Fort Gadsden State Park commemorates the site of violence and devastation that once enveloped Prospect Bluff. The fort overlooks the Apalachicola River, 16 miles upstream from the city of the same name.

FORT GARDINER Located on the Kissimmee River near the north bank of Lake Okeechobee, Polk County, Fort Gardiner was established by Zachary Taylor on December 8, 1837. No archival evidence has been found to date the fort's abandonment.

CAMP IZARD A Second Seminole War post established in early March 1836, in response to emergency circumstances. Camp Izard was situated on the Withlacoochee River about 25 miles from its mouth and several miles east of Dunnellon, Marion County.

Following a particularly brutal siege by the Seminole Indians in February and March 1836, Camp Izard was occupied intermittently during the remaining years of the war.

KEY WEST BARRACKS This post, repeatedly abandoned and reoccupied for more than a century, was first established as United States Barracks on January 2, 1831, by Company H, 4th Infantry Regiment. It was located at Key West on the west shore of the Island. Key West Barracks was finally declared surplus by the War Department on July 22, 1947.

FORT KING Established in March of 1827 on a small elevation near today's S.E. 39 Avenue (Fort King Road) in present Ocala, Marion County, Fort King was one of the more important outposts during the U.S. Army's campaign to remove Florida's Indians to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Situated adjacent to a Seminole Indian agency established in 1825, it was named for Colonel William King of the 4th Infantry Regiment.

FORT MCCLURE About a half-day's march from Fort King at Ocala and located about a mile and a half south of today's intersection of S.R. 35 and 468 on the Withlacoochee River at Warm Springs Creek, Sumter County, this temporary post was apparently established in either late 1838 or 1839, when it was named Camp Wendell. Later it was renamed Fort McClure.

FORT MICANOPY This early Second Seminole War fort, known originally as Fort Defiance or Fort No. 7 (East Florida), was the scene of several bloody engagements with the Seminoles under Chief Osceola. Situated on Lake Micanopy, Alachua County, Fort Defiance was apparently established in December 1835. Fort Micanopy was finally abandoned on February 13, 1843.

FORT MYERS The construction of Fort Myers (then called Fort Harvie), on the Caloosahatchee River in today's city of Fort Myers, Lee County, some 20 miles up the river from the gulf of Mexico, was brought about by the destruction of Fort Dulany at Punta Rassa at the river's mouth on October 19, 1841, during a particularly fierce hurricane. The Fort was completely destroyed and a new fort was established at a place more immune against violent storms. The site selected ultimately became the downtown section of today's city of Fort Myers. The post became the base for all military operations in south Florida for the duration of the Seminole War. With the end of the war, the short-lived fort was abandoned on March 3, 1842 and burned by Seminoles a short time later.

PENSACOLA BARRACKS Built in 1772 by the British during Revolutionary times, these barracks were located behind the present-day Pensacola Historical Society, and the corners of Zarragossa and Tarragona streets. The original structure had been modified for use as a barracks and was mostly destroyed in the 1820s.

FORT PILATKA Located about 18 miles west of St. Augustine at Palatka, Putnam County, on the left or west bank of the St. John's River, Fort Pilatka served as an important military depot during the years of the Second Seminole War. Eight blockhouses, a large hospital, barracks and stables were erected there in 1840.

FORT ST. MARK'S Located eighteen miles south of Tallahassee, in central Florida's panhandle, the fort lies at the juncture of the St. Mark's and Wakulla Rivers.

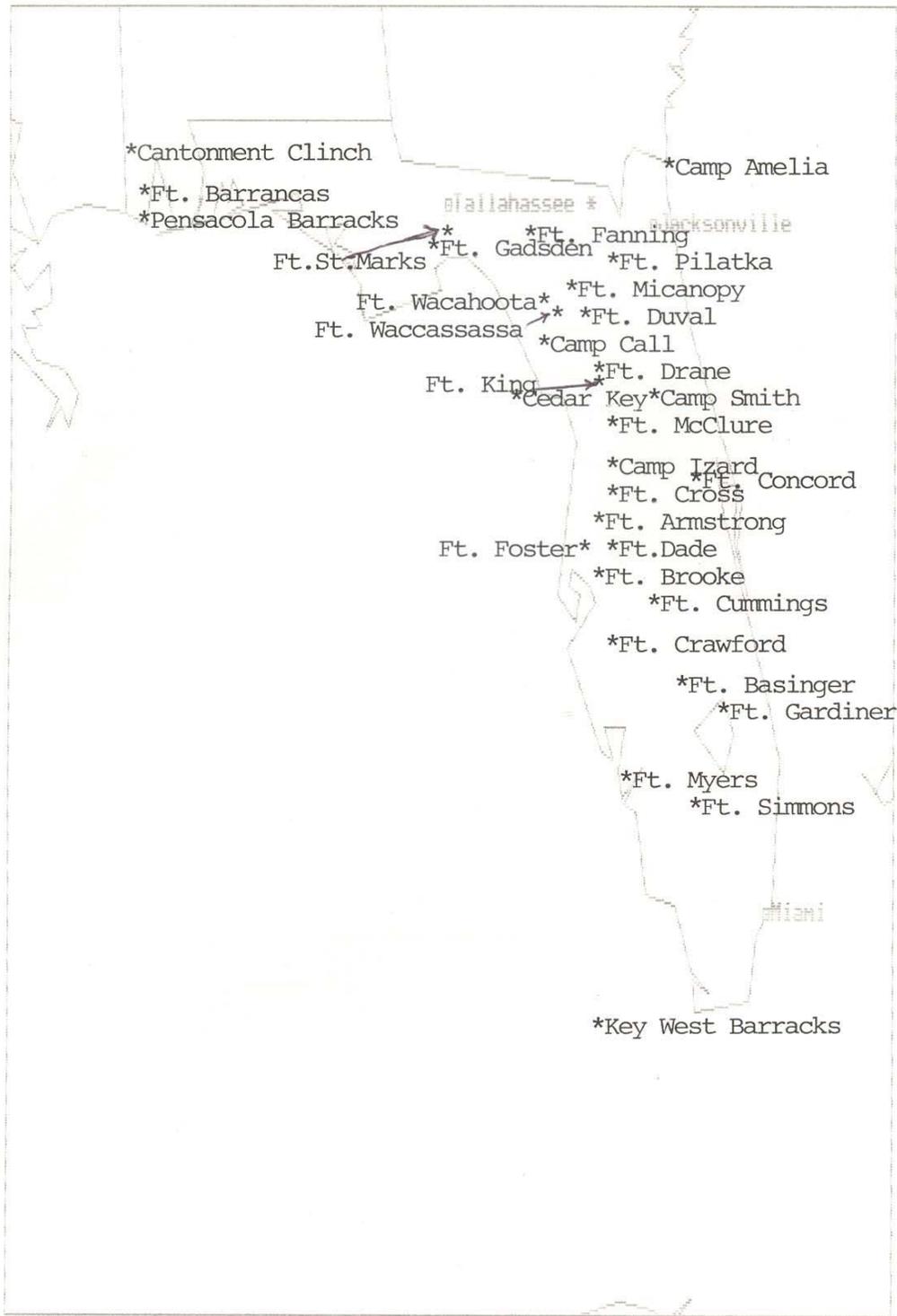
FORT SIMMONS Situated on the south bank of the Caloosahatchee River, about six miles below old Fort Denaud, Hendry County, Fort Simmons was established November 5, 1841, by part of the former garrison of Fort Dulany at Punta Rassa, which was obliterated by a hurricane in October. Fort Simmons was abandoned in March 1842.

CAMP SMITH The only citation found for this temporary post locates it near Fort Drane, southwest of Micanopy, Marion County.

FORT TAYLOR On January 2, 1831 the Army established United States Barracks on the north shore of the Island of Key West, and later named the site Key West Barracks. On May 10, 1836, Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord arrived on Key West with Company B, 4th Infantry, and temporary quarters were erected to house the troops. It became known later as Fort Taylor and was recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

FORT WACAHOOTA Located about nine miles southwest of Micanopy in northern Marion County, Fort Wachoota was established in May 1840 and abandoned in September 1842 at the end of the Second Seminole War.

FORT WACCASASSA Located at the head of the Waccasassa River near the town of Archer in the southwest corner of Alachua County, close to the Levy County line, this fort consisted of barracks and a blockhouse, a cookhouse, and a blacksmith shop, all surrounded by a stockade. It is believed that Fort Waccasassa was reoccupied during the Third Seminole War and again during the Civil War.



FLORIDA

GEORGIA

FORT ALERT Located about four miles southwest of Folkston in Charlton County, at the head of navigation on the St. Mary's River, Fort Alert, also named Trader's Hill, was one of the more important trading centers in the southeast. The fort was established here in November 1812 as a refuge for settlers during the Indian wars and defended by U.S. troops who named the stockade Fort Alert. The fort or a replacement was also used during the Creek War of 1835 and 1836.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL This arsenal was located on a tract of land comprising 70 acres lying just north and west of the city of Augusta. This installation was built in 1827 and consisted of two sets of officer's quarters, an enlisted barracks, and a storehouse. The arsenal is located on Walton Way, between Katherine Street and Monte Sano Avenue, in Augusta.

FORT GAINES There were three forts so-named within and around the environs of the present-day town of Fort Gaines in Clay County, on the Chattahoochee River on the Alabama border. On April 2, 1816, a detachment of 100 troops of the 4th Infantry erected a small stockaded fortification with two blockhouses atop a bluff on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River near the Creek Indian Nation boundary. The post, named for General Edmund P. Gaines, was garrisoned until sometime in 1819. Fort Gaines was the site of some short battles with the Creek Indians in 1836 and was later used in the Civil War.

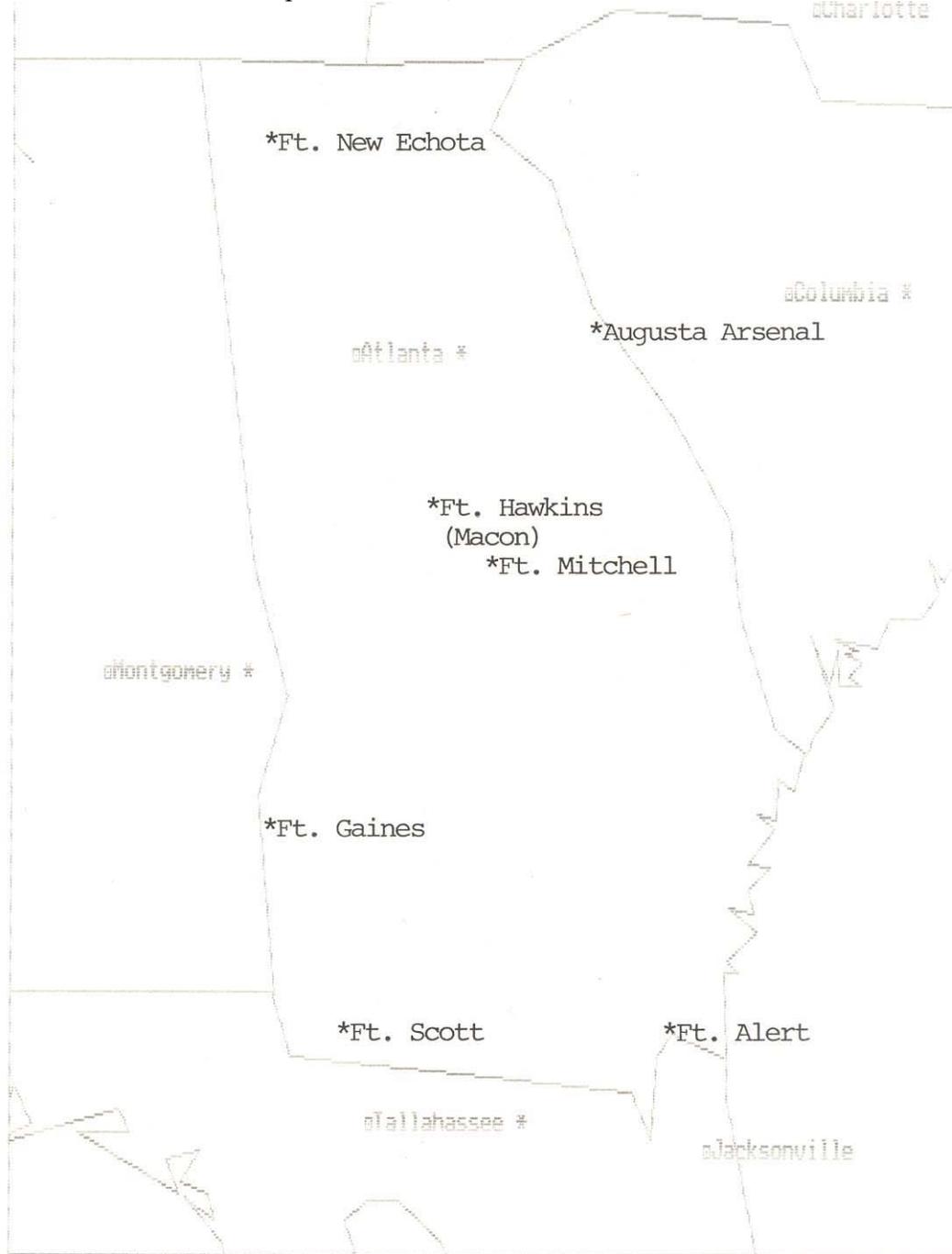
FORT HAWKINS Today's city of Macon had its origin with the establishment of Fort Hawkins in 1806 on the east side of the Ocmulgee River, 35 miles southwest of Milledgeville. The post was abandoned in 1817. Its site is at the corner of Maynard and Woolfolk streets in Macon.

FORT MITCHELL In 1814 General David Blackshear blazed a trail through the wilderness from Fort Hartford at Hawkinsville to Fort Early on the Flint River. Fort Mitchell was one of the four stockaded forts erected in 1813, 10 miles apart, along the western border of Pulaski County for the protection of the frontier.

FORT NEW ECHOTA One of the so-called "Cherokee Removal Forts," established between 1830 and 1838, Fort New Echota was a hewn-log blockhouse located in central Gordon County.

FORT SCOTT In the spring of 1816, in compliance with orders of Major General Andrew Jackson, Brigadier General Edmund P. Gaines directed Lieutenant Colonel Duncan L. Clinch to erect a fort on the lower Flint River in order to restrain the hostile Creek Indians. In June Clinch arrived with a detachment of the 4th Infantry Regiment and established a camp on the west bank of the Flint River, just above the confluence with the Chattahoochee River, about a mile west of S.R. 310, south of present-day Bainbridge in Decatur County, calling it Camp Crawford. The camp was designated Fort Scott, possibly

in honor of Lieutenant R. W. Scott, killed at the site before the fort's completion. Fort Scott was abandoned in September 1821, after the cession of Florida to the United States.



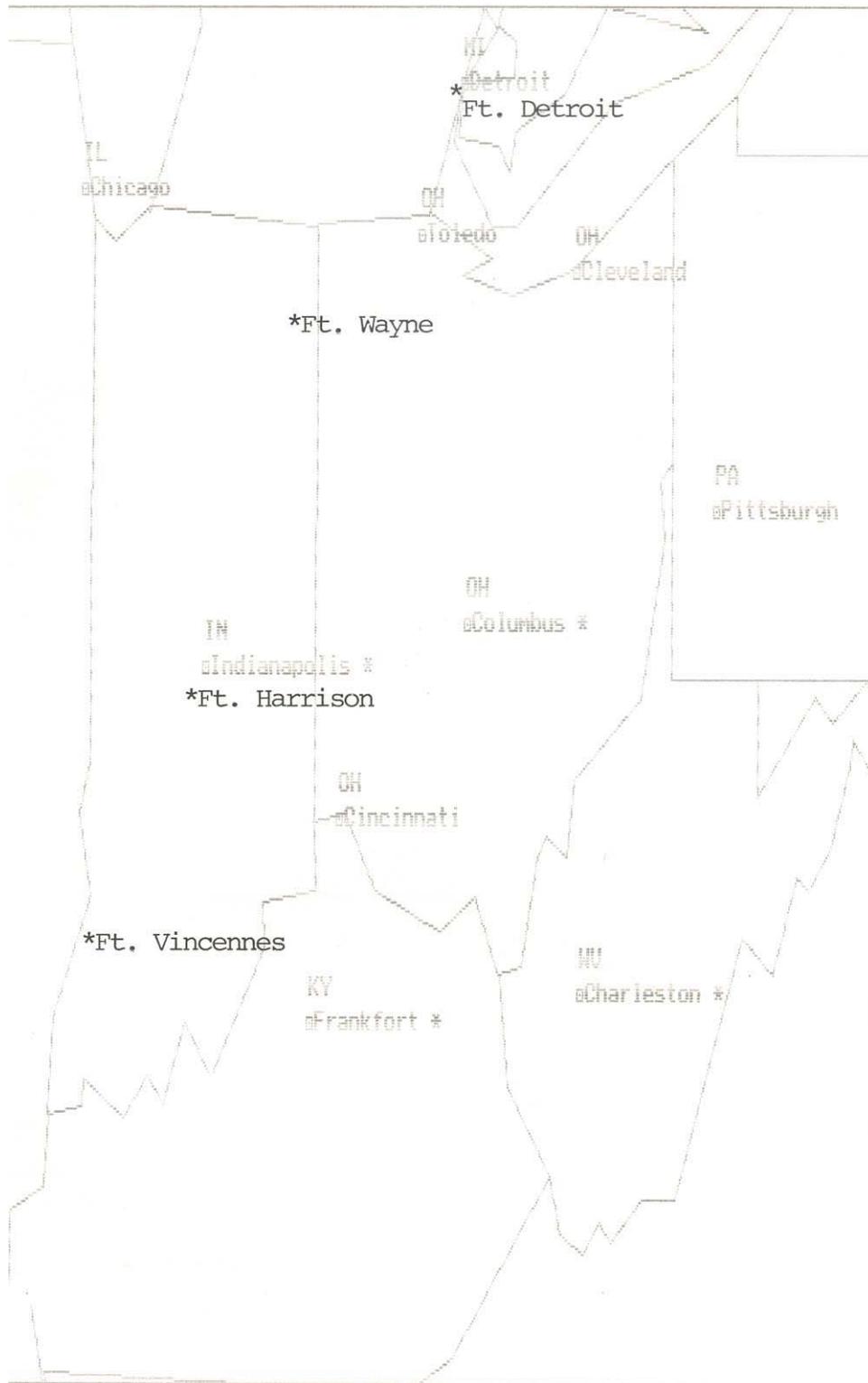
GEORGIA

INDIANA

FORT VINCENNES The eldest town in Indiana, Vincennes still retains remnants of its French heritage. This fort was originally a French trading post as early as 1683. The fort is located on the east bank of the Wabash River and was used by the 4th Infantry Regiment as a temporary headquarters during the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and also just before the Regiment's deployment to Michigan for their ill-fated participation in the war of 1812.

FORT WAYNE For nearly a century and a half, the place where the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers meet to form the Maumee River, 150 miles south of Chicago, was one of the most strategically important locations in the American Midwest. The first Fort Wayne was built in 1794 and named after Anthony Wayne after his victory at Fallen Timbers of which the 4th Infantry Regiment (then called the 4th Sub-Legion) played a major role.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON Named after General William Henry Harrison, this fort is located on the outskirts of Indianapolis and was the base of operations during the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.



INDIANA - MICHIGAN

LOUISIANA

FORT BATON ROUGE Built by the British in July of 1779, it was located in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of Boyd Avenue and Lafayette Streets in Baton Rouge. Baton Rouge Barracks, a short distance from the old Fort, was the point of departure for most of the Army regulars, including the 4th Infantry Regiment, for duties during the Second Seminole War in Florida. The Barracks are now used for state offices.



LOUISIANA

MICHIGAN

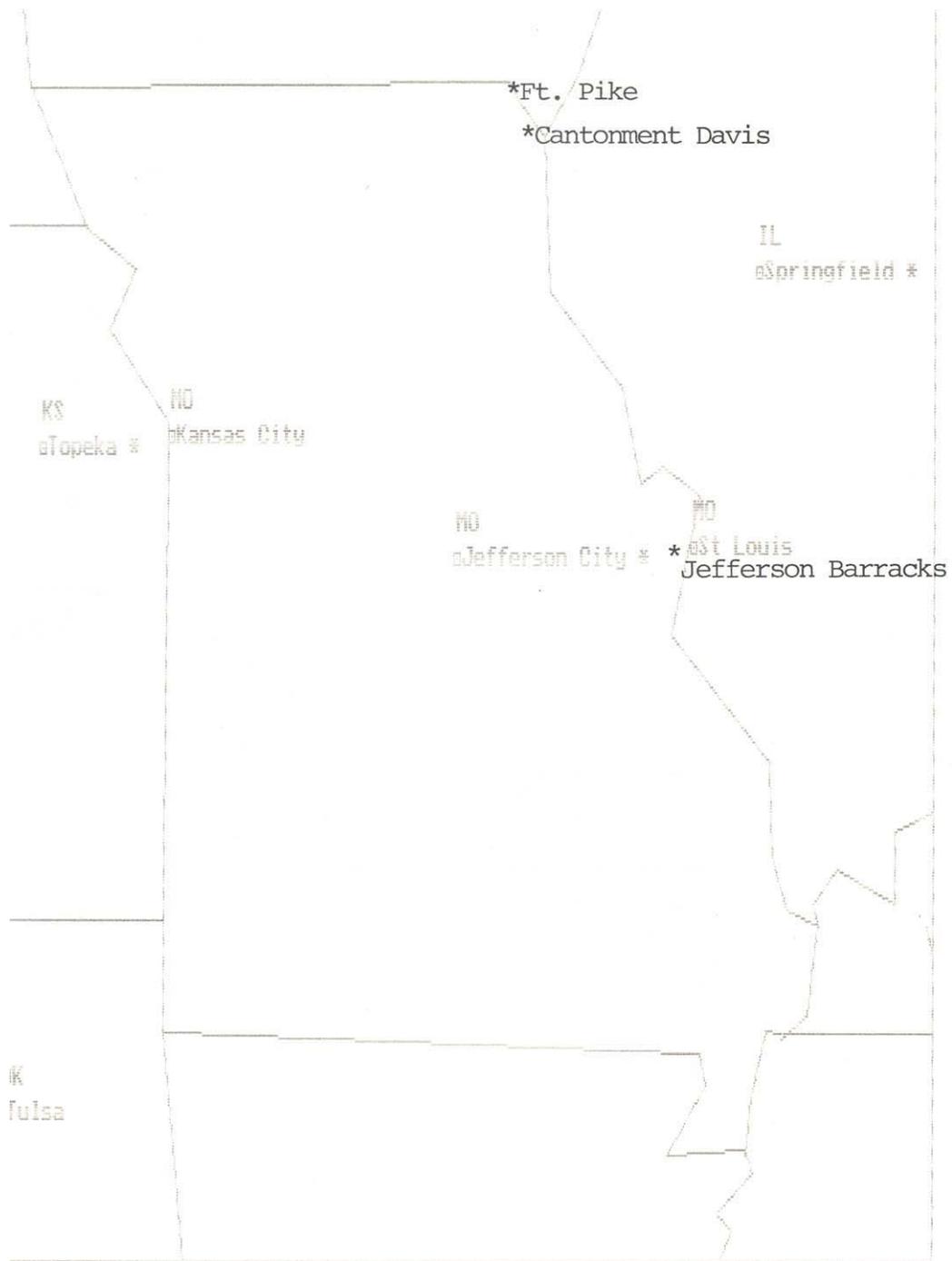
FORT DETROIT The fort was a stockaded, fortified settlement about 200 feet square situated on the first rise of ground from the Detroit River and located between present Griswold and Shelby Streets, south of Jefferson Avenue.

MISSOURI

CANTONMENT DAVIS Established in late September 1815 at the mouth of the Des Moines River in the northeast corner of the state of Missouri, opposite the town of Warsaw across the Mississippi River, Cantonment Davis was the winter quarters of infantry troops to the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS On March 4, 1826, the War Department selected a site near St. Louis for a large central garrison from which troops could conveniently be distributed to outlying posts throughout the Mississippi Valley. General Orders No.66, War Department, October 23, 1826 provided that the site would be designated "The Jefferson Barracks" in honor of Thomas Jefferson, who died the previous July 4. This post was the quarters of the two companies of the Infantry Regiment who assisted in the "Black Hawk War." A portion of what was Jefferson Barracks, at one time 1,125 acres, is now a historic park.

FORT PIKE During the "Black Hawk War," a fort called Fort Pike was erected at the site of old St. Francisville, the first settlement in present Clark County, on the Des Moines River, 10 miles above its mouth. It was occupied for only three months.



MISSOURI

OKLAHOMA

FORT COFFEE This post was established on June 17, 1834, at Swallow Rock on the south bank of the Arkansas River, near the town of Spiro in LeFlore County, and named for Brigadier General John Coffee of Tennessee. Fort Coffee was intended to protect

relocated Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. The U.S. Army abandoned the fort on October 19, 1838 and used by the Indians until the Confederates took over at the beginning of the Civil War. During the first week of October 1863, Fort Coffee was captured and burned by Union troops.

FORT GIBSON Fort Gibson is located on the left bank of the Grand River, three miles above Three Forks where the Grand, Verdigris and the Arkansas Rivers join in Muskogee County. Fort Gibson was established on April 21, 1824, and used in 1838 and 1839 for the final destination for the Cherokee Indians after the infamous "Trail of Tears" march from Tennessee. The 4th Infantry Regiment was stationed at Fort Gibson for a considerable time after the march as protection for the Cherokee. The fort was finally abandoned on September 22, 1890, except for its National Cemetery. It is now a National Landmark.

FORT HOLMES A short-lived two-company post located on the east bank of the Little River, a short distance above its confluence with the Canadian River near the present-day town of Bilby in Hughes County and established on June 24, 1834. It was closed for health reasons one year later.

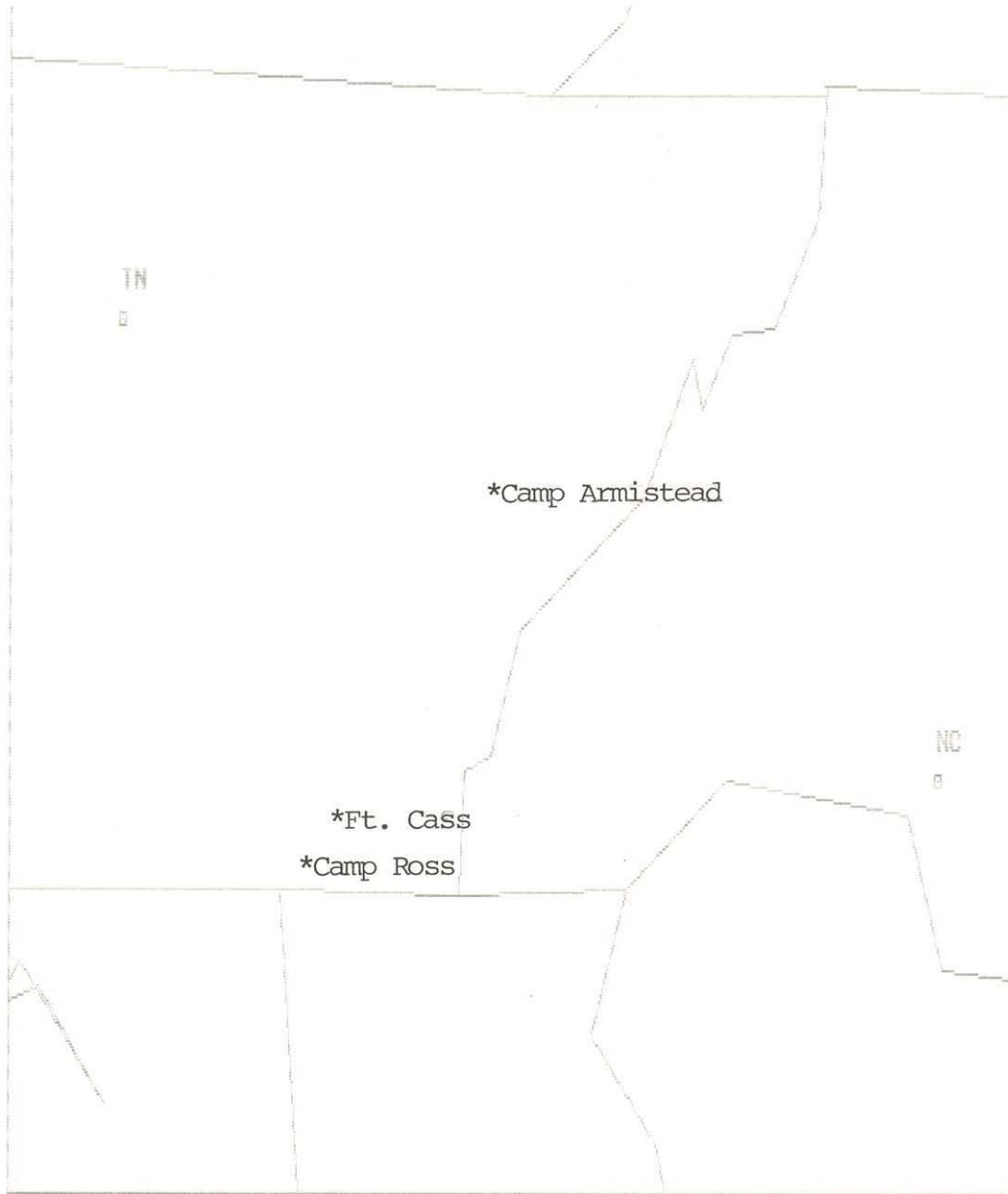
FORT TOWSON Originally located on the east bank of Gates Creek, about six miles north of the Red River, this post was established in May 1824. Fort Towson, abandoned by the Army on June 8, 1854, is now in ruin and owned by the Oklahoma State Historical Society.

TENNESSEE

CAMP ARMISTEAD Located on the west bank of the Tellico River, about 50 miles south of Knoxville, in what is now Monroe County. The post was abandoned on March 3, 1835.

FORT CASS Erected about April 1835 during the Creek War, Fort Cass was located at Calhoun in Cass County. This fort was the headquarters for the 4th Infantry Regiment during the roundup of the Cherokee Indians in 1838 and the start of the infamous "Trail of Tears." Fort Cass was abandoned on December 12, 1838 following the departure of the 4th Infantry Regiment and the Cherokee Indians.

CAMP ROSS A supply base, Camp Ross was located on the Tennessee River, one mile west of Chattanooga's city limits at the mouth of the Chattanooga Creek.



TENNESSEE

WISCONSIN

FORT CRAWFORD In June 1816, a new fort was established by Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith at Prairie du Chen on the left bank of the Mississippi, about two miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin River to protect the settlers and the traders moving into the Northwest and to put an end to British influence in the region. It was a major treaty ground, the location of a government-operated Trading post, and important in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Fort Crawford was abandoned on June 9, 1856. (4)

APPENDIX C
REGISTER OF FIELD MUSICIANS
OF THE
4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
WHO DIED WHILE ON DUTY
1821-1844

J. J. Mortinski	Company K	August 31, 1822
William Hawkins	Company H	September 7, 1822
Arthur J. Cullen	Company F	September 8, 1822
Frederick A. Taubenham	Company F	September 16, 1822
Stephen Reorden	Company C	August 16, 1823
James Walsh	Company C	October 5, 1825
Joseph Farrar	Company H	August 26, 1826
Joseph Soumeillan	Principal Musician	October 17, 1827
William Christo	Company E	May 14, 1829
Andrew Dido	Company K	October 25, 1829
Louis Wilson	Company K	October 2, 1830
John Readens	Company G	June 14, 1835
John Harvey	Principal Musician	June 11, 1838
Thomas Bean	Company G	April 13, 1840
John O'Brian	Company H	December 31, 1841
Henry Bruce	Company A	January 2, 1842
William Fox	Company A	September 15, 1844

PART II
THE ACTIVATION OF
THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT
BAND

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE 214TH ARMY BAND
AND ITS ANCESTOR,
THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND
(see also "[Lineage and Honors](#)," "[Baldric](#)," and "[Mace](#)" for campaigns)

21 JUL 1845: 4th Infantry Regiment Band organized. First band members arrive and Headquartered at Corpus Christi, Texas. Fought with distinction in the Mexican War in 1846, commanded by General Zachary Taylor. Band was awarded a Presidential citation for heroism for participation in the Battle of Monterey, Mexico on September 21, 1846.

15 JUN 1852: 4th Infantry Regiment Band transferred to Ft. Vancouver, Washington until September 13, 1861. Stationed at Washington D.C. for deployment in the Civil War.

3 MAY 1861: 4th Infantry Regiment Band assigned to the Army of the Potomac (under General McClellan), V Corps (General Porter), 2nd Division (General Sykes), 1st Brigade (LTC Buchanan), 4th Infantry (CPT H. Dryer).

11 JUN 1898: 4th Infantry Regiment Band en route to Santiago, Cuba for deployment in the Spanish American War. Immediately sent to Philippines for deployment during the Philippine Insurrection until April 1902.

OCT 1917: 4th Infantry Regiment Band assigned to the 3rd Division, 5th Brigade, 4th Infantry for service in World War I. Fought with distinction at the Battle of the Marne, July 1918.

20 MAR 1920: Assigned to Camp Pike, Arkansas.

1921: Reorganized and redesignated as the Band section, Service Company, 4th Infantry.

1 JUL 1927: Band Section withdrawn from the Service Company and redesignated as the Band, 4th Infantry, stationed at Ft. George Wright, Spokane, Washington.

1943: 4th. Infantry, including band, assigned to 7th Division for deployment to the Aleutian Islands campaign in World War II.

5 JAN 1944: Reorganized and redesignated as the 214th Army Band, stationed at Ft. Lewis, Washington. Assigned to the Fourth U.S. Army.

23 MAY 1944: Redesignated the 214th Army Band, and designated The Army Ground Forces Band, stationed at Ft. Hood, Texas. Assigned to the Replacement and School Command.

5 MAY 1947: 214th Army Band assigned to the 2nd U.S. Army, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland. Redesignated the 214th Army Band.

21 FEB 1949: 214th Army Band inactivated at Ft. Mead, Maryland.

16 DEC 1957: 214th Army Band activated and assigned to Ft. Richardson, Alaska.

1 OCT 1972: 214th Army Band inactivated from Ft. Richardson, Alaska.

1 JUL 1973: 214th Army Band activated at Ft. McPherson, Georgia as The Army Forces Command Band, replacing the Third Army Band.

20 NOV 1985: 214th Army Band redesignated as The Army Ground Forces Band.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Lineage and Honors

214th ARMY BAND
(THE ARMY GROUND FORCES BAND)

Organized 21 July 1845 in the Regular Army in Texas as the Band, 4th Infantry
(4th Infantry assigned 1 October 1917 to the 3d Division)

Reorganized and redesignated in 1921 as the Band Section, Service Company,
4th Infantry

Band Section withdrawn 1 July 1927 from the Service Company and redesignated
as the Band, 4th Infantry

(4th Infantry relieved 15 May 1940 from assignment to the 3d Division)

Reorganized and redesignated 5 January 1944 as the 214th Army Band

Redesignated 23 May 1944 as the 214th Army Ground Forces Band

Redesignated 15 May 1947 as the 214th Army Band

Inactivated 21 February 1949 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Activated 16 December 1957 at Fort Richardson, Alaska

Inactivated 1 October 1972 at Fort Richardson, Alaska

Activated 1 July 1973 at Fort McPherson, Georgia

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Mexican War
Palo Alto
Resaca de la Palma
Monterey
Vera Cruz
Cerro Gordo
Churubusco
Molino del Rey
Chapultepec
Puebla 1847
Tlaxcala 1847

Civil War
Peninsula
Manassas
Antietam
Fredericksburg

War with Spain
Santiago

Philippine Insurrection
Manila
Malolos
Cavite
Luzon 1899

World War I
Aisne
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918

World War II-AP
Aleutian Islands



BALDRIC
214th Army Band

26 Campaigns

Mexican War
Palo Alto
Resaca de la Palma
Monterey
Vera Cruz
Cerro Gordo
Churubusco
Molino del Rey
Chapultepec
Puebla 1847
Tlaxcala 1847

Civil War
Peninsula
Manassas
Antietam
Fredericksburg

War With Spain
Santiago

Philippine Insurrection
Manila
Malolos
Cavite
Luzon 1899

World War I
Aisne
Champagne-Marne
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Meuse-Argonne
Champagne 1918

World War II
Aleutian Islands

Decorations - Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne



26 Campaigns

Mexican War
 Palo Alto
 Resaca de la Palma
 Monterey
 Vera Cruz
 Cerro Gordo
 Churubusco
 Molino del Rey
 Chapultepec
 Puebla 1847
 Tlaxcala 1847

Civil War
 Peninsula
 Manassas
 Antietam
 Fredericksburg

War With Spain
 Santiago

Philippine Insurrection
 Manila
 Malolos
 Cavite
 Luzon 1899

World War I
 Aisne
 Champagne-Marne
 Aisne-Marne
 St. Mihiel
 Meuse-Argonne
 Champagne 1918

World War II
 Aleutian Islands

Decorations - Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne

MACE
 214th Army Band

4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND DUTY LOG, 1845-1870

1845: 21 Jul-31 Dec	Corpus Christi, Texas
01 Aug	4th Infantry Regiment receives first Bandsmen
1846: 01 Jan-30 Mar	Corpus Christi, Texas
31 Mar-07 May	Brownsville, Texas

	08 May	*Battle of Palo Alto, Texas
	09 May	*Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Texas
	10 May-04 Sep	En route to and arrival at Camargo, Mexico
	05 Sep-18 Sep	En route to Monterey, Mexico
	19 Sep-23 Sep	*Battle of Monterey, Mexico
	24 Sep-31 Dec	Occupation of Walnut Grove, Mexico (outside of Monterey)
1847:	01 Jan-22 Jan	En route to and arrival at Brownsville, Texas
	23 Jan-31 Jan	En route to and arrival at Palo Alto, Texas
	01 Feb-12 Feb	En route to and arrival at Camp Page, Texas
	13 Feb-01 Mar	En route to and arrival at Lobos Island, Mexico
	02 Mar-09 Mar	En route to and arrival at Anton Lizardo, Mexico
	09 Mar-12 Apr	*Battle of Vera Cruz, Mexico
	13 Apr-18 Apr	En route to and arrival at "Plan del Rio," Mexico
	18 Apr-26 Apr	En route to and arrival at Castle of Perote, Mexico
	26 Apr-10 May	En route to and arrival at Tapejahuaco, Mexico
	10 May-14 May	En route to and arrival at Mosesqua, Mexico
	14 May-09 Aug	En route to and arrival at Puebla, Mexico
		*Occupation of Puebla, Mexico
	09 Aug-15 Aug	En route to and arrival at Calco, Mexico
	15 Aug-18 Aug	En route to and arrival at San Augustine, Mexico
	18 Aug-20 Aug	*Battle of Churubusco, Mexico
	21 Aug-08 Sep	En route to and arrival at Tacubaya, Mexico
	08 Sep	*Storming of Molina del Rey; return to Tacubaya, Mexico
	08 Sep-13 Sep	En route to and arrival at Chapultepec, Mexico
	13 Sep	*Siege of Chapultepec Castle
	14 Sep-01 Dec	Occupation of Mexico City
	01 Dec-11 Jun	En route to and arrival at Mexicallingo, Mexico
1848	12 Jun-14 Jun	En route to and arrival at Ayotla, Mexico
	14 Jun	En route to and arrival at Rio Frio, Mexico
	15 Jun	En route to and arrival at San Martin, Mexico
	16 Jun-18 Jun	En route to and arrival at Puebla, Mexico
	18 Jun	En route to and arrival at Arreasoque, Mexico
	19 Jun	En route to and arrival at El Pinal, Mexico
	20 Jun	En route to and arrival at Ojo de Aqua, Mexico
	21 Jun	En route to and arrival at Tepejahuaco, Mexico
	22 Jun	En route to and arrival at Perote, Mexico
	23 Jun	En route to and arrival at La Hoye, Mexico
	24 Jun-11 Jul	En route to and arrival at Jalapa, Mexico
	11 Jul-03 Oct	En route to and arrival at Camp Davis, Pascagoula, Mississippi
	03 Oct-29 Oct	Enroute to and arrival at Havana, Cuba after three unsuccessful attempts due to weather
	30 Oct-31 Dec	En route to and arrival at New York City and Fort Detroit

for Headquarters

1849	01 Jan-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Detroit, Michigan
1850	01 Jan-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Detroit, Michigan
1851	01 Jan-10 Jun 10 Jun-12 Jun 12 Jun-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Detroit, Michigan En route to Madison Barracks, Wisconsin Stationed at Madison Barracks, Wisconsin
1852	01 Jan-15 Jun 15 Jun-17 Jun 17 Jun-05 Jul 05 Jul-16 Jul 16 Jul-17 Jul 17 Jul-20 Jul 20 Jul-19 Aug 05 Aug-19 Aug 19 Aug-14 Sep 14 Sep-22 Sep 22 Sep-28 Sep 28 Sep-31 Dec	Stationed at Madison Barracks, Wisconsin En route to and arrival at Governors Island, New York Awaiting transportation at Governors Island, New York En route to Aspinwall, Central America by ship Awaiting transportation at Aspinwall En route to and arrival at Panama En route to and arrival at Benecia California by ship "Golden Gate" En route to Columbia Barracks, Oregon Benecia, California En route to and arrival at Columbia Barracks, Oregon En route to and arrival at Fort Dalles, Oregon Return to and arrival at Columbia Barracks, Oregon
1853	01 Jan-31 Dec	Transfer to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory (across Columbia River)
1854	01 Jan-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington
1855	01 Jan-11 Oct 11 Oct-16 Oct 16 Oct-31 Oct 31 Oct-10 Nov 10 Nov-15 Nov 15 Nov-24 Nov 24 Nov-01 Dec 01 Dec-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington En route to and arrival at Fort Dalles, Oregon En route to and arrival at Camp Yakima, Washington En route to and arrival at Fort Dalles, Oregon En route to and arrival at Yakima Mission, Washington En route to and arrival at Fort Dalles, Oregon En route to and arrival at Fort Vancouver, Washington Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington
1856-1860		Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington
1861	01 Jan-13 Sep 13 Sep-02 Oct 02 Oct-03 Nov 03 Nov-28 Nov 28 Nov-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington En route to and arrival at San Francisco, California En route to and arrival at San Pedro, California. Awaiting transportation to Washington, D.C. En route to Washington, D.C. Stationed at Washington, D.C. at Duff's Green Row on

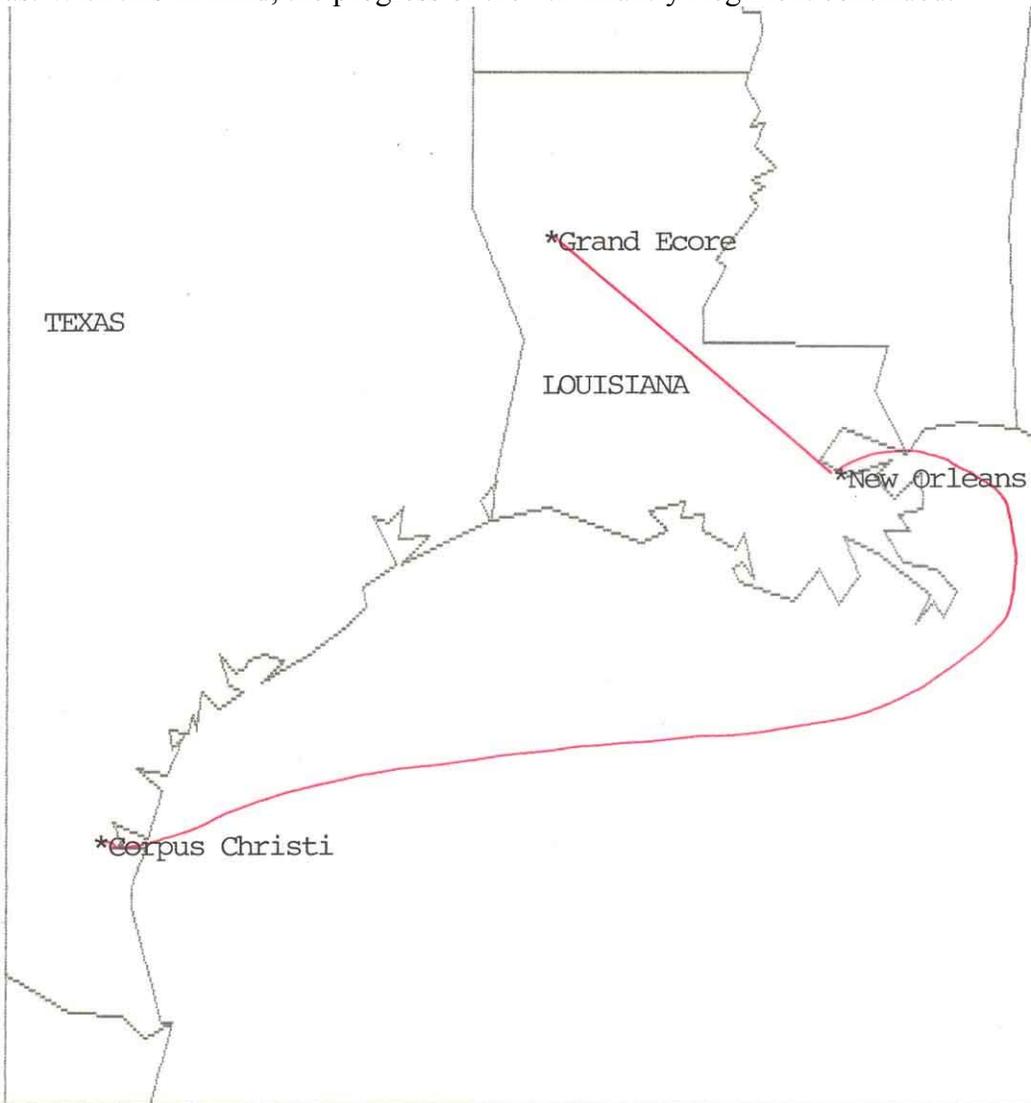
Capitol Hill for incorporation into the Army of the Potomac for service in the Civil War

1862	01 Jan-10 Mar	Training at Washington, D.C.
	10 Mar-27 Mar	Crossed over Potomac River into Virginia awaiting orders for deployment
	27 Mar-04 Apr	En route to and arrival at Hampton, Virginia
	04 Apr-11 May	Moved to Camp Scott *Siege of Yorktown
	11 May-27 May	En route through peninsula toward Richmond; arrival at Camp Lovell
	27 May-30 Jun	*Battle of Gaines Mill
	30 Jun-02 Jul	*Battle of Malvern Hill
	01 Aug-14 Aug	En route to and arrival at Harrison's Landing
	14 Aug-20 Aug	En route to Aquia Creek
	21 Aug-30 Aug	En route to and arrival at Falmouth, Virginia (near Manassas)
	30 Aug	*Second Battle of Manassas
	31 Aug	Retreat to Centreville, Virginia
	01 Sep	Continued retreat to Fairfax, Virginia
	02 Sep	Arrival at Arlington Heights, Virginia (outside D.C.)
	06 Sep-17 Sep	En route to Antietam, Maryland
	17 Sep-01 Nov	*Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)
	01 Nov-13 Dec	En route to Fredericksburg, Virginia
	13 Dec-16 Dec	*Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia
	16 Dec	Evacuation of Fredericksburg; Adjutant General ends official band participation in Civil War due to lack of funds
1863-1864		Band officially deactivated for duration of Civil War
1865	04 May-15 Jul	Band activated following Civil War; sent to Richmond for Provost Duty
	15 Jul-18 Jul	En route to New York City
	18 Jul-31 Aug	Arrival at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York
	01 Sep-18 Oct	En route to and arrival at Fort Schuyler, New York
	18 Oct-31 Dec	En route to and arrival at Fort Wayne (Detroit), Michigan for Headquarters
1866	01 Jan-31 Dec	Stationed at Fort Wayne, Michigan
1867	14 Mar-15 May	En route to and arrival at Camp Auger, Nebraska (near Omaha) for duty in the Plains
	15 May-19 May	En route to and arrival at North Platte Station
	19 May-25 May	En route to and arrival at Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory
	25 May-20 Nov	Stationed at Fort Sedgewick, Colorado

20 Nov-31 Dec	En route to and arrival at Fort Laramie, Wyoming for Headquarters
1868-1870	Stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming

1845

The Regiment was moved to Grand Ecore, Louisiana (see map "[July 1845](#)") as part of the "Army of Observation," where it remained until July 1845. The move to Louisiana was a result of the annexation of Texas in 1844 and the rumblings of war with Mexico that ensued. The Mexican Government, which had served notice that the annexation of Texas would be considered an act of war, broke off diplomatic relations with Washington on March 28, 1845. President James Polk replied by dispatching troops into Texas and deploying the Navy along the Mexican coast. By midsummer of 1845, nearly 4,000 troops of the Regular Army plus a few mounted volunteers had been assembled near the Sabine and Nueces Rivers under the command of Brigadier General Zachary Taylor (see "[Zachary Taylor](#)"), with advance headquarters at Corpus Christi, Texas. With this in mind, the progress of the 4th Infantry Regiment continued.



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - JULY 1845



ZACHARY TAYLOR, 1784–1850

from a painting by an unknown artist in the
custody of the War Department

From Grand Ecore the Regiment arrived at New Orleans on July 5, where it
remained until August.

THE ACTIVATION OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND

In New Orleans the 4th Infantry Regiment received its first band members on July 21, 1845, officially activating the 4th Infantry Regiment Band, later to become the 214th Army Band. The first musicians to join the Band, by General Orders No. 32, dated July 8, 1845 were:

Private John Flers
Private D. Elderkin
Private Henry Rogers
Private Theodore Clancy
Private Joseph Herbstreit
Private George J. Willey
Private Leo Droll
Private J.F. Charles Barthel
Private Henry Cocks

On August 1, 1845 the Band received four more musicians by General orders No. 51; they were:

Private Thomas Fox
Private John F.B. Richardson
Private George M. Rodgers
Private Charles Weyl
(see Strength Report Extracts "[July](#)" and "[August](#)")

STATES OF ALL ENLISTED MEN required in explanation of the
"Alterations since last Return."

These will be separately classed and arranged according to the following order: No. JOINED.—1st. "Recruits from General Depot;" 2d. "Recruits from Regimental Depots;" 3d. "Enlisted in the Regiment;" 4th. "Transfers received;" 5th. "From Desertion;" 6th. "Discharged;" 7th. "Transfers given;" 8th. "Died;" (if killed in action, or died of wounds, state the fact, and specify the time and place,) 9th. "Deserted."

NAME.	RANK.	Letter of Company.	DATE.	No.	NAME.	RANK.	Letter of Company.	DATE.
<i>Arrived by re-enlistment.</i>								
<i>Starch Lane</i>	<i>Private</i>		<i>17 July '45</i>		<i>at Fort Scott, Mo.</i>			
<i>"Received JOINED FROM GENERAL DEPOT."</i>								
<i>Enlisted in the Regiment</i>								
<i>Abner Hickins</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>	}	<i>at New Orleans Barracks, La.</i>			
<i>Alonzo Adams</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Robert Adams</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Edward Carey</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>By Transfer</i>								
<i>John Hill</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>	}	<i>Appointed to Genl. Depot, do. do. 17 July 5th 1845.</i>			
<i>James M. Elderman</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Henry Rogers</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Theodore Haucy</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Joseph Herdwick</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>George Wilkey</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Leo Droll</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>J. S. Charles Bristol</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>Henry Cook</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>					
<i>From Desertion</i>								
<i>Jacob Keller</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>		<i>at New Orleans Barracks, La.</i>			
<i>Discharged</i>								
<i>Confiscation of Service</i>								
<i>William Baughton</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>17 July '45</i>		<i>at Camp Saluberry near Philadelphia, Pa.</i>			

4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT STRENGTH REPORT - JULY, 1845
 FIRST BAND MEMBERS LISTED IN TRANSFER SECTION

34	August 1845	Private	K			
35	August 1845	Private	K			
36	August 1845	Private	K			
37	August 1845	Private	K			
38	August 1845	Private	K			
39	August 1845	Private	K			
Unlisted in the Regiment.						
1	13 th Augt '45	Private	D	at New Orleans Barracks, La.		
2	13 th Augt '45	Private	D	at New Orleans Barracks, La.		
By Transfer.						
1	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
2	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
3	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
4	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
5	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
6	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
7	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
From Detachment.						
1	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
2	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
3	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
4	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
5	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
6	1 st Augt '45	Private	D			
Discharged.						
Expatriated.						
Dismissed.						

4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT STRENGTH REPORT - AUGUST, 1845
 SECOND WAVE OF NEW BAND MEMBERS LISTED IN TRANSFER SECTION

The Band, thirteen strong, left immediately and arrived off Arransas Pass on August 2, and landed on St. Joseph's Island on the next day (see "[Bandsmen--1845](#)"). The Headquarters and the Band left on August 14 and landed at Twelve-Mile Pond near Corpus Christi the next day. On August 19 the Band received one more musician:

Private Francis Kline



BANDSMEN - 1845

By the end of the year, the Band received three more musicians:

Private Cephus Comstock	September 16, 1845
Private Richard Teal	October 8, 1845
Private Joseph Graff	December 9, 1845

In October Private Henry Rogers left the Band temporarily for unknown reasons and did not return to the Band until February 1, 1847.

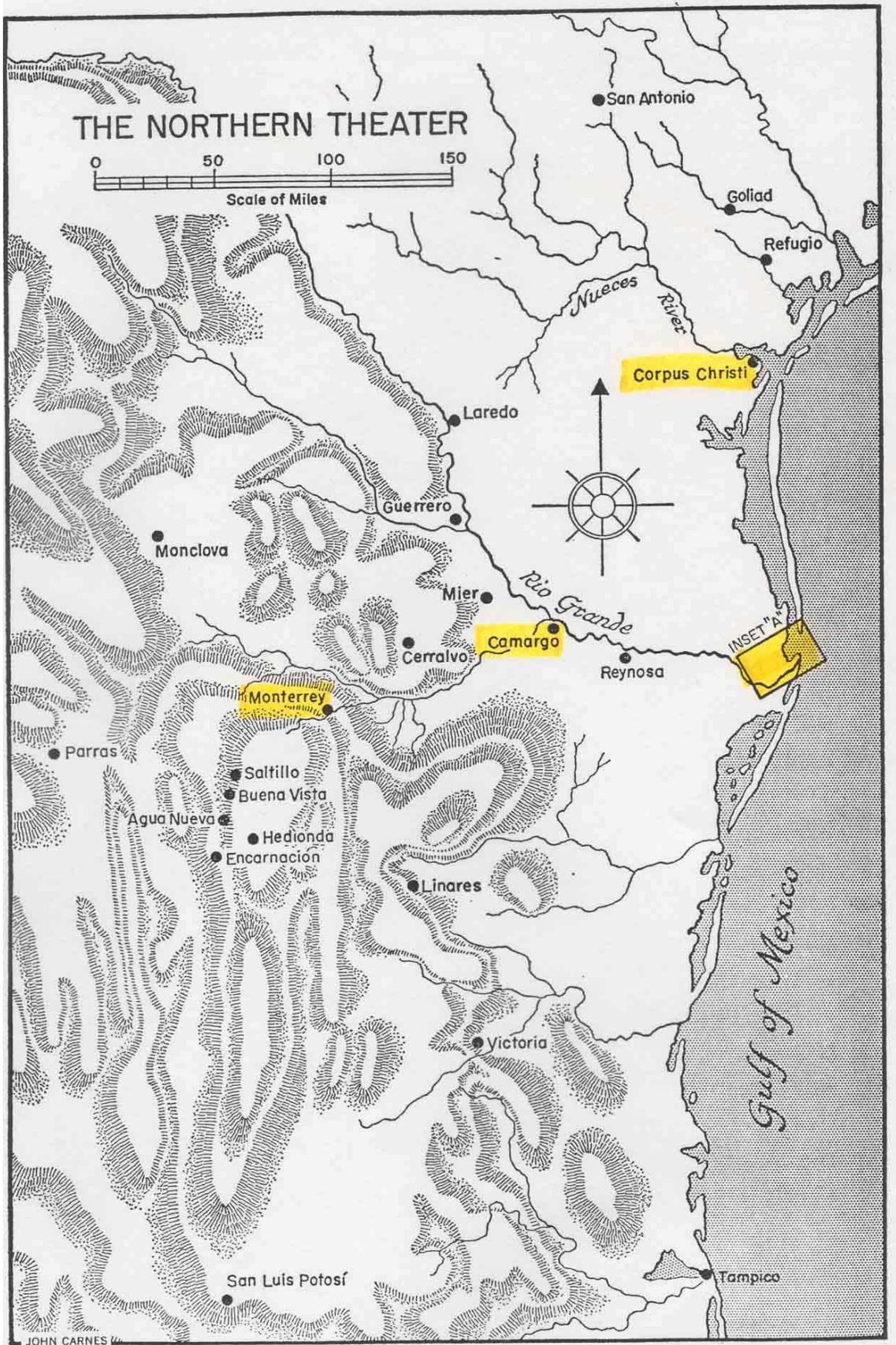
1846

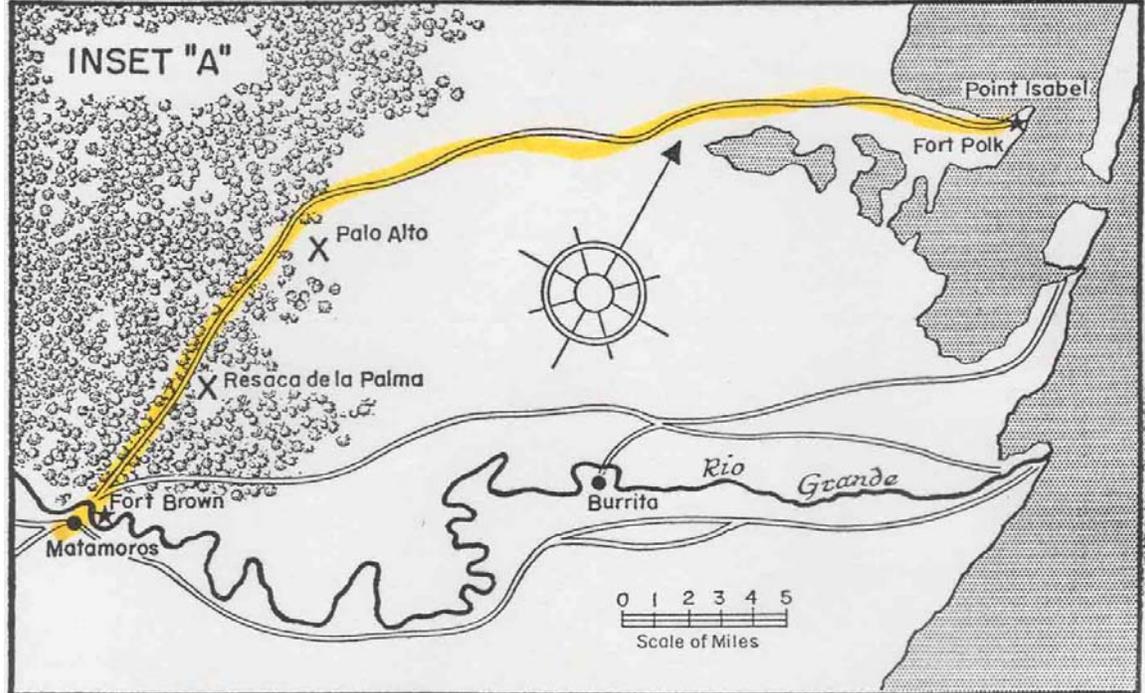
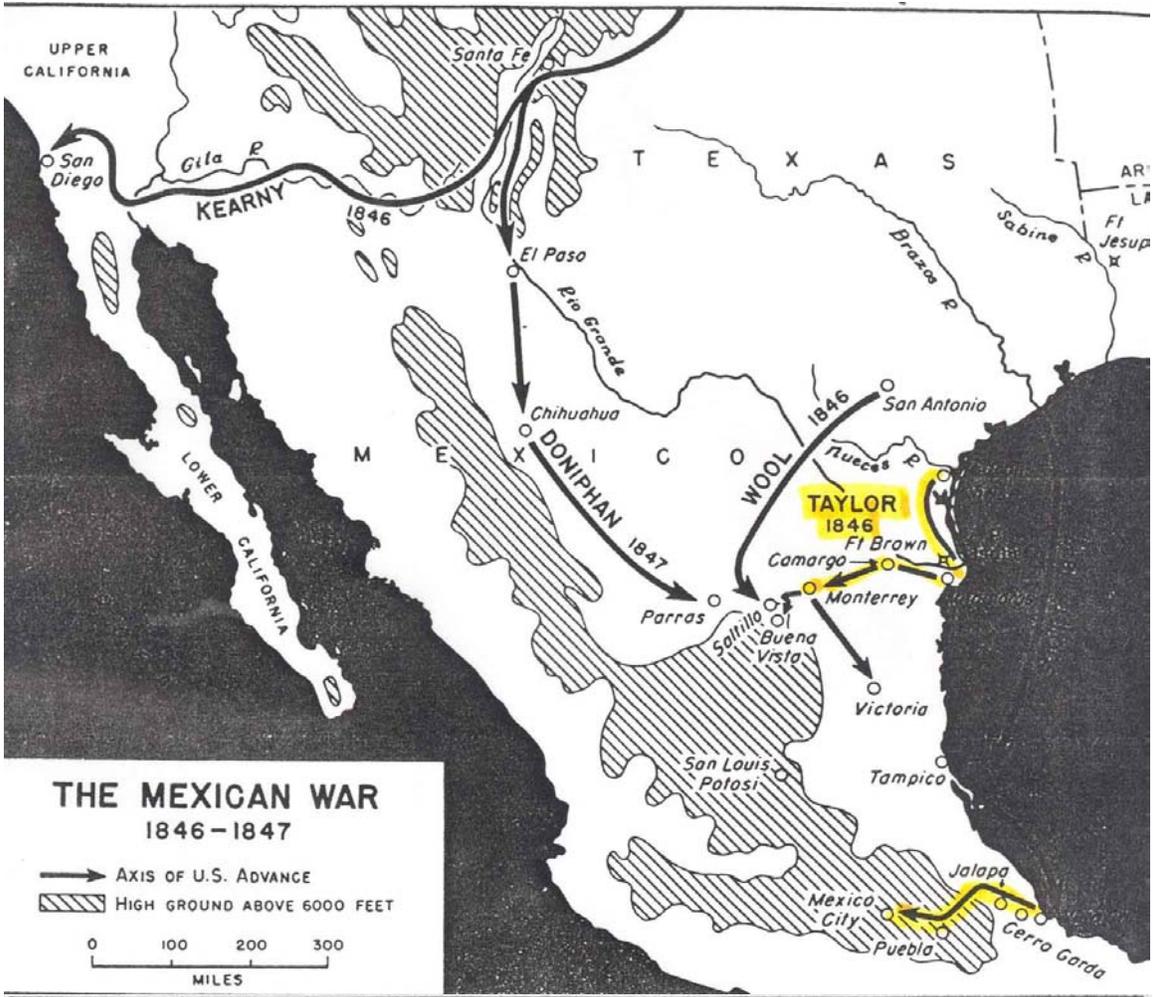
On February 23, 1846 the Band received the final two musicians before deployment into the War with Mexico:

Private John T. Nathan
Private Hiram K. Preston

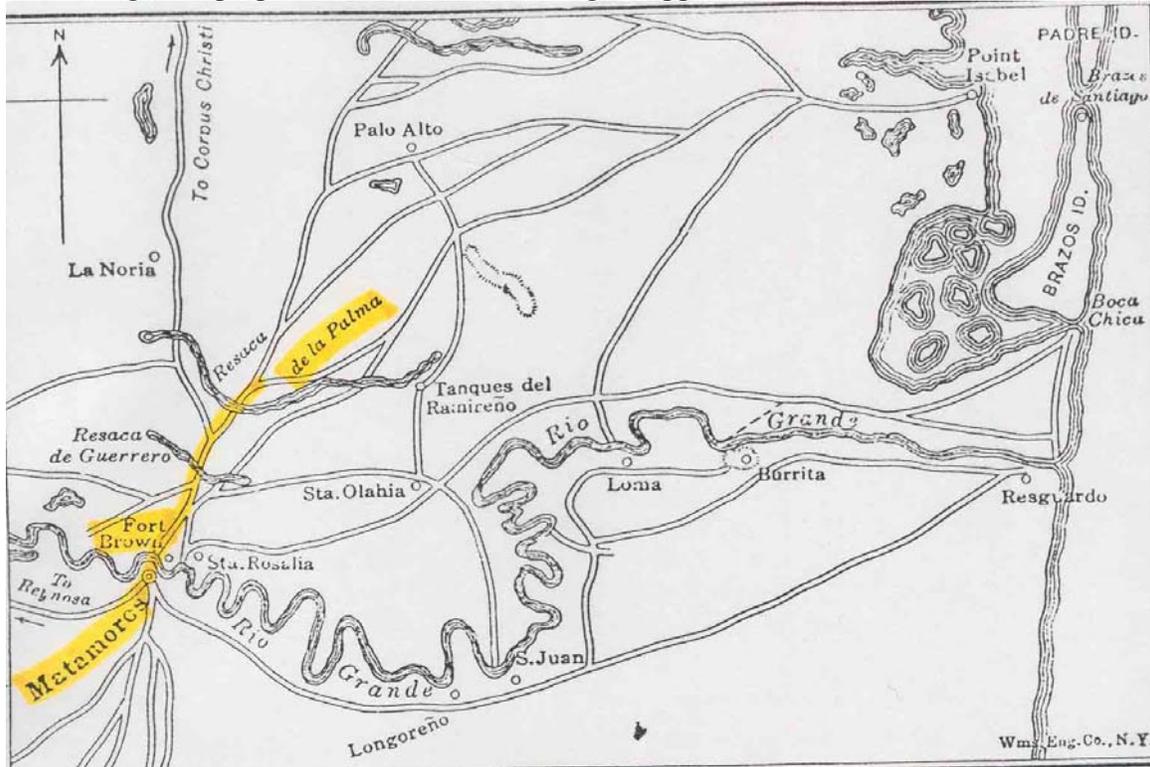
THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND
AND
THE WAR WITH MEXICO
1846-1848

When Texas was part of Mexico, the southern boundary of the province had been the Nueces River, but on declaring independence the Texans had claimed the Rio Grande as their boundary. President Polk sent a representative to Mexico with an offer to release Mexico from the payment of old claims in return for recognition of the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of the United States, but Mexico refused to receive him. As soon as the news of the rebuff reached Washington, the President ordered General Taylor to move into the disputed territory and establish himself on the Rio Grande in March 1846. Thus began the two-year struggle with Mexico for the rights to southern Texas (see map "[Northern Theater](#)," "[Mexican War](#)," and "[Inset A](#)").





The Regiment, led by General Taylor, made their way down the Texas coast on March 8 to Point Isabel on the banks of the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros, Mexico. Fort Brown was erected at this point (see map "[Fort Brown](#)"). General Taylor rejected the Mexican commander's demand that the Americans retire forthwith to Corpus Christi, and for almost two months the two forces watched each other across the river while continuing their preparations for whatever might happen.



It must be noted here that besides the musical duties of the Band, those soldiers became stretcher-bearers during combat situations and rarely if ever took up arms. However, the Band was very definitely caught up in the action of combat. It will be shown that at least once in Monterey the Band had to "take up the slack" and perform as soldiers, which they did with distinction. At this time the Band was made up of 18 musicians, the equivalent of today's small ceremonial band (1992).

THE MEXICANS CROSS THE RIO GRANDE

As the Mexican forces in Matamoros grew in strength, they began to infiltrate across the river, north and south of the American fort, where some patrol actions occurred. The first clash in which Zachary Taylor's regulars were involved took place on April 25, 1846, when an American cavalry unit was attacked north of the fort, and all the men were killed or captured. Concerned by the threat to his lightly held base and line of communication, General Taylor, on May 1, withdrew the bulk of the army, including the Band, to Point Isabel, leaving the 7th Infantry Regiment to hold the fort. The fort was held but only because the Mexicans decided to move on to meet General Taylor's army at Point Isabel. During the night of May 7 there was much activity in the Mexican camp,

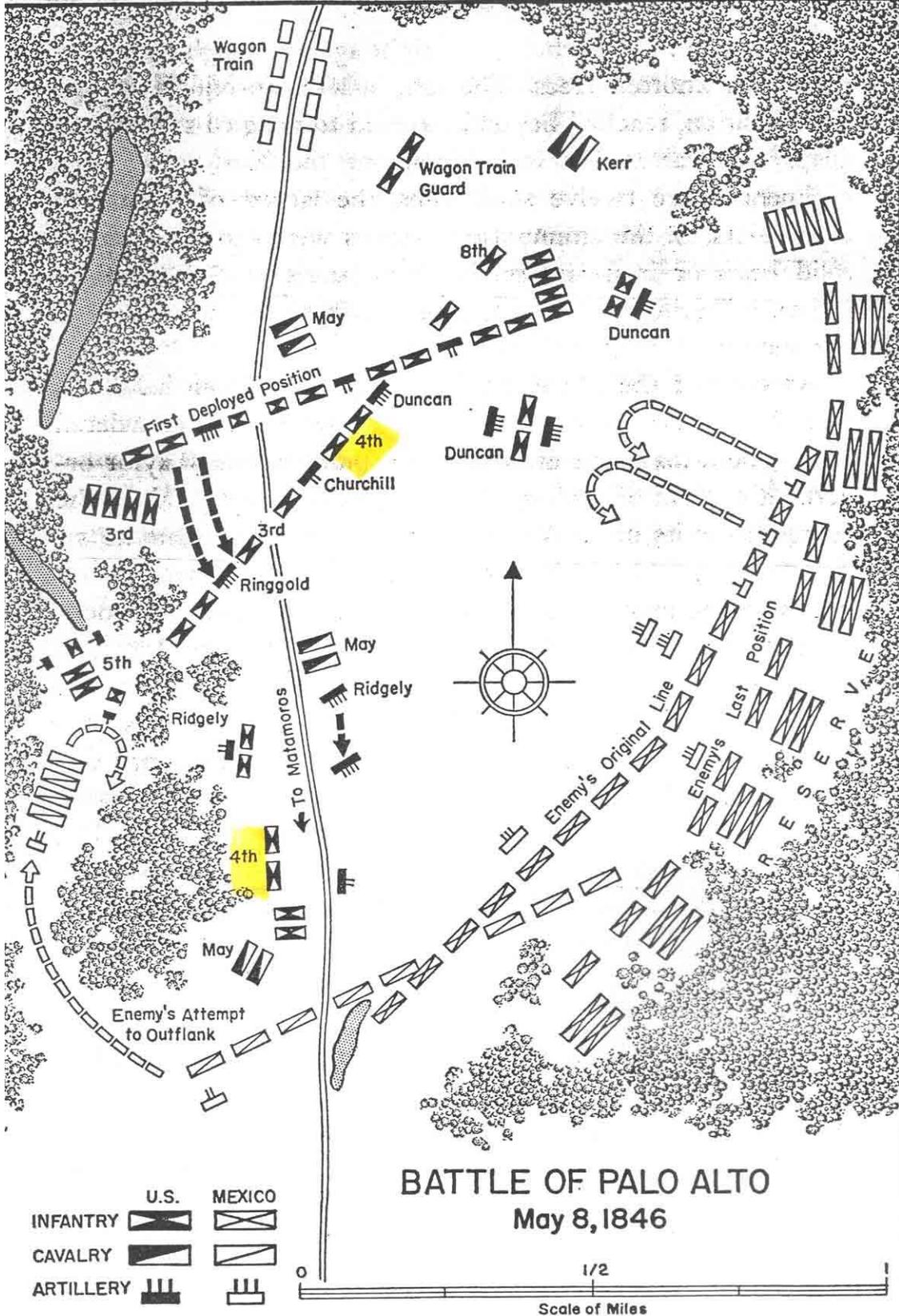
and the next morning large numbers of the enemy were seen moving off in the direction of Point Isabel.

General Taylor had received the signal that the fort was under siege and on the afternoon of May 7 proceeded toward the fort with 2,300 men to relieve the 7th Infantry (The 4th Infantry Regiment, including the Band, participated in this exercise). The Americans were outnumbered by at least two to one, but despite the disadvantage the American artillery cut the Mexican Army to pieces and the battle ended as it had begun, with an artillery duel. As the guns ceased to fire in the darkness, the Mexicans fell back beyond the Palo Alto.

THE BATTLE OF PALO ALTO THE FIRST CAMPAIGN OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND

General Taylor had lost only 9 men killed, and 47 wounded on May 7. The Mexicans had over 700 casualties, of whom about 320 were killed, but replacements and reinforcements kept coming in from Matamoros.

The next morning, May 8, Taylor resumed his march after sending out a strong advance party to locate the enemy. Word came back that the Mexicans were in a defensive position a few miles down the road in a dry riverbed (the Resaca de la Palma) that lay alongside the road that Taylor's army was using. It was a strong position. The Resaca provided natural breastworks for the Mexican infantry, whose flanks were protected by lagoons of standing water and thickets of cactus. The enemy artillery was in a position from which it could rake the main approach along the road (see map "[Battle of Palo Alto](#)").



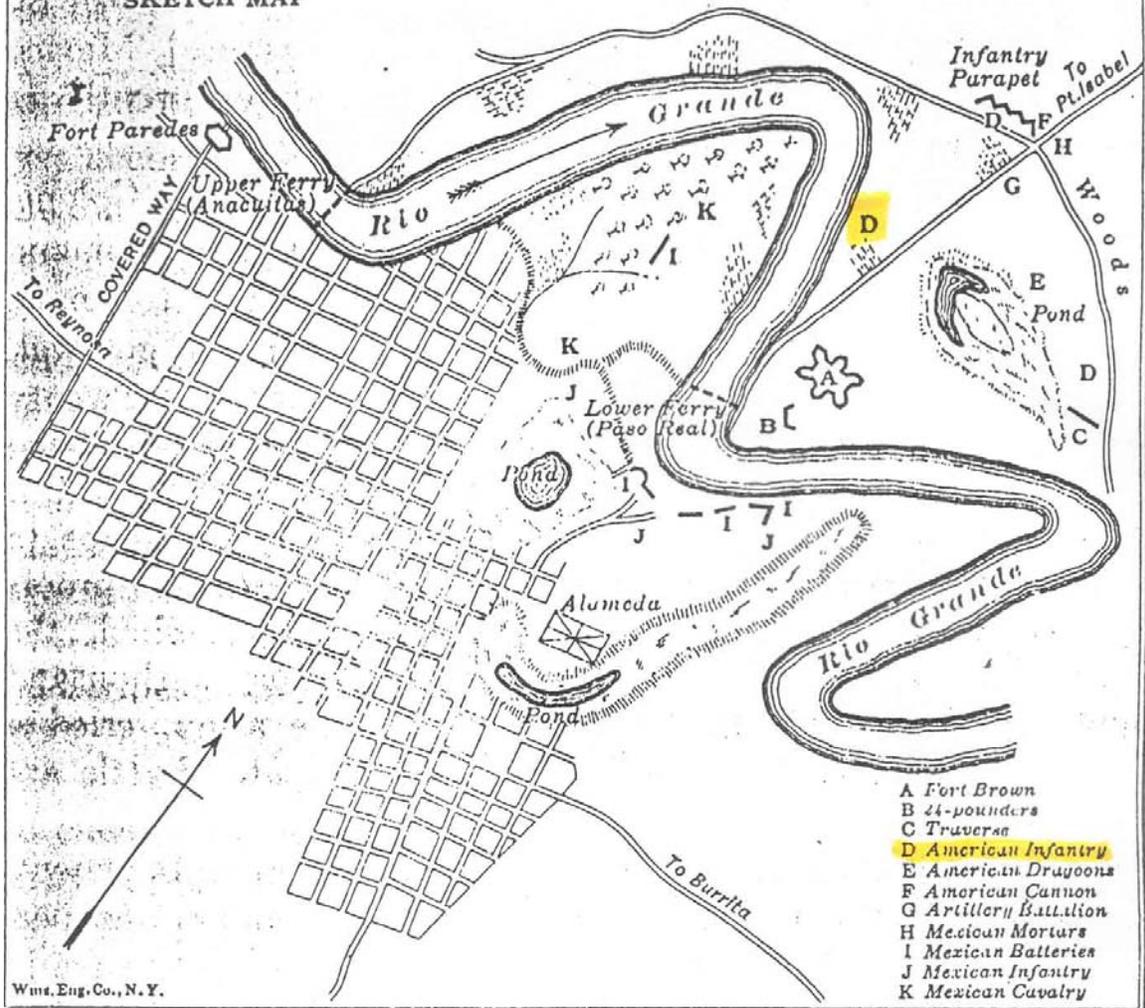
Taylor ordered the "flying artillery" to advance and engage the Mexican batteries and sent two infantry regiments forward on each side of the road in support of the artillery, including the 4th Infantry and the Band working as stretcher-bearers. In spite of heavy enemy fire the infantry formed in line and worked its way painfully through the brush. Losing sight of one another, the various units moved independently but their adherence to standard procedure gave the overall effect of close coordination. The artillery was having a problem with one Mexican battery placed squarely on the road, so Taylor sent in the cavalry. Charging down the road, the cavalry drove the Mexicans from their guns, crossed the river, turned, and discovered that the enemy artillery were back at their posts. Before the cavalry could charge the Mexican battery from the rear, however, Taylor's infantry had taken it and the road was open.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA

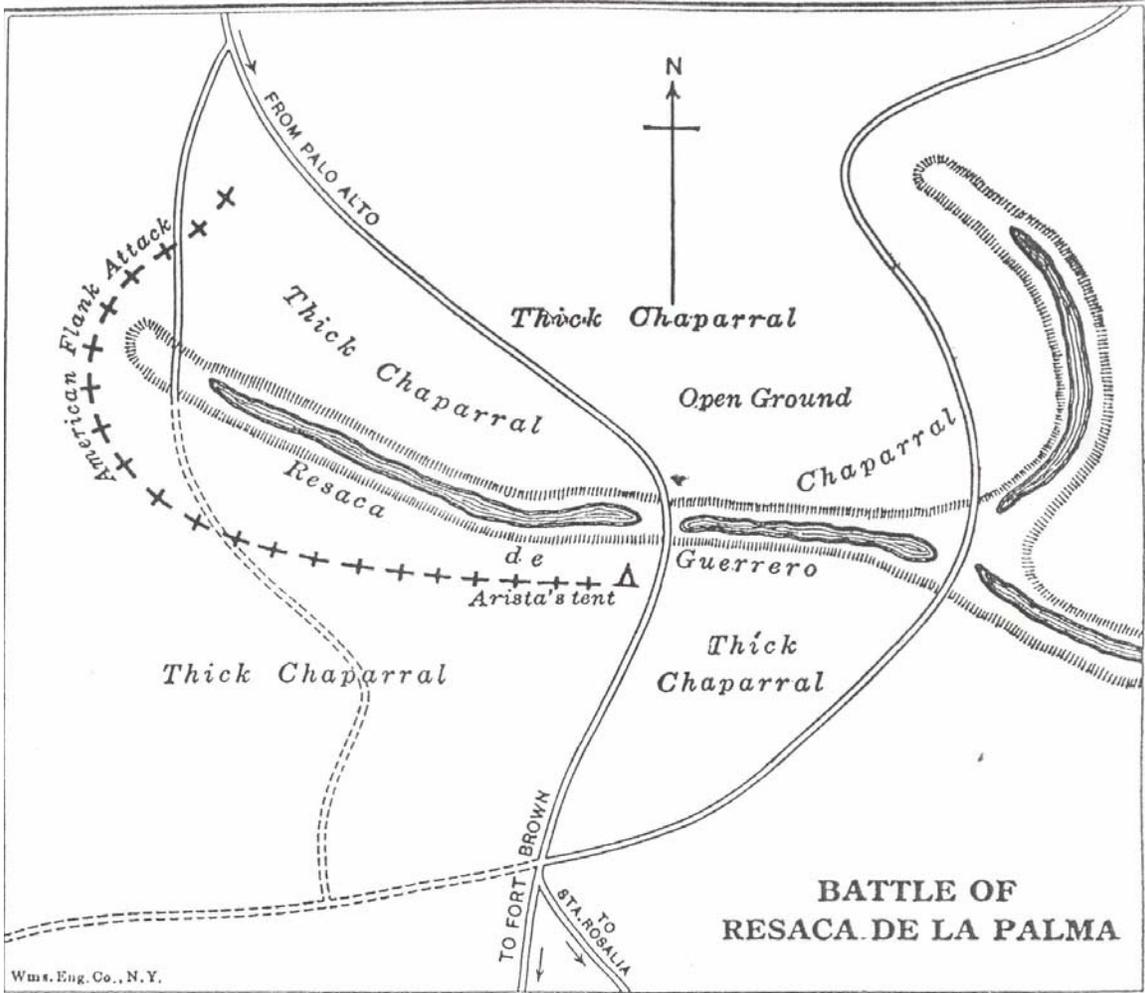
It was now about seven o'clock. The Americans had lost five killed and forty-three wounded (no Bandsmen), and the Mexicans probably seven times that many. Sunset was fast approaching and the struggle ended. The Americans bivouacked where they ended the battle.

At about seven o'clock the next morning, May 9, as the light mist slowly dissolved, the American troops were astonished to see the Mexican troop line gliding off into the road; and presently, like a tail of a huge serpent, its rear wound away into the chaparral, and vanished (see map "[Matamoros](#)," "[Resaca de la Palma](#)," and "[May 1846](#)"). After a few minor skirmishes the general battle soon raged, commencing around three o'clock in the afternoon. All infantry regiments were used: 1,700 men including the Fourth. No general guidance could be given as far as a battle plan was concerned. The Mexicans were imbedded in woods and thickets so no battle lines could be formed and the Americans could not use artillery effectively or at all. Even companies found it difficult to remain together. Often it required one's utmost exertions to squeeze through or hack through the dense and thorny chaparral under a pelting shower of bullets. The Mexicans fought well and with some success. One Mexican regiment fought to the death to the point where every man was either killed or wounded in the fighting.

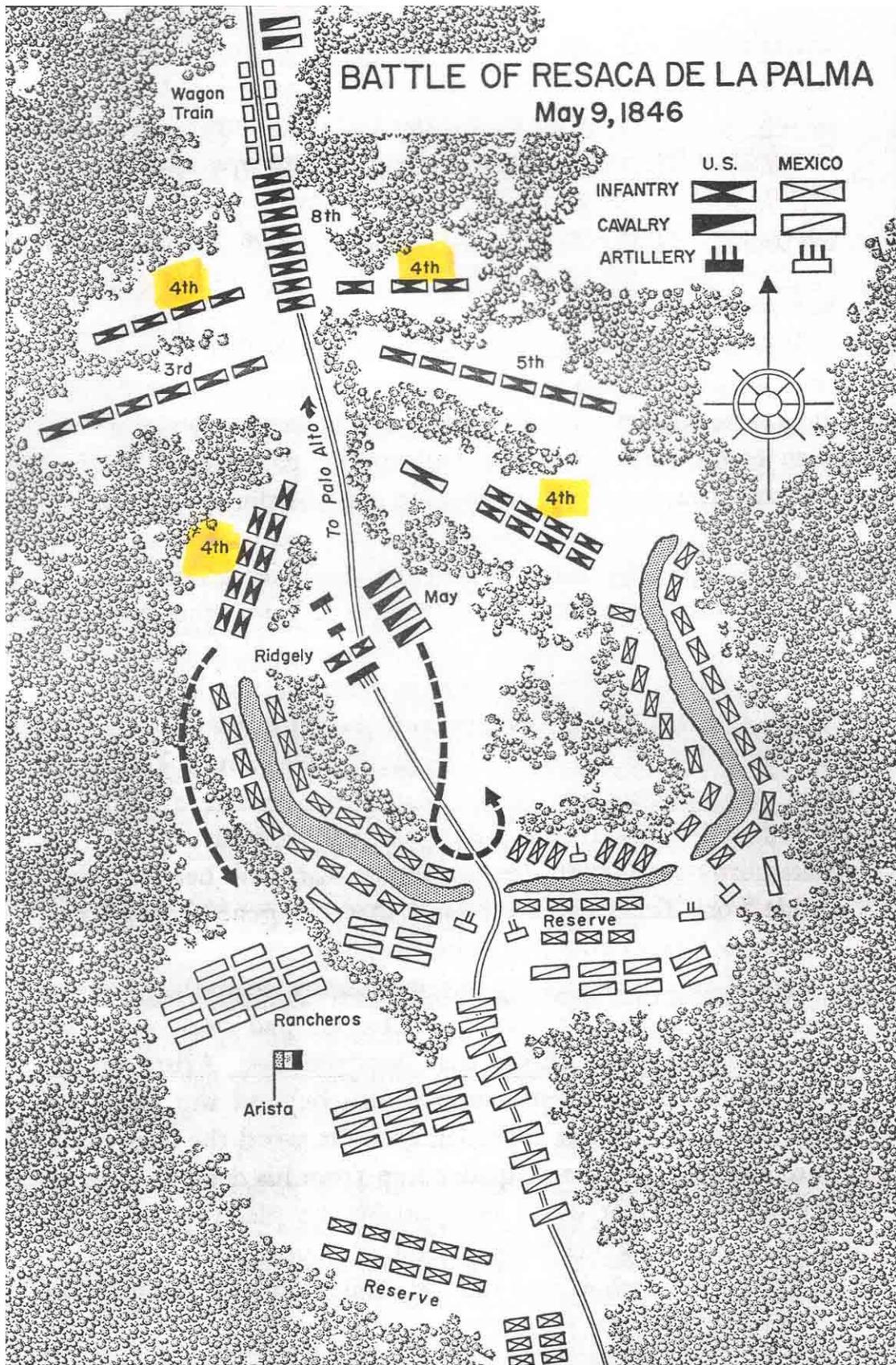
**MATAMOROS
AND FORT BROWN
SKETCH MAP**



- A Fort Brown
- B 24-pounders
- C Traverses
- D American Infantry
- E American Dragoons
- F American Cannon
- G Artillery Battalion
- H Mexican Mortars
- I Mexican Batteries
- J Mexican Infantry
- K Mexican Cavalry



BATTLE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA May 9, 1846



Finally, after fierce fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, the Americans surrounded the Mexican flank and in effect won the battle at this point. In the meantime General Taylor was busy in the center of the line and captured the Mexican artillery and the enemy troops retreated. However, as stated earlier, the battle had been virtually won and the Mexicans began their mad retreat to cross the Rio Grande. The fleeing soldiers were panic-stricken, the boats that they were using moved slowly. Men fought for places on the vessels. Clothing and arms were thrown away. Many tried to swim or fell accidentally into the water, and many drowned in the swift current of the river. But the Americans did not give chase. Taylor had scarcely any fresh troops except those guarding the wagons nearly five miles to the rear. American casualties had amounted to 33 men killed (no Bandsmen) and 89 wounded. The Mexicans had suffered severely; well over a thousand were killed and wounded and many more were drowned attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

Second Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant (4th Infantry Regiment Quartermaster), who had been given temporary command of a company of the Regiment during the battle, noted in his memoirs that the Mexican soldier was brave and would put up a good fight if well led. But they had not been well led and their marksmanship had been poor because of excessive powder charges in their musket cartridges.

On the American side, Taylor, whose leadership in battle had already earned him two brevet promotions, was advanced to Major General, and many of his subordinates were also promoted.

For want of boats to cross the Rio Grande, Taylor was compelled to stay at Fort Brown until May 18. One year before, Taylor had requested the War Department to provide him with a pontoon train for river crossings, but he had never received the equipment. After 10 days spent collecting boats he began to move across the Rio Grande into Matamoros only to find that the Mexican Army had disappeared into the Interior of Mexico. A mounted detachment penetrated 60 miles to the south and returned to report that a move of the entire Army would be impossible because of the lack of water and forage in that direction.

DECLARATION OF WAR MAY 13, 1846

On May 9, 1846, the day of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, President Polk called a cabinet meeting to discuss the Mexican situation. No news had come from Texas for some weeks. For all that Polk and the Cabinet knew the Mexicans were going to permit General Taylor to remain on the banks of the Rio Grande unmolested. Polk suggested that he might draw up a war message for Congress on the basis of Mexico's refusal to pay the old American claims, and only Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft insisted on waiting until the Mexicans committed an act of hostility against Taylor's forces. That evening a message came from the War Department telling of the skirmish of April 25, in which the American cavalry patrol had been wiped out. Polk immediately drafted a message declaring that a state of war existed. Congress passed the declaration, and President Polk signed it on May 13. Congress then appropriated ten million dollars to prosecute the war, doubled the strength of the Regular Army by setting the enlisted strength of a company at 100 men (as opposed to the normal 40-60), authorized the

President to call for volunteer units to a maximum of 50,000 men for a term of one year or the duration of the war, added a regiment of mounted riflemen to the Regular Army, and authorized the President to charter or purchase such vessels as might be suitable for the public service.

After the so-called invasion of Matamoros, the American Army occupied the town for the remainder of May, all of June, and departed in July. The War Department advised Taylor that it might be wise, on the basis of health reports, to move as many of his troops as possible west of Matamoros and to towns farther up the river before starting a fall campaign.

Determined to attack Monterey, Taylor decided to move his striking forces to Camargo on the San Juan River (see map "[Northern Theater](#)" above). Camargo was about 130 miles by land, or nearly twice that by water, up the Rio Grande from Matamoros, where he would establish his advance base. He planned to send most of the supplies by water; the army would march overland. It took seven good days in the summer heat to move to Camargo, averaging approximately 18 miles a day. Men marching along the "mountain road" (actually a desert road) suffered from heat and thirst. The sun burned their faces and the hot ground burned their feet. The Band departed around July 31 and was resourceful enough to resort to night marches. From mid-July to the end of August, men and supplies continued to arrive at Camargo, and by late August about 25,000 American soldiers were encamped in a tent city extending three miles along the San Juan River. Still covered with mud from the recent flood, Camargo, a town of about 5,000 people, was perhaps the most unhealthy spot in the entire region; one-third to one-half of the men in the volunteer regiments were said to be sick. The 4th Infantry Regiment was not among these unfortunate victims.

In the buildup of the army on the Rio Grande, troop reinforcements generally outran receipt of supplies. Men were arriving much faster than Taylor could find use for them, not only creating a supply burden in themselves, but also impeding Taylor's "forward movement by engrossing all resources of the Quartermaster's Department to land them and transport them to healthy conditions." General Taylor's whole purpose in moving up to Camargo was to establish a depot to support his planned advance southwestward across the mountains to Monterey and Saltillo. Taylor figured that a force no larger than 6,000 men could be kept supplied with bread as far south as Saltillo. This then would be the limit of the size of the attacking force.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY BAND THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY

At this time the Band received its last musicians before the march to Monterey. Private Charles Taymant joined the unit at Camargo on August 3, 1846, and Private William Gram joined also at Camargo on September 1. The following therefore is a list of the Band as it stood going into the Battle of Monterey:

Private John Flers
Private D. Elderkin
Private Theodore Clancy
Private Joseph Herbstreit

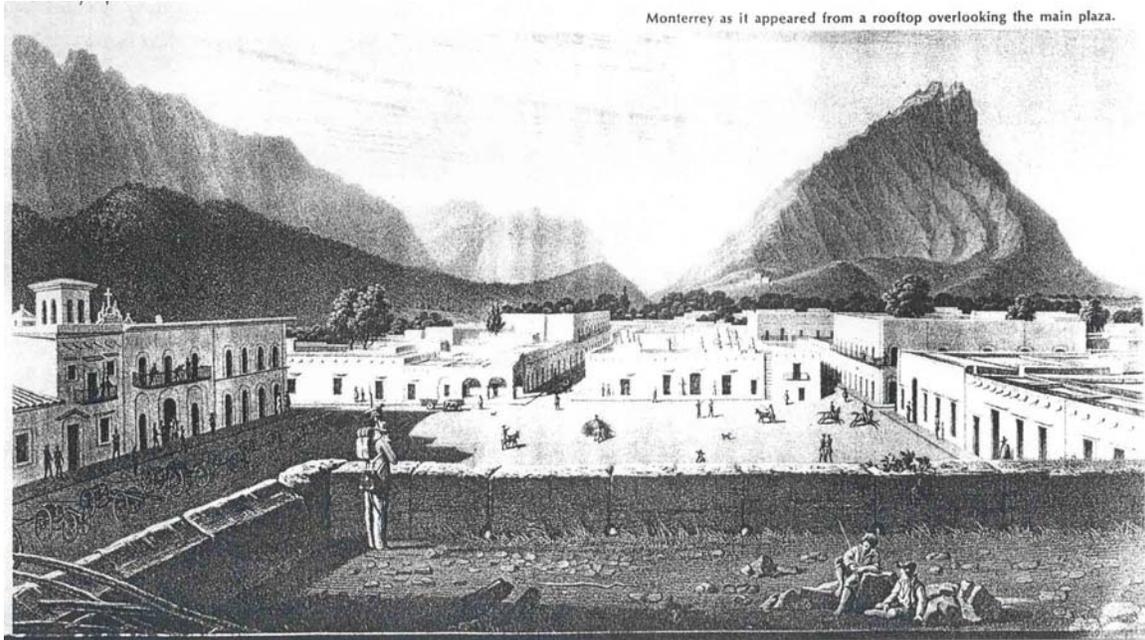
Private George J. Willey
Private Leo Droll
Private J.F. Charles Barthel
Private Henry Cocks
Private Thomas Fox
Private John F.B. Richardson
Private George M. Rodgers
Private Charles Weyl
Private Francis Kline
Private Cephus Comstock
Private Richard Teal
Private Joseph Graff
Private John T. Nathan
Private Hiram K. Preston
Private Charles Taymant
Private William Gram

These 20 musicians became the heroes of the Battle of Monterey. These men started as stretcher-bearers and ended the battle having to fill the role of infantry soldiers in the face of disaster. A detailed account of the Band's involvement follows.

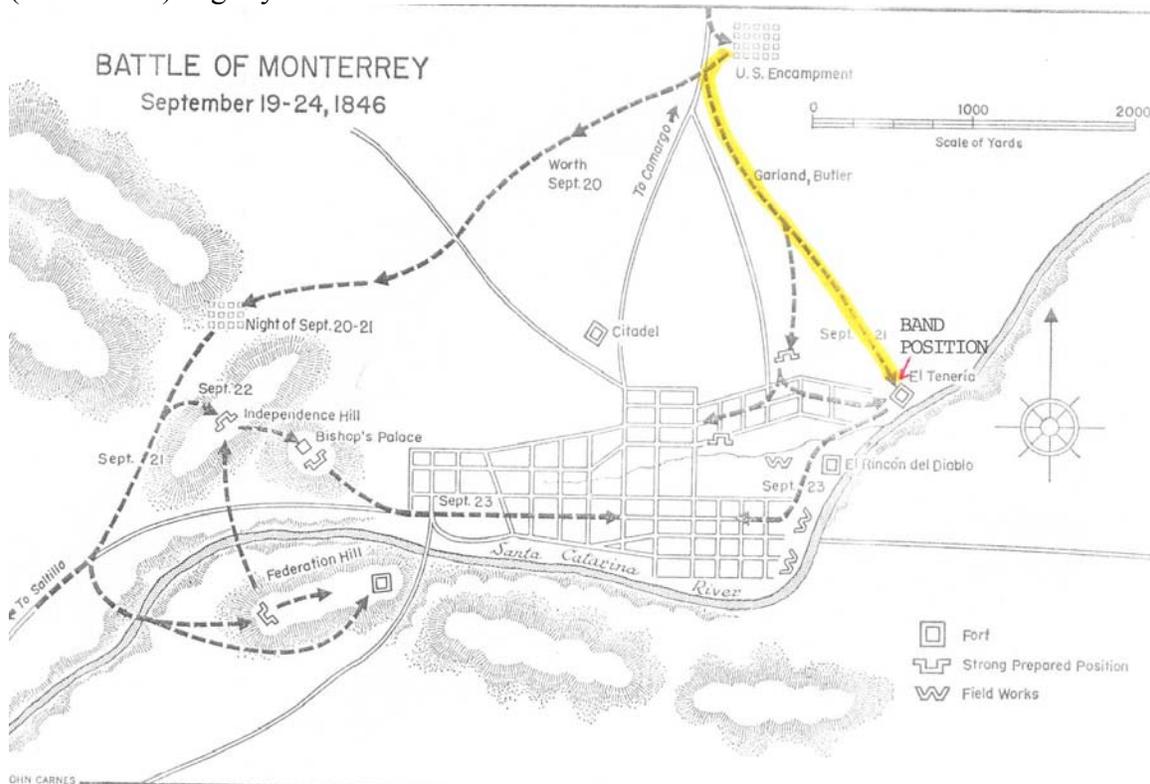
On August 19 Taylor's Army of 6,640 began the journey toward Monterey. It started with an advance team led by Brigadier General William J. Worth and for four weeks a steady stream of soldiers arrived on the outskirts of Monterey. The Band departed Camargo on September 5 with General Taylor, and arrived in the Monterey vicinity on the morning of September 19. (5)

As General Taylor approached with the 4th Infantry Regiment the mists still clung around the turrets of its churches and enveloped them; all was silent. Suddenly a hot sulphurous smoke rose quickly from one of the bastions. The first shot passed within 10 feet of the General and subsequently two balls passed through both the Texas regiments without touching anyone. The Army retired half a mile further back to what was known as Walnut Springs and prepared for battle.

The city of Monterey was a veritable fortress (see map "[Monterey](#)"). Its buildings were made of stone, with flat-topped roofs and straight streets, making each house a strongpoint. On the west the rugged Independence Hill overlooked the city, and as long as General Ampudia of the Mexican Army retained possession of it, he could ensure protection of his supply line from the west. The city was further protected on the south and on the east by the winding Santa Catarina River, which, while fordable, made any attack from either direction difficult.



Taylor would inevitably approach Monterrey on the Marin road, which ran northeast of the city (see map "[Battle of Monterrey](#)"). To defend that approach, Mexican engineers had constructed two forts, the Teneria (Tannery) in front and Fort Diablo (Devil's fort) slightly behind.



The entire area was dominated by a monster fortification known as the Citadel. This solid pile of masonry located about a thousand yards north of the city had been built on the foundations of an unfinished cathedral. Its walls stood thirty feet high, enclosed in

a quadrangle, bastioned earthwork, capable of holding thirty guns and four hundred troops. Nearly unassailable, its eight guns could rake the Mann Road. In fact, they could reach almost any point north or east of the city. It had a dark, menacing look. The Americans quickly dubbed it the Black Fort.

Ampudia's position, which appeared impregnable at first glance, actually suffered from a glaring weakness: the individual positions, from Independence Hill to the Black Fort to Teneria, were too far apart to make them mutually supporting. Therefore, since Ampudia had decided to man all of them at one time instead of holding part of the army in reserve, he lacked a mobile force with which to reinforce any individual strongpoint that came under heavy attack. So long as the Mexicans conceded all the territory between bastions to the Americans, General Taylor would be free to pick off each position one by one with relative impunity.

The total force of 7,303 regular and irregular soldiers constituted the Mexican garrison, and in charge of them was Major General Pedro de Ampudia, who despite his soldierly appearance was no more popular in Monterey than he had been in Matamoros. It was generally perceived that his courage, or lack of it, ranged from bravado to terror. His weakness and vacillation cost expensive time in building positions such as the Teneria. But the soldiers and citizens stoically kept working as the fateful hour approached.

Taylor had dispatched one of his engineers to scout the fortress on the afternoon of the 19th. When he returned to Walnut Springs at ten o'clock that night, the General pored over the reports and decided on a plan. Two thousand soldiers and Texas Rangers would skirt the Citadel and continue westward to cut off the Mexican supply line, take Independence Hill, then blast their way into the city from the west. The plan then was for the remainder of the Army except the 4th Infantry to strike a whirlwind invasion to the heart of the city. The 4th Infantry was to stay behind with General Taylor as reserves (this of course included the Band stretcher-bearers).

Taylor's decision to split his army in the face of a foe numerically stronger than his own was audacious, to say the least. Such a risk reflected the contempt he held for his enemy, his assumption that Ampudia, even with his superior strength, would remain within the fortifications of Monterey. But the fact remained that attacking Monterey at all was an ambitious undertaking, especially since the Mexicans could be expected to fight with desperation. Unfortunately for his men, Taylor's underestimation of the Mexicans was unwarranted.

On September 20 General Worth and his 2,000 troops departed camp to secure the west side of Monterey and took most of the day just getting into position for the attack on the 21st.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1846 THE ATTACK ON MONTEREY

Without going into great detail, General Worth and his men on the west side of the city were successful. The victors rejoiced in a wild scene amid the looming mountains on either side. That twenty-first day of September 1846, the day when General Worth was covering himself with glory, could well be described as Zachary Taylor's worst in a long career. It began, however, with high hopes.

General Ampudia's plan for defending Monterey remained passive. So passive, in fact, that he was prepared to evacuate most of the eastern suburbs of Monterey north of a small stream that originated in the center of the city and flowed northeastward. The stream was formidable, but its banks were steep, especially where the main road from Marin crossed at the Purisima Bridge. It would provide a strong defensive line, provided Ampudia was willing to let Taylor take the outlying suburbs without a fight.

But the pendulum of Ampudia's resolve had now swung back to the optimistic side, and he had decided to defend those suburbs. To accomplish that defense, his engineers had previously constructed a couple of small redans, beyond which stood the strong fort of el Diablo. This fortification housed three guns and could accommodate 150-200 men.

About four hundred yards beyond el Diablo stood the most advanced of Ampudia's positions. This was the Teneria, a commercial tannery whose walls had been strengthened and whose enclosure could hold about 200 men. Its flat roof and sandbags made it a formidable position, which could have been even stronger had the approaches been cleared and the ditch completed. Nevertheless, even as it was, it would be something to contend with. The Teneria was to be the focal point of the 4th Infantry Band's moment of glory, as will be described later.

Taylor was familiar with the Teneria, having designated it as "Advanced Work No.1," or just No.1. The morning of the 21st he sent an advance scout to inspect the area leading to it. Nevertheless, Taylor seemed to regard the Teneria as casually as he did the other positions, and in ordering Colonel John Garland to conduct a limited, diversionary attack in that direction, he spoke offhandedly: "Colonel, lead the head of your column off to the left, keeping well out of reach of the enemy's shot, and if you think you can take any of them little forts down there with the bayonet, you'd better do it--but consult with Major Mansfield (the advance scout); you'll find him down there."

Taylor's main interest at this time centered on trying to damage the Black Fort by artillery bombardment. His two twenty-four-pound howitzers and one ten-inch mortar, protected by a regiment of Butler's volunteers, were already hammering that position, though with no effect. Then the fort returned fire, and the Americans suffered their first casualties. The volunteers were thrilled by the exchange until surgeons set up for business and "the groans of the first sufferers were heard." Then the soldiers turned away.

Taylor had drawn up the forces on the east end of town with Twigg's 1st Division (temporarily commanded by Garland) on the left of Marin Road; Butler's Field Division he placed on the right. The 4th Infantry was held in reserve with General Taylor. On the left side calm prevailed; on the right, excitement. Soon Garland moved out to execute his "diversionary" attack against the Teneria, the 1st Infantry leading, then the 3rd Infantry and finally a battalion from Baltimore. After a half hour of hard marching, Garland's lead elements emerged in a corn field about five hundred yards from their objective. At that point the three units formed into line of battle, the 3rd Infantry on the right, 1st in the center, and the Baltimore battalion on the left. At once the guns from the Teneria opened up, the first rounds hitting the ground before the feet of the troops and bouncing overhead. Soon the Black Fort, to the right front of the city, let loose with an eighteen-pounder. A few men were hit, and only chance spared many others. But the Americans doggedly pressed on without firing. A description of this was made by Kenly in his

memoirs. "We were being enfiladed. Still we advanced; another shot from the Black Fort, and the leg of Lieutenant Dilworth, of the 1st Infantry, was taken off as he stepped."

At that point, Garland met up with Major Mansfield, the advance scout, who was still on horseback. Together they discussed the next move, neither one completely understanding the vague order that Taylor had issued only a short time before. Should they move forward in the face of heavy fire, they wondered, or had they performed their task by putting on a demonstration? They took their answer, apparently, not from Taylor's words but from his personality. Neither man wanted to assume the responsibility of falling back without attacking. So they would press the attack. It was a fateful interpretation of an equivocal order. Wrote Justin Smith in his book War with Mexico, "To send the troops back without an overwhelming reason and look 'Old Rough and Ready' in the eye was unthinkable."

Forward Garland's men marched. When they reached a point about one hundred yards from the Teneria, they could see that one of its gun positions had already been abandoned. Success seemed within reach. Unfortunately Garland ignored this fact in favor of the plan he was following. He halted the brigade and laboriously began moving his five hundred men on an oblique slant to the right, obviously intending to take the position in the rear. The troops had now reached the fortified suburbs, and they were being taken under fire by the Mexicans on the rooftops, the Black Fort, the Teneria, and now el Diablo. Confusion set in, and officers lost their way in the smoke and narrow streets. They simply had to stand and take it.

At about this time a battery of flying artillery arrived, but their guns were totally ineffective as they fired down the empty streets. At this point Garland ordered his men to fall back. Most, but not all, of the units received the order. One who apparently did not was the Baltimore battalion. Though some of the troops from Baltimore did hear the order their commander did not, and was so engrossed in battle he kept pushing on.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND ENTERS THE BATTLE

By this time six companies (A, B, C, D, E, and I) and the Band (officially stretcher-bearers) of the 4th Infantry Regiment and three regiments of volunteers, one being the Mississippi Rifles under Colonel Jefferson Davis, had been thrown into the assault by Taylor, who unlike most Generals of the time, put himself in the conflict as a combatant.

These troops were now closing in on the Teneria. On nearing the position they discovered that one company of the 1st Infantry was still there. As the 4th Infantry and the other troops continued to approach the Teneria the hail of fire from the Black Fort took an incredible toll on the 4th Infantry especially. Nearly half the Regiment was killed. The Mexicans, alarmed by the willingness of the Americans to take such heavy casualties, began to falter. They were thrown into panic when their commander, General Ampudia, a man who had fled at the battle of Resaca de la Palma four months earlier, fled once more at the Teneria. A good portion of the Mexican garrison followed him. The Americans, volunteer and regular, then stormed the Teneria. The Band, made up of 20 men, decided they must do something to contribute since half of their regimental comrades had been killed. The following is the official account of the 4th Infantry Regiment's heroic participation in this battle.

The Band members witnessed a small fixed-gun position being captured, and they saw their opportunity. They dropped their stretchers and ran to man the guns (in the Teneria) and fired upon the enemy with deadly accuracy. An extract from the regimental history about Monterey reads as follows: "A little battery covering the approaches to the lower end of the city was captured by the Band and turned upon another work of the enemy." The Commanding General and future President Zachary Taylor personally witnessed this brave deed. When he became President he remembered the heroism of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band and ordered that forever after they should wear red piping on the edges of the chevrons on the blue uniform "to indicate to the world that they were not only good musicians, good infantrymen, but when the occasion arose they could be damn good artillerymen" (see "[red piping](#)").



After a fierce battle, and at an incredible cost in human lives, the Americans secured the Teneria. Now taken, it would remain in American hands.

As a sidelight to history, the feat of taking the Teneria constituted a landmark in promoting the career of Colonel Jefferson Davis. That ambitious man was seeking to

justify his education at West Point and to attain further laurels by feats of military heroism. He achieved that aim by his valiant performance on September 21, 1846.

A bit later in the day General Taylor ordered portions of Colonel Garland's brigade and the now depleted 4th Infantry (including the heroic Band members) to attempt to take another of the enemy's fortresses, one of which had been so persistent and destructive in its fire that the Americans had named it Fort Diablo. Again the American troops were exposed to the galling fire of concealed musketry and artillery. Again, with dauntless courage, they pushed steadily ahead. Although they reached an advanced position and maintained it for some time against fearful odds, they could not reach the "devil's fort," and when their munitions ran low they were once again forced to withdraw.

At the close of the day possession of the one fort, Fort Teneria, was all that had been gained. Its cost in brave soldiers had been enormous. Two regiments of Regulars, including the 4th Infantry, had been literally cut to pieces. The total casualties numbered 394. The Band did sustain casualties during the battle. Private Joseph Herbstreit was disabled, cause unknown. Private John F.B. Richardson was the first Band member to die as a result of severe wounds. He died on the outskirts of Monterey later in November 1846.

On September 22, action on the east end of Monterey was limited. Taylor ordered no general attack and only minor clashes occurred. At the close of the day and under cover of darkness, however, the Mexicans evacuated several defensive positions, including Fort Diablo, the strongest Mexican position in this section, thus opening up the eastern approaches to the city for the Americans.

When this situation was revealed to General Taylor on the morning of the 23rd, he determined to carry the battle into the heart of the city. Two columns of troops, one from the east and one from the west, entered the city and slowly and painfully fought their way to the main plaza where General Ampudia had concentrated his troops and prepared strong defenses. The streets were barricaded with solid masonry walls with embrasures for guns that swept the thoroughfares. All the buildings for two blocks on each side of the plaza were occupied with Mexican infantry, loopholes having been knocked out of the walls to enable them to fire in any direction. To escape the withering fire of the enemy, the American troops cut their way from house to house using point-blank artillery fire, axes and crowbars. Throughout the day Taylor participated in the fiercest of the fight. Where the enemy fire was thickest, there was Old Rough and Ready giving orders and encouragement to his battling troops. Apparently oblivious to danger, at times on horseback but frequently on foot, he pushed himself and his troops to within one block from the center of the city. At nightfall the troops on the east end of town were withdrawn so that American artillery could shell the Cathedral, which housed Mexican munitions.

Ampudia was now completely unnerved. Not only was he cut off from his supply line, but he was also fearful that the large mortar bombardment would destroy the cathedral. He had reason for alarm, as he was using this house of God to protect his ammunition and for a while his own person. A round falling into the middle of his cache of explosives would cause unthinkable devastation among the townspeople huddled inside the cathedral for protection. This possibility weighed heavily on the Mexican commander and forced him to come to a final decision.

Early the next morning, the 24th, Taylor was making preparations for another assault when he received a proposal from the Mexican General to surrender the city to the Americans provided he be permitted to leave it with his army, arms, and baggage of every description.

A meeting of the two Generals was arranged and Taylor told General Ampudia, "... we came here to take Monterey, and we are going to do it on such terms as pleases us. I wish you good morning." And the old General hobbled off on his two short legs, leaving the Mexican General and Staff in a state of bewilderment.

Although the conference between the two leaders accomplished nothing, other talks permitted Ampudia and his army to march away with most of their arms and equipment.

The price of victory at Monterey was 509 American dead and wounded, including the two Band members stated earlier. Zachary Taylor, in his headlong smash into the eastern end of the city, was responsible for 84 percent of the killed and wounded. How many the Mexicans lost is not certain; probably fewer than the Americans since they were on the defensive.

When the news reached the White House and the President heard that Taylor had allowed the Mexican soldiers to march away under protection of an eight-week armistice, President Polk became angry. He considered putting another general in Taylor's place but lacked the courage to do so because newspapers were writing Taylor up as the hero of Monterey. Already the country was thinking of Taylor as President in the next election.

Following the Battle of Monterey, the Band and what remained of the six companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment returned to their camp at Walnut Springs (sometimes called Walnut Grove), and after attending to the wounded and burying their dead, the regiment quartered themselves in the huge citadel outside Monterey until January. (6)

Private George Rolf, a replacement for the deceased Band member Private John B Richardson, arrived on December 29.

1847

On January 11, 1847 the Band and Regiment departed the Citadel at Monterey, Mexico and backtracked to Camargo, on the Rio Grande, and arrived there on January 17. They embarked the same day on a boat and traveled down the Rio Grande and arrived at the mouth of the river on the 22nd. Private James D. Elderkin rejoined the Band on the 22nd, replacing the disabled Private Joseph Herbstreit, bringing the unit back up to its normal strength of 20. Upon arrival, the Band and Regiment traveled up to Palo Alto, Texas the next day. In February, Private John Malloy joined the Band at Palo Alto, bringing the strength of the Band to 21 members.

After months of rest the Band and Regiment were ordered to the heart of Mexico. General Winfield Scott became their commander. The 4th Infantry Regiment was well acquainted with this General during the infamous "Trail of Tears" of 1836-1837 and the equally disastrous "Black Hawk War" of 1832.

The Band and Regiment, therefore, left Palo Alto and arrived at Camp Page on February 8. They embarked on the ship "North Carolina" at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 13th, and anchored off the island of Lobos, Mexico on the 21st.

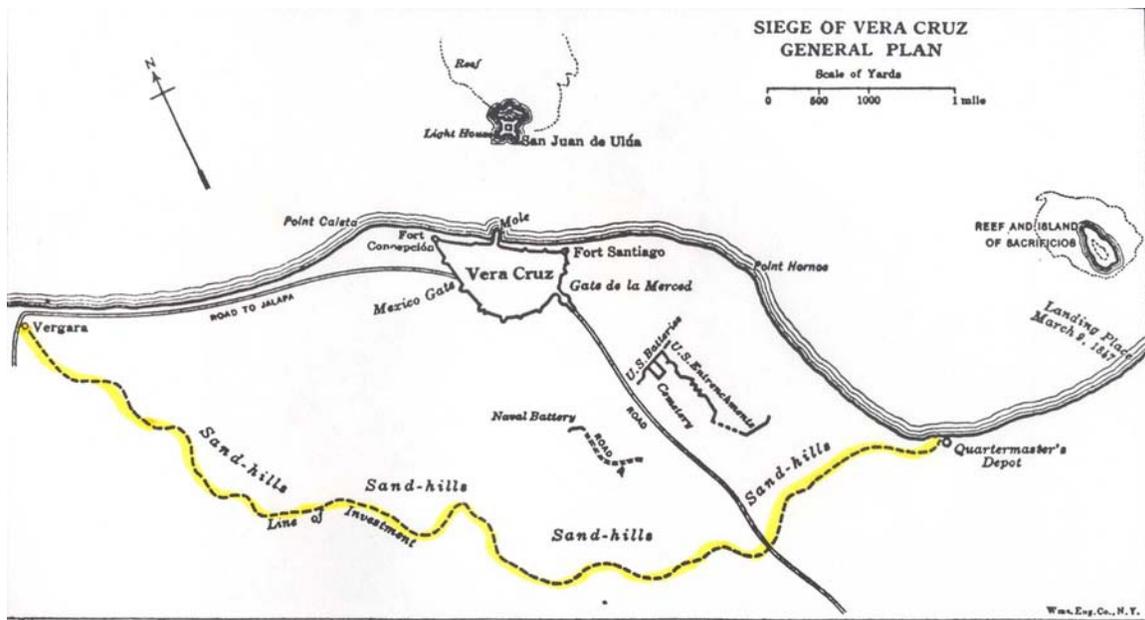
Following the battles in the northern part of Mexico, which the Americans had won, the major United States offensive shifted to the Mexican heartland, including Mexico City. The Band, Regiment and 10,000 men left the isle of Lobos on March 2, and anchored off Anton Lizardo on the 6th.

THE BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ MARCH 1847

On March 9 the amphibious landing began. Down into the sixty-five surfboats clambered the soldiers, seventy men to a boat. The sea was as smooth as glass, with breakers pounding lazily on shore. The city of Vera Cruz was surrounded by a fortress, and to avoid it Scott ordered his soldiers to land out of range of the Mexican guns. Four or five schooner-rigged gunboats escorted the surfboats as close as possible to the shore. On one of these schooners was the 4th Infantry Regiment Band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner. The surfboats started toward the shore in a long line, sailors rowing some, steamboats towing others. Cannons from the gunboats fired into the jungle on shore, firing over the surfboats.

A cannon shot from the steamer "Massachusetts" roared as a signal for the Regulars, including the 4th Infantry Regiment, to go ashore. Led by their color-bearers the regiment quickly splashed ashore, formed in a moment, charged to the crest of the first dune, planted their standards and burst into cheers. By midnight of the 9th, without a single casualty, more than 10,000 men had arrived on shore and were preparing to bivouac. As the infantry and artillery surrounded the city a northern storm hit the area and cold rain drenched the Americans. The storm hit on March 12 and lasted until the 16th. In 1847 no one realized that cool winds kept the yellow fever rate low by blowing the mosquitoes out to sea.

General Scott wanted to go directly to Mexico City, but to do this, leaving an enemy fortress and four thousand soldiers at Vera Cruz to your rear, would not be smart. As a result, he decided to take the city one way or the other. He decided to blockade the city and bomb it until capitulation. The tactic would take more time than an infantry assault but Scott wanted to preserve lives for the main battles to the west into Mexico City (see map "[Siege of Vera Cruz](#)").



The infantry and artillery worked its way around the city in the next few days. The American position as a whole, known as Camp Washington, was now a semi-circular line about seven miles long. There were gaps, but these were rapidly closed with strong pickets. The railway and the roads were all cut off and occupied and the visible water supply of the city was also cut off. General Scott issued his warning to the city at two o'clock in the afternoon of March 22. The reply was refusal to surrender and at 4:15 the American batteries opened up both on land and by sea.

The initial bombardment did not attain the desired effect, so General Scott called for the large artillery on board the naval vessels, which were constructed by none other than Robert E. Lee, to be brought ashore to be used just 800 yards from the walls of the city. They hammered away for days. Disaster overwhelmed the Mexicans. In every minute of every hour the Americans had a shell in the air. Mexican strong points returned the fire, but Scott had his infantrymen in trenches. The night bombardment, with the sky streaked with red and the city in flames, was even more terrible. Smoke shrouded the city. "The tragedy of war swept over the place like a fog from hell."

On March 26, 1847 and after four days of constant shelling, the Mexican General Morales sent his second-in-command to surrender. The surrender came after four to five hundred civilians and four hundred soldiers were killed. A total of 6,700 bombs had been fired into the city of Vera Cruz. American losses included nineteen dead and sixty-three wounded. Protecting the infantry had worked for Scott. The Band and the 4th Infantry Regiment had no casualties, unlike their last encounter at Monterey seven months earlier.

On March 29 on a beautiful day the Americans marched into Vera Cruz and the American Flag was hoisted up on the fort. The American troops marched into Vera Cruz with the 4th Infantry Regiment Band playing "favorite American airs."

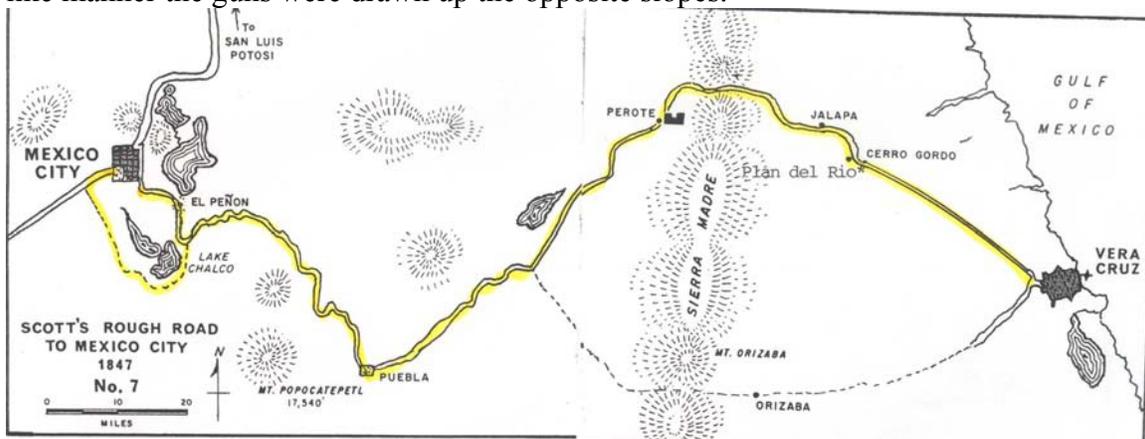
Thus ended another victorious encounter with the now demoralized Mexican Army. The Mexicans had lost at every turn and were in danger of losing their country to the American invaders. Fortunately for the 4th Infantry Regiment Band, it had taken little effort except for the uncomfortable weather, to participate in this victory. The Band and Regiment remained in Vera Cruz until April 13, and arrived at "Plan del Rio," Mexico (on the outskirts of Cerro Gordo), on the 16th. (7)

THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO APRIL 1847

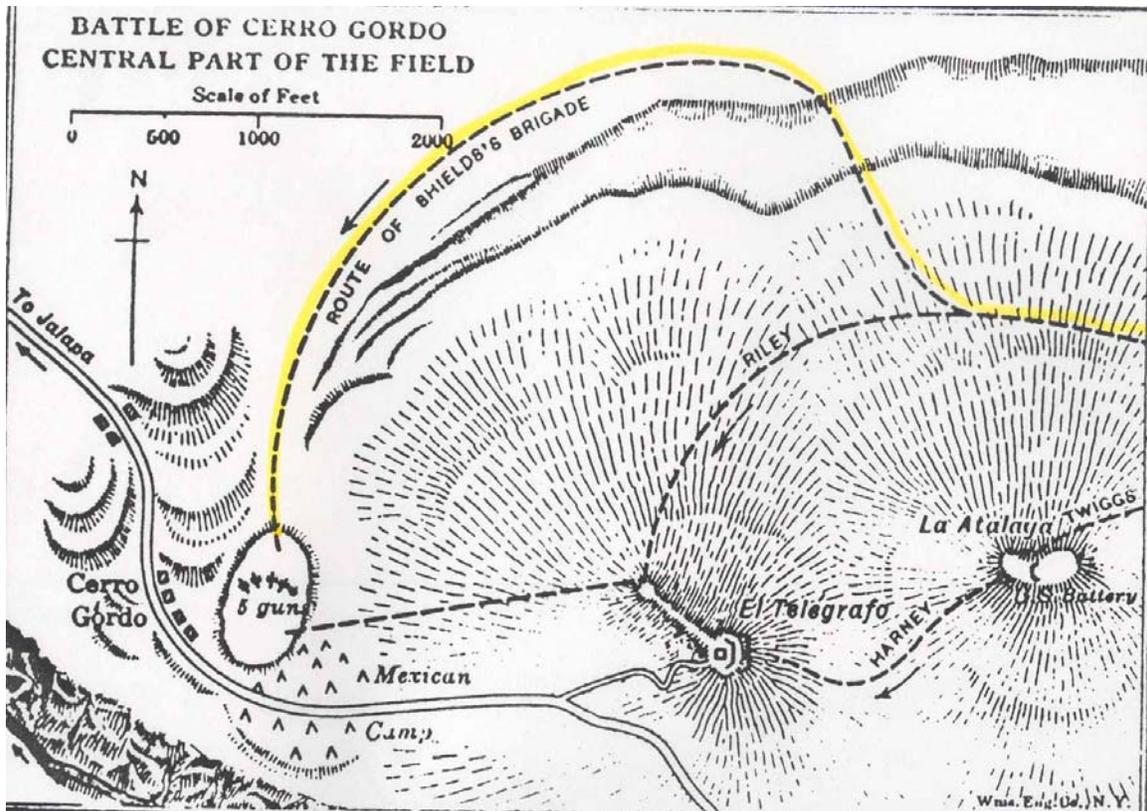
General William Worth, one of the heroes of Monterey the previous September, led the Band and the 4th Infantry Regiment out of Vera Cruz. He fully expected to lead this army into battle against Santa Anna, but General Scott chose General Twiggs, not well liked by Worth. From all accounts the Band and Regiment were commanded by General Worth, and were to follow Twiggs' men into battle.

Meanwhile Santa Anna knew the Americans were on their way so he selected a defensive position near the village of Cerro Gordo and ordered his men to dig in. His engineers protested, telling Santa Anna that his position was dangerous and vulnerable.

General Scott, in the meantime, sent out Captain Robert E. Lee to scout the area and determine the best plan of attack. Lee was successful in finding a little-used path around the Mexican batteries. The path was crude and needed improvement to be usable, so the American engineers and infantry labored to improve the torturous path. General Scott did not wait for it to be finished. He started the troops over the trail (see map "[Scott's Rough Road](#)"). Lieutenant U.S. Grant of the 4th Infantry Regiment described the tremendous task of moving cannons and men over it in his Personal Memoirs: "The trail went through chasms where the walls were so steep that men could barely climb them. Artillery was let down the steep slopes by hand, the men engaging a strong rope to the rear axle and letting the guns down, a piece at a time paying out the rope gradually. In a like manner the guns were drawn up the opposite slopes."



About noon, the Mexicans heard Lee's men on the path. A Mexican force smashed into workers and their infantry guards. General Twiggs saw no use in waiting longer, and he smartly ordered his soldiers to go to the rescue of Captain Lee's party and to attack. This was April 17, 1847. The battle of Cerro Gordo was under way. Although Twiggs was right in starting the fight, he upset Scott's plan by not following the trail around to the rear of the enemy. General Scott had planned to have General Shields and General Worth (including the Band and 4th Infantry Regiment) follow Twiggs' men over this roundabout way. Unfortunately Twiggs divided his men and failed to get around the enemy, but did approach the Mexicans from the front, which ultimately became the correct tactic. Generals Shields and Worth, however, did follow the correct route (see map "[Battle of Cerro Gordo](#)," "[Apr. 17-18, 1847](#)," and "[Central Field](#)").



Down the slope they dashed near the village of Cerro Gordo, trapping the Mexicans. As a result of Shields' maneuver and because of the ultimate pressure Twiggs placed on the Mexicans in front of them, Santa Anna and his men did what they had done in every other battle--they ran from the battlefield. Santa Anna himself was neither a brave nor a determined man. When he saw that the Americans were winning, he galloped off in the same direction as his fleeing men. Three thousand Mexicans were taken prisoner along with more weapons than the Americans could carry with them. The weapons were discarded so the Americans could move on to the objective of the exercise, Mexico City. The Battle of Cerro Gordo was finished and on to Puebla. Santa Anna somehow gathered three thousand men to help defend Puebla. (8)

THE TAKING OF PUEBLA MAY 1847

The 4th Infantry Regiment and the Band were under the leadership of General Worth, as they had been since Vera Cruz. Following the Battle of Cerro Gordo, General Worth and his division were sent forward to secure the road to Jalapa. They left Plan del Rio on April 18. On the march, when the Americans passed a town, Mexicans, anxious to be friendly and to make money, came out of thatched huts and offered the soldiers an array of goods and food, which the men greatly appreciated. One would hardly believe the American army to be in a hostile foreign country. Lieutenant U.S. Grant of the 4th Infantry Regiment described the journey in his Personal Memoirs as follows: "The division marched to Perote on the great plain, not far from where the road debouches from the mountains. There is a low, strong fort on the plain in front of the town, known

as the Castle of Perote. This, however, offered no resistance and fell into our hands, with its armament." The Band and Regiment arrived at Perote on April 22 and encamped there until the 26th.

Worth pulled his men out of Perote on April 26 and marched all day and arrived at Tepejahualco the next day and encamped. At this time the Band received a new member: Private Michael Gorman. They remained there until May 10 when they left and arrived at Mosesqua, Mexico on the 13th. They left the next day and arrived in Puebla on the 15th, brushing aside Santa Anna's cavalymen. Fortunately, the large majority of the citizens of Puebla did not favor the war.

General Worth, according to Grant, was in command at Puebla until the latter end of May, when General Scott arrived. Wrote Grant, "Here, as well as the march to Puebla, Worth's restlessness, particularly under responsibility, showed itself. During his brief command he had the enemy hovering around near the city, in vastly superior numbers to his own." The 4th Infantry changed quarters three different times in about a week, occupying at first quarters near the plaza, in the heart of the city, then at the western entrance, then at the extreme east. On one occasion General Worth had the troops in line, under arms, all day, with three-days worth of cooked rations in their haversacks.

Through all of this paranoia by General Worth, Santa Anna retreated to Mexico City. General Scott finally arrived and was not pleased with General Worth for a number of reasons, all seemingly personal. Suffice it to say, they were not on amicable terms.

Many of the volunteers (not the regulars of the 4th Infantry) were at the end of their year commitments, so General Scott had to release them, which reduced the Army from nearly 8,500 to around 5,000 men. For three months Winfield Scott and his army cooled their heels, waiting for reinforcements to arrive in Puebla. The citizens of Puebla were unusually cooperative with the American occupation to the point of supplying the soldiers with food and clothing, at a monetary price.

Finally, replacements hiked in on the coast road. Some were raw recruits, who had a harsh introduction, being attacked by Mexican guerrillas catching them in a gauntlet, but they finally did make it to Puebla. One of the new arrivals, leading 2,500 men and a heavy train of siege guns, was General Franklin Pierce. One day he would become President of the United States.

Of the 5,000 replacements, the Band received three new members:

Private Charles Germane

Private (first name unknown) Jose

Private Charles F. Hubert

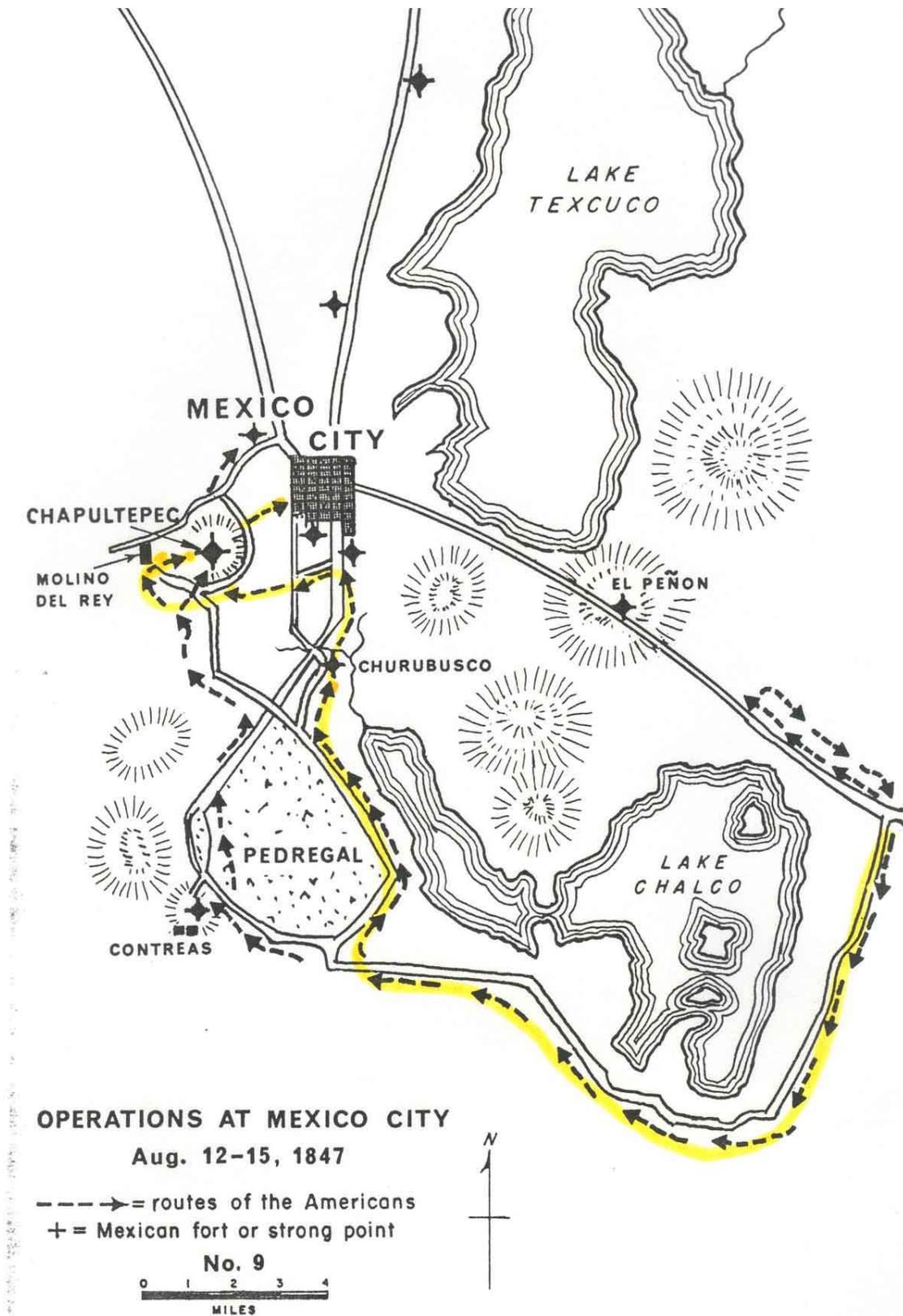
Total Band personnel now numbered 24.

Although Santa Anna was not well liked, he was still in charge of the Mexican Army. The country of Mexico depended on him to save them. The Mexicans' inherent love of country was giving the dictator as many as 30,000 men. All sources told Scott that Santa Anna's force was growing in size daily, that the defenses of Mexico City were becoming more and more formidable.

It was now August and thousands of American troops were ill. Even though his army was small, he decided he must attack Mexico City. With audacity, out-manned three to one, he decided to go after the army of Santa Anna. (9)

THE ADVANCE ON THE CITY OF MEXICO
THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO
AUGUST 1847

The Band and Regiment left Puebla on August 9 along with an army of 10,738 men. As the men marched through the pass in the barrier of the mountains, General Scott knew he had to conserve the lives of his soldiers. The army halted at Lake Chalco in the valley of Mexico on the 12th. On the 15th the Americans again advanced toward Mexico City. It was unbelievable that Santa Anna permitted the American army to march so close. At Lake Chalco, nineteen miles from the capital, Scott's men had a brush with an outpost and stopped: behind the outpost, the hill of El Penon bristled with guns (see map "[Operations at Mexico City](#)").



To get away from El Peñon and to fool the Mexicans, General Scott had General Twiggs' (not the 4th Infantry) men march toward El Peñon as if they were going to attack

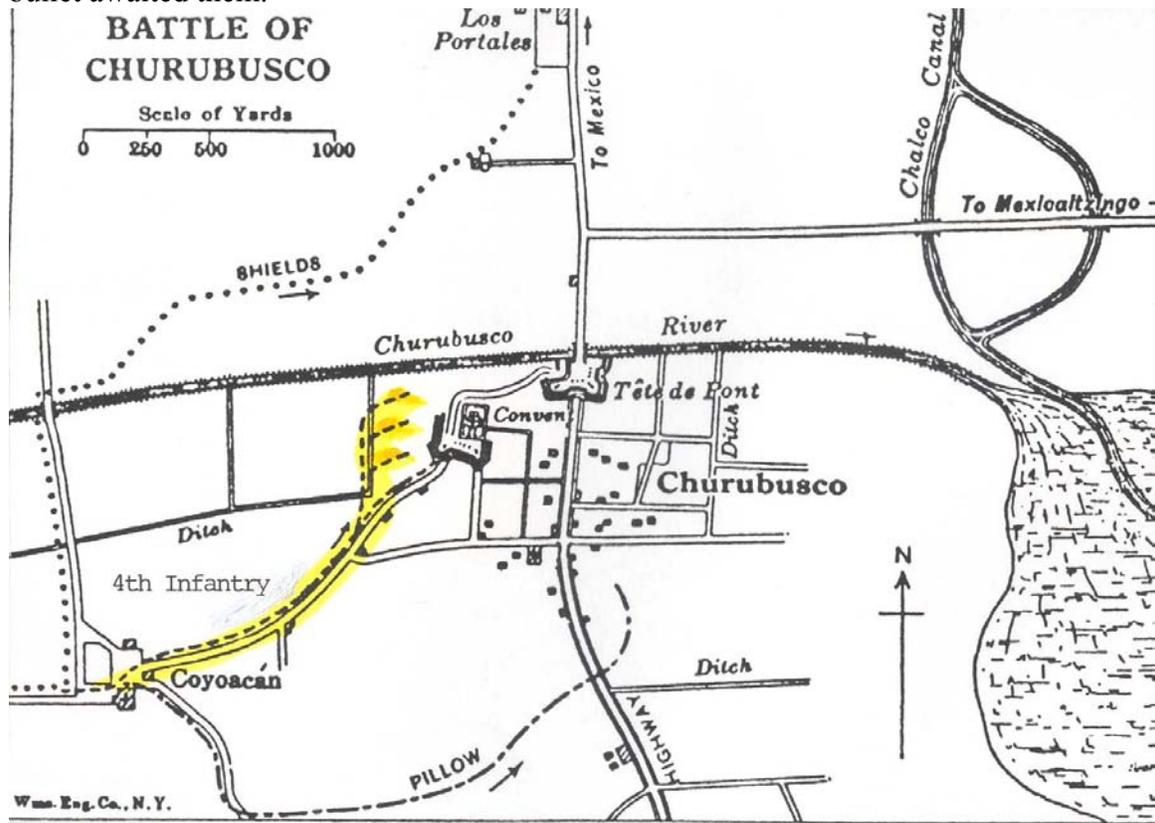
the fortified hill. During this feint, Scott rapidly marched the remainder of his army around the lake over trails the engineers had scouted, and arrived eight miles south of the city at Saint Augustine without the loss of a man. This was August 17, 1847.

Santa Anna was furious. He had ordered General Gabriel Valencia to defend each approach to the city, but Valencia hated the dictator so much he could not bring himself to obey orders. Now Santa Anna had to shift his soldiers to block Scott. General Scott knew full well that the last miles to Mexico City could be bloody ones.

The first battle was at Contreras where General Twiggs and Pillow attacked. The 4th Infantry Regiment did not participate in this battle, but went east to Churubusco on August 20.

After the defeat at Contreras, Santa Anna's force was scattered and in full retreat to their next position. The Americans stormed after them. Four miles from the city the Mexicans prepared to carry out Santa Anna's order: "Hold the Churubusco bridgehead at all cost."

Without making a reconnaissance to find the best routes, Worth (with the 4th Infantry) and Pillow ordered an attack (see map "[Battle of Churubusco](#)"). The Mexicans had a strong defensive position, their backs at the Churubusco River. It excited the Americans to see that one of the artillery battalions fighting for Mexico was an American battery of deserters. More than ever the Americans felt determined to succeed. The deserters poured aimed fire at their former countrymen, and served their cannons as fast as they could, because they knew that if Mexico lost, a hangman's noose or a well-placed bullet awaited them.



After heavy losses that beat the Americans back, Worth and the 4th Infantry crossed marshy ground and charged the Mexican position from the rear. Worth's men,

though astonished and for a time dismayed, had no thought of giving up. "Victory or Death" was not a phrase to them, but a conviction. Through dikes, ditches, bad ground, corn higher than their heads, and the Mexican artillery fire, the Americans' personal courage and personal leadership survived. Hand-to-hand combat became the means to survival and victory. Finally Mexican resistance in the Churubusco position collapsed after a half-day's fight.

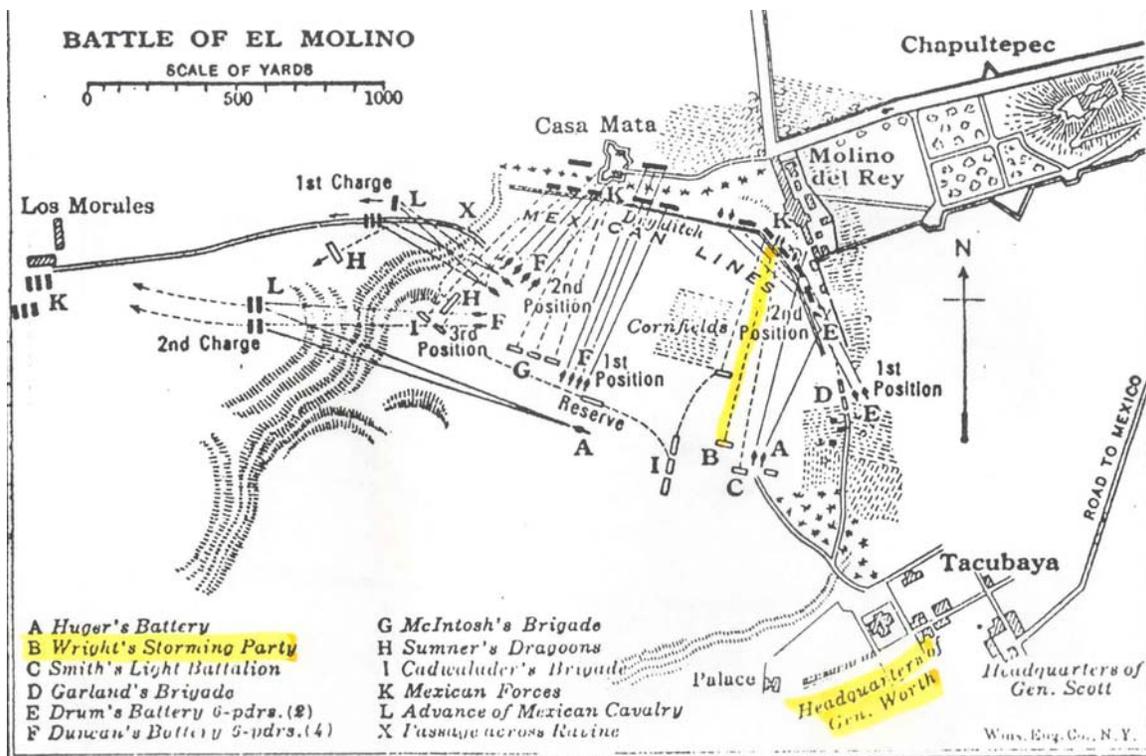
Following the battle an armistice between the two sides began on August 23, 1847. But the untrustworthy Santa Anna used the lull to strengthen the defenses of the city, and when Scott found this out he ended the armistice. It had lasted thirteen days.
(10)

THE BATTLES OF MOLINO DEL REY AND CHAPULTEPEC SEPTEMBER 1847

Following the failed armistice, Scott and his army were in a serious spot. On the map their position looked good; they were almost in the city. However, due to deaths, sickness, and the loss of men from the firing line because they had to be detailed as guards in the rear of the army, the American fighting forces were weaker by 3,558 than they were seventeen days earlier, before this part of the fighting started. By September 7 Santa Anna had reinforced his line several times over.

To solve the crucial problem of how to capture the capital, Scott called a council of war. By the end of the meeting all agreed: "Attack through the Molino del Rey and hit the walled castle of Chapultepec from the west." It seemed to be the best decision but a grim one nevertheless.

On the night of September 7, Worth sent for his brigade and Regimental commanders (including the 4th Infantry), with their staffs, to come to his quarters to receive instructions for the 8th. The 4th Infantry would be part of Wright's storming party (see map "[Battle of el Molino](#)").



By daylight on the morning of September 8, the troops to be engaged at Molino were all at the places designated. The 4th Infantry and the rest of the storming troops entered the mills by every door. But the American spearhead, Wright's men (including the 4th Infantry), was merely glued fragments, and not a cohesive unit. A large part of the men were separated from their comrades and officers. Eight of the fourteen officers were killed or wounded. The column broke. Nearly a third of the men retreated in the face of certain annihilation, until reinforcements arrived and the pursuing Mexicans butchered and robbed the dead and wounded.

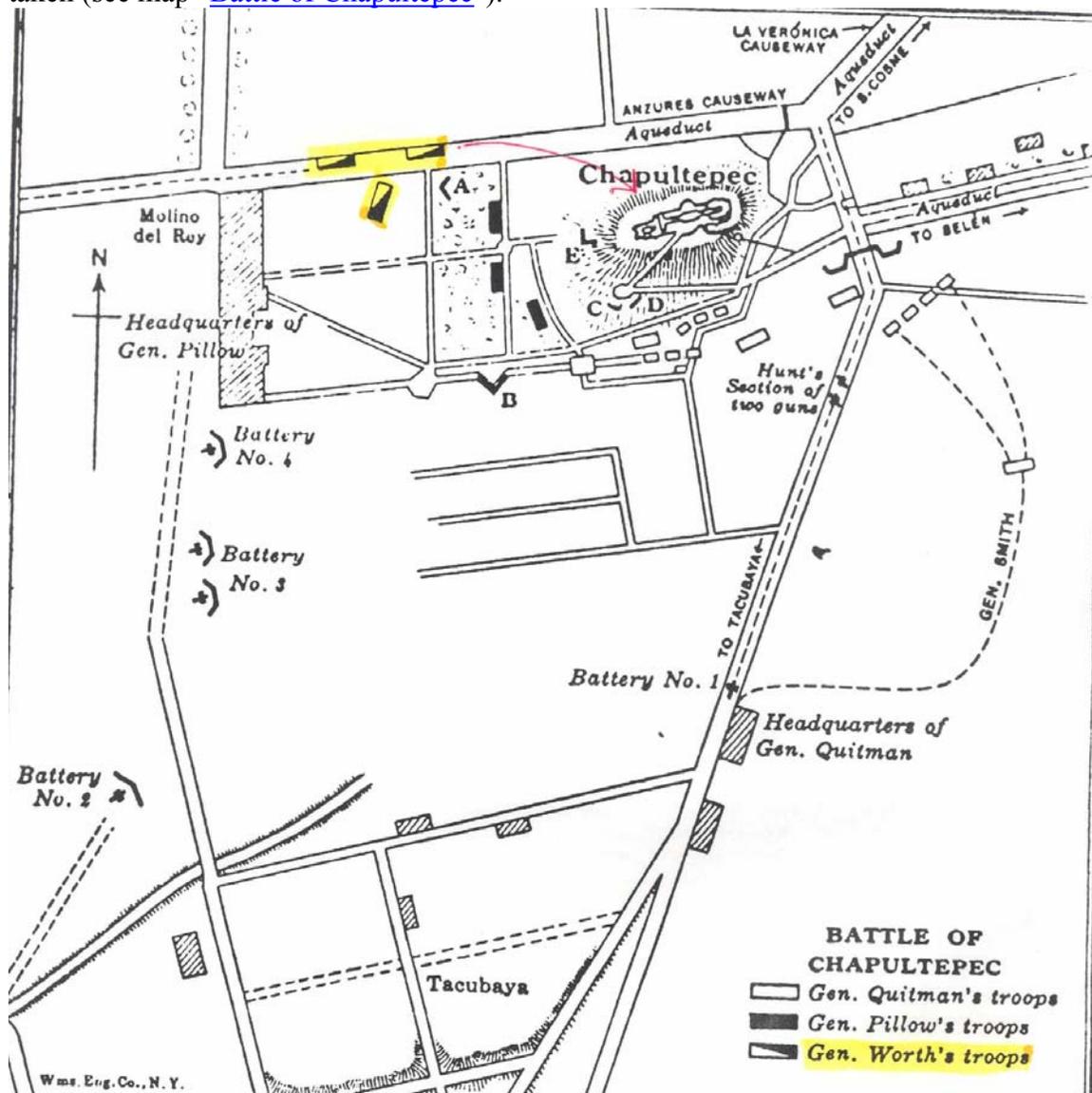
The reinforcements soon arrived and killed a number of Mexican officers, which sent the Mexican soldiers into disarray. The Americans captured the enemy's guns, penetrated into the buildings, and forced their way into the azotes. Hand-to-hand fighting then settled the issue, and before long the Mexican left wing and the troops coming to its aid from Chapultepec were in urgent retreat.

Probably 2,000 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and perhaps an equal number deserted. Nearly 700 prisoners were taken. The American army, even as outnumbered as they were, lost 124 killed and 582 wounded on this day alone. For the Americans this was a high number, mostly due to the tactical errors of both Worth and Scott. The 4th Infantry Regiment Band was busy at their duties as stretcher-bearers with the dead and wounded, and had not seen such fearsome action since Monterey.

No American could find satisfaction in a barren victory gained with such difficulty and at such a cost; and the Mexicans, believing the Americans had aimed to accomplish far more, exulted in their imaginary triumph. Scott faced the situation with unshaken fortitude, but those who knew him saw that he felt anxious about the immediate future.

After the Battle of Molino del Rey on September 8, the Americans needed some breathing space. The losses made General Scott very cautious in his planning. Santa

Anna expected him to strike on the south of town. It was essential that the Americans strike a vital blow at once. It was decided that a decoy force would fake an attack on the south while the real aim was the castle of Chapultepec. It was a hill that had a college at the top, which was determined to be penetrable with artillery. There were 7,180 American troops available for the entire operation against a force twice that number at least. The Americans could not afford heavy losses; however, Chapultepec had to be taken (see map "[Battle of Chapultepec](#)").



Early on the morning of September 13, 1847, the Americans, 4th Infantry Regiment included (with the Band awaiting their grim task of picking up the dead and wounded), attacked with ferocity on Chapultepec. First the storming party, 250 handpicked men from all the regiments, carried ladders, axes, and crowbars. They crossed a ditch with their ladders, and then rushed to place them against the walls. It looked like a scene from the Alamo.

Mexican cannons answered the Americans. There was a moment when the assault hung in the balance. Some ladders were tossed back. To help the storming party, a

Lieutenant who all along had been brave in bringing his horse-drawn cannons close to the enemy again played a fearless part. This was Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson. It must be noted here that almost all the major military figures of the civil war, on both sides, fought in this war, and were ambitious young officers attempting to establish themselves as capable infantry leaders.

Jackson had been ordered to put his guns in front of the infantrymen. He dashed down the road toward the castle with his two cannons and their ammunition caissons, all horses at a gallop. The gunners sprang to their places, loaded quickly, and fired. They had to fire accurately to help the American infantrymen. The soldiers stormed in the castle. The Mexicans fought bravely. At the top of the wall, hand-to-hand fighting began.

In contrast, the four thousand Mexican cavalrymen and eight hundred infantrymen stood their ground outside the castle and did not help their comrades inside who were being defeated soundly. Included in the Mexican force were young cadets of the Chapultepec Military Academy, six of whom died in the fighting.

At the end of the hour the Americans held the castle. By this time both sides had paid a price. About 1,800 Mexicans were killed, wounded, or captured. The 4th Infantry Regiment Band was busy with 811 American casualties, of which 673 were wounded. Among those wounded was young Robert E. Lee.

One of the leaders out front in the fighting was Second Lieutenant U.S. Grant of the 4th Infantry. He helped pull a howitzer up to a belfry and fired into the enemy, which opened the front gate of the castle. The Americans chased the Mexicans into the city and all "hell" broke out. Mexico City was the scene of street fighting reminiscent of Monterey one year earlier. Death and destruction were everywhere. As was usual, Santa Anna, seeing the uselessness of continuing the battle, hurriedly left the city with part of his army. The remainder of his army and the citizens were left to fend for themselves.

In twenty-four hours the street fighting ended and the Mexicans asked for terms. Scott insisted they surrender the city entirely. They accepted. One of the terms was the payment of \$150,000. This money went to help the American sick and wounded and to start a fund to build the Old Soldiers Home in Washington, D.C.

Early on the morning of September 14, 1847 the victorious American army marched into Mexico City.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE MEXICAN WAR

In his Personal Memoirs U.S. Grant of the 4th Infantry Regiment offers this assessment of the Mexican War: "The victories in Mexico (by the United States) were, in every instance, over vastly superior numbers. There were two reasons for this. Both General Scott and General Taylor had such armies that were remarkable and not seen often. At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, General Taylor had a small army, but was composed exclusively of regular troops (including the 4th Infantry Regiment and Band) under the best of drill and discipline. Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, was educated in his profession, not at West Point necessarily, but in the camp, in garrison, and many of them in Indian wars. A better army, man for man, probably never faced an enemy than the one commanded by General Taylor in the two earliest engagements of the Mexican war (Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma). At the

Battle of Monterey, the Regulars were joined by undisciplined volunteers but were quickly trained in the ways of war by their regular army comrades."

Certainly, the above statement is one in which the Band and the 4th Infantry Regiment can be proud. President Zachary Taylor must have thought a great deal of the Band in particular, bestowing the Presidential citation on those twenty Band members who fought at the Battle of Monterey.

U.S. Grant mentioned the 4th Infantry Regiment Band in his memoirs: "I was regimental Quartermaster and Commissary. General Scott had been unable to get clothing for the troops from the north. The men were becoming--well, they needed clothing. Material had to be purchased, such as could be obtained, and people employed to make up the Yankee uniforms. A regiment was glad to get just a dozen suits at a time. Then our regimental fund had run down and some of the musicians in the Band had been without their extra pay for a number of months."

Continuing on Grant states: "The regimental bands of the day were kept up partly by pay from the government, and partly by pay from the regimental fund. There was authority of law for enlisting a certain number of men as bandsmen." So the Band was paid as privates but received extra pay through the regimental fund to retain the better musicians, and keep their pay the level of noncommissioned officers. U.S. Grant goes on to describe many of the different and creative ways of stretching that regimental fund to afford the Band. The 4th Infantry Band must have been very highly regarded by the regiment, especially after Monterey. For both Grant and Taylor to bring this kind of praise and hands-on consideration to this band was of the highest tribute. The Red Piping the Band wears today is the visible manifestation of this great tribute.

The Band and Regiment moved to Tacubaya, Mexico for the winter months of 1847-48. On December 1 the Private Charles Germane became the first bandsman to go AWOL. Immediately the Band received Private John J. Bishop as a new member at Tacubaya.

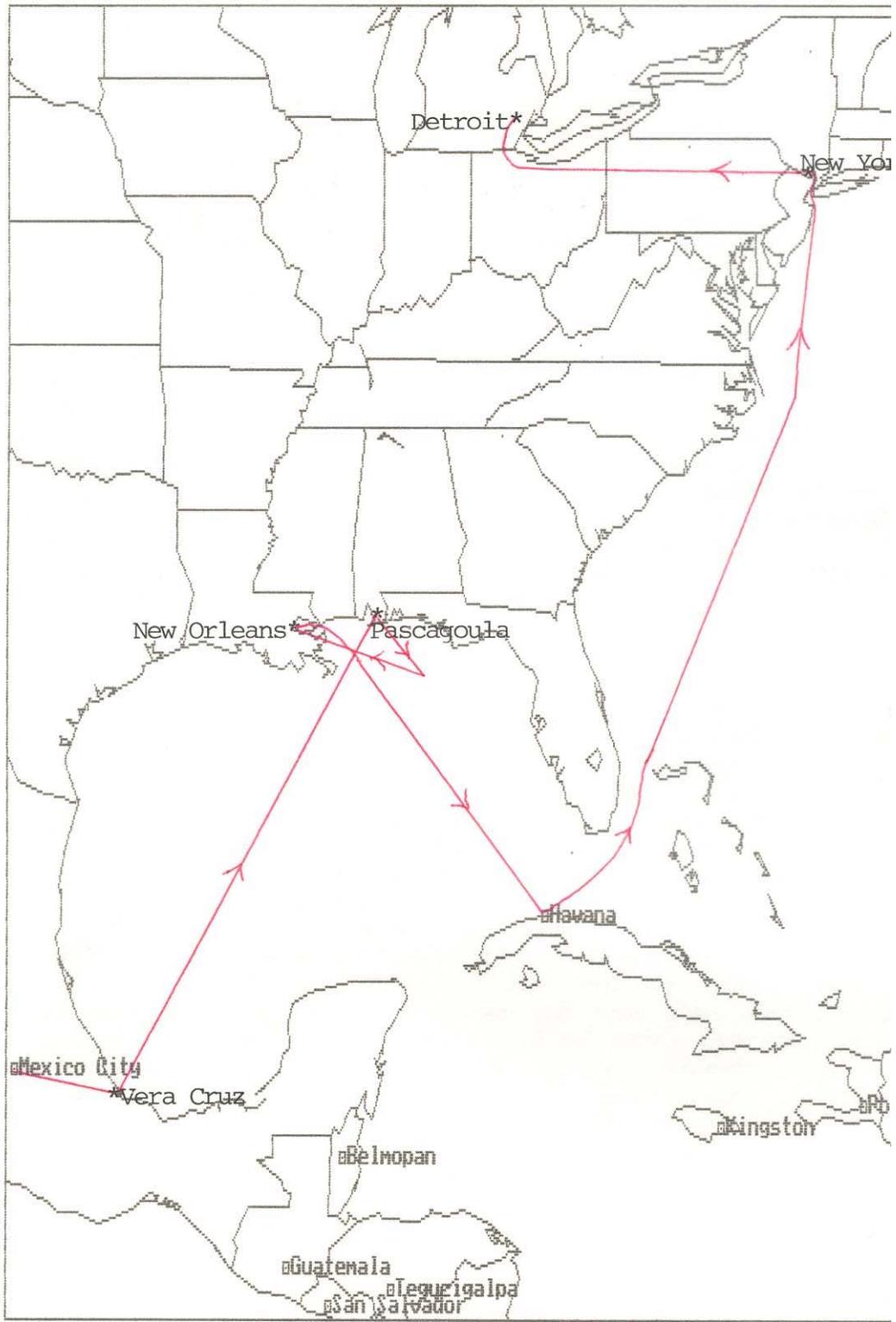
1848

During the winter months the Band and six companies of the Regiment were headquartered at Tacubaya, Mexico. On February 19, Private Bernard Mauch joined the Band. What remained of the Regiment were on occupation duty and resting after a year of brutal warfare.

On May 3 Private Cortes W. Andrews arrived at the Band in Tacubaya. This brought the Band's strength to 26; however, the Band would lose some to end of service in the following months.

On June 11 the Band and Regiment finally left Tacubaya, Mexico to start their long journey back to the United States (see map "[June-November 1848](#)"). They arrived in Mexicallingo the same day and camped there for the night. On the 12th they left Mexicallingo and arrived in Ayotla, Mexico. From there they marched to Rio Frio and arrived on the 14th. From there they arrived at San Martin on the 15th and continued on, arriving near Puebla on the 16th. The Band and Regiment, anxious to return home, moved to Arreasoque on the 18th; at El Pinal on the 19th; at Ojode Aqua on the 20th; at Tepejahuaco on the 21st; at Perote on the 22nd; at La Hoye on the 23rd; and at camp near Jalapa on the 24th. A week before the Band embarked on a ship they moved to Vera Cruz with hopes of leaving immediately. The dreaded "Vomito" was rampant at this time

of the year in Vera Cruz, and the Band needed to depart as soon as possible. They did not, and were left there in Vera Cruz. Many got sick, but fortunately all survived. The Band remained in Vera Cruz for one horrible week and finally left in the middle of July.



THE 4th INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - JUNE-NOVEMBER 1848

Journey Home from the Mexican War

The Band and Regiment left camp near Jalapa, made their way to the Gulf of Mexico and embarked on a ship bound for Camp "Jeff Davis" in Pascagoula, Mississippi. They arrived there on July 23. Private Charles F. Hubert was discharged from service in the Band on July 27, 1848, along with many others in the Regiment.

Private Thomas Fox was discharged on August 11 in Pascagoula. Private Fox was the first of the Monterey Band veterans to be discharged. Private Andrew Shiner, who joined the Band on August 20 in Pascagoula, replaced him. The strength of the Band now numbered 23. The Band remained in Pascagoula through September.

In October the Band and the seven remaining companies of the Regiment began a rather comical trip to New York City. They left Pascagoula on October 3, and embarked on the 5th on the ship Suriah lying in the Mississippi River; and after 10 days sailing, stress of weather forced the vessel back to New Orleans. They reembarked on the steamer Crescent City on the 19th, and ran aground the same night. They then got off on the 24th, and put to sea on the 27th. They arrived in Havana, Cuba on the 29th, and left the next day for New York City.

The Band finally passed through New York in November and arrived at their new Headquarters at Detroit Barracks in Michigan. In 1796 the British surrendered the old military post at Detroit to the newly formed United States. It served as headquarters for American troops in the old Northwest after the conclusion of the War of 1812. This was the site of the debacle in the War of 1812 in which the entire 4th Infantry Regiment had been captured due to General Hull's incredible military blunder (see chapter on the War of 1812). In 1839 it was designated Detroit Barracks. The post was abandoned in 1851. Fort Wayne, Michigan was built in its place in 1861.

Private Dominic R. Eckert joined the Band in Detroit on November 11, 1848.

Thus ends the Band's heroic saga in the Mexican War. The toll was one dead, Private John F.B. Richardson; and one wounded, Private Joseph Herbstreit. The Band has been remembered to this day for their heroic deeds in Monterey, and their outstanding participation in the Mexican War.

PART III
GARRISON DUTY IN DETROIT AND MADISON
AND THE
NORTHWEST EXPEDITION
1848-1861

The Band remained at Detroit, Michigan, and was there on December 31, 1848. Their garrison duty, although not as exciting as duty in the war, was certainly more musically rewarding. Duty as a Bandsman in these times included many of the same services the modern bands of today perform including ceremonial band functions, Regimental social functions, and concerts for the civilian population.

1849

There was no change of station for the Band in 1849, remaining in garrison duty for the year. However, there were a few personnel changes within the Band at this time. One of the Original Band members, Private Cephus P. Comstock, died of natural causes on January 12, 1849 at Detroit.

Private Frank Wehle joined the Band on January 14, 1849, in Detroit, to replace Private Comstock.

Private James D. Elderkin started terminal leave on February 17, 1849 and was discharged twenty days later. Private Elderkin was among the first nine original members of the Band, joining on July 21, 1845 in New Orleans.

The Bandleader, Chief Musician Hiss, who became disabled, was discharged from the Band in Detroit on April 21, 1849. Chief Musician Hiss was the leader of all musicians, both the Field Musicians and the Band since before the Band was established in 1845.

Private Charles Weyle was discharged on May 16, 1849; end of service obligation. Private Weyle was among the first thirteen members of the Band, joining on August 1, 1845.

Private John F. Wolten joined the Band on May 26, 1849 in Detroit.

Private John J. Bishop transferred out of the Band on May 27, 1849.

Private George Weitzel joined the Band on June 4th, but transferred almost immediately on July 24, 1849.

Private Cortes W. Andrews was discharged on June 19, 1849 for disability.

Private Ferdinand Wodeschka joined the band on June 27, 1849.

Private Edward Murphy joined the Band on November 2, 1849.

Private John Flers was discharged on November 23, 1849; end of service. Private Flers was among the first nine musicians to join the Band on July 21, 1845.

Private Joseph Pfarrdnescher joined the Band on December 4, 1849.

Private C. Glum was the last to join the Band on December 25, 1849 for the year.

The following is a listing of all the 4th Infantry Regiment Band members at the conclusion of 1849:

Private Henry Rogers*+
Private Theodore Clancy*+
Private Joseph Herbstreit*+
Private Leo Droll*+
Private J.F. Charles Barthel*+
Private Henry Cocks*+
Private Francis Kline*+
Private Richard Teal*+
Private Joseph Graff*+
Private John T. Nathan*+
Private Hiram K. Preston*+
Private Charles Tayment*+
Private William Gram*+
Private George Rolf+
Private John Malloy+
Private Michael Gorman+
Private Jose+
Private Bernard Mauch+
Private Andrew Shiner

Private Dominic R. Eckert
Private Frank Wehie
Private Joseph Pfarrdnescher
Private John F. Wolten
Private C. Glum
Private Ferdinand Wodeschka
Private George Weitzel
Private Edward Murphy
* Indicates Monterey Veteran
+ Indicates Mexican War Veteran after Monterey

As one can see the Band was relatively sizable with 27 members at the end of 1849. If the reader will recall the original strength of the Band during the Battle of Monterey was 20. In the first four years plus, 40 musicians served with the 4th Infantry Regiment Band. Two had died, one of wounds sustained in battle, one from natural causes. Thus ends the decade of the 1840s.

1850

The Band remained at Detroit for the entire year of 1850. During the year, however, there were some personnel changes in the Band.

Private Dominic Eckert was discharged from the Band on February 19, 1850 in Detroit.

Private J.J. Murphy joined the Band on March 22, 1850.

Private Richard Teal was discharged from the Band on May 8, 1850. Private Teal was a veteran of the Battle of Monterey and all subsequent Battles in the Mexican War.

Private Hiram K. Preston was discharged on June 6, 1850 after one year on extra duty for an unspecified offense. Private Preston was a veteran of the Battle of Monterey and all subsequent battles in the Mexican War.

Private C. Glum became only the second Band member to go AWOL on July 20, 1850.

Private Frank Wehrle also went AWOL on August 27, 1850, the third Band member to do so.

Private Ange C. Paldy joined the Band on October 9, 1850.

Private Jacob Marchand joined the Band on October 1, 1850.

Private Harry Rahlfs joined the Band on November 15, 1850.

Private Joseph Graff was discharged from the Band on December 9, 1850. Private Graff was a veteran of the Battle of Monterey and all subsequent battles in the Mexican War.

Private Andrew Shiner was discharged from the Band on December 26, 1850.

At the close of 1850 there were 24 musicians in the Band. Of the 24 there were only 10 of the original members still left from the Battle of Monterey.

1851

The Band remained in Detroit for the first six months of the year. On June 10 the Band moved to Madison, Wisconsin and arrived there on the 12th, and remained there for the balance of the year. However, during the move to Madison there were many men of

the Regiment who went AWOL including the Band, who lost Private Edward Murphy, leaving April 14 after receiving notice of the move. As usual there were a number of other Band personnel changes during the year.

Private Michael Gorman was discharged from the Band on February 1, 1851. Private Gorman was a veteran of the Mexican War after Monterey.

Private James Kearney joined the Band on August 1, 1851 at Madison, Wisconsin.

Private William O'Brian joined the Band on August 1, 1851 in Madison.

Private August Hantzache joined the Band on August 22, 1851 in Madison.

Private Christian Mokeas joined the Band on September 1, 1851 in Madison.

Private Thomas Venn joined the Band on October 1, 1851 in Madison.

After a fruitful recruiting year the Band numbered 27 musicians at the end of 1851.

THE NORTHWEST EXPEDITION 1852

The Band and Regiment remained in Madison until June. In those six months the Band and eight companies prepared for an expedition to the Northwest Territories of the United States. Before leaving Madison, however there were some changes in the Band.

Private Jacob Marchand was discharged from the Band on March 1, 1852, on disability.

Private James Orr joined the Band on March 3, 1852 in Madison.

On April 5, 1852 the Regiment and Band received orders to proceed to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. Twenty-three men from the Regiment went AWOL following the announcement including Private Edward Murphy of the Band. Private Murphy left on April 25 and subsequently turned himself in on May 4 at Fort Jefferson, Missouri, and remained there for one year.

The Band departed from Madison, Wisconsin on June 15 and, according to the returns, arrived on Governors Island, New York Harbor on June 17.

While at Governors Island the Regiment enlisted hundreds of men for the expedition, including Private John Fisher, who joined the Band on June 26.

Just before departure for the west Private Ange C. Paldy went AWOL on July 5.

The following is a roster of Band personnel who left Governors Island on July 5, bound for the west via Panama.

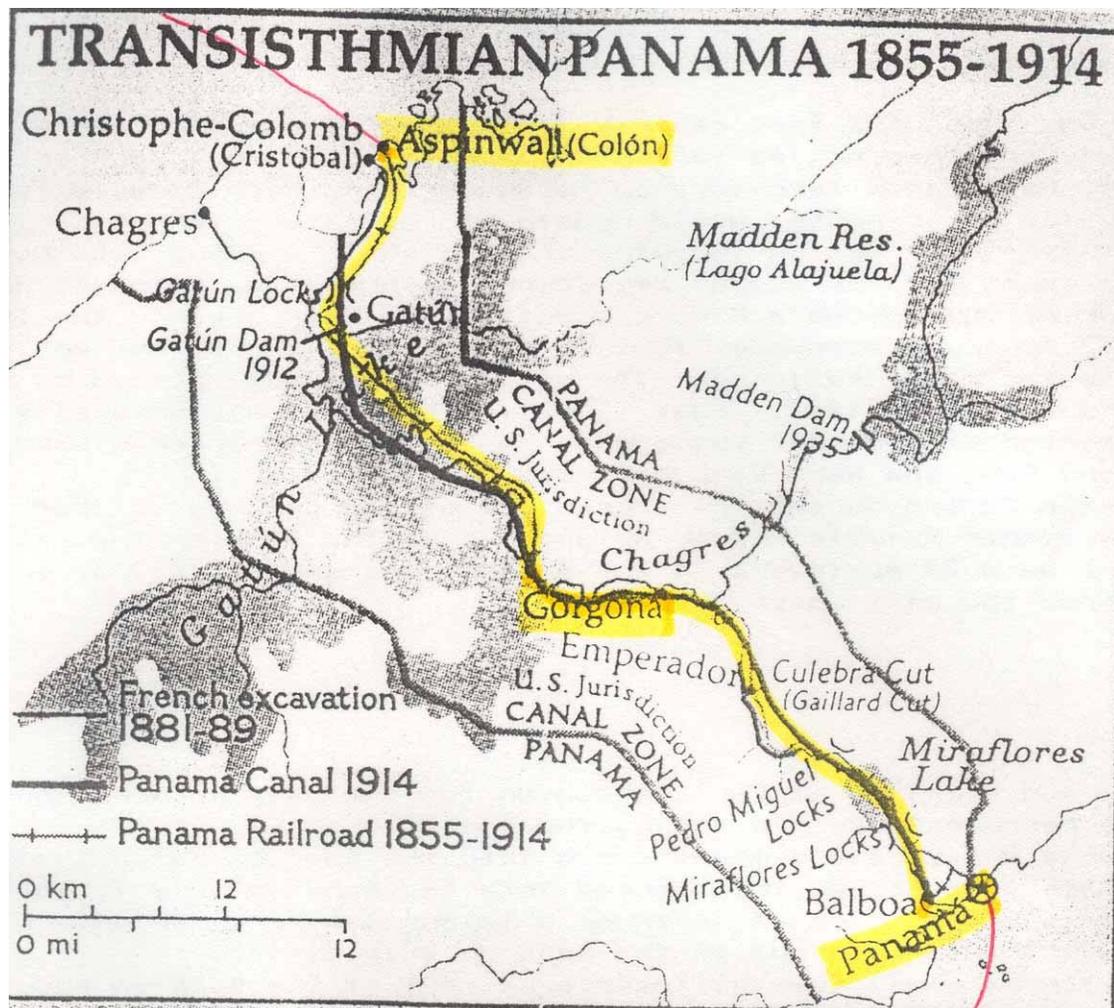
Private Henry Rogers*+
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Private Charles Tayment*+
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Private George Rolf+
Private John Malloy+
Private Jose+
Private Bernard Mauch+
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Private John F. Wolten
Private Ferdinand Wodeschka
Private George Weitzel
Private J.J. Murphy
Private Harry Rahlfs
Private James Kearney
Private William O'Brian
Private August Hantzache
Private Christian Mokeas
Private Thomas Venn
Private James Orr
Private John Fisher
* Indicates Monterrey Veteran
+ Indicates Veteran of Mexican War after Monterrey

Twenty-seven Bandsmen and eight companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment embarked on the steamship "Ohio" from Governors Island, New York on July 5, 1852. In those days there was no transcontinental railroad. The fastest way from east coast to west coast was by ship through the Isthmus of Panama, which had no canal at that time (see map "[Northwest Expedition 1852](#)," and "[Panama 1855-1914](#)"). Instead of taking six to eight months to cross the country by land, it took but two and one half months.



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND
NORTHWEST EXPEDITION 1852



The "Ohio" reached Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama on July 16 without incident, except for the extremely overcrowded conditions. The rainy season was at that time at its height on the Isthmus, and what was infinitely worse, the cholera was raging.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC STRIKES THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

The ship reached Aspinwall in the rainy season and the passengers contended with slippery puddles and mud in the port town. Since there was no canal built at this time, rail was the only way to cross Panama. The railroad across the Isthmus was completed only to Barbacoas, on the Chagres River. The troops proceeded to that point by rail. From this point the troops had to journey on foot or muleback on steep mountain paths. The roads were so thick with mud they were almost bottomless, and the contractor had failed to provide pack trains for the provisions, as well as the heavy baggage from Aspinwall.

The first case of cholera occurred on that first day's march on July 18. The second day was like the first, but it brought the column within eight miles of the Bay of Panama. The Band was hit with cholera like everyone else and Private John F. Wolten died on this the second day, July 19, 1852 en route to Panama Bay. Early on the 20th the Regiment arrived at Panama to embark on the ship "Golden Gate."

Private George M. Rogers died of cholera on board "Golden Gate" awaiting transport to California on July 28, 1852. Private Rogers was an original member of the band, but did not participate in the Battle of Monterey, but did participate in all subsequent battles of the Mexican War.

Cholera appeared in the company acting as a vicious watchdog, with men dying in six hours from the first symptoms. Eight died before the regiment reached Panama City. However, out of seven hundred men the surgeons did a remarkable job in controlling the death count. When the troops began to board ship, the disease appeared in an aggravated form. An old hulk was improvised as a hospital and the sick were transferred to it. On Tuesday, July 27, the disease began to subside. It had been determined to put all the troops ashore on Flamingo Island, the sick being placed in huts and the well in a few tents and shelters made from sails. The "Golden Gate" finally set sail on August 4. The cholera became epidemic on board while en route to Benecia Barracks, California. The regiment finally arrived in Benecia on August 19, almost decimated from disease. The total deaths from cholera, fever and allied diseases from the time the regiment arrived on the Isthmus up to a few weeks after the arrival at Benecia amounted to one officer and 106 enlisted men.

Private Harry Rahlfs, of the Band, went AWOL on August 25 upon arrival at Benecia Barracks. Private Rahlfs was one of many from the Regiment who went AWOL while at Benecia Barracks and Fort Vancouver, perhaps due to the long journey and rugged conditions the Regiment lived in and endured. In all, 95 men went AWOL in the two months after arriving on the west coast.

ARRIVAL AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS WASHINGTON TERRITORY SEPTEMBER 1852

The Band departed from Benecia Barracks on September 14 en route to Fort Vancouver (then called Vancouver Barracks). They reached Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory on September 22. The Band, except for short service detachments, would remain at Fort Vancouver until 1861.

Fort Vancouver was an imposing trading post, and the headquarters and principal depot for the Hudson Bay Company since 1824. Standing near the north bank of the Columbia River, opposite Portland, Oregon, the fort was a 325-by-732-foot log stockade, fortified by a single bastion, enclosing some two-dozen major buildings. The Army retired the historic post after World War II in 1947. Today (1992) a National Historic site, the post consisted of some 300 buildings, bounded by Evergreen Highway, 4th Avenue, and East and West Reserve streets in Vancouver (see pictures of [Fort Vancouver](#)).







Private Edward Murphy Transferred out of the Band on October 1.
In November Private Joseph Wright joined the Band on the 1st.
There were 24 musicians in the Band at the end of 1852 after the journey from the east coast.

1853

The Band remained at Fort Vancouver for the year in garrison. There were some personnel changes during the year.

Private Morey Gelard transferred into the Band on March 1, 1853.

Private John Hickey transferred into the Band on July 1, 1853.

After one year sick at Governor's Island New York, Private William O'Brian was transferred out of the Band on July 1, 1853.

Private Marshall Cummins transferred out of the Band on August 1, 1853.

Private August Hantzache was discharged from the Band; end of service on August 18, 1853.

Private Michael Smith was discharged from the Band; end of service on October 19, 1853

Private Louis Schons transferred into the Band on November 1, 1853.

Private James Caldwell joined the Band on December 5, 1853.

Private Michael Smith rejoined the Band on December 26, 1853 after two months out of service.

Private Joseph Spay joined the Band on December 26, 1853.

Because of the remoteness of the assignment, prices for all kinds of supplies were so high on the Pacific coast from 1849-1853 that it would have been impossible for the average soldier to live had it not been for the military commissary.

Fortunately, the Band and Headquarters Company were free from Indian Wars. There were quite a number of remnants of tribes in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon and the Fort Vancouver area across the Columbia River. The Hudson Bay Company had held the Northwest with their trading posts for many years before the United States was represented on the Pacific Coast. They still retained posts along the Columbia River and Fort Vancouver for the first part of the Band's stay.

During these times festivities, such as private and public parties, military balls and other such social gatherings were held to speed many hours that might otherwise have been lonely ones. At these events local musicians played for the ordinary events, but the 4th Infantry Regiment Band was used for the largest social events of the day.

In the book Broadax and Bayonet Mr. Prucha describes the Band's value this way: "Nothing contributed more to the success of these military entertainments than the Regimental Band. Their chief function, of course, was to provide field music for parades and reviews, but the musicians also doubled as a dance band at the military balls or even at affairs in the surrounding community. They added a dramatic accent to the social life of the area, and their music was almost certainly far superior to the scratchings of most of the local fiddlers."

At the end of 1853 the Band strength was 27 musicians.

1854

Again, there were no changes of station for the Band. However, eleven members of the Band went on what was called a detachment service on August 26. Whether this was musical or a military matter is not known. The men who participated were: Privates Weigler, Caldwell, Gelard, Hickey, Motteas, Orr, Rogers, Schoms, Smith, Spray, and Venn. It must be noted that Private Hickey was injured on this trip; circumstances are unknown.

Other actions this year included Private Ange C. Paldy returning from AWOL status on February 11, 1854. Private Paldy went AWOL at Governor's Island 18 months earlier, just before the Regiment departed on July 5, 1852.

James D. Elderkin rejoined the Band as the Bandleader and Chief Musician of the Regiment in January. However, after a short stay he left the Band on February 12, 1854. Chief Musician Elderkin was one of the original Band members but did not participate in the Mexican War.

Unbelievably, Private Paldy again went AWOL on June 5, 1854, but returns and is immediately transferred out of the Band to parts unknown.

Private Ferdinand Woditshka was discharged from the Band on June 27, 1854; end of service.

Private John Fress was discharged from the Band on October 1, 1854; end of service.

Private John Hickey was discharged from the band on November 1, 1854 for disability from an injury sustained on detachment service in August.

Private Henry Leschursky transferred into the Band on December 2, 1854.

The Band strength stood at 25 musicians at the end of 1854.

1855

The Band again remained at Fort Vancouver, Territory of Washington, for the year. Many personnel changes occurred during 1855, including the death of an original member of the Band, Private Henry Rogers. There will be more on Private Rogers in the following paragraphs.

Private Henry Leschursky transferred out of the Band on May 20, 1855.

Private Christian Mokeas was discharged from the Band on May 28, 1855; end of service.

Five new musicians joined the Band on June 7, 1855:

Private Joseph Babyon
Private Venistochi Bagnoli
Private Florian Dehm
Private John M. Einfalt
Private Vincent Lerri

As stated above Private Henry Rogers died of disease on June 16, 1855. Private Rogers was among the first Band members to be sworn in on July 21, 1845 in New Orleans. He fought in the Battle of Monterey and participated in all subsequent battles of the Mexican War. Private Rogers died having served in the Band for 9 years, 10 months, and 25 days.

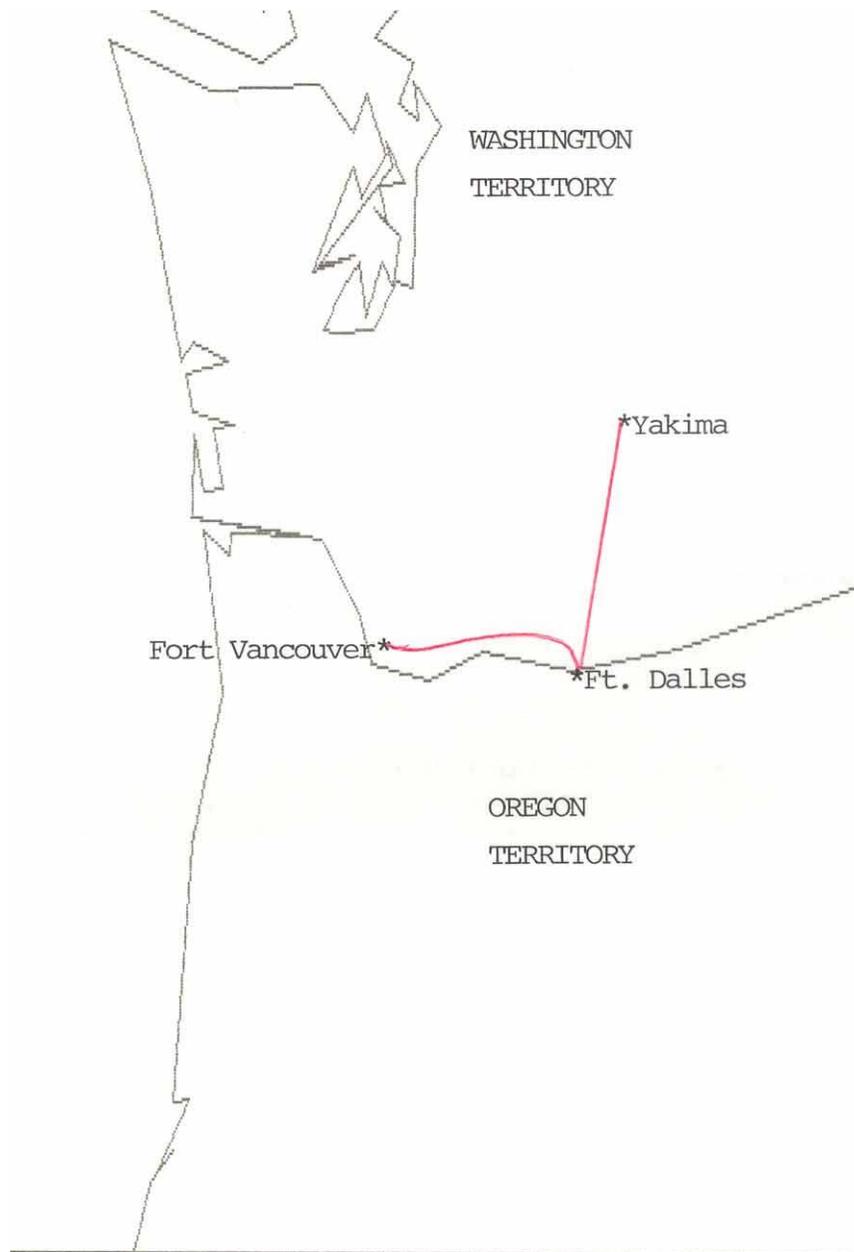
THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND JULY 21, 1855

The 4th Infantry Regiment Band celebrated its tenth anniversary on July 21, 1855. Private William Curade joined the Band on July 25, 1855.

Private Joseph Wright was discharged from the Band on September 26, 1855; end of service.

Private John Dougherty joined the Band through reenlistment from Company H on October 6, 1855.

At this time the Band and Headquarters Company left Fort Vancouver on October 11 and arrived at Fort Dalles on the 13th; left there on the 16, and arrived at Camp Yakima on the 18th (see map "[1855](#)").



The 4th Infantry Regiment Band - 1855

The Band, Headquarters Company, and four companies departed Camp Yakima on October 31, and encamped on the same day four miles north of Fort Dalles, "having been engaged in the affair in the Simcoe valley, Washington Territory."

In November, the Band, Headquarters Company and four companies encamped near Yakima on November 10, left Yakima on the 15th, and returned to Fort Dalles on the 24th. The Band and Headquarters Company departed Fort Dalles and arrived back at Fort Vancouver on December 1.

Private John Mattias joined the Band on November 1, 1855.

The strength of the Band stood at 29 musicians at the end of 1855.

1856

This year was particularly quiet in every way. The only personnel change was Private Vincent Lerri being discharged from the Band "by Order" on March 12, 1855 after only nine months of service; reason unknown. There is no record of disciplinary action or medical problem, and therefore must have been of a personal nature. The strength of the Band stood at 28 musicians at the end of 1856.

1857

This year, the Band received many new members, and remained at Fort Vancouver the entire year.

Private James Orr was discharged from the Band on February 21, 1857 after 5 years of service.

In April the Band received 14 new members:

Private John Birslo, on April 7, 1857
Private F.R. Duey, on April 7, 1857
Private William Loy, on April 9, 1857

On April 25, 1857 the Band received the remainder of the fourteen new members:

Private James Bagley
Private Patrick Duggan
Private Dominic Duffini
Private Desmis Flynn
Private L. Kiutmunn
Private Richard Lightner
Private Michael Mossgaw
Private Thomas S. Collon
Private Patrick S. Kelley
Private Freiderick Schaub
Private John S. Might

On June 24th, Private Moses Gillard was discharged from the Band; end of service.

Private John Booth transferred out of the Band on November 7, 1857.

The strength of the Band stood at 39 musicians at the end of 1857.

1858

The Band again remained at Fort Vancouver, with very few personnel changes. Private John Einfalt of the Band went AWOL on July 19 along with 16 other men of the regiment.

Private William Loy was discharged from the Band on December 16, 1858; end of service.

The strength of the Band stood at 37 musicians at the end of 1858.

1859

This year was particularly active in personnel changes, and the Band remained at Fort Vancouver for the entire year.

Private Carman Enlenhemp, Private H. Pritchaus, and Private August Washbaum joined the Band on January 2, 1859.

Private Herman Eulenburg returned from AWOL on October 24, 1859 after a 9-days absence.

Private Florian Dehm and Private Venistochi Bagnoli were discharged on November 4, 1859.

The Band received 9 new members on November 25, 1859:

Private Francis Clifford
Private George W. Cendther
Private Emanuel Gorgensin
Private William Hager
Private David Woods
Private John Ipurgion
Private Julius Hellesen
Private John Perrier
Private James Broadford

At the close of the decade of the 1850's the Band personnel was as follows:

Private Theodore Clancy*+
Private Joseph Herbstreit*+
Private Leo Droll*+
Private J.F. Charles Barthel*+
Private Henry Cocks*+
Private Francis Kline*+
Private John I. Nathan*+
Private Hiram K. Preston*+
Private Charles Tayment*+
Private William Gram*+
Private George Rolf+
Private John Malloy+
Private Jose+
Private Bernard Mauch+
Private Joseph Pfarrdnescher
Private George Weitzel
Private James Kearney
Private Christian Mokeas
Private Thomas Venn
Private John Fisher
Private Morey Gelard
Private Louis Schons
Private Michael Smith
Private Joseph Spay

Private James Caldwell
Private Joseph Babyon
Private William Curad
Private John Dougherty
Private John Mattias
Private John Birslo
Private F.R. Duey
Private James Bagly
Private Patrick Duggan
Private Dominic Duffini
Private Dasmis Flynn
Private L. Kiutmunn
Private Richard Lightner
Private Michael Mossgaw
Private Thomas S. Collon
Private Patrick S. Kelley
Private Frederick Schaub
Private John S. Might
Private Carman Enlenhemp
Private H. Pritchaus
Private August Washbaum
Private Francis Clifford
Private George W. Cendther
Private Emanuel Gorgensin
Private William Hager
Private David Woods
Private John Ipurgion
Private Julius Hellesen
Private John Perrier
Private James Broadford

*Indicates Monterey Veteran +Indicates Mexican War Veteran after Monterey

There were still 10 of the original Monterey Veterans left in the Band after nearly 15 years and 14 Veteran Bandsmen from the Mexican War. Three men from the Band died in this decade while on active duty. Of particular note was the death of Private Henry Rogers, one of the first nine musicians enlisted into the Band on July 21, 1845 at New Orleans.

There were 54 members in the 4th Infantry Regiment Band at Fort Vancouver at the end of 1859. The Civil War cloud was now beginning to form on the horizon. The Band and the Regiment knew that the stability of their unit was in jeopardy, but for the following year they endured and prepared for what was to be the most devastating event in this country's short history.

1860

The Band and Regiment still remained at Fort Vancouver during 1860. There were some personnel movements.

Private William Conrad went AWOL on February 12, 1860.

On September 20, Private Thomas S. Pritchard and Private John Spurgeon went AWOL.

Private John Dougherty was discharged from the Band; end of service.

Private John Matthias was discharged from the Band; end of service.

Private Thomas F. Quinn joined the Band on December 1, 1860.

The reason for the unusual number of AWOLs is unknown; however, life in the wilderness was rugged and lonely which may owe to the problem.

The strength of the Band stood at 50 at the end of 1860.

1861

The Band and Headquarters moved to Fort Dalles, Oregon in January. The establishment of Fort Dalles was in response to an Indian attack on a Presbyterian Mission at The Dalles, Oregon in 1847, and in addition, was entrusted with the added responsibility of protecting emigrant travel on the Oregon Trail. The military post, encompassing the old mission site, was first called Camp Drum, most probably in honor of Captain Simon H. Drum, who was killed in the Mexican War in 1847. In July 1853 it was officially designated Fort Dalles (see map "[1855](#)"). The elaborate post, a semicircular complex of frame buildings, was substantially built in 1856. The post was garrisoned last by the 4th Infantry Regiment in September 1861. The old surgeon's quarters, built in 1858, are all that remains of Fort Dalles, and serves as a museum.

Private John Matthias reenlisted in the Band on January 7, 1861 after only two months out of service.

Private Daniel Wood was involuntarily transferred to Company H for infantry duty, reason unknown.

On September 13, 1861 the Band and Regiment were ordered to Washington, D.C. for duty in the Civil War, which had already been in progress since April. This ended nine years of service in the Northwest for the Band and Regiment. The strength of the Band stood at 50 musicians upon departure.

The Band and Regiment departed Fort Dalles, Oregon on September 13, 1861 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on September 14. They left Fort Vancouver on September 19 and arrived at The Presidio of San Francisco on September 24. On October 2, the Band left San Francisco and arrived at Camp San Pedro, California on the 24th.

The Band left Camp San Pedro on November 3 on board the Steamer "Golden Gate" en route to Panama (this was the same ship the Band took from Panama in 1852, when the Regiment was overtaken with cholera). They arrived in Panama on November 15. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama by the now completed rail system on the same day. They embarked on the steamer "North Star" at Aspinwall on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus (date not given). They arrived in New York Harbor on November 25, and departed there on November 27 by rail en route to Washington, D.C. The 4th Infantry Regiment and Band arrived in Washington, D.C. on November 28, 1861 for duty in the (Federal) Army of the Potomac for the duration of The Civil War.

PART IV THE FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND THE CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

To a greater extent than other regiments, the 4th Infantry suffered from the large number of officers detached for service with the Southern forces, including General James Longstreet of South Carolina. How the division of the country affected the Band is not clear; however, the Band was formed in the south and according to some sources most of the original members were from the south. It must be noted; however, that there were only ten original members remaining, according to official strength returns. Further study of the strength returns shows no defections to the South.

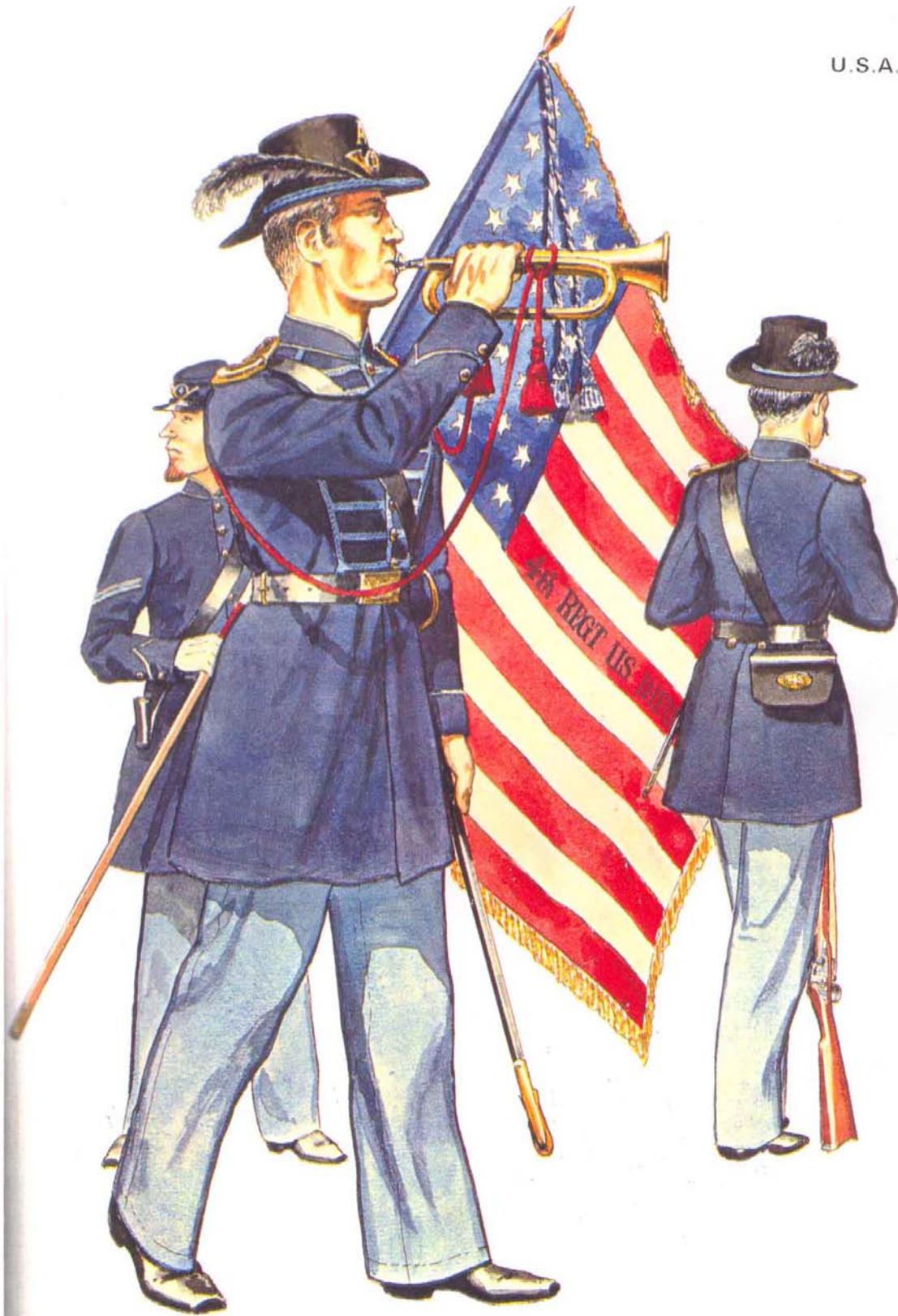
The period from April 1861 to August 1862 could be called the Regimental Band Period of the Federal Army. Because the federal government allowed the states to establish their own recruiting and organization policies, many volunteer regiments recruited bands. Band recruiting was so successful that, by the end of 1861, the Union Army had 618 bands and more than 28,000 musicians.

Military bands and bandsmen served an important role during the Civil War, bringing much pleasure and enjoyment into the oftentimes dull and routine life of the ordinary soldier. During the war, the 4th Infantry Regiment Band performed concerts, parades, reviews, and guard mount ceremonies for encamped troops. They also drummed soldiers out of the Army and performed for funerals and executions. The Band often played for troops marching into battle, actually playing concerts in forward positions during the fighting.

Non-musical duties were primarily medical. Before battles, the Band gathered wood for splints and helped set up field hospitals. During and after the fighting, they carried the wounded to hospitals, helped the surgeons perform amputations, and disposed of discarded limbs.

There were still the "Field Musicians," the fifers and drummers responsible for sounding camp calls and battlefield signals, as they had done in all the wars previous to this. These musicians were not part of the Band, and few could read music; however, these boys were invaluable for communications and were essential to the success of the battle plans (see "[Civil War Dress](#)").

U.S.A.



13 a) Corporal, Infantry, with National Flag.
b) Musician, Infantry, Full Dress.
c) Private, Infantry, Full Dress.

Between battles, the bands of both sides showed little animosity toward one another. From behind earth works bands often played concerts composed of the other side's favorite songs. (15)

THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

In December the Band and Regiment were on provost duty in Washington, D.C. (then called Washington City). They occupied Barracks in Duff's Green Row, on Capitol Hill. Their principle duty until March was taking charge of the Old Capitol Prison, guarding the bridge over the Anacostia River, and patrolling the city.

Private Richard Boudier transferred to the Band from Company A on December 1, 1861. This brought the strength of the Band up to 51 musicians.

1862

The Band received its Band Leader on January 15, 1862: Principal Musician Fernand Braus.

Private William Hager was transferred to a mental institution in Washington, D.C. on February 17.

The Band and Regiment were made part of the Army of the Potomac. The Chain of Command was as follows:

Commanding General	General Major George McClellan
V Corps Commander	Major General Fritz John Porter
2nd Division Commander	Brigadier General George Sykes
1st Brigade Commander	Lieutenant Colonel R.C. Buchanan
4th Infantry Regiment Commander	Captains J.B. Collins and H. Dryer
Band Leader	Principal Musician Fernand Braus

At the beginning of the Civil War nearly all of the Union regiments had complete bands, but when active campaigning began they proved too great a luxury. Bandsmen did their stretcher-bearer duties but soon every available man was needed to fight on the front lines. Most of the regular army bands, as well as those of the militia and volunteer units which were mustered into regular service for the emergency, did not retain their organization very long. As the fighting increased they began to decrease in personnel and in playing efficiency and soon lost their identity as musical units. As far as is known, the 4th Infantry Regiment Band stayed intact for the first eight months of the war but like all other regimental Bands was officially disbanded late in 1862.

The pay for a Bandsman at the beginning of the War was as follows:

Chief Musician, Bandleader	\$45.00 per month
Musician 1st Class	\$34.00 per month
Musician 2nd Class	\$20.00 per month
Musician 3rd Class	\$17.00 per month

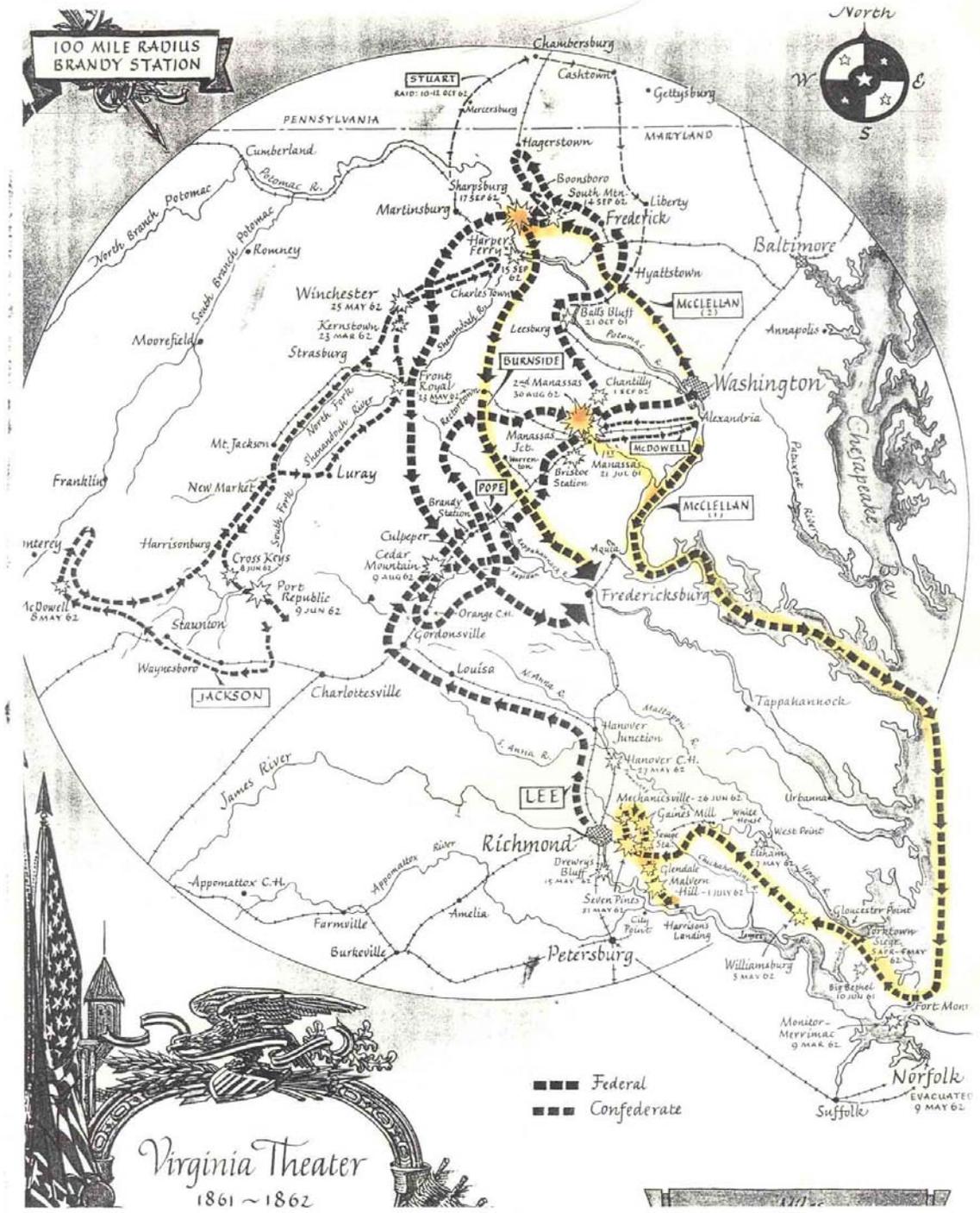
THE REGIMENT DEPARTS WASHINGTON, D.C.

On March 10, 1862 the Band and Regiment left Washington, D.C. and crossed the "Long Bridge" into Virginia with the Army of the Potomac and encamped near Fairfax Court House on the 11th, a distance of 15 miles. They left Fairfax, changed directions, and came back toward Washington to camp about three miles north of Alexandria (a distance of about 7 miles) and called the place "Camp California."

On March 26, Principal Musician Julius Hellesen (was probably made one of the Principal Musicians after arrival in Washington D.C.; Principal Musician Fernand Braus was the Band Leader) became sick and was admitted to a hospital in Alexandria. (16)

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

That same day, the 26th, the Band and Army embarked at Alexandria on board the steamer "Knickerbocker" en route to Fort Monroe, arriving there on the 28th. After a day layover they disembarked and marched to camp near Hampton, Virginia, a distance of 6 miles (see map "[Virginia Theater 1861-1862](#)").



The Band and Regiment left their camp near Hampton on April 4 and marched about 11 miles and encamped at Big Bethel. They left Big Bethel on the 5th, marched 9 miles on the road to Yorktown, and quartered in some Log Huts, which had been abandoned by southern troops. They departed the Log Huts on April 12, marched three and one half miles, and encamped near the York River at Camp Winfield Scott, Virginia. Here all available hands worked in the trenches during the siege of Yorktown from April 5 through May 9. The Band and Regiment had little to do with this siege except sit in their trenches and wait, and they did, for one month.

Private Earnst Heifferich joined the band on May 1 at Camp Scott.

The Band, Regiment and Army departed Camp Winfield Scott on May 9, marched through Williamsburg, Virginia and camped about 4 miles west of that town, a distance of about 18 miles. They left there May 10, marched 10 miles and encamped at Camp Warren. On May 11 the Regiment, forming part of General Sykes' Brigade of Regulars, moved up the Peninsula toward Richmond, following the retreating rebel army, which had, during the previous night, evacuated Yorktown. On their way out of Yorktown, the Southern troops buried land "torpedoes" (mines). The explosion of some of them killed a number of men in the Union Army; however, none in the Band. On May 11, after dodging land mines for four miles, the Band finally reached Camp Buchanan near Ropers Church.

The Band and Regiment left Camp Buchanan on May 13, marched 10 miles and garrisoned at New Kent Court House. On the 14th they left New Kent Courthouse, marched two and one half miles, and encamped near Cumberland, Virginia the same day. They left Cumberland on the 17th, marched 7 miles and encamped at Welchouse for 2 days, departed there on the 19th, marched 4 miles and camped at Tunstalls Station. On the 21st they departed Tunstalls Station, marched 6 miles and encamped. At 2:00 A.M. the next morning they marched 4 miles and encamped at Coal Harbor. They left the camp at Coal Harbor on the 26th, marched 4 miles and encamped at "Camp Lovell" near Newbridge, left there on the 28th, marched 12 miles, bivouacked during the night for the purpose of supporting the troops of the 5th Army Corps in the taking of Hanover Court House. The 4th Infantry Regiment was tasked to burn the bridges on the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg Railroads. They were successful in this duty and returned the next day to Camp Lovell. (17)

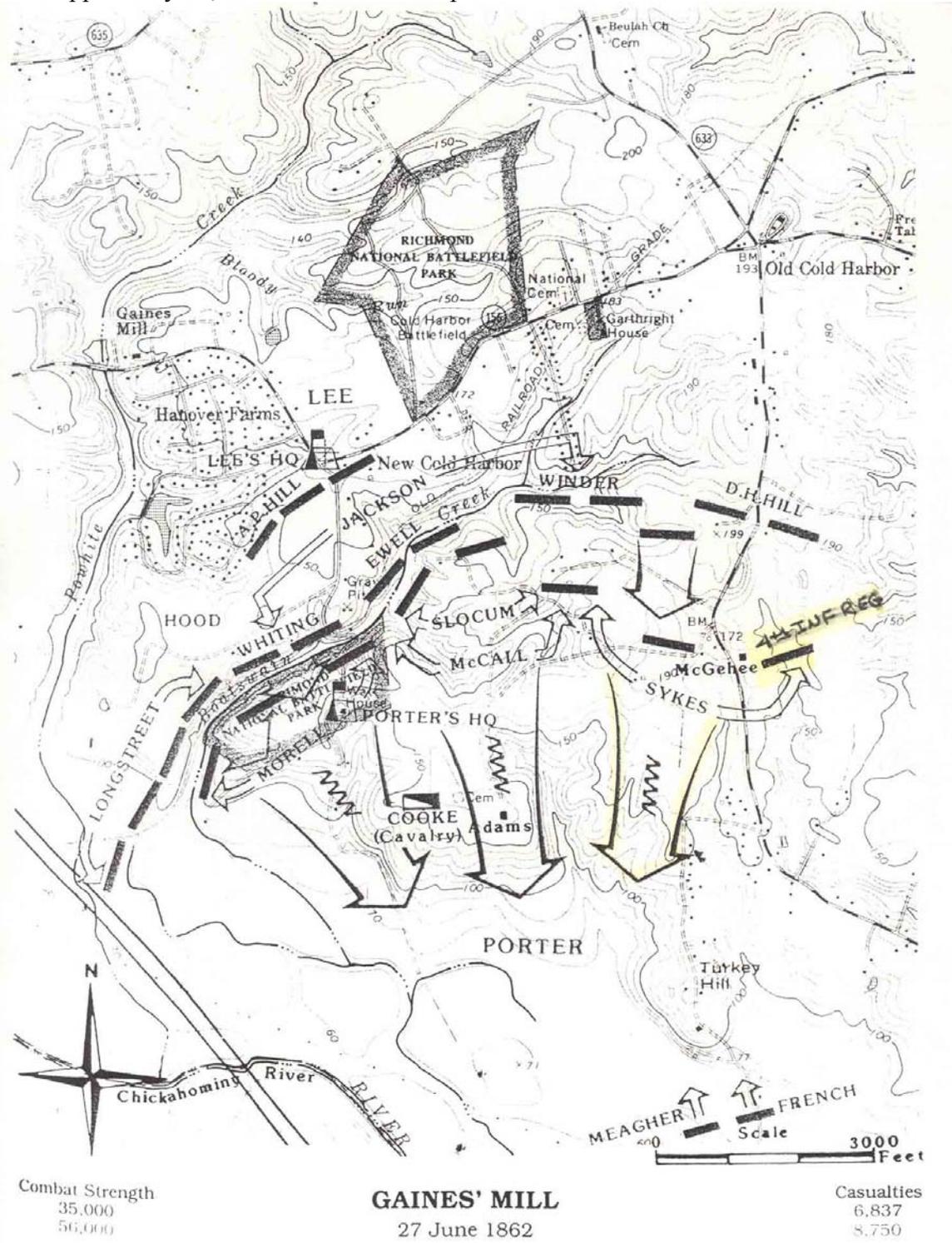
According to the original strength returns, the Musicians in the Band were not referred to as Privates any longer, but as Musician. The rank of Musician had several levels designated by class. The first return seen with this designation was the return of June 1862. In this return Musician (formerly Private) Michael Smith was discharged from the Band on June 7 for disability.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL

The Band remained at Camp Lovell until late June. On June 24, the Regiment, with the 1st Brigade of Regulars (the Regulars were formed into a division, and connected with General Porter's Army Corps), made a reconnaissance to Hanover Courthouse, Virginia to ascertain the whereabouts of Stonewall Jackson's Corps, and returned to Camp Lovell on June 26.

McClellan had planned to utilize his superior artillery to break through the Richmond defenses, but Lee struck the Federal Army before it could resume the advance. Lee's dispositions for the Battle of Mechanicsville on June 26 present a good illustration of the principles of mass and economy of force. On the north side of the Chickahominy River, he concentrated 65,000 men to oppose Brigadier General Porter's V Corps of 30,000, of which the 4th Infantry Regiment was a part. Only 25,000 southern troops were left to defend Richmond against the remainder of the Union Army. When Lee attacked, the timing and coordination were off; Jackson of all people was slow and the V Corps defended stoutly during the day. McClellan thereupon withdrew the V Corps southeast to

a stronger position at Gaines' Mill (see map "[Gaines' Mill](#)"). The 4th Infantry Regiment and V Corps constructed light brigades and made ready. Lee massed 57,000 men who were opposed by 34,000 Of Porter's V Corps.



On June 27, the Regiment and Band participated in the Battle of "Gaines' Mill," holding the extreme right of the army, and supported Weed's and Tidball's batteries. The

new line of Porter's troops covered the roads leading from Old and New Cold Harbor to Despatch Station with the McGee house in the rear of the right. The position was also known as Turkey Hill, the crest of which is some sixty feet higher than the plain, over which the troops of General Longstreet (formerly of the 4th Infantry Regiment of the Federal Army before the Civil War) were obliged to advance for about a quarter of a mile in face of a hail of bullets from Union sharpshooters.

At about 2:00 P.M. the enemy's pressure was felt. Stonewall Jackson's southern forces marched in a more circuitous route than that of Generals Hill or Longstreet.

At half past two in the afternoon, having communicated with General Longstreet, A.P. Hill sent in his division to the attack, and was soon of the opinion that he had the whole Army of the Potomac in his front. He at least formed that opinion, and expressed it in his report, from the incessant roar of musketry and the continued artillery fire, which his attack provoked. The men who held that line were men from Sykes' and Morell's divisions, including the 4th Infantry Regiment. For two long hours the struggle lasted, then, finally, Longstreet and Jackson came to A.P. Hill's aid. Longstreet had been detained because of blown bridges left by the 4th Infantry some days earlier.

Upon arrival at the place of battle, Jackson put his entire force into action. More and more Southern forces joined the rebel line, and when it was complete it was hurled with fury against General Porter's V Corps (including the 4th Infantry and Band). Although small in comparison to southern forces, it was compact and determined. The men of this division fought bravely for hours when, later in the afternoon, another division of Union soldiers came to the rescue of Porter's hard-pressed men, and for a time the tide of Battle was more decidedly in the Union's favor. So far no impression had been made on the Union line. Hard-pushed as our men had been since 2:00 P.M., there had not been a sign of wavering at any point. If victory were not in their grasp, it seemed at least that night would put an end to the conflict and leave them in possession of the hill. They answered the yell of the advancing rebels as they swarmed out of the woods and across the ravine and into the open with defiant cheers. On they came, one wave of rebel troops after the other, pushing their way through hordes of their own disordered and retreating regiments, which had faltered at the line of fire, which had so far marked the limit of their progress. At 7:00 P.M. the rebels came on in deployed lines and columns by battalions closed in mass, one battalion immediately behind the other. Each line fired as they came down the hill, as soon as the line in front unmasked it. They struck the union lines in that manner.

Part of the Union line was broken after sundown near the center of the formation, manned by volunteers. However, the regulars, including the 4th Infantry Regiment on the right, did not break. They had resisted Stonewall Jackson's onslaught.

The total loss in V Corps, of which the 4th Infantry Regiment was a part, was a staggering toll of about 6,000 men lost in dead or wounded. Musician Ernst Helffrich of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band was Missing in Action on June 27 at the Battle of Gaines' Mill.

During the night, all the army engaged in the fight and crossed the Chickahominy River to the right bank, excepting the 4th Infantry Regiment. Having received no orders to move, the Regiment remained on the left bank until daylight on the 28th, when, not seeing any of the army remaining near it, proceeded to cross Grapevine Bridge; but

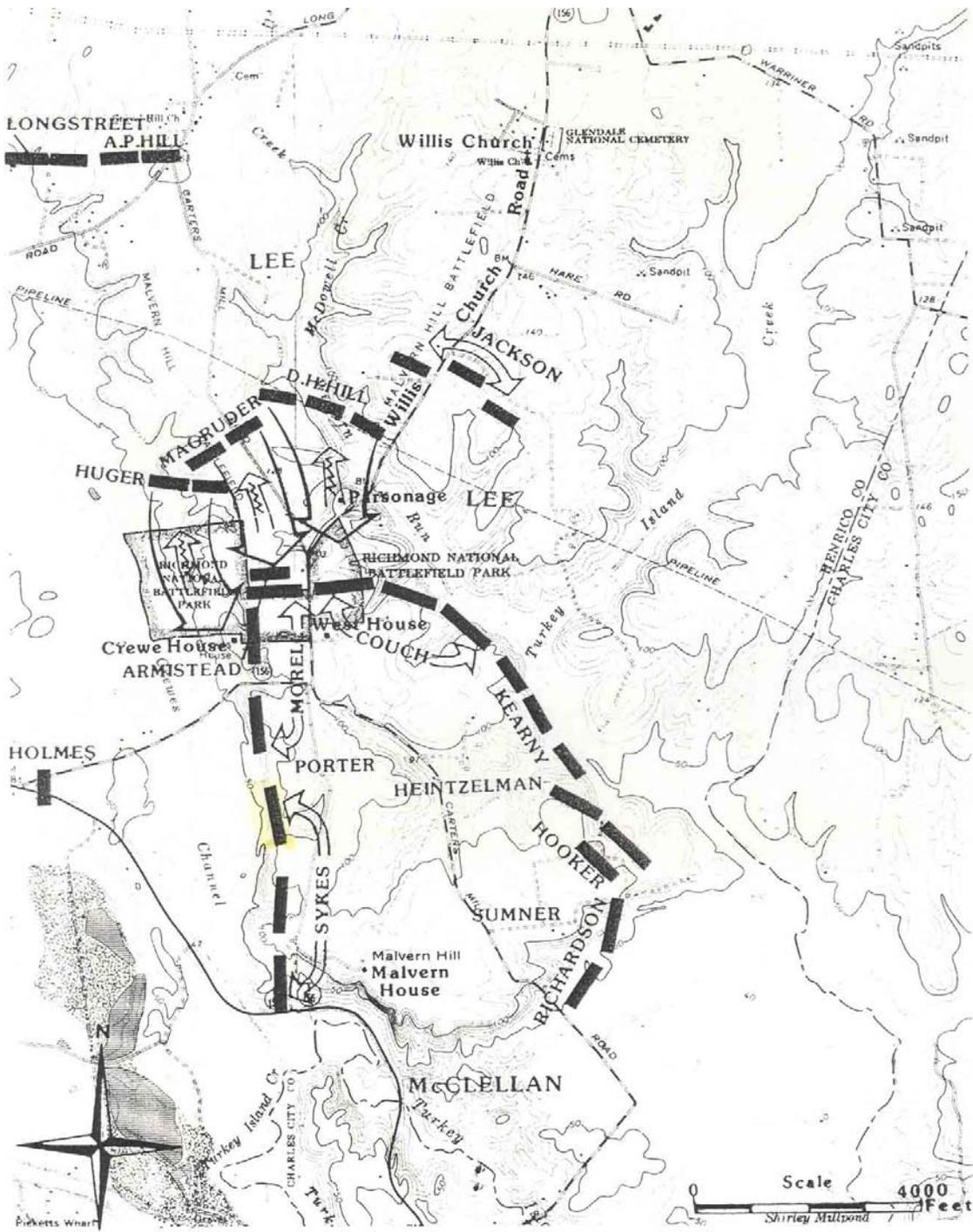
finding that this bridge, being the only one left, was being destroyed, they replaced a portion of it and proceeded to cross it safely.

Thus ended a day of bloody fighting, and the end of the Battle of Gaines' Mill. General McClellan had fought an army with one corps; yet so stubborn had been the resistance of the V Corps that both Lee and Jackson of the South both believed that they had encountered the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. The Union Army then fell back (retreated) the next few days, finding it futile to continue toward Richmond at this time.

On June 28, the Regiment moved from the right bank of the Chickahominy, and around dark arrived at Savage Station, on the York River and Richmond railroad, and the same night marched through White Oak Swamp. The Regiment had left most of its baggage and records at Savage Station to be sent south by railroad, but rebel troops followed close behind and on the 29th the Regimental and Company records, camp and garrison equipment, men's knapsacks, and officer's bedding were burned to prevent the property from falling into southern hands.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL JULY 1862

By the first day of July 1862, McClellan had concentrated the Army of the Potomac on a commanding plateau at Malvern Hill, northwest of Harrison's Landing (see map "[Malvern Hill](#)"). The location was strong, with clear fields of fire to the front and streams securing the flanks. Massed artillery could sweep all approaches, and gunboats on the river were ready to provide fire support. The Confederates would have to attack by passing through broken and wooded terrain, traversing swampy ground, and ascending the hill. At first Lee felt McClellan's position was too strong to assault. Then, at 3:00 P.M. on July 1, when a shifting of Federal troops deceived him into thinking there was a general withdrawal, he changed his mind and attacked. Again, staff work and coordination were poor for the Rebels. The assaults, which were all frontal, were delivered piecemeal by only a part of the southern army against Union artillery, massed side by side, and the infantry. The Confederate formations were shattered because Lee failed to carry out the principle of mass movement.



Combat Strength
80,000
80,000

MALVERN HILL
1 July 1862

Casualties
3,000
5,355

The 4th Infantry Regiment, along with the rest of the army, held the field of battle all night. The Regiment had the unfortunate task of being on the front lines during this battle. On July 2 the Regiment formed part of the rear guard of the Union lines, retired from Malvern Hill, and marched to Harrison's Landing. During the seven days of

fighting, the Band and Regiment garrisoned equipment and had little to eat because the train had not arrived with any of their provisions.

After Lee scouted McClellan's position he ordered his exhausted men back to Richmond for rest and reorganization.

The Peninsular Campaign cost the Federal Army some 15,849 men killed, wounded or missing. The Band only lost a man missing in action, Ernst Helifrich, who had been captured by the Southern forces. The enemy subsequently exchanged him on August 7, 1862.

The Confederates, who had done most of the attacking, lost 20,614. One significant fact was that higher commanders on both sides had not yet thoroughly mastered their jobs. Except in McClellan's defensive action at Malvern Hill, which was largely conducted by his corps commanders, neither side had been able to bring an entire army into coordinated action.

The end result of the Peninsular Campaign was the failure of the Army of the Potomac to destroy the Southern Army and take Richmond. This was another in a long line of Union failures to end this conflict early. It also made President Lincoln increasingly impatient. (18)

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1862

The Band and Regiment remained at Harrison's Landing for the remainder of July and into August. On August 1, the Regiment left camp near Harrison's Landing, marched three miles, crossed the James River and surrounded the residence of a Dr. Cole and destroyed it and all other buildings on the premises. The reason for the attack is not given in the records. They returned to camp at Harrison's Landing immediately after the attack.

On the 14th, the Regiment evacuated camp, marched 20 miles to the mouth of the Chickahominy River, crossed the river and encamped on the other side. They left camp on the 16th, marched 14 miles and encamped beyond Williamsburg on the same day. On the 17th the Regiment marched 18 miles and encamped at Big Bethel on the same day. They left Big Bethel on the 18th, marched 18 miles and reached Newport News awaiting steamer transport north.

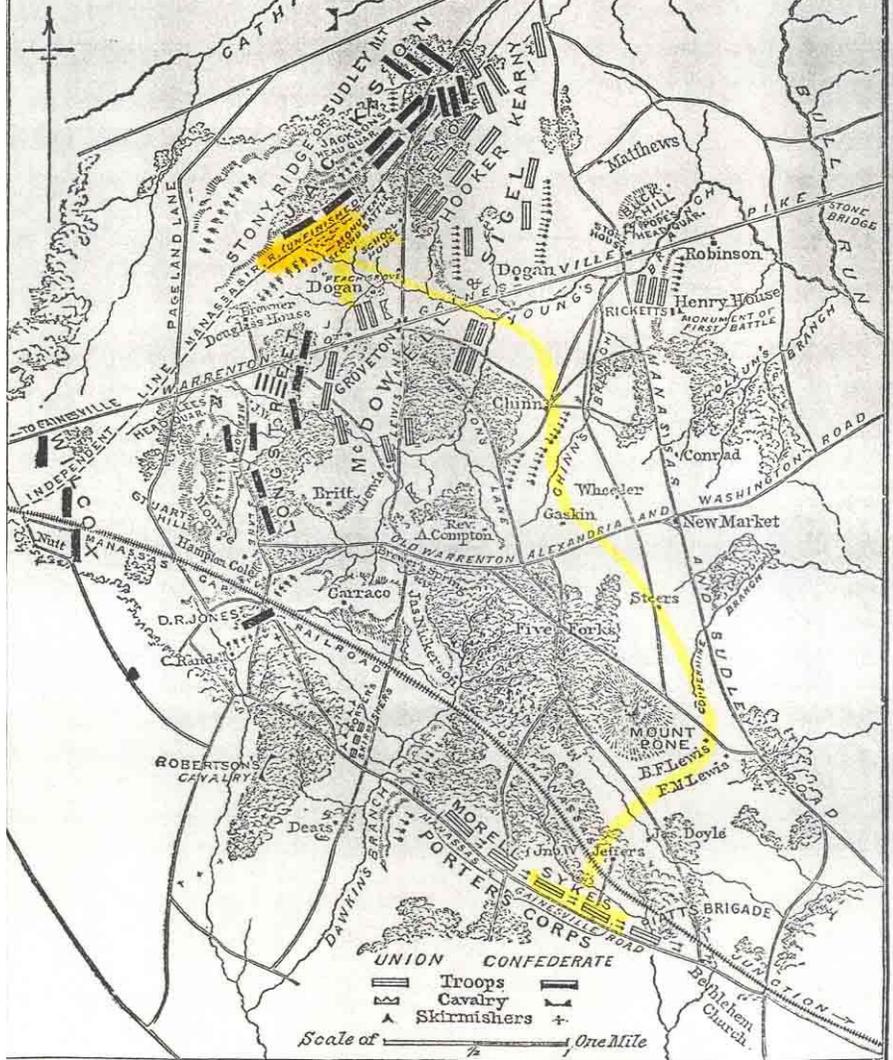
On the 20th the Band and Regiment boarded the steamer "Elm City" and disembarked at Aquia Creek, Virginia, and proceeded by rail to Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 21st. They left there on the 22nd and marched one mile to camp at Falmouth, Virginia. From there they left on the 23rd, marched 16 miles and encamped en route for Warrenton, Virginia. On August 26, the units marched 5 miles formed a line of battle and encamped for the night. They marched 10 miles the next day and encamped. On the 27th they marched 14 miles and encamped near Warrenton Junction. The Band and Regiment marched 11 miles, formed a line of battle and encamped near Manassas Junction. They departed on the 29th for Bull Run Creek, marching and resting all day, and finally meeting the Army of General Pope that night near Manassas Gap Rail Road.

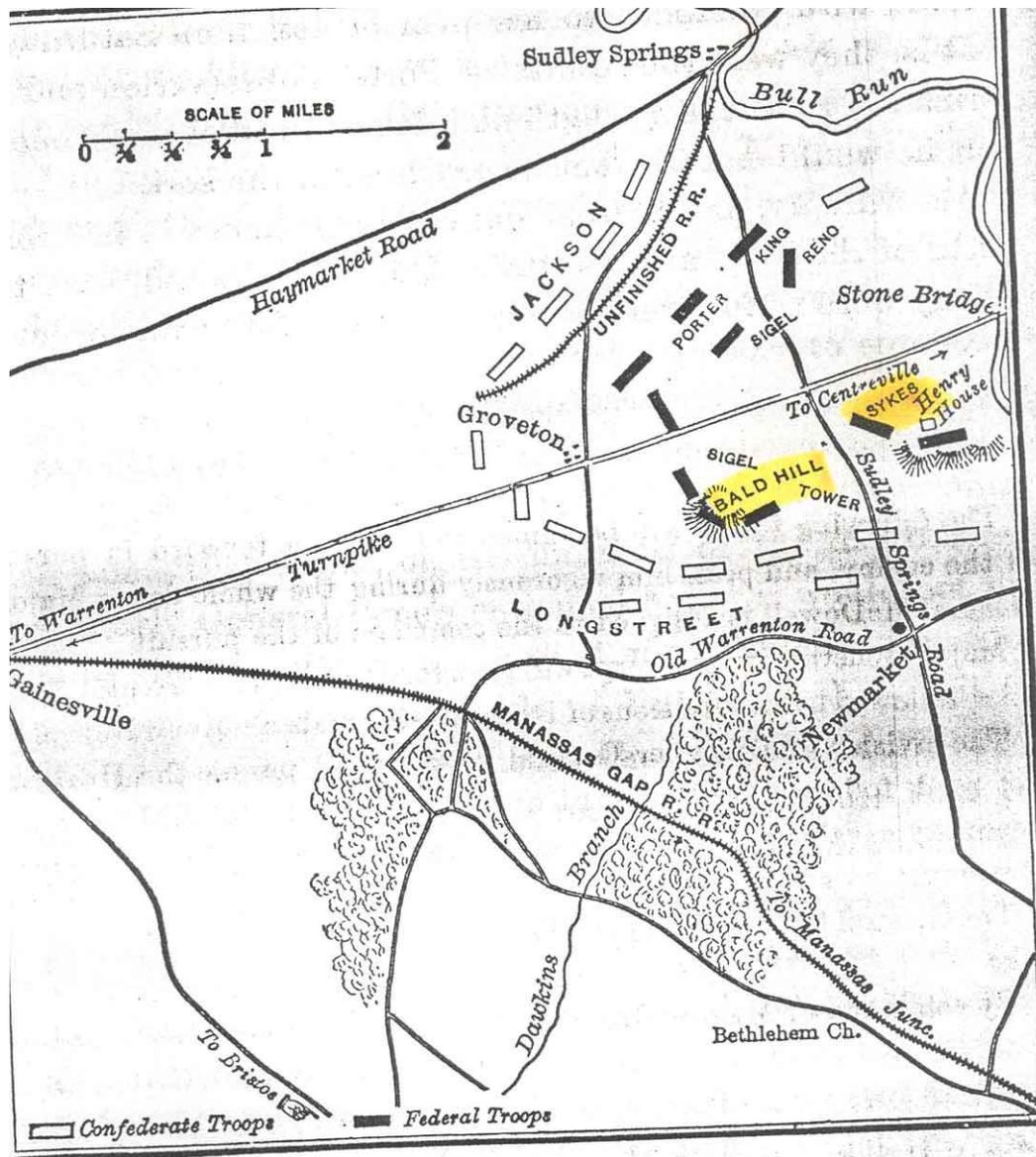
General Pope's Army of 47,000 was composed of three separate commands of which Porter's, including the 4th Infantry Regiment, was part. Pope's mission was threefold: to protect Washington, to protect the Blue Ridge Valley, and to move east of

the Blue Ridge Mountains toward Charlottesville so as to present a threat that would assist McClellan by drawing Lee's southern strength away from the defense of Richmond.

The Regiment was still part of General Sykes' Division. On August 30 the Band and Regiment took part in the Second Battle of Manassas. Specifically, the Regiment took part in the struggle for the Henry House Hill (see maps "[Second Battle](#)" and "[August 30](#)"). Here were Sykes's Regulars, including the 4th, in first-rate condition, and ready to receive the Southern forces. Buchanan, commander of the 3rd and 4th Regiments and an old veteran of the War with Mexico, who had with his own hand forced open the door of the Molino del Rey, was ready with his men to do battle. The Union Army could not afford to lose this position. There was no position west of Bull Run, which offered such advantages for defense as this. This was the final defense for the Federal troops, since the remainder of the Army was in full retreat after being driven back by Lee's Army. The Union troops were in a full but orderly retreat. However, that orderly retreat would be changed into a rout if the enemy should drive the Federals from their position on the Henry House Hill and its neighborhood. There would be nothing between them and the Stone Bridge across Bull Run.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN
POSITION OF TROOPS
AT SUNSET,
AUG. 29, 1862.





Positions on August 30th, 6 P.M.

The Southern troops could not take the position. The Rebels were exhausted from marching such a long distance and had little or no energy left. They attacked, however, with their customary energy and courage, and while they suffered much, they inflicted heavy losses upon the Union regulars. But fortunately for the Federal Army, darkness came on, and the exhausted Confederates ceased from further assaults upon the Union Troops.

Thus ended the Second Battle of Bull Run. It was a severe defeat for the Union. It was not a rout, nor anything like a rout. The army retreated under orders, and though there were some stragglers, it retreated in good order. The advance of the Rebels had been definitely checked, and there was no further pursuit. In fact, there was no battle fought in the entire war in which the beaten army acquitted itself more creditably than the brave troops of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The following is an extract from General Sykes' report of that engagement:

"The enemy, continuing to outflank our left, Buchanan (Brigade Commander which included the Band and Regiment) was ordered to the support of the forces engaged in that direction, and maintained a gallant and bloody conflict with the foe, until, outnumbered, outflanked, and badly crippled, I directed him to retire."

The following extract is from the report of LTC Buchanan, of the 4th Infantry Regiment, commanding the brigade of which the 3rd and 4th Infantry Regiments were part.

"I cannot omit calling the attention of the Commanding General (Sykes) to comments on the gallant manner in which my Brigade held the enemy in check on the extreme left for such a length of time, and finally prevented his turning our flank. At one time the 3rd and 4th Infantry Regiments were within thirty yards of one of his (Rebel) Brigades, which made a flank movement to turn to their left, when Captain Dyer, commanding the 4th Infantry, gave orders to fire by battalions, and poured three most destructive volleys into it before his fire could be returned. The greatest portion of my loss was at this point, and too much credit cannot be given to officers and men for their coolness and gallantry during the engagement."

Losses for the Union Army in this battle included 1,724 killed, 8,372 wounded, and 5,958 missing for a total loss of 16,054 or 21% of the entire force. Even though the Southern troops were greatly outnumbered, their losses amounted to just 9,197. The Band suffered no losses, according to official returns. The 4th Infantry Regiment overall lost three men killed and 13 men wounded or missing in action.

The Band and Regiment arrived at Centreville, Virginia the next day, August 31, with the Army of Northern Virginia (The Army of the Potomac). The Regiment arrived at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia on September 1. On September 2, the Regiment moved from their camp in Fairfax to a camp near Arlington Heights, Virginia, called "Hall's Hill." (19)

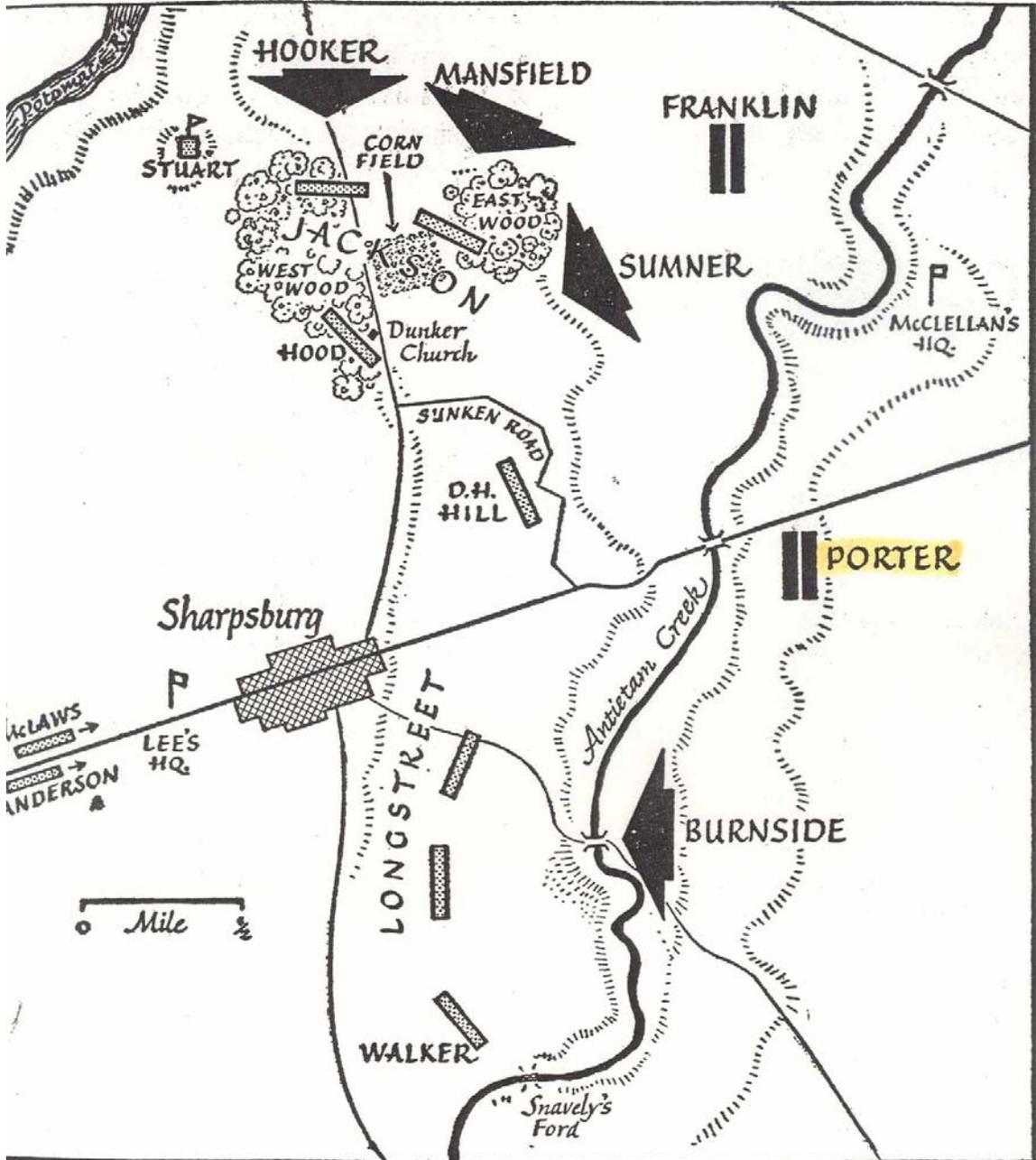
THE INVASION OF THE NORTH THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 1862

On September 6, the Regiment was ordered to Tennallytown, Maryland after crossing the Potomac River at White's Ferry. The Regiment was to constitute a reserve for the army that McClellan was then assembling to follow Lee into Maryland. General Sykes' division, of which the 4th was a part, was then detached from V Corps and ordered to report directly to McClellan in Brookville, Maryland. On the day that Sykes' division was detached from V Corps, September 6, 1862, a new division was organized and assigned to General Porter.

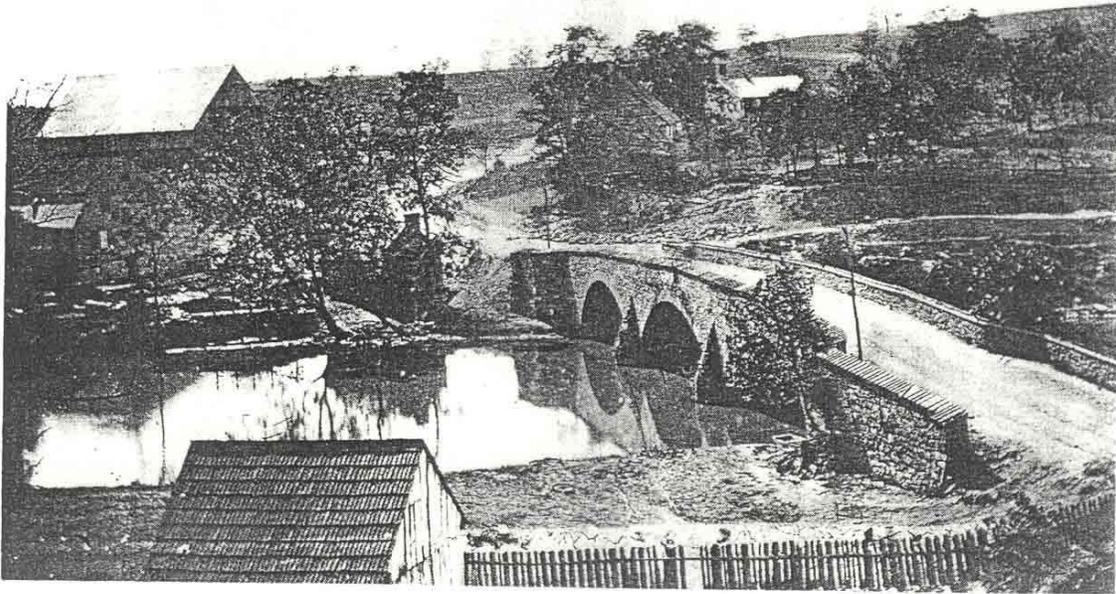
When McClellan advanced with his army to Frederick at the beginning of the Maryland Campaign, Sykes' division of V Corps followed, and then, after the Battle of South Mountain on September 14 (of which the 4th Infantry did not participate), it marched toward Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek). It arrived on Anita Creek on

the evening of September 15. The division, including the 4th Infantry Regiment, was on the field of Battle of Antietam on September 17, but they were held in reserve and were not actively engaged.

The 4th Infantry Regiment and Sykes' division were given the task of holding the Antietam Bridge and preventing its possible destruction by the Confederates. During the battle, after the Confederate battle line had fallen back closer to Sharpsburg, several companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment were thrown across the Bridge and deployed as skirmishers to the right of the pike along the bank, and to the left under the cover of Joshua Newcomer's large barn (see map "[Antietam](#)" and photo "[Antietam Bridge](#)"). This was the extent of the participation of the Regiment during the Battle of Antietam, which became a bloody and brutal conflict, which took an incredible number of men in dead and wounded.



GROUP I: THE EAST BANK AND ANTIETAM BRIDGE



I-7



I-7 modern

Thus, with the approach of nightfall, ended the memorable battle of Antietam. For fourteen long hours, more than one hundred thousand men (some fighting virtually the entire time and some like the 4th Infantry, who did little except perform sentry duty at the Antietam Bridge) had engaged in a titanic battle. As the pall of battle smoke rose and

cleared away, the scene presented was one to make the stoutest heart shudder. There lay upon the ground, scattered for three miles over the valleys and the hills or in the improvised hospitals, more than twenty thousand men. This was the bloodiest day in American history.

Although tactically it was a drawn battle, Antietam was decisively in favor of the North inasmuch as it ended the first Confederate attempt at a Northern invasion. General Lee realized that his ulterior plans had been thwarted by this engagement and after a consultation with his corps commanders he determined to withdraw from Maryland. On the night of the 18th the retreat by the Southern troops began and early the next morning they had all safely recrossed the Potomac River. However, the decision of McClellan not to pursue the Confederate Army would be a mistake the Union commander would pay for dearly in the months to come.

At Antietam, the Southern forces numbered forty thousand men in poor condition, and the Union eighty-seven thousand, most of whom were fresh and strong, though not more than sixty thousand saw combat.

The moral effect of the battle was incalculably great. It aroused the confidence of the Northern people. It gave President Lincoln confidence enough to issue the proclamation freeing the slaves in the seceded states. He had written the proclamation long before, but it had lain inactive in his desk in Washington. Lincoln needed one success, even if it was not spectacular, to announce the emancipation of the slaves in the South.

The South had now struck its first desperate blow at the gateways to the North. By daring, almost unparalleled in warfare, it had swung its courageous army into a strategic position where, with the stroke of fortune, it might have hammered down the defenses of the National capital on the south and then swept on a march of invasion into the North. The Northern soldiers had parried the blow. They had saved themselves from disaster and had held back the tide of the Confederacy as it beat against the Mason-Dixon line, forcing it back into the state of Virginia where the two mighty fighting bodies were soon to meet again in a desperate struggle for the right-of-way at Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg would be the last official battle in which the 4th Infantry Regiment Band would participate.

The Band and Regiment remained in Sharpsburg, Maryland near Antietam Creek and the field of battle for the remainder of September and most of October. (20)

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG DECEMBER 1862

After the Battle of Antietam, the Band and Regiment remained in Sharpsburg, Maryland until the end of October 1862. The Army of the Potomac began its departure from the Antietam battlefield on October 26, en route to crossing the Potomac River on its advance to Virginia. As the Army approached the river, V Corps was removed from the main body of the Army of the Potomac and ordered to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, crossing the Potomac at that point on October 31 and November 1. After crossing the river, the Regiment marched down the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains and camped at Snicker's Gap in the mountains for two or three days. It then moved south through

Middleburg and arrived at White Plains on November 7. They then marched to Warrenton two days later.

Totally disgusted with General McClellan's lack of initiative in defeating the southern forces, President Lincoln removed the General from command on November 5 and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside. In addition, the Army of the Potomac was restructured. The new chain of command for the Band was as follows:

Commander, Army of the Potomac	General Burnside
Commander, Centre Grand Division	General Hooker
Commander, V Corps	General Butterfield
Commander, Second Division	General Sykes
Commander, First Brigade	Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan
Commander, 4th Infantry Regiment	Captain Dryer
Band Leader, 4th Inf. Reg. Band	Principal Musician Fernand Braus

With the change of command, the war plan also changed. The Regiment and Army was ordered to Falmouth, Virginia, outside of Fredericksburg, arriving there on November 21 and remained there in preparation for battle until mid-December.

During preparations General Burnside decided on a plan of attack, which was totally opposed by his entire staff. The General of course had the final say and the ill-fated plan was to be carried out.

When the sun's rays broke through the fog during the morning of December 13, Hooker's Centre Grand Division, of which the 4th Infantry Regiment Band was a part, was revealed in full strength in front of the Confederate right. Officers in new, bright uniforms, thousands of bayonets gleaming in the sunshine, formed a scene of magnificent grandeur, which excited the admiration even of the Confederates. This maneuver has been called the grandest military scene of the war.

Yet with all this brave show, we have seen that Burnside's subordinate officers were unanimous in their belief in the rashness of the undertaking. Enthusiasm was sadly lacking. Northern writers have recorded that the Army of the Potomac never went down to battle with less enthusiasm than on this day at Fredericksburg.

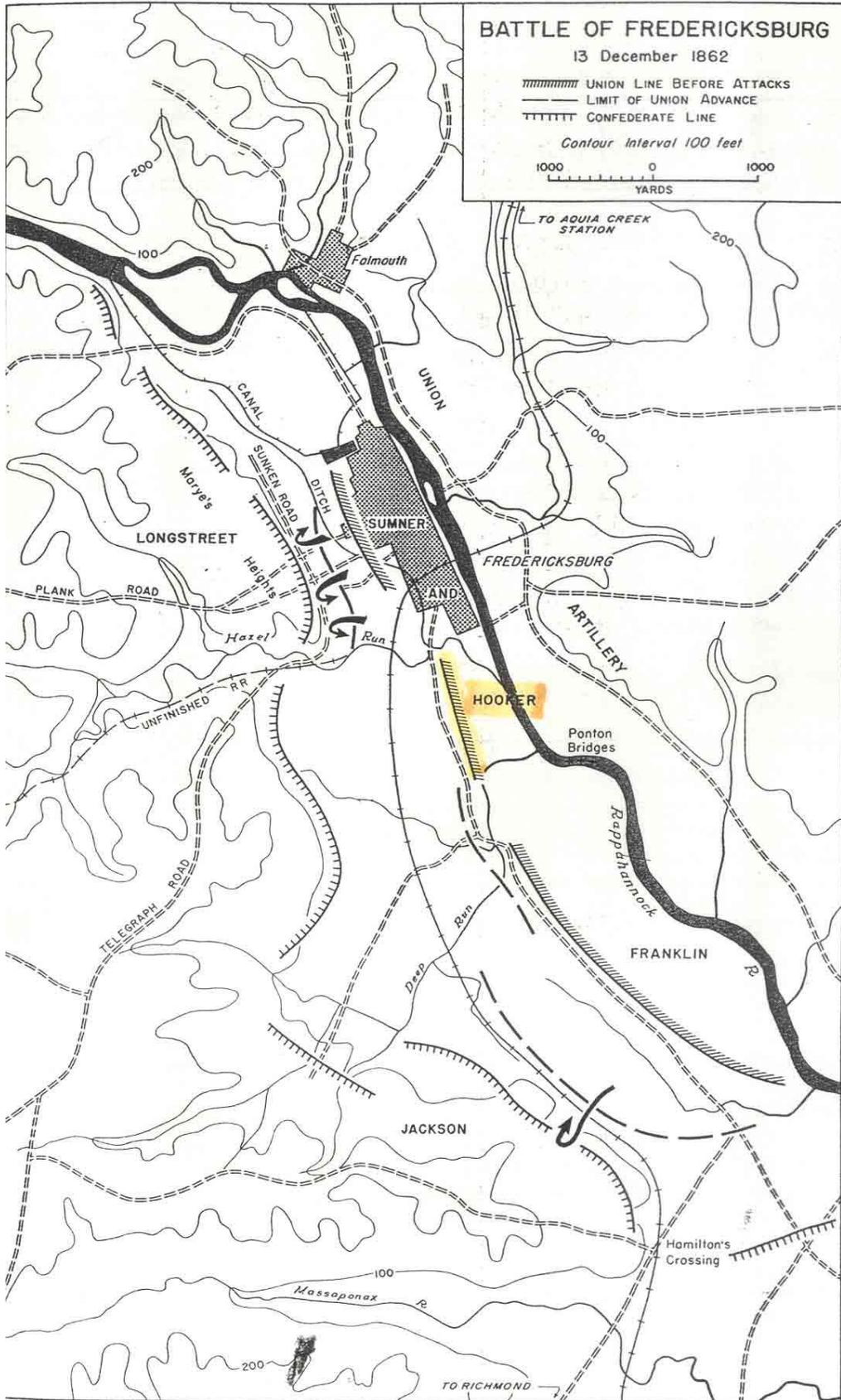
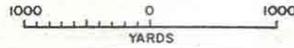
The 4th Infantry Regiment occupied a line south of Fredericksburg, running east and west, between the large brick tannery and a brick house on the Richmond and Fredericksburg turnpike (see maps "[Battle of Fredericksburg](#)" and "[Fredericksburg](#)").

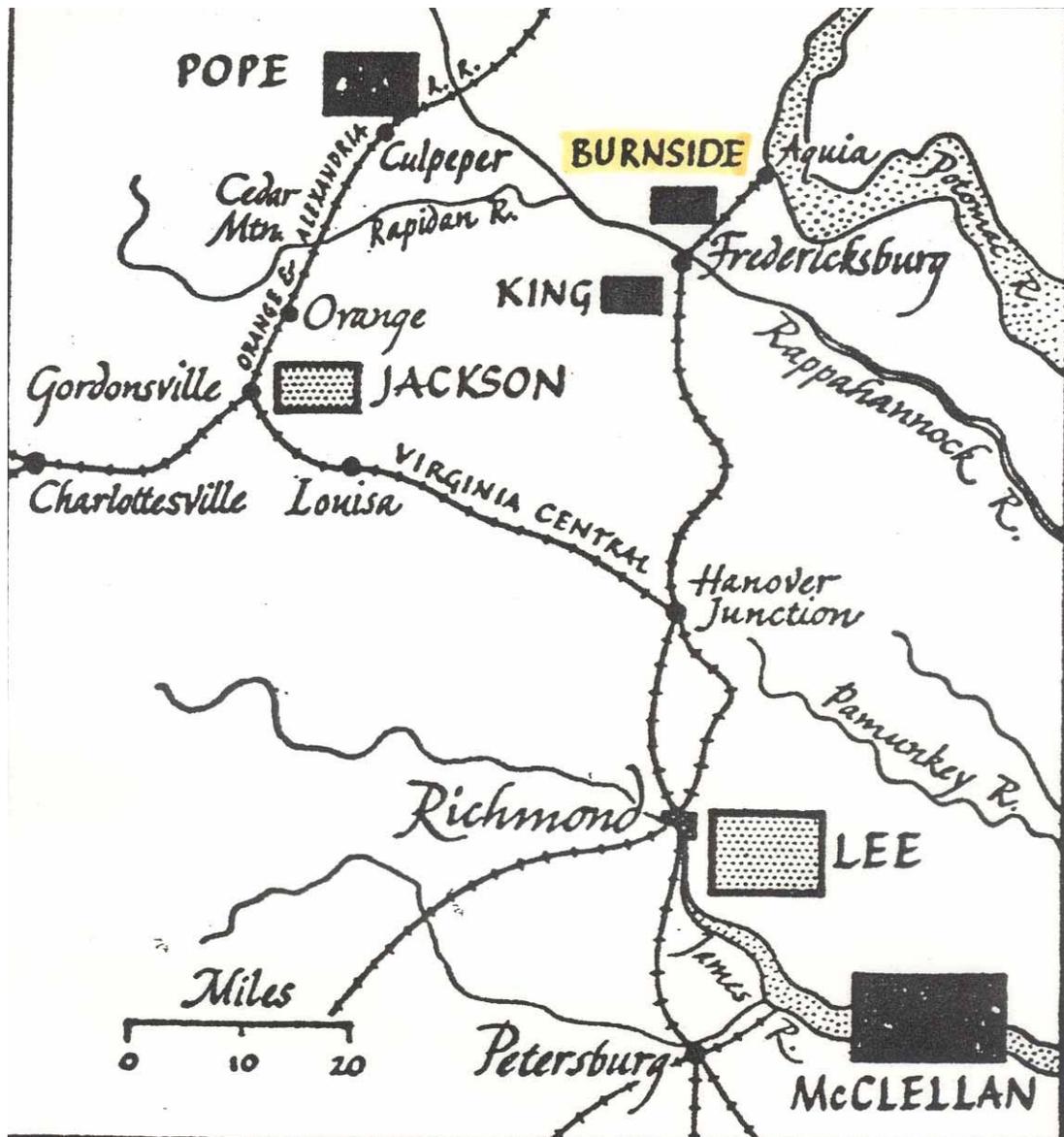
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

13 December 1862

- UNION LINE BEFORE ATTACKS
- LIMIT OF UNION ADVANCE
- CONFEDERATE LINE

Contour Interval 100 feet





The first advance began at 8:30 A.M., while the fog was still dense. When the Regiment began to advance, the Confederate line poured a constant volley of deadly fire into the Union lines, mowing down the brave men in large numbers, leaving broad gaps where men had stood. The officers and men of the 4th Infantry Regiment finally had to lie down during the remainder of day, as their position was so well covered by the enemy that it was almost certain death to rise up.

After many hours of overwhelming fire the Union troops began to retreat. In their retreat the fire was almost as destructive as during the assault. Most of the wounded were brought from the field after this engagement, but the dead were left where they fell. After six disastrous attempts to carry the positions of the Confederates it became dark. Hope for success was abandoned, and it was a day lost by the Union soldiers. Then the shattered Army of the Potomac sought to gather the stragglers and care for the wounded. Fredericksburg, the beautiful Virginia town, was a pitiful sight in contrast to its appearance a few days before. Ancestral homes were turned into barracks and hospitals.

The Union Army lost 12,653 men dead attempting to attack a defensive position made impregnable by Lee's Confederate troops. Again, Union troops outnumbered Confederate, 113,000 to 78,000, but as usual the South had the advantageous position.

On December 16, the Regiment formed part of the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac in evacuating Fredericksburg. The 4th Infantry and 14th Infantry were the two last Regiments to cross the river on the bridge, and then it was blown up behind them.

After the battle the wounded lay on the field in their agony exposed to the freezing cold for forty-eight hours before arrangements could be made to care for them. Many were burned to death by the long, dead grass becoming ignited by canon fire. The scene witnessed by the army of those screaming, agonizing, dying comrades was dreadful and gut-wrenching. Burnside's plan had been to renew the battle, but the overwhelming opinion of the other officers prevailed. The defeated Union Army encamped in safety across the river. The Battle of Fredericksburg had passed into history.

The bloody carnage was over, the plan of Burnside had ended in failure, and thousands of patriotic and brave men, blindly obedient to their commanders' orders, were the toll exacted from the Union Army.

President Lincoln's verdict in regard to this failure was strange in that he did not put proper blame on the battle plan and exonerated Burnside fully. However, Burnside knew he was at fault totally and resigned as commander of the Army of the Potomac on January 25, 1863, and was succeeded by General Hooker of the Centre Grand Division.

THE END OF THE REGIMENTAL BAND SYSTEM THE SUSPENSION OF THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND

On August 9, 1862, Major General McClellan sent an order down through the Adjutant General's Office, which stated that all Regimental Bands would be deactivated. It further stated:

"With their own consent, musicians of regimental bands (including the 4th Infantry Regiment Band) may be transferred on present enlistment to brigade bands, at discretion of brigade commanders."

The date of this order was long before the Band was actually disbanded since the Band was given credit for participation in both the Second Battle of Bull Run and the Battle of Antietam. Be that as it may, the 4th Infantry Regiment Band was now officially disbanded and the individuals sent to Brigade Bands of the Union Army. The order also reduced the number of musicians in these bands to 16. Evidently, the war was going so badly, the Department of War needed all available men on the front lines due to heavy losses in the Peninsular Campaign, and the unexpected proficiency of the Confederate Army.

The 4th Infantry Regiment Band was totally affected by this order since it was abolished as the Band of the 4th Infantry Regiment. The Regiment however, continued on, participating in many more of the great battles of the Civil War.

The order was the result of a recommendation by Secretary of War Cameron. He recommended to President Lincoln that "the employment of regimental bands should be limited; the proportion of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their usefulness not at all commensurate with their heavy expense." Benjamin F. Lamed,

Paymaster General of the Army, estimated that the Federal Government would save about five million dollars annually if it abolished regimental bands. (22)

Thus ended the Regimental Band Era in the Civil War. The strength records of the 4th Infantry Regiment for the next year are extremely sketchy and show no concrete evidence of the whereabouts of the members of the band. There is some evidence that some regiments unofficially had bands made up of former musicians that were now infantrymen. It must be noted, however, that the Field Drummers and Buglers were still very much an important part of the Regiments.

When the war began the Band had approximately 50 members, far exceeding the authorization of the government, but they had also just returned from the west coast, and further were one of the few regular army regiments brought into the war. Ten of these Band members were veterans of the Mexican War, and had developed a great tradition now doomed in the desperation of the circumstances of a terrible war. The 4th Infantry Regiment Band would officially lay dormant until November 1863.

THE REACTIVATION OF THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND 1863

In January 1863 the Regiment was at Camp Falmouth, Virginia. Mention of Band musicians is present in the strength records, even though the Band was officially deactivated. A few of the members of the Band were discharged from service for various reasons.

In January Musician Joseph Bubka was discharged for disability.

On April 2, 2nd Class Musician Emanuel Georgensen was discharged on disability for wounds sustained in combat.

On June 1 Ernst Helfrich, 3rd Class Musician, was discharged from the Band; end of service.

The Regiment fought in many more battles during this time period. The Band moved to Fort Richmond, New York Harbor, in August of 1863.

Fort Richmond, known today as Fort Wadsworth, located on Staten Island, is most probably the oldest continuously garrisoned military position in the United States. Henry Hudson named the island on September 11, 1609. The name Fort Richmond was changed formally to Fort Wadsworth on November 7, 1865 just after the 4th Infantry Regiment Band departed for City Point, Virginia, the Headquarters of General U.S. Grant for the final days of the Civil War.

In December 1863 the Band was reformed at Fort Richmond, New York Harbor. Their first new recruits were the following:

Musician William Palbush enlisted on December 5, 1863.

Musician Emil Hampe enlisted on December 17, 1863.

Musician Leopold Kasier enlisted on December 17, 1863.

Musician Charles Blass enlisted on December 21, 1863.

Musician George Kehl enlisted on December 21, 1863.

Musician Millner enlisted on December 23, 1863.

1864

All six of these musicians started their duty in January 1864 following Christmas at Fort Richmond, New York. According to the strength records, the Regiment was broken up into companies and sent in many different directions, the Band being assigned to Fort Richmond, New York Harbor.

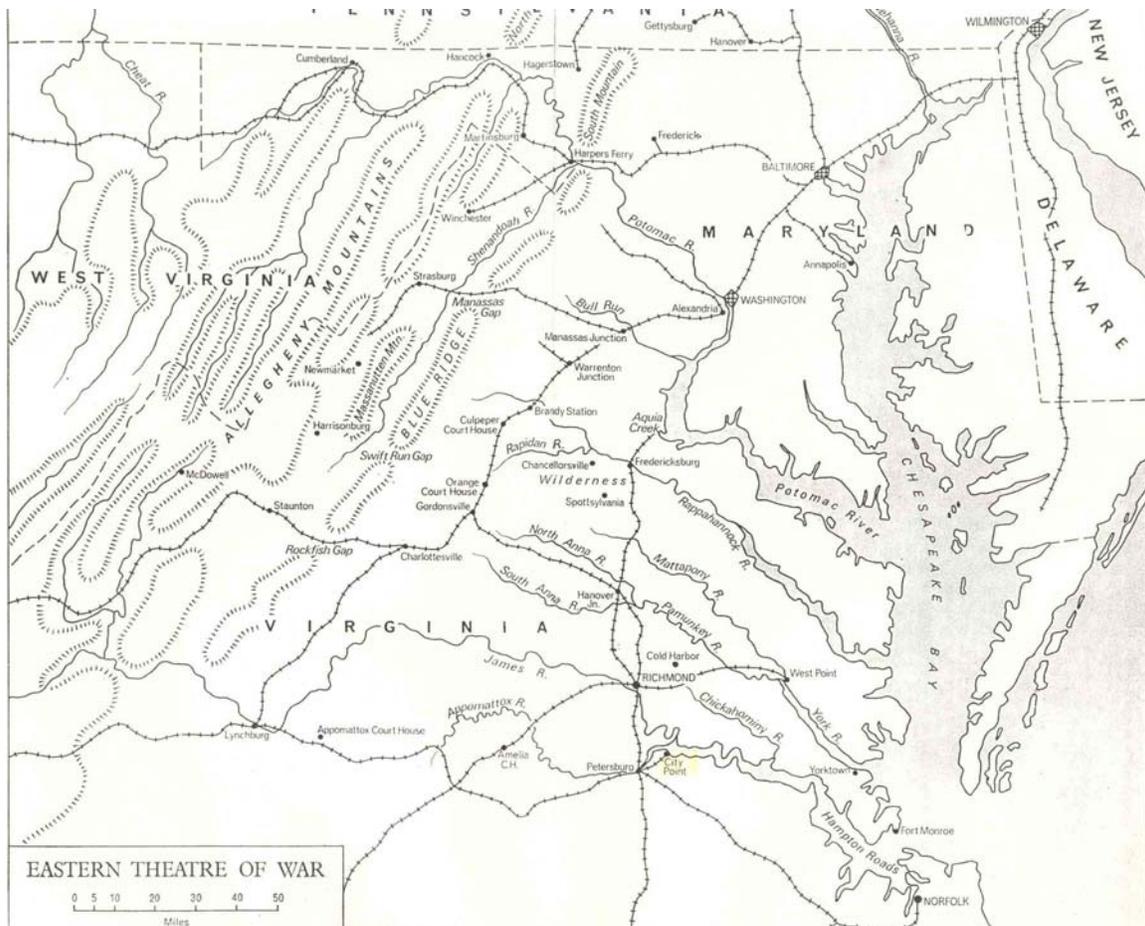
On January 29, 1864 the Band and five companies of the Regiment moved by steamer from Fort Richmond, New York to Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. Bedloe's Island is the site of the Statue of Liberty today and its base is an eleven-point star that was the outside wall of Fort Wood before the Statue was placed on that site later in 1886.

On March 10, 1864 Musician Gustave W. Hausman enlisted in the Band at Fort Richmond, New York Harbor.

The strength return of May reveals information both interesting and confusing. It says that the Band Leader Fernand Braus and 2 other men were on detachment Service at Fort Wood, New York, which meant that the Bandleader was sent to New York to reorganize the Band. Evidently, however, some of the members of the Band did get mustered into the Brigade Band. The return shows that Musician Edward Kaprash was sick in Fredericksburg in May 1864. This must also mean that the members of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band did not lose their Regimental identity even though they were in a brigade band. The musicians of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band were part of the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division, V Corps at the time of the break up of the Regimental Bands in August 1863.

The Returns of June 1864 reveal more in the way of information concerning the whereabouts of some of the Band members. It states that Band Leader Edward Schremser, Musicians Fernand Braus (now reduced to musician status), Charles Blass, William Dentler, Emil Hampe, Leopold Konser, Henry Spreickler, William Fahlbush, Joseph Webbor, Ernst Theimer, Warner Bran, Gustave W. Hausman, Louis Kehl, Julius Helle Ernst Kohler, George Singer, Jacob Stack, George Sheltz, Gear Apel, and Valentine Wallner were all on detachment service at Fort Wood, New York. Numbered here are 19 Musicians and 1 Band Leader. These men then comprised the 4th Infantry Regiment Band on detachment service at Fort Wood, New York Harbor. However, the return also lists 22 musicians in the Band as a whole; two were in the hospital.

On July 17, 1864 the Band and part of the Regiment was ordered to City Point, Virginia to guard General's headquarters (see map "[Eastern theatre of war](#)"). It is no coincidence that General Grant specifically asked for the 4th Infantry Regiment and Band for this prestigious assignment. General Grant began his military career as the Quartermaster of the 4th Infantry Regiment during the Mexican War, and did much to help the Band in any way he could, including supplementing their income with excess Regimental Funds (see chapter on the post-Mexican War period).



In all there were no more than 150 men involved in this assignment. In August the members of the 4th Infantry Regiment Band at City Point, Virginia were:

- Band Leader Edward Schremser
- Musician Charles Slats
- Musician Fernand Braus
- Musician William Dentler
- Musician Emil Hampe
- Musician Leopold Kenser
- Musician Henry Spreickler
- Musician William Fahlbush
- Musician Joseph Webber
- Musician Ernest Theimer
- Musician Gear Apel
- Musician Werner Brandt
- Musician Gustave Hausman
- Musician Ernest Kohler
- Musician George Singer
- Musician Jacob Straub
- Musician George Stetz
- Musician Valentine Willner

Musician Harry C. Raush

Few of these Musicians began the war with the original members of the Band. In fact only Fernand Braus, who was the Band Leader at the beginning of the war, was left of those original members. Lost in the tragedy of war are those brave men who fought in the Mexican War, though not killed in this war, nevertheless lost as members of the Regimental Band that they built.

The Band remained at City Point, Virginia through the remainder of 1864.

THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR 1865

In January the Band and Regiment remained at City Point, Virginia, Headquarters for General Grant and all Union Forces. At this time First Class Musician Fernand Braus (former Band Leader) was discharged from service at City Point, Virginia on January 15, 1865.

On March 30, the Band and Regiment were ordered from City Point to join the headquarters of General Grant in the forward movement of the Army of the Potomac on Petersburg, Virginia, and continued the march until April 9 when they were ordered to Appomattox, Virginia.

The Civil War had ended while the Band and Regiment were on the march. The Band and Regiment were present at Appomattox Court House when General Lee of the Confederate Army surrendered to General Grant. General Grant thought much of the 4th Infantry Regiment and the Band and requested their presence at the surrender of the South. The occasion was one of the most important in United States history and one in which the 4th Infantry Regiment was privileged to be a part.

The Band and Regiment departed Appomattox on April 10 and returned to Camp City Point, Virginia for the remainder of the month.

While at City Point, Musician Charles Blass was discharged for disability on April 18 after a long recovery from illness.

Musician John Miller joined the Band on April 22, 1865.

Musician William Markum joined the Band on April 22, 1865.

On May 3, 1865 the Band and Regiment left Camp City Point and embarked on the steamer "Robert Morris" and arrived in Richmond, Virginia on the same day. The Regiment was assigned to Richmond for provost duty and encamped in the western suburbs of the city. They reported to Brigadier General Frederick T. Dent, Military Commander of Federal Troops at Richmond, Virginia by order of General Grant. The Band and Regiment continued their occupation for six weeks.

The Band and Regiment departed from Richmond on July 15 en route to City Point, where they arrived the same day. They immediately boarded the steamer "Creole" and arrived at Pier 21, New York Harbor on July 17 and remained there until the 19th, when they were transported to Fort Wood, New York Harbor.

Several personnel changes occurred in July and August 1865:

Musician William Fahlbush was discharged on disability on July 9.

Musician Henry Spreidler was discharged on disability on July 12.

Musician Joseph Webber was discharged on disability on July 12.

The Band remained at Fort Wood in August and had several enlistments into the Band:

Musician Adolph Fullgraff joined the Band on August 18, 1865.

Musician Henry Abbott joined the Band on August 18, 1865.

Musician Fritz Monyheim joined the Band on August 22, 1865.

On September 1, 1865 the Band and Regiment were transferred to Fort Schuyler in New York Harbor. Fort Schuyler was located on Throg's Neck in New York City's borough of the Bronx, situated on Long Island Sound opposite Fort Totten, which was built later.

During the month of September (exact date unknown) the Band and a detachment of the Regiment traveled up to West Point to the Military Academy, where they deposited a number of the old colors of the Regiment, including those that had been carried through the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion. The colors were saluted by the Battalion of Cadets, formed and paraded for the occasion, and were escorted by them to their place of deposit.

THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND TRANSFER TO MICHIGAN SEPTEMBER 1865

The Band departed Fort Schuyler on September 29, 1865. They arrived at their new duty station, Fort Wayne, Michigan, on October 13. Fort Wayne, Michigan was located in Detroit and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne and built on the right bank of the Detroit River at the foot of Livernois Avenue, then about two and one-half miles from the center of the city. Fort Wayne was completed in 1851 as a massive, squared bastion fortress with stone barracks. Its 17-foot thick walls were honeycombed with casemates embrasured for cannon and loopholed for rifle fire. The fort was first officially garrisoned by regular troops on December 15, 1861.

The Band now had come full circle, having served in Detroit following the Mexican War, now on garrison duty again in Detroit following the Civil War. They had some personnel changes after arrival at Fort Wayne.

Before departure from New York, Musician Werner Brandt was discharged on disability on September 28, 1865.

Musician George Douglass was discharged on October 1, 1865; end of service.

Musician Charles H. Wagner transferred out of the Band on October 4, 1865.

Musician John B. Geiger enlisted in the Band on October 7, 1865.

On October 27, 1865 Musician John B. Geiger went AWOL at Fort Wayne along with forty-two other men from the Regiment, reasons unknown. However, most of the Band members were from the New York area and were used to a large town atmosphere. Detroit was still an outpost for the most part and was considered wilderness, although a growing area.

Musician Frederick Baus enlisted in the Band on December 18, 1865.

The Band remained at Fort Wayne and was there at the end of 1865 and all of 1866.

In 1866, bands of the regular army reverted to a pre-war status; that is, brigade bands became obsolete and regimental bands were reinstated, although General Grant had reinstated the 4th Infantry Regiment Band for his own use at the end of the Civil War. As in the past, the members of the band were instructed as soldiers and liable to serve in the ranks on any occasion. In many parts of the United States, notably in the West and South, army bands were for a great many years the only means of musical entertainment for the civilian populace. The daily routine in army posts required the services of the band at drill, guard mount, and parade, and, during the summer months, at afternoon or evening concerts for the commanding officer.

In January 1866 the Band was at Fort Wayne, Michigan in garrison. There were 24 in the Band. On February 12 Musician Philip Klemm went AWOL but was apprehended on March 16 and returned to the Band, with the usual disciplinary action taken. In that same month on March 3, 3rd Class Musician Henry Abbott was discharged on disability. On March 16 Musician Frederick Augustus enlisted in the Band, bringing the Band's total to 24 musicians.

The month of April was uneventful. On May 10 Musician George S. Petrie enlisted in the Band. On the following day Musician Jacob Kessler went AWOL. Musician Kessler was apprehended and kept in confinement at Fort Columbus, New York awaiting trial for his absence.

The rash of AWOLs continued into June when Musician 3rd Class [sic] was absent on June 22. This was the most AWOLs since a series of them occurred during the early 1850s when the Band was at Fort Vancouver, Washington. The reason for the AWOLs can only be speculated, and a guess for the reason would probably be unfair to all concerned.

The only notable event in July was the enlistment of Musician William Hanagan on July 20. August, September, and October were free of any notable events, except that Musician Kessler was still awaiting trial in New York for AWOL. On November 24, Musician Francis Frank enlisted in the Band. December saw the loss of 5 members due to transfer, they were:

Musician Oscar Apel

Musician Louis Flos

Musician Augustus Frederick

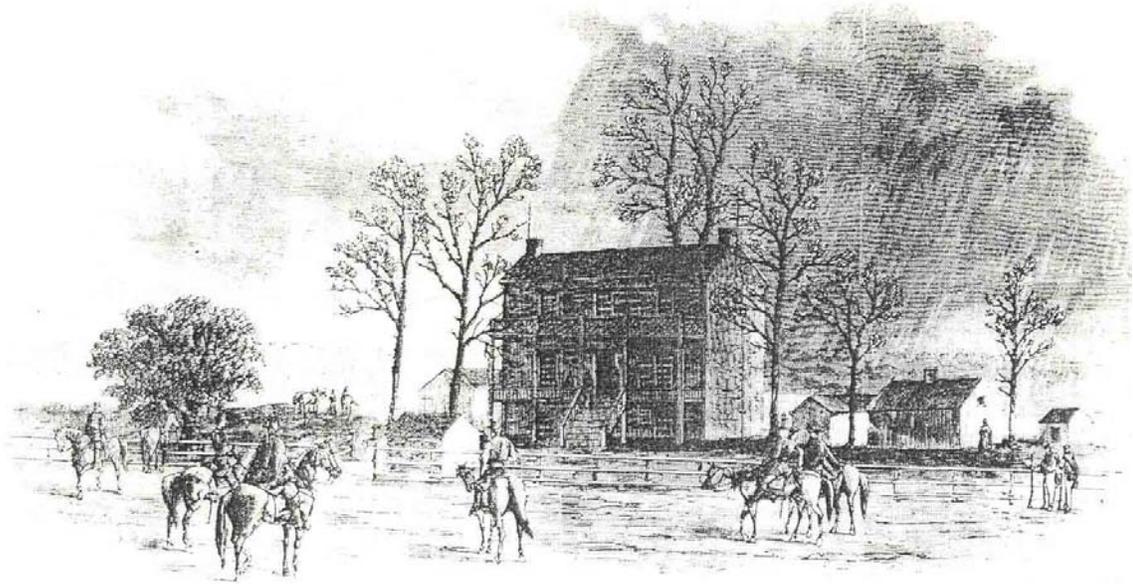
Musician Ernest Thumer

Musician Jacob Kessler--returned to duty from his trial and was immediately transferred.

At the end of December the Band was down to 21 members, and remained at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

1867

The Band remained at Fort Wayne, Michigan for the first two months of the year with no significant events taking place. However, on March 14 the entire Regiment was ordered to leave Fort Wayne and transfer to Omaha, Nebraska for duty on the Great Plains due to the expansion west of the Mississippi (see map "[Journey to the Great Plains](#)"). The Band arrived in Omaha on April 6, 1867.



The Melrose house



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND
JOURNEY TO THE GREAT PLAINS - 1867

PART V THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND ON THE GREAT PLAINS

On May 1, the Band was encamped on the Missouri River, about one-half mile south of Omaha, Nebraska, which was called "Camp Augur." On May 15, the Band and Headquarters left Omaha and proceeded by rail to North Platte Station, Union Pacific railroad, and went into camp there. North Platte Station was located between the North

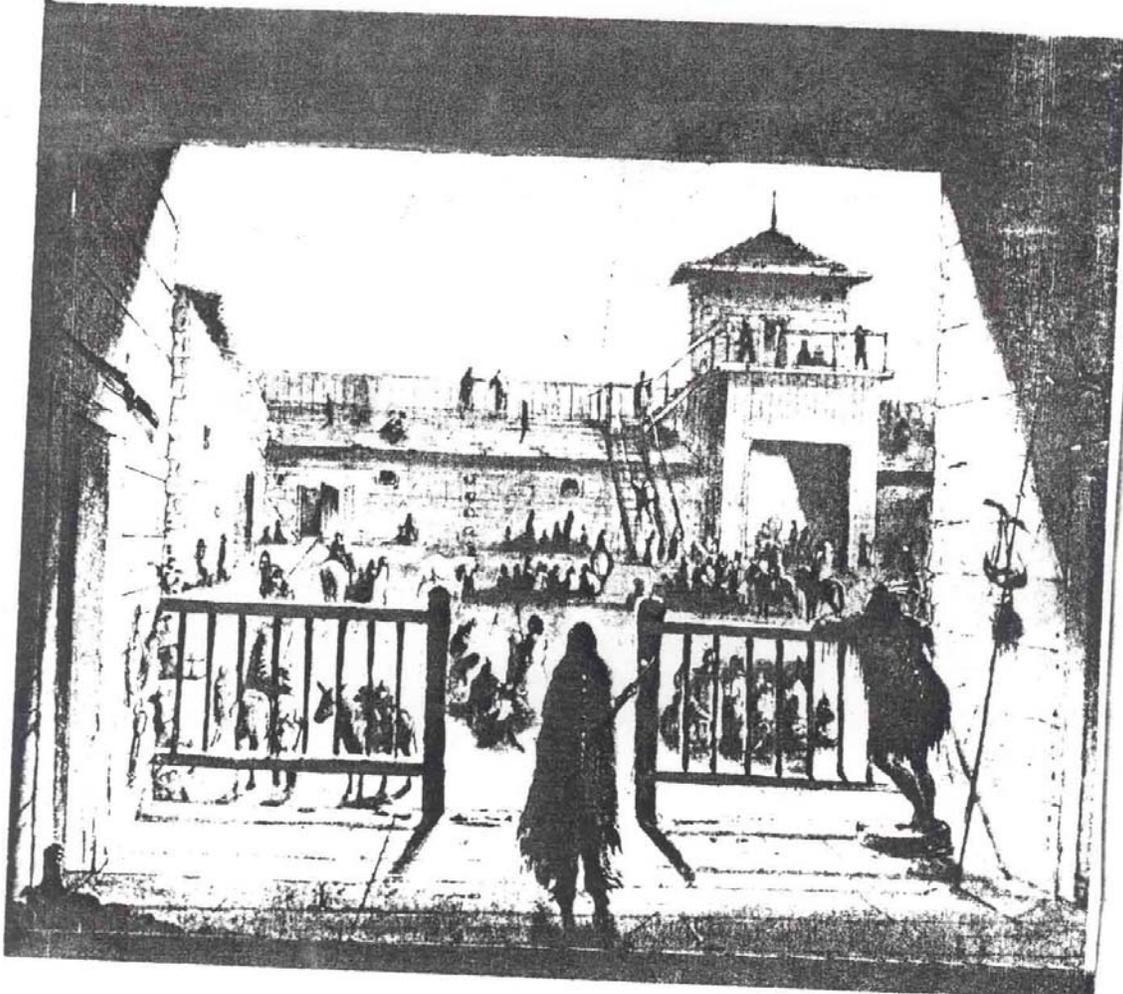
Platte and South Platte Rivers seven miles from their confluence and established just 5 months earlier in January. It was intended to protect the union Pacific Railroad and to serve as a base of supplies for infantry in the region. Company B of the 4th Infantry garrisoned the station for a time in 1867. The post was abandoned on May 31, 1881. The fort site is located on West Front Street in North Platte, Nebraska.

On May 19, the Band and Headquarters left North Platte Station and marched to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, a distance of one hundred miles, arriving there on the 25th, and encamped. Here they would remain until November while the rest of the Regiment was sent out on escort duty and sent to different posts scattered throughout the region. Fort Sedgwick was established as a post at Julesburg Station on May 17, 1864 and located one-quarter of a mile from the right bank of the South Platte River about a mile east of the mouth of Lodgepole Creek. Purposely sited near several river crossings, including a branch of the historic Overland Trail and immigrant route, with the ford across the river about 500 yards below the post, it was intended to protect the travel routes and the area's settlers from Indian incursions. The post's structures included two 25 by 100 foot adobe-built barracks, four officer's quarters, a guardhouse, and an adobe-built hospital.

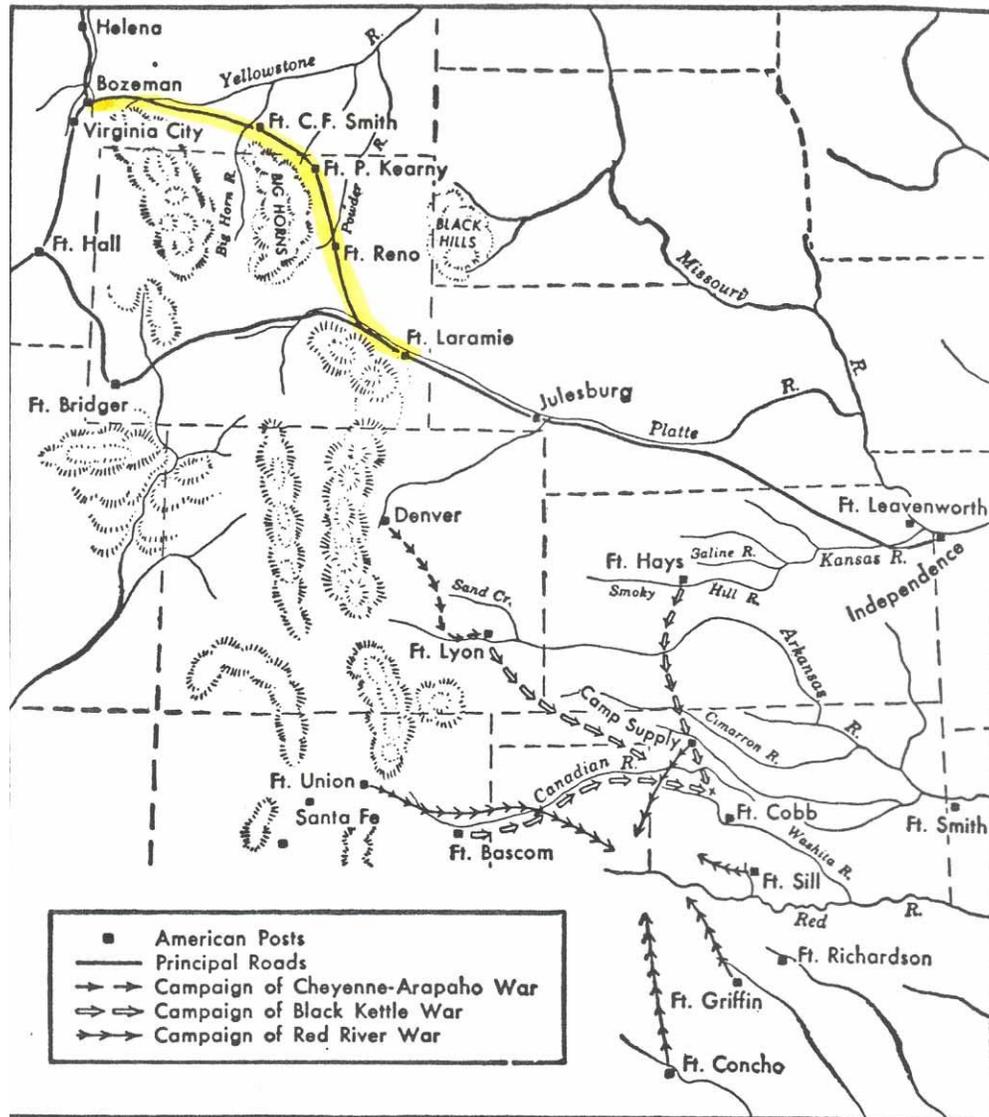
On November 20, the Band and Headquarters left Fort Sedgwick en route to Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, arriving there on November 27. They traveled a distance of 180 miles, 90 miles of it traveled by railroad. Fort Laramie would be the home of the 4th Infantry Regiment for a number of years to come. The Band had 19 members in garrison at the end of 1867.

Fort Laramie, on the eastern Wyoming prairies, was a private fur-trading post from 1834 to 1849 and a military post from 1849 to 1890 (see "[Fort Laramie](#)"). It figured prominently in the covered wagon migrations to Oregon and California, in a series of bloody Indian campaigns, and in many other pioneer events.

Fort Laramie interior. Both from paintings by Miller. Courtesy, Walters Art Gallery.



The United States government bought Fort Laramie in 1849 after recognizing that an Army post here would help to protect emigrants using the Oregon Trail from Indian hostiles. Within a decade Fort Laramie became a sprawling military reservation. In 1851 and again in 1868 important treaties were drawn up at Fort Laramie, by which the Sioux, Cheyenne, and other tribes of the Great Plains surrendered most of their claims to the region. For a while the post served as a station for the Pony Express and the Overland Stage, and later it was a supply base for long, costly wars with the Plains Indians. As will be seen, the 4th Infantry Regiment did participate in a number of skirmishes with these Indians (see map "[Indian Wars](#)"). In fact the Band members were assigned to escort duties in addition to their musical responsibilities. The last major Indian engagements in which Fort Laramie played a significant role were in connection with the Sioux and Cheyenne campaigns of 1876, directed against Sitting Bull and other Sioux chiefs as an aftermath of the Black Hills gold rush.



Indian Wars, 1860-1875

The 4th Infantry Regiment Band was, as usual, involved making history in the "Winning of the West" and played an integral part in this movement to the west. Fort Laramie not only became the Band's home but also the springboard for the historic movement for those hardy pioneers of the late 19th century.

1868

At this time the name of the rank of the musicians reverted to the old structure, that is instead of being called Musician, a Bandsman was given the old rank of Private. The Band was in garrison for the entire year. Nothing significant occurred during the month of January. On February 1 Private Edward Vansickland transferred into the Band from Company H of the 4th Infantry.

There were no changes in either personnel or events from March through June. On July 9 Private Edward Vansickland was discharged from service; end of service.

Private Vansickland spent his final six months in service with the Band to give the Band 20 members.

On August 18, Principal Musician Adolph Fulgraff was discharged from service in the Band.

On August 22, Private Fritz Monyheim was discharged from service with the Band.

On August 26, Private Thomas Nolan transferred into the Band

In September and October there were no changes. On November 13 Private William Dentler was discharged from service in the Band.

On December 16 Principal Musician Leopold Kayser was discharged from service in the Band.

At the end of 1868 the Band strength stood at 17 members.

1869

The status of the Band did not change during the month of January. In February, however, Private Christian Gaus transferred out of the Band on the 19th. March was uneventful.

In April, through compliance with General Orders No. 18, Adjutant General's office, Series of 1869, and Special Orders No. 53, Headquarters Department of the Platte, series of 1869, in order to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, the 30th Infantry Regiment was consolidated with the 4th Infantry Regiment and called the 4th Infantry Regiment.

The Field Staff and Band were organized as provided, the unassigned musicians of the 30th Infantry being transferred as privates to the 4th Infantry Regiment Band. They joined the Band at Fort Laramie from Fort Sanders on April 28, 1869. The new Band members were as follows:

Principal Musician John Saury

Private Thomas Archibald

Private Joseph Baker

Private Marlin Cuslyn

Private Hans Johnson

Private Charles Songueneyer

Private William Mandiville

Private Anton Mailard

Private Bernard O'Neil

Private George Walton

Private George S. Sloyde

On May 16, Private Joseph Hammond enlisted in the Band.

On May 17, Private James Hunt was discharged from the Band; end of service.

On May 18, Private George S. Petrie was discharged from the Band; end of service.

June was uneventful. On July 20 Private William Hanigan was discharged from the Band; end of service.

There was no change in August. In September, however, the strength returns started to show that the members of the Band were beginning to take part in escort duty, which meant escorting mail, provisions, trains, civilians, and anything else that needed to be escorted for protection against the ever-increasing threat of Indian reaction to the White Man's intrusion on their land. Indeed there were skirmishes; in fact, 2 men of the Regiment were killed in September. Escort duty was obviously dangerous and risky business.

Twenty-one members of the Band were sent out in October to assist in repairing telegraph wires. The Band was not a special unit in the Regiment and pulled all the duties like any other Private in the unit.

On November 1, the Band was sent out on their usual escort duty. Also, on November 24 Private Francis Frank was discharged; end of service.

On November 28, 1869, Private Anton Mailard died at Fort Laramie of an unspecified disease. This is the first recorded death of a Band member since the move to Wyoming Territory.

In December, 5 members of the Band were sent on escort duty.

On December 1 Private Charles Stratton transferred into the Band.

Also on December 1, Private Phillip Brown was discharged from the Band; end of service.

At the end of 1869 there were 21 members of the Band at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, Territory.

1870

In January and February the Band was present at Fort Laramie with no changes taking place. On March 13 Private Simon Schimpf was discharged from the Band; end of service. Three members of the Band were sent out on escort duty in March with no casualties.

On April 14 Private John Grimm was discharged from service with the Band; end of service. There were 19 musicians in the Band at the end of April. There was no change in May.

On June 8, Private Florian Reichart was discharged from the Band; end of service. There was no change in July.

On August 26, Private Joseph Kimmerman was discharged from the Band; end of service.

On September 5, Private Thomas Nolan was discharged from the Band; end of service.

On September 9 Private William Pattersen was discharged from the Band; end of service.

On October 3, Private William Miller was discharged from the Band; end of service.

Private Phillip Brown came back into the Band on October 15, after being out of the army for 10 months. The Band was down to 15 musicians through the end of November.

On December 17, the Band received 6 much-needed recruits:

Private Julius Benhardt

Private John Boulger
Private James Dolan
Private John P. Holmes
Private Joseph Hetzel
Private Joseph O. Maner

All of these musicians were transferred to the Band from other Regiments. The strength of the Band was 21 by the end of 1870.

TRANSFER TO KENTUCKY 1871

On January 12, Principal Musician John D. O'Brian reenlisted. In February the Band remained at Fort Laramie for the last month of its stay at this post.

In March the Band and Regiment was transferred to Kentucky for duty supporting the U.S. Marshall in dismantling illegal 'Moonshine' businesses. The Record of events of this transfer is as follows:

"In pursuance to telegraphic instructions from the General of the Army to the General Department of the Platte and Special Orders dated March 7, 1871, Headquarters, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska, the Regiment was relieved from duty in that Department and ordered to Louisville, Kentucky for duty in the Military Division of the South as soon as relieved by the 14th Infantry.

"That part of the Regiment stationed at Fort Laramie, that being Headquarters and the Band, left that post on the 16th of March and marched to Coanis Ranch, Wyoming, a distance of 6 miles. On the 17th, they marched to Camp on the Chugderux, a distance of 20 miles; on the 18th, they marched to the vicinity of Whalius Ranch camping again on the Chugderux, a distance of 17 miles. On the 19th they marched to Horse Creek Ranch, a distance of 25 miles, and arrived at Fort Russell, Wyoming on the 20th; distance from Horse Creek Ranch, 26 miles. Total distance marched, 94 miles. They camped near the Quarter Master Depot at that post taking the Union Pacific Railroad on the 21st for Omaha, arriving there 12 hours later at 3 P.M. on the 22nd, crossed the Missouri and once again took the Railroad to Louisville, Kentucky. They were then ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, and left the command at Louisville about 4 P.M. for Frankfort to be Headquartered there. Total miles traveled, 1540 (see map "[Transfer March, 1871](#)")."



4th INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - TRANSFER MARCH, 1871
FORT LARAMIE WYOMING, TERRITORY TO FRANKFORT KENTUCKY

Four musicians joined the Band by transfer after the change of station:

Private John Heath	March 26, 1871
Private Jeremiah Carey	March 26, 1871
Private Conrad Green	March 26, 1871
Private Charles Hoffman	March 26, 1871

In April the Regiment settled into their new home at Frankfort, Kentucky. Principal Musician John Leary was discharged from the Band on April 22. The Regiment received 193 new recruits. There was no change in May; 21 members remained in the Band.

In June, Congressional Order reduced the Regiment by 10%. On June 29 Private James Boulger and Private Charles Walton went AWOL. There was no change in July.

In August Private Bernard O'Neill was in confinement, awaiting trial at Frankfort since August 26 for AWOL.

Many new Musicians enlisted in the Band on August 5 from New York:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Private Adolf Bueler
Private Karl Ehler
Private John Piesch
Private A. Peinke
Private George Smith
Private Charles Williams

It was reported in August that Private Charles Longemeyer was discharged from the Band after a long illness. Private Joseph Baker was discharged from the Band on August 25, end of service.

New recruit Private George Smith went AWOL on August 28.

In September the Band lost 3 member to end of service:

Private Thomas Archibald on September 8.
Private Hans Johnson on September 17.
Private Martin Hastar on September 21.

In October 3 companies were sent to Chicago to guard property after the great fire of October 1871. They remained there until October 24.

Private William Mandanelle was discharged on October 5, end of service.

In November Private Charles Stratten went AWOL on the 28th.

Private Bernard O'Neill was discharged on November 3 after being apprehended for AWOL.

Private Philip Brown was discharged for disability on November 25.

At the end of the year the Band was stationed at Frankfort, Kentucky and the strength of the Band stood at 18.

1872

There were no changes at the beginning of 1872. One significant event was that the regiment sent five companies to Louisville, Kentucky as part of the funeral escort for the deceased General Halleck of Civil War fame.

In February Private Joseph Hammond was discharged from the Band on the 19th.

On March 23 Principal Musician Frederick Kareyer died of Kidney disease. There was no change in April or May.

Private James Farmer enlisted in the Band on June 8.

In July Principal Musician James Roberts transferred into the Band on the 28th and was appointed the Bandleader, taking over for Joseph Nevotti who was on extended leave. Private Ernst Klugel transferred into the Band on July 8. August, September, and October saw no personnel changes.

In November three new musicians enlisted in the Band:

Private Thomas G. Brown on November 7.
Private Charles Luedeeke on November 23.
Private John K. McKowen on November 22.
Private Robert White transferred into the Band November 29.

The Regiment was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas by orders received in November; however, the Band did not actually leave until February 1873. The strength report of November describes the order as follows:

"In pursuance to Special Orders No. 310, Par IV, from Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D.C., November 24, 1872, the Regiment was ordered to be transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of the Gulf under the direction of the Commanding General, Military District of the South; the Regiment to take post at Little Rock Arkansas. Because of the lack of Railroad transportation the transfer was delayed until early in 1873."

In December Private George Norton enlisted in the Band on the 6th. The strength of the Band stood at 24 members by the end of 1872.

TRANSFER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS FEBRUARY 1873

The Band still remained in Frankfort in January. In February the long-awaited transfer took place according to the strength returns:

"In compliance with Special Orders #310 PAR IV, the Headquarters and the Band left Frankfort, Kentucky at 3 P.M. on February 3, 1873 en route to Little Rock, Arkansas by rail via Louisville, Kentucky and Memphis, Tennessee. They arrived on February 5, 1873 at 8 P.M. after being delayed about 12 hours near Russellville Kentucky due to a rail accident. After arriving at Little Rock they had traveled a total of 572 miles."

After arriving at Little Rock, Private John McKowen went AWOL on February 11. There was no change in March.

On April 16 Private John Holmes was discharged from the Band for disability.

TRANSFER TO FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING TERRITORY MAY 1873

The following is the Transfer Order and subsequent execution of those orders to Fort Bridger, Wyoming:

"In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf dated May 3, 1873, New Orleans, the Regiment then stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas was ordered to be put en route without delay by rail to Omaha, Nebraska to report upon arrival to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte. The Regiment was ordered to proceed Via Rail to Fort Bridger.

"Headquarters and the Band left the post at Little Rock on the morning of the 8th of May at 6 A.M. and marched 3 miles to Augusta, Arkansas where they laid over until 11 A.M. the next day awaiting rail transportation.

"The entire Regiment left Augusta, Arkansas about 11 A.M. on the 9th en route to St. Louis, Missouri. They reached St. Louis at 8 P.M. on the same day. There the entire

Regiment was placed upon one train and left around midnight for Omaha, Nebraska, arriving there on May 11 at noon. From there the Band and Headquarters traveled by Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Bridger Via Carter, Wyoming where they arrived at 8 A.M on May 14 and marched 10 miles to Fort Bridger where they remained stationed (see map "[Transfer to Fort Bridger](#)"). Total miles traveled: 1,880 miles."



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - TRANSFER TO FORT BRIDGER WYOMING

Because of its convenient location on the overland route, Fort Bridger became the second important outfitting point for the emigrants between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, Fort Laramie being the first, and Fort Hall in Idaho, the third. This Fort was located in the Valley of Black's Fork of the Green River, on a site in the southwest corner of the present state of Wyoming, at today's town of Fort Bridger in Uinta County. In 1858 it was officially made a military post, and a building program was started. A period of relative peace settled upon the valley in the 1870s despite the Indian Wars taking place on the Northern Plains.

There was no change in personnel in June, July and August.

Private Charles Luedeocke transferred out of the Band on September 5.

Private Rudolf Scholz enlisted in the Band on October 15. There were no changes in November and December. The strength of the Band stood at 21 members at the end of 1873.

1874

As a matter of information, the rank structure for the Band was made up of one Chief Musician (Band Leader), two Principal Musicians, and the regular compliment of Privates (Musicians).

In January Private Ernst Klugal went AWOL on the 1st. HAPPY NEW YEAR!

From February through May there were no changes.

Five new musicians enlisted into the Band on June 25:

Private Harry Blair
Private William H. Price
Private George J. DeBeck
Private William Jones
Private Madison Maginn

In July the Band went on Blanket Leave. Private John Heath was discharged from the Band on July 31. Private Harry Blair transferred out of the Band. Private George DeBeck went AWOL on July 26.

Private Charles Stratton was discharged from the Band; end of service. There was no change from September through November.

Principal Musician James Roberts was discharged from the Band on December 29, 1874. At the end of 29 years the Band Roster of personnel was as follows:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Principal Musician Robert White
Private William H. Price
Private Julius Burkhardt
Private Thomas H. Brown
Private James Dolan
Private Henry Fisher
Private Joseph Otto Maner
Private John Hirsch
Private Adolph Bueler
Private Rudolph Scholz
Private Alvin Heinke
Private Joseph Hetzel
Private Jeremiah Carey
Private Madison Maginn
Private William Jones
Total musicians in the Band: 16.

1875

In January private Joseph Otto Maner was discharged from the Band on the 20th; end of service.

On February 8 Private Nathaniel Burke enlisted in the Band. Private Alvin Heinke was discharged on February 16 on disability.

Four members of the Band were transferred out on February 1:

Private William H. Price
Private Adolph Bueler
Private William Jones
Private Madison Maginn

In March 1875 Private Julius Burkhardt was discharged from the Band; end of service. Private Andrew Martin, who went AWOL in October 1874, was given a dishonorable discharge on March 10. There was no change in April.

On May 26 Private Joseph Hetrel was discharged from the Band; end of service. There was no change for the months of June through August.

In September four new musicians enlisted into the Band from Kentucky on the 10th. They were as follows:

Private Robert D. Duncan
Private William H. Henry
Private Charles Hospand
Private Nicholas Schmeltz

Three more musicians enlisted in the Band on October 22. They were as follows:

Private Daniel R. Schoenseck
Private Joseph Weinig
Private Frederick Dyer

Private Henry Fisher was discharged from the Band on October 25; end of service.

Private James Dolan was discharged from the Band on November 14; end of service.

Private Philip Cook enlisted on December 16. At the end of 1875 there were 15 members in the Band.

1876

In January the Band was securely at home at Fort Bridger carrying on their usual escort, guard and musical duties. On February 2 Jeremiah Carey was discharged from the Band; end of service. March and April showed no change.

Chief Musician Adolph Bueler transferred back into the Band on May 14; he had been in another unit since February 1875.

In June, two companies of the Regiment were involved in battles with the Sioux at Tongue River, Wyoming, and also the Battle of Rosebud on June 17.

Private Thomas Brown was discharged on disability on June 5.

On June 25, 1876 General Custer and 225 men of the 7th Cavalry were killed at Little Big Horn, Montana, about 400 miles to the northeast of Fort Bridger.

On July 3 the entire Band was sent out on Detachment Service to Ogden, Utah on Escort Duty. On July 24 Chief Musician Francis A. Gast enlisted into the Band.

Four members of the Band were discharged; end of service on July 6. These were:

Private John Hirsch
Chief Musician Adolph Bueler
Private Karl Ehrler
Private Charles Williams

On July 20 Nathaniel Cramer went AWOL.

There was no change in August. On September 6 Private Rudolf Scholz was discharged from the Band; end of service.

On October 13 Private John Gray enlisted into the Band.

On November 12 Private George Grey enlisted into the Band.

By year's end, the Band was comprised of the following 13 Musicians:

Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Private Phillip Cook
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private William H. Henry
Private Charles Howard
Private Nicholas Schmeltz
Private Daniel R. Schwenseck
Private Charles Williams
Private Joseph Weinig
Private John Gray
Private George Grey

1877

In January of 1877 the Band remained at Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory carrying out their normal guard, garrison, escort and musical duties.

Private Charles Seele enlisted in the Band on January 25.

There was no change in February. In March, however, a curious event happened with the enlistment of Private Ambrose Martin. Upon enlistment, Private Martin was either lost or went AWOL, in either case he never showed up at Fort Bridger and was put on the AWOL list; more on Private Martin later.

During April, May, and June nothing significant happened. In July the Band went on a Blanket Leave. This is the first mention of a unit blanket leave in this band's history. Nine of the 15 members of the band left for Salt Lake City for their leave. In addition Private Thomas Vils enlisted in the Band on July 31. August saw no significant events. In September the remainder of the Band went on leave.

Something must be said about Robert White, who had been in the Band for five years and was Principal Musician (second in command to the Chief Musician), a position he kept for 21 years uninterrupted until his retirement in 1898. Robert White enlisted in 1872 and would spend 26 years with the 4th Infantry Regiment Band. Only Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti would out last him with 30 years in service, however he had several leave of absences.

In October three new recruits joined the band:

Private Richard R. Baily
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private George H. Smith

On October Ambrose Martin, who had gone AWOL immediately after enlistment in March, finally showed up on the 18th, was apprehended and put into "confinement." There was no change in November.

The book was finally thrown at Private Ambrose Martin; he was sent to an Infantry Company on December 21. At the end of the year there were 18 members in the Band. They were:

Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Private Phillip Cook
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private William H. Henry
Private Charles Howard
Private Nicholas Schmeltz
Private Daniel R. Schwenseck
Private Charles Williams
Private Joseph Weinig
Private John Gray
Private George Grey
Private Charles Seele
Private Thomas Vils
Private Richard R. Baily
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private George H. Smith

1878

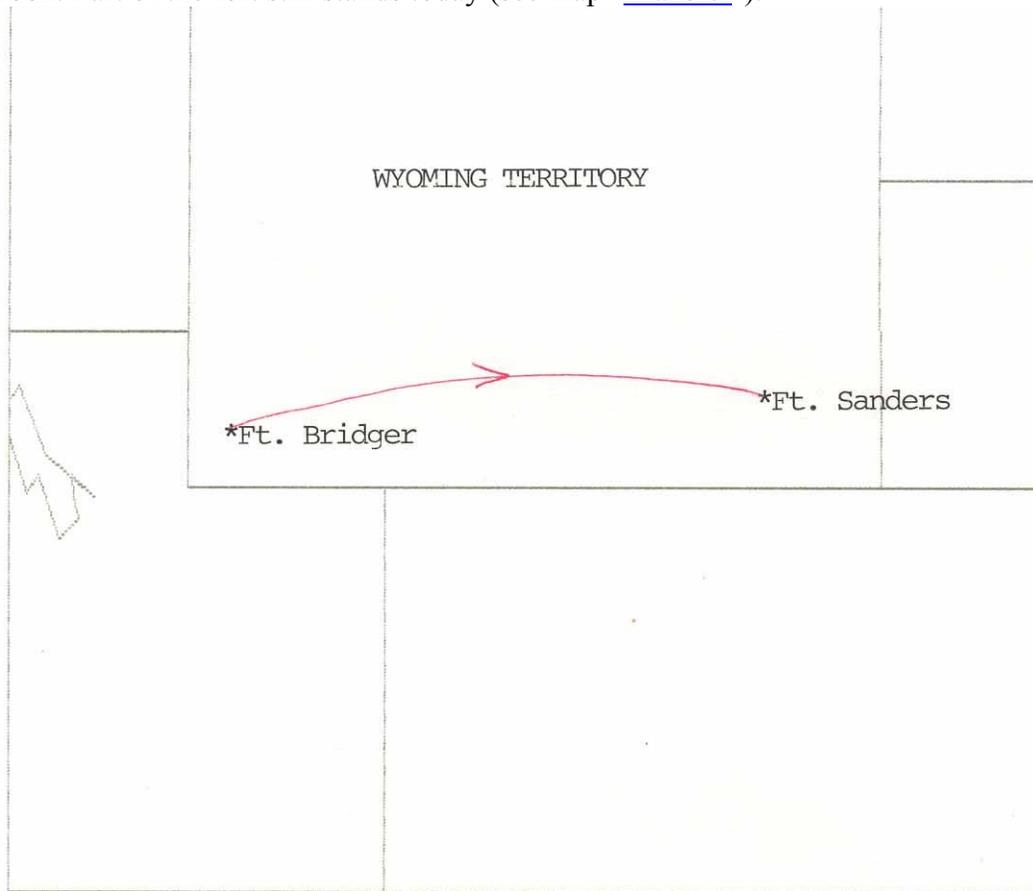
There were no changes for the first three months of 1878.

On April 8 Emmet H. Lewis enlisted in the Band and was among many new recruits into the regiment.

TRANSFER TO FORT SANDERS, WYOMING
MAY 1878

On May 23 the entire Band was transferred to Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory. They left Fort Bridger on the 23rd and marched 11 miles to the Union Pacific Railroad station (Carter Station) and traveled 346 miles to Fort Sanders near Laramie where they arrived the next day.

Fort Sanders was located about two miles east of the Laramie River and three miles south of the present city of Laramie. Fort Sanders was designed to protect the emigrant route, the stage line between Denver and Salt Lake City, and the construction crews of the Union Pacific Railroad. The post was established in 1866 and was originally named Fort Buford for the Civil War General who died in 1863. The name was officially designated Fort Sanders a month later in honor of General William P. Sanders who also died in the Civil War. No reason is given for the sudden change. The fort was abandoned in 1882. Part of the fort still stands today (see map "[Transfer](#)").



4th INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - TRANSFER

In June nothing significant occurred. In July Private William M. Green from New York City enlisted in the Band on 19th.

On August 28 Private George Bamford enlisted; he too was from New York City. Private William Green Transferred out of the Band on August 17.

The Band went on Blanket Leave in September; 13 went on leave. Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti rejoined the Band after a leave of absence on September 27. Private Jacob Keilhauer enlisted into the Band on September 26.

There was no change in October.

On November 28 Private Michael Fitzpatrick and Private Charles H. Hartshorn enlisted in the Band from New York City.

Eight members of the Band went on blanket leave in December. There were 24 members in the 4th Infantry Regiment Band by the end of 1878:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Private Phillip Cook
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private William H. Henry
Private Charles Howard
Private Nicholas Schmeltz
Private Daniel R. Schwenseck
Private Charles Williams
Private Joseph Weinig
Private John Gray
Private George Grey
Private Charles Seele
Private Thomas Vils
Private Richard R. Baily
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private George H. Smith
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private George Bamford
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn

1879

There were no significant events in January and February. On March 20 two recruits from New York City enlisted in the Band:

Private Joseph Muller
Private Jeremi H. Gifford

At the same time Richard Baily transferred out of the Band on 21 March. Things got so boring evidently that three men attempted AWOL but all were apprehended. The cold winter might have had something to do with these attempts also: cabin fever!

May, June and July saw no significant events, the band doing their usual garrison duties.

In August, with the rise in the population of the band, Thomas Vils was promoted to Principal Musician, along with Robert White. September and October were uneventful.

Private Nicholas Kuhler enlisted in the Band on November 5.

In December two more musicians were sent from the New York City Recruiting Depot:

Private Charles Fischer
Private Louis Schimper

A directive had been sent out to attract the best musicians. To obtain these results the Department of the Army decided to audition the new recruits and enlist them in New York City, thus all the bands were receiving their new members from New York City. Private Fischer (probably a trumpeter) was sent to Company G as a Field Musician. At the end of 1879 the Band was at 27 musicians; listed below:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Principal Musician Thomas Vils
Private Phillip Cook
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private William H. Henry
Private Charles Howard
Private Nicholas Schmeltz
Private Daniel R. Schwenseck
Private Charles Williams
Private Joseph Weinig
Private John Gray
Private George Grey
Private George Seele
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private George H. Smith
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private George Bamford
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Joseph Muller
Private Jeremi H. Gifford
Private Nicholas Kuhler
Private Louis Schimper

1880

January was uneventful and probably very cold. In February Private George H. Smith was apprehended during an AWOL attempt and dishonorably discharged on March 20.

In April Private Daniel R. Schwensick died on the 17th of an undisclosed disease. Private Schwensick was one of very few men to die while on active duty with the band.

May continued the reduction in force with Private Jacob Keilhauer going AWOL on the 5th. There was no mention of the cause of the sudden rash of AWOLs, which continued along with the exodus of more Band members. The weather at Fort Sanders must have had an affect on the men during the winter. The same thing happened in 1879 during the winter.

Private William Henry was discharged, end of service on June 15. Private Cook followed suit on July 27. Private Louis Shimpler went AWOL on July 1. The defections continued with the discharge of Private Nicholas Schneltz on August 1; end of service. In September Private Joseph Weinig was also discharged, end of service.

One bright note to all of this was the arrival of Private Adolphus St. Pierre from the recruiting station in New York on November 22. There was no change in December, and at the end of 1880 the band was reduced to 22 musicians:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Principal Musician Thomas Vils
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Howard
Private Charles Williams
Private John Gray
Private George Grey
Private George Seele
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private George Bamford
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles Hartshorn
Private Joseph Muller
Private Jeremi H. Gifford
Private Nicholas Kuhler
Private Louis Schimper
Private Adolphus St. Pierre

1881

The Band was very quiet during the months of January through September, carrying out their usual garrison and escort duties. In October Private John Gray was discharged on the 12th. There were no changes in the months of November and December. At the end of 1881 there were 21 members of the Band.

1882

The Band remained at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory for the first three months of the year. Private Charles Seele was discharged from the Band on January 24, end of service. In March Private James Dolan joined the Band on the 15th and Principal

Musician Julius Rausch transferred into the Band on March 1. Principal Musician Thomas Vils was discharged for disability on March 9, no cause of disability given. There were no changes in April, except that the Band was about to move, due to the closure of Fort Sanders.

TRANSFER TO FORT RUSSELL, WYOMING TERRITORY
MAY 1882

The Band left Fort Sanders on May 18 by the Union Pacific Railroad and arrived the same day at Fort Russell, 54 miles away. May also saw the arrival of two new musicians from the New York Depot:

Private Henry Downs
Private John Lemly

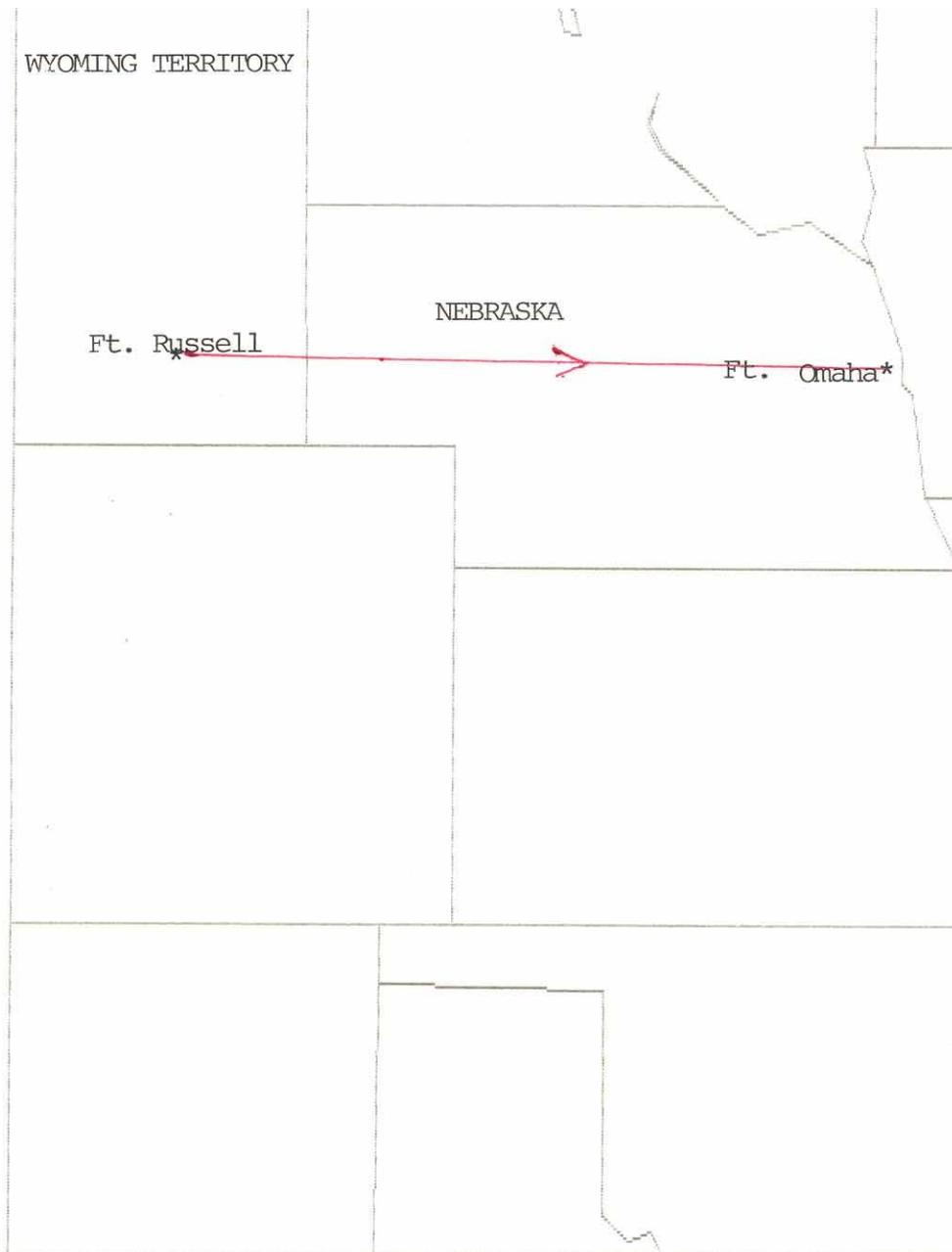
Private John Gray rejoined the Band on June 11 after a short time out of service.
Private James Dolan was discharged for disability on July 8.

Located three miles west of the present city of Cheyenne, Wyoming on the north bank of Crow Creek, a branch of the South Platte, this post was originally established by General John D. Stevenson, at the point where the Union Pacific would cross Crow Creek. Designated to protect the railroad construction crews, the post was first known as the Post on Crow Creek and later officially designated Fort Russell on September 8, 1867. Fort Russell is now Warren Air Force Base.

TRANSFER TO FORT OMAHA, NEBRASKA
AUGUST 1882

Incredibly the Band was transferred again, twice in one year. There was no reason given for the transfer. The Band left Fort Russell on the morning of August 2, 1882 and proceeded by Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Omaha, 516 miles to the east, and arrived there the following day.

Fort Omaha was established as a temporary post at Omaha on August 19, 1863, for the training of volunteer troops for service in the Civil War. On December 30, 1878 the post was officially designated Fort Omaha after being called Fort Sherman since 1868. This was the Headquarters for the Department of the Platte (see map "[Transfer August 1882](#)").



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND TRANSFER - AUGUST, 1882

Following their arrival, Private Thomas B. Morris transferred into the Band on August 15. He then was discharged, end of service on September 30. There was no change in October.

In November Private Henry Gardner joined the Band on the 1st from Omaha. There were no changes in December, leaving the Band with 24 musicians:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White

Principal Musician Julius Rausch
Private Robert O. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Howard
Private Charles Williams
Private George Grey
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private George Bamford
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Joseph Muller
Private Jeremi H. Gifford
Private Nicholas Kuhler
Private Louis Schimper
Private Adolphus St. Pierre
Private Henry Downs
Private John Lemly
Private John Gray
Private Henry Gardener

1883

The Band remained at Fort Omaha, Nebraska in 1883. There were no significant events in January. In February Private Henry Gardener transferred out of the Band on the 3rd.

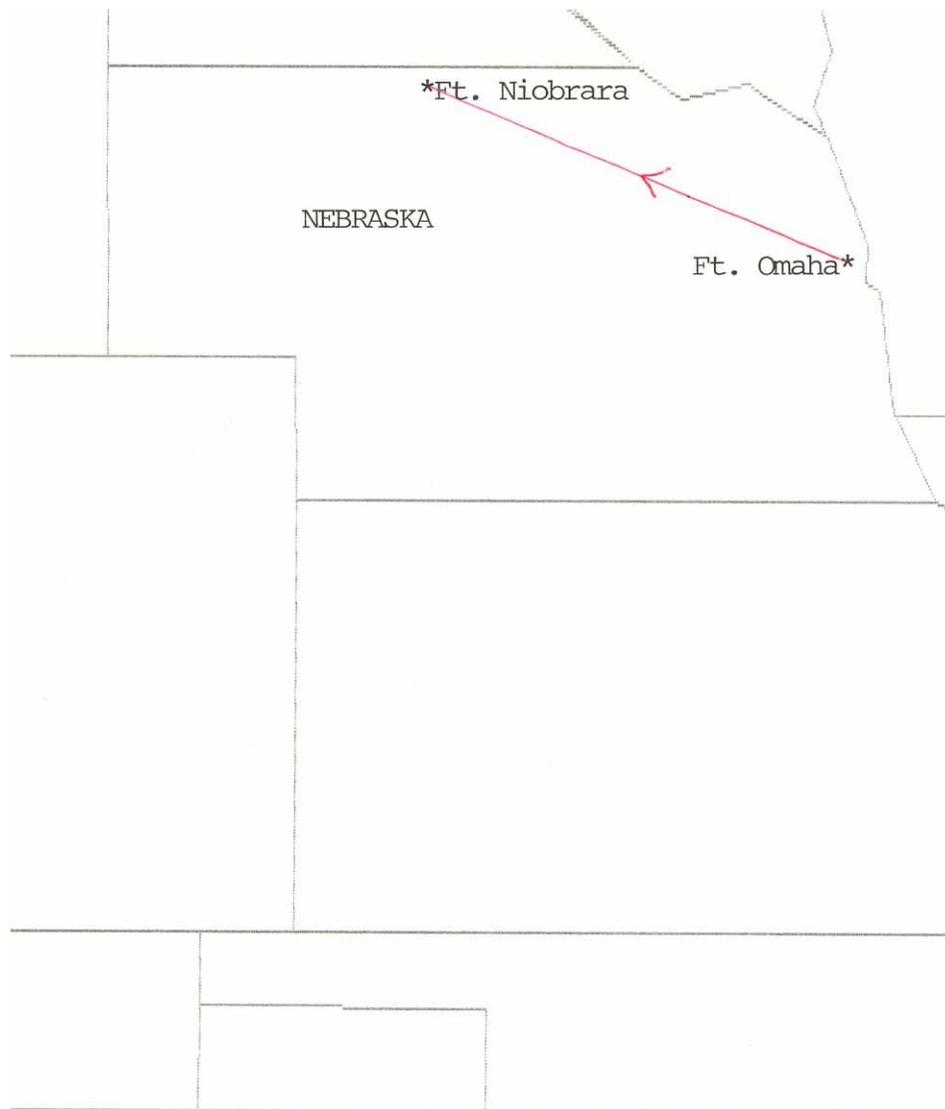
In March Private Robert E. Jackson and Private Anthony Laryinsky arrived on March 11 from the Recruiting Depot in New York City.

On April 1 Private William T. Morris enlisted in the Band. May and June showed nothing significant on the Strength Report.

Private George Bamford was discharged on July 19, end of service. New entries into the Band from transfer within the Regiment were as follows:

Private William Breen
Private Thomas Haywood
Private Walter Overton
Private George J. Lennox

The Band immediately went on "Detachment Service" to Port Niobrara, Nebraska on August 13 and returned on August 31. They were sent to Port Niobrara, 323 miles to the Northwest, to help in protecting ranchers and settlers from attacking Sioux Indians. Port Niobrara is located on the south bank of the Niobrara River a few miles below the town of Valentine in Cherry County. It was established in 1880 for the purpose of protecting the people described above (see map "[Detachment Service](#)").



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AND BAND - DETACHMENT SERVICE
AUGUST, 1883

In September Private Joseph Muller was discharged on the 2nd, end of service.
On October 9-10 the following new musicians enlisted in the Band:

Private John Alles
Private George J. Lemont
Private William Wagner

Private Jeremi Gifford as discharged on November 10, end of service. There were no changes in December. The strength of the Band stood at 30 musicians:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White

Principal Musician Julius Rausch
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Howard
Private Charles Williams
Private George Grey
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Nicholas Kuhler
Private Louis Schimper
Private Adolphus St. Pierre
Private Henry Downs
Private John Lemly
Private John Gray
Private Robert E. Jackson
Private Anthony Larynsky
Private William T. Morris
Private William Breen
Private Thomas Haywood
Private Walter Overton
Private George Lennox
Private John Allen
Private George J. Lemont
Private William Wagner

1884

The Band remained with Headquarters at Fort Omaha, Nebraska during this year. As in past years the AWOL list began to grow during the winter months. Private Anthony Larynsky went AWOL on January 20.

Private George Ashton enlisted in the Band on February 2. There was no change in March.

Private Louis Schimpler surrendered in St. Louis on March 25 after going AWOL and was dishonorably discharged on April 25. In addition Private William Wagner was "Dropped" from the Band roll after surrender from AWOL status on April 24. Fortunately May showed no change in status within the Band after a disastrous April.

In June Private Frederick Kenny enlisted in the Band on the 1st. Also Private Thomas D. Van Aston enlisted in the Band on June 24.

Private Nicholas Kuhler was discharged on July 17; end of service. August was uneventful.

Private Charles Stohle enlisted in the Band on September 19. Private John Gray was discharged on disability September 28, no reason given.

Private Walter Overton was discharged on October 15, end of service. Private Robert Berk mire transferred into the Band on October 18.

Sergeant Kevin J. Collins transferred into the Band on November 1. This was the first time the Band had a Sergeant as a member of the Band in its 39-year history. There was no change in December and the strength of the Band stood at 31 musicians:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Principal Musician Julius Rausch
Sergeant Kevin J. Collins
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Howard
Private Charles Williams
Private George Gray
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles Hartshorn
Private Adolphus St. Pierre
Private Henry Downs
Private John Lemly
Private Robert E. Jackson
Private Anthony Larynsky
Private William T. Morris
Private William Breen
Private Thomas Haywood
Private George Lennox
Private John Allen
Private George J. Lemont
Private George Ashton
Private Frederick Kenny
Private Thomas D. Van Astin
Private Charles Stohle
Private Robert Berkmire

1885

The Band remained at Fort Omaha for the entire year with no changes in January. In February Private Charles Fischer enlisted in the Band on the 20th. In addition Private George Lennox was discharged on disability on February 19 no reason given. From March until June there were no changes.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND

On July 21 the Band was 40 years old. There is no mention of the event, perhaps no one cared. In any event the Band and Regiment had endured for these 40 years

through two major wars and literally thousands of miles of expeditionary travel opening up the West to the Pioneers looking for a new life for themselves and future generations.

On a purely practical note, Private Charles Howard was put in jail by civil authorities in July for an undisclosed indiscretion.

Sergeant Kevin Collins was discharged from the Band on August 13; end of service. In addition Private Thomas Van Astin was discharged on disability on August 20.

Private Howard was transferred out of the Band on September 13 for his legal problems. Two new members of the Band joined on the 13th:

Private Charles L. Griswald

Private Stephen O. Tripp

In October Sergeant Kevin Collins rejoined the Band on the 1st. Private Adolphus St. Pierre was discharged on October 10, end of service.

In November Private Charles Zoeller transferred into the Band on the 17th. December saw no changes. The strength of the Band at the end of 1885 was 31 musicians.

1886

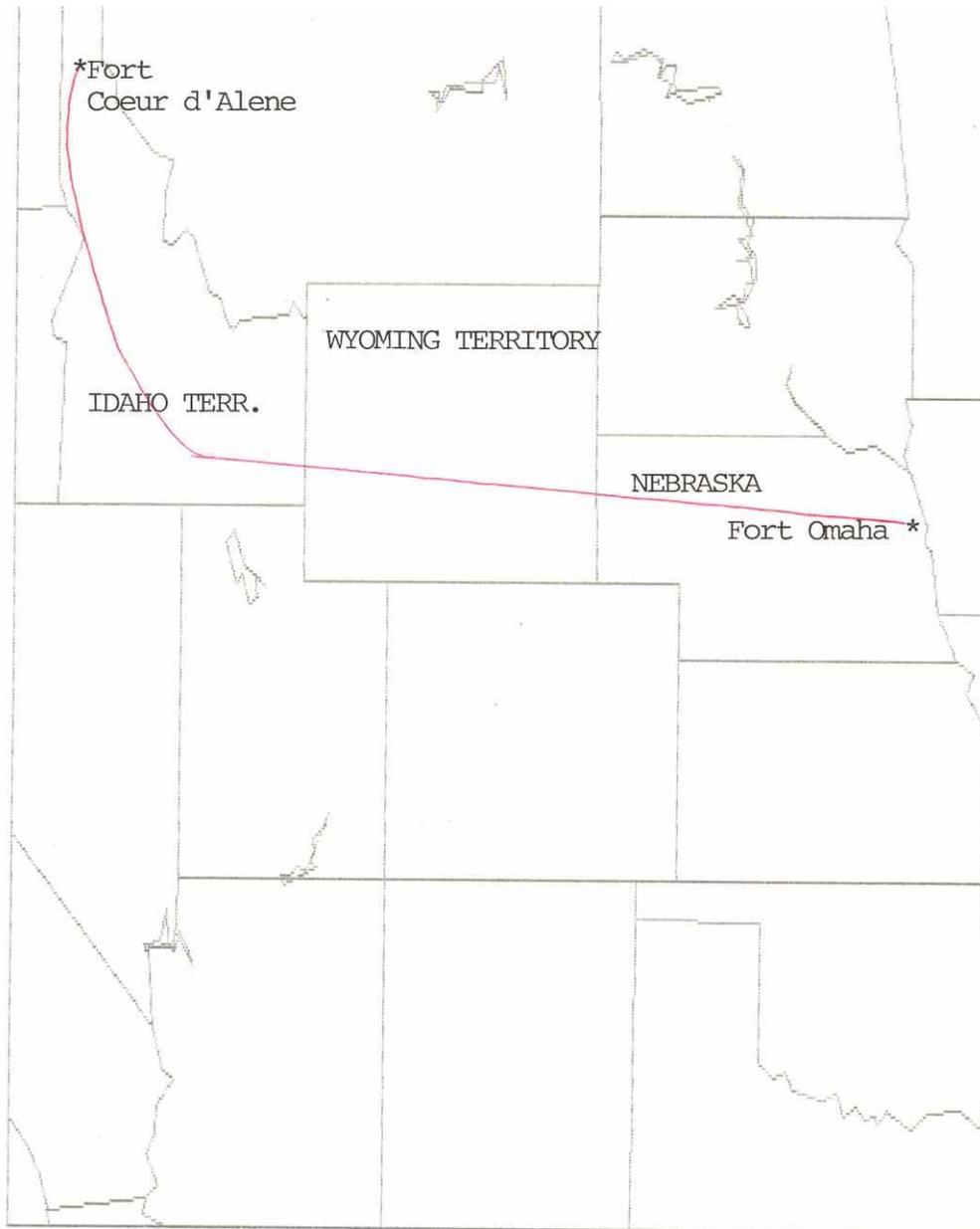
There were no changes from January through May, the Band being stationed at Fort Omaha for the time being.

In June Private Owen Russier transferred into the Band on the 8th and Private Robert Berkmire transferred out on June 1.

TRANSFER TO COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO TERRITORY JULY 1886

The Band was ordered to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. Mechanization and new smelting and refining techniques rejuvenated mining in this time period. Highly capitalized companies exploited gold- and silver-bearing quartz minerals as well as ores rich in copper, zinc and lead. Idaho's boom centered on the Coeur d'Alene district, brought more and more new people into the region and needed the military to keep the peace. The 4th Infantry Regiment was called upon for this assignment.

The Band and Regiment left Fort Omaha on July 2, 1886 and marched to the Railroad Station 1/2 mile away. They boarded a Union Pacific Train and transferred to a Northern Pacific Train later, arriving near Coeur d'Alene on July 6 at 8:00 PM. On the morning of July 7, the Band and Regiment marched 12 miles to Fort Coeur d'Alene arriving there at 11 AM; total miles traveled 1,864 miles (see map "[Transfer from Fort Omaha to Fort Coeur D'Alene](#)").



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND TRANSFER FROM FORT OMAHA
TO FORT COEUR D'ALENE - JULY 1886

Fort Coeur d'Alene was located on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene at the point where the Spokane River exits from the lake. The post was established on April 16, 1878 to safeguard the area's settlers from hostile Indians. It was redesignated Fort Sherman on April 6, 1887.

Between August and October there were no changes. In November Sergeant Kevin Collins transferred out of the Band on the 1st. There were no changes in December and the strength of the Band stood at 30 musicians.

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast

Principal Musician Robert White
Principal Musician Julius Rausch
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Williams
Private George Grey
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Henry Downs
Private John Lemly
Private Robert E. Jackson
Private Anthony Larynsky
Private William T. Morris
Private William Breen
Private Thomas Haywood
Private John Allen
Private George J. Lemont
Private Charles Fischer
Private Charles L. Griswald
Private Stephen O. Tripp
Private Charles Zoeller
Private Owen Russier

1887

The Band remained at Fort Coeur d'Alene and in January Private Owen Russier transferred out of the Band on the 16th.

Both Principal Musician Julius Rausch and Private Stephen Tripp were discharged, end of service in February. There were no changes in March.

In April the name of Fort Coeur d'Alene was changed to Fort Sherman.

Private John A. Hubbard enlisted in the Band on April 28. Both Sergeant John Lemly and Private Henry Downs were discharged on the 21st, end of service. Private Johannes A. Hadsin was discharged on disability on April 3.

In May Private Frederick Kenny was discharged on May 21.

Private William A. Roberts enlisted in the Band on June 7.

Private William Quinn enlisted in the Band on July 31.

On August 23 Private Charles Stohle was discharged, end of service. There were no changes in September.

Private Albert Jarvis transferred into the Band on October 1, and Private Robert Jackson was discharged on the 9th; end of service.

Half the Band went on leave during Thanksgiving.

On December 1 Private Richard R. Anderson transferred into the Band. At the end of the year the strength of the Band stood at 27 musicians.

1888

The Band had no changes for the first two months of the year. In March Private Albert Jarvis was discharged, end of service. No changes in April.

Private Fred L. Rise transferred into the Band on May 1.

The Band was directed to go to Cottonwood Creek, Washington Territory and meet other troops of the Regiment for "field drills" on June 15. They established a camp at the Creek and designated the site Camp Gibbons. They stayed there for 6 days on this exercise. Total miles covered 220 miles.

The Band was on detachment service (TDY) to Deep Creek, Washington Territory and camped near Spokane from July 3 through the 6th. In addition Private John Allen was discharged on July 8, end of service.

Private William Roberts was discharged for disability on August 29. There were no changes in September.

In October Private Charles Zoeller was discharged on the 31st, end of service.

Private Saul Johnson enlisted in the Band on November 28. Private Adolphus St. Pierre rejoined the Band on December 28 after a short time out of service. The strength of the Band stood at 26 musicians.

1889

Both Washington and Idaho became states officially during this year, no longer territories of the United States. The Band remained at Fort Sherman during 1889.

In January Private Hoffmeister enlisted into the Band on the 21st.

Private George Ashton was discharged on February 1; end of service.

On March 1 Private Peter Mason transferred into the Band and Private Richard Anderson was discharged for disability on March 17. There were no changes in April.

Private Harry Fischer enlisted in the Band on May 2 and Private Charles Browne transferred into the Band on May 7.

In June Private Charles Griswald was discharged on the 23rd, end of service.

Private Christian Delschlagel enlisted in the Band on July 29. In August Private Andrew Calley and Private Salvatore Chieffo enlisted in the Band on the 20th. In addition Private William Quinn was discharged under a General Courts Martial, no reason given.

The Band went on Detachment Service from September 11-25. The record states that the Band went to the following locations:

Cowlup Bridge, WA
California Ranch, WA
Waverly, WA
Rosalia, WA
Mesiaut Valley, WA
Endicott, WA
Willow Creek, WA
Riparia, WA
Tucannon River Bridge
Waitsburg, WA
Port Walla Walla, WA

Willow, OR
Pine Creek, OR
Cayuse Hallow, OR

The Band and several companies from Fort Walla Walla and Fort Vancouver met at Cayuse Hallow inside the Umatilla Indian Nation, the purpose not given. The Band and Detachment returned to Fort Sherman following their undisclosed business.

The Band had no changes for the remainder of the year and closed the decade with the 30 musicians listed below:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Williams
Private George Grey
Private Julius A. Cushing
Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Anthony Larynsky
Private William T. Morris
Private William Breen
Private Thomas Haywood
Private George J. Lemont
Private Charles Fischer
Private Fred L. Rise
Private Saul Johnson
Private Hoffmeister
Private Peter Mason
Private Adolphus St. Pierre
Private Harry Fischer
Private James Browne
Private Christian Delschlagel
Private Andrew Calley
Private Salvatore Chieffo

1890

The Band remained at Fort Sherman, Idaho near Coeur d'Alene during the year. There were no changes from January through August.

In September the Band went out on Detachment Service to "practice march" and endure a "camp of instruction." The Band left Fort Sherman at 1:30 AM on September 25 and arrived at Spokane, Washington. During the first hour the Band and part of the Regiment marched in "Heavy Marching Order." They broke camp on the 26th at 6:00

AM and marched 18 miles to Spokane Falls, establishing a camp of instruction about 2 miles from the city on the north side of the Spokane River. The men performed the usual setup and were instructed on drills and duties of active campaigning. The detachment returned to Fort Sherman on October 10.

In November Private Fred Rice was discharged on the 24th, end of service. There was no change in December. The strength of the Band was 29 musicians.

1890 has become an important year in United States history, for it marks the end of the West as a Frontier with the final Indian massacre at Wounded Knee, South Dakota on December 29. This was the final kick to a dying Indian Nation; a pitiful end to a pathetic and brutal extermination of the original Native Americans, closed out, ironically, by the 7th Cavalry of Little Big Horn fame.

The need for the United States Army in the west after 1890 became a mission of keeping the peace between the immigrants flowing into the west with its vast natural resources. So many people went west, in fact, that both Idaho and Washington became states in 1889.

So ends the great struggle for westward superiority, and the end of the 4th Infantry Regiment's mission of protecting the masses. Its mission now was that of policeman and the wait for the next war, the War with Spain, which vaulted the United States into an international military power.

1891

The Band remained stationed at Fort Sherman, Idaho throughout the year. There were no changes in January. In February Private H.S. Felluse enlisted in the Band on the 18th. There were no significant events in March.

Private Thomas Bethovis enlisted in the Band on April 20.

In May Private William Tethorris enlisted on the 2nd, and on the following day Private Benjamin F. Walker transferred into the Band. Also on May 2 Private Andrew Calley was the first to be discharged on a new offer by the Government to leave the service early (General Order #80).

Private Christian Oelschlaugh was also discharged early on June 17. There were no changes in July and August.

"In Compliance with instructions from Headquarters, Department of the Columbia--Headquarters and the Band (with a detachment from other companies) left Fort Sherman at 8 AM September 22, 1891. Troops moving in heavy marching order marched to Spokane River below Cowley's Bridge, Washington, for 13 miles. On September 23 the men broke Camp at 7 AM and marched to Trent, Washington for 8 miles. On September 24 they broke camp at 6 AM and marched to Spokane, Washington 12 miles away. At this time Fort Wright, Washington, two miles Northwest of Spokane, was established on September 20."

The interesting point about Fort Wright for the 4th Infantry Regiment was the fact that it became the home of the Band and Regiment after World War I until World War II. It is ironic that the 4th Infantry Regiment would be the establishing unit for this post. They remained at Fort Wright into October. The Band and Regiment took part in training exercises daily. On October 7 the Regiment and Band broke camp at 8 AM en route to Spokane and on October 9 arrived back at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

In November Private Oscar Lembern transferred out of the Band on the 13th. Private Peter Hoffmeister was discharged on the early out program on the 23rd.

In December Private Joseph Rudhard was also discharged early on the 12th. At the end of 1891 the strength of the Band was 27 musicians.

1892

The Band remained at Fort Sherman in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho throughout the year. January and February showed no events of any significance. Private Charles Porter transferred into the Band on March 20 and transferred out the same day! Private Adolphus St. Pierre was discharged on the early out program on March 25. No new events in April.

Private Charles C. Rapp enlisted on May 20.

In June Private Jacob Bergman transferred into the Band on the 3rd. Private August also took an early discharge on June 22.

The Band and several companies of the Regiment left Fort Sherman for detachment service at Wardner, Idaho at special request of the state governor to quell a serious disturbance in that area. They departed on July 12 on a steamer and crossed Lake Coeur d'Alene and arrived at the head of the lake at Harrison, Idaho; total miles traveled, 23, arriving at 7:30 PM. The equipment was put on a train and the Regiment proceeded en route to Wardner, Idaho. The Governor of Idaho met the Regiment at Harrison where they departed by rail on July 13. They went 27 miles and stopped at Cataldo and remained overnight. On July 14 the Regiment moved on toward Wardner arriving there at 9:20 AM. Governor Willey instituted martial law immediately upon the arrival of the Regiment. The Band and Regiment remained at Wardner through August and returned to Fort Sherman at 9 AM on September 22. There were no significant events in October.

In November Private William Morris transferred out of the Band on the 3rd. December was quiet. The strength of the Band at the end of 1892 was 26 musicians.

1893

The Band was at Fort Sherman, Idaho at the beginning of the year. There were no changes in January or February. In March Private Benjamin Walker was discharged on the 13th; end of service. No change in April.

Private William Breen transferred out of the Band on May 1. Private George Donovan enlisted on June 1. Nothing of significance happened in July.

Private James Ryan was discharged on disability August 31.

On September 13 the Band and several Companies left the post at 8:20 AM on a practice march en route to an encampment at Spokane, Washington. The first day they marched 14 miles to Cowley's Bridge. On September 14 they camped at Trent after a march of 9 miles. They broke camp on the 15th and arrived in Spokane after marching 12 miles. The troops went north for two miles and named the place Camp Harkin. There they stayed through the 17th, performing their usual duties. There was an official visit by the Department Commander, Brigadier General Carlin, who inspected the area because his Imperial Highness The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was expected in the Spokane vicinity on an official visit. He did not show but the Regiment and Band who led the troops in a Pass in Review gave the General a full ceremonial review.

The camp was broken on September 25 and the Band and Regiment began their march back to Fort Sherman. However, the command decided to play war games on the way back, and so they did as though they were going to encounter an enemy.

There is special mention of electric lighting in Spokane. This is the first note of such a utility. The author of the strength report was very impressed. He called them "arc lights which brilliantly lighted every part of the camp at night. The Band returned to Fort Sherman on the 27th.

Private James O'Leary enlisted on October 7. Private Louis Mason was discharged on the 9th.

In November Private Harry Unght enlisted in the Band on the 8th.

Private Jacob Brgman was discharged on December 20; end of service, and Private Henry Klung enlisted on the 21st. The strength of the Band was 26 at the end of 1893.

1894

A General Order from the War Department increased army Bands in size in 1894; an extract from that order reads:

"There will be allowed for each regular band one sergeant and twenty privates to act as musicians and in addition a Chief Musician (leader) authorized by law." By the addition of a Chief Trumpeter and a Principal Musician, army bands were increased to twenty-four musicians. The legal limit was often viewed as a guideline, which was abused often.

Band instruments issued to regiments by the Quartermaster Department between 1889 and 1895 included the following:

D-flat Piccolo
Concert Flutes
E-flat Clarinets
B-flat Clarinets
E-flat Cornets
B-flat Cornets

The Band was at Fort Sherman, near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho at the beginning of the year. There were no significant events for the first three months of 1894.

On April 30 the Band and much of the Regiment departed Fort Sherman at 4:00 AM en route to nearby Spokane, Washington for detachment service. They traveled by the Northern Pacific Railroad and arrived in Spokane at 5:15 AM and set up camp. They remained there into May.

On May 14 at 4:00 PM camp was broken at Spokane and the Regiment began the march for Trent, Washington, at which place camp was established at 7:00 PM after a march of 8 miles in a steady and heavy rain. The march was made pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Headquarters, Department of Columbia on the same date. The author of this document made the following comment about such a march in these conditions: "For the command to take such a position as would enable troops to make the escape beyond the State of Washington with the Northern Pacific Railroad property of any person or assembly of persons who may unlawfully seize the same impossible, should such seizure

be made and with force too powerful for the United States Marshals acting under the mandate of U.S. Court to overcome." Note: What this means is a matter for lawyers to decipher.

The Band and Regiment were in camp at Trent, Washington from May 15-19. The Regiment returned by rail on May 19.

Private Henry Fischer was discharged on May 1, end of service. On May 19 Private Salvatore Chiaffo was also discharged, end of service.

June saw the return of Private John Bergman returned to the Band through transfer during the month, date unknown.

Private Thomas Morris was discharged, early out on July 19. August was uneventful.

On September 18 Private James Buckley transferred into the Band. No new events occurred in October.

A curious thing happened in November when Private Thomas Morris, who had departed service in July, decided to reenlist on November 23.

In December Private John Hughes enlisted on the 4th. The strength of the Band stood at 27 at the end of 1894.

1895

The Band was stationed at Fort Sherman for the entire year. Between January and June there was no change in the status of the Band.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND JULY 21, 1895

The Band was 50 years old on the 21 of July. It is amazing to reflect on the numerous wars and assignments in which this Band was involved. They had been involved in the Mexican War; an Expedition to the Northwest for 9 years; The Civil War, including the surrender at Appomattox; and numerous assignments on the Plains, opening up the Westward Expansion. The next 50 years would hold much the same activity, as the United States became a world power.

Private Anthony Buser enlisted on July 27. No events in August.

On October 7 James Buckley was discharged, end of service.

Private William Nygard enlisted on November 12 from Baltimore and Private Jacob Bergmann Transferred out on November 28.

In December, Private Peter Hoffmeister was discharged early on December 13. The strength of the Band stood at 25 musicians listed below:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti
Chief Musician Francis A. Gast
Principal Musician Robert White
Private Robert D. Duncan
Private Frederick Dyer
Private Charles Williams
Private George Grey
Private Julius A. Cushing

Private Emmet H. Lewis
Private Jacob Keilhauer
Private Michael Fitzpatrick
Private Charles H. Hartshorn
Private Anthony Larynsky
Private Thomas Haywood
Private George J. Lemont
Private Charles Fischer
Private Saul Johnson
Private James Browne
Private H.S. Felluse
Private Thomas Bethovis
Private William Tethorris
Private Charles C. Rapp
Private George Donavan
Private James O'Leary
Private Harry Unght
Private Harry Kunz
Private Thomas B. Morris
Private John J. Hughes
Private Anthony Buser
Private William Nygard

1896

The Band began the year at Fort Sherman, Idaho during the dying days of the Western Frontier. They would soon leave this post for the big city life of Chicago later in the year.

Private Charles Porter was discharged on January 26, end of service.

In February Private Harry Wright was discharged on the 14th.

Private James Buckley transferred into the Band on March 18. In addition four men went AWOL on the 25th and all were apprehended in Walla Lula, Washington. Never in the history of this Band had four men gone AWOL at the same time. They were Private Antoine Bersee, Private John J. Hughes, Private Henry Kunz, and Private William Nygard. There was no reason given for the absences.

On April 4 Private Tilden Graham enlisted in the Band.

Two musicians enlisted in the Band on May 5:

Private George F. Tynell
Private William T. Morris

At the same time Private Kunz, Private Bersee, and Private Nygard of AWOL fame of a few months earlier were all run out of the Army.

There were no changes in June and July. In August, three more musicians enlisted in the Band:

Private Joseph B. Moore

Private Michael J. Ginthnes
Private Ernst Jones

Private Joseph B. Moore transferred out on August 19.
The Band received its first recruit from the Fort McPherson, Georgia depot on September 20: Private Frederick Nitz.

TRANSFER TO FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS OCTOBER 12, 1896

The Band finally departed the Great Northwest at 10:30 AM on October 12, 1896 and marched to the Coeur d'Alene train station and departed there at 12:00 noon on the same date. They arrived at Fort Sheridan (north of Chicago) at 9:30 AM on October 16. Total miles traveled: 1,901 miles.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois was activated in 1887 in response to urgent requests of Chicago business leaders during labor unrest marked by violence. It is located on the shore of Lake Michigan 25 miles north of the city. Originally called Camp Highwood for the town adjacent to the post, it was designated Fort Sheridan in 1888.

On October 24 the Miller brothers, John and Charles, enlisted in the Band. When the Band was notified of the transfer, four men decided to remain in the west, transferring to different bands throughout the Columbia region. These men were:

Private William L. Neff
Private William Breen
Private Ernst Jones
Private Frederick Nitz

There were no significant events in November. In December Private Miller enlisted on the 4th. Private Joseph Muller was discharged on an early out on the 20th. The strength of the Band stood at 31 musicians.

1897

The Band remained at Fort Sheridan, Illinois for the entire year. In January Private James O'Leary was discharged on an early out option on the 6th. Private Peter Thompson enlisted on February 18 along with the first Polish musicians from Chicago: Privates John Polak and John Soucek. At the same time Private George Donovan transferred out of the Band.

March saw the continued enlistment of local musicians into the unit:

Private Josep Markvart
Private Barney A. Warrick

There were no significant events in April. On May 5 the Band and 100 selected soldiers proceeded by rail to the Chicago Coliseum in order to take part in the Athletic Carnival held from May 10-16. They returned to Fort Sheridan on May 17. Later in the

month the Band and 100 men returned to Chicago to participate in Memorial Day activities and returned the same day.

Private Charles C. Rapp was discharged on May 19, end of service. There was no change in June.

On July 22 the Band and Regiment proceeded by rail to Chicago to participate in exercises to the unveiling of a statue of General John A. Logan at 10:30 AM and a 7-mile parade afterward. They returned following the parade.

Private Gaylord F. Caldwell enlisted on July 17.

Nothing of significance happened in August and September.

Private George N. Benson was discharged on October 15, end of service.

Private Alfred H. Webster enlisted on November 18, and Private Thomas 8. Morris was discharged on November 22.

In December, two more local musicians enlisted in the Band on the 16th:

Private Gustav Varrinic

Private Francis Wosika

The strength of the Band stood at 35 musicians.

1898

The Band was at Fort Sheridan, Illinois for the first 3 months of 1898. The threat of War with Spain loomed in the immediate future.

On January 21 Private Vencil Musik enlisted in the Band, and Private William T. Morris transferred out of the Band on the same day to go back west to Washington.

The months of February and March were quiet as far as personnel changes are concerned but the Band was preparing for a War that would send them literally around the world for the next 12 years, as the United States became a global power.

The following Bandsmen of the 4th Infantry Regiment were deployed into the War with Spain:

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti

Chief Musician Francis Gast

Principal Musician Robert White

+Sergeant Herbert S. Jellum

Private Robert D. Duncan

Private Frederick Dyer

Private Charles Williams

Private George Grey

Private Julius A. Cushing

Private Emmet H. Lewis

Private Jacob Keilhauer

Private Michael Fitzpatrick

Private Charles H. Hartshorn

Private Anthony Larynsky

Private Thomas Haywood

Private George J. Lemont

Private Charles Fischer
Private Saul Johnson
+Private James Browne
Private H.S. Felluse
Private Thomas Bethovis
Private William Tethorris
Private Harry Unght
Private Thomas B. Morris
Private John J. Hughes
Private Anthony Buser
Private James Buckley
Private Tiden Graham
Private George F. Tynell
Private Michael J. Ginthnes
Private John G. Miller
Private Charles R. Miller
Private Mark Miller
Private Peter Thompson
Private John Polak
Private John Soucek
Private Josep Markvart
Private Barney A. Warrick
Private Gaylord F. Caldwell
Private Alfred H. Webster
Private Gustav Varrinic
Private Francis Wosika
Private Vencil Muziks
+ Indicates individual died as a result of disease contracted in Cuba, July 1898.

PART VI
THE WAR WITH SPAIN
CUBA 1898

Few periods in American history have witnessed a greater and more significant change in national policy than the years at the turn of the century when the United States began to emerge as a world power. With the disappearance of the frontier, the energy that had gone into westward expansion sought new outlets. Most of it went into industrial and internal development, but enough was left over for ventures beyond the sea.

Of immediate concern to most Americans was the area in and around the Caribbean. This concern was demonstrated when an insurrection broke out in the island of Cuba in 1895. The American people, normally sympathetic to the aspirations of colonials for independence, favored the insurgent cause, and sympathy for the Cubans mounted when Spain adopted stern measures to deal with the revolt. In January 1896, Spain sent a new governor, General Valeriano Weyler, to the island. Weyler tried to stop the depredations and terrorism of the insurgents by introducing a harsh re-concentration system. Under it, noncombatants were herded into concentration camps and garrisoned

towns and prohibited from leaving them under pain of death and forfeiture of property. Without sufficient supplies to keep them alive, they perished miserably by the thousands. While Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, the demands for intervention and war with Spain made little headway. His successor, William McKinley, was also opposed to taking action, but ambiguous policy and lack of firmness enabled the advocates of war to determine the course of events.

Their success was made easier by two events that took place early in 1898. The first was the publication of a private letter written by Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States. The letter described McKinley as a weakling and other unflattering remarks. Public indignation in the United States ran high over the affront to the President, which the speedy resignation of De Lome did little to calm. It was viewed as a national insult.

The other incident was the sinking of the United States battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor after an explosion, which ripped the vessel apart and killed 260 men.

A peaceful solution was not possible after a few feeble attempts at diplomacy. An ultimatum sent to Spain on March 27, 1898 demanded the end of the human rights violations to the Cuban people and other Spanish concessions. The patience of the American people had run out.

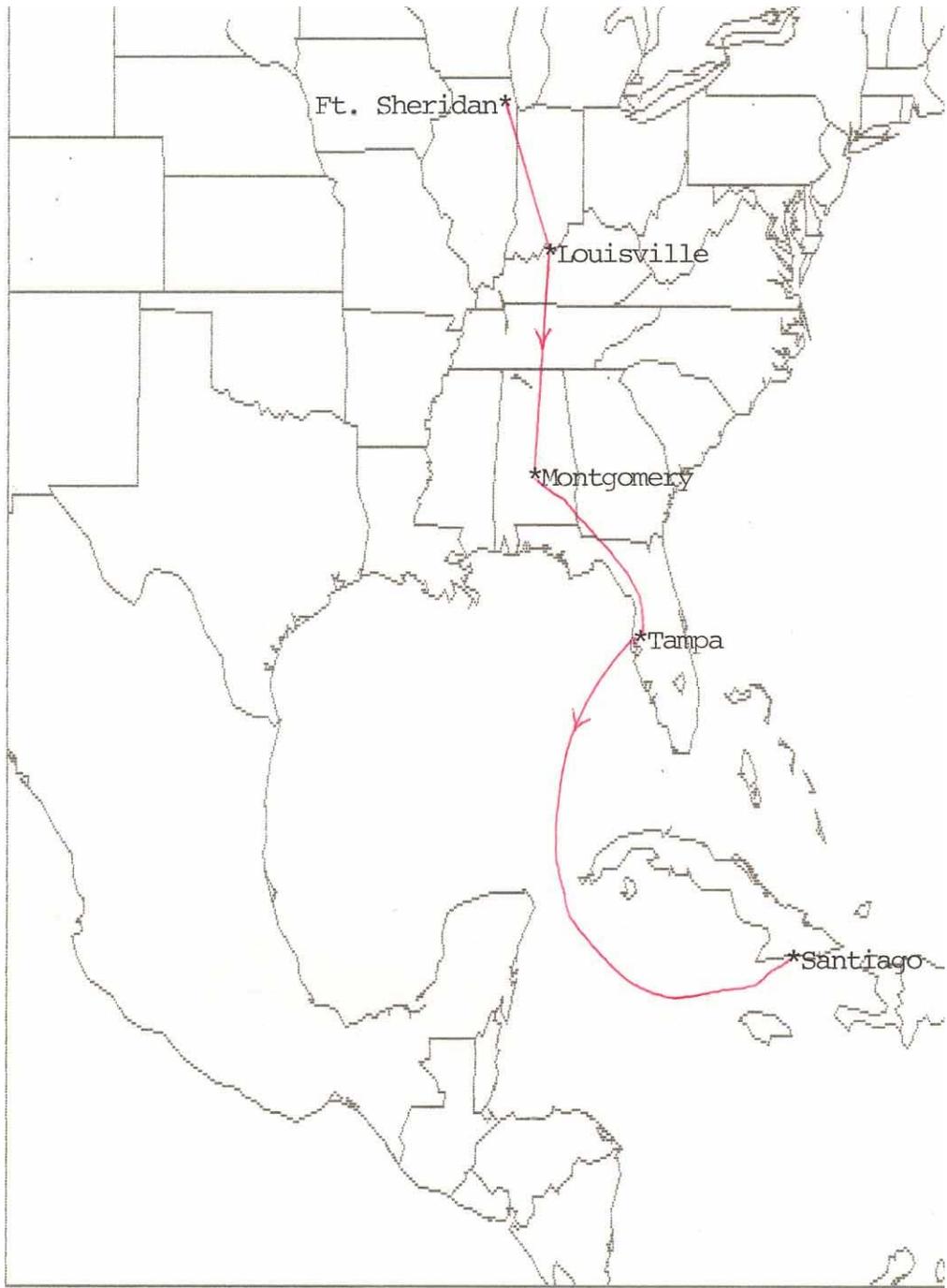
On April 19 Congress passed a joint resolution proclaiming Cuba free and independent and authorizing the President to use land and naval forces to expel Spain from the island."

When war broke out the Regular Army's 28,000 men were scattered throughout the country at many different posts. Individually the troops were well trained, but the Army as a whole was unprepared for war in practically every other respect. It lacked a mobilization plan, a well-organized high command, and experience and doctrine in combined operations. Units larger than a regiment were nonexistent, and those of regimental size were rarely assembled in one place.

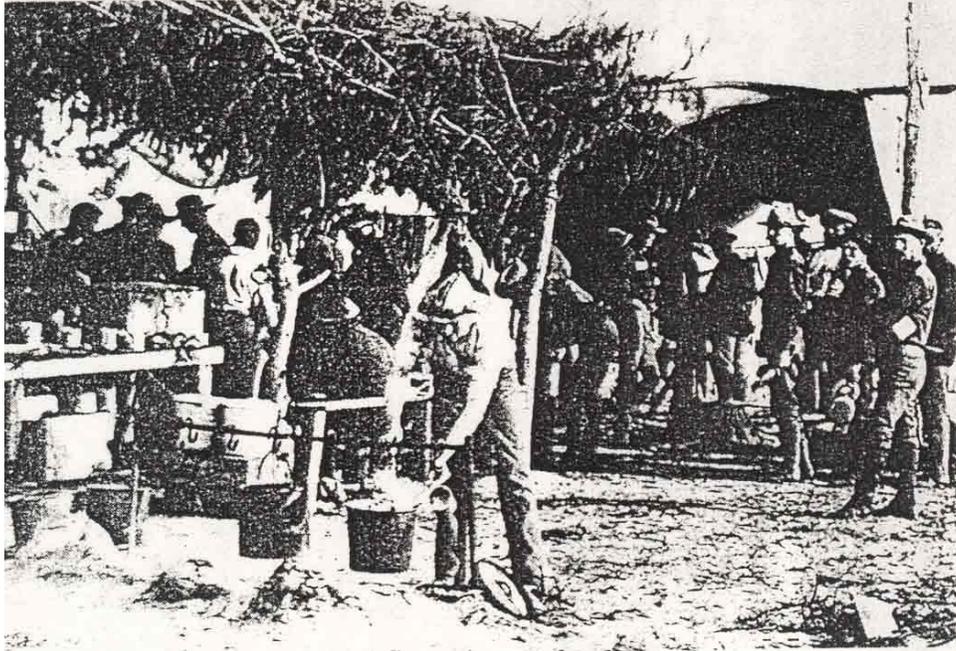
The United States went to war without any coordinated plan, and quite ignorant of such basic matters as the strength, disposition, and capabilities of the Spanish in Cuba, or of the Cuban insurgents (the US ally). Nor was much thought given before the war to organizing for amphibious warfare. Even up-to-date maps were nonexistent. As a result of these failures, all planning had to be undertaken after hostilities broke out. Fortunately for the United States, the Spanish were even more inept.

With all this in mind the 4th Infantry Regiment and Band departed Fort Sheridan, Illinois by train at 2:05 PM April 19, 1898 en route to Tampa, Florida.

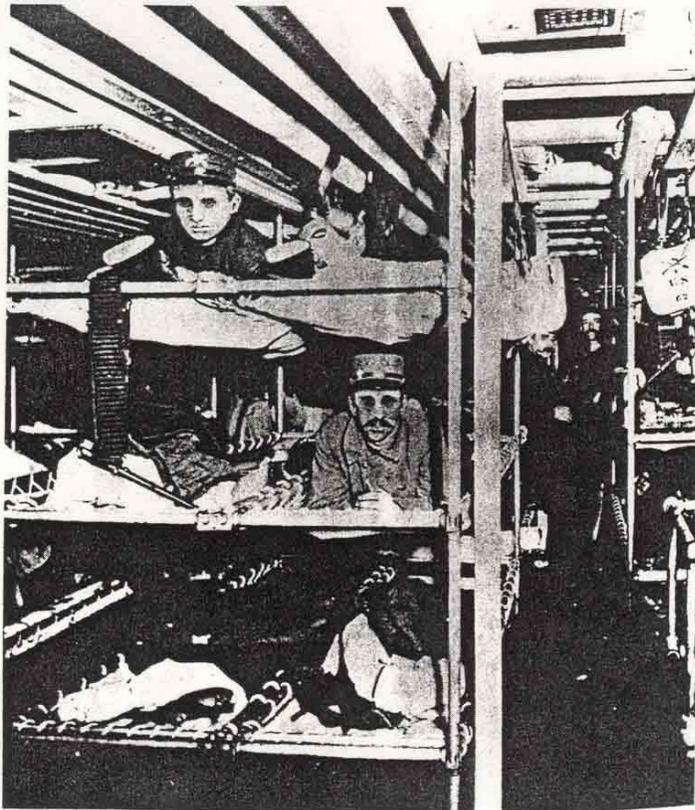
They arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at 8:00 AM on April 20; distance traveled 529 miles. The Band and Regiment departed Louisville at 9:05 AM on April 20 and arrived at Montgomery, Alabama at 9:15 AM on April 21; distance traveled 418 miles. They left Montgomery at 9:50 AM the same morning and arrived at Floral City, Florida at 7:45 AM on April 22; distance traveled 491 miles. They left Floral City at 8:15 AM the same morning and arrived at Tampa, Florida at 2:30 PM on the 22nd; distance traveled 68 miles. Total miles traveled 1,306. (see map "[April 1898](#)" and [photos](#)).



4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND APRIL, 1898



Mealtime at Tampa.



Troop quarters
on one of the transports.

This is where the Infantry gathered as a staging area for deployment to Cuba. Here the Band and Regiment languished in the filth and heat of the makeshift camp, growing sicker by the day and more restless until June.

All troops were formed under the Command of Brigadier General Shafter. The 4th Infantry Regiment and Band was incorporated into the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps.

Eager to get the Army into action, the War Department at once directed Major General William R. Shafter to embark from Tampa for Cuba.

The Regiment returns stated:

"In Compliance with instructions from the Commanding Officer, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, the regiment left Tampa, Florida at 3:30 AM, June 7, 1898 and marched to West Tampa, a distance of two miles, where they were trained and placed en route for Port Tampa arriving there at 10:15 AM same day and at 11:45 AM were marched on board the Steam Ship Concho remaining on board in the bay until June 21. On June 22 the 1st Battalion with Headquarters and Band disembarked and went into camp about three miles from the landing place. On June 23 the remainder of the Regiment disembarked and the entire Regiment marched about 7 miles going into camp about 1 1/2 miles from the town of Siboney. June 24 camp was broken, the Regiment marching about 13 miles in the direction of Daiquari arriving there about 6 PM when they immediately returned to Sibony drawing rations and going into camp for the night. June 25 marched about 7 miles towards Santiago de Cuba and went into camp. June 26 remained in camp. June 27, broke camp at 6:00 AM and marched a distance of 3 miles going into camp at Las Mangos and remained until June 30, 1898."

THE BATTLE OF EL CANEY JULY 1898

Continuing on from the strength report of July:

"On July 1 at about 1:00 PM the 1st Battalion, commanded by Major Stephen Baker, 4th Infantry, was ordered into position (by General Lawton) and was formed for attack. The Battalion advanced in this formation until arriving in open ground north of a sunken road in front of the large blockhouse east of the town of El Caney when fire was opened in reply to a heavy fire from the enemy from what appeared to be the blockhouse. The two companies were stopped by a heavy fire against their front from the blockhouse, and in their left front from the houses in El Caney.

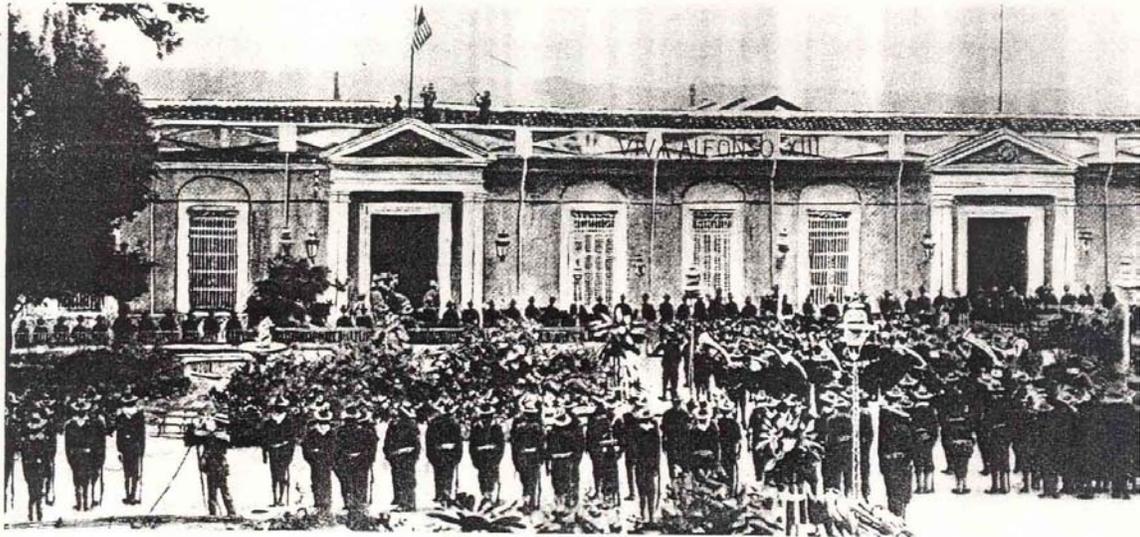
"The two companies in support were then ordered up in the firing line to the left of those already engaged and opened fire in the city and blockhouse, too, while another company of the 2nd Battalion came up and took its place on the firing line. Further advance was out of the question, as it would have exposed the flank to enfilade from the city while the front was under fire from the blockhouse. The line kept up a steady, strong fire on both city and blockhouse until the close of this action at a distance of about 200 yards from the enemy with a loss in the part of the Regiment engaged of fifteen percent killed and wounded." The Band was involved in their usual duties of stretcher-bearers, busily picking up the dead and wounded. Continuing on in the strength report:

"At 5:30 PM the enemy evacuated the City of El Caney." This ended the Battle of El Caney.

THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

"The Regiment at 7:30 PM was marched from the battlefield to the stone bridge over the San Juan River, resting there until about 3:30 AM, July 2, when the march toward Santiago de Cuba was taken up, a fire being maintained by the enemy along the line of march. Upon arriving near the enemy's line, position was taken along the San Juan River. At 10:30 AM an attack was made by the enemy who kept up a continuous fire upon our line for about 30 minutes when it ceased, one man being killed during the attack. At 7:30 AM July 3 the Regiment changed its position on the San Juan River to another further west and nearer the city, remaining there during the day. Hostilities were that day suspended for 24 hours. About 2:00 AM the regiment left this position under cover of darkness and took up a position on a hill northeast of the city where trenches were dug until daylight. On July 4 the Regiment remained in this position during the day, hostilities having been further suspended 24 hours. On July 5 the Regiment remained in the trenches until about 3:30 PM when this position was changed about 800 yards to the right where trenches were again dug and the regiment took up position in them overlooking Santiago de Cuba. Hostilities having been further suspended until July 10, the Regiment remained in camp and trenches until that day when at 4:37 PM the bombardment of the city was commenced by the artillery in the right and left of the line and immediately taken up along the whole line. For one hour an incessant fire was kept up by the Infantry and batteries but feebly responded to by the enemy. At 5:30 PM a lull in firing became general and only a desultory fire kept up until 6:40 PM when the 2nd Battalion was withdrawn and darkness closed in, the firing ceased entirely (see map "[Siege of Santiago](#)" and [photos](#)).

American troops in the field hear the best news of all:
the war is over.



Raising the American flag over the
governor's palace in Santiago.



Band playing after flag raising

"The following day, July 11, the position held by the Regiment was vacated at 11:30 AM in favor of the 71st New York Volunteers and another position taken 2 miles further northwest of the city and almost touching the bay. Hostilities being suspended since the morning of July 11, no change in the position of the Regiment was made from July 11-31. At 10:00 AM July 14, preparation for an attack on the city was made, the Regiment being held in position in the trenches in readiness during the entire day until 4:45 PM when official notice was received that the city of Santiago had surrendered with the entire garrison of 12,000 men and 8,000 men under General Pando a few miles west of the city."

The Regiment remained in camp in front of Santiago de Cuba performing the usual camp duties from August 1-12. The Regiment met its worst problems after the surrender of Santiago. They were caused not by the Spanish troops but by more deadly enemies--malaria, typhoid, and yellow fever. So serious did the situation become that a group of senior officers drew up a joint letter addressed to General Shafter in which they called for the immediate evacuation of the Army from Cuba.

The American Press obtained the letter and the public was outraged at the conditions and precipitated the eventual departing of the American troops. Thus on August 13, 1898 the 4th Infantry Regiment and Band broke camp and marched to the wharf at the city of Santiago de Cuba and there boarded the S.S. Seneca in the harbor. At 6:30 PM they departed for Montauk Point, Long Island, New York arriving on August 19, 1898. Distance traveled: 1,380 miles. They remained on board the Seneca until

debarkation on August 21, when the Regiment marched into camp, and remained there through the remainder of August.

The Band had its share of sick. Private John W. Miller, Private Charles R. Miller, Sergeant Herbert S. Jellum, and Private James C. Browne were all hospitalized upon arrival in Long Island. In addition Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti was sent immediately to the hospital at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Unfortunately the Band lost two of these men to Typhus, and both died in Long Island:

Sergeant Herbert S. Jellum
Private James C. Browne

The Band remained in Montauk Point, Long Island from September 1-14. The Regiment broke camp at 7:00 AM on the 15th and marched to the train station and boarded a train at 9:00 AM and departed en route to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. They arrived at Fort Sheridan at 2:30 PM on September 16. Thus ended the Band's involvement in the War with Spain. Many of the Band members went on extended leave.

Band Leader Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti finally recovered and decided he had had enough and departed either on a leave of absence or a temporary separation from service. He returned at the beginning of 1899.

In October Private John A. Sabrowsky enlisted on the 28th.

Private James Buckley was discharged on October 11, end of service.

Private Martin H. Cooney transferred into the Band on October 25.

Private Otto Josephsen enlisted on November 2.

In addition, a noteworthy event took place in the Band on November 2, 1898. Principal Musician Robert White finally retired after 26 years of continuous service, enlisting on November 22, 1872.

There were no additional significant events for the remainder of the year of 1898. The Band and Regiment was about to embark on a new and much more drawn out assignment half way around the world.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION 1899-1902

The signing of The Treaty of Paris after the Cuban War brought only a brief pause in military operations for the 4th Infantry Regiment and the Band. With defeat and departure of the Spanish, the Americans not only freed Cuba but the Americans inherited the complex problems of governing the Philippines about which they knew relatively little. Even with full cooperation of all the heterogeneous peoples of differing cultures living in the islands, the task would have been formidable. Leaders of the native nationalist movement were no more ready to accept American rule peacefully than Spanish.

Under the leadership of Aguinaldo, the insurgents established a provisional republic with a capital at Malolos, northeast of Manila, and organized a congress, which began preparing a constitution. After the United States in January 1899 officially proclaimed possession of the Philippines and its intention to extend political control over

all the islands, the insurgent congress ratified the constitution, formally establishing a Filipino republic, and prepared to resist the Americans.

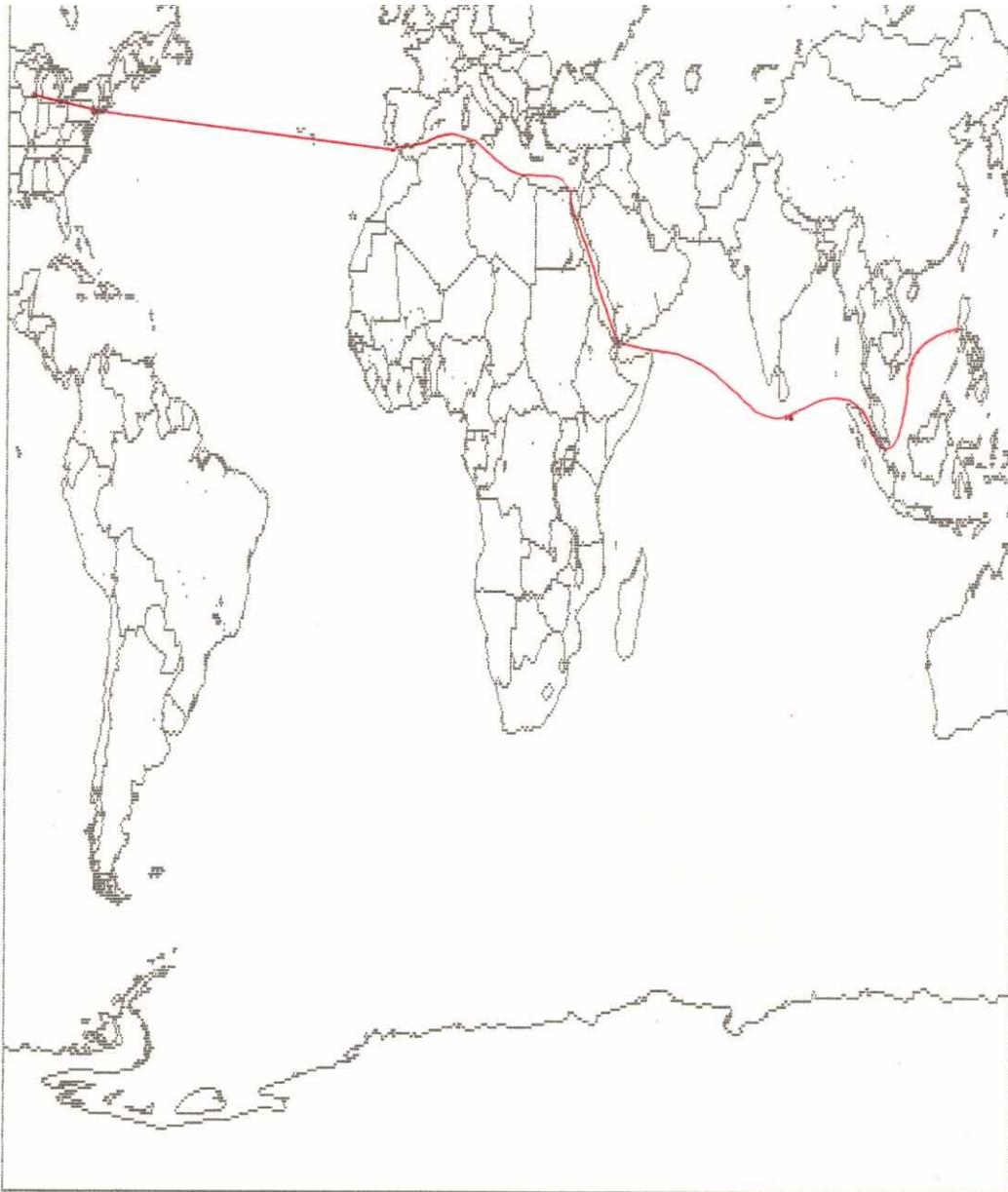
Although the insurgents suffered severe setbacks early in the conflict, they continued more or less organized resistance on a smaller scale for more than two years.

When news of the insurrection reached Washington it quickly dispelled any doubts the McKinley administration might have had concerning the need for more troops in the Philippines to establish effective American control. The War Department responded promptly, ordering immediate dispatch of much-needed Regular units to the Islands. Before it ended more than 100,000 American soldiers took part in some phase of the Philippine Insurrection.

The War in Cuba had been chivalrous and gallant and, most important, quick. The Philippine War was neither. Eyewitness accounts showed that the Filipino soldiers tortured to death American prisoners who fell into their hands, burying alive both American prisoners and friendly natives, and horribly mutilated the bodies of the American dead. That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy and with their own eyes witnessing such deeds, should, regardless of their orders, occasionally retaliate by unjustifiable severities, is not incredible. These were the circumstances to which the 4th Infantry Regiment was dispatched in the beginning of 1899. The following is the story of the participation of the Band and Regiment in this struggle. It has much of the same overtones as the Vietnam War in that it was a guerrilla-type war and it dragged along for a number of years.

On January 15, 1899 the Band and Regiment departed Fort Sheridan, Illinois at 9:15 AM by train en route to New York City. They arrived at Jersey City at 5:45 AM on January 17 and then by ferry boat to the USA Transport Ship Grant at Pier 22, Brooklyn, New York, arriving there at 6:00 PM on the same evening. At 4:30 PM on the 18th the ship proceeded up the Hudson River until opposite the tomb of General U.S. Grant (a former member of the 4th Infantry Regiment), where a salute of 21 guns was fired, and then returned to New York Harbor.

On January 19 at 10:45 AM the Band and Regiment proceeded on their voyage to the Philippine Islands via the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal (why they didn't go to the west coast and over isn't known)! (see map "[Journey to Philippines](#)") By noon January 31, 1899 the Regiment had traveled 4,328 miles.



THE 4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT BAND - JOURNEY TO THE PHILIPPINES
JANUARY, 1899

Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti rejoined the Band after being released from service following the Cuban War. He rejoined the Band on January 2, 1899.

The Regiment and Band performed the usual duties required on transport during the month. The transport Grant arrived at Gibraltar off the Spanish coast at 10:45 AM on February 1. At 2:45 PM on February 4 the transport departed Gibraltar and proceeded through the Mediterranean Sea to the Suez Canal. They arrived at Port Said, Egypt at 11:45 AM on February 11, awaiting entrance into the Canal. They arrived at Port Suez at 8:45 PM on the 11th, left Port Suez at 8:00 AM on February 13 and proceeded through the Canal and the Red Sea. They arrived at the Island of Perim, the Strait of Bal El Mandel at 3:30 PM, February 17 and left at 11:45 PM the same day. They arrived at

Colombo, Ceylon Island (British India) at 12:10 AM February 26 and left at 1:00 PM on the same date. Distance traveled in February 1899: 6,251 miles.

The Band remained on board the Transport Grant performing the usual duties required on board to begin the month of March. They arrived at Singapore at 7:00 PM on March 4, and left at 5:40 AM March 5. The Band finally arrived in Manila Harbor and dropped anchor at 9:30 AM March 10, 1899. The Band and Headquarters disembarked on March 5 at 1:00 PM. They marched to LaLoma Church on the 11th where they set up Headquarters. Total miles traveled 12,064 miles since departure from New York.

The Regiment was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps.

On the 24th the Regiment was ordered to make a line of defense outside their blockhouses. The Band held the extreme left flank of this line and slightly to the north of their Headquarters at LaLoma Church. The line was about 2 miles long.

On the 25th at 6:30 AM firing was commenced along the entire line of trenches. In front of the ground occupied by the Regiment, one half hour later the Regiment moved forward, and occupied the trenches vacated by the 10th Pennsylvania and 1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and Utah Battery, those organizations having driven the enemy back. Two men of the Regiment were wounded. By March 31 the Regiment had returned to their former positions in their trenches.

One must take note of the participation of the Band in the trenches taking part in the actual fighting unlike past wars.

The Band and Regiment remained in Camp in trenches near LaLoma Church, Manila during the month of April, performing outpost and patrol duties.

The Band remained entrenched in front of LaLoma Church performing their usual patrol duties while the rest of the Regiment went on recon duty off and on during the month of May. They encountered pockets of resistance during their missions. During the month 4 members of the Band became sick:

Private Laurence Potter
Private Alfred Wabstat
Private Michael Guithouse
Corporal John Lancid

From strength reports:

The Band and Regiment left their trenches on June 3 and marched toward San Mateo and, meeting no resistance, turned toward Antipolo. A skirmish of two hours was had with insurgents on the edge of the valley opposite Mariguina. At about 5:00 PM another Skirmish occurred. There were no casualties on this day. They marched to Antipolo on June 4 then two miles toward Tay Tay and back through Antipolo to Santa Teresa. On June 5 they marched to Maragondon; on June 6, to Binaugon. June 7 to Gautalon and June 8 to the vicinity of LaLoma Church. Total miles traveled; 54 miles.

On June 15 the Band and Regiment left LaLoma and marched to Manila and moved on to Bacoor and Las Pinas. On June 18 in the afternoon they marched to Imus. On June 19 they went out on Recon on road to Dasiniarnius and proceeded 5 miles where at 11:30 AM insurgents appeared in force and attacked through on all sides, continuing the attack for 4 hours when other battalions reinforced the Regiment and drove the insurgents back. Four were killed from the Regiment and 30 wounded. The Regiment

marched three miles and camped near Imus. En route to Dasiniarnius the Regiment met opposition at 11:00 AM on June 20 and three more men were wounded. The Regiment returned to Imus on June 22. At the end of June the Regiment was reassigned to 1st Brigade, 1st Division with Major General Lawton in command.

A general order from the Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D.C. dated June 24, 1899, increased the number of Bandsmen to 28 with the following ratings and monthly pay allowances:

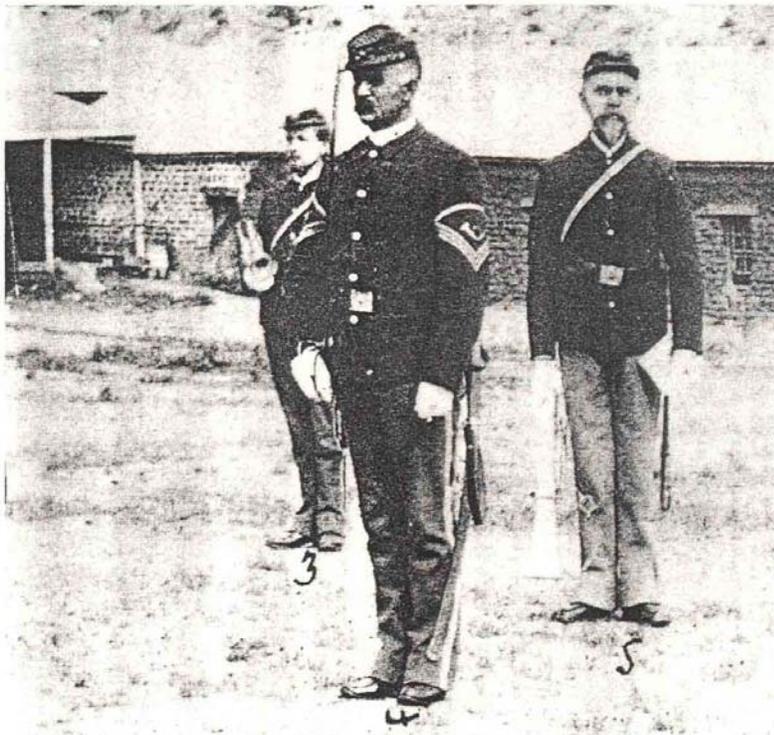
Chief Musician	\$60.00
Chief Trumpeter	\$22.00
Principal Musician	\$22.00
Drum Major	\$25.00
4 Sergeants	\$18.00
8 Corporals	\$15.00
12 Privates	\$13.00

Chief Musicians were also given a special Chevron (see [illustration](#)).



Figure 4-7. Catalog No. 106:
Chief Musician, 1899-1902.

Although the pay grade and rank of chief musician was established in 1847, no special chevron was authorized until April 1899. When first authorized, this insignia was worn by chief musicians of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Then in 1901, one chief musician for the Engineers Corps was added. A chief musician was assigned to each band, when bands were established, by a table of allowance. Prior to this time the chief musician position was simply allotted to the regiment, and band members were drawn from the various companies.



During the month of July the Band performed guard and patrol duty in and about Imus in the province of Cavite (see map "[Philippines](#)"). Between July 18-22 excessive rains caused the country around Imus to be flooded over a foot deep and many of the troops were without adequate shelter during that period. Most of the native Filipinos were busy planting rice, which included the participating insurgent forces.

Two of the men from the Band who did not make the voyage were discharged from service from Fort Sheridan, Illinois on July 13:

Private John Hubbard
Private Vencil Musik

The Band and Regiment left Imus at 6:30 AM on August 11 as part of the command and marched in the direction of Cavite Viejo and Novalita. They struck the enemy near Novalita at 9:55; a slight engagement followed after which the command returned to Imus.

The Band was in trenches at Imus for the month of September while parts of the Regiment were sent out for frequent skirmishes with the native insurgents. However the Headquarters including the Band was attacked at Imus on September 30 and retreated temporarily to a town near Manila.

The Band gained three new members in September:

Private William Busher
Private Thomas J. Harrison
Private Gustav O. Utka

There were many small battles by various companies of the Regiment during the month of October. The Band was not involved in these but remained at Headquarters in Imus guarding the post in the trenches. On October 17 Private Wilbur Randall transferred into the Band.

November was an active month. On November 25, at 2:37 AM, about three thousand insurgents opened an attack on Imus from the south and west sides, with artillery and infantry, and kept up the attack till after 6:00 AM with some firing till nearly noon. At different times the insurgents got within 200 to 300 yards of our lines (including the Band), but could advance no further, although they indulged in much cheering and "blowing of Bugles." The Regiment lost 3 in wounded, none from the Band. The enemy losses were counted at about 42 in dead and wounded. At the end of the month of November 1500 enemy insurgents surrounded the Regiment on three sides.

The Insurgents backed off and returned home to harvest their rice crop. The United States preferred not to mount any offensives at this time for fear of killing innocent people.

Thus ended the first year of the Philippine Insurrection, a frustrating entanglement similar to the war fought in Vietnam 60 years later.

1900

The Band and Headquarters remained at Imus at the beginning of the new year. What a way to bring in the new century in trenches on an Island in the Pacific! From January 1-7, the Regiment and Band performed the usual guard and outpost duties. The Regiment was assigned to the Expeditionary Brigade under Brigadier General Wheaton. Company C of the Regiment was involved in a bloody battle at "close quarters" but was very successful in their endeavor. No casualty report is given except to say that the commander of Company C was killed during the battle at close quarters.

The Band remained at Imus during the month of February. Nothing of significance occurred during this time period. However, Chief Musician Joseph Nevotti was placed in the hospital. In addition, Private Edward H. Jennings enlisted in the Band on the 23rd and Corporal Miller was discharged from the Army; end of service on the 21st.

On March 12 the Band and Headquarters departed Imus and changed Headquarters at Bacoor just north of their previous position. On March 27 the Regiment was transferred to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps with General Wheaton in command. Private Charles Houghton transferred into the Band on March 1 and Corporal Joseph Markostt was discharged; end of service on March 14.

The Band and Regiment remained part of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps until April 16. On that date the Brigade, Division, and Corps organization was suspended, Cavite being announced as part of the 1st District, Department of Southern Luzon, on April 16. Corporal Claude C. Stephenson transferred into the Band on April 7.

On May 8 the Band and Headquarters were ordered to Bacoor and arrived there at 11:30 AM that day. There were no patrols sent out this month.

The Extract of the Strength Report gives this account:

"The territory occupied by the companies of the Regiment is in a state of peace with evidence of returning prosperity, and the natives show a friendly spirit towards the troops. The natives are banding together in some areas to protect themselves from the ladrones who occasionally rob the natives."

The reason for the relative quiet was twofold: the rainy season was upon the islands and most importantly General Douglas MacArthur had chased the leader of the insurgence forces Aguinaldo north to the highlands of Northern Luzon.

On June 23 Private Lary Ladimur joined the Band after enlisting.

July was a calm month. In August Private Thomas H. Donnally transferred into the Band on the 19th.

The insurgents returned in the fall of 1900 and the Regiment was involved in the search for one of the insurgent leaders: General Trias. They were largely unsuccessful in tracking him down and capturing him, always being a moment too late.

The Regiment did encounter a problem of what is called today a serious case of "battle fatigue." A certain Officer of one of the companies "lost his mind" on September 15 and began shooting his own men and had to be shot before more damage occurred. A lengthy description of the events is recorded in the strength report for the month of September.

The Band and Headquarters were transferred to San Francisco de Malabon in October. The same month Private John C. Wold enlisted in the Band on the 18th.

The Band gained some notoriety in November. Private Gardner was on patrol with a detachment of 13 men commanded by 1st Lt. Boyle who submitted this report:

"Having received information of the location of five rifles in the neighborhood of San Nicolas, I set out with a detachment of thirteen men at 2:00 AM on November 7 to secure them.

"When about to enter the barrio of San Nicolas, I observed four men with rifles, squatting in the road about fifty yards ahead. I directed several men to rush upon them, but to fire upon no one, and ran forward with them myself.

"The insurgents hesitated a minute then broke and ran. Two of them dodged into a shack and were captured by the men just behind me, and Private Gardner (Musician) and I followed the other two a short distance when one got through the hedge and escaped but Private Gardner succeeded in knocking down the other."

The detachment went on to capture more men, but at the end of the description 1st Lt. Boyle writes this:

"The behavior of the men was excellent, in that their advance was rapid and noiseless and Musician Gardner's bravery and prompt obedience seems worthy of special notice."

Private Gardner was subsequently given an award for bravery.

The Band remained headquartered at San Francisco do Malabon to the end of the year.

1901

In January of 1901 the Band remained at San Francisco do Malabon on the Philippines. On January 2 Company I of the Regiment captured 1,732 insurgents around the Imus River near Calle Nueva. Many other activities took place including scouting and reconnaissance missions that were highly successful and on January 30 the commander of the Insurgent forces around Cavite, Colonel Topacio, was captured and the rest of the enemy forces surrendered (363 captured).

Private Frederick Schultz transferred into the Band on January 9, and the strength of the Band stood at 18.

In February the Band remained at San Francisco do Malabon performing the regular garrison duties, furnishing many escorts for wagon trains, and repairing electrical communication lines.

Private Jacob F. Young enlisted on January 31 and arrived and joined the band in February. The Band strength stood at 19.

March 1901 was very busy with the usual duties. April saw the surrender of Lt. Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo to the 4th Infantry Regiment on the 29th.

May and June went on with the usual duties. Three new members of the Band arrived on June 21:

Private Edward A. Armstrong

Private Charles I. Carey

Robert J.G. McEachern

CHIEF MUSICIAN JOSEPH NEVOTTI RETIRES

JULY 23, 1901

Chief Musician and Band Leader Joseph Nevotti retired on July 23, 1901 at the Presidio in San Francisco, California after 30 years service in the 4th Infantry Regiment Band. He enlisted into the Band in July 1871. He led the Band through tours of duty during the winning of the Western United States, the war in Cuba and finally the war in the Philippines. No other Band Director before or since had such longevity. An amazing career had come to an end. The whereabouts of Joseph Nevotti following his illustrious career is not known but would be an excellent subject as a follow up to this book. He was

from New York City and we can assume with some degree of certainty that he probably returned home to his family in New York.

July also saw the transfer of Private Thomas Donally, The discharge of Corporal Edward Jennings on the 14th, and the enlistment of Private Adam M. Stoler. This left the Band strength at 21.

In August enemy Colonel Arcadio Laurel and his staff surrendered to the Regiment as the war continued to deteriorate for the insurgent forces on the island.

An interesting point of interest occurred during August. The United States Army began enlisting native Filipinos. The Band received two, Private Saurio Marasco and Private Olindo Yenga on August 15, leaving the Band with 23.

No unusual events occurred in September as the war was quickly coming to an end. The Band lost two more musicians in October to discharge:

Private Albert Aust on the 13th, and Principal Musician John A. Sabarusky on the 27th, and left the Band with 21.

SELECTED LETTERS FROM THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES BAND

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY,

Fort George Wright, Washington,
November 19, 1923.

Edward Johnson Runk, A.M.,
Yakima, Washington.

Dear Sir:

The Commanding Officer has directed me to express his thanks and appreciation for the song you were so kind to write for the regiment. Our Band Leader could not find the tune "Mahoah" and composed music for the words. The song was sung by members of the band during the exercises of Organization Day, and a copy of it has been filed with the history of the regiment.

Yours truly,

Jerome D. Gambre,
First Lieutenant, 4th Infantry,
Adjutant.

/pkb

ANNIVERSARY SONG

for the Fourth Infantry, U.S.A., for their Celebration
November 7th, 1923, at Fort George H. Wright, Spokane, Wn.

(Dedicated to the Officers and Enlisted Men of the
Regiment)

(Tune "Manoah", C.M.)

1

Here's to the Fighting Fourth- hurrah!
That won at Tippecanoe;
And in the swamps of Florida
Their grit the Red-skins knew.

2

Here's to the Glorious Fourth- hip-hip!
That marched to Mexico.
Cha-pul-te-pec they scaled to whip
The haughty, lofty foe!

3

Here's to the Valiant Fourth- hurrah!
To colors ever true,
That helped to win the Civil War
For flag Red, White, and Blue!

4

Here's to the Fourth Victorious
In isles the Philippines
With resolution furious
And steadfastness serene.

5

Here's to the Fourth beside the Marne,
Chateau Thierry, too,
Their bravery will ever warn,
If foes the strife renew.

6

Here's to the Martial Fourth- the guard
O'er Inland Empire grand.
Their history is their reward-
The Colonel and the Band!

7 (Chorus)

Courageous Fourth! hip-hip hurrah!
Brave Infantry, all hail!
Thy aim be for America:
Thy charge shall never fail!

Edward Johnson Runk, A.M. (1882, Columbia University,
New York City)

Yakima, Washington, October 29th, 1923.

4th Inf. D.I. letter of authorization dtd. 19 Feb. 1925.

"Subsequent to the Mexican War and until the blue uniform was abolished, the Band of the Fourth Infantry was authorized to wear scarlet piping on the chevrons and trousers stripes in commemoration of distinguished service in the battle of Monterey in serving a captured battery against the enemy. The scarlet is to perpetuate this distinguished service ..."

4th Inf. Mess Jacket corr. ^{of pocket} Nat. Archives 1904-11: red facings on mess jackets following a tradition that regiment had served as artillery prior to the Mexican War or the tradition that the regiment was allowed the use of red since the Mexican War. 1885 Bandsman's hat had red and white plumes (1923 ltr. 4th Inf. unit jacket OCMH).

21 SEP 1846

4th Inf. Jacket, 1920-23, Kansas City Records Center; letter dtd. 24 Oct. 1923 and ^{spee} Organization Day, 7 Nov. 1923. Major Thomas W. King USA-IG - 15 yrs. pvt. to regt. Sgt. Maj., 4th Inf - spoke: "When I first joined this regiment in 1902, one of the things that I noticed was that members of the band wore red piping on the edges of their white chevrons and the white stripes on their trousers ... (nobody could tell him why, edit.) ... After I was made Sgt. Major, I looked through the old records ... why this distinctive uniform was worn. I finally found it ... (reads an extract from the regimental history about Monterey, edit. ... 'A little battery covering the approaches to the lower end of the city was captured and turned upon another work of the enemy' ... what your historian did not know; he states that 'The Fourth Infantry then consisting of six reduced companies', when he should have stated 'six reduced companies and the Band', ... as they had been acting as stretcher bearers.

1846
21 SEP 1846

...When this small battery (fixed gun position, edit.) was captured, the 4th Infantry Band saw their opportunity, they dropped their stretchers and ran ... to man the guns ... and served them with such deadly accuracy ... This brave deed was personally witnessed by the Commanding General, Zachary Taylor, formerly a 4th Infantry officer, and later President of the United States ... When he became President he remembered the heroism of the 4th Infantry Band and ordered that forever after they should wear the distinctive uniform referred to to indicate to the world that they were not only good musicians, good infantrymen, but that when the occasion arose they could be damn good artillerymen."

AJAGP-5

FORSCOM Band Designation

DCSPOR

DCSPER

10 May 73

MAJ
HLT Brittain/2542

Concur in principle. However, it is felt that it would be appropriate to also transfer the history and honors of the 214th Army Band (originally organized as Band, 4th Infantry Regiment, 1845). The 214th was inactivated last year in Alaska, and the lineage and honors are now available. In addition to possessing 26 Campaign Participation Credits from six wars and two foreign decorations, the 214th is the only band to hold a combat distinction conferred by a President of the United States (President Taylor) for service in the Battle of Monterrey, 1846. This is the second known United States unit award. This award authorized the Band of the 4th Infantry to wear scarlet piping on the chevrons and trousers stripes in commemoration of distinguished service in the battle of Monterrey in serving a captured battery against the enemy. A statement of service and a description of the presidential award are inclosed.

2 Incls
as

HERBERT B. ALLEN
Colonel, GS
DCSPER

History of the Band

Organized 21 July 1915 as the Band, 4th Infantry, in Texas
 (4th Infantry assigned 1 October 1917 to the 3d Division)
 Reorganized and redesignated in 1921 as the Band Section, Service Company,
 4th Infantry
 Separated 1 July 1927 from the Service Company and redesignated as the Band,
 4th Infantry
 (4th Infantry relieved 16 May 1940 from assignment to the 3d Division)
 Reorganized and redesignated 5 January 1944 as the 211th Army Band
 Redesignated 23 May 1944 as the 211th Army Ground Forces Band
 Redesignated 15 May 1947 as the 211th Army Band
 Inactivated 21 February 1949 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
 Activated 16 December 1957 at Fort Richardson, Alaska

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Mexican War
 Palo Alto
 Passaca de la Palma
 Monterrey
 Vera Cruz
 Cerro Gordo
 Chapultepec
 Molino del Rey
 Chacultenco
 Puebla 1947
 Tlaxcala 1947

Civil War
 Peninsula
 Manassas
 Antietam
 Fredericksburg

War with Spain
 Santiago

Philippine Insurrection
 Manila
 Malolos
 Cavite
 Luzon 1899

World War I
 Aisne
 Champagne-Marne
 Aisne-Marne
 St. Mihiel
 Meuse-Argonne
 Champagne 1918

World War II
 Aleutian Islands

DECORATIONS

French Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star, World War I, for action in CHAMPAGNE
MARNE and AISNE-MARNE

TWO CROIX DE GUERRE

UNCLASSIFIED

EFTO

MAY 73

171230Z

101915Z PP

EEEE

NO

CDR FORSCOM (PROV) FT MCPHERSON GA//AFFM-FS//

CDR CONARC FT MONROE VA//ATFOR-FS-SR//

Col Justice
18/7/73
Bands

UNCLAS E F T O FOUO

Subj: FORSCOM Band Designation

ms

A. Your ATFOR-FS-SR, 031855Z May 73 (FOUO)

1. Reference A requested recommendation on band designation for this HQ following reorganization.

2. The present history and lineage of 3d Army Band (507th Coast Artillery Regiment and 256th Army Band) is not considered to be historically significant when compared with present CONARC bands lineage. Informal coordination with OCMH reveals that the 214th Army Band designation, lineage and honors are available.

Preservation of this unit is in keeping with Army policy of retaining those units in the active Army with greatest history and honors.

3. Recommend that a 72 piece band be constituted and activated at Ft McPherson to be designated US Army Forces Command Band, inheriting the history and honors of the 214th Army Band. Concurrently, inactivate 3d Army Band with equipment and personnel assets used to form the nucleus for the US Army Forces Command Band. Request these

MM 17 12 32 73

from

DCSPER
DCSCOMPT

MAJ Hart/4246/zm

HUGH F. T. HOFFMAN, JR., BG, USA, DCSFOR

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02 02 001430Z PP

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MAY 73

NO

191730Z

recommendations be provided HQ DA on an expeditious basis as procurement lead time for heraldry items is extensive.

4. Approval of this recommendation will perpetuate the history and honors of a band which had contributed significantly to the history of the US Army. Further, it will enhance the visibility of the band as it will perform in ceremonies at HQ FORSCOM and represent this command throughout CONUS.

5. The FOUO protective markings may be removed 1 July 1973.

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EETO

OUR GATHERING TODAY IS TO CELEBRATE THE 142ND BIRTHDAY OF OUR UNIT. THE 214TH TRACES ITS BEGINNING TO THE 4TH INFANTRY BAND, ORGANIZED ON ~~2~~ JULY 21, 1845. TODAY WE ARE COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF MONTERREY, MEXICO, 1846, WHERE THE 4TH INFANTRY BAND SERVED WITH SUCH HEROISM THAT PRESIDENT ZACHARY TAYLOR AUTHORIZED THE BAND TO WEAR SCARLET PIPING TO PERPETUATE THIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE. DURING THE COURSE OF THE BATTLE, A MEXICAN FIXED GUN BATTERY WAS CAPTURED ON THE LOWER END OF THE CITY. THE BAND MEMBERS, WHO HAD BEEN SERVING AS STRETCHER BEARERS, DROPPED THEIR STRETCHERS AND RAN TO MAN THE GUNS JUST CAPTURED, FIRING WITH DEADLY ACCURACY ON ANOTHER MEXICAN GUN POSITION. THIS DEED WAS WITNESSED BY GENERAL TAYLOR; AND WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT, ~~HE~~ ORDERED THAT THEY SHOULD WEAR FOREVER THE DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM WITH RED PIPING. AND I QUOTE, "THIS WAS TO INDICATE TO THE WORLD THAT THEY WERE NOT ONLY GOOD MUSICIANS, GOOD INFANTRYMEN, BUT THAT WHEN THE OCCASION AROSE THEY COULD BE DAMN GOOD ARTILLERYMEN."

THE BAND'S LONG HERITAGE INCLUDES 26 CAMPAIGN STREAMERS AND 2 AWARDS OF THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE.

MORE RECENTLY THE UNIT'S OUTSTANDING MUSICAL PERFORMANCES HAVE BROUGHT ACCOLADES FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND FROM WITHIN THE ARMY. OUR MUSIC HAS BROUGHT TEARS, ~~AND~~ JOY, AND HAS RENEWED PRIDE IN OUR COUNTRY FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS EACH YEAR. IT IS EVIDENT FROM YOUR MISSION PERFORMANCE THAT EACH OF YOU NOT ONLY TAKES PRIDE IN YOUR SELF BUT ALSO IN BEING A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE ARMY'S FINEST UNITS.

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