

Document # 3: Second correspondence with W.A. Albaugh, III

Date: January 5, 1957

Note: three month delay in reply

Document # 4: Third and final letter from Mr. W.A.

Albaugh, III.

Date: January 21, 1957

Note: No conclusive findings

Document # 5: Correspondence with Roy E. Edwards

Date: July 4, 1962

Note: Reply by Mr. Hubbard is unknown.

Wanted: Photographs
Jan. 5, 1957

Mr. E. M. Hubbard

S/O John C. Hubbard Co.
Weimar, Texas.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS IN DIXIE! — William A. ...
several informative and timely articles and books on Confederate
army "The Handbook of Confederate Swords" 1951. ...
I am sure that you must think I had forgotten all about you and
that fine gun of yours. Not so. The reverse of this paper will show
you my latest project which in order to get published by June, I must
finish the manuscript (portion by Feb. 1, and I have been busy such as
never before in my life.

I have had time however to go over your gun completely, and I
will tell you that it is a fine one (that you already know), and also
in my opinion there is not the slightest doubt but that it is Confed-
erate. You may quote me to that effect.

Now as to its positive identity, I feel sure that this too can be
done, as it has sufficient salient points that make it differ in many
respects from any others I have seen.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ I have a feeling (really based on no fact) that your
gun was made at Columbus, Ga. under Confederate government management.
As you know, L. Haiman and Bro. had a contract with the C.S. for 10,000
revolvers on Aug. 26, 1862. These revolvers were made under the style
name of Columbus Firearms Manf. Co. and only about 100 were ever made.
What held up their manufacture I do not know, but at any rate in late
1863 or early 1864 the plant was bought out by the Govt. with the idea
of continuing ~~the~~ the manufacture of revolvers. The plant was hence-
forth known as the "C.S. Pistol Factory" and operated under the jurisdic-
tion of the Columbus Arsenal. Once again I do not know what difficulties
faced the manufacture, but never the less the actual manufacture of re-
volvers was not resumed until 1865. In March 1865 a "model" of the re-
volver as made by the C.S. Pistol Factory was sent to the Macon Arsenal
for inspection and at that time correspondence indicates that in addition
to the "model" there were about 100 revolvers ready for the field. What
they looked like, or how they differed from the Columbus Firearms
Manf. revolvers I do not know, because none have ever been identified,
and actually I believe the information I am giving you has never before
been suspected. It is my opinion that the revolvers would have followed
closely those made by Columbus Firearms, but of course would not have had
this firm's name stamped on them. Whether or not they would have continued
the original serial number I do not know. In the case of other revolver
makers such as Spiller & Burr, Rigdon-Ansley, when manufacture was continued
by the Govt. or another firm, there was no break in serials, but in view
of the fact that at least a full year (or longer) went by from the time
the Col. Firearms was purchased until the 1st revolver (under Govt. manu-
facture) came out, it might well be that the latter started a completely
new set of serials.

The Archives give no hint of who "Charles Hill" might be, nor of
"Brown's" company or regiment. There are many companies commanded by a
Capt. Brown, and various regiments commanded by Col. Brown, but in none
of these can I locate a Charles Hill in Co. H. It is rather odd that I
have the foot locker of a Capt. B.G. Brown (so stencilled on the front)

who I believe was in command of Co. H. of the Seventh Virginia Infantry. Wouldn't it be odd, if your pistol had been in the same command?

Right after Christmas after I had had the opportunity of really going over your gun, I recalled a friend of mine had written me about a year ago about an unidentified revolver, and had sent me a photo of it. His description of its markings and the photo itself show a remarkable resemblance between the two guns. His however has a flat frame (such as one finds on a Dance Bros.) but this was evidently done after the gun was made, and was not an original feature of the piece. Both have the same stub spur to the trigger, are marked with the serial in approximately the same places (even to the dual marking on the grips) and on the inside of the loading lever catch. From the photo, the trigger guard on his appears much as yours, as does the flare of the grip itself. I am enclosing a photo of the gun in question so that you can see the resemblance. I wrote him last week and asked if he would be kind enough to send me his gun so that I could compare it with yours, and I received a reply Saturday that he would get it off to me in a day or so.

While I hate to take advantage of your good nature I would like to retain your piece until after I have had the chance of examining the two side by side. What this will prove, I don't know except maybe to establish two guns which were both made by the same plant. His gun lacks the loading lever, and he thinks the cylinder is a replacement. As I recall the serial number of his is #63.

As soon as I have had a chance to look the two of them over I will write you and at the same time return your gun, and I do wish to thank you for the pleasure it ~~has~~ has given me.

I don't suppose you would be at all interested in selling or trading your gun, but if you are, I would be very much interested in acquiring it, and if within my pocketbook would be willing to buy, or if you might prefer, give you a trade on other Confederate items: - guns, revolvers, swords, flags, etc.

You will not be so long hearing from me, and in the meantime, I do thank you, and wish you a most prosperous and happy New Year.

Kind regards

William A. Albaugh 3rd.

620 Walnut St.
Falls Church, Va.

Jan. 21, 1957

Mr. E. M. Hubbard
Weimar, Texas.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:-

Your gun was returned by Railway Express on Jan. 19th, prepaid and insured. Be kind enough to let me know when it arrives safely.

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of examining this piece. It was a real privilege.

I have done considerable guessing and thinking about your revolver and can come up with - nothing. I have included it in this new book of mine which will appear about June as the only unmarked and unidentified revolver in the whole book. I am confident that it is Confederate, but beyond that I do not know.

I compared it with the gun whose picture I sent you and there is absolutely no doubt but that both came from the same maker. The clincher was, the unusual type of screw thread on both guns, this being in addition to the same type die stamp for serial, applied on the exact same parts of the gun (even on the inside of the loading lever lug), the base pin made without grease rings etc. In going over a number of photos I possess, I notice still another gun which appears identical with yours. It is a gun that is (or was) owned by Harry Brooks of Dallas, Texas. I do not know the serial number of this gun, nor do I know for sure that it is the same as yours, but it looks the same from the photo.

The serial number of the gun whose picture I sent you is #63. Unlike yours, it has seen considerable service, but whether during the war or afterwards I have no way of telling, but the fact that yours is marked "Co. H." etc., certainly seems to lessen the likelihood that it was made by the C.S. Gov. at Columbus, for I can not believe that these were ever actually issued.

As you know, most revolver makers who made any number of guns are known to historians by this time, and a manufactory that could have made as many as 63 revolvers must have been of good size.

~~XXXX~~ At the C.S. Arsenal, Marshall, Texas, there was a "pistol" or "revolver" works under a man named Mendelhall. I have no idea whether this works made single shot pistols, or revolvers. None have ever been identified as yet, and I have no idea as to the number they turned out.

If you could ever find out who Charles Hill of Brown's command was, I believe it might be a clue which could lead to learning the maker of your gun. I will keep looking and hope you do the same. I also hope that publishing a picture of your gun will lead to something more about it.

All in all, it looks as though I have done you very little good in this instance. I am sorry, and lord know it has not been because I have not tried.

I surely don't blame you for not wanting to sell your revolver. I wouldn't either if it were mine. In the event you should wish to dispose of it someday, please keep me in mind. Kind regards.

Mr. E. M. Hubbard
Hubbard and Herder
Weimar, Texas

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

The arrival of your letter of July 2nd this afternoon was really a coincidence. This very morning I had been comparing the picture of your gun in Albaugh's book to the picture I have made of another gun.

I have been working on a book of Texas made revolvers for about two years now, and have uncovered much heretofore unknown material on Texas makers. Your gun had often struck me as being highly similar to one of the lesser known Texas guns. I was in Austin last month gathering material for my book. If I had only have known about your gun, and your location, I'd have driven down to see it. I had guessed that the gun was back east, near where Albaugh lives.

Because there are differences between the gun I have photographed and yours, I do not feel I wish to name the revolver now, but since the two guns appear to have certain peculiarities of shape in common, I would like to pursue this further.

Since I have exclusive, unknown or at least unpublished, information on the gun of which I speak, I do not want to reveal the name now, but if we can pin your gun to this firm, I'll let you know the name if you'll keep it under your hat until my book is published.

Since most hand made guns vary a little in detail, the history of your gun can be more important than the physical measurements, but there are some I'd like to have if you'd care to make them for me, but right now I'd like to ask a few questions about the history.

Your letter said the gun came to Weimar about 1882 along with the father of the man who gave it to you. Can you give me the name of both of these men, and where they moved from? Do you know the name of the man who gave it to your friends father?

Document # 6: Copy of The Texas Gun Collector, containing
an article about the history of the
Confederate Revolver, pg. 8-13.

Date: September-October, 1956

Document # 2: Initial correspondence with Mr.
William A. Albaugh, III, author of
Confederate Arms, as yet unpublished
at the time of this letter.

Date: October 21, 1956

Note: Mr. R.D. Stewart has apparently died during
this period of April 22 - October 21, 1956.

Oct. 21, 1956

Mr. E. M. Hubbard
c/o John C. Hubbard Co.
Weimar, Texas.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:-

Your very interesting letter arrived while I was out of town, and so didn't receive it until yesterday, and so make haste to reply.

Dick Steuart, who was my Best friend, and I usually saw eye to eye in most things, although he had forgotten more about Confederate arms than I will ever know. I note with interest as to what he has to say about the gun, but I can agree with him only in part. It does not look like a Columbus Fire-arms revolver to me. Not generally known is the fact that the Columbus Fire-arms closed down operations at some point, and that later on the C.S. Govt. manufactured revolvers at Columbus, possibly on machinery ~~made~~ previously used by Columbus Fire-arms. To date, none of ~~that~~ this latter manufacture have been identified. There is a similarity between your picture and those of the Columbus Fire-arms, but such a marked difference in some points that I doubt it to have been made by this concern. However the similarity is such that might have been exhibited in the latter manufacture by the CS Govt. on Columbus Firearms machinery.

It is impossible to make any appraisal of ~~any~~ a previously unidentified gun through pictures. If you feel so inclined, I would be happy to look the gun over, and will stand expense one way if you would send it to me for examination. If you do, please include belt & holster, as often they also give clues as to the origin of a piece. I will put Chas. Hill through the Archives and see what I come up with. Please understand however that I can not promise to identify your gun, or even tell you anything more about it than you already know.

Is the gun for sale or trade? I have a number of various Confederate items, should you be interested in a trade.

I am returning Mr. Steuart's ~~picture~~ litter. May I keep the pictures for awhile? I do thank you for writing me.

Kind regards

Bill Albough
William A. Albough 3rd.

620 Walnut St.
Falls Church, Va.

BALTIMORE THE NEWS-POST
Baltimore Sunday American
BALTIMORE 3; MARYLAND

Dear Mr Hubbard I am sick in
bed, but believe I can answer
your query. Your revolver
has all the hallmarks of the
Hannan Bros (Columbus, Ga) pro-
duct, some of which had rear
sights. The rifling, the low
sound and the little notch
in the under side of the trig-
ger guard plate in rear of
the trigger all point to Hannan.

Sincerely yours

W. J. Hannan

April 22 1956

Document #1: Initial inquiry to R.D. Stewart of
The Baltimore News-Post, Baltimore
3, Maryland

Date; April 22, 1956

Content:

Dear Mr. Hubbard,

I am sick in bed, but believe I can answer
your query. Your revolver has all the
hallmarks of the Haiman Bros (Columbus, Ga)
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rifling, the low serial and the little
nick in the under side of the trigger
guard plate in rear of the trigger all
point to Haimann.

Sincerely yours,

R.D. Stewart

December 8, 1959

Dear Mr Hubbard:

I think the enclosed summary of organization and reorganizations of what was originally Rountree's Ind Co Tex Cav will answer your question concerning Co H, 35th (Brown's) Tex Cav Regt.

So far as I know, Brown's command never left Texas, unless for a brief period in Louisiana in 1864 in which it almost certainly saw no action. During the existence of "Rountree's Tex Cav Bn", however, and while it was a two-company battalion, it participated in operations in southwestern Louisiana. Thus, these elements of what became Brown's regiment had been in action.

I doubt that any tracing of this command, however, would yield any worthwhile clue on the origin of your pistol. During the last half of the war the Trans-Mississippi Department was so full of people who had "transferred" to commands on this side of the Mississippi that Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas must have been full of small ordnance manufactured and issued at every other place in the Confederacy.

While I am no expert on such matters, the appearance of your pistol as illustrated in Albaugh's work suggests it must have been the product of better facilities than afforded anyplace in Texas. If I were seeking information on hitherto unlisted manufacturers of Confederate small arms, I would do a thorough search of contemporary newspaper files. Frank Vandiver might have better ideas than this. If you haven't talked to him about this problem, you might get in touch with him the next time you are in Houston.

Sincerely yours,

Lester N. Fitzhugh
Lester N. Fitzhugh

Organizational background of Co H, 35th (Brown's) Tex Cav Regt:

Rountree's Ind Co Tex Cav

Recruited summer and early fall, 1861; intended entry into Terry's Tex Cav Regt but arrived Houston after regt full. Personnel from Walker, Brazoria and other counties. Accepted CS svc as independent comd.

Reorganized as Co I and Co K, 13th (Bates') Tex Inf Regt upon joining that comd in 1862.

Became Co A and Co B, Rountree's Tex Cav Bn, when Maj Rountree withdrew this comds from Bates' regt. Two other companies became C and D of this battalion.

Became Co H and Co I, 35th (Brown's) Tex Cav Regt in late 1863.

Note:

Above is a reconstruction of movements of elements originally recruited by Rountree based on somewhat meager data. Believed, however, to be substantially correct. After promotion of Rountree to major while a member of 13th Tex Inf Regt, Co I was commanded by Capt L. B. Hightower and Co K by Capt Tom Hamilton.

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Sincerely yours,


Lester N. Fitzhugh

Have you ever been able to the "Co. H, Charles Hill, Brown's" on the butt?

Are the two numbers of the serial number stamped with two dies, rather than a single "51" die?

Although the gun is considered unmarked, is there any traces of discoloration on the top barrel flat or on any part of the cylinder?

How many gooves in the rifling, which direction is the twist, and is the rifling straight or gain twist?

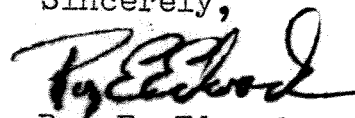
Do you have any other photographs, especially close ups of the serial numbers or other lettering with a ruler in the photo for comparative size?

If, and I strongly emphasize the if, it should develop that the answers to these questions indicate a possible common source for your gun and the one to which I have referred, can you make your gun available to be photographed alongside the other gun?

On a sperate sheet of paper, I have made a very rough sketch of your gun. If it is not inconvenient, measure your gun at the places indicated, and put it on the sheet and return it.

Please do not get your hopes up. There where so very many Colt copies and of course they all look very similar. This may very well be a wild goose chase. If it is, actually we both will lose only a little time, if it is not a wild goose chase, we'll both benefit. I look forward to your next letter.

Sincerely,



Roy E. Edwards

Item No. 152, Dance
.36 Navy, serial # 51,
pictured pgs. 67 of
Confederate Revolvers by
Wm. Gary and pages
50 & 51 of Dance &
Brother by Gary
Wiggins

~~51~~

bers were integrated within the .44-caliber range, it would appear that not too many of the smaller calibers were made. However, if a separate range of numbers was used, at least 135 were made, since this is the highest number to be observed. Authentic .36-caliber revolvers are extremely rare today.

The .36-caliber revolver is similar in size to the Colt 1851 Navy model, although it has a round barrel. The serial number dies are the same as the .44-caliber Dance and the location of the markings are the same. The bore has seven lands and seven grooves, a clockwise spin and no gain to the twist. Nearly all the characteristics for the .44-caliber Dance are found on the .36-caliber.

Dance Revolvers with Recoil Shields

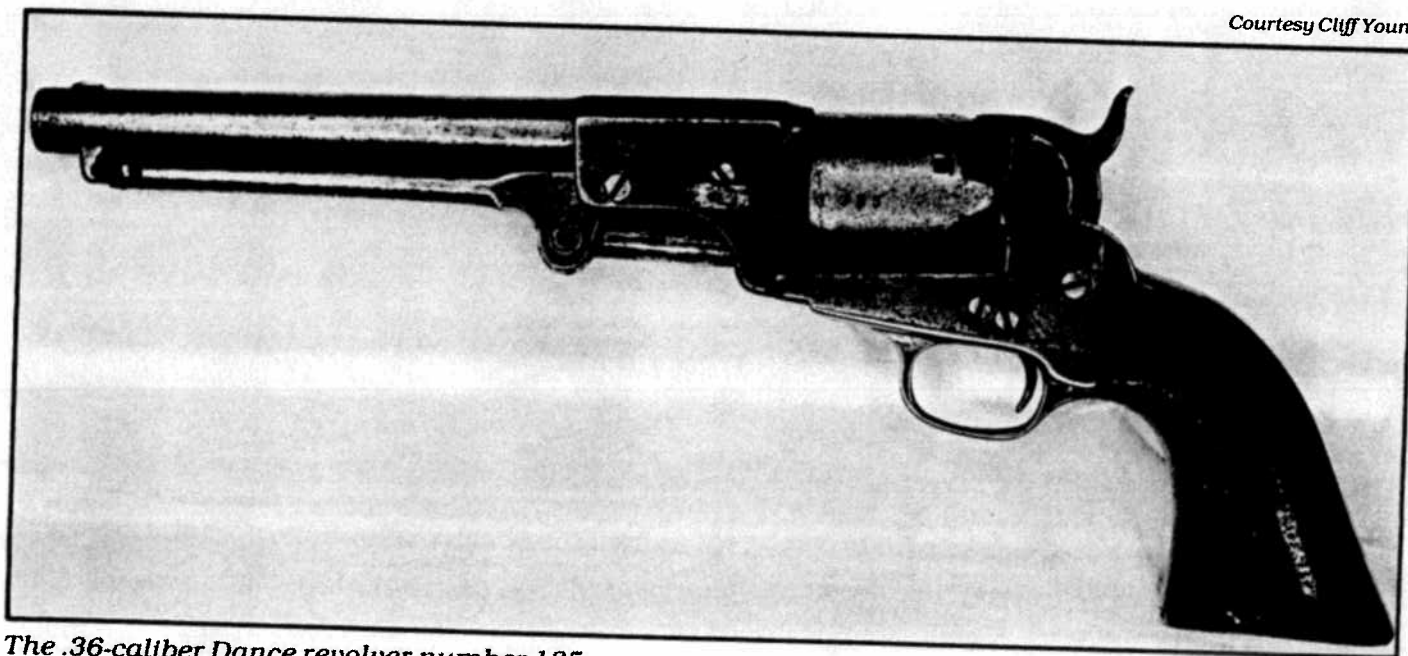
It is generally believed that all revolvers made by the Dance brothers lack a recoil shield. It is almost certain, however, that they did manufacture a few revolvers with shields.

In reference to the .36-caliber model, three known revolvers with recoil shields meet every comparison test with .36-caliber Dance revolvers without the shields. Their serial numbers are 48, 50, and 51. These serial numbers are stamped with the same dies and in the same locations as the other Dance revolvers. The rifling in the bore is the same. They have the same squareness to the front of the barrel housing and barrel lug, the same thickness to the small of the grip and the same misplaced screw.

In making the revolvers, the Confederates used a wooden jig to drill the screw holes. All .36-caliber Dances have one screw that is misplaced and the revolvers with recoil shields also have this feature.

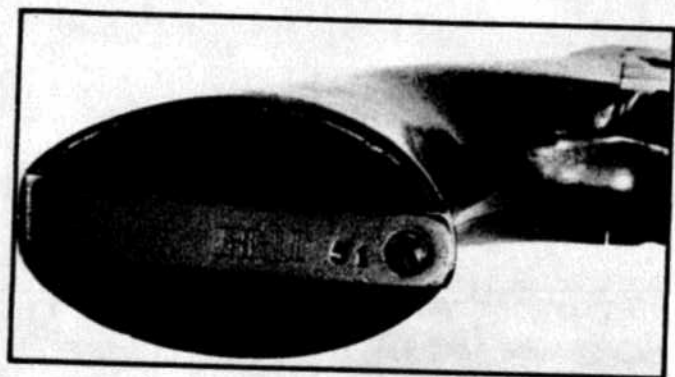
Conclusive evidence is found on revolver number 51, which is marked on the grips with the name *Charles Hill, Co. H., Brown's Regiment*. National Archive records indicate that Charles Hill was a member of the unit and we have already shown that Dance revolvers were

Courtesy Cliff Young

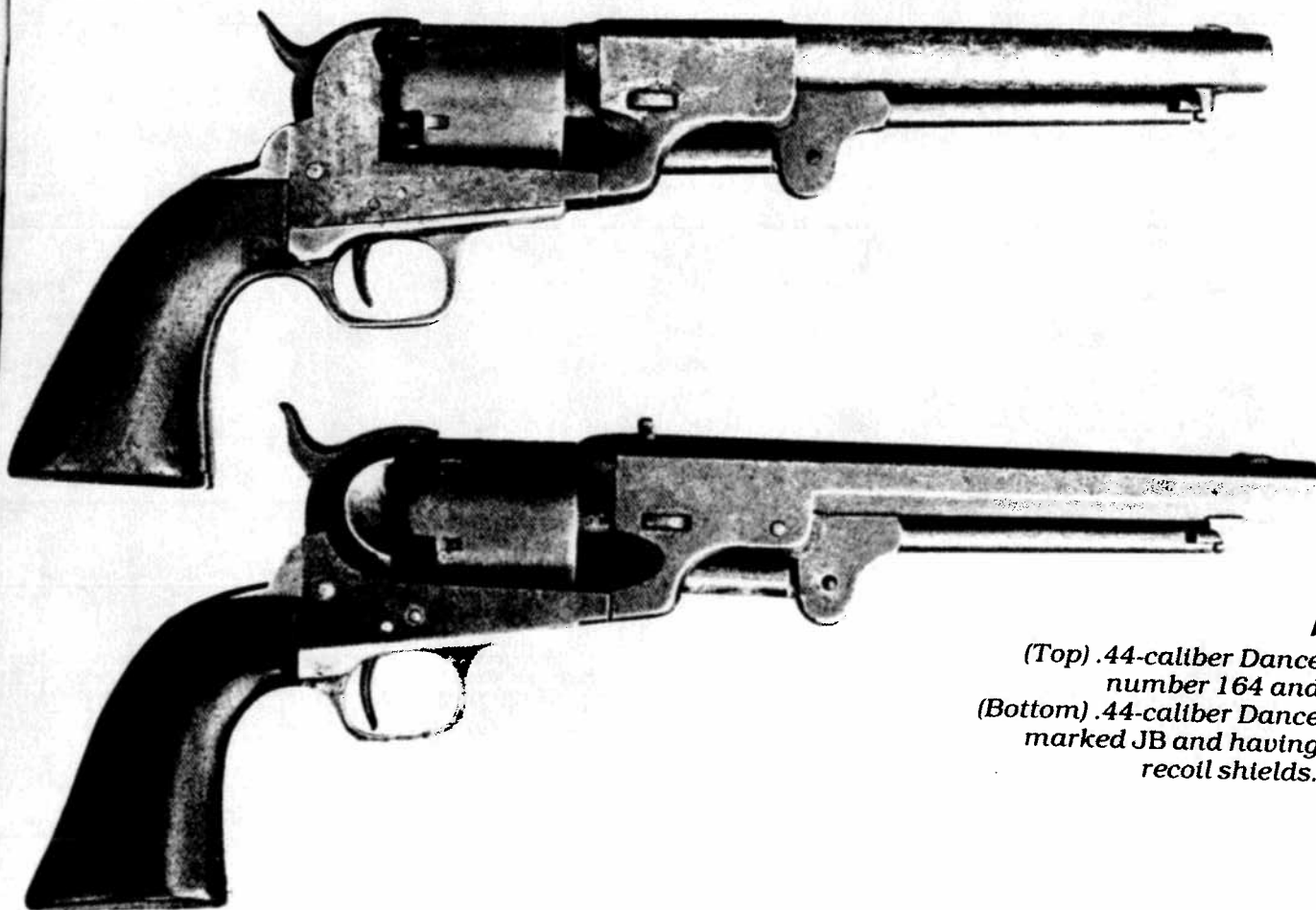
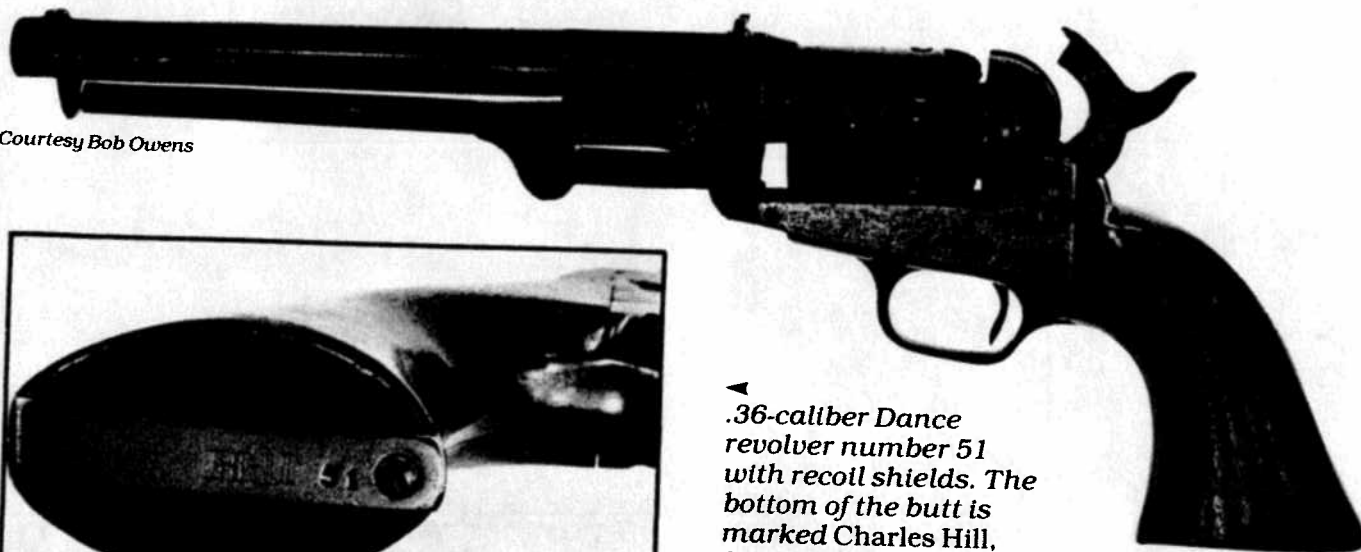


The .36-caliber Dance revolver number 135 exhibits the highest serial number observed on a .36-caliber Dance.

Courtesy Bob Owens



◀ .36-caliber Dance revolver number 51 with recoil shields. The bottom of the butt is marked Charles Hill, Co. H, Brown's Regiment.



▲
(Top) .44-caliber Dance number 164 and
(Bottom) .44-caliber Dance marked JB and having recoil shields.



▲
A .44-caliber Dance with recoil shields and
marked on the top of the barrel, G.
Erichson Houston Texas.



◀
The J.B. in place of serial numbers
on the Erichson marked .44-caliber
Dance with recoil shields.

issued to soldiers in Brown's Regiment.

As for the .44-caliber revolvers, there is one known specimen that meets all the criteria for guns made at the Dance factory. All measurements are correct and the rifling in the bore is correct. It has the squareness to the barrel housing and barrel lug and the square heavy trigger guard. It has an octagon-shaped barrel and a rear sight mounted on top of the barrel housing. There are known Dance revolvers with both of these characteristics. It does not have a serial number, but is stamped with *JB* where serial numbers would ordinarily be found.

The top of the barrel is stamped *G. Erichson, Houston, Texas*. Gustav Erichson was a gun



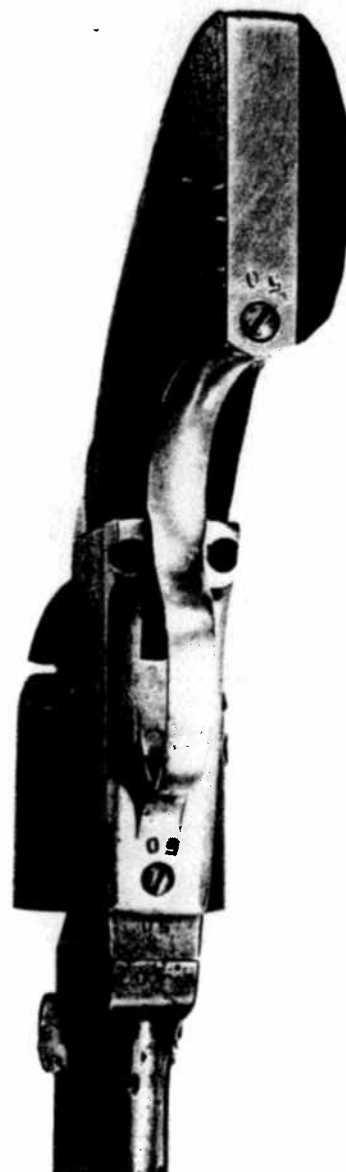
*.36-caliber Dance
revolver number 50 with
recoil shields.*

*At right is a bottom
view of number 50.*

dealer in Houston during the Civil War and is known to have stamped his name on derringers and some rifles. Since the Dance factory at Columbus was only 35 miles from Houston, it is very probable that Erichson could have purchased this revolver from Dance and then stamped his own name on it.

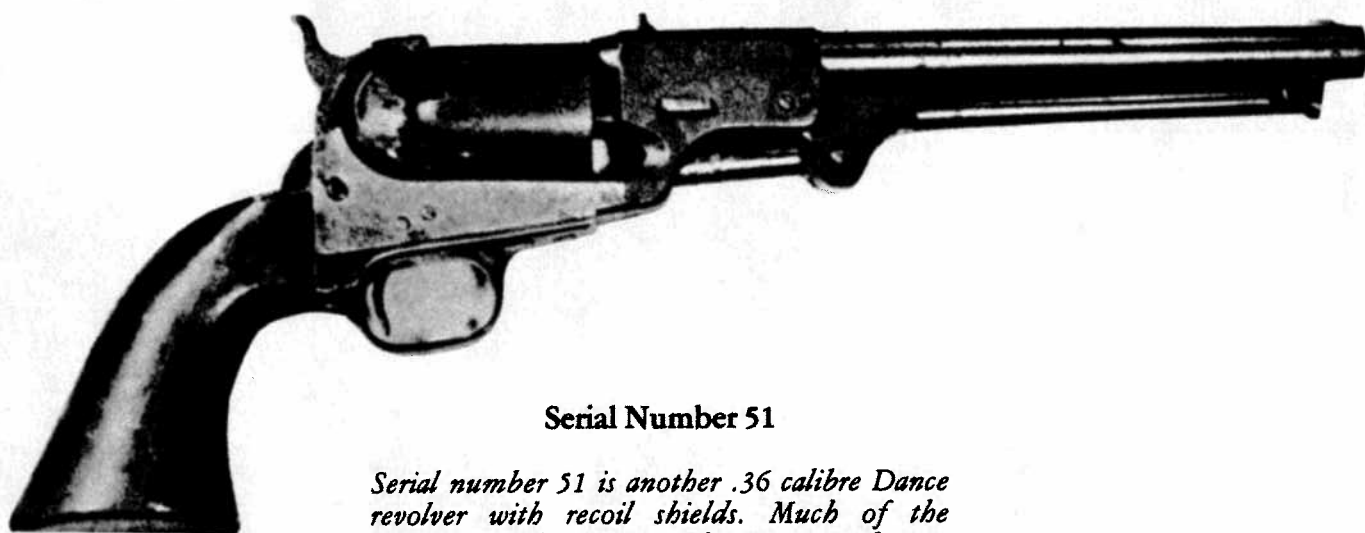
The Otto and Alec Erichson listed as workers assigned to the Dance factory were sons of Gustav Erichson. Two workers were assigned to the factory with the initials "J. B." They were Joseph Bray and J. Black, both members of Brown's Regiment. Either man could have stamped his initials on the revolver in place of a serial number.

All of these facts pertaining to the .36-caliber and the .44-caliber revolvers with recoil shields mentioned above and pictured in this book leave little doubt that Dance did make a few revolvers with recoil shields.



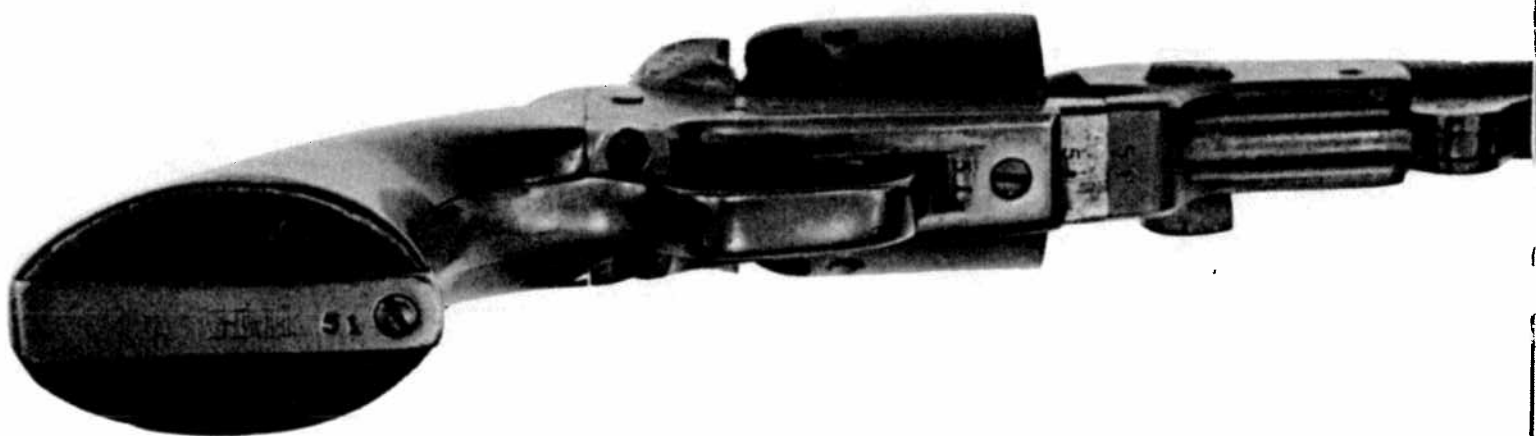
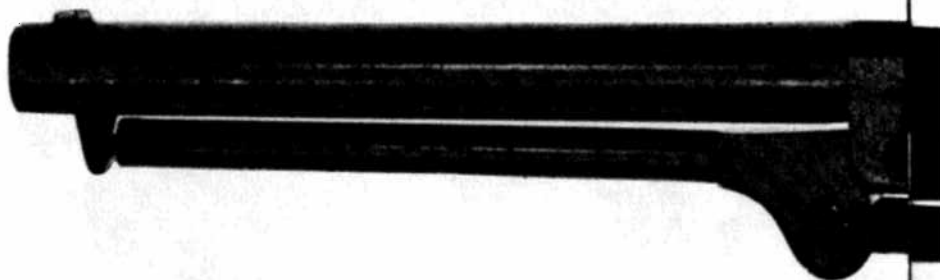
Confederate Revolvers

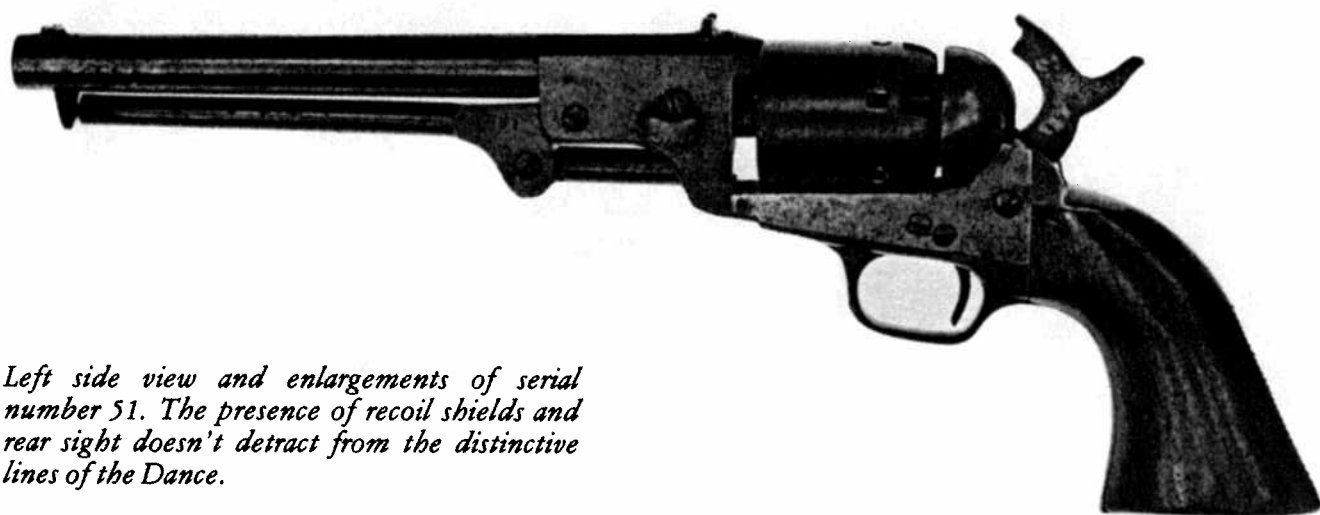
By William A. Gary



Serial Number 51

Serial number 51 is another .36 calibre Dance revolver with recoil shields. Much of the original finish remains. The part round, part octagonal barrel is 7½" long. All parts and construction are standard. On the butt of the weapon is scratched the name and unit of the Confederate cavalryman who carried it: Charles Hill, Co. H, Brown's Regiment. This unit was quartered near Columbia, Texas. Hill's service record states that he was a scout detailed to the mouth of Caney Creek by order of Colonel Brown. Courtesy Bob Owens.





Left side view and enlargements of serial number 51. The presence of recoil shields and rear sight doesn't detract from the distinctive lines of the Dance.



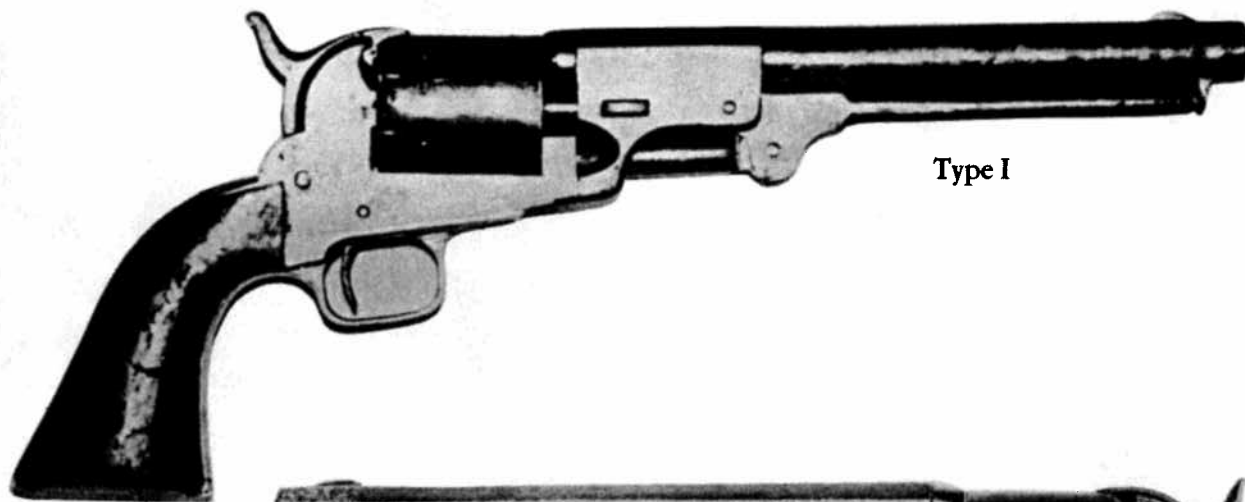
Dance revolvers are of five types. The first is a .44 calibre, six-shot, single action, flat-framed model with a round barrel that is eight inches long and partly octagonal at the frame. The bore is rifled with seven grooves and lands. It has a clockwise spin and no gain to the twist. Most specimens have a capping release groove. Overall length is approximately fourteen inches and the weight is three pounds, six ounces. The cylinder is approximately 1 7/8" long. All parts are iron except for the brass trigger guard and backstrap. (Several .44 calibre Dances have been noted with iron backstraps.) The barrel has a brass blade front sight dovetailed into the barrel. Most specimens of this model have a roller affixed to the hammer.

The second type is a .44 calibre model similar to the first except for a fully octagonal barrel.

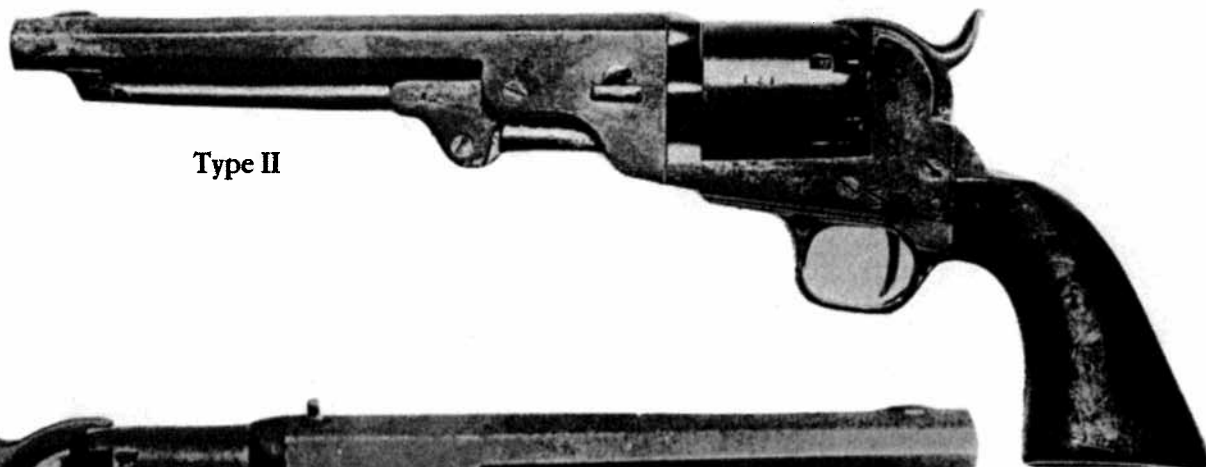
The third variety is a .44 calibre Army with recoil shields, but otherwise identical to the second type.

The fourth variety is a .36 calibre revolver with a part round and part octagonal barrel, approximately 7½" in length. Its weight is two pounds, eight ounces. The cylinder is approximately 1 11/16" long and all parts are iron except the brass trigger guard and backstrap. The front sight is of the blade type. The frame has recoil shields rather than the flat frame.

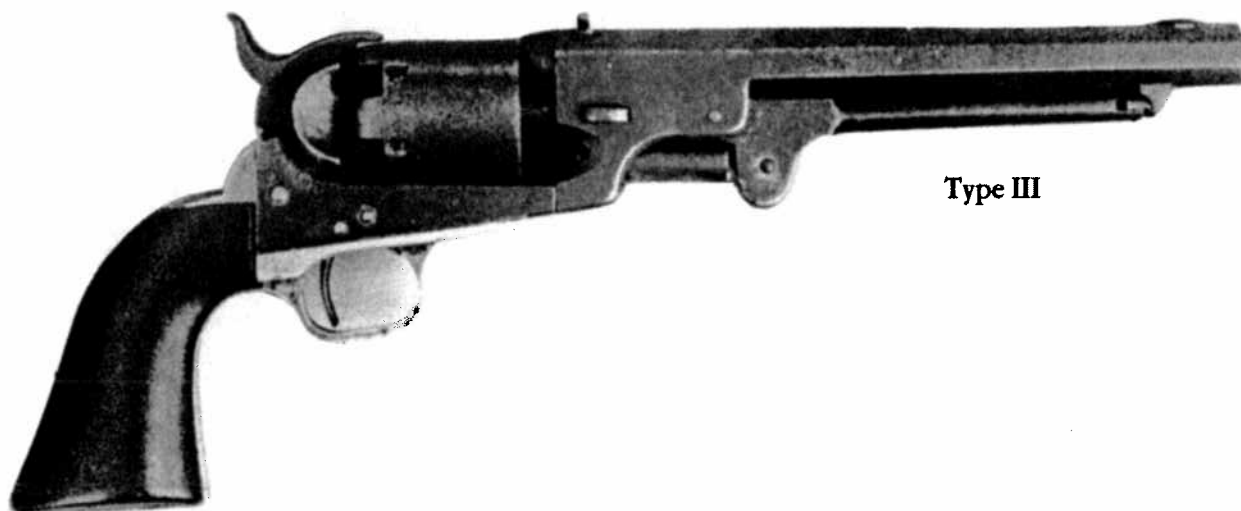
The fifth variety of Dance handguns is a .36 calibre similar to Type IV but with a flat frame.



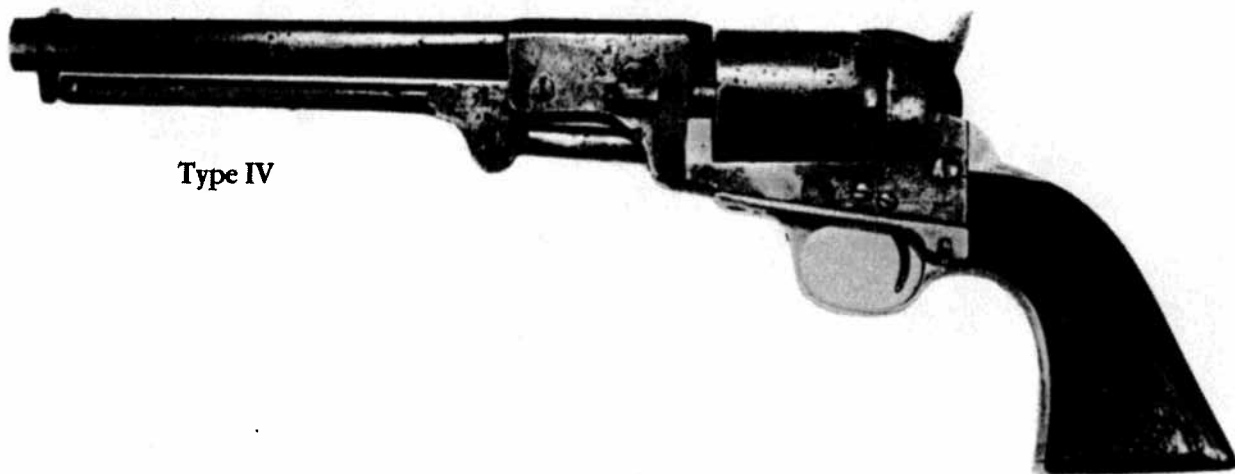
Type I



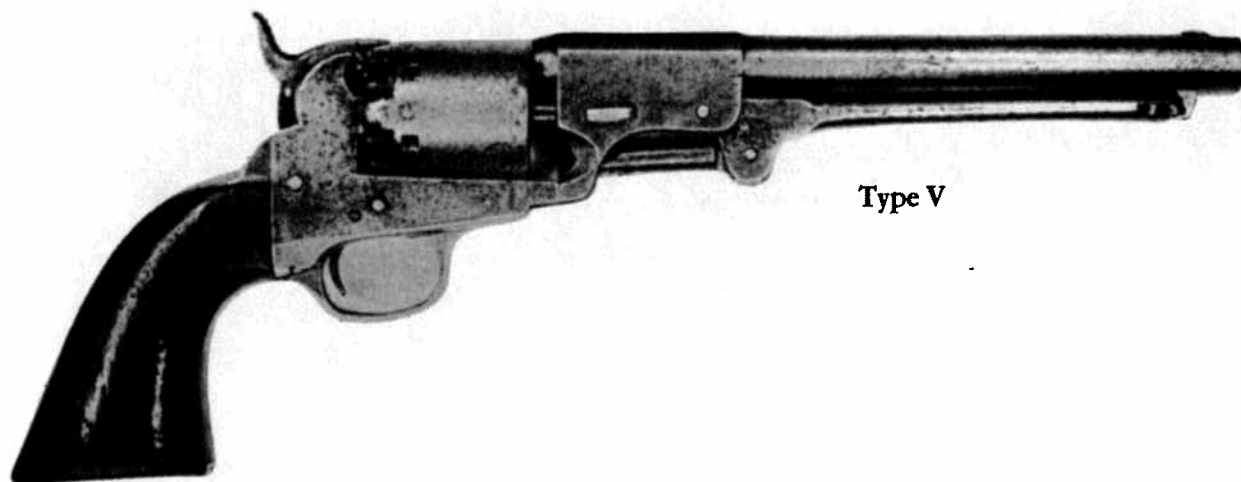
Type II



Type III



Type IV



Type V

Design Irregularities

The sum of all the weapons' parts creates a finished product, an operational tool. The Dance Manufactory products are easily identified once we overcome the traditional concept that all finished products are the same: the time of manufacture so greatly affected each revolver that no two are exactly alike. As blacksmiths, mechanics and unskilled workers gained expertise on the often worn out and eccentric machinery, specific styles identified workmen whose names are unknown to us today. It is noteworthy that physical evidence of their handiwork speaks even today in a clear and certain language.

To date, no documentation has been found for Dance machinery inventory, employee roll calls or manufacturing plans on contract with the Texas Military Board. Any or all of these would greatly simplify the comparison of what had been called for and what was actually produced. However, physical evidence of the revolver's manufacture in various stages has been discovered at the factory site. Conclusions can also be drawn by close examination of all the parts of existing finished specimens. In both of these instances, complications are experienced due to minor modifications by

the weapon's owner.

The blacksmiths handled all of the tool and die making, seeking ways to simplify work. They used iron bar stock, as available, and sheared it to the proper size. Molds were made to facilitate the hand-shearing of such parts as screws and hammer blocks from heated soft iron.

Crude furnaces had been discovered at one of the Dance sites. Also quantities of slag have been found. While design patterns have not yet been discovered, available evidence leads one to believe that precision casting and a crude trip hammer left only minor machining, handfitting and finishing.

Discounting the agent's marking, the three types of numeral die sets are excellent examples of tools that retained their usefulness while lacking in symmetry of design layout. It is important to keep in mind that the Dance brothers had been charged with creating a useful item, not necessarily a masterpiece.

Aside from calibre, the models can be classified as follows:

- 1) Octagonal barrel, with or without full recoil shield, brass or iron trigger guard and backstrap
- 2) Round barrel, octagonal housing, with or without recoil shield, iron or brass trigger guard and backstrap

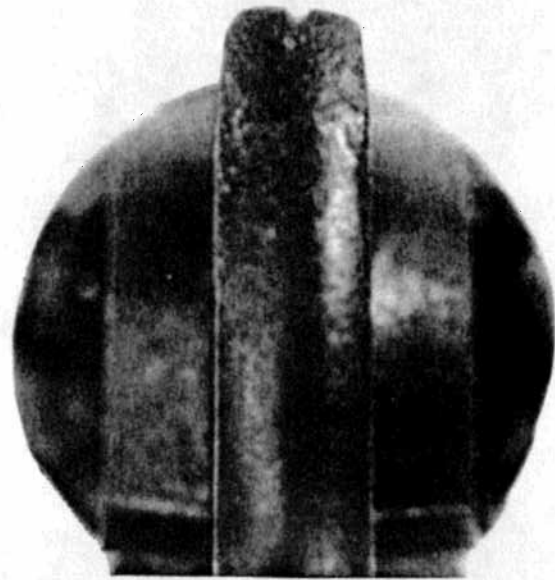
Variations encountered in these can be likened to experimental models that have undergone improvement while in the process of manufacture. The quality of the finished product exhibits the combined skill of all involved in the creation.

The manufacture of cone (nipples) can be considered to be in a class by itself. The screw blanks were stamped out of iron, sheared, threaded out of alignment on a machine and hand finished. The keyway is always off center and, if there is no shoulder in the screw hole, the head is rounded. The pitch and the number of threads per inch were based upon available tools rather than on planned engineering designs.

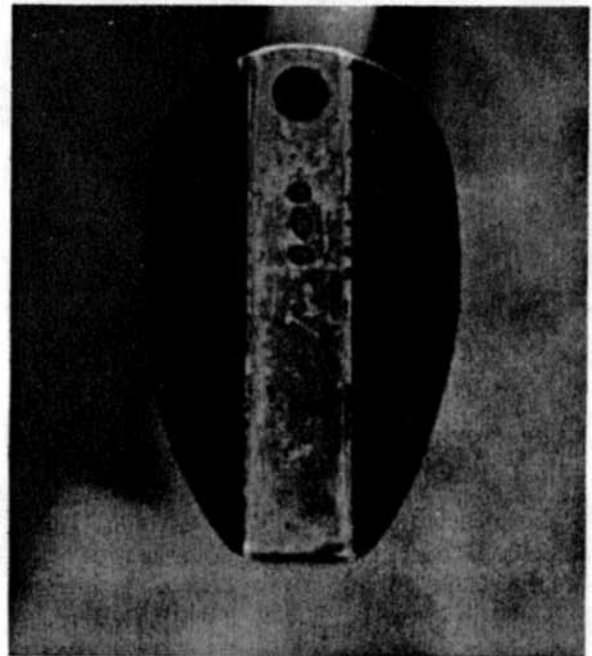
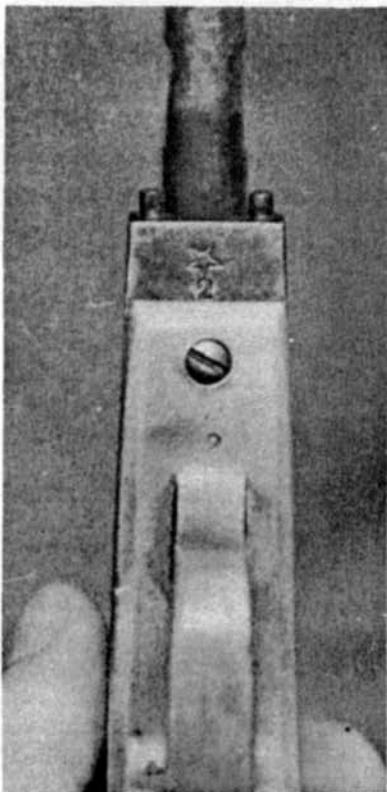
The angles of the frame design are fairly consistent as all other parts are fitted to the frame. The remaining parts are then similar, not exact replicas. Why is the frame iron rather than brass? Extensive use causes iron to return to its original shape, while the far softer brass tends not to rebound. However, flaws in the metal and other peculiarities could still cause failure in the Dance revolvers.

The design of the stock of the gun was heavily influenced by the design of the backstrap. The stock of well-seasoned wood was consistent with the demands of the times and was the most malleable material used in the manufacture of the weapon.

Dances are marked with the serial number in 12 places including barrel, cylinder, loading lever, plunger latch, wedge, backstrap, trigger guard, hammer, trigger, cylinder arbor pin and inside the grips. The serial numbers are usually stamped in



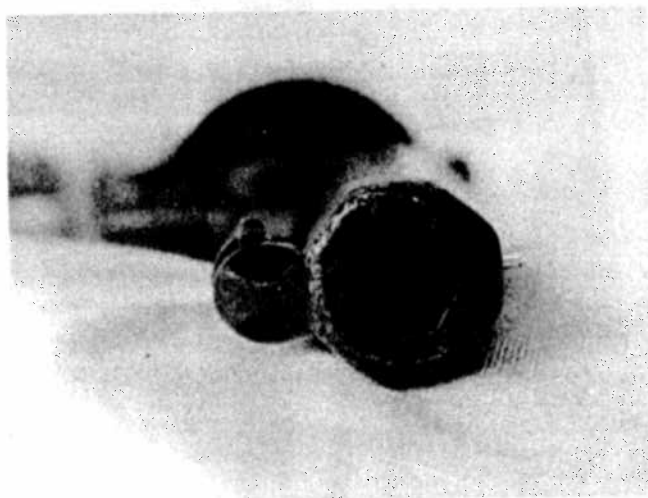
Detail enlargement, above, of a Dance hammer shows the notch cut for a rear sight. The two enlargements below reveal the non-numerical identification stamping found on several Dance handguns.



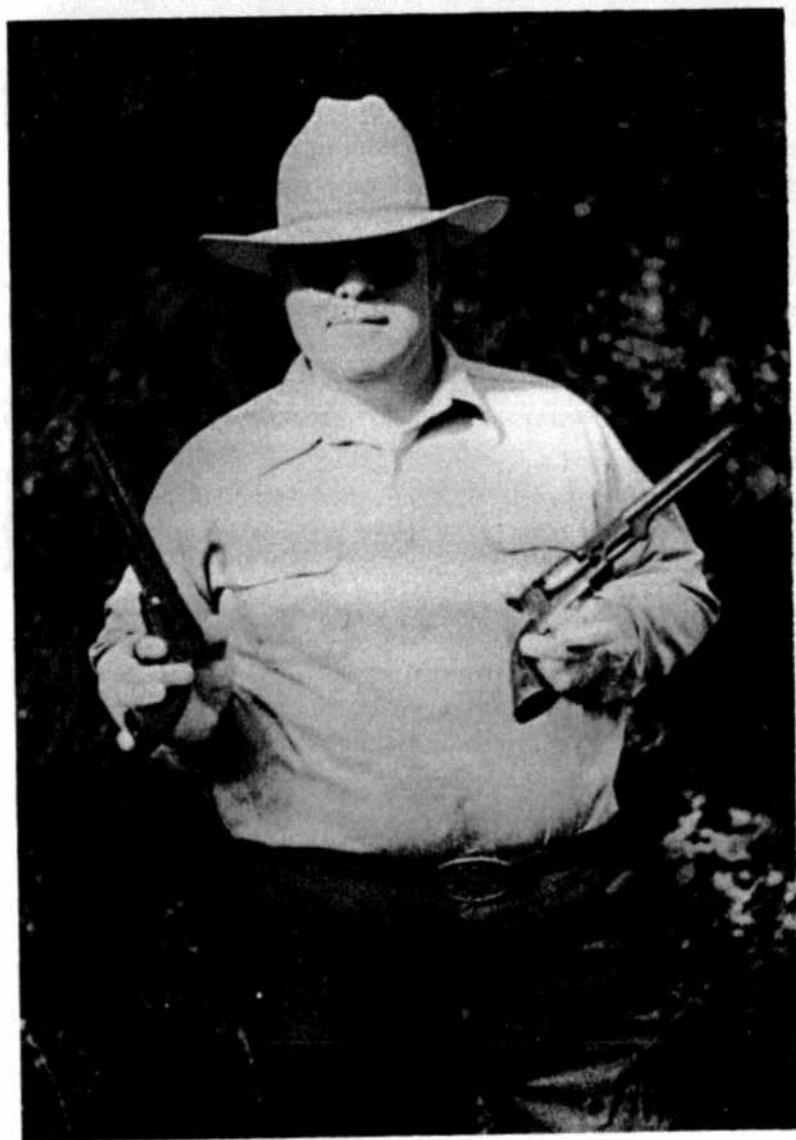
their entirety, but in several instances the number has been reduced to the last two digits on a few of the smaller components.

Several specimens have been noted that have no serial number at all and a few have been examined that have non-numerical symbols uniformly stamped.

Most Dance revolvers of all types have a notched hammer for a rear sight. However, another irregularity noted with several specimens is the addition of a small rear sight of the buck horn style dovetailed into the frame approximately 5/8 of an inch from the rear of the barrel.



Detail enlargement of the muzzle of a Dance .44 calibre Army revolver. Note the uneven thickness of the barrel.



Dance descendant L. J. McNeal III of West Columbia, Texas, poses with two of his great-grandfather David's handguns: serial number 111 and serial number 10.

Recoil Shields

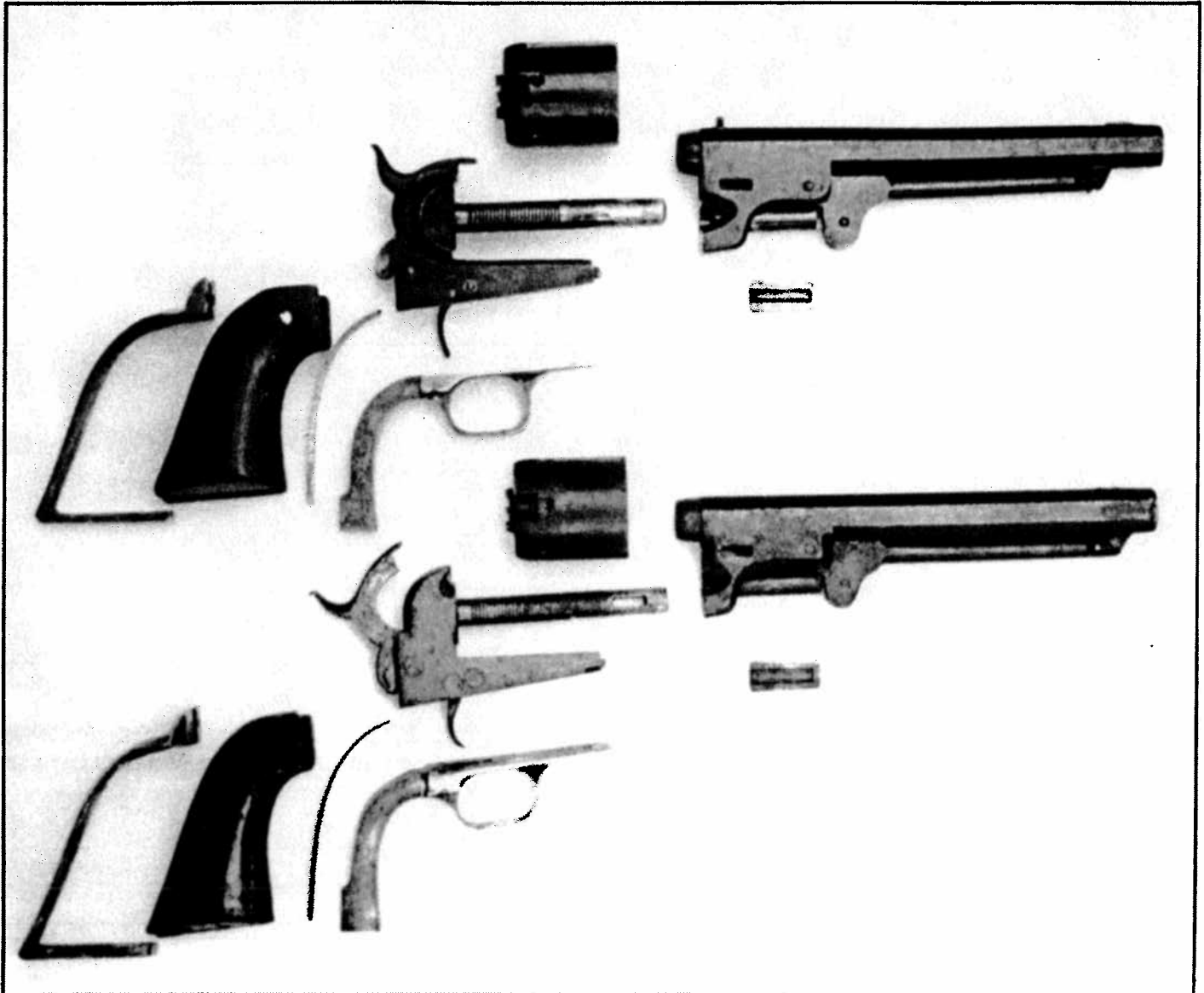
The most distinguishing feature of Dance handguns is the absence of recoil shields. The Dances did in fact produce several revolvers with recoil shields. Three such weapons of the .36 calibre Navy model have come to light - serial numbers 48, 50 and 51. In every other respect these three handguns are identical to the standard Dance Navy. The rifling in them is also identical to the standard Navy: they are of seven lands with no gain to the twist.

One of these guns is marked with the regiment and name of the soldier who had once owned it: Charles Hill, Co. H., Brown's Reg. From National Archive records it is known that there existed a Charles Hill in that regiment and that he was a scout detailed to the mouth of Caney Creek. Brown's regiment was headquartered near Columbia, Texas.

A fourth Dance Navy frame with recoil shields was unearthed at the site of the Dance factory in Anderson, Texas. The frame is unfinished, but its measurements are identical to the standard .36 calibre Dance. The frame is badly warped and was

probably discarded as defective. Cleaning failed to reveal any serial numbers, but the letter "L" is stamped where the serial number would generally be located.

This author knows of only one .44 calibre Dance Army revolver with recoil shields. The weapon is in the collection of Bob Owens of Houston, Texas. All of the gun's measurements are the same as the standard Army model and, once again, the rifling in the bore is seven lands with no gain to the twist. It has a full octagonal barrel, but it is not marked with a serial number. Instead it is stamped "J.B." where one would normally find the serial markings. The stamping conforms to the die style of the .36 calibre Navy excavated at Anderson. The weapon also has stamped on the top of the barrel "G. Erichson, Houston, Texas." Research has revealed that Erichson was a gun dealer in that city during and after the Civil War. It is also known that he commonly stamped his name on derringers, shotguns and rifles.¹ There is little doubt that he stamped his name on the revolver in question prior to its sale in his shop.



DANCE & BROTHERS

Texas Gunmakers of the Confederacy

Gary Wiggins



Ch.

Appears on

for 22
for

Da
Oc

F
J

Chas. D.

(Confederate.)

Co. H. 5 Cav. Texas.
(Brown's.)

Chas. Hill
Corpl., Co. H, Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.
Appears on

Regimental Return
of the organization named above,
for the month of Nov. 1864.
Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date, 186

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

Sick in Hosp. Hempstead
Sept. 17/64

The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies November 11, 1863, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 5th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & I. G. O.

(644)

W. H. Bozarch

Copyist.

(Confederate.)

Co. H. 35 Cav. Texas.
(Brown's.)

Chas. Hill
Corpl., Co. H, } Brown's Regiment
Texas Mounted Volunteers.
Appears on

Regimental Return
of the organization named above,
for the month of March 1865.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date, 186

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

Left sick in Hosp. at Over

The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies November 11, 1863, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 5th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & I. G. O.

(644)

W. H. Bozarch

Copyist.

NOV. - 8

50406855

1911

Hempstead Sept. 19/64.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		DATE OF FORM NA-332	
FILE DESIGNATION	RECEIPT NO.	NAME OF SEARCHER	PAGES
1111 Hill	36869	1111 Hill	3
UNIT	NAME OF SEARCHER	DATE	PAGES
NCR		7/21/61	3
NMC			

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES
CONCERNING VETERAN

(See reverse for explanation)

101	(Brown's.)	TEXAS.
Hill		
Corp., Co. H, Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.		
Appears on		
Regimental Return		
of the organization named above,		
for the month of Nov., 1864.		
Commissioned officers present and absent:		
Station		
Remarks:		
Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:		
Date		
Place		
Remarks:		
Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:		
Absent enlisted men accounted for:		
Sick in Hosp. Hempstead Sept. 17/64		
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies November 11, 1863, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & I. G. O.		
(644)	W. H. Bozark	Copyist.

101	(Brown's.)	TEXAS.
Hill		
Corp., Co. H, Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.		
Appears on		
Regimental Return		
of the organization named above,		
for the month of Oct., 1864.		
Commissioned officers present and absent:		
Station		
Remarks:		
Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:		
Date		
Place		
Remarks:		
Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:		
Absent enlisted men accounted for:		
Hosp. Hempstead Sept. 17/64		
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies November 11, 1863, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & I. G. O.		
(644)	W. H. Bozark	Copyist.

101	35 Cav.	Texas.
(Brown's.)		
Chas Hill		
Corp'l, Co. H, { Brown's Reg't Texas Mtd. Volunteers.		
Appears on		
Company Muster Roll		
of the organization named above,		
for Jan & Feb., 1864		
Enlisted:		
When May 5, 1862.		
Where Fayette Co.,		
By whom J. P. French		
Period 3 yrs or War		
Last paid:		
By whom Capt Speed		
To what time Aug 31, 1863.		
Present or absent Absent		
Remarks: Detailed as scout at Mouth of Comy by Col. Brown		
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies November 11, 1863, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & I. G. O.		
Book mark:		
(642)	L. H. Martin	Copyist

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

DATE OF FORM NA-332

RECEIPT NO. 11858

FILE DESIGNATION

Ch. H. M

Appeared for P. Date Occur. PERI. FROM. To. Month. Day. Year. Re. Site. Re.

(Confederate.)

35 CAV. TEXAS.

(Brown's.)

Re. Hall

Brown's Regiment

Laurel, Co. Re., Texas Mounted Volunteers.

Appears on

Regimental Return

of the organization named above,

for the month of March, 1865.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station:

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date: , 1865.

Place:

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

Left with Mr. Mark at (Brown's)

The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1865, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Hates) Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company B was organized May 1, 1865, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1865, of men transferred from Company E of this battalion. 1865 Company F was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Harrover's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company. The battalion was increased to four cavalry companies the 11th (Hates) Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 13th (Hates) Regiment Texas Cavalry) but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & L. C. O.

(644) W. H. D. G. again Copyist.

(Confederate.)

35 CAV. TEXAS.

(Brown's.)

Re. Hall

Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.

Appears on

Regimental Return

of the organization named above,

for the month of Sept., 1864.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station:

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date: , 1864.

Place:

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

Left with Mr. Harrover's Independent Co. at (Brown's)

The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1865, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Hates) Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company B was organized May 1, 1865, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1865, of men transferred from Company E of this battalion. 1865 Company F was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Harrover's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company. The battalion was increased to four cavalry companies the 11th (Hates) Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 13th (Hates) Regiment Texas Cavalry) but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & L. C. O.

(644) W. H. D. G. again Copyist.

Ch. Hill

Appears

for pay
for

Date
Occupati

PERIOD
From
To
Months
Days

Rate of
Signatu
Remarks

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES
CONCERNING VETERAN

(See reverse for explanation)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE	RECEIPT NO.	DATE OF FORM NA-332
Charles Hill	3458	
UNIT	NAME OF SEARCHER	DATE
NGR		
NWC		

E.A. 3-7-61

(Confederate.)
35 Cav. (Brown's) Texas.
Chas Hill
Corpl, Co. H, { Brown's Reg't Texas Mtd. Volunteers.
Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for Jan & Feb, 1864
Enlisted: When May 5, 1862.
Where Fayette Co.,
By whom J. P. French
Period 3 yrs or War
Last paid: By whom Capt Speed
To what time Aug 31, 1863.
Present or absent Absent
Remarks: Detailed as scout at Mouth of Comby by Col. Brown
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & L. G. O.
Book mark: L. H. Martin
(642) Copyist

(Confederate.)
35 Cav. (Brown's) Texas.
Ch. Hill
Co. H, Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.
Appears on
Regimental Return
of the organization named above,
for the month of Sept., 1864.
Commissioned officers present and absent:
Station:
Remarks:
Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:
Date: 186
Place:
Remarks:
Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:
Absent enlisted men accounted for:
Hospl. Hempstead Sept. 19
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & L. G. O.
V. H. Bozarth
(644) Copyist

(Confederate.)
35 Cav. (Brown's) Texas.
Ch. Hill
Co. H, Brown's Reg't Texas Cav.
Appears on
Regimental Return
of the organization named above,
for the month of Oct., 1864.
Commissioned officers present and absent:
Station:
Remarks:
Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:
Date: 186
Place:
Remarks:
Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:
Absent enlisted men accounted for:
Hospl. Hempstead Sept. 19/64.
The 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, Companies A to D, was formed about April 3, 1862, by the transfer of four cavalry companies from the 4th (Bates') Regiment Texas Volunteers. Company E was organized May 1, 1862, of recruits and some men transferred from Companies D and L of the same regiment. Company F was formed June 17, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of this battalion. (1st) Company B was transferred to the 7th (Fontaine's) Battalion Texas Artillery March 1, 1863, and subsequently became the 7th Texas Field Battery. Captain R. W. Hargrove's Independent Company Texas Cavalry was soon afterward assigned to this command as (2d) Company B. The battalion was increased to a regiment of ten companies from the 13th (Bates') Regiment Texas Infantry (formerly the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers). This organization was also known as Brown's Regiment Texas Cavalry but it was officially designated the 35th Regiment Texas Cavalry by the A. & L. G. O.
V. H. Bozarth
(644) Copyist

Ch. Hills

....., 1st Tex. Mtd. Rifles

Appears on a

RECEIPT ROLL

for pay

for Apr. 20, 1862

Date 186

Occupation Express rider

PERIOD OF SERVICE:

From Mar. 1, 1862

To Mar. 31, 1862

Months

Days 31

Rate of pay 25¢ per day

Signature

Remarks:

Roll No.

Mary L. Copyistw,

A.Q.M. 13 Regt. Tex. Vol.

Subject: Leave extended.

Special Order Number 10/10

Jan. 13, 1864

Adjutant & Inspector General's
Office, Confederate States, con-
tains information relative to
the man named, on the subject
mentioned above.

Confederate.
13 Texas.
Charles Hill
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Batt'n Texas Vols.
Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
Sept 9 Oct, 1862
Enlisted: May 5, 1862
When: Fayette Co.
Where: Fayette Co.
By whom: J. M. French
Period: 3 yrs or war
Last paid: W. W. McMaster
By whom: July 1, 1862
To what time: Not Stated
Present or absent: Not Stated
Remarks:

This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K. In March, 1863, Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.
The organization was known at various times as the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Regiment Texas Volunteers, 13th Battalion Texas Volunteers, the 13th Regiment Texas Infantry and the Brazoria Coast Regiment.

Book mark:

121

J. B. Hyatt
Copyist

Confederate.
13 Texas.
Charles Hill
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Batt'n Texas Vols.
Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for Jan & Feb, 1862
Enlisted: May 5, 1862
When: Fayette Co.
Where: Fayette Co.
By whom: J. M. French
Period: 3 yrs or war
Last paid: W. W. McMaster
By whom: July 1, 1862
To what time: Not Stated
Present or absent: Present
Remarks:

* This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K. In March, 1863, Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.
The organization was known at various times as the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Regiment Texas Volunteers, 13th Battalion Texas Volunteers, the 13th Regiment Texas Infantry and the Brazoria Coast Regiment.

Book mark:

1642

J. B. Hyatt
Copyist

Confederate.
13 Texas.
Charles Hill
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Batt'n Texas Vols.
Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for Jan & Feb, 1863
Enlisted: May 5, 1862
When: Fayette Co.
Where: Fayette Co.
By whom: J. M. French
Period: 3 yrs or war
Last paid: W. W. McMaster
By whom: Dec 31, 1862
To what time: Not Stated
Present or absent: Present
Remarks: Appointed 4 Co
from Feb 28

* This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K. In March, 1863, Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.
The organization was known at various times as the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Regiment Texas Volunteers, 13th Battalion Texas Volunteers, the 13th Regiment Texas Infantry and the Brazoria Coast Regiment.

Book mark:

1612

J. B. Hyatt
Copyist

(CONFEDERATE)
13 Texas.
Charles Hill
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Batt'n Texas Vols.
Appears on a
RECEIPT ROLL
for pay
for at Fayette Co., Tex., 1862
Date Feb. 28, 1862
Occupation Expressman
PERIOD OF SERVICE:
From Feb. 1, 1862
To Feb. 28, 1862
Months 28
Days 28
Rate of pay 25¢ per day
Signature Charles B. Mills
Remarks:
Roll No.
Mary L. Reushow
Copyist

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		DATE OF FORM NA-332	
FILE DESIGNATION	RECEIPT NO.	NAME OF SEARCHER	PAGES
Charles Hill	38112		
UNIT	NGR	NWC	
INSTRUCTIONS 13 Texas Vols.			
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE ORDER FOR PHOTOCOPIES CONCERNING VETERAN (See reverse for explanation)			
TO ENSURE PRINT Y TO THE			

(Confederate.)	
H	13 Texas.
Charles Hill	
Capt. William Saunders' Cav. Co., Bates' Reg't Texas Volunteers.*	
Age 32 years.	
Appears on	
Company Muster-in Roll	
of the organization named above.	
Roll dated	
July 30, 1862	
Muster-in to date	
June 30, 1862	
Joined for duty and enrolled:	
When	
May 5, 1862	
Where	
Fayette Co.	
By whom	
J. M. French CCC	
Period	
3 years or war	
No. of miles to rendezvous	
125	
Remarks:	
*This company subsequently became (2d) Company A, 13th Regiment Texas Infantry.	
This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K, in March, 1863. Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.	
The organization was known at various times as the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Battalion Texas Volunteers, the 13th Regiment Texas Infantry and the Brazoria Coast Regiment.	
Book mark:	
J. B. Hyatt	
(656) Copyist.	

(Confederate.)	
H	13 Texas.
Chas Hill	
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Reg't Texas Vols.*	
Appears on	
Company Muster Roll	
of the organization named above,	
for	
May & June, 1862	
Enlisted:	
When	
May 5, 1862	
Where	
Fayette Co.	
By whom	
J. M. French	
Period	
3 yrs or war	
Last paid:	
By whom	
Pay due from enlistment	
To what time	
, 186	
Present or absent	
Not stated	
Remarks:	
*This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K, in March, 1863. Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.	
The organization was known at various times as the 4th Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Regiment Texas Volunteers, Bates' Battalion Texas Volunteers, the 13th Regiment Texas Infantry and the Brazoria Coast Regiment.	
Book mark:	
J. B. Hyatt	
(612) Copyist.	

(Confederate.)	
H	13 Texas.
Charles Hill	
(2d) Co. A, Bates' Reg't Texas Vols.*	
Appears on	
Company Muster Roll	
of the organization named above,	
for	
July & Aug., 1862	
Enlisted:	
When	
May 5, 1862	
Where	
Fayette Co.	
By whom	
J. M. French	
Period	
3 yrs or war	
Last paid:	
By whom	
Pay due from enlistment	
To what time	
, 186	
Present or absent	
Present	
Remarks:	
*This organization originally consisted of twelve companies, A to M, which were organized on various dates from September 17, 1861, to January 4, 1862. A and D were artillery companies; B, C, H and I cavalry, and the other companies were infantry. Companies F, K and M were transferred to the 15th Regiment Texas Infantry by S. O. No. 430, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and became Companies D, F and H, respectively, of that organization. Companies B, D, H and I were separated from this command by S. O. No. 424, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, dated April 3, 1862, and formed the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry. Letters of the remaining companies were changed and new companies of cavalry and artillery added from time to time until the organization consisted of ten companies, A to K, in March, 1863. Cavalry Companies A, G, I and K were transferred to the 12th (Brown's) Battalion Texas Cavalry, and formed the 35th (Brown's) Regiment Texas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 305, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 9, 1863. Artillery Company H was permanently detached from this organization and subsequently became the 16th Texas Field Battery. New Companies G and H were organized February 5th and June 8, 1864, respectively. Companies D and F, Griffin's Battalion Texas Infantry and Company B, 11th (Spaight's) Battalion Texas Infantry were transferred to this organization by S. O. No. 62, Hdqrs. Dist. of Tex., N. Mex. and Ariz., dated November 11, 1864, and became Companies A, K and L, respectively.	
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