



The Dispatch

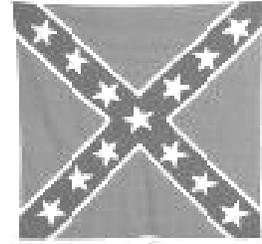
Newsletter of the

9th Texas Infantry Regiment

July 2005

Volume 3, Issue 4

Fred Yokubaitis, Editor



From the Colonel

Gentlemen,

OK, let's call this the summer edition of the newsletter. I know it's been about three months since the last one, but it hasn't been for a lack of information to report, as one can see by the size of this edition. The fact that is has been a very busy summer for me, as I'm sure it has been for everyone, leaving little time to do important things.... like the newsletter. Now it's time to get back on track and shift it into high gear!

The battalion staff has recently returned from the Mississippi Valley Brigade meeting in Vicksburg, MS, and I'm glade to report that we have several new progressive units that have decided to join the brigade. These units will be falling in with our battalion for Corinth and will undoubtedly add to our experience.

The last weekend in July we will be off again to the NSA/1st Confederate Division meeting in Corinth, MS. The Corinth reenactment will be the big topic of discussion. There will be a lot to report on this in next month's newsletter.

During this time, the goals of each battalion member should be registering for Corinth, preparing for the event, and making any necessary transportation arrangements. The last registration deadline is September 15th. Don't wait until the last minute. So far our battalion registration for the event is low. Let's get that changed soon!

But first, we have Fall Muster. I'm sure we all remember the problems we had with Ft. Parker last spring. I'm glad to report that we have a new location for the Fall Muster. It will be held at Beaumont Ranch, the same place at which the reenactment was held last year. Hopefully, this site will serve our needs well and be our home for future musters.

Forward to Corinth!

Col. Fred Yokubaitis
Red River Battalion

Upcoming Events

(See inside for detailed information)

July 23, 2005 (9:00 A.M.) – Drill at Old City Park
August 13, 2005 (9:00 A.M.) – Drill at Old City Park
September 10-11, 2005 – Fall Battalion Muster
September 30 & October 1-2, 2005 – Corinth, MS
October 22-23, 2005 – Texian Market Days
November 19-20, 2005 – Plantation Liendo
December 10, 2005 (9:00 A.M.) – Drill at Old City Park
March 18-19, 2005 – Beaumont Ranch
April 8-9, 2005 – Shiloh National Battlefield

**** Important Reminders ****

143rd Battle of Corinth Registration:

Everyone is reminded to register now for the 143rd Battle of Corinth. The \$12.00 early registration deadline is August 1, 2005. The \$20.00 late registration deadline is September 15, 2005. Please see the *Announcements* section of this edition for more information.

Black Powder For Sale:

The Red River Battalion will have Black Powder for sale at the July 23rd and August 13th drill. The cost is \$11.00 per pound.

Travel arrangements for the 143rd Battle of Corinth:

Please start making your travel arrangements for the 140th Battle of Franklin event now. Contact your company CO or 1st Sgt for assistance. The battalion will once again be arranging the van pool. Please see the *Announcements* section of this edition for more information.

Remember to check

the

Battalion's **NEW** Web Page:

www.9thtexas.org

For the latest Battalion news, event information,
and message board.

Recent Event Attendance

January 15, 2005 – Drill: 51 people
February 12, 2005 – Twiggs: 27 people
March 12-13, 2005 – Spring Muster: 67 people
April 2-3, 2005 – Port Hudson – 63 people
April 30, 2005 – Port Jefferson – 47 people
May 21, 2005 – Drill – 16 people
June 11-12, 2005 – Tribbey – 27 people
June 25, 2005 – Drill – 16 people

2005 Event Information

Battalion Drill

July 23, 2005

Old City Park, Dallas, TX

The park schoolhouse will be open starting at 4:00 P.M. for those wishing to stay out Friday night (bedding recommended). There will be an Officer and NCO meeting in the schoolhouse at 8:00 AM. Drill to start promptly at 9:00 A.M. Light marching order for drill. The battalion will have powder for sale at \$11.00 per pound.

Battalion Drill

August 13, 2005

Old City Park, Dallas, TX

The park schoolhouse will be open starting at 4:00 P.M. for those wishing to stay out Friday night (bedding recommended). There will be an Officer and NCO meeting in the schoolhouse at 8:00 AM. Drill to start promptly at 9:00 A.M. Light marching order for drill. The Battalion have powder for sale at \$11.00 per pound.

Battalion Fall Muster

September 10-11, 2005

Beaumont Ranch / Grandview, TX

(BATTALION MAXIMUM EFFORT!)

Our Fall Muster will be held at Beaumont Ranch and will be dedicate to finalizing our preparation for the 143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment. Look for more information inside this edition of The Dispatch.

143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment

September 30 & October 1-2, 2005

Corinth, MS

(BATTALION MAXIMUM EFFORT!)

This is the big 1st Confederate Division event for the year. We will portray The 2nd Texas Infantry. Look for more information inside this edition of The Dispatch, as well as the August and September editions.

Texian Market Days

October 22-23, 2005

Richmond, TX

This event is hosted by our battalion members The Texas Rifles. More information forthcoming.

Old Washington

November 3-5, 2005

Old Washington, AR

CANCELLED

Plantation Liendo Re-enactment

November 18-20, 2005

Hempstead, TX

(BATTALION MAXIMUM EFFORT!)

We will once again portray the 165th NY Zouaves. This is a fun and laid back event. More information forthcoming.

Battalion Drill

December 10, 2005

Old City Park, Dallas, TX

The park schoolhouse will be open starting at 4:00 P.M. for those wishing to stay out Friday night (bedding recommended). There will be an Officer and NCO meeting in the schoolhouse at 8:00 AM. Drill to start promptly at 9:00 A.M. Light marching order for drill.

Beaumont Ranch

March 18-19, 2006

Beaumont Ranch / Grandview, TX

More information forthcoming.

Shiloh Nation Battlefield Park Living History

April 8-9, 2006

Shiloh, TN

This will be a Brigade sponsored living history event. More information forthcoming.



Red River Battalion Fall Muster

Beaumont Ranch, Grandview, Texas

September 10 - 11, 2005

Preliminary Schedule of Events

Friday, September 9, 2005

3:00 - 11:30 P.M. Arrival and setup

8:00 - 9:00 P.M. Officer/NCO meeting

Saturday, September 10, 2005

6:00 A.M. Reveille

6:15 - 6:30 Company formation / Roll call

6:30 - 7:45 Breakfast

7:45 - 8:15 Battalion formation

8:15 - 11:30 Company drill / Dues collection

11:30 - 12:45 P.M. Lunch

12:45 - 1:00 Battalion formation

1:00 - 2:00 Battalion drill

2:30 - 3:00 Break

3:00 - 4:30 Battalion drill

4:30 - 5:00 Retreat Formation

5:00 - 7:30 Dinner

7:30 - 9:00 Corinth History and Follies

Sunday, September 11, 2005

6:00 A.M. Reveille

6:15 - 6:30 Company formation / Roll call

6:30 - 7:45 Breakfast

7:45 - 8:15 Church service

8:15 - 9:15 Battalion formation

9:15 - 10:45 Battalion drill

10:45 - 12:00 Skirmish drill

12:00 P.M. Final Formation

12:15 Strike camp

General Information:

The Red River Battalion Fall Muster will soon be upon us. As veterans in the battalion know, this is our opportunity to dedicate time in preparation before large events. The focus of Fall Muster will be the 143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment. Please note that this muster will be at Beaumont Ranch, not Ft. Parker!

Muster is considered a maximum effort event for the Red River Battalion. The importance of attending cannot be stressed enough. This will be a weekend long event, just like a reenactment. A Friday arrival time is suggested. Those that cannot make it out Friday night need to be in camp by 7:30 AM Saturday morning and are to report directly to their 1st Sergeant. Those that cannot be there for both days are strongly encouraged to attend at least one day.

The collection of year 2006 dues will start at this muster. Those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to pay and fill out forms in person should come prepared with payment. This will also be the time to turn in cartridges for packing in the company arsenal boxes to take to the Corinth Reenactment.

Frazer Brothers and The Haversack Depot will be on site all weekend for your sutlery convenience. The battalion will also be conducting a yard sale. This will be open for all members to sell any of their new and used reenactment items. We will also be conducting a raffle of a really nice scale model of the C.S.S. Alabama. Please see the *Announcements* section of this issue for more information on these offerings.

If you need more information about Beaumont Ranch, please contact them at (888) 864-6935, or visit their website at www.beaumont ranch.com.

Scenario:

The scenario for muster will be the period of preparation for the 2nd Texas prior the Battle of Corinth.

Agenda:

Instruction will include Manual of Arms, company drill, battalion drill, skirmish drill, uniform and equipment discussions, and a brief history of the 2nd Texas at The Battle of Corinth.

Uniform and Equipment:

The preferred uniform for muster will be the late 1862 2nd Texas impression you intend to wear at the Corinth Reenactment. In lieu of this, your normal mid-war Army of Tennessee impression will be perfectly acceptable.

Tentage:

A-frame tents, tent flies, and shelter halves are all acceptable forms shelter for the weekend. With preparation for Corinth in mind, it is highly encouraged that those wishing to practice with shelter halves or no shelter at all take this opportunity.

Rations:

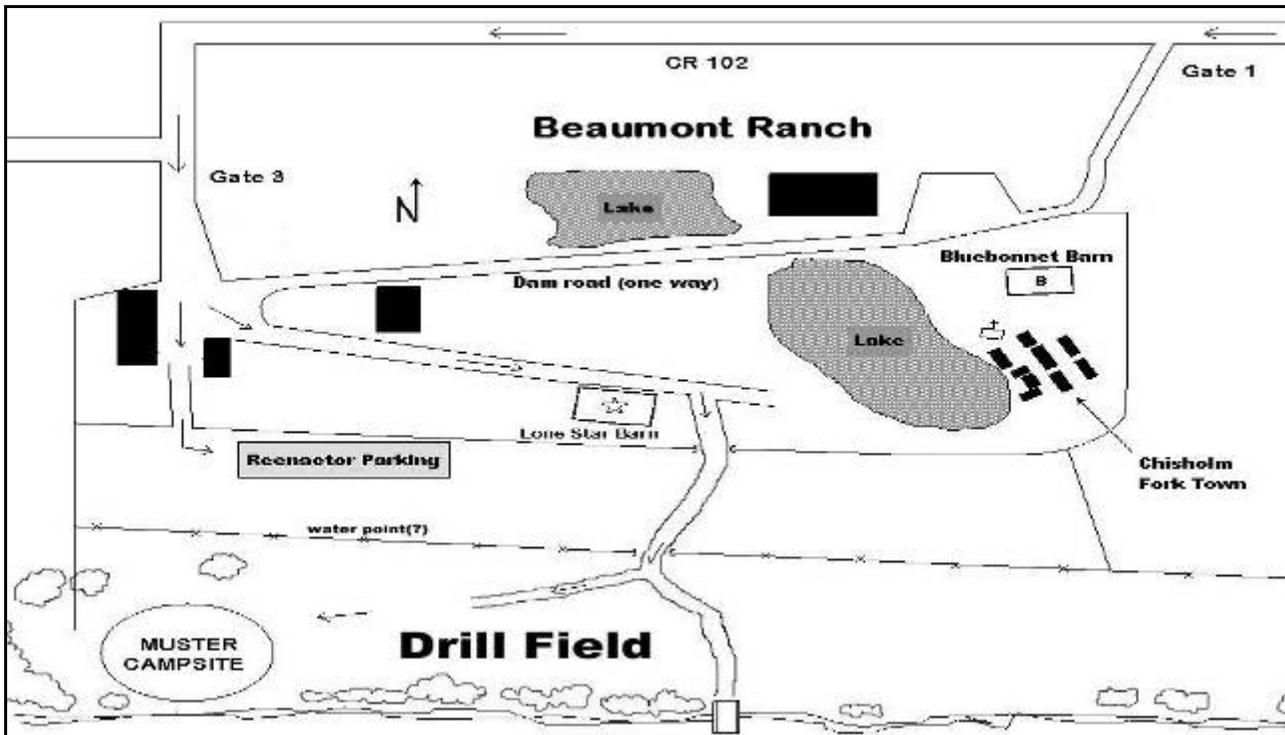
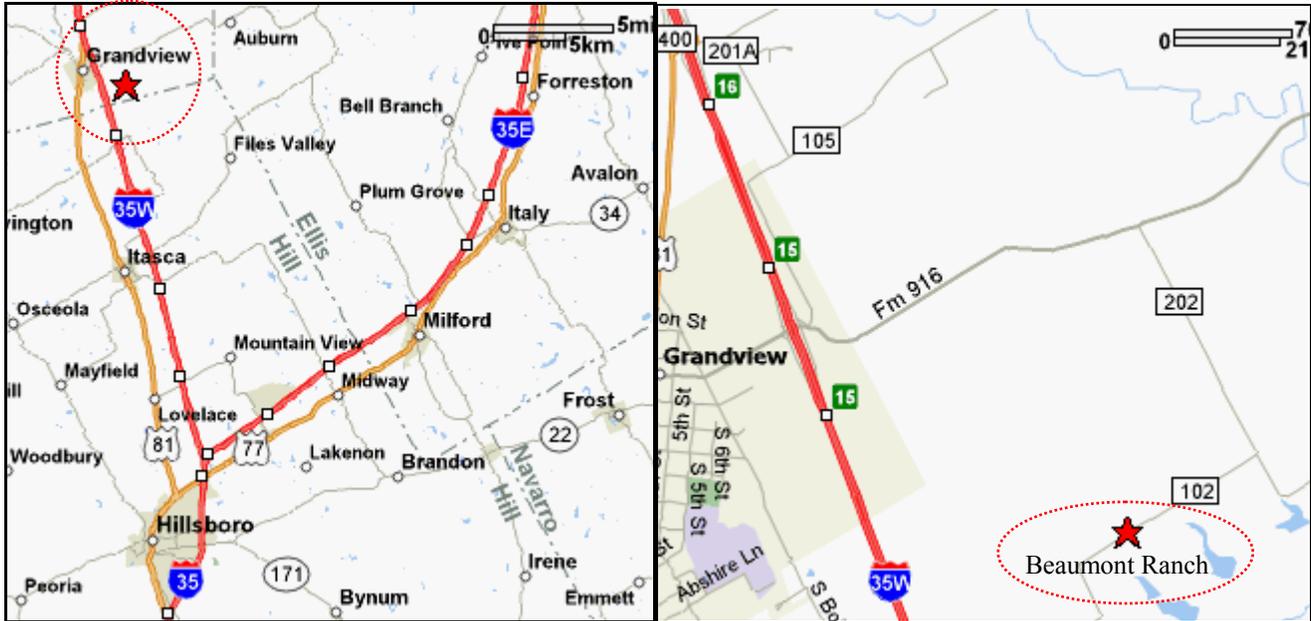
Everyone will need to provide their own meals during the weekend. Those wishing to practice cooking period food are encouraged to do so. The restaurant at the ranch will be open for dinner only both Friday and Saturday night. They will be serving an all you can eat buffet both nights, and the cost is \$11.00.

Amenities:

Water and restrooms will be available free of charge on site. Firewood is limited to the deadfall on site. Everyone will need to bring a small supply of wood to contribute to your company fires. Hay is not available on site. If you want hay for bedding you will need to bring it. As always, all modern items should be kept to a minimum and should be concealed in your shelter, stored in your vehicle, or left at home.

Directions:

Take I-35W to FM 916, Exit 15 (in the vicinity of Grandview, TX). Go east on FM916 approximately 2 miles and take a right on CR202 (the first right). Go approximately 1 mile on CR202 and take a right on CR102. Proceed past the 1st main entrance to Beaumont Ranch (Gate 1) on the left and continue on CR 102. The road will turn to the left. A short distance after the turn is Entrance Gate 3 at a right turn in the road. Enter Gate 3 and go straight towards the large grey barn. Immediately to the left of the barn is an opening in the fence. Enter here and drive towards the beige Lone Star Barn. Park in this field.



Announcements

Registration for the 143rd Battle of Corinth

The early registration deadline for the 143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment is August 1st, 2005. The late registration deadline is September 15th. Event Rules and Regulations, as well as registration forms for military and civilians are available in this newsletter, or on the North-South Alliance website at www.nsalliance.org/corinth/regulations.html. The Red River Battalion will not be automatically registering all battalion members for this event. Registration will be on an individual bases, but will only be processed through the battalion. Registration directly through the website is not available. This is per the required event registration policy. The Event Rules and Regulations” section must be read and agreed to before submitting registration forms. Registration forms must be completely filled out. Incomplete forms will be returned to the registrant. If you do not have the requested information for a particular question, please respond with “NONE” or “N/A” in the blank. Registration is \$12.00 per person until August 1st. Between August 1 and September 15, 2005, registration fee is \$20. As a correction, DO NOT make you check payable to the “The 1864 Tennessee Campaign, Inc.” as previously stated. Please make all checks payable to the 9th Texas Infantry. There will be no walk-ons, no substitutions and no refunds allowed for this event. All completed forms and fees must be submitted to Battalion Adjutant Capt. Tom Corll at:

143rd Battle of Corinth Registration
C/O Adj. Tom Corll
2979 County Road 4935
Kempner, TX 76539

Rations for the 143rd Battle of Corinth

The Red River Battalion will be issuing rations at the 143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment. Rations will consist of Smoked Ham, potatoes, onions, corn meal, coffee, cookies, melons, and other items. The cost is 6 per man. Make your check payable to "9th Texas Infantry" and mail to:

Corinth Rations
C/O Adj. Tom Corll
2979 County Road 4935
Kempner, TX 76539

It is extremely important that you purchase your rations quickly so the battalion quartermaster can plan and purchase accordingly. The due date is September 1, 2005.

Ride-Share Van to the 143rd Battle of Corinth

The battalion is organizing a ride-share van for 143rd Battle of Corinth re-enactment. We will be renting multiple 15 passenger vans to make the trip in a caravan. This is open to all battalion members, as well as affiliated members. Departure will be from Capt. Bill Pecena’s house in Rockwall, TX (east of Dallas), on Thursday evening September 29th. We will return to this location on Monday, Oct. 3rd. The price per person is \$125.00 and will need to be paid in advance. The fee covers both van rental and gas. The rental portion is non-refundable. All remaining money will be divided evenly among participants at the conclusion of the trip. Sign-up will start at the July 23rd drill. The deadline is September 19, 2005. Those wishing to pay by mail may do so by sending a check or money order payable to:

Fred Yokubaitis
7427 Marble Glen Lane
Houston, TX 77095

For more information, please contact Fred Yokubaitis at fredy@ev1.net, or (281) 861-0179.

Ammunition for the 143rd Battle of Corinth

Each man will need at least 150 cartridges for the weekend’s battles at Corinth. We will be using the company arsenal (ammunition) boxes to carry extra cartridges during the event. The boxes are to be transported by supply wagon. You will need to start the event carrying 40 to 60 cartridges; the remainder of your cartridges will be carried in the arsenal boxes. The extra cartridges will need to be turned in to Quartermaster Hastings at the Fall Muster in September. Please bring cartridges wrapped in arsenal packs if capable, or else bring them loose and we will provide small paper sacks in which to pack them. Start wrapping your rounds now!

Black Powder for Sale

The Red River Battalion will have Black Powder for sale at the July 23rd and August 13th drill. The cost is \$11.00 per pound. This is Goex brand powder in new cans and is priced well below the current market price. At this time there is no limit per person. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase a hard to find item – don't miss your chance.

The 9th Texas has a New Website

The Red River Battalion's new website is www.9thtexas.org. Be sure to update your browsers with the new address. The new site is a vast improvement over our old one, offering greater bandwidth and more options. During the transition there were several parts of the site that were updated, and there are more to come.

A big thanks goes to Adj. Tom Corll and Melissa Gunter, our web mistress, as well as the others who worked so hard in making this change happen in a timely and seamless manner. Our website is a valued asset, so get online and use it!

9th Texas Infantry Year 2006 Dues

We will start collecting payments for year 2006 at the upcoming Fall Muster (Sept. 10-11, 2005). Dues are \$30.00 per family. Payment can be by cash, check, or money order. Checks should be made out to '9th Texas Infantry'. Those wishing to submit payment and Enlistment/Waiver forms by mail should send both to the battalion adjutant at:

**Tom Corll
2979 County Road 4935
Kempner, TX 76539**

The goal is to have all current members' dues paid by the end of January 31, 2006. This will help facilitate the timely compilation and distribution of the Dispatch Newsletter, 9th Texas Roster, and membership IDs.

Battalion Re-enactors Yard Sale to Return at Fall Muster

We will again be conducting a yard sale of new and used unwanted reenactor items at our Fall Battalion Muster. Any member wishing to participate may bring items to sell. Items should only be those that would meet our battalion standards and are still serviceable. No farby items, or pieces and parts of items. The main idea is to assist our new recruits with getting outfitted in an efficient manner.

Each item you wish to sell should be pre-tagged with a price and the name of the seller. All items will be placed in one area; probably a designated wall tent. A time will be given for only those NEW members with less than one year service in the battalion to go to the yard sale and have first pick. Another time will be given for ALL members of the battalion to purchase any remaining items. The battalion will collect the money and keep a ledger of who owned the item being sold. Capt. Corll will collect the money and ledger at the end of muster; divide up the money once he has returned home, and mail checks to individuals for the items sold. 10% of the sales will go to the battalion fund. Any person participating in the yard sale will agree to donate this percentage to the battalion funds.

Scale Model of the C.S.S. Alabama to be Ruffled at Fall Muster

A gracious donation of a scale model of the C.S.S. Alabama has recently been made to the battalion by Ms. Iris I. Evans Jones. This model was assembled by her late husband. She would like it to go to someone who can appreciate the fine detail her husband put into the ship. The model is 120th scale and comes with a wood and glass display case. The value of the model is well over \$250.00. The ship will be raffled at the Fall Muster and the proceeds will go back into the battalion funds. You must be present at muster to win. Chances cost 1 for \$2.00 or 3 for \$5.00.

FYI – At the Corinth Reenactment, the battalion will also be raffling a signed and numbered print copy of "Key to Corinth", Keith Rocco's painting of the 2nd Texas Infantry assaulting Battery Robinette. More information is forthcoming.

Iuka & Corinth Special Edition of Blue and Gray Magazines for Sale

Bill Graswich will have 9 copies of the special edition *Blue and Gray* magazine on the battles of Iuka and Corinth for sale at the upcoming drill in July and August 13th drill, as well as muster. The cost is \$5.00 per copy. Bill can be contacted at william.graswich@ericsson.com for other purchasing arrangements.

143rd Battle of Corinth Reenactment Update

The 143rd Battle of Corinth reenactment is just 2 ½ months away. It is important that everyone start preparing now for this event. As much information as possible will be presented here and in future issues of The Dispatch.

Our battalion will be portraying the 2nd Texas Infantry Regiment of Granbury's 2nd Texas (Sharpshooters) Infantry, Moore's Brigade, Maury's Division, Army of West Tennessee. Our goal is to closely replicate the composition and actions of the 2nd Texas at the Battle of Iuka and Corinth. To do this we are organizing the battalion staff and companies to closely match the original 2nd Texas in strength and composition. Our goal is to honor those we strive to represent and add to the overall experience of the weekend. Our battalion will be joined by several other units that will fall in under our command. These units include the Western Independent Grays, the 15th Texas Ground Hornets, and the 16th Louisiana Infantry, just to name a few.

Registration:

The following names are those who have registered directly with the battalion. The list is current as of July 18, 2005. **Please check the list!** If you do not see your name on this list and you have registered by the aforementioned procedure, please contact Tom Corll. **The deadline for early registration is August 1, 2005. The deadline for late registration is September 15th.**

Battalion Staff	
Col.	Yokubaitis, Fred
Lt. Col.	Quine, Brad
Capt.	Corll, Thomas
Sgt. Maj.	Crisp, Wesley
Color Cpl	Booker, Gary
Musician	Harris, Justin
Musician	Richards, Austin
QM Assit	Joyce, Alan Jr.

Company F	
Capt.	Walker, Jonathan
1st Sgt.	Gibbs, Jeff
Sgt.	Williams, Troy
Cpl.	McDaniel, Gregory
Pvt.	Joyce Jr., Allen
Pvt.	Joyce Sr., Allen
Pvt.	Mason, Richard
Pvt.	Mauk, Aaron
Pvt.	Williams, Fred

Company G	
Capt.	Young, Dennis
1st Sgt.	White, Ron
Pvt.	Aaron, John W.
Pvt.	Anderson, Steven
Pvt.	Beavers, Michael

Company H	
1st Lt.	Richards, Gary
1st Sgt.	Ankrum, Bob
Cpl.	Harris, Jack
Cpl.	McShane, Anthony
Cpl.	Richards, Alex
Pvt.	Brantley, Charles
Pvt.	Cropper, Steve
Pvt.	Lavoy, David
Pvt.	Nelson, Austin
Pvt.	Oswald, Steve
Pvt.	Porter, Doug
Pvt.	Sida, Joseph
Pvt.	Sorrell, Samuel

Company I	
Sgt.	Ricks, Murray
Pvt.	Bradford, Luke R.
Pvt.	Corso, Michael
Pvt.	Graswich, Bill
Pvt.	Miknavich, John
Pvt.	Walkup, Ray

Texas Rifles	
Cpt.	Keahey, John
1Lt.	Marek, Frank
Cpl.	Tucker, Don
Pvt.	Bosworth, Jim
Pvt.	Capps, Von
Pvt.	Davis, Andrew
Pvt.	Davis, Douglas
Pvt.	Eanes, Roy.
Pvt.	Hall, Richard
Pvt.	Ramirez, Alan

Company K	
Pvt.	Straus, Ian L.

Battalion Impression, Company Assignments and Order in Line of Battle:

The Red River Battalion, along with other affiliated units, will be replicating the 2nd Texas (Sharpshooters) Infantry, Moore's Brigade, Maury's Division, Army of West Tennessee. The regular Red River Battalion companies will comprise the Right wing of the battalion, while companies from the WIG and other affiliated units will form the left wing.

Companies will be matched to the original 2nd Texas companies as close as possible in both strength and designation. Company assignments and the order in line of battle is as of yet to be determined.

Casualties:

The battalion will be conducting a casualty lottery for the Battle of Corinth. The lottery will take place Friday evening to allow for late comers. Casualties for privates will be by lottery drawn from within the company each represents. Casualties for corporals, sergeant, and officers will be assigned based on the rank/person they portray. There will be a brief separation period of the casualties from the surviving members of the battalion after the battles, but we will probably not continue the separation of casualties overnight, such as was done at Franklin. To add an element of surprise and realism to the event, it is suggested that you only divulge your name to your comrades, but not your fate. More information will be forthcoming.

Impression Guidelines:

The following guidelines are meant to aid our battalion members in being historically accurate, while allowing for leeway given our units normal mid-war Army of Tennessee impression. This is one area in which we should all strive to be as accurate as possible. No person in our battalion will have a problem meeting these guidelines. Modern boots, eye glasses, clothing, cigarettes, etc. will not be allowed in the ranks.

These guidelines are not meant to pressure anyone to buy anything on the list. People wishing to buy a complete new impression for this event based off this list may do so; people wishing to buy a few items may do so; people wishing to borrow items from others may do so; and people wishing to wear what they currently have may do so. Absolutely no member should feel pressured by these guidelines, feel they shouldn't attend, nor worry about being turned away from the event. All that is asked is that everyone prepares their best impression.

The list below is in order of scarcity to the 2nd Texas Infantry during Corinth, with items further down the list being increasingly rare amongst the ranks. Please select your items from as far up the list as possible.

JACKETS

- Houston Depot (un-dyed jeans cloth)
- Homespun or private purchase civilian sack coat
- CS Issue four button jacket/sack coat
- Military or civilian frock coat
- Mobile/Mystery Depot
- Columbus Depot

TROUSERS

- CS Western Military Issue (un-dyed jeans cloth)
- Civilian of varying shades and materials
- No Federal Issue trousers

SHIRTS

- CS Issue Shirt of correct osnaburg or similar cotton fabric
- Civilian shirt
- Federal Issue shirts (limited numbers)

SOCKS

- Correct wool or cotton socks (no elastic, no rag wool)

DRAWERS

- Civilian pattern drawers of linen, osnaburg
- US issue Canton flannel

SHOES

- Civilian shoe
- Captured US booties
- CS Manufactured footwear

HEADGEAR (no hat brass, animal parts, feathers, etc)

- Civilian slouch hat (correct brim tape and hat ribbon)
- CS Kepi
- Cap of Western CS manufacture

CARTRIDGE BOXES

- (Leather or tarred canvas/cloth sling; must have tins)
- Unmarked CS issue
- Houston Arsenal
- Baton Rouge Arsenal
- Federal issue

CAP POUCHES

- Unmarked CS issue
- Houston Arsenal
- Baton Rouge Arsenal
- Federal issue

BELT PLATES & BUCKLES

- Texas Star Buckle
- Roller Buckle
- Plain brass (rectangular)
- Georgia Frame

WAISTBELTS

- Baton Rouge Arsenal
- CS issue leather with plate/roller
- Federal issue

WEAPONS

- M1842 Springfield
- P1853 Enfield
- M1855 Springfield
- M1861 Springfield

BAYONETS (optional)

- Correct issue and fitted to weapon

SCABBARDS (required if using bayonet)

- Baton Rouge Arsenal
- Unmarked CS issue
- Federal issue

CANTEENS

- CS Tin Drum
- Captured US Smooth-side or Bulls-eye
- Correct Gardner or Nuckolls pattern wood canteen

HAVERSACKS

- CS plain linen/duck/cotton haversack
- Correct Homespun ticking bag
- Federal Haversack

KNAPSACKS

- US M1853/55 Double
- CS Single bag/Mexican War style
- Blanket roll

BLANKETS

- Civilian coverlet
- Federal Issue
- Quilts (limited number and of period design)
- CS Issue

OVERCOATS

- Civilian pattern
- CS Issue (see CS Echoes for examples)
- Captured Federal (very limited numbers)

GROUND CLOTHS

- Correct CS Issue oil or painted cloth
- Captured Federal Issue

TENTAGE

- CS issue fly
- US issue shelter half
- A-frames ** (only be allowed in static camp)

** As note on tents, we all know how rain has plagued past National events. We'll hope for the best, but feel free to prepare for the worst by setting up any heavy tentage you desire in our designated static camp area. If worst comes to worst, we all would rather have people retreat there and wait it out than abandon the event!

Campaigning and Base Camp:

This will be a campaign/static camp event. Friday night will be spent campaigning in the field, as we have been selected to participate in a special battle on Friday. Saturday night will be in the static camps. Arrangements will be made for those that feel they are unable to campaign in the field either or both nights.

Ammunition:

Each man will need at least 150 cartridges for the weekend's battles at Corinth. We will be using the company arsenal (ammunition) boxes to carry extra cartridges during the event. The boxes are to be transported by supply wagon. You will need to start the event carrying 40 to 60 cartridges; the remainder of your cartridges will be carried in the arsenal boxes

Brigade Sutler:

The MVB will be providing a period wagon drawn Sutlery for the weekend, similar to the one at Franklin. To purchase items from the sutler you will need to bring money which will be exchanged for Confederate currency in \$5, \$1 and \$.50 denominations. Federal currency will not be accepted at the wagon. Items for sale will include candles, buttons, thread, needles, socks, braces, shirts, under-drawers, apple jack whiskey, lemonade, cigars, twist tobacco, pipe tobacco, peppermint candy sticks, apples, cookies, cakes, fried pies, pickled eggs and other foods, just to name a few.

Battle Schedule (condensed):

Thursday, 9/29

9:00 AM - 3:30 PM - CSA camps open 24 hrs for troops to arrive and set up.

Friday, 9/30

9:00 AM – 2:00 PM - School Program.

Afternoon - Battle of Iuka on remote site (selected units only).

Saturday, 10/1

Morning: First Annual FCD Drill Competition

3:00 PM - Battle for Battery Powell

Evening - Entertainment in Citizens' Camp

Sunday, 10/2

8:00 – 9:00 AM - Religious services

1:30 – 2:00 PM - Battle for Battery Robinette

References: and Links:

The following is a list of available references for more information and accounts of the battle.

The Second Texas Infantry: From Shiloh to Vicksburg

By Joseph E Chance

The Darkest Days of the War: The Battles of Iuka & Corinth

By Peter Cozzens

A Comprehensive History of Texas 1685 to 1897

Dudley G. Wooten, editor, 1898. [Located in the reference section at Allen, Texas Library (maybe other libraries as well) The write up on the Second Texas at Corinth is provided by Charles I. Evans, Private, Company G, Second Texas Infantry (unit biographer).]

Battle of Corinth (Incidents in the American Civil War, 33)

By John F. Wakefield (Editor) [Featured are reports by Earl Van Dorn, Major General, CSA, and William S. Rosecrans, Major General, USA. Other reports are by Generals Lovell (CSA), Price (CSA), Ord (USA), and Hurlbut (USA); and by Captain George A. Williams (USA), commander of the siege artillery at Corinth, including Battery Robinett.]

The Siege and Battle of Corinth: A New Kind of War

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/113corinth/113corinth.htm>

The Second Texas Infantry or the 2nd Sharpshooters (also called Moore's, Roger's, Smith's and Fly's regiment)

<http://www.bauer.uh.edu/parks/tex/irg0020.html>

North-South Alliance Corinth Reenactment

<http://www.nsalliance.org/corinth/>

Corinth - Crossroads of the Confederacy

January 2005 Photos Courtesy of Matt Hering, Memphis TN

<http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc/corinth.htm>

Blue and Gray Magazine - Corinth and Iuka, Volume XIX, Issue 6, 2002

Contains outstanding maps, photos and modern photos. Superbly written narrative by Stacy Allen (Chief Historian, Shiloh NMP). This edition is available via mail from Shiloh NMP and Corinth CW Interpretation Center.

Look for further information and updates on the Corinth Reenactment in the next issue of The Dispatch.

Attention 9th Texas – THE DISPATCH Needs Your Input!!!

The editor needs your help in creating the most informative newsletter possible.
Please send your announcements, articles, information, updates, and suggestions to:

Fred Yokubaitis
7427 Marble Glen Ln.
Houston, TX 77095
Fredy@ev1.net

Remember, this is **your** newsletter!

143rd Battle of Corinth Event Rules & Regulations

1. In order to control the ratio of Confederate to Federal troops, only those members in good standing of member or officially affiliated units of the First Confederate Division will be allowed to participate as Confederate at the Battle of Corinth.
2. Prior to the event, each applicant must submit a completed application form, a signed Release of Liability and Emergency Contact form or it will be returned to the applicant.
3. Age Limit: For participation on the field or carrying a weapon (in all service branches) participants must be at least 16 years of age. The only exception is functioning musicians, who must be at least 12 years old. Participants serving as active members of artillery crews, i.e. those serving positions 1 through 4 and Gunner must be at least 17 years of age and properly trained on the piece. All participants under the age of 18 must be either under the supervision of a parent/legal guardian, or other responsible adult who will sign a consent form acknowledging said responsibility upon registration sign in. In the absence of said consent form, the affected unit commander accepts the full responsibility.
4. Only Officers, Cavalry and mounted couriers are permitted to carry side arms.
5. All participants must meet the minimum impressions standards of the division with which they are participating.
6. The North-South Alliance, First Federal Division and/or First Confederate Division reserve the right to deny admission or revoke participation to any person for just cause.
7. All registrants must check in at the Official Check In site and receive participant identification, parking permit, event updates and directions. This identification must be kept on the participant's person during the entire event, and may not be transferred to any other person. If a participant cannot produce his or her identification at any time, they will not be allowed to participate in the event, and asked to leave the site.
8. Military reenactors must be affiliated with a unit that is attached to a bona fide command on the field. Soldiers/units acting independently of the command structure will not be tolerated and will be escorted from the field. Officers are expected to bring troops in sufficient numbers to justify their rank.
9. No women will be allowed to camp in the Confederate camp except authorized members of the medical staff. The Confederate camp will be closed to all civilian participants at 7pm on Friday and Saturday nights.
10. No civilian women will be allowed to visit or remain in the Federal camp from dawn to dusk without a signed Pass issued by the Federal Provost or Division HQ. From dusk to dawn, no civilian women will be permitted to camp in or remain in the confines of the Federal camp, excluding a legitimate emergency. Women portraying Civilians, Medical, Sanitary or Christian Commission impressions will camp in the Medical/Civilian camp.
11. Women in the ranks - If they are discovered to be female, they will be discharged from service as was the practice of the period. Each Battalion Commander in each branch of service, the Provost, or the Event Staff will enforce this.
12. Reenactors may arrive on site no earlier than noon Thursday prior to the event and are asked to check in with the event staff prior to setting up camp. You may remain on site until the following Monday afternoon.
13. Only reenactor vehicles with authorized parking permits properly displayed on the vehicle dashboard will be allowed to unload in camp areas and park in reenactor parking. Vehicle unloading is limited to 30 minutes and cannot block camp access roads. Vehicles may be towed for failing to comply with this rule. Vehicles will be allowed to unload on Friday until Midnight and on Saturday from 7:00am - 9:00am. All vehicles will be out of camp by this time or risk being towed.
14. Participants must obey the requests of the Event Staff & Division Provosts. All proper respect will be shown to the Event Volunteers in the parking areas, spectator areas and camps.
15. Confederate units may be requested to galvanize for one of the event's two battles. This will ensure that proper troop ratios can be obtained on the field. This will be avoided if at all possible but, as you realize, it does not honor anyone to have a large force being driven from the field by a handful of opposing soldiers. Please volunteer in advance (see registration form) to ensure that all participants enjoy a realistic battle. Requests shall be handled by the respective CS or Federal Commander.
16. Each Unit Commander will be responsible for the conduct of his troops. He must be sure that his troops are aware of and abide by all safety regulations. Proper military courtesy and behavior is encouraged at all times, but it is required in the presence of the public. Refrain from using alcoholic beverages, as no individual will be allowed on the field that is suspected of being intoxicated or under the influence of any substance.
17. Weapons safety inspections down to company level of all branches will be held prior to troop formation of each day's battle. This includes Officers and NCOs, as well as ALL combatants. Division Safety Officers will confirm these inspections before any combatants are allowed to take the field.

18. Each Unit Commander will be responsible for the cleanliness of his unit's camp area. Camp appearance and cleanliness is the responsibility of each person. Dumpsters are conveniently located throughout the site. Before leaving the event, please make sure that all garbage is in the dumpsters.
19. Authentic military, civilian, and modern camping will be in pre-designated areas only. No camping of any type is allowed in the reenactor parking area.
20. No modern weapons are permitted on the event site unless they are properly secured in your vehicle. No projectiles, bullets, Minnie balls, or loading blocks are permitted at this event, and no participant will allow any spectator to handle or fire a loaded weapon, ride any horse, or play upon an artillery piece.
21. The firing of weapons in camp (authentic or campaign) between dusk to dawn will be strictly prohibited. Firing of weapons in any camp during daylight hours will be approved by battalion, brigade or division commanders and done ONLY in an effort to clear the piece, preceded by the call "Fire in the hole."
22. There will be no hand-to-hand combat, capturing of colors or deviation from scripted scenario action without the specific consent and approval of the commanders of the First Federal and First Confederate Divisions. Any such action observed will result in the immediate expulsion of the units or individuals from the event.
23. All authentic camps will keep all modern anachronisms out of view, period, by either concealment or disguise. No types of radios, Coleman lanterns, modern camp furniture, flashlights, etc., will be allowed after Friday night midnight.
24. In as much as possible, all period military impressions including uniforms, accouterments, tents, equipment, etc. will be appropriate for the Western or Trans-Mississippi Theaters of Operation, 1861-1865. All civilian impressions shall follow the proper dress of the 1861-1865 Victorian periods.
25. Campfires will be attended at all times. Each Unit Commander will assign one person the duty of monitoring fires still burning at the time of deployment to the field. Please extinguish campfires completely prior to leaving the event.
26. All mounted units will insure that their horses are securely tied to a picket line or tree at all times when not being ridden. All picket lines or groups of horses tied together should have a picket guard assigned to them whenever practical. Spectators will not approach mounts without the specific permission and under supervision of the horse owner. Horses will not be allowed within the confines of the sutler area.
27. In the event of an actual medical emergency of someone needing immediate medical attention in camp or on the field, the word "MEDIC" will be shouted. When this is heard, all activity should immediately cease so medical personnel can attend to the injured party. On the field, all Commanders will immediately halt their troops in place, ground arms and await orders from the Overall Military Commanders before moving troops. Troops, without arms may be moved to a place of shade with unit commanders appointing guards to protect weapons and accoutrements.
28. If you are on the field and suddenly do not feel well, STOP, tell your comrades to notify an NCO or Officer that you are taking a hit, and go down. Under no circumstance will an individual be left unattended on the field. Drink water and remove yourself to the field surgeon or E.M.S station.
29. Reenactor children under the age of 12 years of age are only allowed in the civilian camps. Parents must maintain proper supervision and control over them at all times. All children camping in authentic camps who are not active combatants or musicians shall be dressed in complete proper period civilian attire while the camps are open to the public.
30. All religious services observed at the event must be coordinated with Division Commanders and they shall be conducted appropriate to the period. All services will be held in a manner as to not disturb other ongoing services.
31. As much of event site is historic ground, please do not disturb trench lines or other historic objects. By the request of the property owners and in accordance with the Tennessee Relic Law, NO RELIC IS HUNTING PERMITTED. Anyone caught will face expulsion from the event and will be turned over to Law Enforcement.
32. Please report any problems with water supply, portable restrooms, firewood or hay to the appropriate division staff through the chain of command or civilian coordinator so that remedies may be quickly applied.
33. All camps will respect the rights of others especially during the evening and "QUIET TIMES" established by the respective Divisions.
34. The Federal and Confederate Provosts will have jurisdiction over their respective civilian camps. Civilians failing to abide by event policies are subject, like their military counterparts, to removal from the event.

ALL registration is by INDIVIDUAL.

There will be no walk-ons, substitutions or refunds.

Battle of Corinth

Confederate Infantry Registration

**Only First Confederate Division members
will be allowed to participate as CSA.**

The FCD is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization.

Submit this form with payment to:

**The 9th Texas Infantry
C/O Adj. Tom Corll
2979 County Road 4935
Kempner, TX 76539**

Make check payable to: “The 9th Texas Infantry”

Instructions: Form must be completed in full; failure to do so will result in your registration being returned to you. Registration is \$12.00 per person until August 1st. Between August 1 and September 15, 2005, registration fee is \$20. There will be no walk-ons, no substitutions and no refunds allowed for this event.

Name: (First) _____ Last: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____ Phone (H): _____ Phone (M): _____

Rank: _____

FCD unit: _____ Commander: _____

FCD Battalion: _____ Commander: _____

Emergency info:

Name(s): _____

Phones: _____

Medications: _____

Existing Medical Conditions (diabetic, etc): _____

Each person must fill out this form and send payment along with form to his unit commander, who will then review and pass on up the chain of command. This is the only way we can stop the non-FCD units from attending the event at this time. Your efforts are greatly needed to insure we are successful.

Participation is contingent upon registrant meeting event impression standards and weapon(s) passing required safety inspection. No Federal uniform parts will be permitted on Confederate Troops. The First Confederate Division reserves the right to deny participation to any person who fails to meet event standards and regulations. I understand the Rules and Regulations for The Battle of Corinth 2005 and agree to abide by them.

Signature: _____

Battle of Corinth

CIVILIAN Registration ONLY!

The NSA is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization.

Submit this form with payment to:

**The 9th Texas Infantry
C/O Adj. Tom Corll
2979 County Road 4935
Kempner, TX 76539**

Make check payable to: “The 9th Texas Infantry”

Instructions: Form must be completed in full; failure to do so will result in your registration being sent back to you. Registration is \$12.00 per person until September 1st, Late Registration after September 1st is \$20.00 dollars until September 15th which is the deadline. There will be no walk-ons, no substitutions and no refunds allowed for this event.

Name: (First): _____ (Last): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State and Zip: _____ Date: _____

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

Unit Affiliation: _____ Independent: _____

Check “Independent” if you are not affiliated with a military or civilian unit.

Camping style: (Check appropriate classification):

____ Civilian ____ Family ____ Authentic Civilian ____ Refugee

Special activities or impressions that you can do as a civilian:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

No civilians will be allowed to carry any weapons while at the event, unless arrangements have been made with both military commanders. All civilians will be under the command of a town marshal and military provost. I understand the Rules and Regulations for The Battle of Corinth 2005 and agree to abide by them.

Signature: _____

Emergency Contact Info:

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Articles

The Second Texas Infantry Part 1: The Road to Corinth

By Pvt. Bill Graswich; Co. I, 9th Texas Infantry, RRB

Formation of the 2nd Texas

February 1, 1861, Texas secedes from the Union (the last state to join the Confederacy). By the end of February, the Texas Committee of Public Safety authorized the recruiting of volunteer troops and the Confederate States Government of Texas calls upon her citizens in the various counties to establish militias and solicit money to equip these soldiers.

In Harris County, several companies are forming, including the San Jacinto Guards in Lynchburg, the Confederate Guards in Houston, the Bayland Guards from the Cedar Bayou area of Harris county and West Chambers county, and the Confederate Grays. These four companies would become companies A-D respectively.

In Robertson County and western Brazos County – Company E was formed. From the city of Galveston came a company of mostly German immigrants – which would become Company F. From the Caldwell area of Burleson County came the Burleson Guards – Company G. Also from (then) western Burleson County, around the city of Lexington, came the Lexington Grays, which would form Company H. Gonzalez County men formed the thirty-one man Gonzalez Invincibles, which was combined with the thirty-eight privates of the Wilson Rifles (also from Gonzalez county) to form the core of Company I. And finally, from Jackson County, around the area known as Texana, came the Texana Guards, which would become Company K.

These 10 companies are brought together as a single regiment during the summer of 1861, and the schooling of them in the art of modern warfare is given to Captain John Creed Moore, a regular in the Confederate Army, age 37, who is promoted to Colonel, with his new assignment.

Along with John Moore as commanding officer, William Peleg Rogers is designated as Lt. Colonel, and second in command.

“We went direct to Houston and joined the Second Texas Infantry, commanded by Colonel John C. Moore, a West Point Graduate and a brave and gallant officer but not a Christian, for he was red-headed, red-bearded, red-faced, and extremely high tempered. It was a short time until I had strong suspicions that I had joined a regiment of devils.”

Ralph Smith, Private, Co. K.

In early March 1862, Colonel Moore receives orders to report to General Van Dorn in Arkansas.

About this time, a “war correspondent” named William P. Doran decides to join the Second Texas to travel with the soldiers on their journey east. His pen name is: “Sioux” given to the fact that in the early 1850’s he’d drove 6 yokes of oxen for a government contractor, who was engaged in supplying the United States military forts with supplies in Kansas.

During his trips from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Laramie he’d battled with the Cheyenne, Sioux, and Pawnee Indians in defense of his teams, which consisted of 26 wagons. He comes to Texas in 1857, which has since been his home and settled in Harris County. Let’s let him tell what his trip with the Second Texas was like:

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, April 4, 1862

Correspondence of Telegraph, on Board Steamer Gen'l Hodges, Red River, La.,

March 27th, 1862

Editor Telegraph:--My last letter to you was dated in Texas, but time with its changes has brought us this far on our journey to meet the foes of our country. . . .The route we came on was as good as any I ever passed over; all along the route, the people welcomed us, and cheered us on. In passing through Jasper City, Texas, we were warmly serenaded by the young ladies of the place. The two divisions parted at the crossing of the Sabine River. . . .

The country, after leaving Jasper, is of a poor quality of land. But the land is covered with a good growth of valuable pine timber, for some sixty miles further towards the Red River. But as we approach the Red River, the soil rapidly changes from a

light sandy soil, and assumes a rich mellow red soil, and judging from the appearance of vegetation, I believe it to be first quality land.

After passing over a rolling hilly country, extending from the Sabine, we come into the valley of Red River. Here everything seems changed. As far as the eye can reach, I behold rich plantations, and the Negro quarters on many of them give them the appearance of a city, indeed many of the boys often enquired the name of many of the beehives of industry.

It was after we arrived in the valley, that we experienced genuine Louisiana hospitality. At every mansion we were greeted with bouquets, showered upon us by the hands of the fair daughters of this State. The day was excessively warm, and we were nearly choked by the dust, we found plenty of cool water awaiting us at every house, and were cheered by the prettiest ladies I ever met.

Louisiana is noted for the beauty of her daughters—Alabama and her, will bear off the palm in this matter. But I must say that Texas will come into the ring and compete with them. Your own city could send as many representatives to this show, as any of her sister states.

Well, we at last arrived at Alexandria. The two divisions formed a junction early this morning, and marched into town together. We found the city alive with people from the country, who had come many miles to see us. Alexandria is a very pretty little city, about the size of Houston. The town extends along the riverbank, and is tastily built. It is the chief shipping point for a vast extent of country, and its custom extends to many of the eastern counties of Texas. I find the people a sociable and clever class, and we parted from them with many regrets. There, too, the war fever has carried off the majority of the young men; and I learn that the parish of Rapides has already sent off twelve companies. When we started from Texas, I was aware we would pass through the land of friends; but I never expected such a succession of kindly greetings, or that the hands of fair ladies would strew our pathway with the flowers of spring. The flowers will fade; but the noble aspirations in the hearts of the Texans who have been the recipients of them, will endure until the flag of a rescued nation, from the galling thralldom of a covetous grasping and robbing band of usurpers, shall wave in triumph through the length and breadth of our Sunny South. . . .

Yours, for the war, Sioux.

March 12, 1862, the Second, Texas went by rail to Beaumont, Texas (on the Neches River) and then traveled fifteen miles north by steamboat to Weiss's Bluff. From there, they marched about one hundred miles overland to Alexandria, Louisiana. From Alexandria, they traveled via the steamship Magnolia down the winding Red River to its mouth, then up the Mississippi River to Helena, Arkansas, located seventy miles southwest of Memphis. At Helena, they received orders to Corinth Mississippi, by way of Memphis, and reached Corinth on April 1, 1862, being by one account about 1300 strong. Some traveled by train and others walk the 100 miles to Corinth.

A few weeks later, with pride and fears, family and friends back home in Texas would be looking for maps of Tennessee to locate a spot called Pittsburg Landing.

Corinth, located in northeastern Mississippi was a key railway center for the Confederacy. At Corinth, the north-south running Mobile and Ohio Railroad (M&O) intersected with the east-west running Memphis and Charleston Railroad (M&C). The Memphis and Charleston was the only substantial east-west railroad in the South – with obvious importance for the movement of large quantities of materials, food, and troops associated with war fighting on this scale. This key junction held strategic value for control of the region and the prosecution of an advance in the Mississippi Valley to the west. General Beauregard stated regarding Corinth: "If defeated here we lose the whole Mississippi Valley and probably our cause."

The Second Texas had drawn blood at Shiloh, and were now veterans, and had passed the testing. On April 13, Major Hal Runnels of the Second Texas wrote to the Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph (published May 30, 1862):

"Eight days ago the great battle of Shiloh was fought, in which Texans lost many brave and noble Spirits. Some of our wounded have, as yet, not had their wounds dressed. They are scattered all over the army in various hospitals. God knows what attention they have received. Many are in camp, not only wounded, but sick, without medicine or medical attendance, in tents and on the wet ground, no place for a sick or wounded man."

Another soldier wrote the Houston Tri-Weekly stating:

"The romance of soldiering has pretty nearly worn off. When we first arrived in Corinth, we were told that the Texans were readily recognized by being the dirtiest troops in the command."

The Second Texas stays in Corinth from April 9th until May 8th when an advanced guard of Federal forces is detected, and the Second Texas marches rapidly to the vicinity of Farmington, south east of Corinth. On May 9th, the Confederate forces completely dislodge the Federals in the small Battle of Farmington. The retreating Federals leave behind significant numbers of knapsacks, food, and clothing articles, which the Second Texans are in need. Also acquired are amount 1,000 small arms and fifty prisoners. For another two weeks the Texans remain in Corinth, however, by May 23rd, Grants' artillery shells are starting to land in the Second Texas' camp. On May 29th, General Beauregard's forces in Corinth withdraw under the cover of a ruse and darkness. It isn't until mid-day May 30th the Federals discover the escape.

The Second Texas also departs Corinth on May 29th, however, not in retreat. They are marching overnight, sometimes at the double-quick, southward to protect the Boonville, Mississippi depot from advancing Federal cavalry. The Federals reach Boonville before the Confederates and destroy a disabled rebel ammunition train within the city.

At this point, the Second Texas moves to a position about forty five miles south of Corinth, in the vicinity of Tupelo, Mississippi, in order to guard the Mobile and Ohio Railroad line from increasing Federal cavalry raids. During this time, Colonel Moore is notified of his pending promotion to Brigadier General, and Lt. Colonel Rogers is promoted to Colonel and command.

Supply by the state of Texas

Politics and gossip aside, life in the Second Texas during the summer of 1862 settled into routine, camp duties, picket duty, etc. Supply by the state of Texas with equipment and clothing was inconsistent. Just prior to stepping off towards Shiloh, the soldiers had received new uniforms while in Corinth. The uniforms were sent to them from Texas, via New Orleans in bales, and were made of white wool (likely Huntsville Penitentiary cloth). However, the uniforms had no size markings resulting in a rather comical scene. General Moore writes after the war:

Soon the company grounds were full of men strutting up and down, some with trousers dragging under their heels, while those of others scarcely reached the tops of their socks; some with jackets so tight they resembled stuff toads, while others had ample room to carry three day's rations in their bosoms. The exhibition closed with a swapping scene that reminded one of a horse-trading day in a Georgia county town.

However, comical the outfitting scene may have been, one Federal prisoner after the Battle of Shiloh referred to the regiment as "...them hell-cats that went into battle dressed in their grave clothes."

Uniforms had always been a challenge for the Second Texas, even during initial training in Texas during the fall and winter of 1861, Colonel Moore had to finally resort to clothing his regiment in captured Federal blue uniforms from stocks located in Texas at the time of succession. These were also the sources for the Second Texas' rifles and muskets. Some attempts were likely made to "gray" these uniforms as well as obtain uniforms by private purchases or supplies from home. Ralph Smith writes: "*What brilliant speeches we made and the dinners the good people spread for us, and oh the bewitching female eyes that pierced the breasts of our gray uniforms, stopping temporarily the hearts beats of many a fellow that enemy bullets were determined to do so forever.*"

The Second Texas mostly stayed encamped for three months so drilling resumes. During this time, there evolves a friendly drill competition between the Third Louisiana Infantry and the Second Texas Infantry, with each regiment demonstrating their martial skills typically to some General acting as judge. The Second Texas always won (or so they say in their recollections).

The regiment also gets into mischief with a forty-gallon barrel of peach brandy. Seems some brandy was observed being unloaded and stored in an old house posted with armed guards. Waiting until darkness, several of the men (who had managed to acquire an auger) crept underneath the floor and commenced to empty the contents of one barrel into several canteens, which were filled and brought back to camp resulting in a dis-shelved look at the next morning's dress parade. (Now imagine that?)

It is now September 1862. This army is known as "The Army of the West", under the command of General Sterling "Pap" Price. The Second Texas journeys up the old Natchez Trace towards Iuka, which is seventy miles distant. The Army of the West moves forward quickly, with the last forty-five miles covered in 30 hours and the last five miles at the double quick. The result is the capture in tact of the large Federal storehouses in Iuka, including large quantities of cheese, crackers, bread, and canned goods, which the soldiers fill their knapsacks.

The Battle of Iuka

For three days and nights, the Second Texas is kept on the skirmish line about one and a half miles ahead of the brigade, sleeping on arms at night. Facing an increasing number of Federals, Price decides to withdraw the Confederate forces from Iuka.

By September 22nd, the Second Texas is located at Baldwin, Mississippi where it remains only a few days before marching towards Ripley, Mississippi joining General Van Dorn's Army there on September 28th.

This combined force now numbers about 20,000 men. General Moore's brigade is part of General Maury's Division, which also consists of brigades led by Brig. Generals Phifer and Cabell.

Moore's Brigade consists of:

42nd Alabama Regiment
15th Arkansas Regiment
23rd Arkansas Regiment
35th Mississippi Regiment
2nd Texas Regiment
and Bledsoe's Battery

The Army of West Tennessee (as the combined force is called), is now composed of Maury's, Hébert's and Lovell's divisions.

Since early August 1862, General Van Dorn and Sterling Price have been considering forming a combined Confederate Army to expel the Union forces from northern Mississippi and western Tennessee, and advance Confederate control of the region northward up to the banks of the Lower Ohio River.

Price and Van Dorn work out the final details of their plans for the upcoming operation during the pause in Ripley. On September 28th, the men are ordered to prepare 3 days rations, and make ready all equipment. The Army of West Tennessee arrives in Pocahontas in the morning of October 1st, 1862, and Lovell's troops have cut the M&C Railroad at Metamora, about 2 ½ miles from Pocahontas and about 40 miles west of Corinth.

Early on the morning of October 2nd, before sunrise, the entire Army is moving eastward, has crossed the Hatchie, and is marching towards Corinth. Only a few hours down the road, the advanced cavalry units of the Confederates exchange fire with Federal Cavalry pickets at the partially destroyed bridge over the miry little Tuscumbia River. The Federals are driven off with the loss of one killed and two wounded. This is the first blood to be drawn.

A few days earlier, while in camp at Baldwin, Colonel Rogers wrote to his wife. From this letter, we get insight into how proud Colonel Rogers was of his men, as well as the size of the force that will be present for the attack upon Corinth's defenses.

"September 24th - ...In all of these engagements the Regiment displayed the cool, obstinate and determined bravery of veterans and the counties of Harris, Burlason, Robertson, Galveston, Gonzales, and Jackson may well be proud of them. The hardships to which they are subjected are indeed great, for many of them are without blankets, tents, or shoes. We have been in the last 10 days exposed to rain 3 days and nights. The nights are getting quite cool and the men are suffering. I begged in vain for blankets, tents, and shoes, I will submit to it 4 weeks longer. They must supply them or there will be trouble."

He further states: *"The Reg. now numbers 551 of these 128 are about since, leaving for duty 423 – of these 71 are on detached service as teamsters, mechanics etc. leaving me really only 342 fighting men."*

A couple weeks later on October 18th, the Second Texas Infantry Regiment will muster only 124 soldiers for dress parade.

END PART 1

Part 2: The Battle of Corinth – Day 1
(To be continued in the August issue of The Dispatch)

**An unabridged version of this article can be found on the 9th Texas website at
www.9thtexas.org/editorials.html**

Hints to Campaigners

From the United States Army and Navy Journal

Edited by Mark D. Jaeger – Reprinted with permission

Submitted by 1st Sgt. Jeff Gibbs; Co. 1, 9th Texas Infantry, RRB

The following practical tips for campaigning troops in the field originally appeared in August and September 1863 numbers of the United States Army and Navy Journal and have been slightly edited and annotated for clarity. The editor presents this information solely in the interest of historical research and makes no claims, pro or con, regarding the efficacy of any particular method described below.

29 August 1863

No. I

In bivouacking [sic] on the march, or on a scout, attention to the selection of a proper camping ground is of great importance. A novice is apt to make the mistake of selecting a tree for his camping place, which spreads out nobly above but affords nothing but a bare stem below. The broad shadow cast by its foliage attracts him, and as he stands to the leeward it seems snug and comfortable but as soon as he lies down he finds the distance between him and the foliage increased, and it proves valueless for shelter. What is needed in blowy [sic] weather is a dense low screen, perfectly water-tight, not higher above the ground than the knee. Thus, in a low turf plain, a sod can be turned up, seven feet long by ten feet wide, and, if propped up on its edge, it will form a sufficient shield against the wind.

In heavy gales, the neighborhood of a single tree is a positive nuisance. It creates a violent eddy, which leaves clear evidence of its existence. Thus, in wheat fields it is common for a storm to batter the grain quite flat in circles round each tree while elsewhere no injury has been done. It must be borne in mind, that a gale of wind never blows in level current, but in all kinds of curls and eddies, as the driving of a dust-storm, or the vagaries of bits of straw caught up by the wind unmistakably show. Little hillocks, or undulations, combined with the general lay of the ground, because these eddies, and entirely divert the force of the wind from particular spots. These spots should be looked for; they are discovered by watching the grass or even the sand on the ground. If the surface be still in one place, while all around is agitated by the wind, we shall not go far wrong in selecting that place for our bed, however unprotected it may seem in other respects. Indeed a slight mound will sometimes shelter the ground for many feet behind it.

A clump of trees yield[s] wonderful shelter. The Swedes have a proverb, that “the forest is the poor man’s jacket.” In the cruel climate of Thibet [sic], Dr. Hooker tells us that it is the habit to encamp close up to some large rock, which absorbs heat all day and parts with it but slowly during the night. It is thus a great reservoir of heat when the sun is down, and its neighborhood is always coveted. The near neighborhood of water is objectionable, for, besides being exposed to malaria and musquitoes [sic], the night air is to be felt more cold and penetrating by its side than at one or two hundred yards distance from it.

Avoid sleeping in slight hollows in clear, still weather. The cold stratum of air pours down into them like water from the surrounding plain, and stagnates there. Spring frosts are always more severely felt in hollows. But in a broad, level plain, especially if the night be clear and calm, look out for some slight rise for an encampment. The chilled stratum of air drains off from it, and is replaced by warmer air. Horses and cattle, as the night sets in, always draw up to these higher grounds, which rise like islands through the sea of mist that covers the plain.

However hot the weather may be during the day, the traveler should never relax his endeavor to keep a dry and warm change of clothes for his bivouac at night. Hardships, in rude weather, matter little to a healthy man when he is awake and moving, and while the sun is above the horizon, but let him never forget the deplorable results that may follow a single night’s exposure to cold, malaria and damp. Let the campaigner, when out in trying weather; strive to make his sleeping place perfectly dry and comfortable. A little forethought, and an extra hour spent in making a snugger berth will prevent self-reproaches. He should not cease until he is convinced that he is in a condition to withstand the chill of the early morning air. Any omission in his preparations will be irreparable, for, in the cold of a pitiless night, he has hardly sufficient stamina to rise and face the weather, and the darkness makes it impossible for him to cope with these difficulties.

Due attention to personal comfort is no indication of effeminacy, while the lack of it is evidence either of stupidity or of an ignorance which needs enlightenment.

5 September 1863

No. II

In a moderately dry climate there is but little doubt that bivouacking is superior to tenting; fresher air is breathed, and a man is more imbued with a feeling of wild life when he sleeps habitually in the open air than when shut up in a tent. Besides, when in the vicinity of an enemy there can be no comparison between the hazard of a tent and that of a bivouac. In the former, the man sleeps heavy; he can see nothing, and he can hear but imperfectly. Moreover, his position being accurately known, he is at all times in danger of an attack. The first NAPOLEON was always in favor of the bivouac as being for more healthy than tenting.

One of the most simple methods of securing the protection of a wind-tight wall under the lee of which to sleep, is to take advantage of two or three small bushes standing near together, and intertwine their branches with boughs so as to form a thick hedge. Or, a few leafy boughs may be stuck in the ground so as to incline over the bed, and wattled-in with other boughs to make the screen secure against wind. A good arrangement is to have a cross-bar supported by two upright forks driven into the ground; against this cross-bar a number of poles are made to lean, on the back of which fir and pine branches are laid horizontally; and against the branches are to be placed another set of leaning poles to secure all of their weight.

Having provided the shelter, the preparation of the bed is next in order. It is a mistaken notion that the upper covering is all a person need concern himself about; there must be clothing between him and the earth as well as between him and the air. Warmth is as much required by the under portion of the body as by the upper. Let any one try the experiment of rolling himself in a single blanket and sleeping on the ground. The undermost side on a cold night will be found by far the colder of the two, and if the ground be wet, its dampness will penetrate through a very thick substance. To prevent this, the sleeping place should be covered with grass, leaves, rushes, flags, or anything that chance may afford for the purpose. Even small articles of clothing, or horse furniture that cannot be rendered available as covering, should be used in this way.

The texture of the upper cover should be such as to prevent the wind from blowing through, for if it does, no thickness will be of any avail in keeping out the cold. Hence the advantage of buffalo robes or other skins. It is, however, of importance that the outer covering should have such a weight as not to be easily displaced by the movement of the sleeper, or by the blowing of the wind.

When using the ground as a sleeping place, it is advisable to scrape a hollow therein to the depth of about six inches at the position the hips will occupy, and sloping in both directions to the surface at about the place to be occupied by the shoulders and feet. This will permit the body to assume the position it would naturally take if recumbent upon a soft bed or mattress, and will add greatly to the comfort of the individual. Let any one lie on a perfectly level surface for a few hours, and he will think he has attained the very acme of discomfort from the soreness felt by his sides, and hips. At any rate, if a shapely cavity cannot be made, a little hollow should be made in the ground, just where the hip-bone would otherwise press.

In a wet, unhealthy climate, the advantages of a bivouac must be dispensed with, and the tent must be resorted to for protection against rain, dew, and malaria. In the choice of a tent the most roomy and easily pitched should be selected. One that will stand in some shape with four pegs, or at least six, is desirable; it should peg close down to the ground without the intervention of any ropes; it is no objection that it should require more than one pole; and as regards weight, it must be borne in mind that a tent in use weighs heavier than it does in the maker's dry show room.

A tent should never be pitched in a slovenly way, as it is far more roomy when properly pitched, besides presenting a better appearance. To drive tent pegs securely when the soil is loose, the surface sand should be scraped away before they are driven in. Pouring water upon loose mould renders it more tenacious; and when one peg is insufficient to hold, a second one should be drive[n] at its back. In fact, in order that proper proficiency should be attained in this particular, every command should be frequently drilled at tent pitching.

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No. III

After pitching a tent, suitable draining arrangements should be made. A ditch dug around the outside of the tent, or even a slight furrow made with a tent-peg, will serve to turn water from the interior. When a storm is threatening, care should be taken that the pegs are not subjected to too much strain, else the shrinking of the canvas when wet will tear them up. Tent furniture should be as simple as possible. The most essential articles are a small portable bedstead, folding table, and a couple of camp stools. Where these can be transported they are luxuries that well pay for the providing. Camp stools should be low and wide, and the table should correspond in height, as the tent is less crowded when the furniture is low. The stools, if made sufficiently wide, will serve the double purpose of stool and portion of bedstead. Flannel should always be worn next to the

skin. Experience has shown that, in all expeditions requiring exposure, a great proportion of the sick come from those who were unprovided with flannel. Cotton is next in excellence to flannel, and linen is the least conducive to health. For an outside covering, a poncho is an invaluable article, as it also serves for a blanket. India-rubber ponchos are good in wet weather, to shed rain, but render the wearer uncomfortable, and should not be worn except when it cannot be avoided.

Of equal importance with the proper selection and preparation of the stopping places, are the details relating to the means of locomotion. To prevent sore backs on saddle and pack animals, every precaution should be taken at first starting, to have well stuffed saddles and ample saddle-cloths. To preserve the backs of pack animals, short journeys, light loads, well balanced, frequent rests, and salt water well rubbed in, are essential. It has been found that travel very early in the morning is bad for horses' backs, but that travel late at night is not so. The first indications of a sore back must be at once attended to, otherwise the injury will increase in size, and a single day's neglect will convert what might have been easily cured into a serious and irremediable gall. Folding the saddle-cloth, so as to ease all pressure from the injured part, or even picking out the stuffing from the saddle, where it would bear upon it, is the best immediate remedy that can be employed. Girth galls may be relieved on their first appearance, by sewing two rolls of soft woolen on the girth. In stopping for the night, the nature of the country and the dangers to be apprehended must determine whether the animals are to be picketed, hobbled, or knee-haltered. A picketed horse soon consumes all the grass of the circuit he moves in, which necessitates the cutting of more for him. A horse that is hobbled or knee-haltered can graze during the night. A good hobble may be made by a stirrup leather, put at its middle around one fetlock, twisted half a dozen times, and then buckled around the other fetlock. To picket a horse on a sandy plain, fasten the rope to a bundle of sticks or brush, and bury it two or three feet in the sand. Never use a whip to a horse that is to be shot from, else, when a gun is raised to fire, he will imagine it to be the whip, and is sure to be unsteady. In crossing a deep river with a horse, drive him in, and then follow, grasping his tail. Should he turn his head and try to change his course, he may be directed by splashing water in his face. All other methods of swimming a horse are objectionable, and even dangerous with unpracticed horses. The worst of all is to retain the seat on his back, but if that should be attempted, the rider must at least remove his feet from the stirrups before entering the water. In fording a swift stream on foot, heavy stones should be carried in the hands; they will serve as a resistance to the force of the current; indeed, the deeper the stream, the more weight is required, though there is less at command, owing to the buoyancy of the water. Fords which are deeper than three feet, should not be attempted by footmen. For horses, they should not be over four feet. Fords should be tried for where the river is broad, rather than where it is narrow, and especially at those places where it bends in its course. The line of shallow water does not run straight across, but follows the line running from a promontory on one side to the nearest promontory on the other. By entering a stream so as to take such a course, shallow water will be ensured at the beginning and end of the course, which will not be the course in attempting to cross in any other direction.

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<i>Department of Alabama Jacket</i>	<i>\$170</i>
<i>Jeans with blue collar (late war jacket)</i>	
<i>Columbus Depot Jacket</i>	<i>\$170</i>
<i>Grey jeans with blue cuff and collar</i>	
<i>Commutation Jacket</i>	<i>\$170</i>
<i>Plain jean or cassimere, no color trim</i>	
<i>Penitentiary Jacket</i>	<i>\$160</i>
<i>Plain jacket of undyed cotton jean</i>	
<i>Civilian Sack Coat</i>	<i>\$170</i>
<i>Sack coat of cassimere or sattinete</i>	
<i>Confederate Winter Overcoat</i>	<i>\$225</i>
<i>Shin-length winter coat of jean or corduroy</i>	
<i>w/ exterior pockets, add</i>	<i>\$30</i>
<i>Trousers</i>	<i>\$145</i>
<i>Civilian w/side seam pockets,</i>	
<i>constructed of jean wool or cotton jean</i>	
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