

CHAPTER 56

★ VIRGINIA ★

Virginia in the mid-19th century was the most populous of the Southern states, containing a total of over a million and a half persons in 1860. Her age and traditions of leadership gave her an unusual eminence, while her proximity to the North provided her people with a broader viewpoint on the political and social matters of the day than was often found further south. Thus when Virginia elected to join the Confederacy her own capital, Richmond, was selected as the capital of the new government.

Despite her size, Virginia of those days was essentially a land of farmers. She was the leading tobacco-producing state of the Union. She had few factories and suffered from the same scarcity of railroads that characterized the entire South. Northern businessmen handled the export of her crops and imported the manufactured goods she required.

The state, furthermore, was belabored by the long time dissatisfaction of her western counties. A new constitution, adopted in 1851, failed to satisfy the people of this region, which amounted in all to about one third of Virginia. During the Civil War the problem was resolved when most of the western counties broke away and formed a new state. All in all, Virginia was economically and politically ill prepared for the conflict when it came in 1861 and from which she suffered probably more than any other state.

In a purely military sense, however, Virginia was in a better position to wage war than any of her Southern neighbors. By 1851 she had in effect abandoned her enrolled or "line militia" as it was called. In legislation passed that year and subsequently she extended substantial recognition to her uniformed Volunteer corps, even to authorizing the formation of Volunteer regiments and battalions. Unfortunately, the encouragement proved insufficient and the failure of the Volunteer Militia to reach an adequate strength led the state in 1858 to take an unusual step—to revive her ancient line militia organization. Thus she had two competing bodies of militia in operation when war broke out in 1861, with the result that neither gave her an organization or a military potential comparable to that of other states of her size in the Union. Nevertheless, she was far ahead of the rest of the South; Virginia's legislature at least had been doing something about a militia while the lawmakers of other states were refusing even to consider military affairs.

Virginia's Volunteer corps of the 1850's included the usual branches; cavalry, artillery, light infantry and riflemen. They existed essentially as separate companies, more or less loosely associated into regiments and battalions.

YOUNG GUARD
QUICK STEP.



AS PERFORMED BY THE
ARMORY BAND,
OF RICHMOND, VA.
COMPOSED AND DEDICATED
TO THE
YOUNG GUARD,
OF RICHMOND, VA.

BY T. D. CLARKE
LEE & WALKER.

Fig. 382. "Young Guard," 1st Regiment Virginia Militia, 1855. Music cover, dark blue caps, red pompons, gilt trim, dark blue coatees, red collars and cuffs and cuff tabs, gilt trim, white trousers, gilt epaulettes. Collection of Frederick P. Todd.

Virtually all the cavalry companies were located in rural areas. Returns for them, incomplete and unreliable, suggest that many of the old country troops were inactive during the 1850's. Of the 88 companies reported in November 1860, most had come into being or been revived after the militia act of 1858 or the John Brown raid in 1859. Even these rarely drilled as battalions or regiments. An occurrence unusual for Virginia in this period took place on 19 April 1860, when four companies of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry participated as a unit in a Richmond parade. Thirteen troops, representing the 1st, 2nd and 4th Regiments, attended a cavalry encampment during November of the same year.

The artillery companies of 1851–1858 were even less active than the cavalry, despite the fact that they included such old Volunteer corps as the Portsmouth Light Artillery, organized about 1808; the Richmond Fayette Artillery, organized in 1824; the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, organized in 1829; and the Petersburg Artillery, organized in 1843. Seven companies were raised between March 1858 and September 1859, and by the end of September 1860, the number of companies was reported as seventeen. Artillery companies usually drilled with cannon and as infantry. On occasions they would procure animals and draw their pieces into the countryside for target practice. In 1860 the following ordnance was reported as issued by the state: 18 brass 6-pounders, 6 brass 12-pounders, 9 iron 4-pounders, and 13 iron 6-pounders, which suggests that the artillery companies were gaining some experience in their branch.

Light infantry and rifle companies either belonged to distinctive Volunteer Militia regiments or battalions, or were formed into a "Volunteer Battalion" of a line militia regiment. On the average during the years 1851–1860, there were between 125 and 150 active companies of light infantry and riflemen.

General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, dated 1 May 1851, established the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers from the uniformed companies in Richmond and neighboring Chesterfield County. In October 1856 the 3rd Regiment was formed in Portsmouth. More such corps were formed until by April 1861 there were five regiments and five battalions of Volunteers.

Motivated by appeals from Governor Henry A. Wise, Virginia authorities in 1858 decided to reactivate the line militia as a means of creating a more ready source of manpower; by then it was manifest that the Volunteer Militia would never of its own accord grow into a sufficiently strong force. The new militia laws, passed in March, revived annual musters and made other changes. The structure of the militia, however, remained as before. It was organized territorially into 5 divisions, 28 brigades, and 185 regiments of the line. Each brigade embraced two or more counties and contained four or more regiments.

The militia law of 1858 recognized the uniformed Volunteer companies and higher organizations as part of the structure, and made no changes in those already organized. But it diminished their importance by placing them in competition with an army of political generals and paper commands.

John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and rumors of attempts to free the prisoners at Charlestown prompted the call of 50 Volunteer companies into active service for various periods of duty in late 1859. The episode also resulted in the organization of many new companies, and the revivification of some older ones throughout the state. It created a need for military preparedness which led to legislation affecting the organization, discipline and arming of the militia.



Fig. 383. Captain, Richmond Light Infantry Blues, 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, in undress uniform, c. 1859. Dark blue tail coat with collar and cuffs of the same color; two light blue loops on each cuff; dark blue cap with light blue trim and light blue and white pompon; white pants; all metal yellow. From photograph, by Frederick P. Todd.

In January 1860, a Military Convention, composed largely of representatives from each militia brigade, was held in Richmond with the purpose of advising the General Assembly on ways to improve the militia. A number of their proposals were incorporated in legislation of 30 March 1860 but, as the Convention advised, this act was designed to remedy defects in existing law rather than make drastic changes in the system. Among other revisions of the law, it removed all restrictions on the number of cavalry, artillery, and light infantry companies that could be attached to a regiment of the line.

A unique feature of the Virginia military establishment was its Public Guard, a permanent light infantry company of 87 men and officers in 1860. The company was stationed in Richmond where it had served as a guard for the Virginia Armory and other public property since 1801. After 1822 its commandant also served as Superintendent of the Armory. The Guard, which was not considered as a part of the militia, was intended for local service only and was not called into the field during the Civil War. In January 1866 the Public Guard was revived, but was abolished in 1869.

At Lexington, Va., was the state-supported Virginia Military Institute, founded in 1839. By 1861 it was among the most celebrated military schools in the country, with a Corps of Cadets



Fig. 384. Private Robert J. Peebles, Petersburg Riflemen. Organized in Petersburg, Virginia, December 1859. Wore 1858 state regulation dress prescribed for riflemen, dark blue frock coats and trousers; epaulettes, emerald green; pompon the same on full dress caps. Became Company E, 12th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, 1861. Courtesy of The Museum of the Confederacy.

comprising a battalion of light infantry and a section of artillery, totalling about 250 boys. At the outbreak of hostilities the cadets were sent to Richmond, where they were used as drill masters at Camp Lee. In May 1864 the Corps was called into active service, fighting at the Battle of New Market. It thereby became one of only two cadet corps in the entire country that has taken part in a battle.

Virginia seceded from the Union on 17 April 1861 as a result of an ordinance of the Virginia Convention. This body authorized Governor John Letcher to call into state service as many volunteers as might be needed to resist invasion. On 21 April the Volunteer companies in the counties between Richmond and the Blue Ridge, and in the valley from Rockbridge County to the Tennessee line, were alerted to be prepared for active service. By this time however, numbers of companies had already assembled at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Others were arriving almost daily, many of them without proper authority. On 23 April Robert E. Lee formally accepted the appointment as "commander of the military and naval forces of Virginia" with the rank of major general. It was by then evident that a general mobilization of volunteers had to be postponed because of the limited supply of arms and equipment and the time needed to make preparations for the subsistence of a large army. By the first of May, however, it was felt that further delay in mobilization would be dangerous since the prospect of an invasion of the state appeared imminent.

On 1 May General Lee directed Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, at Harper's Ferry to call out the Volunteer companies of that region and organize them into regiments. On the 3rd orders were



Fig. 385. Captain Robert Dortsch Baskerville, Company F (Chambliss Grays), 14th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, 1861. From the collection of Wesley E. Smith.

sent to Brigadier General Philip St. George Cocke at Alexandria, authorizing him to call out and muster into state service companies from 18 named counties. Similar instructions were sent to Major General Walter Gwynn at Norfolk, and Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles at Fredericksburg. At length, by the end of the month, calls were extended to cover all parts of the state.

The first troops to be enrolled for active state service were the older Volunteer Militia companies, which were soon followed by newly formed volunteer companies; there was no institutional difference between the two. Some indication that state authorities lacked confidence in the militia is seen in the ordinance of 17 April 1861 which specified that volunteers would be received "by companies," and then be formed into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions. Thus it was made impossible for all but a few of the existing Volunteer Militia regiments or battalions to be mustered into active state service as such, since all officers above the rank of captain had to be newly appointed by the governor. The few corps that accomplished the transition, like the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Volunteers, suffered a considerable change in command and composition. In a sense, however, the Volunteer Militia of Virginia was enlarged and reformed into the state's volunteer army.

Companies were mustered into state service for a period of 12 months, which dated from the time of their enrollment for active service. In organizing regiments effort was made to select uniformed companies with arms, as long as they lasted, and to unite companies from the same section of the state.

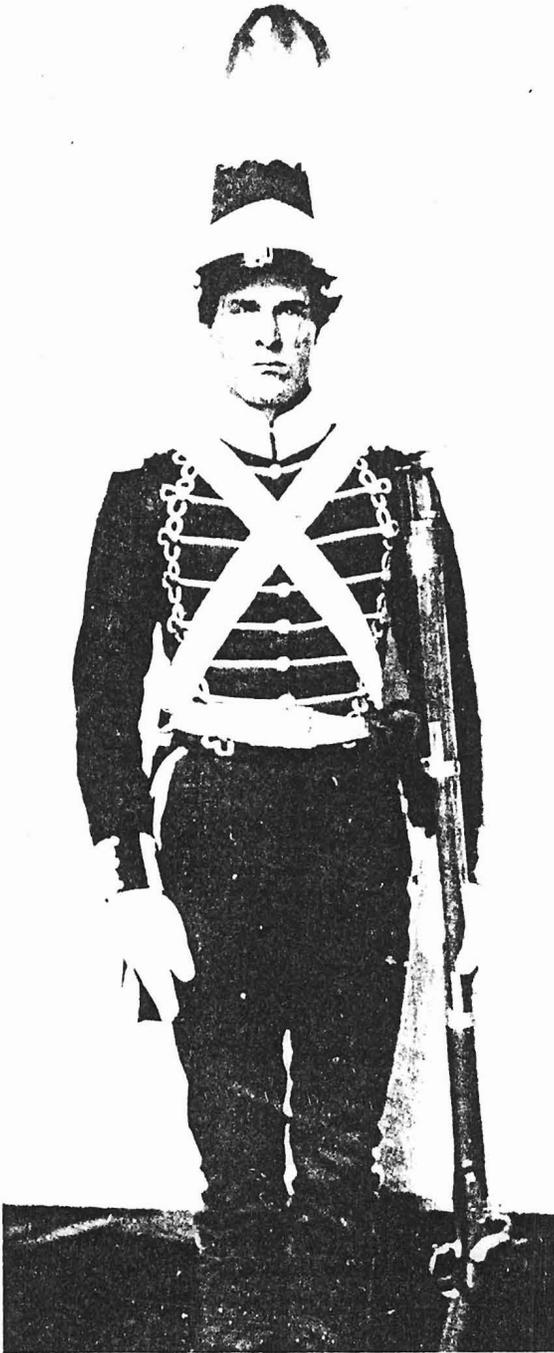


Fig. 386. Charles A. Pace, Danville Blues, a light infantry volunteer company organized in 1841, and attached to the 42nd Regiment (Pittsylvania County), 11th Brigade, 1st Division, Virginia Militia. This photograph was probably taken in 1861. The Blues became Company A, 18th Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Courtesy of The Museum of the Confederacy.



Fig. 387. Private William A. Hightower, Company E (Brooklyn Grays), 23rd Regiment Virginia Volunteers, 1861. Well-armed with a musket, revolver, and knife, he appears to be wearing a Virginia belt plate, and the cotton web belting issued to many state troops in 1861. Courtesy of the Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefield Memorial National Military Park.



Fig. 388. Captain M. Dulany Ball's "Chesterfield Troop" of Fairfax County, on duty in Alexandria, May 1861. This independent company's uniform was described as "a lead-colored flannel jacket trimmed with black, and large white bone buttons; pants of gray country cloth with a yellow cord." His arms and accouterments are of U.S. pattern. In September of 1862 the troop was assigned to the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company F. From descriptions, by Frederick P. Todd.

On 27 April 1861 the Convention established the Provisional Army of Virginia, to consist of two regiments of artillery, eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, and one regiment of cavalry. Enlistments in the Provisional Army were set at three years. Since the 12-month enlistment period for volunteers was more attractive, only one battalion of infantry could be recruited in 1861. On 30 June 1861, the 1st Battalion of Virginia Regulars, with other state troops, was transferred to the Confederate service. The Provisional Army continued as a convenient means of commissioning officers not otherwise elected in the organizations of the state's volunteer forces, but contained no further regiments.

The Provisional Navy of Virginia, which included marines, was also authorized by the Convention in April 1861. Terms of enlistment were three years for seamen, and five for marines. Boys, not under 13 years of age, were permitted to enlist with parents' consent. By 6 May, Captain Sidney Smith Lee was in charge of recruiting at the Naval Rendezvous in Richmond. The navy, having only a few vessels, was largely employed in the construction and manning of harbor and coast defense batteries.

All Virginia forces were transferred to the Confederacy by order of the governor on 6 June 1861. This included the Provisional Army and "all the officers, seamen and marines" of the

Provisional Navy. By the end of September 1861 Virginia had raised and turned over to the Confederacy 55 regiments and 1 battalion of infantry; 1 regiment and 19 independent batteries of artillery, and 8 regiments of cavalry. Virginia had supplied the bulk of her first-line manpower by April 1862, when the first Confederate conscription act was passed. Thereafter, most of the units raised were for one or another category of part-time or short-term state service, and it is these categories of troops we must now review.

On 1 July 1861 the Convention authorized the governor, if necessary, to fill troop quotas to the Confederate States by drafts from the militia. More than 53 militia regiments were called into service for short terms during 1861 at the end of which time the loss of territory to the Federals, drafts, and volunteering, had so reduced the militia ranks that efforts to revamp it along more effective lines had to be taken.

The General Assembly on 8 February 1862 provided means of determining the number of men then in the active volunteer service and for enrolling in the militia all men between 18 and 45, who were not, including refugees from enemy held areas of the state. On 7 March 1862, an act was passed designating all persons so enrolled as the first military class. It also ordered the enrollment of all white males 16 to 18 and 45 to 55; these persons constituted the second military class, and were organized into companies, battalions, and regiments. Colonel John B. Danforth's 1st Regiment of Second Class Militia of Richmond was formed in consequence of this act, as were similar organizations elsewhere. First Class Militia organizations continued to carry their old militia numerical designations.

By November 1863 troop quota drafts, operation of the conscription law, and other demands had so reduced the militia's strength, that the Adjutant General could report only fragments of the First Class Militia remaining, while the Second Class Militia consisted of 1 artillery and 30 infantry companies. In his report for 1864 the Adjutant General stated that the remaining organized military force of the state consisted of the 19th Regiment (First Class Militia) of Richmond; the 1st Regiment of Second Class Militia, also of Richmond; one battalion of Second Class Militia in Petersburg; one battalion Second Class Militia in Lynchburg; the Public Guard; and the Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute. The militia as such was actually wiped out in 1864, when in February the commissions of all line militia officers were vacated excepting those of the 19th Regiment and the 1st Regiment of Second Class Militia. During the summer these organizations were placed under the command of General James L. Kemper, commanding the Reserve Forces of Virginia.

Toward the beginning of the war, in June 1861, the employees of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond were organized into a home service battalion, named the 8th Battalion of Virginia Volunteers. But interest in drilling lagged as the war wore on and as the men became exempt from conscription. In 1863 the necessity of increasing the city's defensive force led to the formation of local defense organizations, chiefly in Richmond, composed of exempted departmental clerks, railroad employees, and workers in government depots and shops. Included in this force was the revitalized Tredegar Battalion. Local defense troops held periodic drills and inspections and were often called out for emergencies.

On 27 March 1862 the General Assembly constituted from 10 to 20 companies of Rangers, to be composed exclusively of men whose homes were within the western portions of the state held by the Federals. Their chief purpose was to operate in detached groups against enemy marauders and foraging parties. Fifteen companies appear to have been organized but no



Fig. 389. Corporal David A. Meade, Dinwiddie Cavalry, Company A and later Company I, 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Wore state regulation blue frock coat and trousers. Courtesy of The Museum of the Confederacy.

battalions or regiments seem to have been formed. Complaints of plundering and murder by Rangers among friend as well as foe, plus conflicts with Confederate authorities, were not long in reaching Richmond. In February 1863 the Rangers were transferred to Confederate service.

A somewhat abortive attempt at forming a distinctive state army began 15 May 1862, when the General Assembly authorized a force of 10,000 men to recover the western counties of Virginia from Federal control. Called the Virginia State Line, this force consisted of regiments raised by voluntary enlistment from persons not subject to conscription and placed under the command of Major General John B. Floyd. Conflict with Confederate authorities soon arose over accepting men within the age of conscription. It also became apparent that the non-conscripts were not volunteering as promptly as had been anticipated. Although authorized ten regiments, the State Line never reached more than five, of infantry and cavalry companies chiefly. The aggregate strength on 11 January 1863, was reported at 3,338. On 28 February 1863 the General Assembly abolished the State Line and ordered most of the men transferred to the Confederate service. But Governor Letcher had to advise the Secretary of War that the former Virginia soldiers had gone home and only 100 or 200 remained available for transfer.

Companies of Home Guards were formed throughout the state in 1861 of men either too young or too old to serve with the volunteer organizations; or of business and family men who felt compelled to remain at home. By an act of the General Assembly, 14 May 1862, citizens of each county were authorized to form Home Guard companies to serve as a county guard and police. Officers were elected by company members, and were commissioned by the governor. The Home Guards were not required to serve beyond the limits of their county against their consent, nor could they be kept in active service for more than 30 days at a time. They furnished their own arms, according to the law, but were provided ammunition by the state. On 30 November 1863 there were 28 Home Guard infantry companies and 7 cavalry companies. No returns for these organizations appeared in November 1864 when most of them had been merged into the companies of Reserves and Local Defense troops.

The creation of the Reserve Forces of Virginia followed an act of the Confederate Congress approved 17 February 1864. Into this category was placed virtually all white males between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50. After July 1864, all "detailed men" (enlisted soldiers detailed to work as artisans, mechanics, laborers and clerks, in Confederate military installations and war industries) in Virginia were assigned to local Reserve units. Brigadier General James L. Kemper was given command, and all Virginia officers of the Invalid Corps were placed on duty with the Reserve Forces.

At first, Reserve regiments and battalions were distinguished by the names of their commanders, or by the name of the county in which they were raised. By the end of February 1865, however, most all battalions and regiments had been assigned numerical designations. Ultimately, the force embraced 4 regiments and 16 battalions, beside detached companies, all infantry. Reserve forces remained at home, drilled periodically, and were ordered out for short tours of active service. Although their service was largely confined to guard duty, some Reserve organizations were engaged in battle.

The Virginia militia was reorganized under an act passed on 29 March 1871. By the end of 1872, the line, or "Reserve," Militia, as it was now called, consisted of 136 regiments, although they were not at the time enrolled. Unlike the pre-war line militia, no annual musters were required during peacetime. The 1871 act provided that the territorial organization of the

militia was to be the same as it was in January 1861, excepting, of course, West Virginia. The regimental numerical designations, however, were changed by the end of 1872.

All Volunteer companies under the 1871 act were classified as the "Active Militia," and by late 1872 the 1st Regiment of Volunteers had been reorganized in Richmond. It was comprised of seven companies of infantry and one company of artillery, uniformed and equipped.

Clothing

General Orders issued by the Adjutant General's Office, 23 May 1850, outlined in detail the regulation dress for militia officers and the Volunteer Militia corps. In general, they prescribed for the cavalry dark blue jackets and pants, and a dragoon helmet with silver scales and white horse hair plume. Field officers' jackets had silver cord trim, company officers' had black twist and silver cord trim; enlisted men's jackets had white braid on the cuffs and black braid across the front.

Field officers of artillery were to wear a dark blue single-breasted tail coat with three rows of buttons, gold lace trim, dark blue trousers with a half-inch red stripe, and a cocked hat with a silk cockade and red cock's feather plume. The coat for company officers and enlisted men was the same as for field officers, but with shorter skirts; the trousers were identical. Black pompons tipped with red were prescribed for the artillery.

Infantry field officers were to wear the same coat, trousers, and hat as those of the artillery, but with silver lace and white cock's feather. Company officers and enlisted men were to wear the same coat as worn by field officers, but with short skirts. Infantry pompons were blue tipped with white.

Green frock coats with short skirts, three rows of gilt buttons, and black trim, were regulation for riflemen; trousers were green, and the cap was the same as for infantry, except that the pompon was black tipped with green.

Blue single-breasted frock coats, trousers, and forage caps were prescribed for captains and lieutenants of the line militia. Volunteer companies were permitted to deviate from the prescribed dress, but only with the approval of the regimental commander and the governor.

The militia law of 1858 permitted existing Volunteer corps to retain distinctive uniforms, but established as a state uniform the one "prescribed by the regulations of the army of the United States, except that the buttons shall have the Virginia coat of arms thereon." This uniform was detailed in general orders dated May 1858, and all corps formed subsequent to 2 March of that year were (in theory, at least) required to adopt it.

Despite these dress regulations the adoption of a standard Virginia uniform was beset with difficulties, not unknown in other states. While the tendency among companies after 1858 was toward simpler clothing, dark blue in color and of contemporary cut, a state-wide dress was never accomplished. Gray clothing became more evident after 1858, the prescribed blue notwithstanding. Even some of the blue uniforms adopted by Volunteer companies featured trim and other adornments which deviated from the regulation dress. The accomplishment of a state-wide uniform for the Volunteers was further (and legally) thwarted by the act of 30 March 1860, which once again permitted companies to adopt a uniform of their own selection.



Fig. 390. Corporal Bernard B. Graves, Hanover Light Artillery, mustered into service May 1861; disbanded in October 1862. Wore gray double-breasted frock coat with a scarlet collar and pointed cuffs, and gray trousers with a scarlet stripe. This was unusual in 1862 as most artillerymen were wearing jackets. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

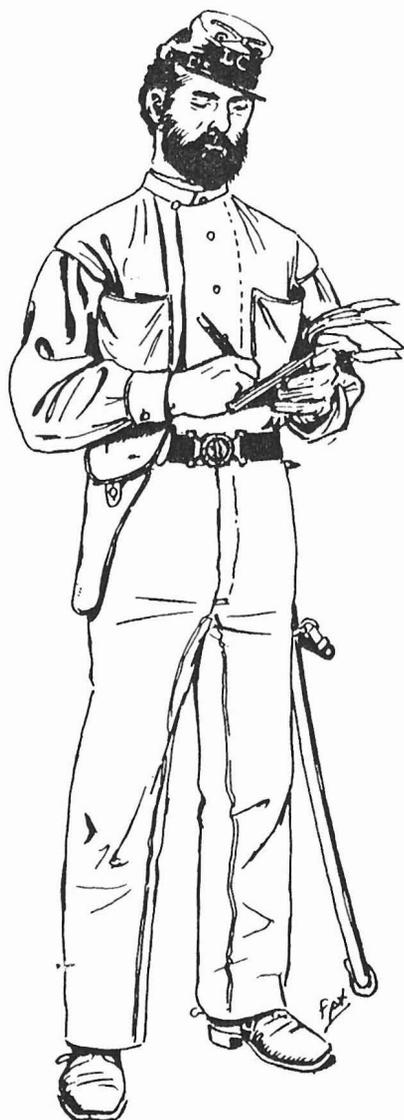


Fig. 391. Trooper of Field's 6th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, 1862, still wearing his Loudoun Cavalry troop cap. The cap is dark blue, the shirt gray, and the reinforced pants sky blue. Based on a photograph, by Frederick P. Todd.

In January 1861 Governor Letcher urged the legislature to adopt a positive law prescribing a distinctive uniform for artillery, cavalry, infantry and riflemen. He complained that under the existing system there was every description of uniform, and "if the Volunteers of the State were called into service we would not know from the uniform whether they were of us or against us." He complained that it was a common practice among Volunteer companies "to adopt a uniform, and procure it, and then apply to the executive to recognize it. How can it be refused." No legislative action was taken on the governor's proposal.

Only in the 1st Virginia Regiment do we find anything like a regimental dress among the Volunteer organizations. The visit of the 7th New York Regiment to Richmond in July 1858 had exerted a profound effect on the future dress of the Regiment. One observer, the son of Governor Wise, later recalled that the New Yorkers stood in marked contrast to the varied dress and "pompous display" seen in the line of the Richmond companies. Efforts to prescribe a regimental dress were made shortly after the departure of the 7th New York, but companies proved reluctant to "give up their favorite and long established styles." A gray regimental dress, however, was finally adopted, and the field and staff officers of the regiment appeared in the parade of 22 February 1860 in gray uniforms for the first time, "attracting a good deal of

attention." On 19 April all but one of the participating eight active companies of the regiment, turned out in gray uniforms. All companies, including the Band and Drum Corps, were wearing gray uniforms by April 1861, but each company retained a certain amount of individuality in its dress.

Much of the gray cloth for the Virginia Volunteer companies was procured from the Crenshaw Woolen Company of Richmond, which was converted from a flour mill in 1860. This firm also manufactured cloth for the Virginia Military Institute in 1861. Gray cloth was obtainable from a Staunton mill, and in 1860 the Little Fork Rangers of Culpeper County obtained gray material from the Swartz Woolen Mills at Waterloo, which was cut by a commercial tailor and put together by the local ladies. The "Virginia cloth" often mentioned in the newspapers during this period was presumably cadet-gray material.

After the outbreak of war the clothing seen in Virginia regiments—probably until the fall of 1861—was the blue, gray and even green uniforms worn by Volunteer Militia companies before secession, plus the suits hastily provided newer companies by their home town or county, or through the generosity of an individual. In April of that year Virginia had no reserve of clothing in stock, no suitable regulations for fatigue dress, and apparently no plans for providing her troops with clothing. As expressed by General Benjamin Huger late in May 1861: "The law of Virginia gives volunteers an allowance in money for clothing; but as the men [have not been] paid, the volunteer gets no clothing." Complaints that the Virginia regiments were "not equipped for a campaign; have no cartridge boxes, few have knapsacks or shoes fit for marching" were common throughout the summer. There is evidence, however, that the state in 1861 did issue some articles such as blankets, shoes, and caps. Late that year Virginia troops in Confederate service began receiving supplies of clothing from the C. S. Quartermaster Department.

Gray frock coats, trousers and forage caps, usually trimmed in blue or black, were commonly seen among Virginia infantry in 1861. Cavalrymen often wore loose-fitting gray flannel shirts of varied cuts, usually with one or two breast pockets. These shirts could be worn over white cotton shirts with a black tie. Blue forage caps and trousers, with yellow or gold braid trim, seem to have been widely worn. Frock coats were not rare among cavalrymen, especially among the companies organized before the war. Even as late as mid-April 1861, the newly organized Dinwiddie Cavalry company procured blue frock coats and trousers, which was, of course, still the regulation uniform. Gray jackets or frock coats, trousers and caps, trimmed in red and sometimes with gold braid added, comprised the usual attire of Virginia artillerymen.

No dress regulations were prescribed for Virginia's Provisional Army or Navy. A listing of clothing issued in April–June 1861 from stores seized at the Gosport Navy Yard is an indication of what was worn by state seamen:

246 pea jackets	807 blue flannel shirts
75 blue cloth round jackets	7,727 yds. blue flannel
808 blue flannel jumpers	105 prs. calf skin shoes
84 blue satinet trousers	356 prs. kid skin shoes
850 canvas duck trousers	377 prs. woolen socks
950 Barnsley sheeting frocks	542 blue cloth caps
1,039 blue flannel overshirts	497 black silk handkerchiefs.



Fig. 392. Rockbridge Artillery, Virginia, 1862. The uniform of this battery reflects the variety of dress worn within Confederate units, including trimmed and untrimmed jackets of varying shades of gray, both sky blue and gray trousers and even captured Union clothing. Drawing by George Woodbridge.

With the establishment of the State Line in 1862 it was decided to supply clothing to this force *in kind* rather than by commutation. Each soldier was entitled to receive for one year: one cap, two jackets or coats, three pairs of pants, four pairs of socks, one blanket, three shirts, three pairs of drawers, four pairs of shoes and one overcoat. By 27 December 1862, the following articles had been manufactured under the immediate direction of the Quartermaster General's Office of Virginia at Lynchburg, and under the supervision of the assistant quartermaster at Wytheville:

6,912 shirts	3,960 pants
6,708 drawers	1,897 overcoats
3,368 jackets	1,764 military caps

A statement included with the 1862 report of Quartermaster General L. R. Smoots, reveals that the following articles were issued from the depot at Wytheville, July–December 1862, and January 1863:

4,111 shirts	1,413 overcoats
3,897 prs. drawers	1,347 yds. colored shirting
3,257 prs. shoes	75 gross overcoat buttons
3,466 prs. pants	6,662 yds. gray cloth
1,517 caps	947 prs. socks

“No efforts or expense,” reported the Quartermaster General, “have been spared on the part of this office, to supply the wants of the state line troops.”

The post-war companies reconstituted and reraised from 1871 on adopted gray uniforms as a rule, of contemporary and distinctive cut and design. Even the Richmond Light Infantry Blues went back for a few years to the gray clothing it had worn in 1861.

Insignia

The familiar coat of arms of Virginia, with its figure of the Amazon standing over the prostrate Tyranny and its motto “*Sic Semper Tyrannis*,” was adopted in 1776. During our period it was widely used on Virginia military insignia of all kinds.

The militia dress regulations of 1850 specified these buttons: gilt convex, with arms of Virginia, for general officers; gilt convex, “frosted” with the arms of Virginia, for officers of the general staff; silver or plated bullet buttons for the cavalry; gilt convex buttons, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, with the arms of Virginia, for artillery; silver or plated buttons, with the arms of Virginia, for infantry; and gilt buttons with the state arms for riflemen.

Silver plated buttons were abolished by the state's dress regulations of May 1858, which specified that buttons “For all rank and corps,” were “Gilt-device, arms of Virginia; sizes according to United States army.” In other words, the large size was seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; the small size, one-half of an inch. The 1858 regulations did not necessarily mean that silver buttons then disappeared; they continued in use with old style dress among some Volunteer Militia companies until well into 1861.



Fig. 393. Corporal of Virginia Infantry of Pickett's Division, A.N.V., 1863, in characteristic clothing of fair quality. The cap is gray with a light blue band; felt hats were equally common. The plain jacket, usually of mixed wool and cotton, varied in color from gray to butternut; the pants were the same, or of U.S. Army sky blue wool. The rolled blanket could be any color, but most likely was gray. The soldier's cartridge box rode on the rear of his waist belt; he holds an Enfield rifled musket with canvas sling. From contemporary descriptions, by Frederick P. Todd.

While the figures on the seal were depicted in a dozen different positions and varying degrees of skill, most Virginia buttons of the Civil War era placed the seal within a ring which bore the state name at the top and the motto below. Alphaeus H. Albert describes over 30 different styles of this same state button in his *Buttons of the Confederacy*.

The cocked hats, as prescribed for Virginia general and field officers in 1850, had navy blue silk cockades, six inches in diameter, "ornamented with the arms of Virginia in gold." Presumably, a state seal button was placed in the center of the cockade. The dragoon helmets worn by the cavalry seem to have had no device bearing the state seal, and the artillery caps were worn with cross cannon and gilt eagle device in front. Infantry cap plates carried a stamped brass, silver-plated, Virginia arms device, fastened on a metal half-sunburst background; several known examples of these plates survive. Riflemen wore a gilt bugle on the front of their caps.

The hat insignia prescribed in 1858 for general and field officers, quartermasters, surgeons, and paymasters, was "a gold embroidered wreath in front, on black velvet ground, encircling the letters VA. in silver old English characters." While there are no known surviving devices of this type, there is a somewhat similar insignia preserved in the Confederate Museum,

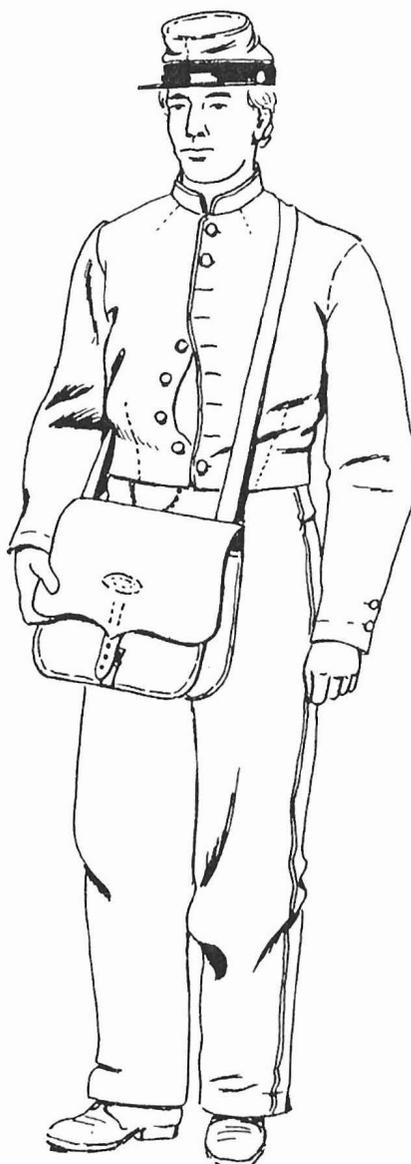


Fig. 394. Cannoneer of the Richmond Otey Battery, 13th Virginia Artillery Battalion, in early 1865. Based on a uniform of fashionable cut procured by Private William Stanton Pilcher while on sick leave in Richmond, and a photograph of him wearing it. The jacket and pants are wool of usually light bluish gray, with narrow red trim around the top of the collar, down the front of the jacket, and along the trouser seams. The cap is red, with a black band topped by a narrow gold stripe. Brass US dragoon buttons. He is shown carrying a U.S. gunner's haversack. By Frederick P. Todd.

Richmond, Virginia. It is a gilt metal wreath inside of which is "VA" in plain silver letters, mounted on an oval black cloth background, which is edged with narrow gold cord.

The 1850 regulations specified gilt and silver plated belt plates, but they did not mention if these plates were to bear the state arms. In September 1851, however, the Adjutant General was directed to have a die prepared with the arms of the state, "suitable for brass plates for the accoutrements of the Volunteers . . . to be used instead of the plates furnished by the United States with the army stamp." In December, \$30. was paid to William H. Horstmann & Sons for a die "containing the arms of Virginia for belt plates." Although acquired, the die does not appear to have been put into use until after 6 October 1852, when the Adjutant General stated:

The plates for waist and other belts, furnished by the general government, are all stamped with the letters U.S. I respectfully recommend that in future, instead of drawing plates with the annual quota of arms, a sufficient number be purchased here and stamped with the arms of the state, at the armory—a die having been prepared for the purpose.

Gilt sword belt plates, with the arms of Virginia, were prescribed for officers in 1858. Photographs taken 1859–1861, show that the round two-piece plate, bearing the state arms

was widely worn at this time and surviving examples testify to their extensive use by officers during the Civil War. The two-piece belt plate with state arms exists in numerous variations; many are believed to have been manufactured in England.

Large numbers of enlisted men's plates were issued by the State Armory between 1 October 1859 and 1 November 1861:

12,916 waist belt plates
9,630 breast plates
3,852 cavalry saber belt plates
1,341 cartridge box plates

Except for 364 waist belt plates, no plates of any kind are recorded as being issued after 1 November 1862 and through October 1863. In September 1864, it was reported that 20 waist belt plates had been issued, and that over 1,000 brass belt plates were ready for issue.

The waist belt plate was rectangular and made of cast or stamped brass, usually the former. It bore the state seal and two general styles survive; on one the seal was within an oval that bore the motto, while on the other it was placed within a wreath. Some of the latter were made and sold to Virginia by James S. Smith, Sons, of New York.

Saber belt plates, also rectangular, must have closely resembled the waist belt plates mentioned above; at least, we have no indication where differences lay.

The breast plates were brass, probably unmarked and slightly oval. Some of these were also made by Smith. A round brass breast plate bearing the state arms is also known, but its scarcity today suggests it was made for a special organization.

The cartridge box plates mentioned above could well have been the "US" regulation pattern with issues stopping prior to secession.

Several unidentified state plates exist today, the most common of which was of cast brass, rectangular, with the word "VIRGINIA" enclosed within a silver wreath of laurel. Another of the stamped brass, with clipped corners, bore the letters "VA" entwined in the center.

Distinctive waist belt plates were worn by the 1st Regiment of Volunteers, the Richmond Grays, and the Virginia Military Institute (Gavin, figs. 151-153, 159).

Small Arms and Accouterments

The Commonwealth of Virginia maintained two ordnance depots in 1851. One was the State Armory in Richmond, where the "Virginia Manufactory of Arms," produced muskets, rifles, swords, and cannon, 1802-1821. The other was the Lexington Arsenal, established in 1816 and continued under the command of the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute since 1839. Large quantities of ordnance were stored at both places and a small force of artificers was employed to clean, repair and issue arms. In our period the bulk of this work was conducted in Richmond under the direction of Captain Charles Dimmock, who was Superintendent of the Armory, and Commandant of the Public Guard, which had been quartered in the Armory building since 1822.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War the general government maintained two ordnance stations in Virginia. Most notable was the Harper's Ferry Arsenal and Armory, containing in

early 1861 machinery for manufacturing U.S. regulation rifles and rifled muskets, plus about 20,000 completed arms. The other was the arsenal of the Gosport Navy Yard at Portsmouth. In addition, the private Bellona Foundry was located about 20 miles up the James River from Richmond and owned by Dr. Junius L. Archer. It was engaged in casting heavy ordnance (8- and 10-inch columbiads) under contract for the U.S. War Department.

Harper's Ferry was seized by elements of the Virginia Volunteer Militia in a surprise movement on 18 April 1861. The capture netted the valuable machinery and some small arms parts, but the Federal officer in command managed to destroy all but four or five thousand of the completed weapons in store before the seizure.

The Gosport Navy Yard was burned before evacuation, but yielded to its captors a small store of muskets, heavy ordnance, and much powder and artillery ammunition. The state took possession of these spoils, as she did the Archer contract, but relinquished them to the Confederate government at the end of June 1861.

The report of the Superintendent of the Armory of 1851, shows that creditable care was being taken of small arms at the Armory if not by the militia companies to whom arms were issued. No effort was being made at this time to convert flintlocks, and the 1851 report showed 29,485 flint muskets "in good order" in the Armory alone, as compared with only 41 percussion muskets. The state's supply of percussion arms was gradually built up by the annual quota of ordnance received from the general government, but in 1855, the Superintendent of the Armory complained that the U.S. Ordnance Department was sending muskets of old manufacture, which had been clumsily altered to percussion and "in other respects behind the improvements of the day." The Superintendent reiterated his complaint in 1856 and recommended that the flint muskets on hand at the Armory be altered, but no positive action was taken.

The situation had not materially changed by 1859, when the Adjutant General reported to the governor: "I have several times heretofore urged the expediency of changing our flintlock small arms to percussion locks—and as a general arming of the whole state seems to be forced upon her by recent events and the present aspect of affairs, that measure will not, it may be presumed, be much longer deferred." He recommended that the work of altering be done at the Armory either under the supervision of Captain Dimmock or a contractor, who would be permitted to use a portion of the building for that purpose. Again, no positive action was taken by the legislature.

The number of arms and accouterments of various sorts, which were meticulously reported in 1860, revealed a heavy preponderance of obsolete weapons. A summary of small arms on hand 30 September follows:

	In the hands of troops or in regimental depots	In the two state arsenals
Rifle muskets	400	22
Percussion muskets	2,121	538
Flintlock muskets	5,801	48,187
Musketoons and carbines	625	301
Percussion rifles (including a few Sharps and Colt rifles)	1,115	405
Flintlock rifles	1,596	1,697
Revolvers	185	1,132
Horseman's pistols	1,231	116

Arms were not issued to Volunteer companies unless they were properly uniformed, in accordance with a law which seems to have been enforced, at least until the outbreak of war in 1861. During the years 1851–1860, Virginia cavalry companies were issued sabers, single-shot percussion pistols with saddle holsters, and some carbines with cavalry cartridge boxes. Most of the sabers issued appear to have been the U.S. Dragoon model contracted for by Ames in 1833, but issues from the Armory also included the U.S. Dragoon Model of 1840. There seems to have been little difficulty in arming the cavalry until 1859–1860, when the organization of many new companies resulted in an acute shortage of arms for that branch. During the summer of 1859 a large stock of sabers without scabbards was procured from the U.S. War Department, and arrangements were made whereby the Department fitted 300 with scabbards. These were soon issued and by the end of September the supply of cavalry arms at the Armory consisted only of 167 sabers without scabbards and 545 Virginia Manufactory cavalry sabers. In 1860 the state acquired 1,000 Colt revolvers, which were designated to be distributed among the 34 companies of the 3rd and 5th Cavalry Regiments. At this time, out of 88 cavalry companies, 13 were armed with sabers and pistols, and 15 with sabers only.

Artillery companies through 1859 were armed as infantry, plus a few carbines or musket-oons, and five artillery swords for sergeants. Not until 1860 do we find a general arming of artillery companies with sabers.

Light infantry companies seem to have carried flintlock muskets in the main, although perhaps a third had received percussion muskets of the Model 1842 by 1860. Arms issued to light infantry from the Armory during the 1850's included Virginia Manufactory flintlock muskets and old model U.S. muskets altered to percussion. Issues to riflemen included U.S. "browned" rifles, Virginia Manufactory flintlock rifles, powder flasks, and shot pouches.

In January 1861 the General Assembly and the governor took several steps to place the state in a better defensive position. One was the appointment of a commission headed by Colonel Philip St. George Cocke and charged with the purchase of munitions of various sorts. By 1 April it had managed to secure 5,000 percussion muskets, revolvers, cavalry sabers, rifled cannon and other articles. A second step was the creation on 25 January, of a State Ordnance Department, charged with the continuation of purchasing, with "altering and improving cannon and small-arms," and with the manufacture of new ordnance. On 26 March, Captain Dimmock was appointed Colonel of Ordnance to head the new department.

A year before the Ordnance Department was established steps had been taken to remodel the State Armory and to install machinery there for the manufacture and repair of small arms. The master armorer was sent north to secure a model musket and the firm of Joseph R. Anderson & Co. was commissioned to provide the machinery. When it became apparent that the firm could not meet its contract, the Virginia authorities installed instead the machinery seized at Harper's Ferry. The plant was nearly ready for operation when on 15 June 1861, the state transferred the Armory and its contents to the Confederate States. All cannon, small arms and other material belonging to the state, were moved to a tobacco factory at the corner of Cary and 7th Streets, where the operations of the department continued. On 31 October 1861, Colonel Dimmock reported that 5,000 flintlocks had been altered to percussion, and that this work was continuing at the rate of about 100 per day.

The Virginia war infantry regiments were at first almost entirely armed with smoothbore muskets. From October 1859 through October 1861, the Armory issued 44,172 flintlock, and 24,788 percussion muskets; some 10,000 flintlocks were turned over to other states. Other

arms issued during the same period were 363 rifled muskets with bayonets, 133 Sharps rifles, 948 Harper's Ferry rifles, 975 Harper's Ferry rifles with sword bayonets, and 1,220 Hall rifles.

Only 20,136 cartridge boxes were issued from October 1859 through October 1861, and there was an even greater deficiency in the number of leather cartridge box belts (4,398). However, 57,912 yards of web belting were issued to troops for cartridge box and bayonet scabbard shoulder belts. Presumably this material also served as waist belts, as only 2,079 leather belts were distributed.

The situation with cavalry arms was even less fortunate. Most of the early companies were mustered in with at least one revolver and one saber per man; carbines in 1861 were almost unknown. Later companies, if they could, secured flintlock rifles or shotguns, but by then the supply of sabers, revolvers and even single-shot pistols had run out. Colonel Jubal A. Early reported in early June on the Virginia cavalry at Lynchburg:

There is no company of cavalry here fully armed. Two companies have double-barreled shot-guns, bought by their counties, but no sabers, and are but beginning to drill. There are two companies tolerably well drilled, with forty or fifty sabers each. One had no guns and the other a few . . . There are about a hundred flint-lock pistols, which have been gathered from old companies. A number of sabers, of old patterns, have also been collected. All the companies want cartridge-boxes and cap boxes . . . All the companies here are well mounted, and would make fine companies if there were arms for them.

General Lee announced in mid-June that there were "no arms for cavalry of any kind" in Richmond. The situation for all branches gradually improved after Virginia troops were transferred into Confederate service, and their armament became the responsibility of the C.S. Ordnance Department.

With the establishment of the Virginia State Line in 1862, the Ordnance Department was moved to Lynchburg. Most of the State Line troops were issued Virginia Manufactory flintlocks altered to percussion by the Department, which also managed to collect 35,000 publically-owned flintlocks from all over the state, hitherto unaccounted for and presumed to have been lost. These were cleaned, altered and sent to the State Line and militia. The department also altered and restocked about 1,000 Hall rifles, which in their new form were called "Reed's rifles," later to be declared utterly worthless.

When the State Line was disbanded, the Ordnance Department returned to its old location in Richmond, where it continued to supply the few remaining troops in state service. When Federal troops entered Richmond in 1865, they found seven or eight thousand muskets in good condition in the State Armory; a small quantity of damaged musket barrels, pistols, and sabers; and some vises and other armory tools, which were turned over to the workshops at the State Penitentiary.

With one or two exceptions the accouterments worn by Virginia troops were of U.S. regulation patterns or of patterns described above for the Confederacy as a whole. A rigid box knapsack worn by a soldier of the 30th Volunteer Infantry is unusual enough, however, to warrant description:

Box Knapsack. Wooden frame, rounded over on the top with tin. Covered with black painted canvas on the sides and unpainted canvas on the front, tacked on. No divisions inside box which was closed by 2 rectangular flaps, tied by thongs. Rear flap of black bridle leather. Four russet leather straps—2 for the shoulders and 2 for containing the knapsack—buckling at bottom. Outside dimensions 14.25 in. wide, 3.5 in. deep, 15.75 in. high. Blanket was rolled inside tin on top. Example painted on rear flap in white letters 2.5 in. high: "G. R." [Gordon Rifles of Fredericksburg].

Colors and Flags

The only reference to flags in the militia of 1858 is to the effect that when "any regiment is called into actual service, the governor may order therefor a stand of colours, and not otherwise." Presumably, this did not prevent Volunteer corps from carrying privately owned flags. While we know little about regimental colors before 1861, there is an abundance of information on company flags, many of which are still extant. Generally they were silk or satin, with tassels and gold fringe. On them was painted the state seal and motto, the name of the company and its date of organization. An example of what seems to have been typical of company colors before 1860, is the flag presented to the Young Guard of Richmond on 4 July 1855. It was made (in Baltimore) of silk with "rich and heavy" fringe and tassels. On one side was painted the state arms and on the other, a picture of the Capitol with the company assembled in the foreground.

While there was no official flag before 1861, the arms of Virginia appear to have been widely displayed on a white field. When the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute visited Richmond in 1850, they were presented a white satin flag made in Philadelphia, with the state arms painted on one side. The flag of the Rockbridge Rifles, now preserved in The Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, is white and has the Virginia seal in its center, together with the company's name and "Nov. 17, 1859."

Most of the company flags made during 1860–1861 had the state arms painted on a blue field. A state flag was prescribed by the Convention on 30 April 1861:

The flag of the Commonwealth shall hereafter be made of bunting, which shall be a deep blue field, with a circle of white in the centre, upon which shall be painted or embroidered, to show on both sides alike, the coat-of-arms of the state as described by the Convention of 1776, for one side (obverse) of the seal of the state.

Some regiments had received such state flags before the battle of First Manassas, and on 30 October 1861 Governor Letcher presented them to all Virginia regiments with the army at Centreville. Captain Charles Minor Blackford, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, described the occasion as follows:

We had a great display this evening. All the Virginia regiments in striking distance of this place were collected around one of the forts and the State flags were presented to them by Governor Letcher. I suppose we had some ten thousand troops massed and all the generals, colonels and staff officers, making quite an imposing show. The flags are very handsome and all alike, so every Virginia regiment fights under the same flag.

After the adoption of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag by General Beauregard's army in November 1861, all other flags are forbidden to be carried on the field. Yet Virginia flags were carried by some regiments, in other portions of the state at least, well after 1861. A few state flags exist today and most are known to have been carried as regimental colors. Their size is usually four feet on the pike, and five on the fly. In at least one case—that of the 36th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers—scrolls were added outside the center circle to carry the regimental designation and battle honors.

One of the most prolific manufacturers of Virginia flags was George Ruskell of Richmond, whose name appears on several extant examples. He seems to have made quite a few company flags, among which were blue silk flags for the Caroline Grays and the Lancaster Cavalry.

Ruskell made a flag which was presented by the ladies of Jefferson County to the 2nd Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. It was carried at First Manassas but was returned to Charlestown soon afterwards; it is now preserved at the Virginia Military Institute.

In common with those of other states, Virginia regiments also carried into action the 1861 Confederate national flag. The regiment's designation was usually placed on the horizontal white bar. The national or state flag was carried by Virginia troops on the Peninsula during the spring of 1862, and probably well into that summer, since the battle flag was relatively unknown there until the arrival of General Johnston's army in April. The national flag of 1863 was carried by at least one regiment, the 8th Virginia Cavalry. On this flag, the regimental designation was embroidered in white on the white field. This unusual standard is preserved in The Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

The principal collection of Virginia regimental colors is displayed in Battle Abbey in Richmond. Most of them are Army of Northern Virginia battle flags. All were made of bunting, and their sizes generally conform to those prescribed (page 000). But sometimes their original dimensions have been distorted, either from use or from post-war restoration. Most regimental designations were placed in the center of the St. Andrews cross, with the number above the star, and "VA." beneath it, but a good many have designations placed on the red background in various fashions. The bulk of the flags in the Battle Abbey were lost in battle or surrendered, and returned by the U.S. War Department in 1905.

ORDER OF BATTLE: VOLUNTEER MILITIA

Cavalry

- 1st Regt (1st Militia Div; south central Virginia; comps mustered in 1861 and merged into vol cav regts) 1861
(Included Nottoway Troop, Powhatan Troop, Cumberland Light Dragoons, Chesterfield Light Dragoons, Amelia Light Dragoons, Pittsylvania Light Dragoons, Petersburg Light Dragoons, Wise Troop, etc.)
Chesterfield Light Dragoons issued 60 sabers and 120 pistols in 1851. *1860: Wise Troop*: red coat, blue trousers, and helmet with horsehair tuft; other comps wore 1850 or 1858 state reg blue uniforms; 5 comps armed with sabers and pistols, and 6 comps with sabers only, by Nov.
- 2nd Regt (2nd Militia Div; north central Virginia; 5 comps consol 1861 with comps of 1st and 4th Cav Regts to 1861 to form 4th Vol Cav Regt) 1861
4th Vol Cav Regt (Robertson's) CS serv: 1861-1865
Most comps believed to have originally worn blue uniforms prescribed in 1858. *Little Fork Rangers* in 1860: blue cap, red coat with yellow stripes across front, and white pants; later exchanged for black pants with red stripes. *Nov 1860*: 2 comps armed with pistol and saber; 5 comps armed with saber only. *1861*: comps uniformed in gray; armed largely with saber and revolver.
- 3rd Regt (3rd Militia Div; northwestern Virginia; 4 comps consol 1861 with comps of 1st, 2nd, and 5th Cav Regts to form 1st Vol Cav Regt) 1861
1st Vol Cav Regt (Stuart's) CS serv: 1861-1865
1861: clothing "moderately good" homespun of "light drab-gray or butternut color, drab predominating . . . many varieties of dress, half-citizen, half-military"; some comps: gray jacket or coat and pants, trimmed with black, and wide-brimmed black felt hat; some evidence of buttons placed in 3 rows and connected by black or gold braid. Generally armed with revolver and saber. Comp K issued Sharps carbine in May.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 4th Regt (4th Militia Div; eastern Virginia; comps mustered in 1861, and assigned to vol cav regts) to 1861
(Included Henrico Light Dragoons, Governors Mounted Guard, Henrico Mounted Rangers, Hanover Dragoons, Charles City Dragoons, Prince George Dragoons, Sussex Light Dragoons, King William Troop, etc.)
1854: Henrico Light Dragoons reorgan and adopted fatigue dress of white coat and pants, with black glazed cap; for parade dress: dark blue coat, white pantaloons, dragoon helmet with horsehair plume; armed with saber and single-shot pistol. *1860: Governors Mounted Guard* uniformed in dark blue with epaulets, dress cap; armed with saber and Colt navy revolver; brass stirrups procured in March. *Prince George Dragoons*: uniforms of "blue English cloth." *Nov 1860*: 6 comps armed with pistol and saber; 2 comps with saber only. *1861: Sussex Light Dragoons*: blue cap and pants trimmed with yellow, and gray flannel shirt.
- 5th Regt (5th Militia Div; southwestern Virginia; comps mustered in 1861; and assigned to vol cav regts) to 1861
(Included Botetourt Dragoons, Rockbridge Dragoons, Washington Mounted Rifles, Greenbriar Cav, etc.)
1860: Botetourt Dragoons: blue uniformed trimmed with yellow. *Rockbridge Dragoons* and other comps also uniformed in blue. *Nov 1860*: 2 comps armed with saber only; others unarmed.

Artillery

- 1st Regt (1st Militia Div; comps mustered into serv as independent btrys with vol forces) to 1861
Most comps uniformed in blue. *Jan 1861: Bedford Light Arty*: blue coat and pants with red trim, and cap with cross cannon.
- 2nd Regt (2nd Militia Div; comps mustered into serv as independent btrys with vol forces) to 1861
- 3rd Regt (3rd Militia Div; comps mustered into serv as independent btrys with vol forces) to 1861
- 4th Regt (4th Militia Div; comps mustered into serv as independent btrys with vol forces) to 1861
Most comps in blue uniform. *Norfolk Light Arty Blues*: dress uniform essentially same as adopted 1837; dark blue coatee (with wings) and pants with gold cord and lace trim; blue cloth cap with cross cannon, eagle, numeral "4", and pompon; white cross belts.
- 5th Regt (5th Militia Div; comps mustered into serv as independent btrys with vol forces) to 1861

Infantry

- 1st Regt Vols (City of Richmond; Gwynn's, August's, Moore's; mustered into serv by comps 1861; 1851-1861
Richmond Grays, Light Inf Blues, Howitzers, and Fayette Arty, detached and reassigned)
- 1st Vol Inf Regt (William's; Skinner's; reconstituted) CS serv: 1861-1865
1871 on
1851-1860: comps distinctively dressed in blue, gray and green; field officers wore 1850 and 1858 state reg blue dress; white pants worn by all comps in summer. *Richmond Grays* about 1851, procured new gray frock coat, pants, and dress cap; by 1859 had gray fatigue jacket and cap with black trim; varnished and lettered knapsack, and brass plate for cartridge box. *Montgomery Guard*: single-breasted green coatee with 3 rows of Virginia buttons, buff facings, and gold braid trim; sky-blue pants with buff stripes; dress cap with "M. G." encircled by shamrock wreath in front; white leather cartridge box and musket sling. *Young Guard*: blue frock coat and pants trimmed in red, and dress cap. *Richmond Light Infantry Blues*: dark blue coatee with white cassimere collar, cuffs, and white plastron for summer and blue plastron for winter; blue pants with white stripe; dress cap with white cock's feather plume; after 1858 generally wore dark blue dress cap with pompon. *Richard Fayette Arty*: dark blue frock coat and pants. *Virginia Rifles* (formerly *German Rifles*): blue frock coat and pants trimmed with green. *Comp F*: gray single-breasted frock coat and pants with black trim; dress and fatigue cap, fatigue jacket; black overcoat in 1859. *Howitzer Comp*: armed but not uniformed in 1859; some wore red shirts. All comp colors forbidden in regimental parades after Jan 1856. Regt armed largely with percussion smoothbore muskets. *1860-1861*: regt paraded wearing: gray "regimental" overcoat, gray frock coat and pants, white cross belts, and dress cap with pompon; Richmond Grays procured new gray frock coat of long-skirt pattern; Richmond Blues procured gray uniform in 1861; by April, all comps in gray; all wore white cross belts except Virginia Rifles, which wore black leather belts; regimental band and drum corps uniformed in gray. *1861-1863*: carried silk ANV battle flag presented by ladies of Richmond.
- 1st Bn Vols (Wheeling [now West Va.]; disb) 1860-1861(?)

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 2nd Regt Vols (Jefferson County) 1860–1861
2nd Vol Inf Regt (1st Regt, Stonewall Brig; Allen's) CS serv: 1861–1865
(Included Jefferson Guards and Cadets, Hamtramck Guard, Botts Grays, etc.)
1861: comps largely clothed in gray uniforms; some comps wore blue or red shirts; most had knapsacks; percussion musket. Regt carried state flag until late Nov 1861, when given ANV battle flag.
- 2nd Bn Vols (Fredericksburg; Burton's; 2 comps; merged into 30th Inf Regt) 1860–1861
1860: Washington Guard procured gray uniforms to replace worn out blues. *Fredericksburg Rifle Greys*: gray frock coat and trousers.
- 3rd Regt Vols (Portsmouth, and Norfolk County; Hodges') 1856–1861
3rd Vol Inf Regt (Pryor's; Mayo's) CS serv: 1861–1865
(Included Portsmouth Rifles, Old Dominion Guard, National Grays, Marion Rifles, Portsmouth Light Arty, etc.)
Comps distinctively uniformed before 1861; probably gray frock coat and pants; dress cap with pompon. *1861*: most comps well clothed; armed with flintlock and percussion smoothbore muskets; Comp C had M1841 rifle. Comps A and E issued webbing for cartridge box, bayonet scabbard, and waist belts.
- 3rd Bn Vols (City of Norfolk; Taylor's; 2 comps; disb) 1860–1861
1860: Comp F: blue frock coat and pants trimmed with gold cord; black dress cap with pompon; armed in Jan 1861 with smoothbore percussion muskets purchased in New York. Norfolk Light Arty Blues: see 4th Arty VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 4th Regt Vols (Rockingham County; Gibbons'; reorgan into Vol Inf Regt) 1861
10th Vol Inf Regt (Warren's) CS serv: 1861–1865
(Included Rockingham Rifles, Chrisman's Inf, Bridgewater Grays, Harrisonburg Valley Guards, etc.)
Flag of M1861 national pattern presented by Ladies of Winchester to Chrisman's "Boy Company." *1862*: regt carried "a large and splendid Virginia 'Sic Semper Tyranus' flag." ANV battle flag presented to regt by ladies of Harrisonburg. *1863*: regt issued caps, jackets, cotton shirts, and overcoats.
- 4th Bn Vols (Petersburg; Weisiger's, Petersburg Arty detached other comps formed nucleus of 12th Vol Inf Regt) 1861
12th Vol Inf Regt (Weisiger's) CS serv: 1861–1865
Bn comps distinctively uniformed. Petersburg Grays, Comp A: gray tail coat and pants with black trim; Petersburg Grays, Comp B: gray frock coat. City Guard, and Riflemen: dark blue frock coat and pants, each with distinctive trim. Comps had dress and fatigue caps; 4 comps armed with privately purchased Enfield rifled muskets. *1861*: regt generally well clothed; armed with percussion smoothbore muskets and Enfield rifles. Regt at first carried 1861 national flag with designation in white bar; carried ANV battle flag 1862–1865.
- 6th Bn Vols (Alexandria County; Corse's; bn less 2 arty comps merged with other comps of northern Virginia) 1861
to form 17th Vol Inf Regt)
17th Vol Inf Regt (Corse's) CS serv: 1861–1865
(Included Alexandria Arty, Irish Vols [arty], Emmett Guards, Alexandria Riflemen, Mount Vernon Guards, Old Dominion Rifles, etc.)
Bn comps distinctively uniformed: *Alexandria Riflemen*: green frock coat and pants, and green cloth dress cap with pompon; *Mount Vernon Guard*: gray coat and pants with silver cord trim, and dress cap; *Old Dominion Rifles*: gray jacket, pants and cap, all trimmed with green; *Alexandria Arty*: gray coat and pants, trimmed with red and gold braid. *June 1861*: uniforms largely worn out; most of regt armed with percussion smoothbore muskets; some comps had rifles or rifled muskets. Comp H wore waist belts made from saber belts.
- Augusta County Regt Vols (Baylor's; reorgan as 5th Vol Inf Regt) 1861
5th Vol Inf Regt (3rd Regt, Stonewall Brig) CS serv: 1861–1865
(Included West Augusta Guard, Southern Guard, Augusta Rifles, Staunton Arty, etc.)
Regt band 1861 included members of Staunton Mountain Sax Horn Band organ 1855; officially designated Stonewall Brigade Band 1863; reorgan 1865 as Stonewall Brigade Band and still exists. *1861*: West Augusta Guard wore state reg blue dress; Rifles adopted "French Zouave drill."
- Albemarle County Bn (Strange's; nucleus of 19th Vol Inf Regt) 1861
19th Vol Inf Regt (Rust's; Strange's) CS serv: 1861–1865
Monticello Guard: zouave cap and red shirt at target shoot in Dec 1859; *Scottsville Guard* in early 1861: blue coat and pants, white cross belts and epaulets.
- Young Guard Light Bn (179th Regt Militia; Richardson's; 2 comps; reduced to 1 comp) 1857–1859
Wore blue frock coat and pants with red trim; epaulets; dress and fatigue caps; white cross belts.

ORDER OF BATTLE *(continued)*

PERMANENT CORPS AND MILITARY SCHOOLS

- Virginia Military Institute (Lexington) entire period
Dress uniform: gray coat with 3 rows of state buttons, with black trim; gray pants with black stripe for winter; white pants for summer; dress cap with Engineer insignia and cock's feather plume. *Fatigue uniform:* gray forage cap and jacket; gray vest for winter and white for summer. Uniforms of superintendent and professors conformed to that of Corps of Engineers, US Army, with state buttons. Cadets wore white cross belts; armed with smoothbore percussion muskets until about 1863, when issued Austrian rifles. Presented flag in 1850 with state seal on white background; reverse side had Goddess of Liberty, with scroll beneath bearing "Literature, Science, Arts."
- Public Guard (Richmond; Dimmock's Gay's; Light Inf comp; also called State Guard) to 1869
Oct 1852: issued new flag; altered uniforms and new cap with cock's feather plume; also new cap in 1858. *Feb 1859:* paraded in new uniform: blue coat with yellow shoulder straps, sky-blue pants, blue cap with yellow plume, and "white shoulder and cross belts." *1862:* issued "uniform" and "fatigue" caps, jacket, and flannel shirt; presumably all gray. Smith's Armory Band (members of Guard) wore similar uniform.
- University of Virginia (2 comps; disb) 1860-1861
 Sons of Liberty: wore dark blue caps; red shirts trimmed with black velvet and adorned with brass buttons; black doeskin pants; white cross belt with large brass buckle. Southern Guard: blue caps, shirt, and pants. Both comps equipped with cartridge boxes, bayonets and scabbards, and armed with flintlock muskets.
 (In 1853, the state supplied muskets "shortened expressly" to the following schools: Williamsburg Academy; Williamsburg Military, Mathematical and Classical School; Rumford Academy, King William County; and Fleetwood Academy, King and Queen County.)

VOLUNTEER LEGIONS

- Wise Legion (dissolved and inf elements formed into Wise's Brig) 1861-1862
Aug 1861: generally destitute of shoes, clothing, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, cap pouches; had "few arms fit to use". Also reported in Oct as "suffering much for want of clothing"; arms included a large number of Virginia Manufactory flintlock muskets.
 1st Cav Regt (Davis; detached and reorgan 1862 as 10th Cav Regt, *q.v.*)
1861: furnished 260 sabers without scabbards, some of which were rescabbarded; issued 53 flintlock pistols;
 Comp C armed with percussion rifles and Virginia Manufactory sabers; 1 comp armed with carbines and shotguns.
 Arty Bn (Gibbes'; Comp A mustered out 1861; other comps reorgan 1862 and independent btrys.)
 1st Inf Regt (46th Inf Regt; Richardson's, *q.v.*)
 2nd Inf Regt (59th Inf Regt; Henningsen's, *q.v.*)
 3rd Inf Regt (60th Inf Regt; Stark's, *q.v.*)
- Lee's Legion (1st Cav Bn): see 1st Cav Bn

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

- 1st Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 1st Regt Partisan Rangers: see 62nd Mounted Inf Regt
- 1st Bn (Lee's Legion: expanded to form 9th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
- 2nd Regt (Radford's; Munford's; formerly called 30th Regt Vols) 1861-1865
Aug 1861: comps not uniformly dressed; armed with saber, pistol, shotgun and a few carbines. Regimental band supplied with instruments captured at Haymarket.
- 2nd Bn (Pate's; merged into 5th [Rosser's] Cav Regt) 1862
Petersburg Rangers reported in May 1861 to be armed with Jenks carbines salvaged from USS *Pennsylvania* at Norfolk.
- 3rd Regt (Johnston's; also called 2nd Cav Regt) 1861-1865
June 1861: some comps had 1858 state reg blue uniform; armed with saber, revolver, shotgun, some carbines and Bowie knives.
- 4th Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 5th Regt (Mullins'; also called 4th Cav Regt; disb) 1861–1862
Comps distinctively uniformed at first; at least 2 comps wore blue. *Aug 1861*: armed with saber, Adams and Colt revolvers, single-shot percussion and flintlock pistols, and double-barrel shotguns.
- 5th Regt (Rosser's; consol with 15th Cav Regt) 1862–1864
1862: regt reported to have carried lances, with red and white pennons, until after Catlett's Station. *Dec 1862*: Pate's Rangers issued caps, jackets, overcoats, pants, boots, overshirts, double-barrel shotguns, and sabers. *1863–1864*: regt armed with sabers, revolvers, Sharps rifles, Austrian rifles, and carbines.
- 5th Regt Consol (Boston's; formed by consol of 5th and 15th Cav Regts) 1864–1865
- 6th Regt (Fields) 1861–1865
1861: comps indifferently dressed, some with gray flannel shirts variously trimmed, hats and caps; carried ANV battle flag, new flag issued in March 1865.
- 7th Regt (Ashby's; composed of 26 comps, including Chew's btry of horse arty, first to be organ in ANV; 1861–1865 reduced to 10 comps in June 1862, and reorgan into Laurel Brig.)
1863: issued caps, jackets, pants, cotton shirts, haversacks, canteens, gun slings, and cartridge boxes; armed with sabers, army and navy revolvers, Savage revolvers, single-shot pistols, Mississippi rifles, muskets, Sharps carbines, and some Merrill and Smith carbines.
- 8th Regt (Corns') 1861–1865
Carried M1863 national flag as regimental color with designation embroidered on white field.
- 8th Bn (merged into 10th Cav Regt) 1861–1862
- 9th Regt (Beale's; formed by expansion of 1st Cav Bn) 1862–1865
- 10th Regt (Davis'; formerly 1st Cav Regt, Wise Legion) 1862–1865
- 11th Regt (Laurel Brig; Funsten's; formed by expansion of 17th Cav Bn) 1863–1865
- 11th Bn (Bradley's; also called 10th Cav Bn) 1862 (?)
- 12th Regt (Laurel Brig; Harman's; formed from elements of 7th Cav Regt) 1862–1865
1862: issued caps, jackets, pants, overshirts, cotton shirts, overcoats, and boots; armed with revolvers, carbines and sabers.
- 13th Regt (Chambliss's; formed by expansion of 16th Cav Bn) 1862–1865
- 14th Regt (Thorburn's) 1862–1865
Carried blue flag 48 × 34 in with state arms on one side and embroidered in gold on the other: "14th REGT VA CAVALRY" in a scroll. In script beneath: "God armeth the patriot."
- 14th Bn (Chesapeake Bn; Burroughs'; consol with 15th Cav Bn to form 15th Cav Regt) 1862
- 15th Regt (Ball's; formed by consol of 14th and 15th Cav Bns; consol with 5th Cav Regt) 1862–1864
- 15th Bn (Northern Neck Rangers; consol with 14th Cav Bn to form 15th Cav Regt) 1862
- 16th Regt (Ferguson's; formed by consol of Ferguson's and Caldwell's Cav Bns) 1863–1865
- 16th Bn (Belches'; reorgan as 13th Cav Regt) 1862
Armed with sabers, revolvers, and double-barrel shotguns.
- 17th Regt (French's; formed by expansion of 33rd Cav Bn) 1863–1865
- 18th Regt (Imboden's) 1862–1865
- 19th Regt (Jackson's; composed mainly of former members of STATE LINE) 1863–1865
- 20th Regt (Arnett's) 1863–1865
- 21st Regt (Peter's; formed from disb STATE LINE) 1863–1865
- 22nd Regt (Bowen's Mounted Riflemen) 1863–1865
- 23rd Regt (White's; formerly 41st Cav Bn and O'Ferrall's Cav Bn) 1863–1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 24th Bn Partisan Rangers (Scott's Bn; disb) 1862–1863
- 25th Regt (Hopkins'; formerly 27th Cav Bn) 1864–1865
- 26th Regt (Kessler's; formed from 46th and 47th Cav Bns) 1865
- 27th Bn Partisan Rangers (Trigg's Bn; redesisg 25th Cav Regt) 1862–1864
- 30th Regt: see 2nd Cav Regt
- 31st Bn (2 comps; merged into 40th Cav Bn) 1862–1863
Nov 1862: well uniformed; armed largely with sabers and a few shotguns.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 32nd Bn (Robertson's; consol with 40th Cav Bn to form 42nd Cav Bn) 1863
- 33rd Bn (French's; expanded to form 17th Cav Regt) 1862-1863
- 34th Bn (1st or Witcher's Bn Mounted Rifles) 1862-1865
- 35th Bn (Laurel Brig; White's) 1863-1865
Wore gray jacket, pants, and cap; armed with saber, revolver and carbine.
- 36th Bn (Sweeney's) 1863-1865
- 37th Bn (formerly Dunn's Bn Partisan Rangers) 1862-1865
- 39th Bn (Richardson's Bn Scouts, Guides and Couriers; also called 13th Cav Bn) 1862-1865
- 40th Bn (Wren's; formerly 31st Cav Bn; consol with 32nd Cav Bn to form 42nd Cav Bn) 1863
- 41st Bn (White's Bn; merged into 23rd Cav Regt) 1863-1864
- 42nd Bn (formerly 32nd and 40th Cav Bns; merged into 24th Cav Regt) 1863-1864
- 43rd Bn (Mosby's Bn Partisan Rangers; expanded to form Mosby's Regt Partisan Rangers, *q.v.*) 1863-1864
- 46th Bn (Kessler's; consol with 47th Cav Bn to form 26th Cav Regt) 1864-1865
- 47th Bn (Harman's; consol with 46th Cav Bn) 1864-1865
- Caldwell's Bn (merged into 16th Cav Regt) 1862-1863
- Davis' Bn (temporary field command; captured) 1864
- Ferguson's Bn (Guyardotte Bn; merged into 16th Cav Regt) 1863
- French's Bn: see 33rd Cav Bn
- Hounshell's Bn Partisan Rangers (also called Morris' and Thurmond's Bn) 1864-1865
- Jackson's Bn: see 19th Cav Regt
- Mosby's Regt Partisan Rangers (formerly 43rd Bn Cav Partisan Rangers) 1864-1865
Wore gray frock coat or jacket, and pants; felt hat, some of which bore plumes; some wore boots; armed mainly with revolvers, a pair per man at least.
- O'Ferrall's Bn (merged into 23rd Cav Regt) - 1863-1864
- Swann's Bn (also called Carpenter's Bn) 1864-1865

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

- 1st Regt (Randolph's; also called 2nd Arty Regt; redesign 1st Light Arty Bn) 1861-1864
Richmond Howitzers (2nd and 3rd Comps) wore gray jacket, pants, and cap, with red trim.
- 1st Light Arty Regt: failed to complete organ
- 1st Light Arty Bn (Hardaway's; formed from 1st Arty Regt; disb) 1864-1865
- 2nd Regt (Tansill's; also called Virginia Home Arty; reorgan as 22nd Inf Bn) 1862
Southside Heavy Arty armed with Virginia Manufactory smoothbore muskets.
- 4th Heavy Arty Regt (Goode's; converted to 34th Inf Regt *q.v.*) 1862
- 10th Heavy Arty Bn (Hensley's) 1862-1865
- 12th Light Arty Bn (Boggs; disb) 1862-1865
- 13th Light Arty Bn (Gibbes'; disb) 1863-1865
- 18th Heavy Arty Bn (Hardin's) 1862-1865
- 19th Heavy Arty Bn (Chalmer's) 1862-1865
Armed largely with smoothbore muskets, with a few rifled muskets.
- 20th Heavy Arty Bn (Robertson's) 1862-1865
- 38th Light Arty Bn (Stribling's) 1863-1865
- Harris' Heavy Arty Bn: failed to complete organ
- Richmond Howitzers Bn (Randolph's; 3 comps; formed by expansion of Howitzer Comp, formerly Comp H, 1861
1st Regt Vols; 1st Comp detached, and 2nd and 3rd Comps assigned to 1st Arty Regt)
Howitzer Comp in 1860-1861 wore gray frock coat and pants, fatigue cap, overcoat, knapsack, and saber. All comps of bn had gray jacket, pants and cap with red trim; some wore vests.
- Wise Legion Arty: see VOLUNTEER LEGIONS

(There were in addition about 100 independent btrys, most of them forming a part of Army of Northern Virginia field organs created under C.S. authority. Artillerymen usually wore gray jacket or frock coat and pants, with red trim; jacket commonly made with shoulder straps. Various kinds of caps were worn, and numbers of them bore cross cannon, often supplemented with the initials of the comp. At least one comp, the Hanover Arty, wore double-breasted gray frock coat in 1862.)

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

- 1st Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 1st Kanawha Regt: see 22nd Inf Regt
- 2nd Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 2nd Kanawha Regt: see 36th Inf Regt
- 3rd Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 3rd Kanawha Regt: failed to complete organ; comps transferred to 22nd and 36th Inf Regts
- 4th Regt (Preston's) 1861-1865
 Liberty Hall Vols: gray shirt and pants, trimmed presumably with blue. Grayson Dare Devils: "flaming red" shirt and carried Harper's Ferry rifles with sword bayonet. Regt carried ANV battle flag, 1861-1865.
- 4th Bn: failed to complete organ
- 5th Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 5th Bn (Archer's; serv for a time as heavy arty; disb) 1861-1862
 Most comps armed with flintlocks in 1861; replaced with percussion muskets in 1862.
- 6th Regt (Mahone's, Rogers') 1861-1865
 1861: Comp F; see 3rd Bn Vols (VOL MILITIA). Independent Grays: gray frock coat and pants; dress cap with plume or pompon. Woodis Riflemen: dark green frock coat and pants, with black velvet plastron and trim; M1858 felt hat with bugle and "WR" device in front; armed with "Harpers Ferry rifles." June 1861: clothing of regt rated generally as "suitable for season"; comps received issues of cloth caps, shirts, jackets, pants, socks, and shoes, some probably distributed by state; armed with flintlocks, and conversions, except for Woodis Riflemen. Issued ANV battle flag, 1862.
- 6th Bn: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 7th Regt (Kemper's) 1861-1865
 June 1861: regt moderately well supplied with clothing. Hazelwood Vols: blue flannel shirt and gray pants; regt armed largely with converted muskets.
- 7th Bn: see 61st Inf Regt
- 8th Regt (Hunton's) 1861-1865
 1861: armed mainly with converted muskets. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 8th Bn (Tredegar Bn; reorgan as 6th Inf Bn, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS, q.v.) 1861-1863
- 9th Regt (Godwin's; serv for a time as heavy arty) 1861-1865
 Comp D originally armed with pikes, later exchanged for flintlock muskets, still later with conversions. Portsmouth Rifle Comp armed with M1841 rifle with saber bayonet. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 9th Bn (Hansbrough's; merged into 25th Inf Regt) 1861-1862
- 10th Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 11th Regt (Garland's) 1861-1865
 1861: comps distinctively dressed. Lynchburg Rifle Greys and Preston Guards in gray; Southern Guard: black jacket, gray pants with black stripe. State issued Lynchburg Home Guard 20 converted muskets with accouterments including "20 sets plates" and 120 yds of webbing.
- 12th Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 13th Regt (Hill's; Walker's) 1861-1865
 Aug 1861: regt received new uniforms made in Richmond. Dec 1864: regt presented silk ANV battle flag made from bridal dress of Mrs. A. P. Hill.
- 14th Regt (Hodges) 1861-1865
 June 1861: clothing generally rated as good; armed mainly with converted muskets; issued web belting in worn condition.
- 15th Regt (August's; also called 3rd Vol Regt; organ from Vol comps of 33rd and 179th Militia Regts) 1861-1865
 May 1861: comps uniformed in blue and gray; armed mostly with converted muskets; Henrico Guard had Virginia Manufactory flintlock muskets. Regt presented distinctive silk flag made from bridal dress of Mrs. Catherine H. Morrison.
- 16th Regt (Colston's; also called 26th Inf Regt while in state serv) 1861-1865
 June 1861: indifferently clothed, but arms in good condition. Marion Rangers had M1861 national flag with a design painted in union; not carried into active serv.
- 17th Regt: see VOLUNTEER MILITIA

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 18th Regt (Withers') 1861-1865
1861: clothing not uniform; worn, but rated as "good" by end of June; almost all comps had knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and other accouterments; armed mainly with converted muskets.
- 19th Regt; see VOLUNTEER MILITIA
- 20th Regt (Pegram's, Tyler's; disb) 1861-1862
- 21st Regt (Gilham's, Patton's) 1861-1865
- 21st Bn (Pound Gap Bn; consol with 29th Inf Bn to form 64th Mounted Inf Regt) 1861-1862
- 22nd Regt (Tompkins'; also called 1st Kanawha Regt) 1861-1865
- 22nd Bn (Tayloe's; disb) 1862-1864
- 23rd Regt (Taliaferro's) 1861-1865
1861: Comp E wore gray frock coat, pants and cap, with blue trim; web shoulder and waist belts with plates; carried converted muskets. Comp H issued M1841 rifle with and without bayonets; leather waist belt with brass plate. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 23rd Bn (Hounshell's) 1862-1865
- 24th Regt (Terry's) 1861-1865
- 25th Regt (Heck's) 1861-1865
 Carried ANV battle flag.
- 25th Bn (Richmond City Bn): see LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS
- 26th Regt (Crump's) 1861-1865
- 26th Bn (Edgar's) 1862-1865
- 27th Regt (Gordon's; also called 6th Vol Regt in state serv) 1861-1865
- 28th Regt (Preston's) 1861-1865
 Carried ANV battle flag.
- 28th Bn (Tabb's; disb and comps assigned to 59th Inf Regt) 1862
- 29th Regt (Moore's) 1861-1865
- 30th Regt (Cary's) 1861-1865
 Carried ANV battle flag.
- 30th Bn Sharpshooters (Clarke's) 1862-1865
- 31st Regt (Hoffman's) 1861-1865
- 32nd Regt (Montague's) 1861-1865
- 33rd Regt (Cummings') 1861-1865
1861: armed largely with converted and flintlock smoothbore muskets.
- 34th Regt (Goode's; formerly 4th Heavy Arty Regt) 1862-1865
- 35th Regt: failed to complete organ
- 36th Regt (McCausland's; formerly known as 2nd Kanawha Regt) 1861-1865
 Described in Aug 1861 as being "without clothing or equipment fit for a march or any efficient service whatever." Carried state flag with designation and battle inscriptions on scrolls placed on blue field.
- 37th Regt (Fulkerson's) 1861-1865
- 38th Regt (Pittsylvania Regt; Edmond's) 1861-1865
 Carried ANV flag battle.
- 39th Regt (Smith's; inf, cav, and arty comps; disb) 1861-1862
- 40th Regt (Brockenbrough's) 1861-1865
 Carried ANV battle flag.
- 41st Regt (Chambliss's) 1861-1865
- 42nd Regt (Burks') 1861-1865
 Comp A wore gray uniform with blue trim; regt armed largely with converted muskets. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 43rd Regt: failed to complete organ
- 44th Regt (Scott's) 1861-1865
1861: Comp E (Richmond Zouaves) apparently wore blue jackets, orange zouave trousers, white gaiters; had unique Reith knapsack; armed with flintlocks, which were replaced by July with Springfield rifled musket. Regt carried ANV battle flag.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 44th Bn (Batte's; assigned to RESERVE FORCES) 1863-1865
- 45th Regt (Heth's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 45th Bn (Beckley's; formed from 1st Cav Regt, STATE LINE) 1863-1865
- 46th Regt (Richardson's; formerly 1st Inf Regt, Wise Legion, or 2nd Regt, Wise Legion) 1861-1865
Armed largely with converted muskets. *Jan 1862*: drum corps of 12 boys organ. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 47th Regt (Mayo's) 1861-1865
Lacy Rifles; "neat gray uniforms." Regt armed with smoothbore percussion muskets. Carried ANV battle flag.
- 48th Regt (Garnett's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 49th Regt (Smith's) 1861-1865
- 50th Regt (Reynold's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 51st Regt (Wharton's) 1861-1865
- 52nd Regt (Baldwin's) 1861-1865
- 53rd Regt (Tomlin's; formed by consol of Tomlin's and Montague's Bns) 1861-1865
- 54th Regt (Trigg's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 54th Bn (Lynch's; formed from 54th and 63rd Inf Regts) 1865
- 55th Regt (Mallory's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 56th Regt (Stuart's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 57th Regt (Armistead's) 1861-1865
Carried ANV battle flag.
- 58th Regt (Goode's) 1861-1865
- 59th Regt (Henningsen's; formerly called 2nd Inf Regt, Wise Legion) 1861-1865
Aug 1861: Comp A (Richmond Light Inf Blues) armed entirely with "Minnie Muskets (Best)"; Comp K had "Virginia Mountain Rifles"; other comps variously armed with flintlocks, altered muskets, and Springfield rifled muskets. Comps received issues of caps, jackets, pants and overcoats in late 1861.
- 60th Regt (Starke's; formerly 3rd Inf Regt, Wise Legion) 1861-1865
- 61st Regt (Neimeyer's; formed by expansion of 7th Inf Bn) 1862-1865
- 62nd Regt Mounted Inf (Imboden's; formerly called 1st Inf Regt Partisan Rangers and 62nd Inf Regt; mounted in late 1863) 1862-1865
- 63rd Regt (McMahon's) 1862-1865
- 64th Regt Mounted Inf (Slemp's; formed by consol of 21st and 29th Inf Bns; mounted in 1863) 1862-1865
- Cohoon's Bn (composed of Virginia and North Carolina troops; disb) 1862
- French's Bn: failed to complete organ
- Keen's Bn (temporary field command; merged into 57th Inf Regt) 1861
- Montague's Bn: see 53rd Inf Regt
- Tomlin's Bn: see 53rd Inf Regt

PROVISIONAL ARMY

(The governor was authorized to prescribe the uniform for this force but this was apparently never done.)

- 1st Bn (Munford's; also called Irish Bn and 1st Bn Virginia Regulars) 1861-1865
- Letcher Arty (Davidson's) 1862-1865
Issued caps, jackets, pants, and overcoats. Officers wore C. S. reg dress.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

PROVISIONAL NAVY

(Seamen and marines believed to have been issued clothing from stores seized at Gosport Navy Yard. State issued 5 Whitney revolvers with holsters and 5 waist belts and holsters to officers; 30 flintlock muskets and 30 "altered" swords sent to steamer CSS *Yorktown*.)

- Naval Light Arty (Parker's; apparently never completed organ; members transferred to CSS *Patrick Henry*) 1861

STATE LINE

- 1st Regt (Radford's; cav and inf comps; reorgan as 45th Vol Inf Bn) 1862-1863
Uniformed in gray jacket, pants and cap; issued converted smoothbore muskets, replaced with captured Enfield rifles.
- 1st Bn (comprised 1 cav comp; others not identified) 1862
- 2nd Regt (Peter's; cav and inf comps) 1862-1863
Wore gray jacket, pants, cap; issued converted smoothbore muskets, replaced with captured Enfield rifles.
- 2nd Cav Regt: failed to complete organ
- 3rd Regt (Clarkson's; cav and inf comps) 1862-1863
Issued gray jacket, pants and cap; rearmed with captured Enfield rifles and accouterments.
- 4th Regt (Hounshell's; cav and inf comps) 1862-1863
Uniformed in gray jacket and pants; armed with converted smoothbore muskets.
- 5th Regt (Edmondson's; cav and inf comps) 1862-1863
Issued converted smoothbore muskets.
- Arty Bn (Jackson's; 2 comps and howitzer btry) 1863

LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS

- 1st Inf Regt (Richmond; Jones'; composed of detailed men from Nitre and Mining Bureau) 1863-1865
- 1st Cav Bn (Richmond; also called Browne's Reconnaissance Cav Corps) 1863-1865
Nov 1863: comps uniformed; armed with sabers.
- 1st Inf Bn (Richmond; Downer's; also called Armory Bn) 1863-1865
- 2nd Inf Regt (Richmond; Scruggs'; formed by consol of 2nd and 6th Inf Bns, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS) 1864-1865
- 2nd Inf Bn (Richmond; Waller's; consol with 6th Inf Bn to form 2nd Inf Regt, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS) 1863-1864
- 3rd Arty Regt (Richmond; Porter's; originally designated 2nd Arty Regt; broken up) 1862
- 3rd Inf Regt (Richmond; McAnerney's; formed by expansion of 3rd Inf Bn, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS) 1864-1865
- 4th Inf Bn (Richmond; Curlin's; also called Naval Bn) 1863-1865
- 5th Inf Bn (Richmond; Broun's; also called Arsenal Bn) 1863-1865
- 6th Inf Bn (Richmond; Anderson's, Archer's, Tanner's; also called Tredegar Bn; formerly 8th Vol Inf Bn; 1861-1864 merged into 2nd Inf Bn, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS)
July 1861: described as being "handsomely uniformed and armed." Issued 20 Virginia Manufactory flintlock muskets with bayonets. *Feb 1862*: partly uniformed; armed with "good percussion muskets."
- 7th Inf Bn (Morton's; formerly 1st Nitre Bn, 3rd Nitre District) 1864-1865
- Baldwin's Regt (Augusta County; also called Augusta Raid Guard) 1864-1865
- Burk's Regt (Also called Botetourt Home Guards) 1863-1865
- Wade's Regt (Montgomery County) 1863
- Munford's Bn (Richmond): failed to complete organ
- Richmond City Bn (Elliott's; also called 25th Inf Bn) 1862-1865
Probably wore gray jacket, pants and cap with blue trim; armed with converted muskets.

(There were in addition 73 comps of LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS organ throughout the state.)

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

RESERVES

● 1st Regt (Farinholt's; formed by consol of Farinholt's and Averett's Bns)	1864-1865
● 1st Regt (Danforth's): see 1st Regt (Second Class), MILITIA	
● 1st Bn (Walker's)	1864-1865
● 1st Bn Valley Reserves: see 8th Bn Reserves	
● 2nd Regt (Brockenbrough's)	1864-1865
● 2nd Regt (Evans'): see 19th Regt, MILITIA	
● 2nd Bn (Guy's)	1864-1865
● 2nd Bn Valley Reserves: see 9th Bn Reserves	
● 3rd Regt (Booker's)	1864-1865
● 3rd Bn (Archer's; included 2 Second Class Militia comps of Petersburg)	1864-1865
● 3rd Bn (Chrisman's; temporary command of Valley Reserve comps)	1864
● 3rd Bn Valley Reserves (McCune's; also called Augusta County Reserves; broken up)	1864
● 4th Regt (Preston's; also called 5th Regt)	1864-1865
● 4th Bn (Godwin's)	1864-1865
● 4th Bn Valley Reserves: see 10th Bn Reserves	
● 5th Bn (Henry's; formerly called Henry's Regt Virginia Reserves)	1864-1865
● 6th Bn (Smith's; formerly called 13th Bn Virginia Reserves)	1864-1865
● 7th Bn (Chrisman's; formerly 5th Bn Valley Reserves)	1864-1865
● 8th Bn (Miller's; formerly 1st Bn Valley Reserves)	1864-1865
● 9th Bn (Taylor's; formerly 2nd Bn Valley Reserves, Rockingham County)	1864-1865
● 10th Bn (Byrd's; formerly 4th Bn Valley Reserves)	1864-1865
● 11th Bn (Wallace's; formerly called 4th Bn Valley Reserves)	1864-1865
Averett's Bn (merged into 1st Regt Reserves)	1864
Hansbrough's Roanoke Bn	1864
Hood's Bn (Petersburg)	1864-1865
Patton's Botetourt Bn	1864
Rockbridge County Bn (merged into 7th and 10th Bns Reserves)	1864

(There were in addition 5 comps of Reserves located in various parts of the state.)

HOME GUARDS

Botetourt Home Guards: see Burk's Regt, LOCAL DEFENSE TROOPS

Richmond Home Guard Bn (Robertson's) 1861

Issued by state 160 Virginia Manufactory flintlock muskets and 52 "Virginia" saber blades.

Richmond Home Guard Arty Bn 1861

Smyth County Cav Bn 1863-1864

(In 1863 the Adjutant General reported 28 inf and 7 cav comps of Home Guards.)

MILITIA

Comprised 198 regiments of the line, 1861-1864. Uniforms were required by law for general and field officers and photographs of 1859-1861 indicate they were uniformed according to state regulations of 1858. There is no record of uniformed line companies before 1861. Before hostilities, companies were armed at the discretion of the governor; thereafter they were issued weapons by the state when called into active service. The regiments were frequently on active duty but only those listed below wore any semblance of military dress. Only one regiment is known to have adopted a uniform for its line companies.

- 19th Regt (City of Richmond; Evans'; reorgan 1862 as 19th Regt, First Class Militia; known also to 1865 as 2nd Regt Virginia Reserves)

Jan 1861: Officers proposed inexpensive regimental uniform; regt later armed by state with smoothbore muskets.

ORDER OF BATTLE *(continued)*

- 179th Regt (City of Richmond; Richardson's, Moriss'; disb) to 1864
Jan 1861: regimental dress adopted: blue flannel hunting shirt with blue fringe and state buttons, dark civilian pants, blue cap. *April 1861*: *Virginia Life Guard*, a "uniformed company of the line," wore blue flannel hunting shirt with blue fringe and state buttons, blue cloth cap, black pants, white gloves, armed with Enfield rifle.

SECOND CLASS MILITIA

- 1st Regt (City of Richmond); Danforth's; formed by expansion of 1st Bn, Second Class Militia; also known as 1st Virginia Reserves) 1863-1865
 Issued arms by the state.
- Hobson's Bn (Petersburg; probably disb) 1863-1864
- Winfree's Bn (Lynchburg; formed from 131st Regt Militia) 1862-1865

Union Virginia

Most of the sympathizers for the Union cause in Virginia resided within the western counties that in 1861 established their own government, purporting to represent the whole state of Virginia. In 1862, however West Virginia was created as a new state and admitted to the Union on 20 June 1863. Troops from this area are described under "West Virginia."

Other than the counties that formed West Virginia, the largest area in which substantial Union sympathy was found was in Loudoun County, among the Germans and Quakers. Some Union sentiment existed along the Eastern Shore and the Potomac River.

A small number of Negro troops was raised in the state.

ORDER OF BATTLE

- Independent Loudoun Rangers (Means'; 2 comps) 1862-1865
 Issued US reg cav clothing.
- Comp A, 1st Regt, Loyal Eastern Virginia Vols (Thomas') 1863-1865
 Issued US reg inf clothing.
- Accotink Home Guard (Fairfax County) 1864

COLORED TROOPS (UNION)

- 1st Regt Virginia Colored Inf (redesig) 1864
- 38th Regt, U.S.C.T. 1864-1867
 Issued US reg inf clothing.
- Barnes' Comp A, Virginia Colored Guards 1864-1865

ORDER OF BATTLE *(continued)*

U.S. COLORED TROOPS RAISED IN VIRGINIA

● 2nd Regt Cav, U.S.C.T.	1864-1866
● Btry B, 2nd Regt Light Arty, U.S.C.T.	1864-1866
● 2nd Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1863-1866
<i>1863: M1842 smoothbore muskets. 1864: issued Springfield rifled muskets and Enfield rifles.</i>	
● 10th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1863-1866
<i>1863-1864: Enfield rifles.</i>	
● 23rd Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1864-1865
<i>1863: Enfield rifles. 1864: Springfield rifled muskets.</i>	

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