

CHAPTER 39

★ MISSOURI ★

Missouri was admitted to statehood in 1821 amidst bitter controversy in Congress over the issue of slavery. This issue thereafter played a major role in her history, climaxing in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Missouri, admitted as a slave state, consistently took the pro-slavery side on all national questions of free and slave territory. Yet by the 1850's there had developed a strong body of anti-slavery opinion and in 1861 it was clearly evident that popular opinion was strongly opposed to the institution, to secession, and to any alignment with the South. Missouri, therefore, was classed as a "border state"—a slave state with considerable anti-slavery sentiment.

The state, in common with her neighbors, was predominantly agricultural. At the same time the 1850's witnessed an extraordinary expansion of both prairie and river trade. Kansas City, on the Missouri River at the extreme western side of the state, was the starting point of the Santa Fe Trail to Mexico, while St. Louis, directly opposite on the eastern side, was a prosperous center of commerce on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Manufacturing was slight and confined largely to St. Louis.

The population of Missouri in 1860 was 1,182,012—almost double what it had been in 1850. Of this number 114,931 were slaves. The majority of the white population were of American stock, many of whom—or whose families—had come from the older slave states. There was almost no trace left of the original Spanish and French settlers, but since 1845 Missouri had experienced a remarkable addition of German immigrants who tended to settle in or near St. Louis. These new families, who had fled Germany for political reasons, stanchly sided with the unionist party in America. By 1860 St. Louis was thought to be the largest foreign city in the United States.

St. Louis was not only the largest city in Missouri at this time, it was almost the only city there. Indeed, it ranked among the most populous and substantial cities of the Union. For St. Louis, the 1850's had been a decade of tremendous growth and by the Civil War its commercial and political positions were at their height. The fact that this prosperity was tied in closely with the prosperity of the South—and that the newly arrived foreigner did not necessarily share in this prosperity—had much to do with the allegiances of St. Louis' diverse inhabitants. The city's size and relative age—and the partially settled, rural character of the rest of the state—rendered it inevitable that militia organization within the two areas would be widely different.

The enrolled militia system had been abandoned by Missouri in 1847 and the state's sole military force thereafter consisted of uniformed companies. For two years a feeble attempt was made to give the companies some support through a commutation tax; it was dropped and thereafter in the 1850's the companies had to support themselves. Only through the issue of weapons and accouterments did they receive any assistance, and these came from the general government.

History is largely silent on the organization or even existence of uniformed Volunteer Militia companies outside of St. Louis, and especially in the rural areas of the state, from 1851 to 1861. Although the enrolled militia was no longer required to assemble, the old militia divisions and brigades—the former corresponded to the Congressional districts—continued to be used as a framework for militia organization throughout the 1850's and, indeed, throughout the Civil War. Attached to these brigades were a few Volunteer commands of one sort or another. After 1854 these were more likely to be mounted partisan bands of questionable legality.

Much information exists, however, on the Volunteer Militia companies of St. Louis. The first uniformed company on record was organized there in December 1819 and named the St. Louis Guards. It lasted only five years, but it was followed by an ever increasing number of commands which reflected, as in other urban centers, the varied segments of the population. By the late 1850's the St. Louis companies fell into three groups: the native Americans, with pro-slavery leanings; the Irish, who tended to share that attitude; and the Germans, who generally opposed slavery and supported unionist views.

New militia legislation was approved on the last day of 1859. It again accepted the Volunteer system and set the enlistment period at seven years. However, it set no significant penalties for failure to serve out a term, or for other forms of indiscipline. The new law authorized battalions and regiments to choose their own uniforms, and for general officers to do likewise.

The slavery issue, referred to earlier, was brought into the open as early as 1854 when Kansas, to the west, was admitted as a territory and a bitter struggle commenced to have her enter the Union as a slave state. To accomplish this end the pro-slavery inhabitants in Missouri's western counties supported armed partisan bands called "Border Ruffians," which raided into Kansas and intercepted parties entering the state in order to lessen the power of the free-state party. These bands were thinly disguised as militia, although they appear on no official roster of Missouri troops.

The pro-slavery forces held the ascendancy until 1856 when the free-state men began to assume the control. In 1859 active raiding was largely halted by intervention of the Regular Army, but it was not completely stopped. Citizens of Missouri counties along the central western border complained to the Governor of continuing raids by Kansas "Jayhawkers" and in the latter part of 1860 he determined to send help. For the expedition he selected the only reliable force under his control, the Volunteer Militia brigade in St. Louis. The reason he gave was that the St. Louis soldiers would be less animated by prejudice than border inhabitants, but it seems possible that he looked upon the experience the brigade would gain as beneficial. At all events, the Southwest Expedition was launched in late November 1860, all the St. Louis companies participating.

There was no fighting to be done and the Expedition returned to St. Louis in mid-December.

A small volunteer force of mounted men and artillery remained behind on the Kansas border until the following May. It had been a strenuous maneuver for raw troops and had awakened them to some of the realities of military service. Together with the growing political turmoil, the maneuver led to significant changes in the structure of the St. Louis brigade.

A 2nd Regiment of State Guard Infantry was organized in St. Louis in February 1861, commanded by Colonel John S. Bowen, with Alexander E. Steen as second in command. Both of these men later became general officers in the Confederacy. The Regiment was named the Minute Men and recruiting for new companies ("for the defense of Missouri") was vigorously pursued in the city. In the meanwhile Governor Claiborne Jackson, a strong Southern sympathizer, had been inaugurated and he at once made clear that he intended to stand by the South in the approaching conflict. The 2nd Regiment was recruited specifically to defend that stand.

Not all military companies in St. Louis, of course, agreed with such a position, and the opposition centered chiefly among those with German members. Soon after returning from the Southwest Expedition the Missouri Dragoons (Captain Stifel) withdrew from the militia; the Mounted Rifles, Union Riflemen (a Swiss company), the City Guard and probably other companies disbanded about the same time, in large measure due to the stand of Governor Jackson.

During the political campaign the year before it had been necessary for supporters of Lincoln to form for their protection uniformed marching clubs called the "Wide Awakes." Now, under the leadership of Francis P. Blair, a former officer in the Mexican War and the leader of the Republican party in Missouri, these marching and gymnast clubs were being secretly transformed into military companies of home guards. Their composition was nine-tenths German. To guide this transformation a St. Louis Committee of Public Safety was formed of pro-Union men in the city.

As the two sides armed for the coming conflict, both kept their eyes on the St. Louis Arsenal, where some 34,000 small arms, large stocks of ammunition, accouterments, and a number of cannon were known to be stored. Whichever side controlled the Arsenal could probably control the city, and the side that controlled the city would eventually control the state. In early 1861 the Arsenal was occupied by a handful of Federal troops under command of an officer of strong Southern leanings. Furthermore, General W. S. Harney, commanding the Department of the West with headquarters at St. Louis, was believed to hold the same views; both, as it turned out, had reached an understanding with the state authorities, although Harney in the end remained loyal to the Union. It was at this moment—on 6 February—that Captain Nathaniel Lyon, 2nd U.S. Infantry, arrived in St. Louis at the head of his company, and the balance of the scales tipped in favor of the North.

Lyon, from Connecticut, energetic and resourceful, had become a fanatical abolitionist. His last post had been Fort Riley, Kansas, where his experiences had taught him hatred for the Missouri Border Ruffians and the cause they represented. He called at once on Francis Blair and was given the task of organizing the German marching and gymnast clubs into military commands. Just two days after his arrival a provisional Confederate government was organized in Montgomery, Alabama, and both saw that little time remained.

On the day of Lincoln's inauguration, the 2nd Regiment demonstrated and raised the Confederate flag over the Berthold mansion in St. Louis; the act was reported in Washington

and Lyon's authority was increased. Then came the firing on Fort Sumter and, as the two factions unmasked, something like hysteria gripped the city. The governor, called upon by the President for four regiments, indignantly refused to comply. He also called a special session of the legislature and mobilized the Volunteer Militia. Detachments were detailed to watch the St. Louis Arsenal and a request was sent to Montgomery for artillery to enable the state forces to capture it. And on the 20th a provisional state command took over the unprotected U.S. Arsenal at Liberty, just north of Kansas City, securing 1,500 small arms and four bronze cannon.

The time had now come for Blair and Lyon to act. The former telegraphed the War Department on the 19th urging that Lyon be authorized to muster four of the German regiments they had been raising into Federal service, in place of the militia Governor Jackson had refused to furnish. The War Department responded by relieving Harney from command, authorizing Lyon to arm and muster in the four regiments, and requesting the Governor of Illinois to support the Federal garrison at St. Louis with two or three regiments, arming them from the Arsenal there. All this was easier ordered than done, for Lyon was by now beleaguered and the chances of unarmed soldiers from another state entering St. Louis peacefully were slim indeed. But stealth succeeded where force would have failed. On 24 April, acting secretly in concert with an Illinois officer, Lyon allowed a vessel to dock alongside the Arsenal and to it were shifted 20,020 small arms, chiefly converted muskets, plus 457 cavalry sabers. Quietly the ship steamed back to Illinois where the muskets went to arm the new regiments of that state.

The first four regiments raised by Lyon in April and May 1861 were three-month volunteer infantry; almost all of the men were German. They were designated the 1st-4th Missouri Volunteers. Backof's Battalion of Light Artillery, with three batteries, was organized at the same time. On express orders from the President, Lyon raised the 5th Missouri Volunteers in May, plus five infantry regiments of what was called the "U.S. Reserve Corps." The reason for this unusual title probably lay in Lyon's plan to keep them as a form of part-time home guard due to shortage of funds. At all events, these last six regiments were also three-month volunteers, nine-tenths German in personnel. Sufficient small arms remained in the St. Louis Arsenal to arm this force and with this withdrawal the necessity of protecting the Arsenal largely disappeared.

The Union position in the city was improved but still not secure. Governor Claiborne Jackson had appointed a Board of Police Commissioners whose control over the city police and the Volunteer Militia reduced the power of the Committee of Public Safety. It was clear to Lyon that military bodies with separate allegiances could not co-exist for long in St. Louis. His opportunity came when the Adjutant General of Missouri ordered all Volunteer Militia units into camps of instruction for six days. On 3 May the 1st and 2nd Regiments marched to Lindell's Grove, in the suburbs of St. Louis, which they named Camp Jackson. Agents informed Lyon that cannon shipped from the South had reached there. Taking four regiments he marched to the camp, demanded and received the surrender of the state troops. In the process of escorting them back to the city as prisoners of war he touched off a riot in which 28 people were killed and many more injured. All the Volunteer Militia companies disbanded at once, some men going south singly or in groups to join the Confederate forces in Tennessee. Others individually joined Union regiments.

Thus far our story has largely been confined to St. Louis. Lyon and Blair well knew that

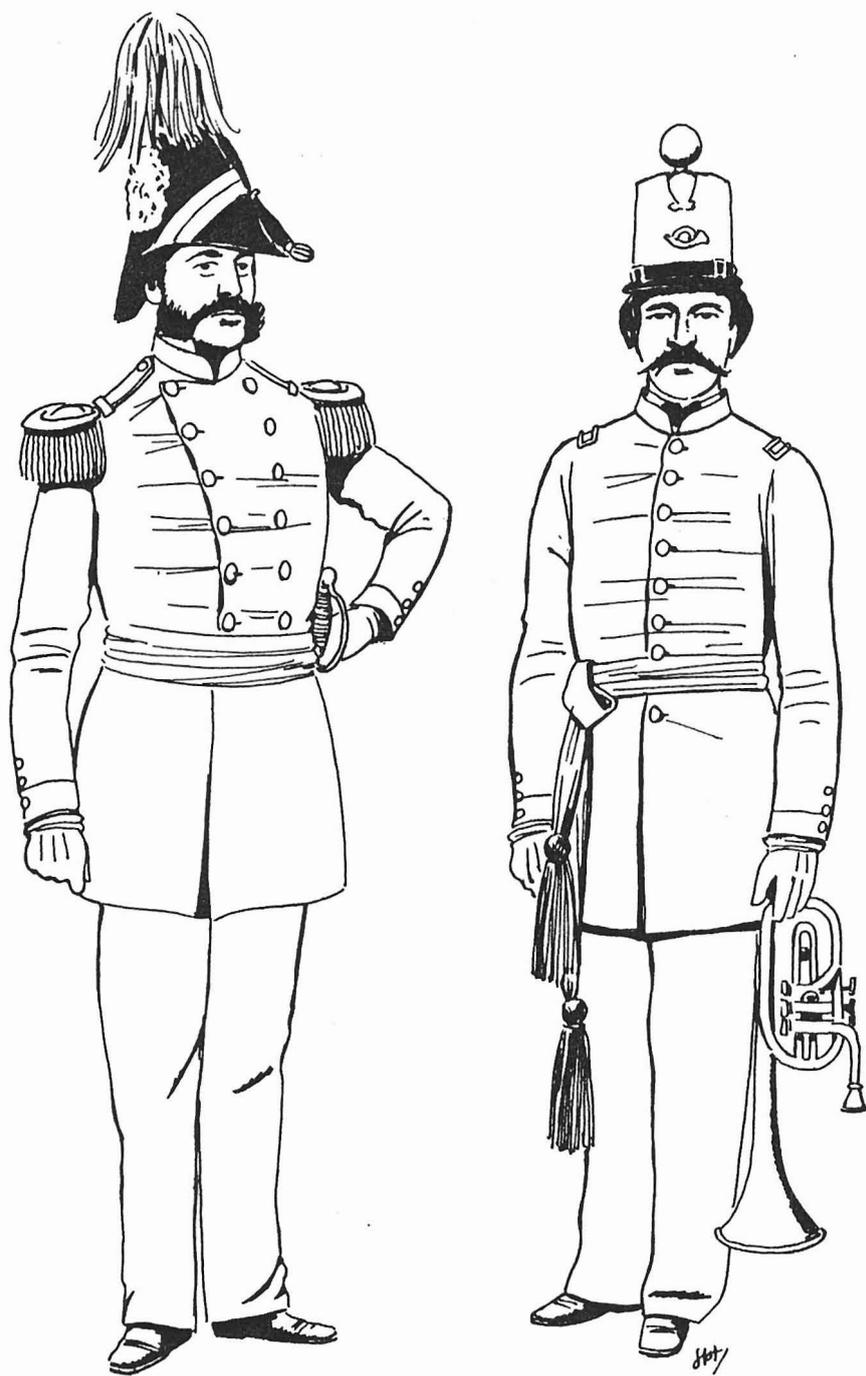


Fig. 306. Officers of the Emmet Guards, St. Louis Missouri, 1861. From a music cover, by Frederick P. Todd.



Fig. 307. 2nd Regiment (Minute Men), 1st Missouri Brigade, Volunteer Militia, 1861. Dark gray zouave jacket and trousers, trimmed with black, gray forage cap with black top, gray shirt. From photograph and contemporary descriptions, by Frederick P. Todd.

something had to be done about harnessing the pro-Union sentiment of the state at large and that nominal control over existing militia forces, for the time being at least, lay with the Governor and the legislature in Jefferson City. A counter-force was required and to this end Lyon established the Home Guards, placing it under the Union Committee of Public Safety. He authorized men he could trust from among the "loyal inhabitants of Missouri" to form Home Guards companies in different parts of the state for their own protection. He also authorized specific commands for guard duty. The initial call went out in May, and in June, at

Lyon's request, the War Department transferred 10,000 stands of arms and sets of accouterments to the St. Louis Arsenal for distribution to the companies that had been formed.

Home Guards battalions or companies were formed in thirty or more counties. Some remained at home and never entered active service, while others were concentrated along the line of the Pacific Railroad between St. Louis and Sedalia, and in the vicinity of Springfield where active campaigning began in June. Home Guards organizations were raised, armed and partially equipped by the Federal government; none were issued clothing and not until later did any receive pay. Their tours of duty rarely exceeded three months. They were used to disarm and break up Confederate militia, guard railway bridges and military stores, escort trains, serve as scouts, and to campaign when required.

In July the Federal authorities extended the Home Guards organization to embrace six or seven more counties, and one of General Fremont's first acts in August 1861 was an attempt to hold some of the commands in service. Most of them, however, had been disbanded by the end of September and the organization did not extend beyond 1861 except in isolated instances.

Learning of the capture of Camp Jackson, the Missouri legislature, sitting in Jefferson City, the capital, passed legislation readying the state for defense and establishing the Missouri State Guard, to be formed out of rural elements of the Volunteer Militia. Efforts at peaceful solution failing, the Governor (on 13 June 1861) called out such State Guard commands as he could locate, and appointed Major General Sterling Price to its command. Before sufficient men could be gathered, the Union forces struck and defeated him, driving his small army into the southwest of the state. On 22 July a state convention assembled in Jefferson City and a new state government was formed in Missouri committed to the Union cause. On the 25th General John C. Fremont arrived in St. Louis and assumed command of the Western Department. Five days later the pro-Union state convention declared the offices of Governor Jackson and his pro-Southern colleagues vacant and elected Hamilton R. Gamble provisional governor.

With the coming of General Fremont, the already picturesque spectacle of Missouri's military institutions and dress took on added color. There is little doubt that this much criticised officer was faced with a well nigh impossible task, and that he truly accomplished a great deal in the hundred days he held the command. But there can also be little doubt that his methods were irregular to the point of being bizarre and in time became distasteful alike to the President and to the ordinary man in Missouri.

Surrounded by a staff containing many Hungarian and Italian officers, the commands he formed had a strong European flavor. When Captain Lewis Merrill, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, raised a cavalry regiment, it took the name of the "Merrill Horse." "Hollan Horse" was another example of a designation more suited to British India than to Missouri. Even more unusual were the Benton and the Fremont Hussars, the Fremont Body Guard, and Sobolaski's Lancers. Had these commands carried out the brave promise of their titles all might have been well, but most, alas, fell far short of it.

The oddity of these names was matched by the titles assumed by Fremont's staff officers, and by the dashing uniforms many of them wore. Where known, these uniforms will be described; suffice it to say they amused and annoyed most who saw them.

General Fremont was equally unfortunate in some of the weapons he bought. They were, to be sure, desperately needed and his use of direct means to procure them doubtless got his men armed long before they otherwise would have been. But the prices he paid and the agents he

used furnished nourishing food for investigators and historians for years afterward. In the end, Fremont was relieved of command of the Western Department (24 October) and there followed a series of commanders who possessed two characteristics in common: an inability to cope with the complex political and social issues in Missouri, and the failure to reach an accord with Missouri politicians.

In August 1861 there were six classes of troops serving in Missouri or nearby. On the Union side were the five regiments of volunteers and the five regiments of U.S. Reserve Corps, all infantry, raised in April or May by Lyon for three-month service. The enlistments of these troops were then running out; Lyon, himself, was killed at Wilson's Creek on the 10th. There were the new three-year volunteer regiments of all branches being raised by Fremont to take their place, few if any were ready for active service. And there were the temporary Home Guards commands, many of whose enlistments were beginning to expire.

On the Confederate side was the Missouri State Guard, a mixed force of about 3,600 raised in response to Governor Jackson's call in June for 50,000 militia for active service. Under command of General Sterling Price, it had been severely handled by Lyon's Union troops and driven into the southwestern corner of the state. On 3 August the Union Governor Gamble had ordered it to disband, but it continued to exist as a distinctive army until April 1862, by which time its useful elements had been merged into the Confederate Army of the West. Finally, there was a regiment of Confederate infantry being formed in Tennessee of volunteers from Missouri, the first of a line of such commands of all branches.

The pro-Southern forces under Jackson retaliated against the Jefferson City convention by calling one of their own in October, which was held in the extreme southwestern part of Missouri. This meeting led to the establishment of a separate state government, which was admitted to the Confederacy late in November 1861. A brief account of the forces of Confederate Missouri is given later in this chapter.

Union Missouri

The rapid dissolution of the Home Guards led Governor Gamble to create a new force for active service in the state. Acting under authority given him by the new pro-Union State Convention, on 24 August he called for 32,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry to serve for six months. Equal quotas were assigned to the seven Military Districts. This force, called at the time the "Six-Months Militia," was raised, administered and paid by the state. Its duties were much the same as those of the Home Guards, some of whose companies it absorbed. Provisions were made for transferring regiments that desired to volunteer intact for three-year Federal service, and all units were expected to cooperate with U.S. Army agencies. Recruiting began at once, but the results were disappointing; in the end the force totalled six regiments, ten battalions, and three independent companies. The overall strength was about 6,000 men and officers. The bulk was infantry although several commands had one or two attached cavalry companies. Average service was about five months.

It soon became apparent to Governor Gamble that his provisional state government was in no position to maintain even this small force of Six-Months Militia. In October 1861 he visited

Washington where he arranged for the general government to support a more substantial force, the Missouri State Militia, enlisted to serve throughout the war, but which would not be ordered out of the state except in its immediate defense. This force was to be organized and disciplined along U.S. Army lines and serve directly under the commanding general, Department of the West, who was made a major general of militia to effect this. The troops would be armed, equipped, clothed and paid by the general government. Nothing seems to have been said about the branch of service expected, but as it turned out almost all of the units were cavalry.

Recruiting began in December 1861 and met with serious obstacles from the start. The earlier militia and volunteer regiments had drawn off the best men and those who had been mustered out already seemed unwilling to sign up again. The responsibility for recruitment was given General John M. Schofield, commanding the District of St. Louis, who by mid-1862 succeeded in raising and putting into the field a force of over 13,000 men, enlisted for from six months to three years or the war. By act of Congress the force was later limited to 10,000 men; in January 1865 it totalled 7,747.

During all this time and to the last year of the war recruiting for three-year volunteers continued. Of the first ten three-month regiments, the 1st Volunteers and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th U.S. Reserve Corps volunteered for additional terms. As soon as the machinery of the new state government could be put into operation, the officers of all regiments raised in Missouri were commissioned by her governor and the details of organization worked out by her Adjutant General, as in other states. By the end of 1862 she had furnished through the 9th Cavalry Regiment and the 35th Infantry, two regiments of light artillery, one of engineers, and a number of other kinds of troops. Relatively few units were raised in 1863, but in the last two years of the war Missouri put 13 more infantry regiments into the field and transferred several militia cavalry units to the volunteer service. Five colored infantry regiments were raised in the state, four of which bore for a time the state name.

In the early months of the Civil War the general government had been unable to accept all the men from Illinois and Ohio who wanted to enlist. Large numbers, as a result, came to Missouri to volunteer. In three instances, entire regiments were mustered into service in Missouri which bore that state's name but were composed largely of residents of other states. Later the governors of Illinois and Ohio laid claim to their organizations and several were redesignated as a result. Thus, for example, the 9th and 14th Missouri became, respectively, the 59th and 66th Illinois, and the 13th Missouri became the 22nd Ohio.

During the summer of 1862 conditions in Missouri required the creation of yet another kind of militia, the sixth type to be organized in the state in two years. The break up of the pro-Southern State Guard and the resignation of General Sterling Price in April left a large number of Confederate sympathizers without occupations and often without homes. Emboldened by the scarcity of Federal troops in Missouri, they formed themselves into independent bands and by mid-July the state was overrun with guerrillas and "bushwhackers." The existing militia commands were unable to meet the challenge and Governor Gamble ordered an immediate and state-wide enrollment of all able bodied Union men in the "active militia" of Missouri. This he followed with instructions to form companies and regiments and by December 1862 some 70 regiments had been organized, plus a number of unattached companies. This force, paid by the state when on active duty and given some support by the

U.S. Army, was called the "Enrolled Missouri Militia". Over 20 regiments were formed in the city of St. Louis alone, an area at the time free from any threat of attack. The reason lay more in the political coloration of the new force, as distinct from the State Militia and the military power over the state.

For administration of the force the state was divided into nine, later eight, Military Districts. By February 1863 the crisis that had demanded this general arming of the people had subsided and Missouri, looking for ways to reduce the cost of maintaining so large a force, ordered that 24 mounted companies be selected in each district and formed into two provisional regiments which would be available for active service as required. The move had also been indicated by the startling discovery that, in some areas, entire companies of pro-Confederate men had been allowed to sign up in the Enrolled Missouri Militia.

Before long the Enrolled Missouri Militia became involved in partisan politics. In Missouri, as in other border states, the emancipation of slaves became a dominant issue. By the end of 1862 Union men found themselves divided into two warring factions: the radicals, who demanded immediate emancipation and a relentless suppression of Southern sympathizers, and the conservatives, who favored more gradual steps or none at all. Governor Gamble was of the latter persuasion while General Samuel R. Curtis, commanding the Department of Missouri and the State Militia, tended to favor the radicals and attempted to use Enrolled Missouri Militia commands in suppressing treason as he saw it. The force was composed of gentlemen farmers and plantation owners, many who had been slave owners. Indeed, many were Southern sympathizers who had donned the Federal blue uniform to gain protection from the guerrilla bands, and who hated the uncompromising radicals who served in the Missouri State Militia.

Late in 1862 the governor forbade the Enrolled Missouri Militia to assist U.S. officers in making arrests and assessments, and prohibited them from transferring to the volunteer army while on active state service. Although these differences were from time to time at least partially reconciled, they never were completely resolved and as the war wore on the two militias remained pawns in the struggle to establish Missouri as a free state.

In September 1864 Confederate forces under General Sterling Price marched into Missouri from Arkansas. Believing St. Louis to be their goal, General Rosecrans ordered out most of the Enrolled Missouri Militia to defend it; all business was suspended for 48 hours. A force which included the 1st, 2nd and 3rd State Militia Cavalry resisted Price at Pilot Knob, and many other Missouri militia commands took part in the one-month campaign without, in most cases, actively engaging in battle.

By the end of 1865 all forms of Missouri militia had been mustered out of service. For three years there was no evidence of military activity in the state although veterans of some pre-war companies, pro-Southern and pro-Union alike, established civil associations. In 1868, under a new militia law passed that year, a group calling themselves the Simpson Battery applied for authority to form a company in St. Louis; on 24 November it was mustered in as the first military formation organized after the war. The next year saw 34 more uniformed companies established throughout the state.

The real renaissance of the active militia occurred in 1871 when 17 new companies were formed in St. Louis alone. In that year six companies united to form the reconstituted 1st Infantry Regiment, which we last saw captured at Camp Jackson in 1861. The men selected a

zouave dress to be the regimental uniform, and several other zouave companies were formed at this same time. Many of the new companies in St. Louis were German and two were Negro. The older corps were represented by the St. Louis Grays, the National Guards and the Missouri Guards.

Clothing

Few American states of the mid-19th century equalled Missouri in the variety and peculiarity of its military dress. While aproned pioneers in bearskin hats marched through St. Louis, uncouth Border Ruffians with no uniforms at all raided into Kansas. Later, the city saw gray frocked German infantry, Hungarian bodyguards, zouaves, and all sorts of men in Union blue. Further south beyond the Ozarks other citizens of Missouri formed Confederate battalions dressed in gray or butternut, or in any clothing they could find.

One can find dress regulations for the Missouri militia as early as 1807, but they had little meaning. In 1851 general and staff officers throughout the state were expected to wear the same dress as comparable officers of the U.S. Army and probably most of them did. But otherwise there was little consistency in dress; Volunteer companies were allowed to wear whatever uniforms they chose, subject only to the approval of higher authority, which was readily secured. In rural communities the units that existed prior to the Civil War were rarely uniformed, and some were not even armed. Only in St. Louis were the Volunteer Militia companies accustomed to wearing military dress.

In 1852 the 1st Missouri Regiment embraced all the uniformed companies in St. Louis; there were eleven in all: three of cavalry, one of light artillery and the remainder infantry. Three of the last were riflemen. Among the mounted commands, the Missouri Dragoons wore a dark blue double-breasted tail coatee trimmed with red, sky blue pants with a double red stripe, brass scales, black patent leather helmet with bearskin roach and a large eagle on the front, patent leather waist belt and gilt spurs. Their blue saddle cloth was edged with red.

The Mounted Rifles wore a dark green tail coatee trimmed with gold braid, dark green pants with yellow stripe, bell-crowned cap with patent leather crown, ornamented with yellow silk cords and tassels, dark green plume and a gilt bugle; accouterments were patent leather. The Light Artillery had a dark blue frock coat with red collar and cuffs, trimmed with gold braid; sky blue pants with a double red stripe; brass scales; light blue cap with patent leather crown, gilt flaming shell in front and a red horsehair plume fastened down the right side of the cap.

The Black Plume Rifles wore a dark blue frock coat, sky blue pants with broad yellow stripe, bell-crowned silk plush cap reinforced with patent leather and ornamented with a gilt bugle and a dark green cock's feather plume; accouterments were black patent leather. The Missouri Riflemen, on the other hand, were uniformed in a dark green tail coat with black velvet collar and cuffs, piped with red; dark green pants with a narrow red cord; bell-crowned silk plush cap with a black feather plume and a gilt bugle on front; black patent leather belts.

The Continental Rangers were dressed in what passed for the uniform of the American

Revolution. The Light Guard wore a sky blue tail coat with buff collar, cuffs and skirts, light blue and buff epaulets; sky blue pants with a broad buff stripe; sky blue felt cap, reinforced with patent leather and trimmed with a gilt eagle and large red and white fountain plume; white cross and waist belts. The National Guard wore a similar tail coat but of scarlet with sky blue collar, cuffs and skirts edged with gold braid, and light blue and white epaulets; sky blue pants with a scarlet welt; bearskin hat with two gilt tassels in front; white cross and waist belts. Finally, the St. Louis Grays wore a gray tail coat and pants faced with black and with silver metal; black leather cap with diamond shaped silvered plate and white pompon; white belts.

By 1854 some of the companies—probably those wearing tail coats—had adopted “regimental uniforms” which were worn on regimental parades and in camp. These uniforms generally followed U.S. Army patterns but differed in details with each company. By 1858 the regimental uniform had become quite standardized. In summer all companies wore white linen trousers.

As new companies were formed they adopted equally distinctive uniforms. The Emmet Guard (1857) selected a dark blue tail coat faced with buff, sky blue pants with buff stripe, and a bearskin hat. The Washington Blues (1857) adopted a similar coat, only it was trimmed with sky blue; dark blue pants with light blue stripe; and also a bearskin hat. Other companies, like the Missouri Guards (1858) and the City Guard (1859) chose something closer to the regimental uniform but with occasional distinctions in facings, insignia or accouterments.

We must leave the St. Louis companies with this brief review, returning later merely to their regimental uniform and to their insignia. Unknown as they may now be, in their day they were celebrated enough to furnish the French military caricaturist “Draner” with two of the ten military types he drew to represent the United States.

About the clothing of the ten St. Louis regiments raised by Lyon and Blair in 1861 we know next to nothing. Colonel Franz Sigel’s own regiment, the 3rd Volunteers, wore a loose gray shirt or frock, gray pants and a broad brimmed hat; the 5th Volunteers also wore gray. How many others of these early commands wore gray, and how these uniforms were procured, has not been discovered.

Hereafter, most if not all Missouri units received U.S. Army clothing from Federal quartermasters. No clothing, of course, was contracted for or issued by either of the two state governments in Missouri. We have found no records of issues and no distinctive dress regulations.

Much has been written about the gaudy character of the uniforms worn by the commands raised by General Fremont. Most of this is incorrect; the organizations may have carried unusual names and been commanded by unusual persons—and Fremont’s immediate staff may have worn colorful uniforms—but the rank and file of the regiments and battalions were plainly dressed in regulation blue, from the Zagonyi Body Guard Battalion down.

It seems clear that the Home Guards companies, battalions and regiments, and those of the “Six-Months Militia” which followed, were only occasionally issued uniforms and accouterments. On the other hand, the more or less full-time State Militia units were fully equipped by the general government, and the later Enrolled Missouri Militia were also supplied uniforms, arms and accouterments from Federal stocks as available. This last force, although called to active service only infrequently and in small groups, found the wearing of Federal blue most convenient. By that means its often pro-Southern membership gained at once protection from

the bushwhacker (who recognized no side in the conflict) and a more militant role in the political organization of the state.

Insignia

The coat of arms of Missouri was adopted in 1822 and remained unaltered throughout our period. It was a rather complicated device and in its several renditions varied considerably in detail. Its essential features were a circle in the center containing a bear, crescent and national eagle, all within a band marked "United We Stand, Divided We Fall". Above this was a full-faced helmet and a cluster of stars, and below, a Latin motto and "MDCCCXX." Two grizzly bears served as supporters.

There is no evidence that buttons or insignia bearing this device, or any elements thereof, were produced between 1851 and 1872, although the arms were used later on military buttons.

A number of distinctive devices have been recorded as worn by uniformed companies in St. Louis prior to 1861. The 2nd Regiment Volunteer Militia of 1861 wore during its brief life a "large polished brass clasp, with 'M.V.M.' in raised letters," according to Hyde and Conrad's history of St. Louis. The same source records other examples. The Emmet Guards (1857-1861) carried on their breastplate "a silver wreath of shamrock enclosing the initial letters, 'E.G.'." The breastplate of the National Guards (1852-1861) bore the "silver monogram of the company—'N.G.'—in the center." The Washington Blues (1857-1862) wore a "polished brass breastplate, with a bronze bust of Washington in the center, entwined with a silver wreath of shamrocks." The Washington Guards (1853-1861) had a "gilt spread-eagle" on the front of their dress caps "beneath a gilt harp entwined with shamrocks."

Small Arms and Accouterments

Like other states, Missouri depended upon the general government for her supply of small arms and accouterments prior to 1861, and there is nothing to indicate that the stock on hand differed from the commonplace in its variety and general obsolescence. Rifles, perhaps, were more common in proportion to muskets than was the case in eastern states, at least among St. Louis companies.

In the Wakarusa war and other border skirmishes the semi-official Missouri militia companies tended to carry weapons inferior to their Kansan opponents: "We were armed," wrote one border ruffian, "with shot-guns and old-fashioned muskets—the Lawrence folks with Sharpe's [sic] rifles. We would have to charge them over an open prairie, and they could pick us off for half a mile before we could get in range with our guns."

Apparently Missouri began to build a small arsenal in Jefferson City in 1860 which was completed the following year. At the same time, the War Department kept two arsenals in the state, a small one at Liberty, near the western border, and a large one in St. Louis. The seizure of the former gave the pro-Southern forces only 1,500 small arms, while the successful

defense of the latter enabled General Lyon to issue some 10,000 long arms, all caliber .69 (about half converted muskets and half of the Model 1842 which had been rifled) to his first ten three-month regiments. In addition, he transferred 20,020 small arms to Illinois, and had, perhaps, a mixed lot of 3,000 long arms left.

The situation, so far as arms were concerned, of Governor Jackson's newly established State Guard was sad indeed. Even before it was established, Jackson wrote the Confederate Secretary of War: "We are woefully deficient here in arms, and cannot furnish them at present." What little they had was further reduced by the capture of Camp Jackson and the defeat at Boonville. The Missouri Confederates were forced to do without efficient arms for many months to come.

In the meantime Lyon had succeeded in having 10,000 muskets and sets of accouterments transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal for issue to the new Home Guards commands he was forming. The weapons were probably smoothbores which were later rifled at the Arsenal.

When General Fremont was appointed to command the newly formed Western Department he was in the East, having just returned from Europe. He remained there three weeks and much of this time was spent in trying to obtain small arms. It had taken him only a few days to discover that his Department was destitute of munitions of all kinds and only a little longer to make certain that the War Department was going to be able to do very little to help him. Only by the personal intervention of President Lincoln could he obtain a promise of 17,000 stand of arms, and after First Bull Run this figure was reduced to 5,000.

But Fremont was not alone in his knowledge of how desperate the situation was in the West; on the east coast were numerous arms makers and speculators ready to take advantage of the situation and sell to a commander who was not too restrained by red tape. During the three weeks he was in New York and after he had reached St. Louis, Fremont was besieged by salesmen of weapons and from them he purchased a sizeable supply, chiefly of foreign make. William B. Edwards devotes a chapter to the subject in his *Civil War Guns*; we can summarize below the principal categories received.

200 British Enfield rifles, 2,180 smoothbore Austrian muskets, and probably 1,250 "cavalry sabers" from John Hoey (of New York).

25,000 Austrian Augustin tube-lock muskets, caliber .70, Model 1842, from Kruse, Drexel and Schmidt, New York. Fremont issued 15,000 of these weapons as tube-locks and had 10,000 altered to cap lock and rifled by Kittridge & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

10,051 Austrian rifles of different varieties, but principally the Lorenz Jaeger Short Rifle, caliber .54, Model 1854. The source of these weapons is not known. They saw extensive service in the Missouri cavalry.

5,000 U.S. carbines Model 1843 (Hall-North), altered to caliber .58 and rifled. These were purchased from Simon Stevens, New York, and were afterwards the subject of much controversy.

Finally, at least 622 sporting and target rifles of different sorts from H. E. Dimick & Co., St. Louis, for Birge's Western Sharpshooters.

The Austrian muskets were used to arm Home Guards and State Militia commands, and volunteer regiments as well until better weapons could be secured. Obviously there were smaller arms purchases, since we read of Zagonyi's Fremont Body Guard Battalion receiving the Colt revolver with stock attachment as well as the Beals army revolver.

Colors and Flags

The Missouri state flag of 1861—as indicated by one example—was dark blue with the coat of arms of the state in its center. At some later date it was changed to a white flag bearing the arms, but this probably took place after 1872. So far as is known, all Union Missouri commands in the Civil War carried U.S. regulation colors.

ORDER OF BATTLE: VOLUNTEER MILITIA

1st Missouri Brigade (St. Louis)*

- 1st Regt 1852–1861
 - 1st Inf Regt (reconstituted) 1871 on
 - (Included Black Plume, Union and Missouri Riflemen; Continental Rangers, St. Louis Light Guards, National Guards, Missouri Dragoons, St. Louis Lancers, Mounted Rifles, St. Louis Arty, St. Louis Grays, Washington Guards, Emmet Guards, Washington Blues, Missouri Guards, City Guards.) Comps distinctively dressed but a regimental uniform was in use as early as 1854 and universally worn for regimental formations by 1858: blue frock coat, sky blue pants, M1854 dress cap and U.S. Army arms and accouterments; minor variations in facings and insignia.
 - Pioneer Corps*: blue frock coat, trimmed with red and gold lace; dark gray pants with wide red stripe; bearskin hat with red bag, cord and tassels, red, white and blue plume; high black leather boots; men wore beards and carried axes.
 - 1871: zouave dress: blue jacket trimmed with yellow, full red pants, red forage cap with blue and white pompon; unpainted canvas gaiters. Enfield rifle musket.
- St. Louis Grays Bn (formerly comp in 1st Regt; reassigned to 1st Regt. In 1861 entered 1853–1857
1st Missouri Inf Regt., C.S.A. as Comp D, *q.v.*)
 - To 1858*: Light gray tail coat, black collar, cuffs, shoulder straps and skirt facing; silver lace and buttons; light gray pants with 1.5 in. black stripe; patent leather cap with diamond-shaped silver plate with eagle, silvered mountings and white pompon; white cross and waist belts; white pants in summer. Officer's coat double breasted; silver epaulets.
 - Fatigue dress*: blue frock coat, sky blue or white linen pants, blue dress cap. *1858–1861*: dress uniform same except light blue facings and epaulets, smaller black dress cap with white pompon and "A" within wreath, blue welt on pants, and gold lace. Black patent leather knapsack with "St.L.G" inside gold wreath on outer flap. *Band*: same as pre-1858 uniform except gray forage cap with wide crown and black band.
- 2nd Regt (Minute Men) 1861
 - Dark gray zouave jacket and full pants, trimmed with black braid; gray shirt; gray forage cap with black top; black leather waist belt with plate bearing "M.V.M." *Officers*: dark gray frock coat, black collar and cuffs, gray cap with black top; field officer's coat double breasted. M1855 rifle musket. Carried U.S. color and *regimental color*: dark blue, gold fringe, state seal on obverse, tigress with cubs and word "Beware" on reverse.
- Bn of Rifles (formed from rifle comps of 1st Regt) 1858–1861
- Squadron of Cav (formed from cav comps of 1st Regt) 1858–1861
- Missouri Light Arty to 1861
 - Blue frock coat, red collar and cuffs with gold lace, brass scales; sky blue pants, double red stripe; sky blue felt cap, patent leather top, brass flaming shell device, red horsehair plume hanging on right side. Arty sword. *Officers*: same but coat double breasted; gilt epaulets; pistols in saddle holsters; brass mounted horse furniture. Four 6-pdr brass guns.
- Engineer Corps (1st Regt) 1860–1861
 - Blue frock coat, edged with yellow; sky blue pants, yellow cord stripe; blue dress cap; Engineer castle on collar, cap and cartridge box; white enameled leather cross and waist belts.

*Following capture of this Brigade at Camp Jackson and its subsequent demobilization, many of its elements formed, in Memphis, Tenn., the 1st Missouri Vol Inf Regt, C.S.A., *q.v.*

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

- 1st (Provisional) Bn 1871 on
(Included Missouri Guards, St. Louis Grays, Gymnasium Zouaves) Comps distinctively dressed. Zouaves wore zouave dress: blue jacket trimmed with yellow, full red pants trimmed with yellow, red forage cap, unpainted canvas gaiters. Other comps wore gray chasseur coats, pants and caps with various trimmings, insignia and accouterments. Enfield rifle.

HOME GUARDS (U.S., 1861-1862)

(Not uniformed as a rule, but issued arms of older patterns and some accouterments by Federal agencies.)

- Stone County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - 1st Gasconade County Bn (transferred to U.S.R.C.; merged into 4th Vol Inf Regt) Fed serv: 1861-1862
 - 2nd Gasconade County Bn Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Gentry County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Boonville County Bn Fed serv: ? mos, 1861
 - Green and Christian County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - St. Charles County Regt Fed serv: 2 mos, 1861
 - Webster County Regt Fed serv: 2 mos, 1861
 - Dallas County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Pacific Bn (Inks' Bn) Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Harrison County Cav Regt Fed serv: 1 mos, 1861
 - Scott County Bn Fed serv: 4 mos, 1861
 - Nodaway County Regt Fed serv: 2 mos, 1861
 - Lawrence County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Osage County Bn Fed serv: 1 mos, 1861
 - Cole County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Osage County Regt and Hickory County Bn Fed serv: 6 mos, 1861
 - Knox County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Benton County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Cape Girardeau County Bn Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Marion County Bn (Hunt's Bn) Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Pike County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - 15th Regt U.S. Reserve Corps (Polk County) Fed serv: 6 mos, 1861
 - Frémont Rangers Independent Comps Fed serv: 4 mos, 1861
 - Independent Sappers and Miners Fed serv: 6 mos, 1861
 - 14th Regt Missouri Vols Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Franklin County Regt (Owens' Regt) Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
 - Johnson County Regt Fed serv: 3 mos, 1861
- (In addition, some 29 independent Home Guards comps were in Fed serv between June and December 1861.)

"SIX-MONTHS MILITIA" (U.S., 1861-1862)

(Not uniformed as a rule, but issued small arms and accouterments from Federal stocks)

- Kimball's Regt 1861-1862
- Dallmeyer's Regt (also called 3rd Regt) 1861-1862
- Simpson's Regt (also called 4th Regt) 1861-1862
- Fagg's Regt (also called 5th Regt) 1861-1862
- Cranor's Regt (also called 6th Regt) 1861-1862
- Richardson's Regt 1861
- Albin's Bn (also called 1st Bn) 1861-1862
- Cox's Bn (also called 2nd Bn) 1861-1862
- Thompson's Bn (also called 4th Bn) 1861-1862
- Joseph's Bn (also called 3rd Bn) 1861-1862
- Grundy County Bn (King's) 1861

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

- Burris' Bn (also called 6th Bn) 1861-1862
 - Harrison County Bn (Caseboth's; also called 7th Bn) 1861-1862
 - James' Bn 1861-1862
 - Mercer County Bn (Clark's) 1861-1862
 - Washington County Bn (Elmer's) 1861-1862
- (In addition, the force contained 3 independent cav comps.)

STATE MILITIA (UNION)

(All elements below were issued U.S. Army uniforms and accouterments and were maintained on the same level as volunteer commands.)

- 1st Inf Regt 1862-1865
- 1st Cav Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle, cal .54; M1847 cav musketoon (cal .69, rifled); Savage army and navy revolvers, Starr revolver; M1840 saber. 1863: Enfield rifle, Burnside carbine.
- 1st Cav Bn (Woolfolk's; merged into 1st Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 1st Cav Bn (Krekel's; also called 4th Cav Bn) 1862
- 2nd Cav Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle, cal .54; Savage army and navy revolvers, Starr revolver; M1840 saber. 1863: Remington army revolver. 1864: M1860 saber.
- 2nd Cav Bn (merged into 8th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 2nd Cav Bn (Nugent's) 1862-1863
- 3rd Cav Regt (merged into 6th and 7th Cav Regts) 1862-1863
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber. 1863: some Colt revolving rifles and variety of other carbines.
- 3rd Cav Regt: see 10th Cav Regt
- 3rd Cav Bn (Shanklin's; merged into 3rd Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolver; M1840 saber.
- 4th Cav Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber. 1863: some Gallagher carbines.
- 5th Cav Regt 1862-1863
1862: Austrian and Enfield rifles; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 5th Cav Regt: see 13th Cav Regt
- 5th Cav Bn (merged into 6th Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 6th Cav Regt (Catherwood's) 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber. 1863: some Enfield rifles, Hall carbines and Colt revolvers. 1864: some Burnside carbines.
- 7th Cav Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber. 1864: some Starr carbines.
- 7th Cav Bn (merged into 2nd Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifle, cal .54; Savage army and navy revolvers, Starr revolver; M1840 saber.
- 8th Cav Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber. 1864: some Remington army revolvers.
- 8th Cav Bn (merged into 4th Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 9th Cav Regt (Guitar's Mounted Rifles) 1862-1865
1862: M1841 rifle, Enfield rifle; Lefauchaux army revolver. 1863: some Austrian muskets and M1855 rifles; Remington army revolver. 1864: Springfield rifled muskets.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 9th Cav Bn (merged into 5th Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian and Enfield rifles; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 10th Cav Regt (redesig) 1862-1863
3rd Cav Regt 1863-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 saber. *1863:* some Colt revolving rifles and Colt army and navy revolvers. *1864:* some Cosmopolitan carbines.
- 11th Cav Regt (merged into 2nd Cav Regt) 1862
- 11th Cav Bn (merged into 12th Cav Regt) 1862
1862: Austrian rifles and carbines; Pettingill revolver; M1840 saber.
- 12th Cav Regt (Mounted Riflemen) 1862-1863
1862: Austrian rifles and carbines; Starr and Hall carbines, etc.; some Pettingill revolvers, etc., M1840 saber.
- 13th Cav Regt (Boonville Bn; also called 6th Cav Bn; redesig) 1861-1863
5th Cav Regt 1863-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage and Starr revolvers; M1840 and M1860 sabers. *1863:* some Colt, Pettingill, Remington revolvers; also M1842 pistol. *1864:* men purchased 300 Smith carbines.
- 14th Cav Regt (Mountain Rangers; broken up) 1862-1863
1862: Austrian rifle; Savage army and navy revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 1st Btry Light Arty (Waschman's Btry) 1862-1864
- (?) Cass County Home Guard Regt 1861-1862(?)

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA (UNION)

(Comprised 1st through 88th Regts, plus several bns and unattached comps. Included also were the St. Louis Police Bn, Corps of Detectives Comp, and other commands composed of municipal and railroad employees, etc. Most of these units were uniformed in U.S. Army fatigue clothing, and were issued small arms and accouterments from Federal stocks as available.)

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY (UNION)

(All commands below wore US reg cav clothing.)

- 1st Regt (Banzhof's Bn; Hunter's Body Guard; Schofield's Escort) 1861-1865
1862: Colt sporting rifles, cal .44; Lefauchaux army revolver; M1840 saber. *1863:* Colt revolving rifle; some Sharps carbines; 7 patterns of revolvers. *1864:* some M1860 sabers.
- 1st Regt Western Cav: see Fremont Hussars
- 1st Bn: see Bowen's Bn
- 1st Bn U.S. Reserve Corps Cav: see Hollan Horse
- 2nd Regt (Merrill Horse) 1861-1865
1863: Hall and Sharps carbines; Colt army revolver; M1840 saber. *1864:* Sharps and Starr carbines.
- 3rd Regt 1861-1865
1863: Sharps carbines; Colt, Pettingill, Remington and Savage revolvers; M1840 saber. *1864:* chiefly Colt Navy and Pettingill revolvers; some M1860 sabers.
- 4th Regt (formed from Fremont Hussars and part of Hollan Horse) 1862-1865
1863: Gallager and Sharps carbines; Colt and Remington army and navy revolvers; M1840 and M1860 sabers.
1864: some Beals army and navy revolvers.
- 5th Regt (formed from Benton Hussars and part of Hollan Horse; merged into 4th Cav Regt) 1862
- 5th Bn: see Berry's Bn
- 6th Regt (Union Rangers; formed from Hawkins', Wood's and Wright's Cav Bns) 1862-1865
1862: Hall carbine; some M1841 rifles; some M1842 pistols; M1840 and M1860 sabers. *1863:* Burnside and Sharps carbines; Colt and Remington army revolvers.
- 7th Regt (formed from Black Hawk Cav; merged into 1st Cav Regt) 1862-1865
1862: Hall carbine; Colt and Savage revolvers; M1842 pistol; M1840 saber. *1863:* some Sharps carbines; some Lefauchaux and Starr revolvers. *1864:* some Starr carbines and M1860 sabers.

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

- 8th Regt 1862-1865
1862: Austrian rifle; Lefauchaux army revolver; M1840 saber. 1863: Cosmopolitan carbine; some Remington and Starr army revolvers. 1864: Spencer carbine; some M1860 sabers.
- 9th Regt (formed from Bowen's Cav Bn; consol with 10th Cav Regt) 1862
- 10th Regt (Fighting Tenth; formed as 28th Inf Regt; consol with 9th Cav Regt) 1862-1865
1862: "light French rifles, cal .577"; Colt army revolver; M1840 saber; 1863: Gibbs rifled carbine, cal .52. 1864: some Sharps carbines.
- 11th Regt 1863-1865
1863: Merrill and Sharps carbines; Colt, Lefauchaux and Remington army revolvers; M1840 saber. 1864: some Starr carbines and M1860 sabers.
- 12th Regt 1863-1866
1864: Springfield rifled muskets; Starr carbine; M1840 and M1860 sabers.
- 13th Regt (State Militia Veterans) 1864-1866
1864: Smith and Starr carbines; M1840 saber.
- 14th Regt (State Militia Veterans) 1864-1865
1864: Starr carbine; M1840 saber.
- 15th Regt (formed from 7th Provisional Regt Enrolled Militia) 1863-1865
- 16th Regt (formed from 6th Provisional Regt Enrolled Militia) 1863-1865
Springfield rifled muskets, cal .58; Prussian muskets, cal .69 and .72; M1842 musket; M1840 saber.
- Benton Hussars (Nemitt's Bn' reorgan as 5th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
- Berry's Bn (also called 5th Independent Cav Bn) 1861-1862
- Black Hawk Cav Bn (Bishop's Bn; North East Cav; expanded to form 7th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
- Bowen's Bn (also called 1st Cav Bn; Curtis' Body Guard; expanded to form 9th Cav Regt); 1861-1862
some Colt repeating carbines.
- Fremont Body Guard Bn (Zagonyi's Bn) 1861
US reg cav clothing with broad brimmed felt hat and heavy cav boots. M1840 saber, Colt army revolver with stock; officers carried Beals revolver.
- Fremont Hussars (1st Regt Western Cav; Waring's Regt; merged into 4th Regt) 1861-1862
US cav clothing and accouterments. Some distinctions noted. Carried lances and M1840 sabers; Hall carbine. 1861-1862
- Hawkins' Bn (consol with Wood's and Wright's Bns to form 6th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
- Hollan Horse (also called 1st Bn U.S. Reserve Corps Cav; merged into 4th and 5th Cav Regts) 1861-1862
- Phelps' Regt 1861-1862
- Sobolaski's Independent Comp of Lancers 1861-1862
- Stewart's Bn 1861-1862
- Van Horn's Bn 1861
- Wood's Bn (Union Rangers; consol with Hawkins' and Wright's Bns to form 6th Cav Regt) 1861-1862
- Wright's Bn (consol with Hawkins' and Wood's Bns to form 6th Cav Regt) 1861-1862

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY (UNION)

- 1st Regt Light Arty: see 1st Inf Regt
- 2nd Regt Light Arty: (1st Regt Arty, U.S. Reserve Corps) 1861-1865
US reg light arty clothing.
- Backof's Independent Bn Light Arty (Sigel's Arty) 3 mos, 1861
- Kowald's Btry: failed to complete organ

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS (UNION)

- Bissell's Engineer Regt of the West (Flad's Regt; absorbed 25th Inf Regt) 1861-1864
- 1st Regt Engineers 1864-1865
1862: M1841 rifle; Springfield rifled muskets. 1863-1864: some Enfield rifles.
- Balz's Comp Sappers and Miners 1861-1862
- Smith's Telegraph Corps 3 mos, 1861
- Voerster's Comp Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers (also called Henseler's Comp) 3 mos, 1861

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE

- 1st Bn Cav (consol with 1st Inf Regt, Miss. Marine Brig) 1863-1864
1863: Sharps carbine; Colt and Remington army revolvers; M1840 saber.
- 1st Regt Inf 1863-1865
1862-1864: M1841 and "M1845" rifles.
- Segebarth's Btry (raised in Pennsylvania; reassigned to 1st Regt Light Arty) 1862-1864

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (UNION)

- 1st Regt (German Turners; reorgan) 3 mos, 1861
1st Regt Light Arty 1861-1865
US reg light arty clothing.
- 1st Regt, US Reserve Corps (Cole County Home Guards) 1861-1862
- 1st Northeast Regt (Alexandria Home Guards; consol with 2nd Northeast Regt to form 21st Inf Regt) 1861
M1842 rifled musket.
- 2nd Regt (included Osterhaus's Rifle Bn) 3 mos, 1861
- 2nd Regt (Asboth Rifles) 1861-1864
1862: Enfield rifle, saber bayonet; "Belgian or Vincennes rifles" with saber bayonet.
- 2nd Regt, US Reserve Corps 1861-1862
Gray shirt and pants, drab felt hat. Officers wore gray frock coat and forage cap.
- 2nd Northeast Regt (consol with 1st Northeast Regt to form 21st Inf Regt) , 1861
M1842 rifled musket.
- 3rd Regt (Sigel's) 3 mos, 1861
Loose gray frock with red collar and cuffs, gray pants, black felt hat with "III" on front. Rifle comps wore same but with bugle device on hat and on cartridge box which was worn on waist belt in front. *Officer*: same but with blue frock and ostrich feather in hat. Bn comps carried conversions, rifle comps altered M1841 rifles and saber bayonets.
- 3rd Regt (Lyon Regt) 1861-1864
1862: M1842 rifled musket. *1863*: "Belgian or Vincennes rifles with saber bayonet."
- 3rd Regt, US Reserve Corps (reorgan as 4th Inf Regt) 1861-1862
M1842 rifled musket.
- 4th Regt (Black Jaegers; Schwarze Jaeger) 3 mos, 1861
- 4th Regt (formed by consol of 3rd Regt, US Reserve Corps and Gasconade County Bn, Home Guards) 1862-1863
1862: M1842 rifled musket.
- 4th Regt, US Reserve Corps (Brown's) 3 mos, 1861
- 4th Regt, US Reserve Corps (Herder's) 1861-1864
- 5th Regt (Solomon's) 3 mos, 1861
"Uniformed in gray."
- 5th Regt, US Reserve Corps (reorgan) 1861-1862
5th Regt (merged into 35th Inf Regt) 1862
1862: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 6th Regt 1861-1865
1862: M1842 rifled musket. *1863-1864*: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 7th Regt (Irish Seventh; merged into 11th Inf Regt) 1861-1864
1862: M1842 rifled musket. *1863*: Enfield rifle.
- 8th Regt (American Zouaves) 1861-1865
Wore zouave jacket, probably blue. *1862-1864*: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 9th Regt (Zouaves): see 59th Illinois Inf Regt
- 10th Regt 1861-1864
1862: Austrian rifled musket, cal .54. *1863*: Enfield rifle. *1864*: some M1863 rifle muskets.
- 11th Regt (1st Regt Rifles) 1861-1866
1862: Enfield rifle, M1842 rifled musket. *1863*: Enfield rifle. *1864*: M1863 rifle musket.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

- 12th Regt. (2nd Regt. Rifles) 1861-1864
1862: "Belgian or Vincennes rifles with saber bayonets." 1863: Enfield rifle.
- 13th Regt (3rd Regt Rifles): see 22nd Ohio Inf Regt
- 13th Regt: see 25th Inf Regt
- 14th Regt (Birge's Sharpshooters): see 66th Illinois Inf Regt

(So far as is known, all the regts hereafter wore US reg inf clothing and accouterments.)

- 15th Regt (Swiss Rifles) 1861-1865
1862-1863: Enfield rifle (11 Colt revolving rifles in 1863). 1864: M1863: rifle musket.
- 16th Regt: failed to complete organ
- 17th Regt (Western Turner Rifles) 1861-1864
1862: Springfield rifled muskets; Enfield rifle with saber bayonet. 1863: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 18th Regt (Morgan's Rangers) 1861-1864
1863-1864: Springfield rifled muskets. Temporarily mounted 1864: M1859 and "Ranger pattern" saddles.
- 19th Regt: failed to complete organ
- 20th Regt: failed to complete organ
- 21st Regt (formed from 1st and 2nd Northeast Regts) 1861-1866
1862: M1842 rifled musket. 1863-1864: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 22nd Regt (Foster's Bn; broken up) 1861-1862
1862: Comp B armed with M1841 rifle.
- 23rd Regt 1861-1865
1862-1863: M1842 rifled musket. 1864: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 24th Regt (Lyon Legion) 1861-1865
1862: M1841 rifle, M1842 and other Springfield rifled muskets. 1863-1864: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 25th Regt (Peabody's Regt US Reserve Corps; 13th Inf Regt; consol with 1st Regt Engineers) 1861-1864
1862: Springfield rifled muskets. 1863: Enfield rifle.
- 26th Regt 1861-1865
1862-1864: Springfield rifled muskets with some Enfield rifles in 1863.
- 27th Regt 1862-1865
1862: Enfield rifle. 1863-1864: Springfield rifled muskets.
- 27th Mounted Regt (Eads' or Grover's Regt Home Guards) 1861-1862
- 28th Regt: see 10th Cav Regt
- 29th Regt 1862-1864
1862-1863: Springfield rifled muskets; Enfield rifles issued in 1863. Temporarily mounted in 1864.
- 30th Regt (Shamrock Regt) 1862-1865
1862-1864: Enfield rifle.
- 31st Regt (consol with 32nd Inf Regt) 1862-1864
1862-1864: Enfield rifle.
- 32nd Regt (consol with 31st Inf Regt) 1862-1864
Consolidated Bn 31st and 32nd Inf 1864-1865
32nd Regt 1865
1862: rifled conversions. 1863: Enfield rifle. 1864: Springfield rifled muskets, Enfield rifle.
- 33rd Regt (Merchants' Regt) 1862-1865
1862-1864: Enfield rifle.
- 34th Regt: failed to complete organ
- 35th Regt 1862-1865
1862: M1842 musket. 1863: conversions. 1864: Springfield rifled muskets, Enfield rifle.
- 36th, 37th, 38th Regts: failed to complete organ
- 39th Regt 1864-1865
1864: Temporarily mounted; Enfield rifle.

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

● 40th Regt	1864–1865
1864: Springfield rifled muskets; "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 41st Regt	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifle	
● 42nd Regt	1864–1865
1864: "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 43rd Regt	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifle.	
● 44th Regt	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifle.	
● 45th Regt	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifle; "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 46th Regt	6 mos, 1864–1865
1864: "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 47th Regt	6 mos, 1864–1865
1864: "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 48th Regt	1864–1865
1864: "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets.	
● 49th Regt	1864–1865
1864: "Dresden" and "Suhl" rifled muskets; Enfield rifle.	
● 50th Regt	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifle	
● 51st Regt	1865
● Benton Cadets, US Reserve Corps (Marshall's Regt)	1861–1862
● Osterhaus's Rifle Bn: see 2nd Inf Regt (3 mos)	

U.S. COLORED TROOPS RAISED IN MISSOURI

● 1st Regt Vols, a.d. (redesig)	1863–1864
62nd Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1864–1866
1864: Enfield rifles.	
● 2nd Regt Vols, a.d. (redesig)	1863–1864
65th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1864–1867
1864: Enfield rifles.	
● 3rd Regt Vols, a.d. (redesig)	1864
67th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T. (merged into 65th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.)	1864–1865
1864: Enfield rifles.	
● 4th Regt Vols, a.d. (redesig)	1864
68th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1864–1866
1864: Enfield rifles.	
● 18th Regt Inf, U.S.C.T.	1864–1866
1864: Enfield rifles.	

Confederate Missouri

Among the companies of the 1st Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Militia, which marched to Camp Jackson in May 1861, was the Washington Blues, an Irish command under Captain

Joseph Kelly. A day or so before the capture he was sent with his company and a large detail from other companies to Jefferson City to draw arms and ammunition. While there they learned of the seizure of Camp Jackson and as a result remained with the Governor from then on; for a time his only troops. At Springfield they were reorganized as Kelly's Infantry Regiment, Missouri State Guard.

The Missouri legislature, at Governor Jackson's request, had been discussing a new militia law for some while prior to the capture of Camp Jackson. This event ended further debate and what was called the "State Guard Bill" was passed and approved on 14 May. It was a comprehensive piece of legislation and at any other time would have served the state well. It did establish the mechanics for raising troops throughout Missouri, but when the Governor, under it, called for 50,000 men on 13 June, less than 5,000 answered his call. In the meanwhile the pro-Southern state government was forced to retire into the southwestern corner of Missouri.

The Missouri State Guard at its height embraced some 62 weak and imperfectly organized battalions, drawn from geographic "divisions" of the state, each division representing a congressional district. Its commander was Major General Sterling Price. Many of these volunteers were unable or did not try to join the main force when it was concentrated in Cedar County on 3 July and there organized into companies and battalions. The Force then stood at about 3,600 men, but it about doubled in strength during the next three months. The men were in the main enlisted for six months. Without uniforms and in some cases without arms, the State Guard stood off the Union columns sent to destroy it, but its days were numbered. It was impossible for Missouri with next to no resources to maintain the force, and late in 1861 steps were taken to transfer the men who would volunteer to the Confederate service.

The break-up of the State Guard began on 2 December. From its ranks two Confederate brigades were formed. The Guard continued as militia organizations until September 1862, but its effectiveness was gone and Price, himself, resigned in April. Many of its members returned home while others joined guerrilla bands which preyed on the countryside in many parts of Missouri.

Probably the most celebrated, or notorious, of these partisan bands was the one led by William Clarke Quantrill. Organized about August 1862, it survived until the winter of 1863-1864, during which time the command ravaged great areas of Missouri. While Quantrill became for many a symbol of Confederate resistance, his acceptance by Southern officers was limited to say the least. Some Confederate commanders went out of their way to condemn his ruthlessness and irregularity, and it is significant that Quantrill's company, or battalion, is nowhere clearly recorded as an element of the Confederate army.

But Quantrill and his guerrillas did exist and in time came to wear a costume of their own. Its most distinctive feature has been described in Richard S. Brownlee's *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy* (page 104):

. . . they developed a dress peculiar to themselves which became known up and down the border. Its distinguishing item was a "guerrilla shirt." This shirt, patterned after the hunting coat of the Western plainsman, was cut low in front, the slit narrowing to a point above the belt and ending in a rosette. The garment had four big pockets, two in the breast, and ranged in color from brilliant red to homespun butternut. They were made by the mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the guerrillas, and many were elaborately decorated with colored needlework.

Clothing

The Missouri State Guard, with a few exceptions, was not uniformed or even consistently clothed, nor were the various irregular bands maintained by the Confederacy in the state. Rank was indicated by bits of red cloth on sleeves and shoulders.

The other Missouri volunteer commands were issued clothing, accouterments and arms from Confederate stocks. Some idea of the kinds of garments received can be gained from the Quartermaster Account Book of the 1st Missouri Brigade (1st-6th Infantry and 1st and 3rd Cavalry, dismounted), which recorded issues from August 1864 to April 1865:

96 caps	
620 shirts (kind not specified)	912 pairs of drawers
44 hickory shirts	996 pairs of shoes
308 white shirts	449 pairs of socks
272 jackets	16 yards of gray cloth (to officers)
1,185 pairs of pants	1 tenor drum with sticks

Whatever else these men may have lacked, it was not pants and shoes.

Insignia and Flags

No distinctive insignia or buttons were worn by Missouri Confederate troops.

Doubtless some Missouri commands carried homemade flags in the first year or so of the war, and many of these may well have included the arms of the state. But judging by surviving examples, from 1862 on, the usual battle flag was the Army of Northern Virginia pattern.

Guilbor's Battery, which was organized as an element of General M.M. Parson's Brigade, Missouri State Guard, transferred to the Confederate service in the winter of 1861-1862. At that time it carried, according to the Confederate Museum, a Missouri state flag. In time this was worn out and in December 1862 a new "flag" was handmade for it by friends in St. Louis and sent to the Battery. This one was carried until the surrender of Vicksburg in July 1863, when it was intrusted to a citizen of that city and returned to Captain Guilbor following the war. After Vicksburg, the Battery was supplied a flag by the Confederate government.

The second Guilbor's Battery "flag" was actually a banner, tacked to a horizontal bar which was suspended from the staff by a red and white cord with tassels. It was about 42 inches high and 54.5 inches wide, had a gold fringe, and was made of silk. The design was that of the A.N.V. battle flag, on which was a white crescent bearing the battery name and a list of battle honors painted in gilt letters.

An interesting flag, said to have been captured from a party of Confederate bushwackers in October 1863, is in Albany, N.Y. It is very large and long (4 × 9.5 feet), forked, and is the 1861 pattern national flag with some changes. It is hard to believe this large flag was actually carried by partisan rangers, but it is equally difficult to explain what a forked flag would have otherwise been used for.

Small Arms and Accouterments

The arms carried by Missouri soldiers in the Confederacy were a mixed lot, as can be imagined. The early State Guard companies were issued weapons seized at the U.S. arsenal at Liberty; these were probably caliber .69 converted muskets. Thereafter they must have depended upon country rifles and shot guns.

The Missouri brigade organized in 1861 was initially armed with flintlock muskets and whatever else was available. In January 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky., the 1st Infantry received caliber .58 Springfields, and this was probably true with some of the other regiments. About May 1863 all the Missouri infantry and dismounted cavalry of General John S. Bowen's division were rearmed with Enfield rifles. All, of course, came from Confederate stocks.

ORDER OF BATTLE: STATE GUARD (C.S.A.)

●	General Provost Guard Bn	1861-1862
<i>1st Division</i>		
●	1st Cav Regt (Jones')	1861
●	1st Cav Bn (White's)	
●	1st Inf Regt (Walker's)	
●	1st Inf Bn (Brown's)	
●	2nd Cav Regt (Smith's)	
●	2nd Cav Bn (Hunter's)	
●	2nd Inf Regt (Pheelan's; Tippen's)	
●	2nd Inf Bn (Jennings')	
●	3rd Inf Regt (Lowe's)	
●	3rd Inf Bn (Rapley's)	
●	4th Inf Regt (Waugh's)	
<i>2nd Division</i>		
●	Bruce's Cav Regt	1861
●	Burbridge's Cav Regt	1861
●	Franklin's Cav Regt	1861
●	Green's Cav Regt	1861
●	Hawkin's Cav Regt	1861
●	Rawlings' Inf Bn	1861
●	Robinson's Inf Bn	1861
<i>3rd Division</i>		
●	1st Inf Regt (Burbridge's; Clark's)	1861
●	2nd Inf Regt (Jackson's)	1861
●	3rd Inf Reg (Price's)	1861
●	4th Inf Regt (McKinney's)	1861
●	5th Inf Regt (Bevier's; reorgan as 2nd Vol Inf Bn)	1861-1862
●	6th Inf Regt (Poindexter's)	1861
●	Major's Cav Bn	1861

ORDER OF BATTLE (continued)

4th Division

- 1st Cav Regt (Rives') 1861
- 1st Inf Regt (Hughes') 1861
- 2nd Inf Regt (Patton's) 1861
- Extra Cav Bn (Chiles') 1861
- Extra Inf Bn (Housand's) 1861
- Thornton's Inf Bn (1861 ?)
- Clark's Btry Light Arty 1861

5th Division

- 1st Cav Regt (Carneal's) 1861
- 1st Arty Bn (Landis'; reorgan as Landis' Missouri Btry, q.v.) 1861-1862
- 1st Inf Regt (Sanders') 1861
- 1st Inf Bn (Boyd's) 1861
- 2nd Inf Regt (Winston's) 1861
- 3rd Inf Regt (Lewis') 1861
- 5th Mounted Inf Regt (Slayback's) 1861

6th Division

- 1st Cav Regt (Brown's)
- Dill's Inf Bn
- Kelly's Inf Regt (formerly Washington Blues, St. Louis?)

8th Division

- 1st Cav Regt (Martin's; Weightman's) (1861 ?)
- 1st Inf Regt (Holloway's; Rosser's) 1861
- 2nd Cav Regt (McCown's) 1861
- 2nd Inf Regt (Elliott's) 1861
- 3rd Cav Regt (Peyton's) 1861
- 3rd Inf Regt (Hurst's) 1861
- 4th Cav Regt (Cawthorn's; Walker's) 1861
- 4th Inf Regt (Hale's; O'Kane's) 1861
- 5th Cav Regt (Craven's) 1861
- 5th Inf Regt (Clarkson's) 1861
- 6th Cav Regt (Coffee's) 1861
- 6th Inf Regt (Bledsoe's) 1861
- 7th Cav Regt (Hunter's) 1861
- 8th Cav Regt (Owens') 1861
- 9th Cav Regt (Cummings') 1861
- 10th Cav Regt (Erwin's) 1861
- 11th Cav Regt (Talbot's) 1861
- 12th Cav Regt (Robertson's) (1861 ?)
- 13th Cav Regt (Crawford's) (1861 ?)
- 14th Cav Regt (King's) (1861 ?)

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY (C.S.A.)

- 1st Regt (Gates'; temporarily consol with 3rd Cav Bn) 1862-1865
Dismounted by May 1863; rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 1st Northeast Regt (consol with 2nd Northeast Cav Regt) to form 7th Inf Regt) 1862-1863
- 1st Bn, 1st Indian Brig (Cherokee Spikes; 1st Bn, Cherokee Rangers) 1862-1865
- 1st Bn (Elliott's; also called 10th Cav Bn; expanded to form 9th Cav Regt) 1862-1864

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

● 1st Bn (McCulloch's; expanded to form 2nd Cav Regt)	1862
● 2nd Regt (McCulloch's; formed from 1st and 4th Cav Bns)	1862-1865
● 2nd Northeast Regt (Franklin's; consol with 1st Northeast Cav Regt to form 7th Inf Regt)	1862-1863
● 3rd Regt (Greene's)	1862-1865
Dismounted by May 1863; rearmed with Enfield rifle.	
● 3rd Bn (Samuel's; temporarily consol with 1st Cav Regt; also called 5th and 6th Cav Bns)	1862-1865
● 4th Regt (Burbridge's; also called Burbridge's Bn)	1862-1865
● 4th Bn (merged into 2nd Cav Regt)	1862
● 5th Regt (La Fayette County Regt; also called 1st Cav Regt)	1862-1865
● 5th Bn: see 3rd Cav Bn	
● 6th Regt (Southwest Cav; also called 11th Cav Regt, Smith's Regt, Thompson's Regt, etc.)	1862-1865
● 6th Bn: see 3rd Cav Bn	
● 7th Regt (also called 10th Cav Regt and Clark's Regt of Recruits; reorgan as Kitchen's Cav Regt)	1862-1863
● 8th Regt (also called Jeffers' Bn and Regt)	1862-?
● 9th Regt (Elliott's; formed from 1st or 10th Cav Bn)	1864-1865
● 10th Regt (Lawther's; formed from 11th Cav Bn)	1863-1865
● 11th Regt: see 6th Cav Regt	
● 11th Bn (Young's; expanded to form 10th Cav Regt)	1862-1863
● 12th Regt (also called Jackson County Cav Regt; Jeans' Cav Regt; and Shanks' Cav Regt)	1862-1865
● 14th Bn (Wood's; expanded to form Wood's Cav Regt)	1863-1864
● 15th Regt (Reeves')	1864-1865
● Burbridge's Bn: see 4th Cav Regt	
● Clark's Regt (Clark's Recruits): see 7th Cav Regt	
● Clarkson's Bn Independent Rangers (Missouri comps merged into 9th [Clark's] Inf Regt; Arkansas comps merged into Buster's Bn, Arkansas Vol Cav)	1862-1863
● Coleman's Regt (disb)	1862
● Crandall's Bn: failed to complete organ	
● Franklin's Northeast Cav Regt: see 2nd Northeast Cav Regt	
● Fristoe's Regt	1864-1865
● Hunter's Bn (converted and redesign 2nd Inf Regt)	1862
● Hunter's Regt	1863-1865
● Jackman's Regt (also called Nichol's Cav Regt)	1862-1865
● Jackson County Regt: see 12th Cav Regt	
● Jeffer's Regt: see 8th Cav Regt	
● Kitchen's Regt (formed from 7th Cav Regt)	1863-1865
● Lawther's Regt Partisan Rangers	1862
● Lawther's Temporary Regt Dismounted Cav	1863
● MacDonald's Regt (reorgan as 11th Cav Bn)	1862
● Nichols' Regt: see Jackman's Cav Regt	
● Poindexter's Regt	?
● Preston's Bn (merged into 4th Cav Regt)	1862-1863
● Schnabel's Bn	1864-1865
● Shaw's Bn	1864-1865
● Snider's Bn (Northeast Missouri Cav)	?
● William's Regt	1864-1865
● Wood's Regt (formed from 14th Cav Bn)	1864-1865

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY (C.S.A.)

(Comprised originally three comps of light arty, designated Wade's, Guibor's, and Landis' Btrys. The three were consol under Guibor in July 1863. Wade's Btry was initially equipped with six 12-pound guns, two Parrott rifles and four Napoleons. Later btrys were Clark's, King's, Bledsoe's, McDonald's, Lowe's and Dawson's.)

ORDER OF BATTLE (*continued*)

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (C.S.A.)

- 1st Regt (Bowen's; formed at Memphis from elements of 1st Missouri Brigade, Vol Militia; consol with 4th Inf Regt to form 1st and 4th Consol Regt) 1861-1865
First armed with flintlock musket; *Jan 1862*: rearmed with Springfield rifles; *May 1863*: rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 1st Bn (Johnson's; merged into 4th Inf Regt) 1862
- 2nd Regt (Burbridge's; also called 1st Inf Regt; consol with 6th Inf Regt to form 2nd and 6th Consol Regt) 1862-1865
May 1863: rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 2nd (Hunter's) Regt: see 8th (Burns') Inf Regt
- 2nd Bn (McCown's: formed from 5th Inf Regt, 3rd Div, State Guard, also called 1st Inf Bn, 1st Brig, Army of Tennessee; consol with 5th Inf Regt to form 3rd and 5th Consol Regt) 1862-1865
- 3rd Regt (Rives'; also called 2nd Inf Regt; consol with 5th Inf Regt) 1862- ?
May 1863: rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 3rd Bn (Erwin's; also called 5th Inf Bn; consol with Hedgpeth's Bn to form 6th Inf Regt) 1862
- 4th Regt (formed by consol 1st and MacFarlane's Bns, and other elements; consol with 1st Inf Regt, *q.v.*) 1862
- 5th (formed by consol of 2nd Inf Bn with other elements; consol with 3rd Inf Regt) 1862-1863
May 1863: rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 6th Regt (formed by consol of 3rd and Hedgpeth's Bns; consol with 2nd Inf Regt) 1862-1863
May 1863: rearmed with Enfield rifle.
- 7th Regt (Franklin's; formed from 1st and 2nd Northeast Cav Regts) 1863-1865
- 7th (Jackman's) Regt: see 16th Inf Regt
- 7th Bn (consol with Frazier's Inf Bn to form 8th [Mitchell's] Inf Regt) 1862-1863
- 8th Regt (Hunter's; Burns'; formed from Hunter's Cav Bn as 2nd Inf Regt; redesign 11th Inf Regt) 1862-1865
- 8th Regt (Mitchell's; formed from 7th and Frazier's Inf Bns) 1862-1863
- 8th Bn (Musser's; consol with other elements to form 9th Inf Regt) 1862-1863
- 9th Regt (Clark's; formed from 8th Inf Bn and elements of Clark's Inf Regt) 1863-1865
- 9th Regt (White's) Regt: see 12th Inf Regt
- 9th Bn Sharpshooters (Pindall's Bn Sharpshooters) 1862-1865
- 10th Regt (Steen's; also called 1st Inf Regt; formed from Steen's and Pickett's Inf Bns) 1862-1865
- 11th Regt: see 8th (Burns') Inf Regt
- 12th Regt (White's; Ponder's; also called 3rd and 9th Inf Regts) 1862-1865
- 14th Regt: see 16th Inf Regt
- 15th Regt: see 16th Inf Regt
- 16th Regt (Jackman's; formed as 7th Inf Regt; also called 14th and 15th Inf Regts, etc.) 1862-1865
- Boone's Regt Mounted Inf (also called 1st Regt Mounted Inf) 1861-1862
- Clark's Regt (broken up) 1862-1863
- Frazier's Bn (consol with 7th Inf Bn to form 8th [Mitchell's] Inf Regt) 1863
- Hedgpeth's Bn (consol with 3rd Inf Bn to form 6th Inf Regt) 1862
- Kitchen's Bn (reorgan as 7th [Jackman's] Inf Regt, later 16th Inf Regt) 1862
- MacFarlane's Bn (merged into 4th Inf Regt) 1862
- Perkins' Bn (raised as cav north of Missouri River; converted to inf) 1864-1865
- Pickett's Bn (merged into 10th Inf Regt) 1862
- Priest's Regt 1863
- Searcy's Bn Sharpshooters (raised as cav; converted to inf) 1864-1865
- Steen's Bn (merged into 10th Inf Regt) 1862
- Winston's Regt (merged into 10th Inf Regt) 1862

SOURCES

- Adjutant General, Missouri, *Reports*, 1863-1864.
- Adjutant General, U.S., *Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force* . . ., Washington, D.C., 1867, part VII.
- Leo Rassieur, "Military Affairs in Missouri," in *The Union Army*, Madison, Wis., 1908, IV, 228-282.
- Thomas L. Snead, "The First Year of the War in Missouri," in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, I, 262-277.
- William Hyde and H.L. Conrad, *Encyclopedia of History of St. Louis*, 4 vols., New York and Louisville, Ky., 1899. A most detailed coverage of the city's militia commands is given in "Military Organizations," vol. III.
- R.S. Bevier, *History of the First and Second Missouri Confederate Brigades, 1861-1865*, St. Louis, Mo., 1879.
- John G. Westover, "The Evolution of the Missouri Militia, 1804-1919," MS doctoral thesis, 1948, University of Missouri.
- William E. Parrish, *Turbulent Partnership: Missouri and the Union, 1861-1865*, Columbia, Mo., 1963.
- Missouri Republican*, 1 October 1871.

We are greatly indebted to Frank B. Sarles, Jr. and David D. Thompson, Jr. formerly of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo., for help given on this chapter. Miss Ruth K. Fields, Mrs. Lenore Harrington, and Mrs. Lovelle Felt, all formerly of the Missouri Historical Society, have also given generously of their time and knowledge.