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Untitled Study of Revolutionary War Uniforms by H. Charles McBarron Jr.

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IN THIS ISSUE

The Uniforms, Equipment, Arms, and Accouterments of DeBray's 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment, by <i>Frederick R. Adolphus</i>	74
Not "Gansevoort's" 3d New York at the December 1776 Battle of Trenton, or the "Benedict Arnold Curse," by <i>William Evans Davidson</i>	81
A Description of Cuban Penal Uniforms, 1934–1935, by <i>Alejandro M. de Quesada</i>	93
Who is the Soldier on Top of the Clock Tower at the Confederate Powder Works? by <i>C. L. Bragg</i>	94
That "sluggardly Life of a Marine," 1756, by <i>René Chartrand</i>	97
A Novel Recruiting Method, by <i>Stephen M. Baule</i>	98
British Barracks Sleeping Accommodations During the War of 1812, by <i>Robert Henderson</i>	100
A Pattern of 1878 "Prairie" Bayonet Scabbard, by <i>Frederick C. Gaede and Joseph R. Marsden</i>	108
A 1916 Newspaper Account on the Formation of the 3d New York Field Artillery, by <i>Anthony Gero</i>	110
Confederate Leather: Black or Brown? How and Where?, by <i>David Jarnagin and Ken R. Knopp</i>	111
Admiral Dewey's Sword, by <i>Ben Ritter</i>	118
The "Mystery" of the 1878 Uniforms of the Cornell Cadet Corps, by <i>Anthony Gero</i>	119
The U.S. Navy and the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, by <i>Glenn B. Knight</i>	129
Confederate Sharpshooter Selection—From Falstaff's Army to Fighting Elite, by <i>Gary Yee</i>	136
World War II U.S. Front Line European Theater Printed Posters, by <i>Mark Kasal</i>	141
Spanish-American War Era Mystery Flag, by <i>Sion H. Harrington III, LTC, USAR (Ret.)</i> ..	142

MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA

860: United States Marines, Full and Walking Out Dress Uniforms, 1859–1875, by <i>Ron Field and David M. Sullivan</i>	120
861: Pathfinders, 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, Normandy, 1944, by <i>John C. Andrews</i>	122
862: 1st Georgia Continental Battalion, 1776–1778, by <i>Peter F. Copeland, Marko Zlatich, and Thomas Rodgers</i>	124

FEATURES

Our Readers Write	99
The Message Center; On Our Front Cover	126
On Our Back Cover	127
The Last Post.....	128

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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

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

27 Hanson, Gatineau, QC J8Y 3M4 Canada; e-mail plumeec@sympatico.ca

Address all publications for review to:

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The Uniforms, Equipage, Arms, and Accouterments of DeBray's 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment

Frederick R. Adolphus

THE 26th Texas Cavalry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Xavier Blanchard DeBray, left copious records regarding the arms and accouterments it carried during the Civil War, and some fairly good records concerning its clothing and equipage. The all-American regiment was fortunate to have DeBray, the European born Frenchman, as its commander.¹ It was considered one of the best organized and best disciplined regiments in the Confederate service. The 26th was sometimes referred to as "The Menagerie," since its fine discipline and marching order attracted as many onlookers as a circus passing through town. It saw action on the Rio Grande River in Texas and in the Red River Campaign in Louisiana.

The regiment was organized in early 1862 by augmenting the 7th Texas Battalion. On March 17, the men elected DeBray as commander. During the same month, it was drawing equipment from the quartermaster and ordnance departments.

The regiment drew its first horse equipment and ordnance items in March, April, and May 1862. These included a supply of 526 nose bags, 38 curry combs, 725 cloth valises, 889 forage bags, and 13 coils of rope (10 of cotton, 988 pounds and 3 of hemp, 682 pounds). They also got 134 sets of cartridge boxes and waist belts: an insufficient amount. The regiment also received ammunition to include 1,000 Colt navy cartridges; 1,000 musket caps; and 5,000 musket ball cartridges, plus 4,000 Hall cartridges by the end of June. All of this equipment was former U.S. military stock captured at San Antonio. During July, Company D received "gun slings," later reported as 116 on hand, indicating that at least part of the regiment was equipped with them. By November, the regiment was issued more accouterments. The Houston Ordnance Department furnished them with 573 cartridge boxes with magazines and 569 waist belts. This issue, along with the earlier issue in April, appears to have satisfied to regiment's needs for accouterments.²

Less specifics are available about the types of accouterments issued, compared to the quantities issued. Company C, having received accouterments from the first issue in April 1862, reported its accouterments in December 1863 as, "Infantry Cartridge Boxes & Belts." The Field and Staff reported its

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. Soldier of the field and staff in 1862. Armed with an M1840 dragoon saber (wrist breaker) and a horse pistol, he is dressed in a simple osnaburg shirt and white kersey trousers made of Huntsville Penitentiary goods; brogans with wheel spurs; and a slouch hat with a Texas Star. His accouterments consist of a Confederate-made saber belt with a roller buckle. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

accouterments in February 1864 as, "S. Belts & Cartridge Boxes" (possibly "Saber Belts"), but it is not clear when or where they got them. Another report shows the regiment turning in some defective "Cross Belts" and "Cap Pouches."³ The regiment probably used a mix of infantry accouterments and cavalry saber belts. These may have been captured U.S. pattern accouterments from the San Antonio Federal Arsenal. Later issues may have included Houston Ordnance Department



FIG 2. Soldier of Company A in 1862. Armed with an M1847 .69 caliber muzzle-loading cavalry musketoon and a five-shot revolver, he is dressed in a white kersey, seven-button shell jacket and trousers, the fatigue uniform made of Huntsville Penitentiary goods. He has brogans with wheel spurs, and a pillbox hat with a Texas Star. He has a rectangular Texas Star belt plate, known to have been used by some men in the regiment. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

In December 1863, the regiment replaced many of these arms and some of the shotguns men carried with the British P53 .577 caliber muzzle-loading, commercial pattern, Enfield infantry, rifle musket with three barrel bands. The U.S. arms came from the captured San Antonio U.S. Arsenal, and the Enfield rifles were imported from Europe.⁵ Based on issue and inspection reports, each company was armed as follows:⁶

Field and Staff: 22 sabers, and a mix⁷ of different pistols.
 Company A: Musketoons and a mix of different pistols; only 5 sabers for officers.

Company B: Hall carbines, a full complement of 82 sabers, and Prescott's .32 caliber rimfire, metallic cartridge, commercial revolvers. The company had 8 U.S. M1852 series .52 caliber, breech-loading

accouterments, in which case the waist belts would have had simple iron roller buckles and the cartridge boxes "CS" embossing. Finally, one image survives of a 26th soldier wearing a rectangular star belt plate, Mullinax plate 320, suggesting that it was issued to the regiment, as well.⁴

The first official reports of arms are available for the months of June, July, and August 1862. These reports coincide with the issues of accouterments and ammunition. During these months, if not earlier, the regiment received the U.S. M1840 series .52 caliber, breech-loading Hall cavalry carbine; and the U.S. M1847 .69 caliber, muzzle-loading cavalry musketoon. In November 1862, U.S. M1840, heavy cavalry (dragoon) sabers were issued to the regiment. Five companies got full complements of sabers, while the other five companies received only five sabers each, possibly allocated to the officers or sergeants.

FIG 3. Soldier of Company B in 1862. Armed with an M1840 dragoon saber, a Prescott revolver, and a Hall carbine, he wears the plain Huntsville Penitentiary white kersey jacket and trousers. He has government-issue brogans, citizen wheel spurs, and a citizen, sugar loaf hat with the ubiquitous Texas Star attached. His accouterments are from the captured San Antonio U.S. Arsenal, and include an eagle saber belt plate. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.





FIG 4. (left) Soldier of Company C or E in 1864. Armed with an M1840 dragoon saber and a P53 Enfield rifle, this soldier is dressed in a uniform from the Houston Depot consisting of a cadet gray jacket and sky blue trousers. Most of these uniforms came without facings. His black pillbox-crown hat and brogans are British import articles, as was the cloth used to make his clothing. His accouterments include a Confederate-made saber belt with the typical iron roller buckle, Enfield infantry cartridge box, and cap pouch. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

FIG 5. (right) Sergeant of Company K in 1864. This sergeant is armed with an M1852 breech-loading Sharp's carbine, M1840 dragoon saber, and a Navy revolver. Records indicate that several companies armed the NCOs with Sharp's. He is dressed in a Houston Depot cadet gray uniform complete with yellow facings and issue chevrons. While most Houston uniforms were plain, some were made with full branch color trimmings. This soldier wears citizen style high boots, a British import hat, and U.S. accouterments from the San Antonio Arsenal. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.



FIG 6. (above) Soldier of Company K in 1863. Armed with a double-barrel shotgun and Navy revolver, he wears cadet gray trousers and a red flannel shirt from the Houston Depot. Soldiers commonly went without their jackets in Texas due to the hot weather. The neckerchief, knotted in sailor-fashion, was another common practice for men who wore their shirt as an outer garment. By this time, soldiers were drawing Confederate-made drab, white woolen hats from the quartermaster. Many soldiers bought tall cavalry boots from private sources. His Confederate infantry accouterments include the standard waist belt with a roller buckle. Artwork courtesy of CMH Fellow Alan Archambault, DSA.

Sharp's cavalry carbine, possibly for the sergeants. In December 1863, many of the Hall carbines were replaced with Enfields.

Companies C and E: Hall carbines and full complements of sabers (69 for Company C and 67 for Company E).

In December 1863, the Hall carbines were replaced with Enfields.

Companies D and F: Hall carbines and full compliments of sabers (69 for Company D and 68 for Company F).

Companies G and H: Hall carbines, and only five sabers for the officers of each of the two companies.

Company I: Hall carbines and musketoons, and only five sabers for officers.

Company K: Double-barrel shotguns⁸ and a mix of pistols, and only five sabers for officers. The company had thirteen Sharp's carbines, possibly for the sergeants. In December 1863, many of the shotguns were replaced with Enfields.

No evidence is available to suggest the regiment was issued saddles, bridles, or other horse equipment. In July 1862, the regiment received horse medicines, and from January to March 1863, at least three companies were issued horse brushes, but little else in this regard. It is possible the officers were allowed to purchase U.S. horse equipment from the captured San Antonio stocks. On May 20, 1862, one officer bought a complete dragoon saddle for \$20.96, a complete dragoon bridle for \$5.35, and a pair of spurs and straps for \$1.10 in San Antonio. They are no records of any enlisted personnel receiving dragoon saddles.⁹

By the time the regiment engaged in its first big battle, during the Red River Campaign of March–May 1864 in Louisiana, it was well armed, well trained, and well disciplined. Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, Commander of the Army of Western Louisiana, gave the 26th Texas high praise in his book *Destruction and Reconstruction*. Taylor pointed out that, "DeBray's and Buchell's [*sic*] regiments have been spoken of as cavalry to distinguish them from mounted infantry, herein called horse. They had never before left their State (Texas), were drilled and disciplined, and armed with sabers."¹⁰ The 26th used their sabers during the second day's battle at Pleasant Hill. A Federal soldier recounted that DeBray's men charged his command there with "sabers drawn and yelling at the top of their voices."¹¹

Records for clothing and camp equipage issues to the 26th Texas yield less information than is found about their arms and accouterments. The earliest records show, however, that the regiment was fairly well supplied with equipage. Company A received 146 blankets at Galveston as early as September 1861. These blankets, most likely imported, consisted of 58½ pairs at \$4.50 a pair and 16½ pairs at \$5.00 a pair.¹² These may have been white in color, as invoices for imported blankets coming into Galveston in September 1861 are described as "white."¹³ By March 1862, all companies were somewhat well supplied with blankets, and very well equipped with bed sacks,

canteens, tents, spades, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, camp kettles, mess pans, knives, forks, tin cups, and tin plates. However, they were not furnished much clothing; only small quantities of shoes, socks, and drawers.¹⁴

In April 1862, the regiment was supplied with haversacks and some additional tents with flies. In May, it received more tents, mess pans, camp kettles, canteens, and haversacks. In June, the regiment got three medical tents, some wall tents, more haversacks, and some canteens with straps. This trend continued in July, when yet more canteens with straps, \$2.50 each camp kettles, mess pans, a tent and fly, and some \$3.00 a pair shoes were issued. The regiment also started receiving knife and fork sets at \$3.50 a set.¹⁵

It is probable that much of the issued equipage thus far received was from the captured U.S. Arsenal at San Antonio. The most likely U.S. items would have been the bed sacks, medical tents, spades, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, camp kettles, and mess pans. Confederate manufacturers were not yet producing the full spectrum of equipment required by the army, and the stocks of equipment at the old U.S. Arsenal were not yet depleted in 1862.¹⁶ However, it is possible that some of this equipment was Southern made, such as the tin cups, tin plates, and canteens with straps, which were easy to fabricate. The Confederate Quartermaster may also have made some of the tents and flies, including the haversacks. By early 1862, the Houston Depot was making 9' x 12' wall tents, 9' x 12' tent flies, and haversacks, all of cotton jeans, in its own shops.¹⁷ Capt. E. C. Wharton, the Houston Depot Quartermaster, described the haversack as fourteen inches wide and twelve inches deep with a flap that buttoned on the front.¹⁸

In August 1862, the regiment got its first significant clothing issues. Although scanty, it included the first government-issue uniforms. The companies were provided with \$3.90 fatigue jackets; \$2.82 pants; shoes (described in one entry as "brogans") for \$4.50, \$4.00, or \$3.00 a pair; and hats (described as "felt" in one entry) at \$3.00, \$2.50, or \$2.25 each. Each company got approximately twenty sets of fatigue jacket and pants, eight hats, and eight pairs of brogans. More sets of knives and forks were issued along with a few of tents.¹⁹

September through December yielded generous clothing issues consisting of flannel shirts (described in one entry as "red flannel shirt, \$5.38"), drawers, shoes (for either \$8.50 or \$3.75), socks, \$7.00 grey wool blankets, \$13.20 carpet blankets, \$2.70 fatigue jackets, and \$2.67 trousers. Regrettably, only the records from Company K survive, but these show that this company received 103 fatigue jackets, 72 pairs of trowsers, 106 pairs of shoes, 252 shirts (at least 50 were flannel, and 20 of the 50 were red flannel), 175 pairs of drawers, 71 pair of socks, 43 grey wool blankets, and 8 carpet blankets. It could be conjectured that the other companies received the same full complements of clothing, as well.²⁰

The clothes they received in 1862 mirror those issued to other commands stationed along the Texas coast. While the jackets are described only as "fatigue jackets" in the 26th Cavalry records, other commands, which received clothing

at the same time and place, gave fuller descriptions. They described the fatigue uniforms as having been made of white woolen kersey, the Huntsville Penitentiary cloth used in making Confederate uniforms in the Trans-Mississippi.²¹ The white woolen uniforms were manufactured by James P. Spring in Huntsville, Texas, and then furnished to depots in Louisiana and Texas.²² Beyond the fact that the suits consisted of white woolen jackets and pants, little else can be said with certainty. The cavalrymen got shoes, or brogans, rather than boots.²³ These may have been made locally in Texas, or imported from Mexico or Great Britain, as the quartermaster was receiving imported shoes in Texas by this time. All surviving procurement specifications for these shoes indicate they were to be made similar to the Union army brogan. More than 95 percent were issued black. Russet shoes were a rarity.²⁴ The hats were most likely locally manufactured felt hats.²⁵ All of the woolen blankets would have been imported, since the Trans-Mississippi did not begin manufacturing its own blankets until 1864, and only a handful were seized at the San Antonio U.S. Arsenal.²⁶ The carpet blankets were probably donated by private sources. The socks were most likely imported also, since these were not manufactured in Texas until later in the war and were not available from local sources.²⁷ The Spring Company also made shirts and drawers of penitentiary osnaburg, a heavy, coarse cotton fabric, and many of these items were likely from the same source as the jackets and pants.²⁸ However, some shirts, particularly the red flannel ones, were made of imported goods, if not entirely manufactured in Great Britain.²⁹

The next recorded issue of clothing dates to November 14, 1863.³⁰ The Houston Depot furnished the regiment of 671 men varying quantities of hats, jackets, trousers, shirts, drawers, blankets, shoes, and miscellaneous equipment. The issuance was made based on actual need and availability. The quartermaster provided 25 hats, 280 jackets, 350 pairs of trousers, 350 shirts, 200 pairs of drawers, 300 blankets, and 500 pairs of shoes. The quantity of jackets and shoes issued met the requirements. The issues of hats, trousers, shirts, drawers, and blankets did not meet the regiment's official authorization for clothing. By necessity, much of the clothing on hand before the issue was retained. Nevertheless, after this allotment every man had a hat, most had two pairs

of pants, two shirts, two pairs of drawers, and two blankets. No socks or over coats were provided. Some equipment was issued to include a few tents and flies, some iron pots, camp kettles, mess pans, axes, and hatchets. Conjecturally, about 42 percent of the command would then have had Houston Depot jackets, 52 percent Houston Depot trousers, and 45 percent new blankets.

In the fall of 1863, the Houston Depot was, by and large, using cadet grey cloth to make its uniforms. This strongly suggests the uniforms issued from Houston consisted of grey jackets and trousers, the standard uniform made there.³¹ Houston was also issuing British import blankets at that time, so any blankets drawn by the regiment would have been from this source. As with the previous year, the regiment again drew shoes, not cavalry boots. About 75 percent of the men got shoes, and these were most likely imported British, due to the large volume of imported shoes in stock at the Houston Depot. The shirts and drawers made in Houston were generally osnaburg penitentiary goods, but some imported winter flannel and other types of cloth were employed. Any tents and flies drawn would have been the standard Houston 9' x 12' wall tent with 9' x 12' fly, all made of penitentiary cotton jeans.

There are at least two photos of soldiers wearing Houston Depot soldier suits. One shows a Mexican Texan from Houston wearing a frock coat with sky blue collar and cuffs, and six buttons on the front. He carries an Enfield rifle and wears a black felt hat, possibly a British import.³² The 2005 Confederate Calendar, however, carries a photo that is much better documented. It depicts Pvt.

Joseph E. Mayfield, Company H, 4th Texas Cavalry Regiment. Mayfield wears a medium colored kersey jacket and lighter kersey trousers, suggesting a cadet grey jacket with sky blue trousers.³³ This combination was widely issued from the Houston Depot in the winter of 1863–1864.³⁴ The jacket, devoid of trim, has shoulder straps and nine buttons, similar to a Richmond jacket. Mayfield carries an Enfield rifle and has a waist belt with a standard iron roller buckle, a cap pouch, and a cartridge box without a sling.³⁵ Again, the accouterments match those typically manufactured in Texas, and the iron roller buckle is the most commonly recovered waist belt buckle at Confederate sites in Texas.³⁶ The three-banded Enfield rifle



FIG 7. This image shows Pvt. Joseph E. Mayfield, Company H, 4th Texas Cavalry Regiment. Judging from the uniform, weapon, and accouterments, the photo was probably taken in January 1864. Mayfield wears a cadet gray jacket and sky blue trousers, typical of the Houston Depot issues in the fall and winter of 1863–1864. He has a black Hardee style hat, again typical of the British import hats issued from Houston at this time. His iron roller buckle is also typical of Houston Ordnance Department issues. Finally, his P53 Enfield rifle musket is typical of what most mounted infantry received by this period of the war. Although Mayfield was not in the 26th Texas Cavalry, his uniform and accouterments are typical of what the 26th used. Photograph courtesy of Lawrence T. Jones III collection.

was the standard arm of Mayfield's mounted infantry brigade by the fall of 1863. Lastly, Mayfield wears a black felt hat, typical of the imported British hats issued out of the Houston Depot. According to a diary account left by Julius Giesecke of the 4th Texas Cavalry (Mayfield's regiment), the men "... drew gray coats and pants from the government" on December 31, 1863, in Houston, Texas.³⁷ This documentation suggests the Mayfield photo depicts a complete array of clothing, accouterments, and a weapon issued out of Houston, Texas. It also shows what was typically issued from Houston in late 1863, and by extension, what clothing the 26th Texas Cavalry received there in November 1863.

The Houston Depot jackets were issued with various styles of military buttons. These included all of the T. Miller Company buttons, in addition to an assortment of imported buttons. T. Miller buttons included block "C," "I," and "A," and several Texas Star versions with "CS" markings.³⁸ The imported buttons included script "A," "C," "R," "I," and "CSA." The Houston Depot also manufactured a "CS" button in both brass and pewter, and a pewter rendition of the Texas star button.³⁹ Any of these, except perhaps the infantry and artillery buttons, might have adorned the 26th Regiment's jackets. According to Captain E. C. Wharton, Chief of the Texas Clothing Bureau, Houston jackets had seven buttons.⁴⁰ The above referenced photos indicate, however, that various configurations were probably made in Houston throughout the war.

The 26th Texas Cavalry doubtless wore other uniforms during its illustrious career, and probably wore citizen clothes and captured Union blue from time to time. However, these records document the regiment's government-issue Confederate uniforms and the arms it carried from 1862 to 1864. We can be thankful that such complete records survived.

Notes

1. All of the companies in this regiment were ethnically "American." Texas regiments commonly noted the foreign ethnic composition of their companies or men, such as "German," "Irish," or "Mexican." Native born Anglo-Saxons were referred to as "Americans." The muster rolls indicate that the overwhelming majority of the regiment fell into this category. 26th Texas Cavalry, Record Group 109, Confederate Muster Rolls, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.
2. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers from the State of Texas, Microfilm Publication 323, rolls 131-136, National Archives Building (NAB), Washington, DC (Hereafter CSR). This reference includes scores of filled requisitions by almost every company officer in the 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment, too numerous to recount herein.
3. Muster Rolls of the 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment, and an undated record of Company G, CSR, Microfilm Publication 323, Roll 131. The cross belts and cap pouches were mentioned in an undated turn-in from Company G to Captain Good, Houston Ordnance officer. The turn-in most likely occurred in March 1863, since it took place at Galveston when the regiment was stationed there.
4. Kevin Ladd, *Chambers County Texas in the War Between the States* (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1994), 86. Photo of either Henry or Sol Dunman, both having served in Company F, DeBray's Regiment. Dunman is wearing a waist belt with the Texas "Mullinax 320" style, belt plate.
5. Almost all of the 26th Texas Cavalry's arms were taken from the federal arsenals in Texas in February 1861. The Enfields were purchased by the Confederate government. The Prescott revolvers, shotguns, and squirrel rifles were commercial arms.
6. CSR, Inspection Reports of 31 October 1863 and 19 December 1863, Muster Rolls of the 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment.
7. The "mix" of pistols included the Colt "Six-Shooters," both the U.S. M1847/48 Army .44 (dragoon) caliber and the U.S. M1851 Navy .36 caliber revolvers; the Colt "Five-Shooter," probably a commercial model; similar to the Police revolver in .36 caliber; and the single-shot, U.S. M1842 .54 caliber breech loading, cavalry (horse pistol). See note 5.
8. The "double barrel shotgun" was a commercial sporting arm, usually 12 gauge .69 caliber, muzzle-loading. The "sporting rifle" was likewise a commercial sporting arm, usually a small bore (.45-.50 caliber) "squirrel" rifle. The "rifle" category sometimes included shotguns for convenience sake. See reference in note 5.
9. CSR, Microfilm 323, Rolls 131-136.
10. Richard Taylor, *Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Experiences of the Late War* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1879), 158. Additionally, the proper German spelling is "Buechel."
11. Norman D. Brown, *Journey to Pleasant Hill: The Civil War Letters of Captain Elijah P. Petry, Walker's Texas Division, CSA* (San Antonio, TX: The University of Texas Institute of Texas Cultures, 1982), 405.
12. CSR, Microfilm Publication 323, Roll 135, drawn by Company A at Galveston on 23 September 1861.
13. Invoice from Lippman & Koppel, delivered to Confederate Quartermaster Rainey in Galveston on 20 September 1861; Microcopy 346, Roll 592, Confederate Contracts, Record Group 109, NAB, Washington DC.
14. CSR, Microfilm Publication 323, Rolls 131-136. This reference includes scores of filled requisitions by almost every company officer in the 26th Texas Cavalry Regiment, too numerous to recount individually.
15. *Ibid.*, including numerous filled requisitions by almost all of the regiment's company grade officers.
16. 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, TX.
17. Report of Captain E.C. Wharton, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, 89-J.41, National Archives Microfilm Publication M935, Roll 8, pages 57-60, Record Group 109, NAB.
18. Headquarters District Commander, Major General J. Bankhead Magruder, *Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph*, 15 December 1863, p. 2, col. 4.
19. Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, 26th Texas Cavalry, CSR, Microfilm Publication 323, Rolls 131-136; 89-J.41 through 158-J.41 National Archives, Record Group 109, Confederate Inspection Records, M935, Roll 8 (hereafter referred to as Wharton).
20. Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, 26th Texas Cavalry, CSR, Microfilm Publication 323, Rolls 131-136.
21. Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, 2d Texas Field Battery & 3d Texas Infantry drew white woolen "blouses & trowsers" from November 1862 to May 1863; Michael Rugeley Moore, "The Texas Penitentiary and Textile Production in the Civil War," BA Thesis, University of Texas, Austin, April 1884; Wharton, 89-J.41, 37-38.
22. Capt. N. A. Birge, General Papers of the Confederacy, University of Texas, Box 2C488, Folder 8. James P. Spring, Citizen Correspondence, Microfilm Publication 346, Roll 972, 3 April-30 September 1863, National Archives Record Group 109. Spring supplied the Department of the Trans-Mississippi with white kersey jackets and trousers.
23. CSR, Box 841, Folders 20 & 21; Microfilm Publication M323, Rolls 131-136; Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, 26th Texas Cavalry. No cavalry, high boots were ever issued to the regiment.
24. Texas State Archives, Confederate Quarter Master and Commissary Records, Record Group 401, National Archives, Record group 109, Confederate Quartermaster Contracts, Key, 6 January 1864; Wharton 89-J.155 Supplemental Report; Captain N.A. Birge, General Papers of the Confederacy, University of Texas, Box 2C487, Folders 1-6; CSRs 17th Texas Infantry, M323, Roll 386 and 3d Texas Infantry, M323, Rolls 273-274, 276 & 279; Elizabeth Silverthorne, *Plantation Life in Texas* (Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 1986), 99.
25. CSRs, Microfilm Publication 323, Rolls 133-134.
26. Ramsdell Microfilm Collection, E. Kirby Smith papers, Reel 209B, Part 47: Invoices to Department of the Trans-Mississippi; Wharton

- 89-J.41, 15-18, 29-31, 33, and 66-71, 89-J.92, 95, 107, 110, 115, 137, 143, 146 and 155; Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Henry Samson papers, 72-0524, Shipping Account Sheets, Box 2, Folder 11; Texas State Archives, Confederate Quarter Master and Commissary Records, Record Group 401, Box 840, Folder 13; National Archives, Record Group 109, Confederate Quartermaster Contracts, McCarthy Contract, Johnson & Rhine Agreement; Texas State Archives, Confederate Quarter Master and Commissary Records, Record Group 401, Box 839, Folders 1 & 6: Inventories of Reuben M. Potter, Military Store Keeper, U.S.A., San Antonio, Texas, 19 March 1861.
27. Ramsdell Microfilm Collection, E. Kirby Smith papers, Reel 209B, Part 47: Invoices to Department of the Trans-Mississippi; Wharton 89-J.41, 39-71, 89-J.92 and 107; *Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph*, 30 September and 1, 6, and 7 October 1863, and 20 January 1864.
 28. National Archives Record Group 109, Citizen Correspondence, Microfilm Publication 346, Roll 972, James P. Spring, 3 April-30 September 1863. Spring supplied the Department of the Trans-Mississippi with shirts and drawers made from Huntsville osnaburgs.
 29. Wharton, 89-J.41, 50-51; Chicago Historical Society, Expenditure Report, Houston Clothing Depot, November 1863; Clothing Rolls, Carded and Not Carded, 26th Texas Cavalry; CSR's M331, Roll 83, 32d Texas Cavalry.
 30. Wharton, 89-J.93, November 1863 clothing issues.
 31. Wharton, 89-J.41, 50-51; Chicago Historical Society, Expenditure Report, Houston Clothing Depot, November 1863.
 32. CDV from the David Wynn Vaughan Collection, unknown Hispanic, from the estate of a Houston, Texas family, named Gonzales.
 33. CDV from the Lawrence T. Jones III collection, 2005 *Confederate Calendar*, December, Confederate Calendar Works, Austin, Texas: photo depicts Pvt. Joseph H. Mayfield, Company H, 4th Texas Cavalry Regiment.
 34. Wharton, 89-J.41, 50-51, 89-J.155, San Antonio, November 1863; Chicago Historical Society, Expenditure Report, Houston Clothing Depot, November 1863.
 35. National Archive Building, Washington, DC, Captured Rebel Records, Volume 149, Chapter IV, Lt. Col. G. H. Hill Letter Books, Tyler, TX, C.S. Ordnance Works, November 1863 to 8 May 1865. Hill, commandant of the Tyler Arsenal, established throughout his tenure, standard sets of both infantry and cavalry accoutrements. 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.
 36. Reference numerous personal conversations and private artifact viewings with several noteworthy Texas/Confederate relic hunters to include Bobby McKinney, Gary Wiggins, Michael Powell, Frank Booth, Terry Waxham, Butch Myers, and Roy Elliot, "Confederates on the Caney," Bobby J. McKinney, Mouth of Caney Publication, 1994.
 37. Oscar Haas, "The Diary of Julius Giesecke, 1861-1865," *Texas Military History*, 3, no. 4 (Winter 1963) and 4, no. 1 (Spring 1964): 44-45.
 38. Thomas E. Miller cast brass buttons for the Confederacy in Houston, Texas. Some of his records survive, but more tangibly, vast numbers of his buttons have been recovered from Texas sites, and elsewhere, indicating how prolific his buttons were on Confederate clothing. Many of his buttons carried the back mark "T. Miller Houston." National Archives, Microcopy 346, Roll 689, Thomas E. Miller, transfers of buttons in January 1863, and 11 July 1863; Daniel T. Bender, "Recast T. Miller Buttons," *North South Trader* (January-February 1995): 54-56; numerous viewings of original T. Miller buttons by author.
 39. See note 34, above.
 40. Report of Captain E.C. Wharton, Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, 89-J.41, National Archives Record Group 109, Microfilm Publication M935, Roll 8, pages 50-51.



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