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Happy 242nd Birthday
United States Cavalry

In 1982, at the request of the U.S. Horse Cavalry Association, the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, designated 12 December 1776 as the official birthday of the U.S. Cavalry. That is the date the first Cavalry regiment was organized in the Continental Army.
This purely volunteer cavalry troop was the first organized in defense of the colonies. Today it is the oldest mounted military unit and quite possibly the oldest military unit of any kind that has been in continuous service to the Republic. The times that called it into being, and the character of the original members who fought through the seven years of the American Revolution, together forged concepts of service and a body of tradition that have given it a continuity of purpose since 1774.

The unit is a private military organization, with membership by election. The Troop is also part of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard’s 28th Infantry Division. In war, the mission is to be the commander’s eyes and ears of the battlefield. As members of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, the Troop is also available to serve in a peacetime disaster relief role or otherwise in support of civil authorities.

History of the Troop from the Civil War to the Present:

The Civil War (1861 – 1864)

The drift of political affairs in 1861 made it evident that the Troop might be called into active service. When the call for volunteers was made by the federal government on April 15th 1861, the Troop at once tendered its services. As a unit, First City Troop was the only volunteer cavalry organization accepted under President Lincoln’s first ninety-day call up of state militia units. Ultimately, First City Troop played an integral part in the Civil War, both as a Pennsylvania militia unit and by the actions of individual First City Troopers serving with other units. The impact of their involvement was deep and far-reaching.
In accordance with time-honored custom, Divine Service was attended at St. Peter’s Church on the Sunday preceding departure for active duty, and on May 13th, 1861, the Troop was mustered into service for ninety days. Each man was equipped at his own expense with the uniform of the United States Dragoons. The War Department agreed to supply arms, horse furniture and camp equipage, but horses and many other necessities were unavailable from Washington. To meet these needs, $4,050 was contributed by members and friends of the unit.

The unit left on May 30th to join the 2nd U.S. Cavalry at Carlisle, and by June 7th it had reached Williamsport on the Potomac. The Troop led the main body across the river to Falling Water, VA. On reconnaissance the following day, the Troop encountered a small body of mounted Confederates who retreated without offering resistance. After a day of uneventful maneuvering, the Troop was again near Falling Water, when skirmishers on the front and right flank became engaged with the enemy. The forces of the Confederacy on that field were infantry commanded by Colonel “Stonewall” Jackson and cavalry commanded by Colonel J.E.B. Stuart. On the Union side the First Wisconsin, Eleventh Pennsylvania Rangers, McMullin’s Rangers, Perkins’ Battery and the First City Troop were brought to bear.

As the battle was joined, the Troop was hurried to the top of a hill in support of one section of Perkins’ Battery. There brisk fire was opened upon the enemy. Although the encounter was brief and losses not heavy on either side, it was the first engagement of the Civil War in which troops had been used in any numbers in a systematic manner. Colonel J.J. Abercrombie, the brigade commander, wrote: “Captain Hudson’s second Light Battery and the City Troop under Captain (Thomas C.) James aided materially in driving the enemy from the field.”

Following this first battle, the Troop saw duty at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Harper’s Ferry, Key’s Ferry and Sandy Hook, Maryland, as well as keeping pickets on the south side of the Potomac. Upon the expiration of its three months’ service the organization was ordered home. It was complimented in orders by its Commanding General and Colonel George H. Thomas, who commanded the Brigade, as well as by General Robert Patterson. In retrospect, as a “school for cavalry officers,” the Battle of Falling Water was invaluable. As the war increased in scope and ferocity, many additional cavalry units would be formed for federal service. Ultimately, forty-nine members of the Active Roll of April 15, 1861, as well as eight members of the Honorary and Non-Active Rolls, would serve as officers in these new federal units.

After federal service was complete, the Troop returned to Philadelphia and mustered out on August 17th, 1861. Many members of the Troop subsequently volunteered to join the Union Army. Concurrently, the Troop recruited new members to fill the vacancies of those marching off to battle in federal ranks. The Troop – as a unit – would continue its traditions and its service to the Commonwealth throughout the war.

In early May of 1862 the Troop offered its services to protect the City of Washington which again appeared to be in peril. Before the Troop’s offer could be accepted, however, the Confederate forces fell back. The subsequent disastrous campaign of the Virginia Peninsula caused alarm in the North, and the Troop met daily to recruit and to train new members. In September, when the Confederate Army had crossed the Potomac and encamped at Frederick, the Troop planned to organize a cavalry regiment which would be officered by its current members. A large storeroom was rented as a recruiting station, and five hundred men were promptly enlisted. The project had to be abandoned however, because at this stage in the war, horses and other requisite equipment were unavailable from the state and difficult to procure in such numbers on the civilian economy.

On April 4th, 1863, the Governor of Pennsylvania signed the Act of Incorporation of the First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, which had previously been approved by the State Legislature.

The Gettysburg Campaign (June – July, 1863)

On June 15th, 1863, following the advance of the Confederate Army into the Cumberland Valley, President Lincoln called out 50,000 militia. At this
stage, most members of First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry were serving with other federal units or had already become casualties of the war. The thirty-one remaining members organized under Cornet Samuel J. Randall, furnished themselves with horses and equipment, and rode for Harrisburg, arriving there on June 19th. They were immediately accepted into service without swearing in and ordered to Gettysburg. At 4:00 AM on the 21st of June, the Troop was the first military unit to arrive on the scene of what was about to become the pivotal battle of the Civil War. The residents of Gettysburg, relieved to see Union soldiers, were extremely generous to the Troop, then and throughout the campaign. Given the paucity of the Troop's commissary supplies, this generosity was greatly appreciated and long remembered.

At Gettysburg, Cornet Randall reported to Major Granville O. Haller. In that no one was certain where General Lee and his vast force might be, Cornet Randall was immediately ordered to take a detail of ten men to reconnoiter the Chambersburg Turnpike toward Cashtown. There they captured two Confederate soldiers who were sent to the rear under the escort of three Troopers. The reconnaissance established the presence of Jenkins' Brigade of Stuart's Cavalry Corps, operating between Williamsport and Chambersburg, which was military intelligence of significant import at this preliminary stage of the battle.

The same afternoon, in response to rumors of a force approaching Fairfield, the remainder of the Troop was ordered out to reconnoiter, accompanied by Major Haller and Captain Bell with an additional squad of cavalry. Just east of Fairfield they observed about one hundred and sixty Confederate mounted infantry scouting the countryside for forage and remounts. The main Confederate body was stationed on the outskirts of the town while detachments were sent out in various directions. Major Haller left Captain Bell and his cavalry squad in place and cautiously led the First City Troopers to within a half mile of the town. From that point he ordered a charge that swept through the town, driving the enemy back to a nearby mountain pass.

The mounted color guard includes the guidon bearer riding at the side of the Captain, followed by the American Flag and the Markoe Standard with mounted guards. The Markoe standard was presented to the Troop by its first captain in 1775. Originally, the canton of the standard contained the British Union Jack, but once war erupted the Jack was replaced by 13 silver and blue stripes, representing the 13 original colonies. It was the first use of 13 stripes on an American flag.
For the next few days the Troop was employed on patrols covering roads leading in the direction of the enemy. Split into three detachments on June 25th, the Troop continued to live in the saddle, observing and reporting on the enemy’s movements. Shots were frequently exchanged on these missions as Troopers swung close to enemy formations or galloped in even closer in quest of prisoners needed for intelligence purposes.

In one instance, operating together on a mission to York, the entire Troop was nearly enveloped, narrowly escaping capture by riding long and hard. The Troop reached York so covered with mud and grime as to be unrecognizable as either Union or Confederate. From York the Troop moved to Wrightsville and from there across the Susquehanna to Columbia, where it spent the night. The next day it recrossed to observe the enemy advancing in force under General John B. Gordon. A formation of recently raised militia infantry, operating in that area, was engaged by Gordon’s force. Many of the Union militia were quickly enveloped and captured by the battle-hardened Confederate regulars. The Troop’s efforts were essential in preserving order among the many others who were near panic, particularly as the last of these companies approached the bridge over the Susquehanna with Gordon’s infantry hot on their heels. The military authorities on the scene determined to destroy the bridge which, with its twenty-one spans across the Susquehanna, was more than a mile long. Four Troopers detailed under the supervision of Major Knox of the 9th New York City Cavalry set to work setting fire to the bridge at sundown of June 28th. This heroic task took place under the guns of the Confederate soldiers. When the Confederates drove the Troopers from the bridge and attempted to extinguish the fires, it was too late. The bridge was fully engulfed by the flames, and by midnight, the destruction was complete. General Gordon, writing years later, stated that the destruction of that single bridge at that moment in the battle eliminated any possibility of a march on Philadelphia.

A scouting party of twenty-one men crossed the Susquehanna on July 2nd in flat boats and proceeded toward York. Betrayed by an informer, the unit was forced to break off its march and take up defensive positions in a cemetery near Heidelberg. The men slept with sentries posted at a crossroads, their horses tethered nearby, saddled and ready. In the early evening a thunder of hooves was heard on the main road from Harrisburg to Gettysburg and on a parallel road that branches off from York Springs and runs to Hunterstown. About 6,000 of J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry were observed traversing these roads far into the night. During their passage they completely surrounded the cemetery but never discovered the squad. Sergeant Robert E. Randall hovered with this small command on the outskirts of the ensuing battle at Rommel’s Farm, taking a number of stragglers and sixty horses.

The detachment rejoined the Troop on July 6th near Harrisburg. On July 15th the entire Troop was ordered to Philadelphia, where a riot was threatened, opposing the draft newly ordered by President Lincoln. The Troop was discharged on July 31, after remaining on duty during the draft. Although the Troop did not participate directly in any of the grinding and colossal battles which changed the course of the Civil War, history duly notes that the efforts of the First City Troop and Bell’s Cavalry alerted the Union forces to the presence and intentions of the Confederate formations, providing Union General Meade the insight he needed to correctly move and position his forces in the critical hours leading up to the historic engagement. In addition, historians agree that the various cavalry skirmishes which involved the Troop in the eastern gorges delayed the Confederate movement in force across South Mountain. In fact, so well did these “irregular” forces meet the enemy advance, Confederate leaders believed they were already confronting the battle-tested forward security elements of the Army of the Potomac. This gave Federal troops much needed time to move into the Gettysburg area. The difference of a single day could have changed the outcome of the campaign in the Confederate’s favor.

The Troop’s Storied Legacy

First City Troop received the honor of escorting President Lincoln in June of 1864 on his visit to Philadelphia, but less than one year later an
assassin’s bullet compelled the grief-stricken Troopers to don their uniforms for their President again, this time as escort and honor guard for the funeral procession of the slain Commander-in-Chief.

Many First City Troopers performed admirably throughout the war in Federal service, providing outstanding examples of sacrifice and duty. Captain James, commander of First City Troop during the first ninety-day call-up, later commanded the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment and was considered to be among the best of the Union cavalry commanders. Lieutenant Price, another First City Troop officer, recruited the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry and became their Lieutenant Colonel, and much of the officer corps of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Lancers) was comprised of First City Troopers.

The men of First City Troop acquitted themselves with honor, skill and courage throughout the Civil War and provided the country a shining example of the role of the citizen-soldier during one of the darkest periods in United States history. This tradition continued through to the present day. In 1867, the Militia Act of 1864 was amended and this secured for the Troop its “original vested rights, privileges and immunities.” During these years the unit was reorganized and the many members who had served as officers under other guidons during the War Between the States returned to the ranks of the Troop.

During the First World War, the Troop was part of the 28th Infantry Division, which was organized at that time without Cavalry—so the Troop fought as a trench mortar battery. When the Division was reorganized for the Second World War, the Troop became A Troop, 104th Cavalry, and campaigned in Belgium and Germany. Since 1946, the Troop has continuously served with the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania Army National Guard through various reorganizations in its role as mechanized Cavalry. It has supported missions throughout the Cold War, has deployed to Bosnia and the Sinai for peacekeeping missions, and has deployed to Kuwait for the Global War on Terror. Since 9-11, many Troopers have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in various capacities with the 28th Division’s support of the Global War on Terror.

Throughout its history, the Troop has hosted dignitaries and performed ceremonial functions from funeral processions to inaugural parades. General John J. Pershing and Captain Clement B. Wood, on February 22, 1922, inspected the Troop. Following the General is his Aide, Major George C. Marshall. The Troop has been engaged in polo tournaments, equestrian events, and galas of every type, preserving the rich traditions of the Militia, the U.S. Army, and the old Horse Cavalry.
Possibly several of you, when seeing the Army Medal of Honor articles in The Cavalry Journal, have wondered about the different styles of Medals of Honor shown. It is thus time for a brief Army Medal of Honor history lesson.

On July 12, 1862 President Lincoln signed into law a resolution approved by Congress establishing the Medal of Honor for Army (regular and volunteer) enlisted men who distinguished themselves for their gallantry in action or similar significant actions during the current war between the North and the South. The law was amended in 1863 to make it permanent and authorized officers to receive it.

The Medal of Honor is the highest permanent, personal military medal presented by the United States of America. The official name is the Medal of Honor and is presented in the name of Congress. Thus, it is frequently called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Medal of Honor's appearance has changed four times since it was established in 1862. It continues to have the five-point upside-down star adopted in 1862 from the Navy’s Medal of Honor. However, the suspension ribbon’s color and design were changed in 1896 due to non-military organizations copying and using it. In 1904 the Army adopted the 13-white-stars image on a light blue background, which the Navy adopted in 1913. In 1944 the suspension ribbon was replaced with a neck ribbon.

Following are the Army Medals of Honor and their periods of authorization. Which corresponds with the date earned.
Private Fitz Lee
Company M, 10\textsuperscript{th} U.S. Cavalry Regiment

Citation

For extraordinary heroism on 30 June 1898, while serving with Troop M, 10\textsuperscript{th} U.S. Cavalry, in action at Tayabacoa, Cuba. Private Lee voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated.

Fitz Lee, born June 1866 in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, joined the Army and was serving as a Private in Troop M, 10\textsuperscript{th} U.S. Cavalry when it was deployed to Cuba during the Spanish-American War. On 30 June 1898, a landing party was sent ashore from the transport ship \textit{Florida} near Trinidad, Cuba, to reconnoiter Spanish positions. Discovered by the Spanish, their boats were sunk by heavy artillery fire and the survivors were left stranded on shore. The \textit{Florida} sent five rescue attempts with the first four driven off by the heavy artillery fire. The fifth attempt, commanded by Second Lieutenant George P. Ahern, with Private Lee and 10\textsuperscript{th} Cavalry privates Dennis Bell, William H. Thompkins, and George H. Wilson, was successfully conducted at night. The four privates were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during what was named the Battle of Tayacoba. Unfortunately, Private Lee, who was then stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and awarded his Medal of Honor on 23 June 1899, died on 14 September 1899, and is buried in the Military Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth.

Corporal Cornelius C. Smith
Company K, 6th U.S. Cavalry Regiment

Citation

[On 1 January 1891, near White River, South Dakota] with 4 men of his troop drove off a superior force of the enemy and held his position against their repeated efforts to recapture it, and subsequently pursued them a great distance.

Cornelius Smith was born at Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory, on 7 April 1869, where his father was quartermaster. His childhood was spent at forts in Arizona and New Mexico Territories and finally at Vancouver Barracks in the Washington Territory. In 1884 Smith went east for schooling. In 1888 he moved to Helena, Montana where he joined the Montana National Guard in May, 1889. A year later he enlisted in the 6\textsuperscript{th} U.S. Cavalry. Before his first year in the Army was completed he was promoted to corporal and earned the Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery two days after the battle at Wounded Knee. Smith was part of a detachment guarding a supply train, which, while attempting to cross the partially ice-covered White River, was attacked by a large party of Sioux Indians. Smith, with Sergeant Frederick Myers and four other cavalrymen, defended a critical knoll from repeated attacks by the Indians. When the Indians withdrew from their unsuccessful attempt to capture the supply train, Smith and his small group pursued the Indians for several miles before returning to the supply train. On 4 February 1891, Corporal Smith received the Medal of Honor.
In April 1918, the 2nd Cavalry landed in France and was in the Toul Sector three weeks after leaving home. “I should consider myself fortunate to again have your splendid Regiment a part of my Command,” wired General Pershing to Colonel West when the 2nd left Jolo [capital of the province of Sulu, Philippines] in 1912, and his word was fulfilled, when a half a world away, thirty-one of its troopers landed with him as his escort, first in England, then in France, as Headquarters Troop at Chaumont.

The 2nd gained the unique distinction of being the only American Cavalry unit to remain mounted and reach the firing line. They fought in the Aisne-Marne offensive July 18 – August 6, 1918, when the American 1st and 2nd Divisions smashed in the west face of the German Marne salient at Soissons. Detachments from the Regiment took part in the Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18 through September 11th. But the greatest commendation was gained by the 2nd Cavalry for its part in the reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient, September 12-16, when Troops A, B, C, D, F, G and H under LTC P.M. Hazzard were attached to the American First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, making the main effort of the American First Army in France.

General Pershing massed six Divisions on the eighteen-mile front, so something had to give. The First Division jumped off, bypassing Montsec, which the French had assaulted for years in vain, and reached the line Heudicourt-Nosard. Here, the Regiment passed through the forest of La Belle, Oaiere, Nosard, and Vigneulles, scouting the open country as far as Heudicourt Creue and Vigneulles, eventually advancing to St. Maurice, Woel, Jonville, pursuing the enemy, fighting his rear guard, capturing numerous prisoners, forcing deployment, and delaying his retreat—in fact, doing everything that so small a force could accomplish.

This action was followed by the final Allied offensive, Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to November 11, 1918, with the 2nd Cavalry being attached to the American 35th Division, the left flank of eight Divisions then attacking between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest. The plan of the American First Army was to bypass the strong points of Montfaucon and Romagne on both sides and seize the high ground at Barricourt with a converging effort, which would shatter all German positions before Sedan.

The 35th Division spearheaded the assault on the left, in an engagement where the troops of the 2nd Cavalry “during the six days battle at Vauquois, Bois de Jossigny, Ouvrage D’Aden, Cheepy, Charpentry, Baulny, Bois de Montre Beau and Exermont from September 26 to October 2, 1918, accomplished their tasks with fearlessness, courage, and disregard of danger and hardship” said Major General P.E. Traub, Commander of the 35th Division.

The 159th Infantry Brigade further commended 2nd Lt. C. Thomas, Sgt. South, Private Naylor, and 15 other men from Troop C, 2nd Cavalry for the operation North of Buzancy and in Beaumont from November 3-6, patrolling the entire front of the Division sector in advance of the Infantry, which resulted in military information of great value, riding into machine gun and artillery-swept areas time and time again and drawing fire in successful efforts to aid the advance of the Infantry by locating machine gun nests and enemy parties digging in (stated in a Commendation of Headquarters 159th Infantry Brigade).

From Beaumont, American artillery dominated 20 miles of the German main supply line to the Western front—the Montmedy-Sedan rail line.

With the Germans driven across the Meuse at Sedan the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, marking the cessation of hostilities. The 2nd Cavalry remained with the Army of Occupation in Germany at Coblenz until August 1919, when it returned to the States for duty at Fort Riley.
Graham's North Carolina Union Cavalry
By Trooper Heidi M. Crabtree

It went by various names throughout the Civil War, and Graham's North Carolina Cavalry was notorious in several ways.

For starters, this troop made up of North Carolinians was not Confederate. Led by a New Yorker, Company L of the 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers (1stNCUV) was comprised of local men from the eastern part of the state. Both the 1st and 2nd NCUV would serve that area.

Recruiting Southerners into Union regiments was not a new idea by May of 1861, when General Burnside was asked to form a regiment of Union loyalists. A captain on General Foster's staff, Edward Potter, was made colonel and put in charge of the NCUV, it's beginnings most likely in Washington, NC, aka "Little Washington." Burnside informed locals that the men would be a sort of home guard, never to leave the state. It wasn't long before enough soldiers were enlisted under northern officers that several companies were raised. One of these officers was 1st Lieut. George Wallace Graham of Essex County, NY.

Graham had made a name for himself by the end of 1862 as a brave-to-the-point-of-reckless young officer and the Union hero of the Battle of Goldsborough Bridge. Moved from his New York Artillery Battery to the 3rd New York Cavalry, he was tasked in May 1863 to command Company L, 1st NCUV. Graham was a cavalryman at heart, and by autumn he had his men outfitted and paid as cavalry. One photo shows a soldier of Company L with cavalry sabers on his hat. Graham was also promoted to captain by that time as well.

What made Company L so controversial? The enlisted men, being southern Unionists, were considered traitors to their own families. To this day there are those who are ashamed of ancestors they had in the NCUV. Southern Unionists in North Carolina were derogatorily known as "Buffaloes." There is debate over the origin of the term, however it was in use long before the war. Early in the war it became slang for anyone on the coast who refused to serve the Confederate States of America, and likely supported the Yankees, hiding in the deep Carolina woods and acting as robbers and ruffians.

It wouldn't be long before the name was applied to the "official" traitors: the men of the NCUV. Were the Buffaloes offended? Hardly. Graham's company composed its own songs, referencing the likes of Edgar Allan Poe and the Swamp Fox!

Capt. Graham would lead his men through some of the most well-known battles in the state. Along with Colonel Potter, he and his company swept through towns in Potter's Raid, setting fires and looting along the way. For locals to have Yankees doing these deeds was bad enough, but for fellow North Carolinians to participate was so despicable that pro-Confederate newspapers had a field day. Graham's name was becoming well known throughout the eastern part of the state; indeed, many locals in towns like Greensboro recognized his face.

Greensboro wasn't the only area familiar with these Buffaloes. Black Jack Church was burned twice by Company L, and the city of Little Washington was partially burned in 1864 with Graham involved, whether intentionally or under orders from the new NCUV commander, Colonel Joseph McChesney.

When not out on raids, much of the 1st NCUV was homed in New Bern, a charming pro-Union city along the Neuse River. At other times they bivouacked at Newport Barracks.

Graham and his men were the "North Carolina Union Cavalry" at the Battle of Wise's Forks, setting the stage for Bentonville.

Graham lost relatively few men during his command. His soldiers seemed to respect him very much, as indicated by one rather odd tombstone in a small area known as Pelletier. Private Patrick Norris was under Graham's command, and Norris was either so proud, or perhaps so indebted to Graham, that he had Graham's name carved on his stone. Two of his swords are in a Morehead City museum, one being an artillery model. Could this have been Graham's, a gift to the private? Other items such as a gun did still exist, but a 20th century relative was so ashamed of having a Unionist in the family that she actually threw the items away. Other examples of the current mindset are seen in cemeteries. One of Graham's sergeants has a Confederate flag on his grave, and the stone simply reads "1st NC Regt." Was this a way of covering up the man's Union ties?
At war’s end, Capt. Graham nearly became Maj. Graham. Due to injuries received by McC Chesney, officers were moving up the chain, but there were to be no promotions post-war.

Graham married a local New Bern woman, applied for service in the Regular Army, and went on to repeat history by becoming the first commander of another new company, Company I of the Tenth U.S. Cavalry. Ironically, he was put in charge of Buffalo Soldiers again in 1867.

After a string of his usual bravery and wildness, he was court-martialed and cashiered in 1870, the details of which are still suspect. Whether he was just naturally a mean person or had his spirit completely broken by his cashiering is debatable. Some officers who knew him claimed he was a despicable person, others who served under him tell a different story. Graham did have the backing of Col. Benjamin Grierson, commanding the Tenth.

The former Civil War/Indian Wars cavalry hero would die in 1875, riddled with 36 bullets, in a mining claim dispute. There is no GAR marker on his grave, nothing about his life, notorious or otherwise. He has no stone at all, having been thrown into a gulch near a ghost town in Colorado.

His importance in both North Carolina and Tenth U.S. Cavalry histories was buried with him.

Uncle Sam’s Camel Corps
By Trooper Pat Patterson
Reprinted from the September 2005
The Cavalry Journal

The difficulties encountered in supplying the U.S. Army in Mexico over the Santa Fe Trail and by sea from Galveston and New Orleans were well known. The war with Mexico ended in 1848, and the California gold rush began. The railroads started laying tracks to the Pacific coast, but were temporarily halted by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Animal-drawn wagons and pack trains were the only means of transporting supplies, but it was slow and dangerous because of mountains, rivers, and the constant threat of Indian attacks.

In 1850, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War (later to become President of the Confederate States of America) was approached by Army and Navy officers on the idea of camels. Their use and effectiveness were well known throughout the Middle East, and Davis was well aware of the needed improvement of transportation in the American West, particularly in the southwest. Camels? A good suggestion. Worth a try! Their ability to carry much heavier loads over greater distances than burros, donkeys, horses, mules or wagons, plus a requirement for far less food and water, were most desirable. He immediately went to work to try to convince Congress to allocate funds for the purchase and sea movement of Middle Eastern/Asian camels to the United States. After five years of tedious bickering, he was able to sell Congress on the idea; however, during his appearances before Congress, he was almost laughed out of the street.

The U.S. Navy assigned the storeship “Supply” to transport the camels. It was a sailing ship with the center cargo hatch enlarged and the lower deck removed to accept the tall, rather lengthy camels. Lt. David Dixon Porter, a 41-year-old naval officer, was placed on special duty as the ship’s captain. After years in the Quartermaster’s office, West Point graduate Major Henry Constantine Wayne was selected to head the purchase, import and military use of camels for the U.S. Army.

They first visited England to gather information from British officers who had experience with camels. They then proceeded to France to find out what the French experience with these beasts in North Africa had been. From there, they went to Italy, where grand dukes and landowners had used camels for over 200 years. Although Wayne and Porter were quite enthusiastic about the value of camels, they were unable to talk with any officials involved with them. Speaking with peasants, they learned that 25 camels were capable of doing the work of 100 horses. They were miserable, neglected, badly overworked, supplied little food and not housed in winter in spite of severe weather, and yet each camel carried as much as 1200 pounds from sunrise to sunset. By comparison, Army mules carried 300 pounds of supplies, and each of the 38 elephants employed by Hannibal (246 BC – 183 BC) to cross the Alps into Italy carried roughly 1000 pounds each.

On August 4, 1855, storeship “Supply” arrived in Tunis. There Wayne and Porter learned that the U.S. Congress had appropriated $30,000, an
extravagant amount in those days. It was felt camels could be bought complete with attendants and saddles for $200 each. Purchase and use of camels were still being laughed at by Congress. The idea was absurd.

Wayne and Porter experienced many hardships in their attempts to purchase both dromedary (single hump) and bactrian (double hump) camels and to hire cameleers (drivers). Single hump camels could travel further and were much faster when running, than double hump camels, which could generally carry a heavier load.

In all, 85 camels were purchased from Egypt, Syria, Armenia, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. It was considered too dangerous to go into Persia (Iran) at that time. About one cameleer for every three camels was hired from each of these countries. Loading aboard “Supply” was extremely difficult, so a camel cart was designed so the animals could lie down instead of kicking and butting the loading nets. Sail voyage through the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic took seven weeks, during which time many camels did not eat or stand because of the rough ship movement. Six little camels were born during the journey, but only two lived. Seventy-five of the 85 beasts survived the ocean voyage. Disembarkation took place at Indianola, Texas.

All the camels behaved admirably at sea, but as soon as they felt solid earth, they became very excited, rearing, kicking, crying out, breaking halters, tearing down pickets, biting, spitting, and demonstrating their enjoyment of being on land again.

Soon after, they were marched to Camp Verde, 30 miles north of San Antonio, Texas. Soldiers having been assigned, animals fattened and cameleers oriented, the caravan was marched through Fort Stockton, Texas, to El Paso, then north to Albuquerque, where they waded the Rio Grande and on to Fort Defiance, New Mexico. At Mohave City, Arizona, it was unknown whether camels could swim the Colorado River into California. A group of soldiers and cameleers pulled, lifted, pushed, and coaxed one camel into the swift river. He immediately began to swim when the water became deep enough and the others followed with little encouragement.

Once in California, the caravan split. One half visited Los Angeles and the other half continued to Fort Tejon, their destination. From there they were employed as pack transport throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Camels were never well accepted or cared for by the U.S. soldiers, who objected to their strong pungent odor and their biting, spitting and kicking habits. The sight of camels with their awful smell, and odd appearance immediately caused both horses and mules to stampede. Even unsuspecting humans would recoil in fright.

The outbreak of the Civil War put a screeching halt to camel experimentation. Some camels were sold to Mexico and moved to Mexico City. While others were purchased and used in Nevada mines. Today one can observe camel races in that state, but not by [offspring] of the original animals brought to the United States.

Camels are quite a tourist attraction. A news article in the El Paso Times, September 1988 describes camel research by ranchers in southern New Mexico to control mesquite, creosote bush, and other unwanted vegetation.

It is interesting to note that a Syrian cameleer who accompanied the camels sold to Mexico married a Toqui Indian girl, settled down on a small ranch in northwestern Mexico and raised a family. One of the boys, Putarco Elais Cables grew up to become president of Mexico. In his youth he was known as el Turco (The Turk).

Many old Cavalry troopers may recall singing “The Camels are Coming, Hurrah, Hurrah. The Camels are Coming.” This was no doubt derived from soldiers who preceded caravans on mule or horseback shouting, “Step back, step back; everyone, step back, the camels are coming.”

Following the Civil War, a California man ventured to China, purchased camels, brought them to the U.S. and sold them to the miners in
8th US Cavalry at Unsan, NK
By Trooper Sam Young

The 8th Cavalry Regiment, a subordinate command of the 1st Cavalry Division, was assigned with the rest of the Division occupation duties in Tokyo following the surrender of Japan. Like other US units in Japan by 1950, the 8th was understrength and had obsolete weapons and equipment as a result of the reduction in military funding following the end of World War II.

In June 1950 North Korea (NK) attacked South Korea (SK) with overwhelming force!

In mid-July 8th Cavalry and other 1st Cavalry Division (CD) units began arriving in SK to bolster US, British, and SK forces in their desperate efforts to stop the NK army from capturing all of SK. The arrival of additional United Nations (UN) forces with massive amounts of supplies and the horrific battles that followed eventually overwhelmed the NK army and slowly pushed it back into NK. Although threatened by China not to invade NK, by late October UN forces were well into NK. In some places they were at or very near the border between China and NK.


Editor’s Note: Trooper Pat Patterson was Advisor, 1st Animal Pack Company in the High Plateau of Vietnam 1960-1961. The unit was assigned 275 southeast Asian horses and 10 elephants.

8th Cavalry Chaplain (Capt.) Emil Kapaun (right) and Capt. Jerome Dolan, a medical officer, carry an exhausted soldier off the battlefield in Korea early in the war. (Photo Credit: Courtesy of the U.S. Army Center of Military History)
Unfortunately, for the 8th Cavalry, disaster was only a few days away.

On 25 Oct. Republic of Korea (ROK) 1st Infantry Division (ID) units fought attacking soldiers near Unsan in northwest NK. After capturing some of these soldiers, who wore a different uniform and spoke a different language, interrogation revealed them to be Chinese and that large numbers of Chinese forces were awaiting orders to attack.

Over the next few days units of the 39th Corps Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA) battled the 1st ROK ID, US 6th Medium Tank Battalion (BN) and 10th Anti-Aircraft Group to a standstill. The 8th Cavalry was ordered by 8th Army to relieve the 12th ROK Regiment (REGT) and to resume the attack north. When the 8th arrived on 29 Oct, it found the 11th and 12th ROK REGTs departing Unsan. During this same period the PVA had destroyed the 6th ROK ID east of Unsan. Now Unsan, a UN salient into the mountainous region held by the PVA, was held only by the 8th Cavalry and the ROK 15th Infantry REGT.

The PVA commander, believing the ROK 1st ID was still in Unsan, ordered the PVA 39th Corps to attack on 1 Nov. and destroy the Unsan garrison. The PVA 117th Division (DIV) attacked from the northeast while the PVA 116th DIV attacked from the northwest and the PVA 115th DIV attacked from the southwest. Unfortunately, in their paths were the 8th Cavalry’s BNs: the 1st defending the area north of Unsan by the Samtan River, and the 2nd and 3rd BNs west of Unsan. The ROK 15th REGT was dug in northeast across the river from the US 1st Bn. But, there was a mile-wide gap between the 1st and 2nd BNs due to insufficient manpower to fill that void.

The 5th US Cavalry REGT was to the rear of the 8th Cavalry and maintained combat patrols between the 8th and the 5th. One of these patrols, in the early part of the afternoon [1 Nov], discovered the PVA 343rd REGT of the PVA 115th DIV which caused the Chinese to commence their attack. It was supported by artillery rocket fire. By 2300 hours the ROK 15th REGT was destroyed and four BNs of the PVA had penetrated the gap between the 8th’s 1st and 2nd BNs. These two US BNs were running low on ammunition.

Major General Frank Milburn, US I Corps commander, as a result of the deteriorating situation at Unsan, ordered withdrawal of the UN forces there. However, before it could begin, the PVA 347th REGT had entered Unsan through the gap, set up roadblocks, and, with the help of the PVA 348th REGT, attacked retreating US and ROK forces. With all roads blocked, these soldiers had to escape by infiltrating through PVA lines in small groups. The survivors reached UN lines late on 2 Nov.

Interestingly the 3rd BN 8th Cavalry had not been attacked until around 0300 on 2 Nov when Chinese soldiers, dressed as ROK soldiers from the 116th DIV, were able to penetrate the 3rd BN’s lines and attack the 3rd’s command post.

While there are a multitude of stories from 8th Cavalry survivors about the fighting at Unsan, let’s look at specifically the 3rd Battalion [extracted] from Elizabeth M. Collins’ 7 November 2017 article Disaster at Unsan: In 1950, Soldiers faced Chinese forces during the Korean War.

“Orders came to pull out, but much of the REGT’s 3rd BN, "Scrappy Blue," was trapped southwest of Unsan. The BN CP even experienced a deadly assault from all sides: ‘Hand-to-hand encounters took place all over...as the Chinese soldiers...fanned out, firing on anyone they saw and throwing grenades and satchel charges into the vehicles, setting many of them on fire,' wrote Appleman [Army historian Roy E. Appleman in South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu]. Soldiers managed to drive them off, but the entire BN staff was wounded or missing, and the situation continued to deteriorate. The BN’s only hope lay in a promised relief column from the 5th Cavalry.

“Captain Norman Allen of Company I, 5th Cavalry, was to have led the rescue attempt. In The Korean War: Pusan to Chosin, an oral history, he explained that after two ridges were secured, ‘my task force would race down the road...collect the men and race back. I was told the last five miles...would be uncovered...without protective fire.’

“From his vantage point, he could see the life and death struggle for the two hills as soldiers tried and failed to take them, and he watched as ‘the wounded streamed up the road past our position. It was obvious that some real tough fighting was going on up ahead.’

“Orders came to abandon what would have likely been a suicide mission. ‘That night the rest of the 8th Cavalry pulled out of the line,’ said Allen.
The poor devils in the 3rd Battalion remained in the trap. We were told they would have to get out themselves any way they could.'

“The Chinese took heavy casualties as well, but each attack became harder and harder to fend off as ammunition dwindled and casualties mounted, and the next night, the Chinese overran a dugout filled with American wounded. They took the ambulatory men prisoner, along with the battalion’s Roman Catholic chaplain, Capt. Emil Kapaun, who would become famous for exposing himself to enemy fire. Kapaun even carried a wounded soldier on their subsequent march to prison. He died in captivity [May 1951] and posthumously received the Medal of Honor in 2013.

“Then came another long, bitter day and night of fighting for the remaining soldiers. ‘Daylight of 4 Nov disclosed there were about 200 men left able to fight,’ wrote Appleman. ‘There were about 250 wounded. A discussion of the situation brought the decision that those still physically able to make the attempt should try to escape. Captain (Clarence R.) Anderson, the battalion surgeon, volunteered to stay with the wounded.’

“As able-bodied Soldiers ‘left the wounded behind, one who was present said the latter shed tears but, instead, simply said to come back with reinforcements and get them out. The wounded knew there was no alternative for those who still might escape.’ Anderson would receive the Distinguished Service Cross in 1951. He was freed from captivity in September 1953.

“The escaping men didn’t make it far. After about 36 hours, ‘within sight of bursting American artillery shells,’ Appleman continued, ‘Chinese forces surrounded them and the BN group ... broke up into small parties in the hope that some of them would escape.’ At approximately 1600 on the afternoon of 6 Nov...the 3rd BN, 8th Cavalry, as an organized force, came to an end Most of these men were either killed or captured.

“In fact, more than 1,000 men from the 8th Cavalry were initially listed as missing in action. As the days passed, about 400 stragglers managed to return to friendly lines.

“Enemy sources later indicated the Chinese captured between 200 and 300 men at Unsan. They would have been forced to endure death marches, torture, forced labor, frostbite, medical experiments, disease and starvation. Many would have been murdered outright or left to die from battle wounds or malnutrition.

“A 1954 Congressional report termed the Korean War ‘one of the most heinous and barbaric’ periods in history, citing some 1,800 cases of war crimes involving thousands of victims: ‘virtually every provision of the Geneva Convention governing the treatment of war prisoners was purposely violated or ignored by the North Korean or Chinese forces.’

“American Soldiers endured additional brutal battles against North Korean and Chinese forces in the following months, some of them essentially massacres. According to the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, more than 7,000 Americans still remain unaccounted for 60-some years after the war.

“Then, under Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, they regrouped and took the fight back to the enemy.”

*(https://www.army.mil/article/177954/disaster_at_unsan_in_1950_soldiers_faced_chinese_forces_during_the_korean_war)*

By 25 January 1951 the 8th Cavalry Regiment had been reconstituted and returned to combat to again fight the Chinese army.

**8th Cavalry Regiment**

**A Cavalryman Returns**

Trooper Sam Young

On 27 July 2018 the North Korean army turned over to the U.S. Army fifty-five sets of U.S. soldier’s remains it had held since the Korean War. Among the remains was one dog tag. It belonged to Master Sergeant (MSG) Charles H. McDaniel, Sr., 3rd Battalion 8th Cavalry Regiment, who is presumed to have died as a result of wounds received on 2 November 1950, the day he went missing during combat at Unsan, North Korea between the 3rd Battalion and the Chinese army.
MSG McDaniel was a medic with the 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment which deployed to South Korea with the 1st Cavalry Division from Japan in August 1950. He went missing on 2 November 1950 at Unsan, about 60 miles north of Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, during a battle with the Chinese Army. There was no evidence he was captured or held as a prisoner of war. Interviews with U.S. survivors of that battle believe he was killed.

MSG McDaniel was born on 6 December 1917 in Missouri. He joined the U.S. Army in 1940 and served as a medic with the 83rd Infantry Division in Europe during World War II. After his discharge in 1945 he lived in Whitesburg, KY and drove trucks for the mines in the area. In 1948 he re-enlisted in the Army and was assigned as a medic in the 3rd Battalion 8th Cavalry Regiment. His wife Gladys, whom he married on 9 November 1943, and their two sons, Charles Jr. and Larry, accompanied him to Japan. Following the declaration of his missing in action, his wife and sons returned to the states where she eventually remarried. His oldest son, Charles (who was 3-years old when his father went missing), has very little memory of his father. His mother shared pictures and stories of her husband with Charles and his younger brother so they would know who he was.

MSG McDaniel was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with the Letter V Device (denotes heroism or valor in combat), Purple Heart, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with Silver Star Attachment (denoting five campaigns), Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars (denoting two campaigns), and the Combat Medical Badge 1st Award for courageous service in World War II and the Korean War.

Chaplain (Colonel) (U.S. Army, Retired) Charles H. McDaniel, Jr., followed in his father’s footsteps, first as a Green Beret medic and retired as an Army Chaplain. He and I served together several times and I was privileged to be the bugler at his father’s full-honors funeral. LTC Kevin T. Black, current commander 3d Battalion 8th Cavalry Regiment presented folded American flags to MSG McDaniel’s wife, sons, and his sister.

27 October 2018, Indianapolis, Indiana
(Marcus Yam / Los Angeles Times)
How a Bottle of Whiskey Saved a Soldier’s Life

By Major W.G. Wilkinson
(Formerly a Private in Troop G, 8th Cavalry – 1886)
(Written in 1916)
Reprinted from the March 1995 The Cavalry Journal
[edited for clarity]

In 1886, Troop G, 8th Cavalry, of which the writer was a member, was camped at Hillsboro, New Mexico. We were on the Apache Indian Campaign against Chief Geronimo’s band of Indians. All of our supplies were shipped to Lake Valley, New Mexico, a railroad town, about 20 miles south from Hillsboro. It was customary for us to send a six-mule wagon team for our supplies.

A six-mule team was known as a jerk line team, and consisted of three pairs of mules driven with a single line, called a jerk line; The pairs were called Leaders, Swing, and Wheelers. The driver sat in a saddle on the wheeler on the left side, holding the jerk line in his left hand, [which was attached to the left side of the bridle of the left leader]. With his right hand he guided the other wheeler. He also used the right hand to hold the brake line which was attached to the right side of the bridle of the left lead mule. On the left side [of the right leader’s bridle] was a stick, known as the jockey stick. This stick was also attached to the bridle of the left lead mule on the right side. [The jockey stick] was so that the driver could guide both mules with the single line.

If he wanted the mules to go to the left, he gave the line a steady pull. If he wanted to go to the right, he gave the line a couple of jerks, hence the name. Whichever way the lead mule on the left side moved his head, he moved the other mule in the same direction. It required considerable skill to drive a six-mule team, especially in rough, hilly country, such as we traveled over.

About the middle of July 1886, we sent a team for supplies. There was the driver (Rocky Robinson) and two other men. On their way they stopped in the town of Hillsboro and got a bottle of whiskey, took a drink and went on. The round trip usually took two days. About half way to Lake Valley, they decided to have another drink, so Rocky climbed off his mule and up onto the wagon for his drink. Just as he was about to put the bottle to his mouth, a bolt of lightning struck. It hit the lead mule on the left side, followed the trace chain back along the sides of the other two mules and killed all three mules on the left side. It did not touch the three [mules] on the right side, and the lightning grounded when it hit the wagon, as the wheels had iron tires on them. The bolt of lightning knocked down the three men, but did not hurt them. Had Robinson been in the saddle on that mule, as he should have been, his left leg would have been against that trace chain. And, without a shadow of doubt, he would have been killed. So a bottle of whiskey saved his life?
Book Review

Fighting for Uncle Sam – Buffalo Soldiers in the Frontier Army
John P. Langellier
Schiffer Publishing Ltd. 2016
Reviewed by: Trooper Sam Young

If you enjoy a good book that is full of very interesting military historical information with lots of detailed pictures that tie-in with the information, then I recommend this book.

Living historians and reenactors will also find this book most helpful. If you need help to ensure the uniform you need or have is correct for your period and how to wear it, this is a most helpful book. Since I do post-Civil War Indian War living history, specifically the period 1867 -1873, I was especially interested in the pictures of the uniforms of that period. And, since I frequently experience events with buffalo soldier living historians present, this book helps me understand the black culture from 1775-1948, racial discrimination faced by these soldiers (officer, enlisted, and black West Point cadets) and their families, efforts by buffalo soldiers and the Army to avoid discrimination, the fighting capabilities of the buffalo soldiers, and many of the opportunities and experiences they were denied. For example, 10th Cavalry troopers in 1930 clashed with Mexican army soldiers. Then in 1931 the 10th’s horses were taken away and the Regiment, with an outstanding record of combat, was broken into small detachments and sent to numerous posts to serve as “truck drivers, janitors, maintenance workers, warehousemen, cooks, clerks, carpenters, messengers, and other duties, such as serving as officers’ servants, including duties as equitation instructors for families of their white officers. However, at Fort Leavenworth 10th Cavalry troopers played polo and had a horse-mount Boy Scout Troop, while at West Point 9th Cavalry Troopers taught cadets how to ride until 1947.

Details are highlighted by chapter titles; “Do You Think I’ll make a Soldier?”, “Black Regulars”, “Garrison Life”, “They Look Like Men”, “From the Spanish-American War to Desegregation”, “Buffalo Soldiers—When Will They Call You a Man?”

If you have studied U.S. military history from the Civil War through World War I, you have read the distinguished combat record of the buffalo soldiers. Hollywood producers and writers have used these stories to give their audiences the “Hollywood” version. This book devotes twenty-one pages with numerous pictures addressing these movies.

Each chapter is well referenced with part of the last chapter covering the black regulars and volunteers, the name “Buffalo Soldiers”, and the lore of these soldiers on the western frontier.

Interestingly the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments were inactivated in 1944, but their history, lineage, and heritage live on as they were reactivated during the Cold War and continue to serve.

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Editor’s Notes

If I was a betting man, I am confident a number of you are saying “Why is Trooper Sam Young writing most of the articles for the Journal?” The answer is if some of the USCA members would exercise their writing skills, they would find the research interesting and the writing, while challenging, in the end—fun and rewarding. If I didn’t enjoy the research and writing, I’d quit as the editor. But there are other things I want to do as the editor, and they both pertain to the published Cavalry Journal.

The first is the “United States Cavalry Association The Cavalry Journal Cumulative Indices 1993-1999” I found it during USCA’s move from Fort Riley to Fort Reno. It is a paper copy that I want to scan into my computer and create a digital document that would be available on request and sent via email to the requester, with the goal it would eventually be available on the USCA website. This Indices has been most helpful as I research articles and answer inquiries. It has an Author Index, List of Articles from June 1993 – December 1999 Index, and a Subject/Title Index. For those of you who are not aware, the current USCA was founded in February 1976. It is not the old USCA that evolved into the U.S. Armor Association and is today the U.S. Cavalry and Armor Association. The USCA does have a copy of the Cavalry Journal/Armor Cumulative Indices 1888-1968 and many of those publications in its Memorial Research Library. I plan to pursue getting a copy of the USCAA’s current journal Indices.

The second thing I want to do is create an Indices of The Cavalry Journal from March 2000 to the present.

Enjoy this Journal; it does have a new author. Thank you, new Trooper Heidi M. Crabtree. She is a writer, so expect to see more from her.

FYI, this fall I assembled a collection of articles from past Cavalry Journals (1977-2018) on the 26th U.S. Cavalry Regiment (Philippine Scouts), then put the articles together in a “digital” journal which I can email to you if you contact me at the address below.

Please send your letters and potential articles to me at journaleditor@uscavalry.org or to my home address: Samuel Young, 712 Englewood Street, Lansing, KS 66043.

On behalf of the USCA President and the Board of Directors, the Cavalry Journal Editorial Staff wishes each of you and your loved ones a very Merry Christmas and a joyous and healthy New year.

S.R.Y
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Vietnam Bugler & 11 September 2001  

PFC Ira Rolston, 2nd Battalion, 7th US Air Cavalry, was a radio operator. The bugle is a clairon d’ordonnance, no doubt left by French troops when they departed Vietnam in the late 1950s. It was captured during the Ia Drang Valley Battle in 1965 by Rolston’s commander, Lt. Richard Rescola. Because Rescorla knew Rolston had played trumpet in high school, he loaned the bugle to Rolston to use while in Vietnam. The picture was posed for the Stars and Stripes newspaper.  

Richard Rescorla, a retired Army Reserve colonel and the head of security for Morgan Stanley’s Individual Investor Group at the World Trade Center, on Sep 11, 2001 led a massive evacuation of Morgan Stanley’s 2,700-person workforce which occupied floors 44 through 74 of the South tower. As soon as the first plane hit the North tower, Rescorla sprang into action. He ignored the admonition of Port Authority security officials to stay put. Employees marched two-by-two down the stairwells with Rescorla singing patriotic songs to keep them calm. “Today is a proud day to be an American,” he is said to have told co-workers.  

Most of Morgan Stanley’s employees were safely out of the building by the time the second plane hit the South tower. And incredibly all but six of Morgan Stanley’s workers survived. Richard Rescorla was one of the lost six. He was last seen walking back up the stairs, in search of stragglers.  

Source: Taps Bugler: Jari Villanueva, From Vietnam to the World Trade Center A bugle, a soldier, and a real hero of September 11th
REMINDER

USCA Annual Membership Renewal is 1 January 2019

Please see Page 21 for details