

Video Title: Regimental Flags of the Civil War (02:58)

Video Description: This video features one actor. It highlights two First Delaware Regiment flags from the Delaware Historical Society collections. For the entirety of the video, the actor is standing in front of a wall, and on the wall hangs one of the flags highlighted in the video. One flag is dark blue with a painted state seal at the center and gold silk fringe border. The words "Liberty and Independence" are painted in a banner format above the painted seal. The other is has 13 faded red and white stripes and 31 gold stars on a blue square in the corner. **About the flags:** This flag and another with the state seal (1884.001.002) were delivered to the First Delaware Regiment in August 1862, just before the Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862) at which it fought. It was during this battle that Second Lieutenant Charles B. Tanner (1842-1911) of Company H saved the flags from being captured by Confederate forces. According to research by Paul Preston Davis (2012), this flag and its companion were also present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg before returning to Wilmington with the regiment in 1864. The flags were then transferred to the care of a veteran's group, the Association of the Survivors of the First Delaware Volunteer Infantry Regiment, who gave them to the Delaware Historical Society on January 29, 1884. (<https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/E34E50A6-44D7-4D29-ADF8-387537021272> and <https://dehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/2F0DC249-F382-4A04-BE1C-235419641842>).

Time Stamp	Heading	Audio	Visual	Subjects
00:00-00:15	[H1] Introduction	[no speech]	The video starts with a montage of clips from videos in the series concluding with the title of the video, for this one "Regimental Flags of the Civil War." The title is followed by text reading, "Presented by," and then appears the Delaware Historical Society logo.	Civil War
00:16-00:31	[H1] Capture the Flag	Capture the flag. You remember that game, and I bet you wondered why do we care so much about this flag? Well, long ago, on the field of battle, who controlled the flag meant the difference between life and death.	The actor is standing holding a small red flag. The video cuts to a shot panning historic prints of painted scenes depicting the Civil War [00:24]. The video cuts back to the actor [00:32] and then focuses on a blue flag in a glass case on the wall behind the actor [00:35]. The video shows details of the flag. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:45].	Capture the Flag

00:32-00:51	[H2] Flag Communication in War	During the Civil War, war regimental flags like this one were used to communicate across long distances. Before radio communication, the only way a soldier in the rear knew where to run and where to fight was by following their flag. If the enemy captured the flag, it was considered a disgrace to the entire regiment and a fantastic trophy for those who secured it.	The video shows a painted scene from the Civil War of a general on a horse waving a red and white flag in front of a line of soldiers (<i>Sheridan's Ride</i> by Thure de Thulstrup) [00:45]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:47].	Gen. Philip Sheridan
00:52-01:06	[H2] "Here is Something Material... This is Victory"	Once, while accepting a captured confederate battle flag, Abraham Lincoln said, "Here is something material, something I can see, feel, and understand. This means victory. This is victory."	The video shows the actor and then cuts to an image of Abraham Lincoln [00:56]. The video then shows another image of Lincoln addressing Union soldiers [01:00]. The video cuts back to the actor [01:03].	
01:07-01:32	[H1] Slavery in Delaware	Lincoln was elected president in 1860 as the country was being torn apart. At issue was the question of slavery and that issue tore through Delaware as well. Slavery was legal in Delaware, but in Newcastle County where factories outnumbered farms, slave labor was less common. The large Quaker population of Wilmington objected to slavery on religious grounds, and many Quakers helped freedom seekers by hiding them in safe houses along the Underground Railroad.	The video shows a broadside celebrating Lincoln's victory in the Presidential Election, (https://repository.library.brown.edu/studio/item/bdr:80549/) [01:06]. The video cuts to a Seated Liberty coin and zooms in on the date of 1860 [01:07]. The video then cuts back to the actor [01:10]. The video shows a sketch of President Lincoln with African Americans outside of the White House (1863) [01:13]. After cutting back to the actor [01:16], the video then shows an advertisement for Harlan, Hollingsworth, & Co [01:18]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:21]. The video then shows a drawing featuring Quaker Anthony Benezet from around 1850 that depicts him speaking to two small Black children [01:23]. The video then shows a drawing depicting Jane Johnson's dramatic rescue from a ferry in Philadelphia in <i>The Underground Rail Road</i> by William Still [01:26]. The video then shows a colored print titled "Twenty-Eight Fugitives Escaping from the ..."	Abraham Lincoln; Slavery
01:33-01:47	[H2] Delaware Soldiers Joins the Union Army	But, in Delaware's two southern counties, farmers still profited from slave labor. As southern states seceded from the Union one by one, the Delaware legislature voted to remain with the United States, and Delaware soldiers left to fight with the Union Army.	The actor is speaking [01:33].	
01:50-02:07	[H1] Flags at the Delaware Historical Society	These flags were carried into battle by the First Delaware Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Antietam Maryland in 1862 and the situation was dire. Flag bearers on the front were shot and killed, and the flags they carried fell with them.	The camera zooms in on a flag with stripes, stars, and tassels inside a display case and the blue flag with the state seal in a display case on a wall in the museum [01:49]. The video cuts back to the actor [01:54] and then shows a painting depicting the Battle of Antietam by Kurz & Allison (1878) [01:57]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:00].	Battle of Antietam; First Delaware Infantry Regiment

02:08-02:44	[H2] Dying for the Flag	<p>Many men, including Captain James Rickards, tried and failed to protect these flags, paying with their lives. Lieutenant Charles B Tanner was shot three times before reaching the flags and securing them for the Regiment. Both flags survived to fly again in the battles of Chancellorville, Virginia and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania before returning home to Delaware. For his bravery in battle, Lieutenant Tanner was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1889, and around the same time, the veterans of the First Delaware Infantry Regiment donated these flags, the very ones they were once willing to die to protect, to the Delaware Historical Society.</p>	<p>An image of Captain James Rickards appears on screen [02:08], and then the video cuts to a zoomed-in shot of a gravestone [02:11]. Then appears an image of Lt. Charles B. Tanner [02:13]. The video cuts back to the actor [02:15]. The video shows paintings and a drawing depicting the battles of Chancellorville, Virginia and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania [02:21]. The video cuts back to the actor [02:25]. The video shows an image of a Congressional Medal of Honor [02:31]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:33]. The video cuts to the stars and stripes flag in the display case [02:35], zooming in and transitioning to the blue flag from earlier in the video [02:37]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:42].</p>	<p>Captain James Rickards; Lieutenant Charles B. Tanner</p>
02:45-02:51	[H1] First Delaware Regiment Color Guard	[no speech]	<p>The video focuses on an image of the First Delaware Regiment Color Guard (1864)(https://dehistory.cuadra.com/starweb30/l.skca-catalog/servlet.starweb30) [02:45].</p>	<p>First Delaware Regiment</p>
02:50-02:58	Outro	[no speech]	<p>White background with text, "Delaware Historical Society videos have been funded by the Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, an Exelon Company, and a grant from the Delaware Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment of the Humanities." Below the text are logos for (left to right) Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, and Delaware Humanities.</p>	

Resources:

<https://www.w3.org/WAI/media/av/transcribing/>
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/media/av/transcripts/>



