

**THE FOLLOWING WAS SUBMITTED BY
BROTHER JIM GREAVES REGARDING HIS
CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR...**

Pvt. John Greaves
7th Pa Cavalry Co. H

Enlisted: 12/21/1861 Pittsburgh/Harrisburg, Pa
Discharged: 8/23/1865 Macon, Georgia

Born: Pittsburgh, Pa 1841
Died: Pittsburgh, Pa 1904
Buried: Pittsburgh – Southside Cemetery

Married 9/1865 to Sarah J. Thomas
One child – Samuel T. Greaves

John worked in the steel mills until disabled by arthritis.

John's father was coal miner and farmer who legally immigrated from Croydon, England in 1841.

John Greaves is great-grandfather of James P. Greaves



John Greaves & wife Sarah (Thomas) & son Samuel
1867

* * *

John Greaves enlisted as a Private in Co. H on Dec. 21, 1861 at Pittsburgh, PA at the age of 19. Signed enlistment with an "X". Born in Pittsburgh, PA, Greaves was 5' 8" tall with grey eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and a miner by occupation. Detailed as Orderly to Col. Miller, acting Brig. General, per Sept/Oct 1862 Muster Roll. Subsequent Muster Rolls reflect Greaves was detailed as Orderly to Gen. Negley. March/April 1863 Muster Rolls remark, "In General Negley's escort." Detached service at Nashville, TN for horses, per Sept/Oct 1863 Muster Roll. Re-enlisted Nov. 28, 1863 at Huntsville, AL. Detached service from April 2, 1864 as Provost Guard, 1st Cavalry Brigade. Present for duty per Jan/Feb 1865 Muster Roll. Mustered out with regiment Aug. 23, 1865 at Macon, GA. Purchased revolver for \$8.00. \$2.85 to be deducted from pay for loss of horse blanket, straps and spurs.

**BROTHER BUD COLLETTE SUBMITTED
THE FOLLOWING REGARDING HIS CIVIL
WAR ANCESTOR... (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)**



C. A. "Bud" Collette

- TAPS -

That bugle call is called "Taps". Who wrote it?, and when?. I'm proud to say that it was written by my Mother's great Uncle, Major General Daniel A. Butterfield. Born in New York he was a Colonel in the 12th Regt. of the New York National Guard. When the Civil War started, his Regt. was called into active duty. He was given a Brigade and one star on his shoulder. General Butterfield wrote Taps in July 1862 after the 7 day battle while bivouacked at Harrison's landing, Berkeley Plantation, on the banks of the James River near Richmond Virginia. His 3rd. Brigade had lost 602 men on June 27th. at the battle of Gaines Mill, Gen. Butterfield later received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his gallantry in that battle against overwhelming odds. Not likeing the bugle call known as "Extinguish Lights", General Butterfield wrote some notes on the back of an old envelope and sent for his 22 year-old bugler, Oliver Norton. Private Norton was in the 83rd. Penn. Infantry Regt. He played the tune several times and General Butterfield changed it a little until it met his satisfaction. Then he directed Pvt. Norton to sound that bugle call from that time on in place of the regulation call. Pvt. Norton blue Taps that night, the next day he was visited by several buglers from other Brigades asking for copies of the music. The call was gradually taken up all through the Army of the Potomac. It was later carried to the Western Armies. Taps soon replaced the rifle volleys fired at battlefield burials because the volleys were sometimes mistaken by the Confederates for an attack. Confederate buglers copied Taps and it was even sounded 10 months later at the funeral of General Stonewall Jackson. Ten years after the Civil War, in 1874 Taps was officially adopted by the United States Army. General Butterfield never stepped forward to claim any credit for composing Taps until a inquiry was printed in the Century magazine in 1898. Taps was just one of many bugle calls he wrote. Many words have been written to Taps but the most famillar ones are: Day is done, gone the sun, from the hills, from the lake, from the skies. All is well, safely rest, God is nigh. General Butterfield was in 43 battles and was wounded twice. He died in July 1901 (one year before my mother was born) and is buried at West Point, New York. The American Legion put up a large monument to Taps on the old Butterfield Brigade campsite at Harrison's Landing. It was dedicated on July 4, 1969 during the 50th. Anniversary of the American Legion.

C.A. "Bud" Collette
Son of Mable Butterfield Collette



1950 K O R E A 1953

The Forgotten War

Died 36,914 Wounded 103,284 M.I.A. 8,177



GENERAL BUTTERFIELD

Newsletter editor's note: The following brief recap of the General's life is taken in part from *The Story of Taps*, written by Paul Ditzel and published in the *American Legion Magazine*, August 1974.(submitted by Bud Collette.)

"Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, N.Y in 1831. He was a colonel in the 12th Regiment of the New York National Guard when called to the colors and given a brigade and one star on his shoulder.

He rose to major general, was in 43 battle actions, won the Medal of Honor, became a division and then a corps commander and later served as chief of staff for Gen. Hooker and then Meade. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, recovered, but was finally given noncombat duty after being stricken with a debilitating fever in Georgia. His civilian career made him a prominent American from the 1870's through the 1890's. He was into railroading, shipping, banking, real estate and the civic life of the nation--the sort of private citizen whom governments turn to head special commissions. He built a railroad in Guatemala and advised the Russians on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He died in July 1901 and was buried at West Point. Members of his old 12th Regiment led his funeral procession."

Pvt. Lewis D. Flatt

**COMPANY D, 1ST PENNSYLVANIA RIFLES,
42ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, 13TH
PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES ("RAFTMEN
GUARDS")**

My great-great grandfather was one of "Kane's Bucktails." He enlisted in Warren County, PA in 1861 and traveled by river to Pittsburgh, and then onto Harrisburg where General Kane and Colonels Stone and McNeill formed the famous "Bucktail Regiment." They were so named for placing the fluffy tail of a mule deer in their hats. Each man was a skilled rifleman and carried his own weapons. Lewis, like many in his company, was a lumberman by profession. They had their own battle cry, which some Confederate enemies described as a cross between an "angry bobcat" and "demons on the run." In the course of the war, the Bucktails would gain fame as one of the more colorful and fierce fighting units on the side of the Union.

Lewis's company participated in many key battles early in the war, including General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign in the summer of 1862. At the battle of Mechanicsville on June 26, Lewis and several of his comrades were huddled down in a trench below a line of cannon. During the continuous cannonading of that day he apparently lost his hearing in his left ear. The following day, during serious engagement with the enemy at Gaines Mill, he was shot in the right thigh and taken to the Union field hospital at Savage Station. The hospital was eventually overrun by Confederates and Lewis was taken prisoner. Later, he was exchanged and transferred to a hospital in Washington, D.C. He was discharged in 1863, and returned home to Corydon, PA.

After the war, my g-g-grandfather was active in the GAR and participated in annual "Bucktail Reunions." I have a photo of him taken at the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg (1913). He is wearing his bucktail cap, proudly sporting a GAR medal on his coat with his regimental identification. Though he is said to have had a pronounced limp due to his war injuries, he continued to be an active hunter all his life. He died in 1935 at the age of 92.

Note: Lewis's son, my great-great grandfather Sylvester S. Flatt (1873-1931), carried on the family tradition of military service by enlisting in Company I of the famous 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Puerto Rican Campaign of the Spanish-American War in 1898. They returned home to Warren County to great fanfare. Sylvester worked both as a raftman (transporting logs down the Allegheny River) and a railroad man (switchman) in the Corydon-Kinzua area. His funeral in 1931, according to a local paper, was one of the most widely attended up to that time. Several companies of Spanish War veterans paid their tributes to him. I am very proud of him, too.

The preceding article was written by **Brother John F. Crossen**. John has another ancestor in the Civil War, Pvt. Adelbert Thompson of the 19th New York Light Artillery, and his article on Pvt. Thompson will appear in another issue of the newsletter.

Note to all Brothers.....If you have not submitted your article to me for publication you can do so at any time by e-mail, regular mail, or give it to me at any Camp meeting. Since newsletters are published quarterly it may take a few issues before it appears.....thanks....David Swanson

CREATION OF THE FEDERAL TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

BY DAVID SWANSON

Several newsletters ago two questions were raised: Was northern Arizona part of the Confederate Territory of Arizona and was there a Federal Territory of Arizona for the Confederates to “invade”?

The short answer is no and no! We often think of history in terms of the present. When we hear of the territory of Arizona, we envision the land area of what today is the state of Arizona. Actually the Federal Territory encompassed just that but the Confederate Territory of Arizona was configured much differently. If you hear somebody in Prescott say that the town was part of the Confederate Territory of Arizona you will know better after reading on. On the other hand if you hear somebody from Mesilla, New Mexico say that their town was part of the Confederate Territory of Arizona, you will know they are correct (in fact it was the capital).

What does the Confederate Territory of Arizona have to do with the Gadsden Purchase in 1854? Lots. What does the Federal Territory of Arizona have to do with the purchase...initially, very little.

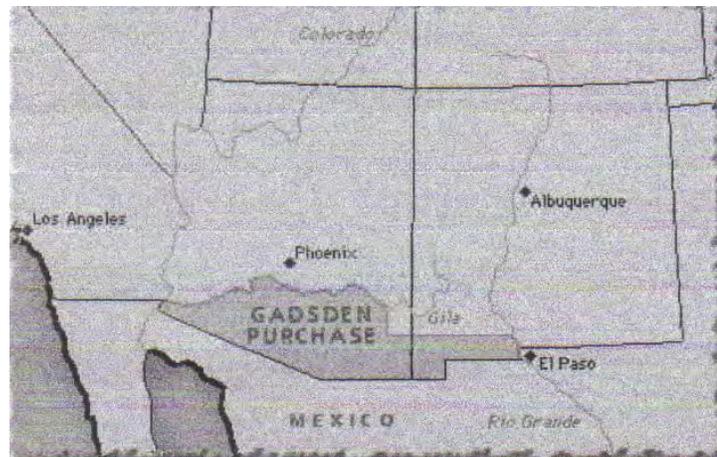
Ok, now for a short Arizona territory history course.

The end of the U.S. War with Mexico 1846-1848 saw Mexico lose almost half of its territory to the U.S. with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The future states of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah were carved out of this territory. Obviously, Mexico was not thrilled with giving this up and it was even less thrilled in the early 1850's when the U.S. told the Mexicans that a mistake was made with the mapping of the boundaries between the two countries and we wanted an additional 30,000 square miles.

“According to the Treaty of Hidalgo, the U.S./ Mexico boundary was to extend from the Gulf of Mexico and follow the Rio Grande to a point 8 miles north of El Paso and continue west to the first branch of the Gila River. The boundary was established from a map drawn by J. Disturnell of New York. When the U.S. sent men to survey the boundary, the map was found to be in error. El Paso was actually located 40 miles north of its map position and the Rio Grande was actually 130 miles west.”*

* *old messilla.org website*

In addition to this, U.S. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis (yes, it is the same Jefferson Davis) thought this land would be great for a southern transcontinental rail road so he sent John Gadsden to negotiate a settlement with Mexican President/Dictator Santa Anna. Since Santa Anna was running a little short of cash he apparently thought the deal was just fine...he got the money (at least \$7,000,000) and was soon thereafter...shall we say... politely asked to leave Mexico by his countrymen. He returned several years later and eventually died in poverty...but I digress.



Map of the Gadsden Purchase (oldmessilla.org)

In 1854, for a sum of \$10,000,000 the territory was purchased from Mexico and is known as the Gadsden Purchase.

The land was annexed to the territory of New Mexico, which at that time contained the land mass which would *eventually* become the states of New Mexico and Arizona...but right now the entire area is the territory of New Mexico.

Most of the population of the territory of New Mexico was in the northern half and soon the people living in the Gadsden Purchase area felt that the government was not capable of providing the services they wanted or needed (little things like protection from Indians).

In 1856, Tucson was the site of the first convention which was organized in an effort to make the area, now commonly called Arizona, a separate territory. The proposal was defeated in the U.S. House of Representatives because there were not enough people in the proposed territory, talk about a catch-22!

(continued on page 5)

FEDERAL TERRITORY OF AZ...CONTINUED

From 1856 through 1859, attempts were made to have Congress recognize Arizona as a separate territory from New Mexico but all failed.

In 1857 a bill was introduced that extended the northern boundary of "Arizona" from the Gadsden Purchase area north to parallel 33 degrees 45 minutes, with the east/west borders from Texas to California. (In present day terms this means everything a few miles south of the town of Cave Creek extending west to California and east to Texas. The New Mexico Territory would be, with slight exception, everything north to the borders of Utah and Colorado with the east/west borders of Texas and California.)

In 1858 the New Mexico legislature passed resolutions to create an Arizona Territory with the current Arizona/New Mexico north/south boundary. Nothing came of this. Additionally, all New Mexican Indians were to be moved to northern Arizona. "Evidently New Mexico had but little use for the Apaches, and was willing that the entire northern part of Arizona should be set aside as a military reservation upon which these savages could be herded," (*Books of the Southwest*, Chapter XIX, University of AZ. Library).

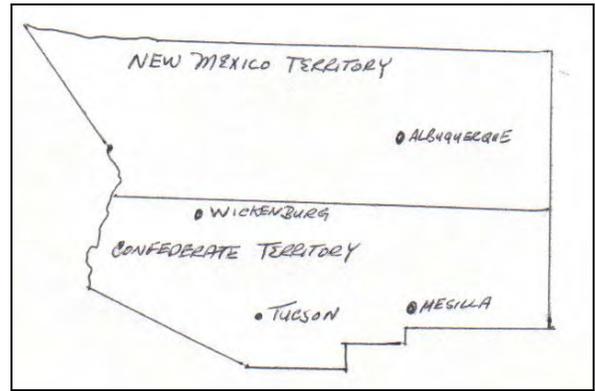
In 1860 an "unauthorized" Constitutional Convention was held in Tucson where an entire territorial government was appointed (Dr. L.S. Owings of Mesilla, was the first governor).

Confederate Territory of Arizona

Public sentiment in this "Arizona Territory" sided with the Confederacy (especially in Tucson).

In March of 1861, an Ordinance of Secession was approved at a convention in Mesilla and in July of that year, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor with the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted-Rifles routed Union troops from Fort Fillmore, in Mesilla.

On August 1, 1861, in a proclamation to the people of Arizona he took possession of the territory on behalf of the Confederate States of America and further stated that "...the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of New Mexico south of the thirty-fourth parallel..." (In present day terms this is the northern boundary of Maricopa County...as is extends from just north of Wickenburg west to the LaPaz county line. The east/west boundaries were between Texas and California.)



Confederate Territory of Arizona 1861

The Confederate Territory of Arizona became official on February 14, 1862, (does this day sound familiar?) when the act was approved by Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Within five months all Confederate forces would be driven from the territory.

It is interesting to note that in March of 1862 yet another bill was introduced in the U. S. Congress for the creation of the federal Territory of Arizona. There was much debate about naming the new capital...the House proposed Tucson. The Senate didn't think to highly about this and after removing it the bill was approved. Also included in the bill was the north/south border of the 109th meridian (the current boundary between the states of Arizona and New Mexico). On February 24, 1863, "An Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona and for other purposes" was approved by President Abraham Lincoln. Arizona was now an official territory. Prior to this date the area composed the New Mexico Territory, including that claimed and then lost by the Confederates.

By the way, for those who think February 14th sounds familiar...no it is not because its Valentine's Day...Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912...coincidence?

Question for the day....Tucson didn't get it...so what town became the first capital of the Arizona Territory?

- Phoenix
- Prescott
- Yuma
- Sun City
- None of the above

A correct answer will get you a FREE cup of coffee at our next Camp meeting!

The following ancestor information was submitted by Camp Brother Lawrence R. Larson regarding his great uncle:

William H. Davis
Co. B. 14th Ohio Infantry

“Organized for three months service April 1861, and for three years on August 16th, 1861, by Col. James B. Steedman. The regiment was raised in the Toledo area. It served in West Virginia and in August 1861 transferred to Kentucky. It did good service in Tennessee and then participated in the Battle of Chickamauga. Later it fought at Mission Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, doing good service at Jonesboro. It went with Sherman on the march to the Sea and the Carolina campaigns and mustered out of the service on the 11th day of July 1865. (source: Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio.)

My great uncle, William Henry Davis, served in the 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Reg’t. He reenlisted as a veteran volunteer at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 15, 1863, for a further three years, but was killed in action at the Battle for Atlanta on August 8, 1864. Unfortunately, his burial site is unknown (to me).”

* * * * *

**DID YOU KNOW THAT OUR CAMP MEMBERSHIP IS CURRENTLY 52?
DID YOU ALSO KNOW THAT 20 BROTHERS HAVE ANCESTORS WHO SERVED FROM PENNSYLVANIA? AND OF THAT 20, THREE BROTHERS HAVE ANCESTORS WHO SERVED IN THE 7TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY?**

CAMP MEETING

JUST AS A REMINDER, OUR NEXT MEETING IS ON MAY 15, 2004...MARK IT ON YOU CALENDAR...

OUR NOVEMBER MEETING WILL BE HELD ON THE 13TH....

Camp Officers for 2004

Commander:

David Swanson (480) 515-2798
E-mail: DavidJan1854@cs.com

Sr. Vice-Commander:

Bob Bohannan (480) 480-471-2222 (evening only)

Jr. Vice-Commander:

Larry Fuller (480) 945-9816

Secretary/Treasurer:

Jerry Bloom (602) 955-3091

Camp Council:

Dick Graffin: (602) 870-1728
Jim Greaves (623) 544-8977
E-mail: jimgreaves@mindspring.com
Bob Young (602) 841-7037

Chaplain:

Bob Hannan(602) 380-9153

Patriotic Instructor

Duane Branson (928) 286-1756

Camp Historian:

Bob Hannan (480) 380-9153
E-mail: suvcw82@aol.com

Graves Registration:

Jerry McKenzie (602) 234-1672
E-mail: eclecticdog@msn.com

Newsletter Editor/Publisher/Copyboy

David Swanson

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