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Guarding the Nation's Honor:

Arlington National Cemetery's 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment in the Civil War

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Every day of every year since 6 March 1948, soldiers of the 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment have stood watch over the remains of unknown American soldiers from World War I through the Vietnam War. Walking exactly 21 steps and waiting precisely 21 seconds before each “pass,” mirrors the honor expressed by a 21-gun salute. Holding their rifle ever away from the tomb, this constant presence ensures no threat will reach “The Honored Dead” unchecked. Demanding unusual dedication to cleanliness, personal integrity, and duty, each tomb guard completing a two-year commitment is awarded the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Guard Identification Badge, the third rarest service badge of the U.S. Army.

At their post throughout snowstorms and hurricanes, the “9/11 terrorist attacks,” and amidst our pandemic, the 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment’s Honor Guard is a national symbol of pride experienced by countless thousands visiting Arlington National Cemetery each year. Although some tourists may know the “Old Guard” as the army’s oldest active regiment, few know of the 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment’s role in the American Civil War.¹

Even by 1861 the regiment had earned fame and honor. Formed 3 June 1784 as the 1st American Regiment—the first Federal unit created after the Revolution—its combat baptism came against Native Americans on the western Pennsylvania frontier, culminating in the 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers, that ended the Northwest Indian War. During the War of 1812 one portion of the regiment served on New York’s Niagara frontier, taking part in the Battles of Chippewa and Lundy’s Lane, and another in Louisiana, under Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans. That war’s demobilization combined three units to form the 3d United States Infantry (hereafter 3d) on 3 March 1815.

In 1826, the 3d’s soldiers helped build “Jefferson Barracks,” at Lemay, Missouri, the oldest active U.S. Army post, before the regiment traveled south for service in Florida’s Seminole Wars during 1840-1843. With the outbreak of war with Mexico, the 3d served in Gen. (and later President) Zachary Taylor’s force during the Siege of Vera Cruz and Battles at Cerro Gordo and Churubusco. The 3d’s central role in taking Mexico City’s Chapultepec Castle earned it honors in leading the victory parade, prompting Gen. Winfield Scott’s reference to it as the “Old Guard,” a name it retains today.

Already known within the ranks as the “Buffsticks,” a perhaps snide reference to the officer-imposed sharp appearance of men’s clothing and equipment, the name became a mark of pride that is commemorated today by a black strap with distinctive trimming, known as a “buff strap,” worn on soldiers’ left shoulders. Returning home,

the regiment’s companies were scattered along the Texas and New Mexico frontier, building posts and skirmishing with local Indian tribes, where they remained until the outbreak of the Civil War.²

The secession of Texas on 2 March 1861 left the widely dispersed 3d and other U.S. regular forces in a tremendous bind - instantly deep in enemy territory, their department commander Maj. Gen. (Bvt.) David E. Twiggs would soon join the Confederate Army. To avoid a fight neither wanted, after surrendering their garrisons, Texas allowed the Regulars to march to the port of Indianola, Texas, where ships waited to carry them north.

Departing Fort Clark, the 3d’s commander, Maj. Oliver Shepherd, ordered his men to don dress uniforms—frock coats, white gloves, and black feather-adorned 1858 Army hats—and with regimental flags flying and the band playing, the regiment marched proudly away. As a parting shot, the sergeant lowering the Stars and Stripes, cut the flagpole’s halyard to ensure no other banner would soon fly over them.³

The regiment’s prewar diffusion persisted, however. Only seven companies sailed north before Texas rescinded its agreement, leaving Companies A, F, and I as prisoners until exchanged during that winter and fall of 1862. Then, Companies C and E were dispatched to reinforce Union control of Florida’s Fort Pickens, near Pensacola, remaining there until June 1862, and losing five killed and six wounded in the 9 October 1861 Battle of Santa Rosa Island, and in a November accident when a soldier carelessly struck two artillery shells together.

The 3d’s remaining five companies soon steamed from New York for Washington, arriving in time for the First Battle of Bull Run/ Battle of First Manassas. Joining the only other regulars available, two companies of the 2d and one from 8th; they formed a battalion commanded by Maj. George Sykes, previously commanding the 3d Regiment’s Company K. On 20 July 1861 they marched to the banks of the Bull Run River for the war’s first major battle.⁴

After sunrise, as Brig. Gen. Ambrose Burnside’s volunteers engaged Confederates south of Matthews’ Hill, Sykes’ Regulars moved left to support the faltering Union advance. Although the men of the 3d had spent spring 1860 fighting the Navajo, this was a completely “different game”; Major Sykes cautioned them to “remain steady and fire low.” Sweeping into a wood lot, the 3d and its battalion drove away Confederate reinforcements under Brig. Gen. Bernard Bee, just arrived from the Shenandoah Valley, before deploying to support a Rhode Island battery for the remainder of the morning.

When the afternoon’s intense fighting on Henry Hill shifted against the Union, Sykes on his own initiative



brought forward the 3d U.S. and his Regulars to the crumbling right flank, passing through retreating, increasingly panicked volunteers. Deploying in a steady line, their volleys slowed the advancing Rebel infantry and when Col. J. E. B. Stuart's 1st Virginia Cavalry charged, they formed a "hollow square" in one of the last uses of that ancient tactic. The 3d and Sykes' Regulars next staged a fighting withdrawal—repeatedly halting to fire, then retreating further—that certainly slowed the victorious but disorganized Confederates and bought time for the Union Army to retire and fight another day.

Army commander Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell certainly believed so when commenting to President Lincoln during a review a few days later: "Mr. President, these are the men who saved your army at Bull Run." The 3d U.S. paid for this feat with eight men killed, 11 missing presumed dead, and 26 wounded. Even so, the remaining "Buffsticks" could have no idea that these losses would soon pale against future battles' costs.⁵

The 3d served that winter as Washington, D.C.'s provost-martial force, ensuring order in the Union capital; the 3d camped within walking distance of Confederate Gen. Lee's now-abandoned Arlington House, where one day the regiment's descendants would mount their eternal guard of America's "Unknowns."

The 3d and other now-arrived Regular units were bolstered by the Army's redoubled recruiting launched even before the Bull Run awakening. On 3 May 1861 President Lincoln issued an executive order doubling the Regular Army's size, from 16,000 to 32,000 men. It also created a new artillery battery, a cavalry regiment, and eight infantry regiments. The latter would be numbered the 11th through 18th and organized using the more modern and flexible French system, assigning three, eight-company battalions to a regiment, while original units like the 3d retained their ten-company "British-style" formation. This growth enabled the creation of "a Regular Division," commanded by recently promoted Brig. Gen. George Sykes, which became part of the V Corps.

Commanded now by 44-year-old Mexican War veteran Maj. Nathan B. Rossell, the 3d joined the 4th, first battalion of the 12th and 14th in making up Lt. Col. Robert C. Buchanan's 1st Brigade. Lt. Col. William Chapman led the division's 2d Brigade, consisting of the 2d, 6th, 11th and 17th Infantry's first battalions, and the 10th boosting the division's size—recruiting being a constant problem for the Regulars. A 3d Brigade was added, comprising the "Zouave-attired" 5th and 10th New York Volunteers, under Col. Gouverneur K. Warren.⁶

The 3d and its new Regular Division steamed south on 3 March 1862, joining Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign and the drive on the Confederate capital at Richmond. Although unlike most other Regulars, the Battle of Gaines Mill, fought 27 June 1862, was not the Buffsticks "baptism by fire"; it nonetheless proved their toughest fight of the campaign.

Holding the Union position's extreme right flank and a road leading to the Confederate line at Old Cold Harbor, the 3d and Buchanan's Brigade, to their left, lay under fire for four hours while a growing enemy presence threatened their front and flank. To check this, Sykes advanced Warren's New Yorkers and the 12th and 14th battalions; when the Buffsticks also advanced to cover this forces' right and rear, they were instantly exposed to a tremendous fire. Nonetheless, here they remained until Confederate success on the Union left flank forced a general retreat. Gaines Mill cost the 3d 20 missing, 19 wounded, and 13 killed or presumed dead, including its commander, Major Rossell.⁷

Moved to the terrain-dominated Malvern Hill on 30 July, the Buffsticks were posted in a wood when timber dropped by a Federal battery killed the regiment's Lt. Woods McGuire and two corporals. The Federal battery had been deployed behind them and was responding to random Confederate shelling; a minor event known as the "Battle of Turkey Bridge."

The next evening, as the Confederates fought a mismatched artillery and infantry duel, the 3d and 4th advanced under heavy fire to secure the Union left flank and support a battery there. Malvern Hill and the Turkey Bridge "friendly fire" incidents cost the regiment another 7 killed or presumed dead, 6 missing, and 11 wounded.⁸

The 3d's battle and illness losses left only 300 men to board the steamship *Elm City* on 20 August 1862 for the trip north. New commander, Capt. John D. Wilkins recorded that even afloat the regiment encountered danger, when another ship struck and nearly sank their transport, and arriving near Washington there was "no rest for the weary as we are under orders to march in a few hours – a dull firing in the distance shows there is something going on." That "something" may have been the First Battle of Rappahannock Station, but if so, something far deadlier awaited Wilkins's Regiment.⁹

Joining Maj. Gen. John Pope's already engaged Army of Virginia, 30 August 1862, found the 3d back at Bull Run, site of the previous year's battle. Shortly after 0700, Buchanan's Brigade deployed, holding the extreme left flank of Pope's west-facing Federal-formation and opposing Stonewall Jackson's strong defensive position in an unfinished railroad line. Deploying instantly as the brigade's skirmishers, three hours later the Buffsticks advanced in this staggered formation to a rise overlooking the Groveton Road-Warrenton Pike intersection (site of today's Manassas National Battlefield Confederate cemetery).

Immediately drawing fire from Confederates occupying several buildings to their left-front, Wilkins dispatched Lt.



Andrew Sheridan and Companies C, H, and K across the Pike to clear and secure the structures, sending them on an “odyssey” apart from the main regiment.

When the Union V Corps’ fruitless, costly, late afternoon attack on Jackson’s railroad line, and the growing Confederate right flank, forced the 3d and Buchanan’s Brigade—already under intense fire—to retire, Wilkins recalled Lieutenant Sheridan’s command, to no avail. The growing Southern “right,” south of the Warrenton Pike, proved to be Gen. James Longstreet’s half of Lee’s Army, and its steamrolling advance left Sheridan’s three companies no option but to join the isolated New Yorkers of Warren’s Brigade.

Anchoring Warren’s right flank to the Warrenton Pike, the Buffsticks’ Companies C, H, and K fought alongside the 5th and 10th New York Zouaves, buying time for Pope to grasp the unfolding disaster and for his subordinates to rush additional troops to respond. Reforming near the “Henry House,” the Regular Division again sacrificed lives to slow advancing Confederates, buying time for a Union retreat that prompted now Maj. Gen. McDowell to exclaim “God bless the Regulars!” The 3d deployed astride ground south of the Henry House—through which tourists drive to reach today’s National Park Service visitors’ center—before they again staged a fighting retreat.

The Second Battle of Bull Run became the regiment’s costliest fight, costing 9 killed, 8 missing and presumed dead, 30 missing, and 14 wounded.¹⁰

Spared fighting on America’s bloodiest day at Antietam when McClellan’s battle plan collapsed, the regiment next enjoyed a much-needed break, remaining in Maryland until 17 November, which found it near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Two days later Captain Wilkins wrote his wife, “If we are to have a fight this winter, I would like it to come off... A fight may change this aspect of affairs, and I don’t think we will be better prepared than now.” Had Wilkins known what lay ahead on 13 December 1862 he might not have been so anxious for battle.¹¹

Reaching the Rappahannock River’s upper pontoon bridge at 0400 that day, artillery fire took three 3d lives even before Buchanan’s Brigade advanced through Fredericksburg’s shattered streets toward Confederate-held Marye’s Heights. Finding cover from constant firing behind the town cemetery’s brick wall, the Buffsticks waited while brigade after Union brigade marched to destruction within view. Advancing some 800 yards at midnight to relieve another brigade, dawn revealed the 3d’s left was covered by a wide tannery building, while its right was exposed to a murderous fire that grew as the sun rose.

Only orders to retire spared the regiment more needless

deaths and even reaching cover of St. George’s Church in town failed to spare casualties from incessant shelling. Once again, the 3d and Buchanan’s Regulars covered a Union retreat; securing the upper crossing’s approaches, they were the last units across the Rappahannock to safety. Their supporting role at Fredericksburg cost the 3d another 4 killed and 4 missing, presumed dead.¹²

Settling into winter camp west of Fredericksburg, only the depressing, distressing January 1863 “Mud March” disrupted the regiment’s much-needed recuperation from Fredericksburg. Even with new men added in November 1862, the 3d was a shadow of its former self, numbering only 356 men and 11 officers to lead them. Having a single commissioned officer commanding most companies stretched leadership to the breaking point, forcing a 17 February 1863 reorganization, which dissolved Companies A, D, E, and H, and left the regiment comprised of only six companies to the war’s end.

Necessary change continued when long-time 1st Brigade chief Robert Buchanan departed for the less-taxing Fort Delaware command, replaced in April by thirty-seven-year-old West Pointer, Brig. Gen. Romeyn Ayres, and the 2d Brigade was placed under Col. Sidney Burbank. New also, was Army of the Potomac commander Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker and his colorful “corps badge system” that assigned Sykes’ Regular Division a white Maltese cross. Nonetheless, the war ground on.¹³

On 27 April 1863, the Buffsticks moved west as part of Hooker’s plan to turn Lee’s left flank, while the Union VI Corps occupied the enemy near Fredericksburg. Three days later, the 3d’s commander, Captain Wilkins hurriedly wrote his wife, “We have gotten this far without much trouble, except a good washing crossing the Rapidan [River]. We are to give the Rebs a trial tomorrow. The result is with God. I pray we may be victorious. ...” Sadly, the captain’s prayers would go unanswered, for the battle he predicted was the Union’s 1-3 May Chancellorsville disaster.¹⁴

Leading the Union advance, Sykes’ Division dove into action midday after Federal cavalry seemed to have cleared the Orange Turnpike route to Lee’s left rear. When Burbank’s Brigade’s advance on the road’s northern edge stalled, Ayres’ command formed on their right in support, and the Buffsticks quickly deployed as the brigade’s skirmishers. Even so, Hooker’s plan had already begun unraveling and the 3d and the rest of Sykes’ Regulars were soon outflanked, forcing a retreat to the Chancellorsville intersection. The 3d remained in support through the battle’s next two days—involved mainly in stopping retreating XI Corps men fleeing Jackson’s famous flanking march—the regiment having suffered an additional eight men killed.¹⁵

Returning to their Falmouth camp across the Rappahannock, May-June 1863 witnessed another round of leadership change. Maj. Gen. George Meade’s elevation to Army of the Potomac command shifted Sykes



to replace him atop the V Corps, while Ayres accepted his post commanding the Regular Division. Charge of the Buffsticks' Brigade was given to 1823 West Point graduate, Col. Hannibal Day, but the regiment's most significant development came when commander Capt. John Wilkins was sent north on recruiting duty, replaced by 1855 West Point graduate, Capt. Henry W. Freedley, just returned from his stint as a Confederate prisoner.

Chancellorsville and illness left the 3d able to muster only 303 men and 5 officers. Even so, on 13 June, the regiment was once again chasing Lee's Confederate force as it invaded the North a second time. Unlike the previous year, when the two armies clashed once again on northern soil the Buffsticks would pay a considerably higher price.¹⁶

Reaching Gettysburg after marching much of the night, the 3d and other Regulars rested behind "Little Round Top," unaware that Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles' was advancing his III Corps to the "Peach Orchard" and had exposed the Union left precisely where Lee's attack would come that afternoon. When Caldwell's II Corps Division, sent to stop Confederates from advancing through the Wheatfield to break the Union left, found itself thinned to the breaking point, the 3d and Ayres' Regulars were called into action once again.

Sweeping over the northern end of Little Round Top, the Buffsticks and Day's men advanced behind Burbank's Brigade through the "Valley of Death" and across "Plum Run," where some men lost shoes in the muck and were left fighting in their stocking-feet. Halting at the Wheatfield's southeastern stone fence, the Regulars held on while Caldwell's battered command retreated, leaving the Regulars alone facing five enemy brigades. To prevent their left being flanked, Burbank's Brigade advanced into the Wheatfield itself, while the 3d secured the exposed right flank, but it quickly became clear they were being surrounded.

Once again, the 3d and the Regulars staged a "fighting retreat" in the face of terrific fire. Company I's Lt. John H. Page recalled, "As we were falling back ... I was crossing the swampy ground [when] Captain Freedley was shot in the leg, fell against me and knocked me down. When I got the mud out of my eyes, I saw the artillery men waving their hats to lie low. I got behind a boulder with a number of my men when the battery opened with canister. The Rebels came from all directions for the guns and lost all formation ... They came to where we were when a number were shot down, then they recoiled and retreated through the wheat field and woods."

For its part in Gettysburg's Wheatfield, the Buffsticks lost 12 killed, 61 men and 4 officers wounded—including commander Captain Freedley—and 16 missing. By July's end only 199 men and 5 officers remained for duty.¹⁷

That duty would soon prove to be quite different from what the Buffsticks had been enduring in Virginia. On 16 August 1863, the steamer *Baltimore City* carried the Regiment north to New York City as the Federal

government ordered the Regulars there to suppress riots opposing the draft. Once camped in Manhattan's stately Washington Square, the four-week support of the city's provost police force served as another much needed break after months of marching and fighting.¹⁸

This respite, and recruiting, boosted their numbers, to 240 men and 7 officers, which apparently convinced Washington the 3d was again ready for the field because by 14 September it was on a train south to rejoin the Army at Culpepper, Virginia. General Lee's Bristoe Station Campaign plan to maneuver between Meade's Army and Washington had the Buffsticks and Ayres' Regulars on the move throughout October, avoiding combat until the final battle on 7 November 1863 at Rappahannock Station.

Supporting the more heavily engaged VI Corps, fighting north of the railroad line there, Sykes' V Corps found itself advancing on the southern side where the 3d once again served out front as skirmishers. The single man wounded at Rappahannock Station that day became the Regiment's final Civil War casualty.¹⁹

By February 1864, the 3d was simply too small and worn to take active part in Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant's coming "Overland Campaign" and retired from front line service. After manning New York City's Forts Hamilton, Richmond, and Columbus, the regiment returned to Washington for similar duty in October at Camp Relief, a post guarding the city's northern approach used that July by Confederate Gen. Jubal Early's attacking force. Even so, the Buffsticks' wartime service was not over.

Aboard the steamer *Matilda* on 23 February 1865, the Buffsticks arrived at City Point, Virginia, to serve as Grant's Headquarters Guard. Securing the massive wartime stores and leadership gathered there, the regiment moved west as Grant pursued Lee's disintegrating army fleeing toward its eventual surrender at Appomattox Court House. Just as the 3d had taken part in the war's opening battle at Bull Run, the Buffsticks were present at Appomattox to witness its Virginia finale.²⁰

On 23 May 1865, the 3d led the parade of victorious Union troops in Washington's two-day "Grand Review," joining the 10th as the only Regular Army Regiment taking part. Buffsticks marching that day honored their 169 comrades who had died during the Civil War, 89 in battle and another 80 from disease and accidents. Then, while Union Army volunteers returned triumphant to home and hearth, the Regulars of the 3d packed their gear for an October train ride west to their next duty, protecting America's expanding frontier. Just as with today's 3d Guards at the "Tomb of the Unknown Soldier," the Buffsticks' service never ceased.²¹

The next time you visit Arlington National Cemetery's



Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to honor the sacrifice and service of those in the sarcophagus before you, reflect also, that each guard's carefully measured step walks in a path forged at Bull Run, Glendale, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. It is a gift given to modern America every day, of every year, for all time.

Famous 3d U.S. Infantry Veterans

Union V Corps chief Maj. Gen. George Sykes was only one of the many prominent figures of American history to have served in the Buffsticks' ranks. Some of the most notable include:

- President Zachary Taylor: America's twelfth President served as the regiment's major from 1816-1819, in 1845 leading it into the Republic of Texas—prior to it becoming a state—and later into Mexico.
- President William Henry Harrison: The ninth U.S. President began his military career in the old 1st U.S. Infantry, serving as Gen. Wayne's aide and seeing action at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
- Brig. Gen. Zebulon Pike: Western explorer for whom Colorado's "Pike's Peak" is named, began his military career in 1794, as a cadet (replaced by second lieutenant rank) in the 3d Infantry.
- Capt. Meriwether Lewis: Joined the old 1st Infantry in 1794, Lewis concluded his military career as the regiment's "paymaster."
- Brig. Gen. Benjamin Bonneville: The western explorer made famous by writer Washington Irving—both the Utah salt flats and the automobile bear his name—commanded the regiment from 1857 until retiring in September 1861, although he was ill and on leave during the Civil War.

Notes

1. oldguard.mdw.army.mil/regiment; www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Tomb-of-the-Unknown-Soldier.
2. Lt. J. H. McRae "The Third Regiment of Infantry," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, vols. 16-17 (1895): 674-684. McRae traces the regiment's heritage through the oldest units bearing the designation "Third," the 3d Sub-Legion that became the 3d Regiment, placing them in the south during the War of 1812. He nonetheless links it to the old 1st U.S. Regiment as well, because both units were abolished in 1815, suggesting that the regiment lacks a true "original unit status" and that both can be seen as the modern 3d's predecessors.
3. J. J. Bowden *The Exodus of Federal Forces from Texas 1861* (Austin, TX: Eakin Press, 1986), 15, 18-21; McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 685. Robert G. Carter *Four Brothers in Blue* (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press; 1913 and 1978), 14-15; Timothy J. Reese *Sykes' Regular Infantry Division, 1861-1864* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1990), 12-14.
4. McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 685-686; David A. Welker, *3rd U.S. Known Civil War Fallen, Burial, and Death Locations*,

www.3rdusreenactors.com/home/unit-history/battle-losses/.

5. *The War of the Rebellion* (Official Records), Series.1, Vol. II: 390-391.
6. McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 686; Mark W. Johnson, *That Body of Brave Men* (Cambridge, MA: DaCapo Press, 2003), 8-9.
7. OR, Series, I, Vol. XI, Pt. 2: 348-349, 358-362; Welker *3rd US Known Civil War Fallen*.
8. McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 685-686; David A. Welker *3rd US Known Civil War Fallen*; OR, Series, I, Vol. XI, Pt. 2: 360, 362.
9. John Darragh Wilkins 14 August 1862 letter, Schoff Civil War Collection, Soldier Letters 13: 21, University of Michigan.
10. OR, XIX, Vol. II: 489-491; Welker, *3rd US Known Civil War Fallen*; Wilkins Letter, 1 September 1862, Schoff Collection, University of Michigan; McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 687.
11. John Wilkins 19 November 1862 letter, Schoff Collection; University of Michigan; McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 687.
12. OR, XXI, Vol. 2: 420-421; Welker, *3rd US Known Civil War Fallen*; McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 688.
13. Reese, *Sykes' Regular Infantry*, 205-207; Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of November 1862, December 1862.
14. John Wilkins 30 April 1863 letter, Schoff Collection, University of Michigan; McRae, *The Third Infantry*, 688.
15. Reese *Sykes' Regular Infantry*, 209-227; Welker, *3rd U.S. Known Civil War Fallen*.
16. 3d Infantry, May 1863 Return, U.S. Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments, 1821-1916.
17. C. Russell Hunley, ed., *The 14th U.S. Infantry Regiment in the American Civil War: John Young Letters* (Shippensburg, PA, Burd Street Press, 2000), 58.; William H. Powell *The Fifth Army Corps* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1896), 535, note 3; Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of July 1863, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866.
18. Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of November 1863, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866.
19. *Ibid.*.
20. Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of February 1865, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866; Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of March 1865, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866; Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of April 1865, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866.
21. Return of the Third Infantry Regiment for the Month of October 1865, National Archives, Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Returns of Military Organizations, Third Infantry: 1860-1866.