

The Tyrants' Foe

The Newsletter Of The Texas Rifles

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Captain's Dispatch

Well, my thoughts keep going back to Franklin. It was indeed a memorable experience. For one, the weather was about as good as you can get. We tried new things, put the men in harms way as only officers can and showed them Yankees how Texans fight. I want to thank everyone for their efforts. The Texas Rifles outdid themselves and even though we are still the newest kids on the Red River Battalion's block, we were called time and time again in situations where you go to your "go to guys". You should be proud.

Looking ahead, we need to finish out the year strong at TMD October 22nd - 24th and Liendo Plantation November 19th - 21st, especially on the recruiting front. We will be going Confederate at TMD and Federal at Liendo. Furthermore, at Liendo, we will probably make camp in the field behind the static camp, but we plan a more relaxed event. We will be setting up a recruiting table, doing light duties and just having a real good time. We may need a few volunteers to bring Confederate jackets and hats so that we can have two people manning the table up by the house during the day. One in Federal garb, the other in Cornfed. If you are interested in helping out with this, get with Frank.

After Liendo it will be 2005 and another Winedale, January 21st - 23rd. We are planning to make it a great one. Please let me know if you have any suggestions or ideas for Winedale. Also, get your pictures to Chris if you want them in the slideshow!

Some general things, we need to get some recruiting opportunities on the schedule over the next few months. We have TMD and Liendo and I know there will be some hockey games coming up, but think of other things you can do. Some Texas Rifles flyers at Collectors Firearms in Houston is always a good idea, and there is a black powder gun shop in Austin as well, I can't remember the name of it. Try to bring a friend to an event! Tell them how much fun it is!

Also, any wanted bylaw change recommendations need to get to me in the next month. That way, they can be sent to everyone in writing at least 30 days before Winedale. If

there are any changes submitted, I will send them via regular mail so that everyone gets a copy.

Much thanks to Don Tucker for becoming the newsletter editor and getting this edition out. By the way, he is also set up to edit the website now and will be handling that for us all by himself next year. Awesome!

If you are currently in a position of responsibility in the group (treasurer, quartermaster, regional coordinator, recruiting coordinator, etc.) and don't feel you will be able to dedicate the time again next year, please let me know so that we can begin to find another victim.

I am really looking forward to my last couple of events as Captain. I hope you are looking forward to the end of another great year with the Rifles as well. Lets get out there in force and create some more memories.

To Tyrants Never Yield!

Rob Williamson
Captain, Texas Rifles

Lieutenant's Inkwell

THE "HIGH" COST OF BEING AUTHENTIC

The Franklin Event is now behind us, and it had many memorable moments. At this event, as at any large scale event, one could see the difference between the "mainstream" reenactors and the "progressive" reenactors. The mainstream reenactors were easy to identify; clean uniforms, big tents, and no knapsacks. Their haversacks were clean and flat because nothing is carried in them except a camera. The authentic reenactors, now generally referred to as progressives (meaning that they strive to progress or improve in their knowledge and impression) are equally easy to spot; worn, dirty clothing, bulging haversacks, knapsacks, repaired gear and no visible tents. Over the past few months a concept has been rattling around my head having to do with authenticity, and it's supposed high price.

The prevailing wisdom among most reenactors is that authenticity is too expensive for the average guy, or gal. I admit that the \$500 hand sewn sack coat is a little over the edge for me too. So the mainstream reenactors theoretically saves effort and money by avoiding such things as hand stitching on uniforms and dresses, period cooking gear, knapsacks, wool blankets, shelter halves, accurate clothing materials and painted blankets. Life is better lived by the mainstreamer in a large tent. It can be large because no one has to carry it anywhere. Food generally comes from Sutler's Row, or from the cooler. It is cooked in cast iron pans on an iron grate while the tired soldier reclines in a

folding chair with a cold beer in his hand. Late night finds our mainstream hero asleep on his folding cot, not on the picket line.

In terms of expense, let us look at this prevailing wisdom. Reduced to its basics, it is as CHEAP or CHEAPER to be a progressive reenactor than a mainstream type. The progressive reenactor needs to purchase only what he can carry on his own back for several miles. Just as in the 1860's, this load is quickly reduced to the basics of simple sheet metal cooking and eating gear, a good blanket, shelter half and painted blanket. All the additional items of kit have a function; musket cleaning tools, spare socks, and a sewing kit are common additions. Everything can be fitted into a knapsack and a haversack. Because he is living on, or close to, the ground, his kit rapidly becomes dirty and worn.

Now consider the kit of a mainstream reenactor. Admittedly, his clothing is cheaper because he does not pay for more authentic details. He does not have to purchase a knapsack because he does not use it. He does need everything else that the progressive does and pays similar prices. BUT, the mainstreamer also needs to purchase a large tent. A five man "A" frame tent, at the least. A dining fly in front of the tent adds to the mainstreamers comfort on hot days. In and around said tent must go the folding chairs, table and cot. A lantern or two beats back the dark of night. Cooking is performed on an iron grate in cast iron or spatterware pots and pans. A cooler is a must have item. THIS STUFF IS NOT FREE! Neither is the truck/trailer required to haul all this stuff to the event site. When the event is over the progressive shoulders his well used knapsack, walks directly to the parking lot, throws his stuff into the back and heads for home. After going through the drive through window of the nearest source of cold Cokes, he is a hundred miles down the highway before the mainstreamer has his gear taken down, packed into his truck and joins the traffic snarl created by similarly equipped reenactors.

The message is clear! Mainstream reenacting does not save any money. Mainstreamers simply choose to spend it on other things associated with the hobby. The choice is clear as well. Take pride in what you do and do it well, representing the men and women of the past as they were. Or bring the comforts of a 21st century apartment to a 19th century battlefield and call it history.

John Keahey
Lieutenant, Texas Rifles

BECAUSE THE SERGEANT SAYS SO!

As the Texas Rifles continue to grow and prosper towards our twentieth year we must constantly remind ourselves of the value of authenticity. When reading the minutes of previous Winedale meetings you will find that many of the items dealt with when talking about authenticity have been around since day one. The question of quality versus the cheapest item always comes up. Why do we need the constant reminders? Because it is

just plain easy to slack up or overlook a few things or to not take the initiative and explain to new recruits the "why" behind the way we do things.

When you decide to buy a new clothing article, are you looking for a Uniform or a Costume? Ask yourself, "Is this the closest I can come to an original jacket/trousers/hat, etc, that I can get?" Or do you ask, "Is this the cheapest that I can find?" Fifteen to twenty years ago, re-enactors used a "twenty foot rule" meaning that if you looked correct from twenty foot away you were OK. The authenticity level in re-enacting has grown by leaps and bounds since then. Now, having a good impression means that you look for the finer details in your uniform items. Things to look for are correct cloth, (or as close to correct as possible) handsewn buttonholes and topstitching, and does it have a nondescript issued look or does it look tailor made. If you are concerned with these smaller details and seek to have them in your impression, you are wearing a uniform. If you are buying the cheapest jacket or trousers that you can find, unfortunately, you are probably just wearing a costume. Think about what those words mean to you and decide which you would rather have.

The Texas Rifle Uniform and Equipment Guidelines are an excellent source to find where to get the better items. Every veteran should read them and every sponsor of a new recruit should stress and encourage new members to use this guide. The Sutlers listed have been checked out by the authenticity committee and we are quite sure that you will not only find quality items but good folk to deal with. Any one who has bought a hat from Tim Bender can attest that there is probably no better person to order from. His prices are competitive with other hat makers, his quality is outstanding and your wait time is only about one week.

It must be stated though, that the Uniform Guidelines were meant to always be a work in progress. As we grow as a unit, as we find out more from research, changes might be made to our recommended sutler list. It is the duty of the Authenticity Committee to note any changes and make them known to the members. Hopefully, all members feel that it is their duty to use these guidelines, and it is VERY important for sponsors to encourage new recruits to use them. If the cost of an item is a little to much, simply save up for a while. You will be happier with the better made item and feel assured that it is not a costume.

The Texas Rifles has always taken pride in the fact that we are well ahead of mainstream re-enactors with our impressions. As members come and go, we must constantly remind ourselves of this tradition and the value in it. We have all seen other units who obviously don't put much thought into their kit. Do we slide back to this level of re-enacting, or do we keep moving forward? Do we strive to be the best or settle for less?

Do you wear a Uniform, or a Costume?

FJMarek
1st Sgt, Texas Rifles

The Home Front

Knitting Socks for the Soldiers

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 5 Bastrop, Sept. 27, 1861: "At a meeting held by the ladies of Bastrop county, on the 6th of August, they proceeded to organize an "Aid Society," for the benefit of our soldiers, during the war. The immediate object of the society was to procure thick clothing, blankets, wollen [sic] socks, &c., for Capt. Highsmith's company, which had left this county, to join Parson's regiment. In the course of two weeks, we obtained a sufficient quantity of clothing to render them comfortable during the winter. The members of the society are not engaged in spinning yarn, knitting socks, collecting blankets, and making comfortables, to be sent to our soldiers, wherever they may be needed. Application has been made to the Governor, for material from the Penitentiary, of which, of obtained, we intend to manufacture winter clothing for the destitute, thereby hoping to alleviate to some degree, the hardships incident to a soldier's life. MISS. L. SCOTT, {Corresponding Committee. MRS. S. J. ORGAIN}

Ladies of all ages and classes knitted socks. Local newspapers praised these societies and individuals for the quantities produced in such a short time. Providing warmth and comfort for the soldiers during war was such a worthy cause that knitting in church was considered appropriate. Requests by military officials offered to pay fifty cents for cotton and seventy-five cents for woolen socks to those who could not afford to donate them.

Instructions such as the following appeared in local newspapers: NATCHEZ DAILY COURIER, November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 3 Stockings for the Army. The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers: Get large needles and a coarse yarn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches and knit the let ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra strength. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long

At Texian Market Days, Molly Levine will be teaching those interested how to knit these soldier's socks.

See you there!

Nancy Tucker

Civilian Coordinator, Texas Rifles

Regional Reports

Austin Report

We had five Rifles and four recruits from the Austin area at the Franklin event. Some drove and some flew. I think I can speak for all of us in saying it was a great experience. Being the Company that was always called on for skirmishers really speaks highly of the Texas Rifles.

I am still trying to get a head count for TMD. But I believe we will have the five guys that went to Franklin and Lee Chesney. Maybe we can get the recruits that went to Franklin as well. I look forward to seeing all of you at TMD.

Till Then Take Care, Pvt. Bo Ramirez

Frontier Region Report

In the Frontier Region, provision is being made to establish an ammunition box and help supply the needs of the unit. Some of the required tools have been obtained, and I will host a cartridge roll on 13 November.

While attendance at events from the region has not been fantastic, the future looks more promising.

Tommy Attaway

PROPOSED TEXAS RIFLES BYLAWS AMENDMENTS

- 1) Section II A 1. add "probationary members."
- 2) Section II A 5. "A member may be placed upon probationary, or "not in good standing" status, by a vote of the Executive Board. A Probationary Member retains membership, but may have some or all of the privileges of active membership withheld by the Executive Board."
- 3) Section II D 1. change to, "the recruit has one year."
- 4) Section II D 3. change to, "after attending his second maximum effort event."
- 5) Section II D 4. add "A maximum effort event is defined as an exceptional event approved by the membership at the annual meeting; members should strive to attend maximum effort events. There can be generally no more than four maximum effort events in a year in addition to the annual meeting. The annual meeting is always considered to be a maximum effort event for recruit attendance purposes."
- 6) Section II G. add "Removal from Membership

"A member may be removed from membership by a 2/3rds majority vote of the members present or represented at a meeting. This meeting and membership status vote must be announced 30 days in advance."

7) Section III B 3. change to "The Authenticity Committee shall consist of five voting members and as many non-voting members who wish to participate in its deliberations. The voting members shall consist of four military and one civilian member."

8) Section IV A. change to "The Executive Board of the Texas Rifles shall be composed of all elected officers; that is the Captain, Lieutenant, First Sergeant, Civilian Coordinator, plus the Treasurer."

9) Section IV F. add "Any elected officer of the Texas Rifles who fails to conduct him or her self properly, or in the best interests of the Texas Rifles may be removed from office by a 2/3 majority vote of the voting members present or represented at a meeting held with at least 30 days prior notice to all members. If the Captain is removed the Lieutenant will assume his office. If the Lieutenant is removed the First Sergeant will assume his office. If the First Sergeant is removed the Second Sergeant will be appointed as First Sergeant. If the Treasurer is removed the Captain will appoint a successor. If the Civilian Coordinator is removed the Captain will appoint a successor."

10) Section V add, "Members not present at a meeting may have their vote(s) placed by another active member given a signed and dated proxy."

11) The purpose of the Texas Rifles is to provide its members with a quality historical recreation experience in a safe environment. Elected positions are open to any candidate who is a member in good standing. No member can be removed, or have his membership status reduced, except by the processes specified above. All officers and members are expected to act in the best interests of this organization.

12) In the event that the membership of the Texas Rifles votes to disband the organization, all property of the Texas Rifles shall be donated to one of the organizations listed below. In order of preference they are:

1st choice- George Ranch Historical Park

2nd choice- Museum of Southern History.

13) Dues

Texas Rifles Dues can only be changed at a meeting of the Texas Rifles called with a 30 day prior notification and the announcement of the intention of changing dues. Current dues are \$12.00 per member and \$18.00 per family.

14) Quorum

A quorum for a business meeting of the Texas Rifles at which any voting takes place shall consist of at least a 20% representation of the members in good standing, plus at least two member of the Executive Board.

15) With the exception of votes upon new memberships, Bylaws changes and the removal of members, all votes in the Texas Rifles shall be decided by simple majority.

17) All business meetings of the Texas Rifles shall be conducted under Robert's Rules of Order.

18) The Captain is an ex officio member of all committees, standing or temporary.

jmk 9/18/04

Recollections of an Austin Soldier in the ranks!

Well it is 5:30 am and myself and a few other privates, some volunteered while taking a nip last night, are being roused up for picket duty. We aren't being rushed too bad but I don't think we're going to have time to have any coffee or salt pork. The guys staying back sure are lucky, warm blankets and all that coffee and salt pork.

Here comes the corporal of the guard, Corporal Bode, he seems like he may have gotten some coffee in him, he wants us to make a line. Now that we are lined up he takes us off a way, maybe 300 feet or so. He spreads us out to cover the Brigade camp. There is probably 20 feet between men and there are 6 or 7 of us. Since I volunteered last night I didn't get a good count this morning in the dark. I am the second man from the left facing outward from the Brigade.

We have been standing here for awhile and it has started to rain. The temperature seems to have dropped quite a bit. I can see the fellers on my right and left trying to stay warm. I can also see some people moving around about 700 or 800 feet to our front in the tree line. Here comes the corporal up and down our line making sure we are on the alert. He has finished making sure we understand our duties and is headed back to the reserve guard. As I watch him I see General Granbury headed toward us with an aid. This definitely can't be good. The General, his aid, and the corporal are having a conversation. It is still raining.

This is definitely not good. The corporal is pushing us forward as skirmishers, away from the brigade. I guess the General wants us to find out what and who is up in the tree line. We are about half way to the tree line. We have been halted, everyone takes a knee. The General stayed back at our original spot but his aid has moved up with us. The aid is now positioning his self up and down our little line trying to see what's up ahead with his field glasses. I guess he can't see enough because here we go again, Forward!

Pop! Pop! Well them fellers have all disappeared into the trees but they ain't gone cause they are shooting at us. We have been ordered to go prone and return fire. My partner Randy and I are taking turns shootin and loadin. I'll be if it ain't rainin' harder. Dog gone my musket is fouled with all the rain. I hope Randy can keep it hot enough on our end of the line.

I am fumbling around with my rifle trying to get it to fire and at last the order comes to "Fall back". We fall back slowly, without turning our backs to the enemy while we are still in their range. The corporal has ordered us to form on him. We are in a nice little column of twos. All of us skirmishers are present and accounted for. The rain has stopped. As we march back to the camp I can see the Brigade has formed up and is ready to move on those trees. I guess there ain't gonna be any coffee and salt pork yet!

MAYNARD TAPE PRIMER SYSTEM

Dr. Edward Maynard was a dentist residing in Washington, D.C. in the mid 19th century. He had served as a West Point Cadet for one semester and was also an inventor. On September 22, 1845 Dr. Maynard received U. S. Patent 4,208 for an automatic priming system for percussion firearms. He received a second patent, #26,364, on December 7, 1859 for a different version. Both inventions were designed to simplify and accelerate the loading process for muzzle loading firearms. In 1845 Dr. Maynard turned over the patent rights to his priming system to the United States Federal Government in exchange for a \$1.00 per weapon royalty. Dr. Maynard received the royalty when his system was installed on any U.S. military weapon. Whereas this royalty sounds ridiculously low today, at the time it was a substantial sum; the entire fabrication cost for a M1861 Rifle-Musket being \$18.00. In 1845 the Maynard system was installed on 300 percussion conversion muskets for trial. The trial was considered to be a success and contracts were let for additional conversion of old flintlock muskets to the Maynard system. In 1855 the Maynard Tape Primer System was installed on all shoulder arms made at both Federal arsenals.

If you remember the inner workings of the cap pistol you probably owned as a child, then you know how the Maynard Tape Primer System worked. Instead of single copper percussion caps, the tape primer system used a tape with pods of fulminate of mercury sandwiched between two layers of paper. I don't know if the paper strips were colored red like the modern versions. The tape was shellacked or varnished to "protect" it from moisture. The Tape Primer was fitted onto the musket lock beneath the hammer. The reason that the Richmond Muskets, M1855 and M1861 US Muskets had that classic arch to the shape of the hammer is because it was originally designed to fit over the Maynard Tape Primer System. The tape was placed into a recess behind a door on the lockplate. As the musket hammer was cocked, a mechanical linkage attached to the sear pushed the tape over the cone. Theoretically the primer pod would be centered over the cone and when the hammer descended it would detonate the priming material and automatically cut-off the tape behind the cone. By putting the Maynard Tape Primer System onto its

M1855 Rifles and Rifle-Muskets, the United States Military was placing into the hands of its soldiers the most advanced muzzle loading rifled weapons in the world. Not only should the Maynard Tape Primer System made loading simpler and easier, it should have given the soldier an advantage in combat by increasing his rate of fire. All at the bargain price of \$1.00 per installation.

Regretfully, it didn't work that well. The tape primer system involved several small parts difficult to clean and prone to be broken or lost. The excess tape was not always cut by the hammer and the primer did not always center over the cone. Rain could reduce the tapes to a useless mass of soggy paper. In 1860 Ordinance officers recommended that the Maynard Tape Primer System not be used on future firearms. The famous M1861 Springfield Rifle-Muskets did not use the tape primer system; a retrograde move that shortened production time and expense. During the Civil War the system saw use on all M1855 Rifles, Rifle-Muskets and Pistol-Carbines. Many pre-war percussion conversion muskets also retained their tape priming systems during their wartime use. Tapes were still an item of issue in the North, but most soldiers equipped with Maynard Tape Primer weapons preferred the reliable single percussion cap.

No mass produced reproduction muskets made today have a functional Maynard Tape Primer System installed. Both Armi-Sport and EuroArms sell reproductions of the M1855 Rifle-Musket, but their copies have only the doors beneath the hammers on the lockplates. The muskets have the exterior appearance of M1855 Rifle-Muskets, but none of the internal parts are reproduced; probably to save expense, just like in 1861.

John M. Keahey, 9/29/2004

THE GLORIES OF BREWER'S PITCH

One of the unpleasant tasks we occasionally have to do as reenactors is to throw-out an unserviceable piece of equipment or clothing. Sometimes these sport a carefully cultivated patina of dirt, wear, sweat stains, repairs and scorch that bespeak a veteran campaigner. This is particularly true about tin ware. Cups, plates, boilers, frying pans and canteens take a lot of abuse and consequently enjoy shorter lives. Split or melted seams and rust take their toll. Brewer's Pitch can help that situation in regards to your canteen. Brewer's Pitch is just that; it is a highly refined pitch, or tree sap. It comes in blocks, has the consistency of hard wax and is the color of beer when melted (which makes it instantly recognizable to members of the Texas Rifles). It is named Brewer's Pitch because beer brewers formerly used it to seal beer barrels to prevent leakage. Of course this took place in a time when beer was stored and sold in wooden barrels, not pressurized aluminum kegs. Brewer's Pitch has a low melting point, and is unsuitable for anything exposed to heat, or hot liquids. So forget using it on anything other than a tin or wood canteen. The pitch is melted and poured in to the vessel you wish to seal. It is sloshed around to cover all the interior surfaces. As it touches the cooler surface it will congeal and leave a layer of hardened pitch, which is impervious to liquids. Pour out the

remaining pitch before it hardens and your canteen will not rust on the interior. The pitch is tasteless and odorless. Wooden canteens that leak can also be sealed. The pitch layer, however, is not flexible. If the tin canteen is flexed or dented, the pitch layer on the inside will break exposing the interior surface to water or leakage. The canteen can be re-pitched to seal it again.

To use brewer's pitch on a canteen, place the pitch in a large tin can. Bend the can rim to form a pouring spout. Melt the pitch on low heat on the stove top. At the same time strip the canteen of any cover, strap, cork and string. The canteen must also be dry inside, or the pitch will not stick. With a wood canteen, which should always be stored with water in it to keep the wood swollen, this becomes a bit of a balancing act between keeping the wood as moist as possible, but dry on the interior surfaces. Place the canteen into an oven set for 150 degrees and bake it. Yes, you read that correctly, bake the canteen. These heats the canteen so that the pitch will flow around the canteen interior and harden more slowly, forming a thin protective layer rather than a thick lump on the first cold surface it touches. When the pitch has completely melted into a clear thick liquid, it is time to go to work. Using leather gloves or oven mittens, remove the hot canteen from the oven and carefully pour the liquid melted pitch into the spout. This operation is best performed outside, or over newspapers in case of a spill. Pour into the canteen a cup or more of the pitch and then GENTLY rotate the canteen around so the pitch touches all the interior surfaces of the canteen. This means that at some point the canteen will be held top down to coat the upper surfaces, so be prepared to plug the spout with a stick or some other disposable object. Do not use the usual canteen stopper for this, or you will never get it out. When the canteen has been coated on all interior surfaces, pour the excess pitch back into the coffee can before it has the time to completely solidify inside the canteen. This whole operation, from the moment the melted pitch is poured into the canteen to when the excess is poured out should be less than 20 seconds.

When successfully done, the tin canteen will not rust on the interior and the wooden canteen will cease to leak. And it is all done naturally and authentically in the period manner.

Brewer's Pitch is available from Jason Townsend & Sons either from the catalog or online.

John M. Keahey, 9/24/2004

Newsletter Deadline

Submission deadline for the next newsletter will be announced (hopefully between TMD & Liendo).th. Thanks, Don.

Recommended Sutlers:

Blockade Runner

1027 Bell Buckle/Wartrace Rd.

Wartrace TN, 37183

<http://www.blockaderunner.com/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/blockaderunner@midtnn.net>

Phone (voice): 931-389-6294 24 Hr Fax: 931-389-0486

C & D Jarnagin Co.

P.O. Box 1860--or--UPS: 103 Franklin Street

Corinth, Mississippi 38834-1860

<http://www.jarnaginco.com/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/cjarnagin@bellsouth.net>

Phone (662) 287-4977 *Fax (662) 287-6033

Clearwater Hat Company

1007 Clearwater Road

Newnata/Timbo, AR 72680

<http://www.clearwaterhats.com/>

(870) 347-2252

Chris Graham (suspenders)

1420 E. Vineyard Rd.

Hayesville, North Carolina 28904

(704) 389-6126

Company Quartermaster (defarbed reproduction Enfield M1853 muskets)

258 Zimmerman St.

North Tonawanda, New York 14120-4509

members.bellatlantic.net/~vze3jhwa/

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/t.schultz5@verizon.net>

(866) 693-3239 (ask for Terry)

Dirty Billy's Hats

20 Baltimore St.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

<http://www.dirtybillyshats.com/>

717-334-3200

Fall Creek Suttler

P.O. Box 92

Whitestown, IN 46075

<http://fcsutler.com/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/FC%20Sutler%20@aol.com>

(765) 482-1861 and (765) 482-1848 fax

Frank J. Marek (uniforms and military caps)

P.O. Box 1953

Dayton, Texas 77535

<mailto:ammarek@consolidated.net>

936-257-1323

Frazer Brothers (sutler)

5641 Yale Blvd.

Suite 125

Dallas, Texas 75206

<http://www.frazerbrothers.com/>

frazer@frazerbrothers.com

214-696-1865

Jersey Skillet Licker (sutler)

www.skilletlicker.com/

<http://www.skilletlicker.com/>

John Keahey (uniforms, equipment, military & civilian caps)

2810 W. Pebble Beach

Missouri City, Texas 77459

jjpkeahey@pdq.net

281-261-0665

John Zaharias

P.O Box 31152

St. Louis, Missouri 63131

jzsutler@worldnet.att.net

314-966-2829

John G. Zimmerman Defarbed Civil War Muskets (& Pistols)

P.O. Box 1351 (1195 Washington St.)

Harpers Ferry, WV. 25425

<http://www.edsmart.com/jz/>

(304) 535-2558

Kathy Kleiman (socks)

10264 Eaglenest Ct.

Fairfax, Virginia 22032

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/dortheadix@aol.com>

703-323-1219

Mattimore Harness (boots)

509 S. Second St.

Laramie, Wyoming 82070

<http://www.civilwarboots.com/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/tom@civilwarboots.com>

Call evenings only 307-745-8460

Mickey Black

6378 US 601

Salisbury, North Carolina 28147

<http://www.salisburvemporium.com/mickeyblacksocks.htm>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/mickey@salisburvemporium.com>

(704) 637-3331

Missouri Boot & Shoe Company (Robert Serio) (shoes, leather goods accoutrements)

951 Burr Crossing Road

Neosho, Missouri 64850

<http://missouribootandshoe.tripod.com/index.htm>

(417) 451-6100

Sam Doolin (wooden canteens)

1670 Lewis St.

Lakewood, Colorado 80215

<http://www.cjdaley.com/>

Samramdoolin@aol.com

Oldrebelshop@aol.com

Tim Allen (hats)

1429 Becket Rd.

Eldersburg, Maryland 21784

<http://www.timallenhats.com/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/tahats@starpower.net>

(410) 549-5145 (call between 7-9PM EST)

Tim Bender Hats (TP & H Trading Co.)

121 Carriage Drive

Birdsboro,PA 19508

<http://groups.msn.com/timbendershats/timbendershats.msnw>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/timbendershats@groups.msn.com>

file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/tph_trading@msn.com

(610) 582-0327

Wisconsin Veterans Museum (research archives & resources)

30 W. Mifflin St.

Madison, Wisconsin 53703

<http://museum.dva.state.wi.us/>

<file:///C:/Texas%20Rifles/Veterans.Museum@dva.state.wi.us>

(608) 267-1799

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