



# Military Collector & Historian

Journal of the Company of Military Historians



*Kettledrummer of the 13th Hussars, ca. 1869*





# Military Collector & Historian

Vol. 62, No. 1

Spring 2010

Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the Journal is to disseminate information on the material culture, history, and traditions of members of the Armed Forces of the United States worldwide and other nations serving in the Western Hemisphere.

## COMPANY OF MILITARY HISTORIANS®

### Board of Governors

Craig D. Bell  
Myers Brown  
René Chartrand  
Dennis W. Duerbeck  
Michelle P. Figliomeni, Ph.D.  
George F. Franks III  
Jack Grothe  
Stephen M. Henry  
Laurence Munnikhuysen III  
H. Sheperd Paine  
William H. Pritchard  
Alejandro M. de Quesada  
Col. John K. Robertson, USA (Ret.)  
Marc Sammis  
Joseph M. Thatcher

### President

Stephen M. Henry

### Vice President for Administration

Alejandro M. de Quesada

### Vice President for Publications

René Chartrand

### Vice President for Membership

George F. Franks III

### Secretary

Laurence Munnikhuysen III

### Treasurer

Andrew M. Fonoroff

### Administrator and Assistant Treasurer

David M. Sullivan

## MILITARY COLLECTOR & HISTORIAN

### Editor

David M. Sullivan

### Assistant Editors

Col. William T. Anderson, USMCR (Ret.)  
D. Franklin Arey III  
Col. John K. Robertson, USA (Ret.)  
Maj. James B. Ronan II, USAR (Ret.)  
Marc Sammis  
Timothy G. Terrell

## MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA

### Editor

René Chartrand

### Assistant Editor

Maj. James B. Ronan II, USAR (Ret.)

## COMPANY DISPATCH

### Editor

René Chartrand

## COMPANY WEB SITE:

<http://www.military-historians.org>

### Electronic Editor

Steven M. Baule, Ed.D., Ph.D.

## IN THIS ISSUE

- The 1872-Pattern Cavalry Trumpeter's Full Dress Blouse  
of the United States Regular Army, by *Gordon Chappell* ..... 2
- The Uniforms, Equipage, Arms, and Accouterments of the  
3d Texas Volunteer Infantry, by *Frederick R. Adolphus* ..... 4
- The Diary of Levin Christopher Gayle,  
by *Gayle Weiss and Harry C. Dillard, Sr.* ..... 20
- "The road appeared to be full of red Coats ...":  
An Episode in the Forage War: the Battle of Millstone, 20 January 1777,  
by *John U. Rees* ..... 24
- Why a Civil War Museum in the Midwest? Indeed, Why Not?,  
by *Daniel Joyce, Lance Herdegen, Doug Dammann, and Brett Lobello* ..... 36
- Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren's "Plymouth" Rifle Musket  
and the Marine Corps, by *David M. Sullivan* ..... 45
- Eighteenth Century Signal Mortar?, by *Col. J. Craig Nannos, AUS (Ret.)* ..... 49
- A Story of Two Soldiers in the 2d New Hampshire Infantry, by *Joseph Stahl* ..... 56
- An Unusual Friendship between the United States and Denmark:  
the Denmark's World War II Coast Guard Service, by *Nora L. Chidlow* ..... 62
- Maryland Paratroopers: Airborne Divisions in the U.S. Army  
Organized Reserve Corps, 1946-1952, by *Merle T. Cole* ..... 68
- The American Cockade, by *Bruce S. Bazelon* ..... 72

## MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA

- 869: Chilean Army, 1817-1819,  
by *Julio Berrios Salazar and Carlos Alberto Méndez Notari* ..... 50
- 870: Operational Detachment A, 2d Battalion, 10th Special Forces Group,  
U.S. Army, Northern Iraq, 2003, by *Alan H. Archambault and Marko Zlatich* ..... 52
- 871: Marine-Naval Landing Force, Samoa, 1899,  
by *John C. Andrews and Ken Smith-Christmas* ..... 54

## FEATURES

- Our Readers Write ..... 48
- The Message Center, On Our Covers ..... 59
- Statement of Financial Position ..... 23

*Military Collector & Historian* (ISSN-0026-3966) is published quarterly by the Company of Military Historians. © 2010 Company of Military Historians, Company of Military Historians® and the Rifleman logo are registered trademarks of the Company of Military Historians. All rights reserved including the right to reproduce this Journal in any form whatsoever. PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Address all general business or advertising correspondence to:

The Company of Military Historians, Box 910, Rutland, MA 01543-0910; telephone 508-799-9229.

Address all editorial correspondence to the Editor, David M. Sullivan,

84A Pleasantdale Road, Box 238, Rutland, MA 01543-0238; e-mail [dsulli7875@aol.com](mailto:dsulli7875@aol.com)

Address all MUIA correspondence to the MUIA Editor, René Chartrand,

27 Hanson, Gatineau, QC J8Y 3M4 Canada; e-mail [plumee@sympatico.ca](mailto:plumee@sympatico.ca)

Address all publications for review to:

The Company of Military Historians, Box 910, Rutland, MA 01543-0910.

Address all publications seeking Company sponsorship to:

David M. Sullivan, The Company of Military Historians, Box 910, Rutland, MA 01543-0910.



# The Uniforms, Equipage, Arms, and Accouterments of the 3d Texas Volunteer Infantry

Frederick R. Adolphus

THE 3d Texas Infantry Regiment is fascinating. It served along the Rio Grande River on the Mexican border, in the mosquito-infested prairies of the upper Texas coast, in the piney woods of west Louisiana, and in the foothills of Arkansas. It was a multi-ethnic regiment, more similar to today's American military units than to the commands of the Civil War era. It had three German, three American, two Mexican companies, and two companies that were ethnically integrated. Company H was made up of Americans, Germans, and Mexicans, while Company D was composed of Americans, Germans, Irish, Mexicans, Italians, Norwegians, and English.<sup>1</sup> Finally, despite the regiment's obscurity in Trans-Mississippi, it garnered high praise from the South's foremost British enthusiast, Lt. Col. Arthur Fremantle. While watching the regiment on dress parade, Fremantle commented:

The men were well clothed, though a great variety existed in their uniforms. Some companies wore blue, some gray, some had French kepis, others wide-awakes and Mexican hats, ... During all my travels in the South, I never saw a regiment so well clothed or so well drilled as this one, which has never been in action, or been exposed to much hardship.<sup>2</sup>

This leads to the tantalizing question, what did the regiment wear on 8 April 1863, when Fremantle saw them pass in review in Brownsville, Texas? This study will answer that question and go beyond to describe what clothing, arms, accouterments, and equipage they received throughout their Confederate service.

## Observations Regarding the Regiment's Clothing

The regiment received captured Federal uniforms and clothing early in the war until at least the end of 1862. So great was the supply of Federal clothing captured in San Antonio in February 1861 that the quartermasters in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi referred to it as "Old Army" stock.<sup>3</sup> The San Antonio Depot, in the Western Sub-District of Texas, distributed this stock and this is where the 3d Texas Infantry was stationed until August 1863. Soon after the war started, the San Antonio quartermaster began issuing Southern-made or imported shoes, shirts, drawers, blankets, hats, and socks, but it was not until the fall of 1862 that they issued Confederate uniforms. Starting in January 1863, San Antonio issued

FREDERICK R. ADOLPHUS *has been fascinated with Confederate uniforms since childhood. A native of Houston, he grew up there and in Missouri City, Texas. He graduated from Texas A&M with a degree in history, and served as an Army officer in Germany. He now resides in De Ridder, Louisiana, where he is the director of the Fort Polk Museum.*

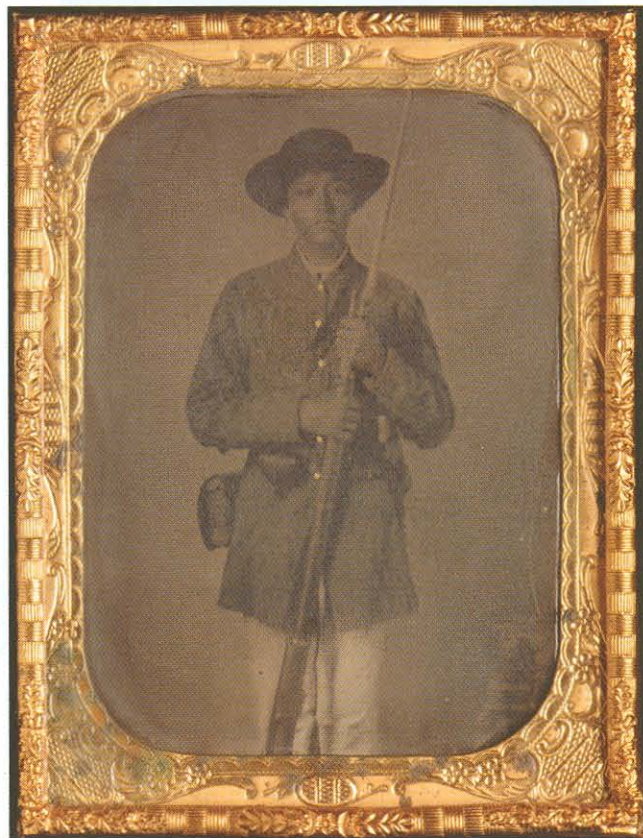
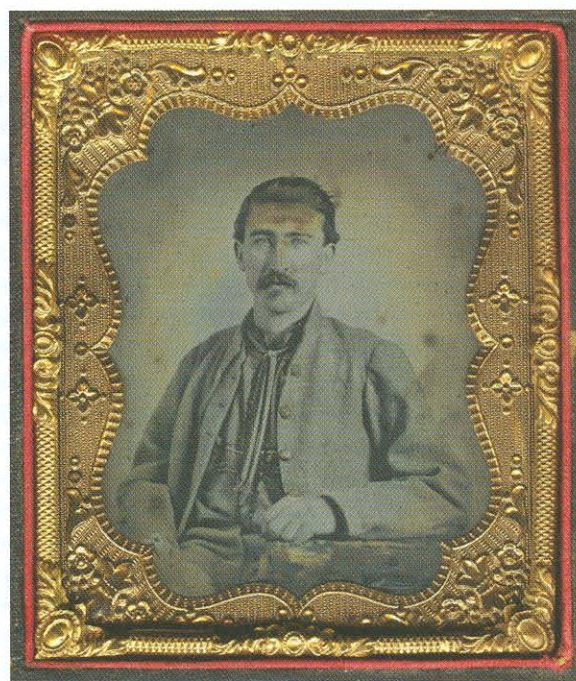


FIG 1. Hispanic soldier outfitted with items typically issued in Texas, 1863. His black wool hat appears to be a British import. The six-button frock coat follows the Houston pattern somewhat, with its light blue collar and cuffs, and apparently cadet gray cloth. The white pants are probably penitentiary cloth: either kersey or cotton jeans. The P53 Enfield rifle and bayonet, along with the Confederate-made accouterments were standard issue in Texas by late 1863. The revolver is undoubtedly private property. The soldier's name and regiment are unknown, but the quarter plate tintype was acquired in Houston, Texas, from a family named Rodriguez. Photograph courtesy of the David Wynn Vaughan Collection.

"Grey Cloth" uniforms of jackets, blouses, and trousers; white woolen fatigue blouses and trousers; and other Confederate clothing to the regiment.<sup>4</sup> "Grey Cloth" was the usual quartermaster description for the blue-gray, wartime cloth that was imported into the Confederacy for uniforms. This blue-gray cloth was also referred to as "cadet grey" and "Confederate grey."<sup>5</sup> Federal clothing was still being issued during 1863, but



*FIG 2. August Ritter, an artilleryman detailed to the Houston, Texas, Ordnance Department in 1863 and 1864, wears a plain, cadet gray uniform of jacket and trousers. The jacket has imported script "A" buttons. In all likelihood, Ritter drew this uniform from the Houston Clothing Depot while serving in Houston. Ritter's uniform is representative of what 3d Texas soldiers would have drawn while stationed in the Houston area. Photograph courtesy of the K. C. MacDonald Collection.*



the stocks were running out and ever increasing quantities of Confederate made or imported items were being distributed. This included more shoes, blankets, hats, socks, gloves, shirts, and drawers. During the summer and early fall of 1863 "white linnen [sic] pants" (cotton jeans); cadet gray caps; more cadet gray jackets and trousers; more white woolen trousers; and russet shoes were issued to the regiment, all items that were clearly Confederate-made. Imported items, including black hats; different kinds of shoes; and blue flannel shirts were also issued.<sup>6</sup>

The regiment was supplied out of San Antonio until the summer of 1863 since they were stationed in the Western Sub-District of Texas.<sup>7</sup> This accounts for why they received so much Federal clothing. The San Antonio Depot had it to issue, having obtained the U.S. stocks captured from the Federal Army in February 1861. Later, San Antonio would also have the first choice of imported materials and finished goods coming into the department since much of this materiel passed through this city on its eastward journey. This accounts for the supply of gray uniforms the regiment received from San Antonio early in 1863. The depot also issued some white woolen clothing manufactured from Huntsville penitentiary goods. In the summer of 1863, the regiment moved up the Texas coast into the Eastern Sub-District of Texas where the Houston Depot supplied it. This depot issued clothing was made primarily of cadet gray cloth, but also included smaller quantities of white woolen and white cotton jeans clothing made from Huntsville goods. The regiment drew some clothing from Houston in the summer and fall of 1863. The final, comprehensive report of the regiment's clothing is dated 15 November 1863, its last recorded issue. This report indicates that the regiment was well supplied, and actually had a surplus of good, serviceable clothing. There were 445 men on hand with a 29 percent surplus of jackets or coats; a 50 percent surplus of shirts; and a 29 percent surplus of drawers. The regiment also reported 34 percent surpluses of trousers and blankets, but many of these were unserviceable resulting in a 6 percent shortfall of blankets and a 25 percent shortfall of trousers. Although 88 percent of the men had either caps or hats, all of the headgear needed to be replaced and the entire regiment needed new shoes. While the Houston Depot was not able to furnish any trousers or hats, it issued the regiment with 500 pairs of shoes, resulting in a 12 percent surplus of footgear.<sup>8</sup>

Specifics dating from 20 September 1861 to 31 December 1863 are recounted herein for each company.<sup>9</sup>

### Field and Staff

The only comprehensive report from the Field and Staff dates from 26 March to 12 June 1863 at Fort Brown. There, the men received thirteen "Blouses C" and fourteen pairs of "Trousers C" made from enlisted grade, cadet gray woolen cloth. They also received hickory shirts, drawers, pegged shoes in three different grades, woolen socks, cotton gloves, and hats. Some also bought officer grade "Grey Cloth B," satinett, and brass buttons in lots of eighteen large and six small, the amount required for a double-breasted frock coat.<sup>10</sup>

### Company A

Company A received the first gray uniforms in the regiment, drawing 120 gray cloth jackets; gray cloth trousers; hats; and pairs of bootees on 14 January 1863 at San Antonio. By March, the company had also received 120 caps; 121 white woolen blouses; 142 pairs of white woolen trousers; 121 osnaburg shirts; 121 white cotton shirts; 240 pairs of drawers; 89 pairs of gloves; and an additional 234 pairs of shoes.<sup>11</sup>

It must be noted at this point that the Confederate quartermaster terms "jacket" and "blouse," and even "coat," did not signify different tailoring styles. All three terms referred to the tailoring style embodied in the short Confederate shell jacket. This assertion is born out in numerous quartermaster records that use these terms interchangeably.<sup>12</sup> The only instances where these terms made any distinction in tailoring was when referring to Old Army stocks of clothing.

At Fort Brown during the second quarter of 1863, Company A drew 138 hickory shirts; 138 pairs of woolen socks; 30 hats; and 30 pairs of russet shoes. They also received 22 pairs of gray trousers; 6 caps; 27 blouses; and 125 pairs of shoes. However, these issues may have been part of the earlier March totals.<sup>13</sup>



### Company B

Company B's records start early, dating to September 1861. From that time until June 1862, the company drew a large quantity of Federal, Old Army uniforms from San Antonio. The first issue, in September 1861, consisted of seventy-two hats with letters, blouses, and pairs of bootees. Four of the blouses were "sergeant" and four were "corporal," and one sash was included as well. Reports dating from October 1861 indicate that twenty-eight hats, blouses, and pairs of bootees were received at San Antonio, as well as three sashes, and one hundred infantry hats with accompanying bands and tassels, eagles, and feathers. Also included in October was one pair of first sergeant chevrons; four pairs of sergeant chevrons; and four pairs of corporal chevrons. In December, an additional fifty-six pairs of shoes were received. On 30 June 1862 more Federal clothing was drawn, which included 77 hats; 8 cords and tassels; 8 letters; 79 pairs of trousers; 77 flannel sack coats; 134 shirts; 124 pairs of bootees; 30 pairs of stockings; 2 great coats; and 84 pairs of gloves. By the summer of 1862, Company B was fully outfitted in Hardee hats complete with almost all of the U.S. regulation trimmings; Federal sack coats; trousers; shirts; and bootees. The NCOs even had Federal chevrons and sashes.<sup>14</sup>

With regard to Old Army clothing, the captured stocks from San Antonio included dark blue trousers, adopted by the U.S. Army in 1858. Sky blue trousers were not re-introduced into the U.S. Army until 1861, and would not have been part of the Old Army inventory at San Antonio.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, when the 3d Texas Infantry received Old Army trousers, these would have been the dark blue type.

Company B's last records are dated March to May 1863, near Brownsville, Texas. Accordingly, the company got 62 hickory shirts; 50 white cotton shirts; 50 pairs of white cotton gloves @ \$0.20 pair; and 60 pairs of cotton gloves @ \$0.28 pair. The company also reported drawing 1 gray cloth jacket; 1 pair of gray cloth trousers; and 1 pair of bootees. This may indicate that the company was on the verge of getting new gray uniforms.<sup>16</sup>

### Company C

Company C's first clothing records start in the second quarter of 1862. These records indicate that the company received a mix of Federal and citizen clothing at Fort Brown, Texas. Items that were assuredly Federal included 5 "Hats, Cavalry"; 75 "Caps, Rifle"; 3 flannel shirts; 27 blouses; and 1 great coat. The cavalry hats were either Hardee hats or the earlier forerunner of the Hardee hat, the similar black, U.S. cavalry hat. The rifle caps were the pre-war style Federal forage cap that included the branch-of-service colored welt, or edging, around the crown, in this case emerald green. The U.S. Army discontinued the colored welt on caps at the outset of the war in lieu of a simpler, universal forage cap for all branches of the service. As a result, the welt on wartime forage caps was navy blue. The frontier army, however, had stocks of pre-war caps with colored welts.<sup>17</sup> Thus, Company



FIG 3. Company B (Germans) soldier on parade, 8 April 1863, Brownsville, Texas. Armed with an M1842 percussion musket and bayonet, and carrying Old Army accouterments, he wears an Old Army blue blouse (sack coat); dark blue trousers; a Hardee hat with full infantry trim (including feathers, letter "B," eagles, and infantry bands and tassels); and black brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

C received green-edged, rifle caps. The flannel shirts, blouses, and greatcoat were only available from the Federal stocks at this time, and can be assumed to have been Federal, as well. The company also drew twenty-two "Hats, Campeche," a type of straw hat that was probably intended for the civilian market, but that Confederate quartermasters bought for general issue. Other items included 63 hickory shirts; 22 pairs of trousers; 98 pairs of shoes; 20 pairs of infantry bootees; and 41 pairs





FIG 4. Company C (Americans) soldier on parade, 8 April 1863, Brownsville, Texas. Armed with an M1842 percussion musket and bayonet, and carrying Old Army accouterments, he is dressed in a cadet gray jacket with blue collar and pointed cuffs; seven buttons; cadet gray trousers with a blue stripes; and an Old Army blue forage rifle cap with a green welt around the crown. He also has white cotton gloves and russet brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

of drawers. These items may have been Federal, citizen, or Confederate military issue.<sup>18</sup>

The next records date from January to June 1863. On 14 January, Company C appears to have received both Federal and Confederate clothing at San Antonio, Texas. One requisition includes 8 blouses at \$3.50 each; 12 pairs of trousers at \$3.25 each; 9 infantry forage caps at \$0.57 each; 18 pairs of drawers at \$0.85 each; 8 cotton shirts at \$1.50 each; and

8 osnaburg shirts at \$0.85 each. The descriptions and prices indicate the blouses, trousers, and caps are standard Federal items. The caps were the pre-war style with sky blue edging around the crown for infantry. The drawers, cotton and osnaburg shirts were Confederate issue, as these items crop up first during this timeframe associated with the issue of other Confederate clothing. On the same day, the company received eighty pairs of "Grey Cloth Trousers," "Grey Cloth Jackets," pairs of bootees, and hats. This would have been enough to outfit the entire company, and it is likely that the bootees and hats were imported from Great Britain.<sup>19</sup> On 13 March, the company received 160 pairs of woolen socks and 84 pairs of cotton gloves at \$0.28 pair. Finally, during the second quarter of 1863, the company received 8 pairs of trousers at \$4.60 each (likely gray cloth at the stated price); 40 hickory shirts; 14 hats at \$2.25 each; 1 hat at \$3.00 each; 1 pair of shoes at \$2.00 pair; and 24 pairs of russet shoes without any charge.<sup>20</sup> From these records, one can conclude that the company was outfitted in Confederate cadet gray uniforms during January and continued to get some Confederate clothing thereafter. When considering the issue of hickory shirts, russet shoes, hats, and shoes with varying prices, it is clear that Confederate clothing was being issued.

#### Company D

One undated clothing roll constitutes the only surviving clothing record for Company D. However, the gray cloth listed on this roll clearly dates it to 1863. Company E has a similar issue dating to December 1862, which places this undated record within the timeframe of gray cloth issues. The roll includes 28 pairs of pants (use of the word "pants" rather than "trousers" dates it to about mid-1863); 44 pairs of drawers; 64 pairs of shoes; 46 shirts; 90 pairs of stockings; 4 blouses; and 12 black uniform hats. The stockings and black uniform hats are certainly imports, not Old Army stock. The blouses, by this time, referred to either white woolen or cadet gray fatigue clothing, devoid of any trim. More interestingly, however, are the last items on the roll. These were unfinished goods to include domestic (cotton lining), thread, buttons, buckles, and gray uniform cloth. Most soldiers on the roll took three fourths yard of domestic, some thread, five buttons, one buckle, and 1 1/4 yards of gray uniform cloth. The combination clearly indicates that each soldier took the materials he needed to have one pair of cadet gray pants made up in his size. Five buttons were standard for a pair of Confederate pants, being used on the fly. Most Confederate trousers had a cloth belt with a metal buckle at the rear seam. The gray cloth quantity of 1 1/4 yards was the standard quartermaster allotment for a pair of soldier pants and three-fourths yard domestic was the approximate amount needed for the lining. This indicates that the troops were wearing cadet gray pants by mid-1863. Finally, the roll included an unexplained entry, showing that five men each took one yard of kersey cloth.<sup>21</sup>

#### Company E

In sharp contrast to Company D's clothing records, Com-





FIG 5. Company E (Americans) soldier on parade, 8 April 1863, Brownsville, Texas. Armed with a Mississippi rifle and bayonet, and carrying Old Army accouterments, this soldier is dressed in an Old Army infantry frock coat and dark blue trousers; an Old Army infantry forage cap with a sky blue welt around the crown; white cotton gloves; and black brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

pany E's are very comprehensive, spanning from December 1861 to September 1863. The records dated 3–27 December list a variety of Old Army items received at San Antonio. These include 70 infantry forage caps; 51 caps unspecified; 22 coats; 61 pairs of trousers; 100 shirts; 19 pairs of stockings; 56 pairs of bootees or shoes; and 32 pairs of drawers.<sup>22</sup> The infantry forage caps were the same pre-war model Company

C drew, except they had sky blue welts around the crown for infantry. The mention of coats instead of blouses suggests the issue of frock coats.

The next series of issues date from 20 April to 31 December 1862. The descriptions of the clothing are less detailed, but it is likely much of it was Old Army stock because many equipment items were obviously Federal. Some, however, was Confederate, showing a gradual replacement of Old Army stock with Southern goods. For example, the company received fifty pairs of Mexican shoes at \$2.00 a pair at Fort Brown on 20 April 1862. These shoes were typical of what Confederate and Texas authorities contracted for.<sup>23</sup> In July, the company drew 1 hat; 19 caps; 8 pairs of trousers; 23 hickory shirts; 6 pairs of drawers; 17 pairs of shoes; and 1 pair of socks.<sup>24</sup> Again, this reflected a mix of Old Army and new Confederate issue. The caps were probably Old Army, while the hickory shirts were Confederate. From October to December 1862, Company E received 19 pairs of trousers; 62 pairs of drawers; 48 shirts; 33 pairs of shoes; 30 pairs of socks; and 4 greatcoats. Much of this was Confederate, but the great coats were undoubtedly Old Army. Interestingly, some newly imported materials were also issued to include 57¼ yards of gray cloth, one-half yard of domestic, and one pound of thread. This gray cloth was distributed to thirty-seven men, enough for each man to have one pair of pants (just as Company D received).<sup>25</sup>

The records for 1863 suggest that the company drew no more Old Army stocks, and were getting all new Confederate issues. From 26 March to 12 June 1863, the company received at Fort Brown 33 hickory shirts; 36 white cotton shirts; 33 pairs of pegged shoes at \$3.06 a pair; 35 pairs of shoes at \$2.00 a pair; 13 pairs of russet shoes at no charge; 23 pairs of cotton socks; 10 pairs of woolen socks; 33 pairs of gloves at \$0.20 a pair; 32 hats at \$2.25 each; 1 hat at \$3.00; and 1 "Uniform Hat" at \$5.00. Perhaps more interesting are the uniforms drawn during this period. It included 33 pairs of trousers at \$4.60 each; 1 jacket at \$4.93; and 3 blouses at \$4.00 each. These prices and descriptions match that of other companies with better descriptions during the same timeframe. All would have been cadet gray cloth. The jackets may have been trimmed to judge by the higher price, while the lower priced blouse might have been made without facings.<sup>26</sup>

Issues dating from 20 August to 30 September 1863 were received at Sabine City, closer to Houston than San Antonio, as the regiment had moved from Brownsville in the Western Sub-District of Texas, up the coast into the Eastern Sub-District of Texas. At this time, they were being supplied out of the Houston Depot. The company received some distinctive clothing at Sabine City on 20 August. This included 49 pairs of "Linnen Pants"; 35 blue flannel shirts; 37 hickory shirts; 26 pairs of socks; 34 pairs of drawers; 30 pairs of shoes; and no hats. A short time later, the company drew three hats.<sup>27</sup> The "linen" pants are actually white cotton jean, a material supplied by the Huntsville Penitentiary Mill. The blue flannel shirts are either imported finished products or Confederate made shirts from imported material. There is a strong possibility that the



shirts were the same type of blue-gray shirt imported into the eastern Confederacy from British sources.<sup>28</sup> These are the last surviving clothing records for Company E.

### Company F

The first clothing issued to Company F dates to December 1861. The company received a fair amount of Old Army stock. Between 16–27 December they got from San Antonio fifty hats (Hardee) all complete with eagles, bugles, feathers, letters ("F"), and infantry bands and tassels, along with ten additional letters. They also drew fifty of each: blouses; pairs of trousers; pairs of drawers; and pairs of bootees, plus one hundred hickory shirts and pairs of stockings. In addition to the blouses, the company received fifty coats (indicating frock coats) along with infantry chevrons. The chevrons included two pairs of first sergeant, three pairs of sergeant, and four pairs of corporal chevrons. The company also received forty [leather neck] stocks, and one NCO sash. The company was fully outfitted in regulation Old Army infantry uniforms.<sup>29</sup>

The next issues to Company F date from April to the end of June 1862. The issues included a mix of Old Army, citizen, and Confederate clothing. Some of these items are hard to distinguish based on generic descriptions, while others are clearly identifiable. In April, the company received 22 pairs of trousers at \$3.50 or \$2.50 a pair; 37 shirts at \$1.25; 37 pairs of drawers at \$1.25; 31 pairs of "Bootees, Citizen" at \$2.00 a pair; and two "Hats, Citizen" at \$2.35 each. By 30 June 1862, the company had received more clothing to include 5 caps; 33 hats; 50 bands and tassels; 32 "Coats, Citizen"; 59 pairs of trousers; 27 blouses; 66 shirts; 31 pairs of drawers; 86 pairs of "Shoes, Citizen"; and 12 pairs of stockings. Some of these items are clearly citizen clothes (the shoes at \$2.00 a pair may have been imported Mexican contract goods), while other items seem to be Old Army stock. The caps, bands, and tassels, and twenty-seven blouses are likely Federal clothing since no Confederate parallels have been identified to this place and timeframe for any of these items. Further, the thirty-three hats may also indicate Hardee hats, but by this time, the quartermaster was issuing citizen hats to the troops. This may have been the last Old Army clothing the company received.<sup>30</sup>

The last available clothing records for Company F date to March and April of 1863 from Fort Brown, Texas. The meager descriptions, coupled with prices, suggest that this clothing was Confederate. By comparing these factors to similar issues within the regiment, it seems that the company drew twenty-three pairs of gray trousers and twenty-six gray blouses. The blouses at \$4.00 each match similar regimental entries for gray cloth blouses. The trousers were described as ten pairs of "Trowsers, Uniforms" at \$4.10 a pair and another thirteen pairs of "Trousers" at \$4.60 a pair. The \$4.60 trousers match other records as gray cloth trousers. The "uniform trousers," albeit slightly lower in price, are probably the same gray cloth. The records also included 69 hickory shirts; 21 white cotton shirts; 6 pairs of pegged shoes at \$3.06 a pair; 42 pairs

of shoes at \$2.00 a pair; 42 pairs of cotton socks; 6 pairs of woolen socks; 54 pairs of gloves at \$0.20 a pair; and 6 pairs of gloves at \$0.29 a pair. Having worn Federal blue for thus far, the company may have finally received its first Confederate gray uniforms.<sup>31</sup>

### Company G

Company G's clothing records are rather scant and begin relatively late, during the fourth quarter of 1862. Nonetheless, it is clear the company was getting some Old Army clothing, as well as Confederate clothing at that time. During the quarter, at Ringgold Barracks, the company drew sixty hat letters, two great coats, and some chevrons. The chevrons included one pair of first sergeant, four pairs of sergeant, and four pairs of corporal chevrons. All of these items were Old Army stock. Other items were Confederate, such as 60 white cotton shirts; 35 osnaburg shirts; and 54 of an unspecified shirt. The company also listed 60 hats; 60 pairs of drawers; 110 pairs of drawers at \$1.17 each; 60 pairs of cotton socks; 1 pair of wool stockings; 50 pairs of shoes at \$2.71 a pair; 20 pairs of shoes at \$1.60 a pair; and 1 pair of bootees at \$5.00. Clothing that could be construed as uniforms included a number of blouses and trousers. The descriptions are meager, but the prices give clues to their identity. The rolls include six "Blouses, Uniform" at \$3.50 each and fifty-nine pairs of "Trousers, Uniform" at \$3.40 each. The prices and descriptions match those of other companies to suggest that these were Old Army sack coats and trousers. The same rolls carry issues of 60 blouses at \$2.10 each; two blouses at \$2.33 each; and 35 pairs of trousers at \$3.00 each. The less expensive blouses and trousers were probably Confederate-made white kersey or cotton jean clothing. These entries suggest the company wore a mix of Federal and Confederate clothing.<sup>32</sup>

The last available clothing record from Company G is dated 25 March 1863 at Fort Brown. It lists the issue of 54 pairs of gloves at \$0.20 a pair; 50 hickory shirts; 50 pairs of woolen socks; 20 pairs of pegged shoes at \$3.06 a pair; and 13 pairs of pegged shoes at \$2.70 a pair. These were typical Confederate issues for this timeframe.<sup>33</sup>

### Company H

Company H has detailed clothing records that document the issue of Old Army stocks between 15 September and 25 October 1862. The first of these issues in September included 12 infantry hats; 8 infantry bands and tassels; 1 hat feather; 1 set of hat eagles and rings; 1 hat bugle; 10 private's uniform blouses (one of these described as a sergeant's); 2 sashes; 7 pairs of trousers; 12 hickory shirts; 8 pairs of drawers; 12 pairs of stockings; and 86 pairs of infantry boots. These Old Army stocks were all issued out of San Antonio. The company got more of the same on 25 October 1862 which included 71 "Hats or Caps"; 2 "Uniform Coats, Musicians"; 69 "Uniform Coats, Privates"; no blouses; 69 pairs of trousers; 68 cotton shirts; 63 pairs of drawers; 70 pairs of infantry bootees; and 62 pairs of stockings. Again, these were Old Army clothes, which clearly included frock coats and no blouses (sack coats).<sup>34</sup>



The next, and last, complete clothing records from Company H date from 20 August to 30 September 1863. In August, the company received clothing similar to that of Company E. Company H drew 79 pairs of "Linnen" [sic] (cotton jeans) pants; 53 blue flannel shirts; 80 hickory shirts; three black hats (most likely British imports); 74 pairs of drawers; 37 pairs of stockings; and 39 pairs of shoes. This clothing was all Confederate, either imported or Southern-made. Finally, an interesting record from 30 September 1863 noted that two deserters had absconded with two "H" cap letters, reminding us that the company still used bits of the Old Army uniforms more than halfway through the war.<sup>35</sup>

#### Company I

Company I received copious quantities of Old Army uniforms during 1862, although its first recorded issues reflect a mix of Federal and Confederate clothing. On 26 March 1862, the company drew 50 pairs of uniform trousers at \$4.50 each; 1 pair of uniform trousers at \$4.10 each; 141 hickory shirts; 46 pairs of pegged shoes at \$3.06 a pair; 27 pairs of pegged shoes at \$2.06 a pair; 1 pair of woolen socks; 100 pairs of cotton socks; and 90 pairs of cotton gloves. Of this clothing, only the trousers are definitely Old Army stock.<sup>36</sup> On August 1862, more recognizable Old Army items were issued, including six of each: hats with bugles; eagles, feathers, and bands and tassels; blouses; pairs of trousers; cotton (osnaburg) shirts; pairs of drawers; pairs of bootees; and pairs of stockings. The clothing prices indicate the blouses were Federal sack coats, the trousers Federal enlisted, and the hats were Hardee. The bootees were Old Army, as well. Later in August more Old Army clothing was issued to include 46 infantry hats (Hardee) with 41 bugles, eagles, feathers, cords, and tassels; 47 blouses; 100 pairs of trousers; 4 white cotton shirts; 95 pairs of infantry bootees; 93 hickory shirts; 93 pairs of drawers; and 48 pairs of stockings. Between 1 October 1862 and 9 January 1863, the company received even more Old Army clothing at Camp Hebert, Texas. While this clothing was issued over the entire period, most of it was drawn in on 1 October. This included 8 infantry hats; 113 infantry forage caps; 6 ordnance forage caps; 120 letters (for caps); 2 hat bugles; 10 eagles for hats; 2 musician's infantry coats; 121 private's infantry coats; 1 sash; 5 private's blouses; 132 pairs of trousers; 117 white cotton shirts; 113 pairs of drawers; 267 pairs of infantry bootees; and 123 pairs of cotton stockings. Again, the infantry caps had light blue colored welts, while the ordnance caps had crimson colored welts around the crowns.<sup>37</sup>

The last records from Company I date to May and June 1863. They indicate that the company was drawing Confederate clothing at San Antonio consisting of hats at \$5.00, \$3.00, or at \$2.25 each (they drew three \$3.00 hats and sixty-seven \$2.25 hats); and shoes at \$6.00, \$2.00, or no charge (they received sixteen \$2.00 pairs and thirty-six russet pairs at no charge).<sup>38</sup>

These records indicate that Company I was well clothed in Old Army blue uniforms for much of the war, but the rolls

are not complete enough to indicate when the blue uniforms were replaced with gray.

#### Company K

Company K's clothing records begin in January 1863, showing a mix of Old Army items and new Confederate issues. An 8 January record listed one hat, pair trousers, and cotton shirt, all new, suggesting recent Confederate items, not Old Army stock. By the end of March, at Fort Brown, the company had received 27 pairs of uniform trousers at \$4.50 each; 24 pairs of trousers at \$4.10 each; 48 gray cloth blouses at \$4.00 each; 49 pairs of woolen socks; 50 hickory shirts; 50 pairs of gloves at \$0.20 a pair; 10 pair of gloves at \$0.28 a pair; 1 pair of drawers; 51 pairs of shoes; and 5 hats. Although not implicitly stated, the trousers are evidently gray cloth. This is inferred through similar descriptions on other company rolls for the same timeframe. The gray cloth blouses match the descriptions of those issued to other companies within the regiment as well. All the other items are Confederate, too. Interestingly enough, the same record listed the issue of four cap letters; one musician's uniform coat; and one private's uniform coat, all remnants of Old Army stock issued alongside new Confederate uniforms.<sup>39</sup>

The next issues for the company were received at Camp Lockridge on 20 April and 19 May 1863. This clothing consisted of 6 blouses at \$3.50 each; 6 pairs of trousers at \$3.25 each; 8 pairs of drawers; 6 white cotton shirts; 6 osnaburg shirts; and 6 pairs of shoes. Remarkably, these records indicate that some Old Army clothing was still being issued. While the shirts, drawers, and shoes are Confederate, the blouses and trousers are evidently Old Army clothes. Their prices stand in contrast to those given for Confederate clothing and, in fact, exactly match the prices for Federal sack coats and enlisted trousers. Another company record from Fort Brown, dated 30 April illustrates this point. There the company received 1 jacket at \$4.93; 8 blouses at \$4.00 each; 8 pairs of trousers at \$4.60 each; and 7 hickory shirts at \$1.22 each. Again, these are the prices and descriptions for gray cloth, Confederate clothing, issued at the same time that some Old Army residual stock was received.<sup>40</sup>

The last clothing record from Company K dates from 1–11 September 1863, Houston, Beaumont, and Liberty, Texas, and alludes to articles of lost clothing. This short list probably indicates what the company as a whole wore about this time. The list includes 2 pairs of pants; 1 hickory shirt; 2 pairs of drawers; 1 pair of shoes; and, most significantly, 1 "blue flannel" shirt. The mention of the blue flannel shirt suggests that Company K, and perhaps the entire regiment, received the same blue shirt that Companies E and H drew at the same time and place.<sup>41</sup>

#### Observations on the Regiment's Arms and Accouterments

Records indicate the regiment was armed with percussion muskets from December 1861 to early 1862 in San Antonio and Ringgold, Texas. These issues frequently came with full



accouterments, implements, and cartridges. There can be little doubt that these arms, etc., were from the captured U.S. Arsenal at San Antonio.<sup>42</sup> The accouterments, for instance, include regular waist belt plates, and sergeant's waist belts and waist belt plates. These are items typically found in the U.S. stocks, but are conspicuously absent from Confederate ordnance reports in Texas. In fact, throughout the war, Texas arsenals relied almost exclusively on iron harness buckles for all accouterment belts.<sup>43</sup> Waist belt plates are a clear indicator that the regiment was drawing U.S. accouterments and related implements.

It is also clear that the regiment drew .69 caliber muskets, but the records do not indicate whether they were M1816 or M1842. Daniel S. Peterson, an authority on the antebellum, frontier U.S. Army, believes they were M1842 muskets, since that model was closer to the state-of-the-art weaponry kept at active posts. The M1816 musket had been relegated to state armories for some time prior to 1861.<sup>44</sup>

The next available reports taken on the Lower Rio Grande, dated 17 November 1862 to 18 November 1863, indicate a change in small arms. Companies A and K had rifle muskets, Companies B and G percussion muskets, and Company C had mainly percussion muskets with a smattering of rifle muskets.<sup>45</sup> Just weeks later, on 2 December 1863, at Houston, the regiment reported "440 guns on hand (either Enfields or Minies)." Less than two months later, a post report dated 21–23 January 1864, at Velasco, Texas, included 166 Enfield rifles with 118 Enfield rifle bayonets, and 197 rifle muskets with 212 rifle musket bayonets. The regiment also reported having 10 swords; 454 cartridge boxes; no bayonet scabbards; 487 cap boxes; 396 waist belts; 146 wipers; 269 screw drivers; and 166 tompons. The regiment's ammunition supply consisted of 20,872 cartridges and 4,510 caps. The last available arms report for the regiment as a whole is from 30 January 1864, at Camp Slaughter, Texas. It includes 241 rifle muskets; 161 Enfield rifles; and 28 Springfields. It would seem the regiment traded its muskets for rifles during 1863, finishing by 2 December.<sup>46</sup> There is a strong likelihood that the men received different accouterments, as well. Whether these new

accouterments were imported British Enfield or Confederate arsenal-made is uncertain. The inclusion of tompons (which quantity mirrors the quantity of Enfields) suggests that some accouterments were Enfield pattern. The absence of bayonet scabbards suggests a large quantity of Confederate arsenal accouterments since the Texas arsenals were notorious for not manufacturing or issuing bayonet scabbards.<sup>47</sup>

The individual company records bear out what the regimental records show. The companies were first issued percussion muskets, and these were replaced with rifled small arms by the end of 1863. Company E was the only exception. Company E was issued both percussion muskets and Mississippi rifles, in roughly equal proportions. However, it also seems that Company E turned in its early-issue arms and received rifle muskets or Enfields in late 1863.

#### Field and Staff

The Field and Staff left no specific records other than the muster roll evaluations from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, dated 30 June, 31 August, and 31 October 1862. The comments for the arms and accouterments were "good."<sup>48</sup>

#### Company A

Company A reported having a full issue of rifle muskets and bayonets (seventy-three of each) by November 1863. Although the type is not stated, they were likely imported Enfields. Prior inspections dating from June to October 1862 reveal little, stating only that arms and accouterments were "good." The company also received four NCO swords from the captured U.S. Arsenal in San Antonio.<sup>49</sup>

#### Company B

Company B reported having a full issue of "percussion muskets" and bayonets (100 and 99 respectively) by November 1863. Most of these arms were issued prior to 27 January 1862, and included 55 "general muskets;" 66 cartridge boxes with 3 cartridge box belts; 21 waist belts with plates; 36 bayonet scabbards; 20 cap pockets; 34 screw drivers; 37 wipers; and 17,000 "Musket B&B Cartridges." From June to October 1862, the company reported "good" arms and accouterments on inspections. The company also drew fifteen rifle muskets with bayonets on 12 January 1862, and 1,000 rifle musket cartridges on 12



FIG 6. L. Cormier, Boone's Battery, Louisiana Artillery, wears a white jacket in this CDV. This image was made by S. Moses & Son Gallery, New Orleans, in July 1863, while Cormier was a prisoner following his capture at Port Hudson. Cormier's jacket is typical of the white jackets made from Huntsville penitentiary cloth and issued throughout the Trans-Mississippi. Photograph courtesy of the Port Hudson State Commemorative Area.



March 1862. All of these arms came from the captured San Antonio U.S. stocks.

The company also reported having four NCO swords and sword belts as well as two musician swords by November 1862. These were from captured U.S. stocks in San Antonio.<sup>50</sup>

#### **Company C**

Company C's earliest records date from October 1862, consisting of muster roll inspections. These reported the company having "indifferent" arms and either "indifferent" or "good" accouterments. In June 1863, the company reported having 80 percussion muskets, and in November it reported 100 percussion muskets with bayonets, as well as 8 rifle muskets. These percussion muskets were also from captured U.S. stocks in San Antonio.<sup>51</sup>

#### **Company D**

Company D left no records regarding its arms, except for a single report dating from June to October 1862. This indicated "good" arms and accouterments.<sup>52</sup>

#### **Company E**

Company E received both percussion muskets and Mississippi rifles. On 9 December 1861, the company drew forty percussion muskets complete with waist belts and plates, bayonets, scabbards, and frogs. The company also drew 40 screwdrivers; 40 wipers; 6 musket ball screws; and 2,000 "Musket B&B Cartridges." On 4 February 1862, the company reported getting another 40 percussion muskets; 34 musket wipers; and 1,600 musket ball cartridges. The same day, the company also received 40 Mississippi rifles; 7 minie rifles; 47 wipers; 8 cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts; 8 waist belts and waist belt plates; and 1,000 Mississippi rifle bore cartridges. In April and May, two additional Mississippi rifles; one "Minnie" rifle; and an "Imitative Harpers Ferry Rifle" were received, as well as 4 screw drivers; 1 wiper; 2 cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts; 2 waist belts with plates; 1,500 percussion caps; and 1,500 Mississippi rifle ball cartridges. These arms came from the captured San Antonio U.S. stocks. Muster roll inspections from June to October 1862 indicated that the company's arms and accouterments were "good."

The company also reported getting four NCO swords; two musician swords; and six NCO sword belts and plates on 9 December 1861. These were from captured U.S. stocks in San Antonio.<sup>53</sup>

#### **Company F**

Company F was armed with percussion muskets. On 21 December 1861, the company drew 40 percussion muskets complete with waist belts and plates, bayonets, scabbards, frogs, cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts; 20 screw drivers; 20 wipers; and 19 extra cones. During the second quarter of 1862, the company drew 1,260 musket ball cartridges. It also reported having 55 "percussion muskets, complete," with accouterments sets to include 55 cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts; 45 waist belts with belt plates; 50 cap pockets; 55 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 50 screw drivers; 51 wipers;

17 cones; and 5 ball screws. These arms came from captured San Antonio U.S. stocks. Muster roll inspections from June to October 1862 indicated the company's arms were reported as "indifferent" and their accouterments "indifferent" and later "good."

The company also reported getting five NCO swords, two musician swords, and seven NCO sword belts and plates in June 1862, at Ringgold, Texas. These also were from captured U.S. stocks in San Antonio.<sup>54</sup>

#### **Company G**

Company G reported having forty percussion muskets and bayonets; four NCO swords; and two musician swords from 17 November 1862 to 18 November 1863. These arms presumably came from captured San Antonio U.S. stocks.<sup>55</sup>

#### **Company H**

Company H left no records of its arms.

#### **Company I**

Company I left no records of its arms.

#### **Company K**

Company K was armed with percussion muskets. In the 4th quarter of 1862 it reported having 69 percussion muskets; 67 musket cartridge boxes; 73 waist belts; 74 waist belt plates; 67 bayonets; 70 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 67 cap pouches; 60 percussion musket wipers; 50 percussion musket screw drivers; 2 percussion musket ball screws; 1 percussion musket spring vise; 1 sergeant's waist belt and plate; 69 gun slings; 7,000 percussion musket ball cartridges; and 1,000 large percussion caps. These arms came from captured San Antonio U.S. stocks. On 28 July 1863 the company received an additional 58 percussion muskets; 10 wipers; 6 screw drivers; 2 ball screws; 1 spring vise; 125 cartridge boxes; 125 cap boxes; 125 waist belts and waist belt plates; 2,000 percussion musket ball cartridges; and 1,000 large percussion caps. These arms were most likely from stocks captured in San Antonio. Later, on 18 November 1863, the company reported having forty-five rifle muskets and bayonets. This indicates the company may have had its muskets replaced by rifled small arms, perhaps Enfields.<sup>56</sup>

#### **Officers**

There were four sales of swords to officers dating to 1861 for the regiment. These include three foot officer swords with cavalry saber belts and belt plates, and one horse artillery saber with a horse artillery belt plate. These items all came from captured U.S. stocks at San Antonio and may be indicative of what the regiment's officers used for swords.<sup>57</sup>

#### **Observations on the Regiment's Equipment**

Aside from their clothing, arms, and accouterments, the 3d Texas Infantry drew a great amount of equipment from the quartermaster. Some was Old Army stock, but most was Confederate manufacture or import.

The most essential items of individual equipment included blankets, canteens, haversacks, and knapsacks. The regiment





FIG 7. Company A (Germans) soldier on field duty, March 1863, Fort Brown, Texas. Armed with an M1842 percussion musket and bayonet and carrying Old Army accouterments, he has a white haversack and tin drum canteen with a leather strap. He wears a black pillbox hat; white trousers; and a white, untrimmed shell jacket with five buttons and black brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.



FIG 8. Company F (Mexicans) sergeant on parade, 8 April 1863, Brownsville, Texas. Armed with an M1842 percussion musket and bayonet, carrying Old Army accouterments, he has an Old Army, red NCO sash, an NCO sword, and NCO sword belt with plate. He is dressed in an Old Army, infantry frock coat (with infantry sergeant chevrons) and dark blue trousers, with a Hardee hat with full infantry trim (including feathers, letter "F," eagles, infantry bugles, and infantry bands and tassels), black leather neck stock, white cotton gloves, and black brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.



left consistent, albeit incomplete records of these items. There were probably larger quantities issued than have survived in the existing records. The companies received blankets all through 1861 to 1863. At a minimum, the regiment received 151 blankets in late 1861; 281 in 1862; and 398 in 1863. The most comprehensive report available, dated 15 November 1863, states that the enlisted men had 598 blankets on hand, but needed 160 more. These numbers exceed the total number of men present for duty, which was 445, and indicate that the regiment was actually well supplied with blankets. Unlike other articles, few blankets were Old Army stock since only 628 were seized at San Antonio in 1861.<sup>58</sup> In fact, most blankets were imported, since none were made in the department until the last year of the war, and they were one of the very first things that department quartermasters purchased from abroad.<sup>59</sup> The first blankets to enter the department were white. Imports dating to 1863 are described as gray in two reports, and blankets imported in 1864 are described as "Blue Grey" or "Brown Grey." Based on the dates of the descriptions, the regiment would have received the white or gray blankets until late 1863. Little more can be said with certainty except that blankets were being steadily imported into Texas while the regiment was drawing them.<sup>60</sup>

Little is also recorded about canteen and haversack issues. The records indicate the regiment received these items all along, but exact quantities are seemingly incomplete. Furthermore, the records convey almost nothing about what types of articles were received. Undoubtedly, some Old Army stocks were drawn early in the war and were gradually superseded by Confederate items. Regarding haversacks, for instance, quantities issued almost surely exceeded what the surviving records indicate. Total regimental issues of haversacks include 50 for 1861; 153 for 1862; and 439 for 1863. Regarding type, the 1861 issues to Company F listed twenty-three cotton and seventeen gutta percha Old Army haversacks. The 1863 issues of 439 haversacks were from the Houston Depot. The Houston haversacks were made of Huntsville Penitentiary cotton jean, and the "satchel" portion measured fourteen inches wide and twelve inches deep with a flap that buttoned on the front.<sup>61</sup>

The quantities of canteens issued seem to be more complete than the haversack figures. Regimental totals include 134 for 1861; 191 for 1862; and 297 for 1863. Only in one instance, however, are the canteens described. On 9 January 1863, Company I drew eight "tin canteens, new" with straps. Other descriptions are limited solely to their price. Companies A, E, and I drew 174 canteens at \$0.55 each in June 1863, and Company K drew one canteen at \$2.00 on 20 April 1863. Nothing more can be ascertained from the records.<sup>62</sup>

More is known about the issue of knapsacks and other equipment. All of these were drawn between September 1861 and September 1862. Presumably, all of them were Old Army stock judging from the early date of issue. They may well have been the standard U.S. double-bag style. A total of 294 knapsacks were issued to the regiment as follows: 72 for Company B; 44 for Company C; 60 for Company F; 5 for Company G; 110



FIG 9. Company H (Mexicans) soldier in the field, December 1863, Houston, Texas. Armed with a P53 Enfield rifle and bayonet, and carrying Enfield accouterments, this soldier wears a dark, blue-gray flannel British import shirt; a hickory shirt under the flannel shirt; white kersey trousers; a black pill box hat; and black brogans. He carries a white haversack; tin drum canteen with a leather strap; Old Army double-bag knapsack; and a dark, blue-gray import blanket on the knapsack. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

for Company H; and 3 for the Regimental quartermaster. The regiment also received 240 greatcoat straps during the fourth quarter of 1862 and 251 single bed sacks, mostly during 1862. The bed sacks were distributed as follows: 86 for Company E; 62 for Company F; 15 for Company H; 84 for Company I; and 4 for the Regimental quartermaster. The greatcoat straps and the bed sacks were Old Army stock.<sup>63</sup>

Mess gear was also critical to the regiment and it apparently received a fair supply. From 1861 to the end of 1862, the companies drew 42 camp kettles; 72 mess pans; 2 fry pans; 3 iron pots; and 3 large kettles. This conformed to the stocks





FIG 10. Company K (Germans) soldier on parade, 8 April 1863, Brownsville, Texas. Armed with an M1842 percussion musket and bayonet and carrying Old Army accouterments, he is dressed in a cadet gray blouse (untrimmed, seven button jacket); cadet gray trousers; a brown, sugarloaf hat; white cotton gloves; and black brogans. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

of Old Army mess gear available at the time.<sup>64</sup> Starting in 1863, the regiment started getting mess gear more typical of Confederate manufacture. These included 39 camp kettles; 26 mess pans; 15 fry pans; 33 iron pots; 25 coffee pots; 16 ovens and lids; 16 skillets and lids; 25 water buckets; and 37 tin pans.<sup>65</sup> Confederate quartermasters had been purchasing or fabricating mess gear from the start. Their manufactures included cast iron ovens, skillets, and lids, referred to as "hollow ware," and various tinware. Captain Wharton, Quartermaster for the Houston Depot, wanted the hollowware mess gear to replace the tin gear if feasible. In any case, the issues of hol-

low ware to the regiment suggest that most of the mess gear received after 1862 was Confederate.<sup>66</sup> By November 1863, the regiment had on hand 56 camp kettles; 51 mess pans; 65 iron pots; and an unspecified quantity of iron pots; coffee pots; ovens and lids; skillets and lids; water buckets; and tin pans. This represented a mix of Old Army stock with Confederate gear, as well as a significant rate of attrition.<sup>67</sup>

Another important item was tentage. The regiment received a fair quantity of tents throughout the war. What is surprising, however, is how much was Confederate from the very start. During October, November, and December 1861, Companies B, C, E, and F drew 1 wall tent; 3 Sibley tents; 3 tent stoves; and 18 Confederate tents. All of these tents came with poles and pins. The wall tent, Sibley tents, and stoves were Old Army stock, as would be expected so early in the war. The majority of the tents, however, were Confederate manufacture.<sup>68</sup> The regiment drew most of its tents from the mid-1862 to the end of 1863. During this time, an additional 72 complete "Common Tents, Confederate" were received along with 6 Sibleys; 5 wall tents; 3 flies; and 188 extra common tent pins.<sup>69</sup> It might be noted that Old Army common tents were wall tents. This coincides with the Confederate definition as well, since the standard Confederate tent in Texas was a nine by twelve-foot wall.<sup>70</sup> All in all the regiment received at least 115 tents of all kinds and three flies by November 1863. On 15 November, the regiment reported having forty-seven tents and one fly on hand, indicating an attrition of over half its tentage in two years.<sup>71</sup>

The last critical type of camp equipment is tools. The regiment received a steady supply of axes, hatchets, and spades or shovels during the war. Some few pickaxes were drawn, and towards the end of 1863, the regiment got some brooms. Most tools were drawn from the second half of 1862 until the end of 1863. It is difficult to say how much was Old Army stock and how much imported. It is also uncertain how many tools were issued, owing to incomplete records. However, by the end of 1863, the regiment had received at least 67 axes; 40 hatchets; 29 spades; 5 pickaxes; 5 shovels; and 8 brooms since the start of the war.<sup>72</sup>

The final type of equipment carried in the records is for musical instruments. All but two of the companies reported getting instruments, and it is likely that all actually did. Furthermore, the instruments appear to be Old Army stock. The records pertaining to the quantities issued are somewhat inconsistent, but distribution of drums and fifes appears to have been fairly even. Each company appears to have received one or two infantry drums, each with two batter heads; two snare heads; a pair of drumsticks; a stick carriage; a case; and a cord. They also got one or two fifes per company. The records reflect that only three companies drew bugles that came with cords and tassels. Also noteworthy, musician frock coats and swords were issued to several companies. What is most surprising about the issues is that they were spread over a long period, beginning in late 1861 and continuing to the end of 1863. Since the San Antonio Depot had all these



instruments from the start, it is odd that they did not distribute them to the companies all at once. Whatever the explanation, the regiment was well supplied with drums, fifes, and bugles for much of its service.<sup>73</sup>

Although not technically "equipment," a few comments are appropriate regarding the regiment's flags. Not only does one of the regiment's flags survive in the collection of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a full description of its genesis is available in Houston's wartime newspaper, the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph*. According to the *Telegraph* the regiment was presented with two flags on Wednesday, 2 September 1863. One was a "regimental" flag, the other a "battle" flag, but both were made of heavy silk, with bullion stars, and heavy bullion cords and tassels. The surviving flag is probably the one referred to as the "battle" flag. It follows the general design of the Virginia Army battle flag closely with one notable variation. The color scheme is reversed, having a dark blue field and a red saltier.<sup>74</sup> Both flags were paid for by the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, out of gratitude for the regiment's service there. They were made by exiled Confederate ladies from New Orleans living in Havana, Cuba. The project was headed by a Mrs. Phelps, formerly of Brazoria County, Texas. The exiled ladies' remoteness from the South may account for the battle flag's mismatched color scheme. In any case, both flags were presented to the regiment in front of the Academy in Houston before an admiring crowd.

### Conclusions

So what did Lt. Colonel Fremantle see when the 3d Texas Infantry stood on parade before him on 8 April 1863 in Brownsville? Company by company, they would have appeared as follows:

The field and staff officers wore cadet gray cloth uniforms, while the enlisted men wore white kersey blouses and trousers. The officers might also have carried foot officer swords with cavalry saber belts and belt plates, or horse artillery sabers with horse artillery belt plates, judging from some quartermaster sales records to officers.

Company A was dressed in cadet gray cloth jackets and trousers. They also had white kersey blouses and trousers, but these would not have been worn on parade with gray uniforms available. They had a full complement of both hats (imported black British?) and caps (cadet gray?). For parade, they probably wore their caps, and wore their hats on field duty. The company also had white cotton gloves. The only available records about their arms, which postdate Fremantle's visit, list unspecified rifle muskets and bayonets. It is probable that they carried Old Army .69 caliber percussion muskets. Four of the NCOs would have carried Old Army NCO swords.

Company B wore Old Army blouses and trousers. The NCOs had sashes and chevrons. All the men had Hardee hats with letters, eagles, feathers, and bands and tassels. The company also had white cotton gloves. The company carried Old Army .69 caliber percussion muskets and bayonets, along with Old Army cartridge boxes with a few cartridge box belts,

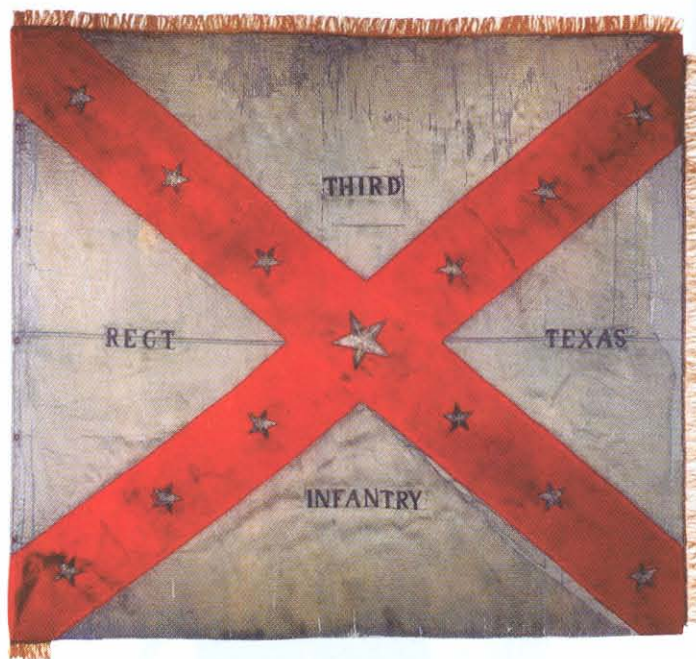


FIG 11. Battle flag of the 3d Texas Infantry Regiment presented to the regiment at Houston, Texas, on 2 September 1863 by grateful citizens. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of Southern History, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Texas Division Collection.

waist belts with plates, bayonet scabbards and cap pockets. The company had a few rifle muskets with bayonets. Four of the NCOs had Old Army NCO swords and sword belts, and two soldiers had musician swords. The musicians had an Old Army infantry drum, infantry bugle, and fife.

Company C had cadet gray cloth jackets and trousers. The company had full complements of both hats (imported British?) and Old Army rifle forage caps. Perhaps the company wore its caps on parade and retained the hats for field duty. The company also had white cotton gloves. The company was armed with Old Army .69 caliber percussion muskets and bayonets, along with unspecified Old Army accouterments.

Company D had cadet gray cloth trousers and blouses of an unspecified type (either Old Army, cadet gray, or white kersey). The company left no records as to its arms and accouterments other than them being "good."

Company E wore Old Army frock coats and infantry forage caps. They had both Old Army trousers and cadet gray trousers, so they could have worn either type. The company also had white cotton gloves. They carried both percussion muskets and Mississippi rifles along with accouterments. These items were all Old Army stock. The percussion muskets had waist belts with plates, bayonets, and scabbards and frogs. The Mississippi rifles came with cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts, waist belts, and waist belt plates. NCOs and musicians had four NCO swords, two musician swords, and six



NCO sword belts and plates. The swords and accompanying accouterments were Old Army articles. The musicians had an Old Army infantry drum and an infantry bugle.

Company F wore Hardee hats with letters, eagles, bugles, feathers, and infantry bands and tassels, and Old Army frock coats, neck stocks, and trousers. The NCOs had chevrons. The company also had a full issue of Old Army blouses, but probably retained them for field duty. The company also had white cotton gloves. Company F was armed with Old Army .69 caliber percussion muskets. These arms came with Old Army waist belts and plates, bayonets, scabbards and frogs, cartridge boxes with cartridge box belts, cap pockets, bayonet scabbards, and frogs. The company also reported having five NCO swords and two musician swords with NCO sword belts and plates. The musicians had an Old Army infantry drum and an infantry bugle.

Company G wore Hardee hats with letters, and Old Army blouses and trousers. The NCOs had chevrons. The company also had cotton jean blouses, white kersey trousers, and some few white kersey blouses. These, however, were probably retained for field duty. The company also had white cotton gloves. Company G was armed with .69 caliber, Old Army percussion muskets, and bayonets. The company also reported having four NCO swords and two musician swords.

Company H wore Hardee hats with letters and some few bands, and tassels. They also had Old Army frock coats and trousers. The NCOs had sashes and the musicians had musician frock coats. Company H left no records about its arms.

Company I had Hardee hats with eagles, bugles, feathers, bands and tassels. The company also had a full issue of Old Army infantry forage caps and letters. They had Old Army infantry private's frock coats and trousers. The company also had white cotton gloves. The NCOs had sashes and the musicians had infantry musician frock coats. The company also had a full complement of Old Army blouses, which were probably retained for field duty. If the company followed Old Army regulations, they would have worn their caps with their field uniforms and the Hardee hats on parade. Company I left no records about its arms.

Company K had cadet gray cloth blouses and trousers (in two grades). The gray cloth blouses (\$4.00 each) were probably an untrimmed version of the more expensive gray cloth jacket (\$4.93 each). Likewise, the trousers probably came both in a trimmed and untrimmed grade. Notably, at least one musician had an Old Army musician uniform frock coat. The company received cap letters, but left no record of what type of head gear they wore. The company did have white cotton gloves. Company K was armed with .69 caliber, Old Army percussion muskets. The accouterments were also Old Army stock consisting of musket cartridge boxes, waist belts, waist belt plates, bayonets, bayonet scabbards and frogs, cap pouches/boxes, one sergeant's waist belt and plate, and gun slings.

Following Fremantle's noted comments in the summer of 1863, the companies continued to receive clothing. Company A got more gray cloth caps, blouses, and trousers. Company

B may have gotten its first gray cloth jackets and trousers. Company C got more gray cloth trousers and hats. Company E finally received complete Confederate uniforms of gray cloth jackets, blouses, and trousers. Company F also finally drew Confederate gray cloth blouses and trousers. Company K, which already had gray cloth uniforms, actually drew Federal blouses and trousers, probably the very last of the Old Army clothing the regiment received. After these issues, in the late summer and early fall of 1863 Companies E, H, and K got white "linen" pants, which were actually cotton jean; blue flannel shirts, which were probably blue-gray British import shirts; hickory shirts; and black hats, which were most likely British imports. Perhaps the entire regiment was outfitted in this clothing.

The regiment upgraded its small arms after Fremantle's visit. At the time of his 8 April 1863 comments, most of the regiment carried percussion muskets. By 2 December, all of the smoothbores had been replaced with "rifle muskets" or Enfields. This change may have occurred on 18 November 1863 when Company K reported having forty-five rifle muskets and bayonets, following a series of reports for carrying percussion muskets.

The regiment continued to draw musical instruments. The Field & Staff received a drum, bugle, and two fifes. Company C received two drums and fifes. Company E got one more drum and two more fifes. Company G got a drum. Company H drew two drums and fifes. Company I drew one drum and four fifes. Although no records of musical instrument issues survive for Companies A, D, and K, it seems likely that these companies received similar items, as well.

Most spectacular of all, the regiment received its beautifully distinctive silk and bullion battle flag after Fremantle's visit, along with a regimental flag. Had Lt. Col. Arthur Fremantle seen the regiment's two new flags, he would have undoubtedly been even more impressed than he was in April.

## Notes

1. Texas regiments commonly noted the ethnicity of their various companies. Foreign born troops were referred to as "German," "Irish," or "Mexican," and so on, while native born Anglo-Saxons were referred to as "Americans." The regimental muster rolls bear this out. 3d Texas Infantry, 1861–1863, Confederate Muster Rolls, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter MR).
2. Walter Lord, ed., *The Fremantle Diary: Being the Journal of Lieutenant Colonel James Lyon Arthur Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, on his Three Months in the Southern States* (Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1954), 16; 8 April 1863, 3d Texas Infantry Battalion, under Lt. Col. Buechel, Brownsville, Texas: (hereafter Fremantle).
3. Inventories of Reuben M. Potter, Military Store Keeper, USA, San Antonio, Texas, 19 March 1861, Box 839, Folders 1 & 6, Confederate Quarter Master and Commissary Records, Record Group 401, Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas: (hereafter Potter); Report of Capt. E. C. Wharton, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, 22 December 1863, File 155-J.41, 50–51, Capt. William Prescott's Report of the Western Sub-District of Texas, 22 December 1863 to Capt. E. C. Wharton, Confederate Inspection Reports, M935, Roll 8, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Wharton).



4. 3d Texas Infantry Records, 14 January 1863, issue of gray uniforms to Capt. S. Alexander, Company A, by Capt. William Prescott, Quartermaster, San Antonio Depot, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers from the State of Texas, M323, Roll 273, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter CSR).
5. U.S. Navy reports of seizures of blue grey cloth, 4, 5, and 6 November 1863, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1890–1901) ser. III, 20: 658–661: (hereafter OR); Wharton 141.J-89, 14, 50, 51–52, term “cadet grey”; Norman D. Brown, *Journey to Pleasant Hill: The Civil War Letters of Captain Elijah P. Petty, Walker’s Texas Division, CSA* (San Antonio: The University of Texas Institute of Texas Cultures, 1982), 273, 301, term “Confederate gray”; James L. Nichols, *The Confederate Quartermaster in the Trans-Mississippi* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1964), 80–81, words “army cloth” and “gray army cloth”; Reports of Capt. N. A. Birge, 1862–1863, Box 2C487, Folders 2-5, 10-12, words “Grey Cloth,” General Papers of the Confederacy, University of Texas, Austin, Texas: (hereafter Birge).
6. CSR, Microcopy 323, Rolls 273, 274, and 3d Texas Infantry Records, issues to the regiment throughout this period, Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC (hereafter CR), details follow by individual company further in this study.
7. CSR, Microcopy 323, Rolls 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, and 279 confirm that the regiment received its clothing from Capt. William Prescott, Quartermaster, San Antonio.
8. Wharton, 93-J.41.
9. CSR, M323, Roll 276, 20 September 1861, Capt. T. H. Kampmann, received at San Antonio, Texas; CSR M323, Roll 274, End 4th Quarter 1863, report of quarterly issues and on-hand, Lt. Richard C. Daly, Sabine City, Texas.
10. CSR, M323, Roll 277, issues to Adjutant Henry MacCormack from Seibert; OR III, 2: 766–775, U.S. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana, Major General Benjamin F. Butler, 13 November 1862. “B” cloth was the quartermaster code for fine, officer grade cadet gray cloth, while “C” was the code for enlisted grade, cadet gray kersey.
11. CSR, M323, Roll 273, issues to Capt. S. Alexander by Capt. William Prescott; CR, Company A, 3d Texas Infantry, roll dated 1 November 1862 through 31 March 1863.
12. Invoices and reports of James P. Spring, Huntsville, Texas, April to September 1863, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, M346, Roll 972, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Spring); Vouchers for making clothing, February–June 1863, Quartermasters at Huntsville, Brownsville, San Antonio, Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, M346, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC.
13. CSR, M323, Rolls 273 & 274; CR, Company A, 3d Texas Infantry; undated rolls.
14. CSR, M323, Rolls 276 & 277, issued to Capt. T. H. Kampmann and Lt. A. Moye on 20 September, 23 and 31 October, and 12 December 1861, CR, Company B, 3d Texas Infantry, 30 June 1862.
15. U.S. Army General Order No. 3, dated 24 March 1858 & General Order No. 108, published 16 December 1861.
16. CSR, M323, Roll 276, issued to Captain T. H. Kampmann on 26 March and 1 May 1863.
17. U.S. Army General Order No. 13, dated 30 November 1858 & General Order No. 4, dated 26 February 1861.
18. CSR, M323, Roll 278, issues to Parker’s Company, 30 June 1862 (2d quarter), Camp Brown; CR, Company C, 3d Texas Infantry, issues for quarter ending 30 June 1862.
19. CSR, M323, Roll 276, issues to D. Lively by Capt. William Prescott at San Antonio.
20. CSR, M323, Rolls 276 & 279, issues to D. Lively.
21. CR, Company D, 3d Texas Infantry, undated (presumed mid-1863).
22. CSR, M323, Roll 273, issues dated 3, 21, and 27 December 1861; CR, Company E, 3d Texas Infantry, 14 December 1861.
23. CSR, M323, Roll 273, 3d Texas Volunteer Infantry, receipts of 20 April 1862; Wharton 92-J.41, 112-J.41, and 155-J.41, 6–8; Birge, Box 2C487, Folder 11; Agreements for shoes with Shelby & Eisenau, Philip F. Key and Shirley & Schleuning, 6 January 1863, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Contracts); Invoices and receipts of August through December 1862, and January through February 1864 and 4th quarter 1864, blanket imports, Box 401-840, Folders 13, 16, and 17, Confederate Quarter Master and Commissary Records, Record Group 401, Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas: (hereafter TSA).
24. CSR, M323, Roll 274, issue dated 31 July 1862; CR, Company E, 3d Texas Infantry, 3 July 1862.
25. CR, Company E, 3d Texas Infantry, 1 October–31 December 1862 (4th quarter).
26. CSR, M323, Roll 274, issues dated 26 March, 30 April, and 12 June 1863.
27. CSR, M323, Rolls 273 & 274, issues dated 20 August and 30 September 1863; CR, Company E, 3d Texas Infantry, dated 3d quarter 1863 and undated (presumed 3d quarter).
28. Wharton, 89-J.41, 50-51, and 95-J.41 Invoice *Sir William Peel*, 6 September 1863; Expenditure Report, Houston Clothing Depot, November 1863, Papers of the Chicago Historical Society; *Echoes of Glory, Arms and Equipment of the Confederacy* (Alexandria, VA: Time Life Books, 1991), 154: (hereafter *Echoes, Confederacy*).
29. CSR, M323, Roll 274, received at San Antonio.
30. CR, Company F, 3d Texas Infantry dating to April, June 30 and the fourth 2nd quarter 1862.
31. CSR, M323, Roll 274, dated 26 March and 30 April.
32. CSR, M323, Roll 277, dated 15 December received by James R. Marmion; CR, Company G, 3d Texas Infantry dating to the fourth quarter 1862.
33. CSR, M323, Roll 279, received by 1st Lt. Theodore H. Sheihagen.
34. CR, Company H, 3d Texas Infantry dating to 15 September, 30 September, and 25 October.
35. CSR, M323, Rolls 273 & 276, dated 1 May (received at Fort Brown), 20 August, and 30 September.
36. CSR, M323, Roll 279, received by Capt. E. Toole.
37. CSR, M323, Roll 279, dated 9 and 28 August 1862 (issued by Minter to J. M. Trainer) and 9 January 1863 (issued by Captain Prescott to Capt. E. Toole); CR, Company I, 3d Texas Infantry, dated 1 and 21 October, undated in third quarter, 18 November, 10 and 23 December, and undated December, and 4th quarter 1862.
38. CSR, M323, Roll 279, dated 18 May and undated, most likely June, received by J. M. Trainer, Toole’s Company.
39. CSR, M323, Roll 273, dated 9 January and 26 March; CR, Company K, 3d Texas Infantry, dated 1 January to 31 March.
40. CSR, M323, Roll 273, dated 20 and 30 April, 19 May.
41. CSR, M323, Roll 273.
42. The Federal Arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, was captured by secessionists on 16 February 1861.
43. Reference numerous conversations with relic hunters from the region and private viewings of their collections of recovered relics. Also, conversations with Butch Myers, an authority on Confederate accouterments. All of these encounters have born out the fact that the iron harness buckle was the most common Confederate waist belt buckle throughout the war. Myers estimates that at least 50 percent of all Confederate waist belts had the simple yet practical iron buckles.
44. Reference conversations with Daniel S. Peterson, noted author, historian, and relic hunter.
45. Post Reports, Department of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, Lower Rio Grande, 17 November 1862 through 18 November 1863, Reports of the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Post Reports).
46. Inspection Report of Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Long, 2 December 1863, Reports of the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Inspections).



47. Lt. Col. G. H. Hill Letter Books, Tyler, Texas, C.S. Ordnance Works, November 1863 to 8 May 1865, Volume 149, Chapter IV and Letters sent by Lt. Col. G. H. Hill, 1864-1865, M346, Roll 972, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Hill). Hill, commandant of the Tyler Arsenal, established throughout his tenure, standard sets of both infantry and cavalry accouterments. The infantry set included a waist belt with a harness buckle, infantry cartridge box, and cap box. There was no bayonet scabbard or cartridge box "sling" included. The cavalry set was the same except for a cavalry cartridge box.
48. MR, Field & Staff, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
49. Post Reports; MR, Company A, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
50. CSR, M323, Roll 276, received by Capt. T. H. Kampmann, 12 and 27 January, and 12 March 1862; Post Reports; MR, Company B, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
51. CSR, M323, Roll 276, quarterly return by D. Lively, 30 June 1863; Post Reports; MR, Company C, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
52. MR, Company D, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
53. CSR, M323, Roll 273, 9 December 1861 received at San Antonio, 4 February, 15 April, and 7 May 1862 received by Charles L. Arbuckle at Fort Brown; MR, Company E, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
54. CSR, M323, Roll 274, 21 December 1861 received at San Antonio, and quarterly return 2d quarter 1862, received by Pedro Cevallos at Fort Brown, 8 May and 13 June; MR, Company F, 3d Texas Infantry Regiment.
55. Post Reports.
56. CSR, M323, Roll 273, received at San Antonio, 1 and 29 September, reported 4th quarter 1862; Transfers by W. G. M. Samuels, Texas Arsenal, San Antonio to Capt. Julius Bose, 29 September 1862 and 28 July 1863, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Generals and Staff Officers, and Nonregimental Enlisted Men, M331, Roll 218, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Staff Officers); Post Reports.
57. CSR, M323, Rolls 274 and 280, Company F, 16 December, received at Fort Brown, and Company E, 28 December, received at San Antonio, Company F, 16 December, received at Fort Brown, Company B, 23 September, received by Paul Wagner of Major Sackfield Maclin.
58. Potter; Wharton, 93-J.41; M323, R273, 274, 276, 277, and 279, numerous issues throughout the regiment; CR for the regiment and Companies B, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.
59. Wharton, 89-J.41, 71, and 107-J.41; invoice from Lippman & Koppel, delivered to Confederate Quartermaster Rainey in Galveston on 20 September 1861, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, M346, Roll 592, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, DC: (hereafter Lippmann & Koppel); Contracts, McCarthy 5 November 1862 and Johnson & Rhine, 24 January 1863; letter Haynes to Boggs, 10 June 1864, OR, Ser. I, 34/4: 657.
60. National Archives, Record Group 109, M346, Roll 592 Lippman & Koppel, Galveston delivered 92 "white" blankets to Captain Rainey, 20 September 1861; contracts, both the McCarthy and the Johnson & Rhine agreements called for "Grey or Blue" blankets; Wharton, 110-J.41, 141-J.41 - blankets described as "grey"; Ramsdell Microfilm Collection, E. Kirby Smith Papers, Reel 209B, Part 47, invoice of Quartermaster Stores Shipped to the Trans-Mississippi Department, 29 November and 19 December 1864 blankets described as "Blue Grey" or "Brown Grey."
61. CSR M323, R274, 276, 279, numerous issues for the regiment, 1861 to 1863; CR for the regiment and Companies F, G, H, I; Wharton, 93-J.41; HTWT, 15 December 1863, p. 2, col. 4.
62. CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, 277, 279, numerous issues for the regiment, 1861 to 1863; CR for the regiment and Companies E, F, H, and I.
63. CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, 279, numerous issues for the regiment, 1861 to 1863; CR for the regiment and Companies B, C, E, F, G, H, I.
64. Potter; CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, 279, numerous issues for the regiment, 1861 to 1862; CR for the regiment and Companies H and I.
65. CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, numerous issues for the regiment in 1863; CR for the regiment.
66. Wharton, 89-J.41, 53-57.
67. Wharton, 93-J.41.
68. M323, R273, 274, 276, issues to Companies B, C, E, F.
69. M323, R273, 274, 276, issues to Companies D, E, H, I, K; CR Companies H and I.
70. Wharton, 89-J.41, 58.
71. Wharton, 93-J.41.
72. CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, 279, numerous issues, 1861 to 1863; CR for the regiment and Companies G, H, and I; Wharton, 93-J.41.
73. CSR M323, R273, 274, 276, 277, 279, numerous issues, 1861 to 1863; CR for Companies H and I.
74. HTWT, 20 August 1863, p. 2, col. 3, and 4 September 1863, p. 2, col. 1; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Texas Division flag collection,



## JOIN US!

### The Society of American Bayonet Collectors

Dedicated to the study, collection and preservation of antique and modern bayonets, including all American made bayonets, those that were produced for export, and foreign-made bayonets that were used by the United States.

2116 Brentwood Drive  
Savannah, GA 31404  
[www.bayonetcollectors.org](http://www.bayonetcollectors.org)