

The stunning frock coat shown here was worn by Captain Hugh Richardson Garden. The details of Captain Garden's service follow, but the short version is that Captain Garden has a War record from the first battle to the last battle that is second to none in the Confederacy.

Including:

Blackburn's Ford VA (18 July 1861)
 1st Bull Run VA (21 July 1861)
 Rappahannock Station VA (23 AUG 1862)
 2nd Bull Run VA (28 - 30 AUG 1862)
 South Mountain VA (14 SEP 1862)
 Sharpsburg VA (17 SEP 1862)
 Fredericksburg VA (13 DEC 1862)
 Gettysburg PA (1-3 JUL 1863)
 Bristoe Campaign (9 - 22 OCT 1863)
 Mine Run Campaign VA (NOV - DEC 1863)
 The Wilderness VA (5 - 6 MAY 1864)
 Spotsylvania Court House VA (8 - 21 MAY 1864)
 North Anna VA (23 - 26 MAY 1864)
 Cold Harbor VA (1 - 3 JUN 1864)
 Petersburg Siege VA (JUN 1864 - APR 1865)
 Appomattox Court House VA (9 APR 1865)

His record is rife with acclaim for bravery, fortitude and good judgment. His deeds of valor are mentioned in the Confederate official records.

Hugh Richardson Garden was born on July 9, 1840 in Sumter, South Carolina. In 1860 he graduated from the South Carolina College in Columbia, South Carolina. South Carolina College was founded in 1801 and it became one of the most influential colleges in the South before 1861. It offered a traditional classical curriculum. It quickly earned a reputation as the training ground for South Carolina's antebellum elite. The class of 1860 reads like a who's who of South Carolina military officers. Barnwell, McQueen, Haskell, Anderson, Dubose, Dupont, Garden, Hill, Wardlaw, Gadsden, Minninger, Richardson, Stuart, Witherspoon, McCreary, Gregg, Gerrard, Keitt and a host of others.

Garden attended the South Carolina secession convention and took great interest in South Carolina's military affairs. Though he was a member of South Carolina's aristocracy, Garden enlisted as a simple private in the Sumter Guard under Captain Richardson on April 9, 1861. The company was mustered into service as company D, 2nd South Carolina Infantry under illustrious Colonel Joseph Brevard Kershaw. Garden was recognized as a leader from the very beginning. Only ten days after his enlistment, the entire regiment elected him as color bearer. Shortly thereafter the regiment was transported to the northern Virginia seat of War.

While serving under General Bonham, on July 17, the South Carolinians where attacked at Fairfax and fell back to Bull Run. They fought at Blackburn's Ford on July 18th and they played a significant part in the great battle on the 21st of July 1861. The 2nd South Carolina was in the charge at Henry House Hill and the famous charge of Rickett's Battery. Through it all, Sergeant Garden bore the colors at the head of the regiment.

Garden continued to carry the colors through the fall and winter of 1861. The regiment was reorganized in February of 1862 at which time Sergeant Garden reenlisted as a private. Then he obtained a twenty-one day furlough and traveled to Richmond, Virginia where he received authorization from the War Department to raise a battery of South Carolina artillery at his own expense. In 1862, 22 year old Hugh Garden stood 5' 11". He had black eyes and black hair.

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Returning to South Carolina he proceeded to make contracts for cannon, carriages, harness, and all the implements necessary to a battery. He had six guns cast at Columbia, SC; unfortunately, all six burst at trial due to the inferior metal used in their casting. He then began to collect church bells and any and everything made of brass that could be found in the Columbia area. He had six brass twelve pounders cast from the material he had gathered. These guns suited the purpose well. He also raised a company of 150 men, who promptly elected him Captain. His battery was known officially as the "Palmetto Light Artillery", but was usually referred to as "Gardens Battery." Garden's now fully equipped and staffed battery began the trek to Virginia on April 27, 1862. Garden's Battery was attached to

Hampton's Legion, but Hampton was shortly transferred to cavalry command and Garden's Battery served in General John Hood's artillery battalion, under Major B.W. Frobel. *Confederate Military History* states that Garden's Battery fought in the Seven Days battles around Richmond and then moved to Manassas. Garden's Battery played a prominent role in the battle of Second Manassas. Major Frobel's official report of the action follows:

CAMP NEAR FREDERICK, MD.,
September 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of the batteries under my command in the battles of Friday and Saturday, August 29 and 30:

At 11 a.m. on Friday I was ordered by General Hood to proceed to the right of the turnpike road and report to General Stuart. This I did with Captain Bachman's battery, Reilly being already in position on the left, and Garden having no long-range pieces. General Stuart had selected a position near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the battery was brought up and immediately opened with marked effect on a column of the enemy moving to the right, which at once changed direction, moving rapidly to the left. Fifteen rounds were fired, when, the distance being greatly increased, I ordered Captain Bachman to cease firing. At 1 p.m. Captain Reilly was ordered to the left of the turnpike and to take position with other batteries on a hill commanding the hills near Groveton House, where the enemy had several batteries strongly posted. Immediately afterward I proceeded with Captain Bachman's battery to the same position, Captain Garden's being considered of too short range to be effective there. The position assigned us was on the extreme left, both batteries passing through a heavy fire in reaching it. After being hotly engaged for two hours and a half and firing about 100 rounds the enemy ceased firing and withdrew his guns. We were then ordered to return to the road for the purpose of replenishing our ammunition.

At 3 p.m. on Saturday I was ordered by General Longstreet to proceed down the turnpike with the batteries and take position on the left of the road, opening fire on the enemy's batteries posted in an orchard near Dogan's House. Immediately after I was ordered to change position to the right of the road and advance, which was done, Captain Reilly taking position on the hill in front of Groveton House, engaging the batteries immediately in front under a terrific fire, while Bachman's battery advanced still farther, passing through the woods to the right and assisted by the howitzer section of Reilly's battery, under command of Lieutenant Myers, opened on the flank. In changing position Captain Bachman had one of his rifle guns disabled. Both batteries were handled with great skill and effect, and the fire of the enemy soon silenced. It being near dark and the ammunition exhausted, Reilly and Bachman were ordered to withdraw.

In the mean time I was ordered by General Longstreet to advance Captain Garden's battery in the field on the left of the road. This was done, and a flanking fire opened on the batteries near Dogan's House. We were soon, however, ordered to cease, as Colonel Law's brigade was advancing in the opposite direction on the same point, the Federals at the same time manifesting great energy in the rapidity of their movement down the turnpike and Sudley Ford roads. Captain Garden, with two other batteries, continued to pursue until the Sudley [Ford] road was reached, when, not being able to distinguish friend from foe in the darkness, the battery was finally withdrawn.

Of the conduct of officers and men in both engagements I cannot speak in terms too high. Captains Bachman and Garden handled their batteries with great skill, while Reilly sustained his old and well cemented reputation. Lieutenant [R.] Siegling, a gallant young officer attached to Bachman's battery, fell seriously (supposed to be mortally) wounded at his guns, setting an example of cool bravery not often equaled.

Enclosed you will find a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. W. FROBEL,

Major and Chief of Artillery, Commanding.

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Garden's Battery saw limited action at South Mountain on September 14, but on September 17, 1862 the Battery was in the thick of the fight at Sharpsburg. In the early afternoon, Garden's Battery is posted on the extreme right at Burnside's Bridge. Here they played a conspicuous part in keeping the Yankees at bay for five hours which gave A.P. Hill's division time to arrive on the field. Garden's Battery was in the hottest of the fight as demonstrated by his losses. The battery lost nine horses killed outright and five more wounded. His battery also suffered twelve

casualties and had two of his guns disabled, yet he remained calm at his post until out of ammunition and brought his guns off safely. Major Frobels after action report follows:

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XIX/1 [S# 27]

OCTOBER 1, 1862.

Capt. W.H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders to report the participation of the batteries under my command in the recent engagements before Sharpsburg, I would respectfully submit the following:

After bringing up the rear on the march from Boonsborough, Captains Reilly's and Bachman's batteries were placed in position by Colonel Walton, about noon on Monday, September 15, on a hill to the right of the turnpike road and a short distance in front of Antietam, Garden's battery being held in reserve, in case the enemy should attempt an advance by a bridge over the Antietam, still farther to the right. We held these positions on Monday night. On Tuesday a fierce cannonade was kept up between our batteries and those of the enemy, in which Captain Reilly was ordered by Colonel Walton to participate until his rifle ammunition was exhausted, but without any perceptible result. Bachman's battery was at the same time exposed to a heavy fire, but had orders not to reply. Tuesday night we occupied the same positions.

On Wednesday morning the battle was again renewed. Captain Reilly was sent to the rear to replenish, if possible, his exhausted ammunition. At 8 a.m. Captain Bachman, with a section of Napoleon guns, was ordered to proceed to the extreme left of our line and report to General Longstreet. Shortly after, he was placed in position in a corn-field and opened on the enemy, distance 150 yards. The position was exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who occupied a wood not more than 50 yards off. In a few minutes the section lost 3 men wounded (2 mortally) and 6 horses killed. Finding that to continue longer would involve the loss of his guns, Captain Bachman withdrew to a hill near by, and reported the section disabled, on account of the loss of men and horses. I ordered him to retire for the purpose of repairing damages. In the mean time his rifle section was hotly engaged near the turnpike. This section was in charge of Sergeant Schlemmermeyer, who fought his guns most gallantly and remained in position until all his ammunition was expended.

At 2 p.m. I received orders from Major-General Jones to prepare to hold the road leading from the bridge over the Antietam on our extreme right. A few minutes after, the enemy was reported advancing, the infantry near the bridge at the same time giving way. I immediately placed Garden's battery in position on the left of the road. The enemy had crossed the bridge and were advancing rapidly, under cover of a furious fire from all their batteries concentrated upon us, when Garden opened a most destructive fire upon them, and, assisted by a rifle section under Captain Squires, soon drove them back. Fearing they might yet turn us by passing still farther to the right, I directed Captain Garden to look well to the road and woods in front of him, while I proceeded to the right in search of General Jones. On arriving at the top of the hill on the right of the road, the enemy was seen advancing in strong force in that direction. By permission of General Jones, I placed Captain Brown's Battery in position at this point. The enemy were distant about 400 yards when he opened a hot and well-directed fire upon them, breaking their ranks and driving them back to the cover of a hill from which they had just advanced. At this time, large bodies of the enemy (infantry and artillery) were moving on the opposite side of the river. When near the bridge they halted some ten or fifteen minutes. I immediately sent to Captain Reilly to come up, as the guns then in position were all short range and could not reach them or the bridge. Being without ammunition, only his howitzer section was available. I at once placed it in position. The enemy had, in the mean time, advanced some eight or ten guns across the river and placed them in front of us. Under fire of these, assisted by all their long-range batteries on the opposite bank, their line advanced. Their sharpshooters, at the same time, opened a hot fire on us from a corn-field on our right, a stone fence in front, and a wood and orchard near by. Our batteries immediately replied, and continued their fire until the line was broken

and the enemy recoiled. At this time they were distant less than 100 yards. Our ammunition was exhausted. One of Captain Garden's guns was dismounted, the carriage being entirely destroyed; another, rendered utterly useless by the bursting of a shell, while from one of Captain Reilly's pieces all the horses had been killed. But three guns remained fit for service, and they were without ammunition. Having run the pieces to the rear by hand and secured our disabled

guns (the enemy all the time advancing and firing upon us), I ordered the batteries to retire. In passing to the turnpike, Lieutenant Ramsay, in command of the rifle section of Captain Reilly's battery, came up to our support. At that time the enemy occupied the position we had just left and were advancing in line. I ordered Lieutenant Ramsay to take position in the field to the right of the road and open, which he did, soon breaking their line and throwing them in great confusion. At this time General A.P. Hill came up, and, charging, drove them from the field.

I regret to report that First Lieutenant [S. M.] Pringle, of Garden's battery, after fighting his guns most gallantly, fell, late in the day, mortally wounded, and has since died.

I cannot too highly applaud the conduct of both officers and men. Captains Bachman and Reilly fought their batteries with their usual determination and devotion to the cause. Captain Garden, Lieutenants [James] Simons, jr., Myers, Ramsay, and Sergeant Schlemmermeyer deserve particular notice for their gallant Conduct during the battle, and also Assistant Surgeon Buist, for his attention to the sick. Actg. Adj. W.L. Scott rendered me great assistance, and is entitled to my warmest thanks. Enclosed you will find a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. W. FROBEL,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Commanding.

After the Sharpsburg fight Garden's Battery was rewarded with six 12 pound Napoleons captured in the fight. The battery was held in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, fought the following December. The battery served in the Suffolk, Virginia campaign before being transferred to General Pickett's Division under Major James Dearing in mid April, 1863. In May, the battery returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in time to march with the Army into Pennsylvania. The end of June found Captain Gardner marching from Chambersburg, enroute to Gettysburg. Garden arrived on the Confederate right on July 2nd and fought and shelled the Yankee position above Devil's Den from 3:45 until dark in support of General Hood's advance and capture of Devil's Den.

On that fateful July 3rd, 1863 Garden's Battery was put in support of Pickett's Charge. One of Garden's guns and four guns from the Washington Artillery were the only guns to move forward with the infantry assault and at times actually moved ahead of the infantry! Garden's 12 pound howitzer was disabled in the attack and Captain Gardner personally led a team to recover the gun. Seven brave men went forward with their captain to recover the disabled gun: Lt. W. Alexander McQueen (wounded), Sgt. Matthew E. Haynesworth, Pvt. James Henry Haynesworth, Cpl. Robert Small (wounded, died July 7th) Pvt. Charles Haynesworth (wounded), Pvt. Thomas McIntosh (wounded, died July 4th), Pvt. William Moultrie Reid, Pvt. James Merrick Reid, and "Bill" Grady.

November to December found Garden's Battery posted along Mine Run. After a dull winter the battery found itself in action in the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. July found the battery fighting at the Crater outside of Petersburg, Virginia. During this battle the battery was lobbing mortar shells into the pit.

By October Garden's Battery posted north of the James River under battalion Major John Haskell, an old classmate from the South Carolina College. The battalion shared in the repulse of the Yankee troops on the Darbytown and New Market roads. During the battle of Fort Harrison the Battalion performed with their accustomed energy and success. On this occasion Major Haskell, received a grazing wound on the head from a minie-ball, and Lieutenant McQueen, of Garden's Battery was severely wounded during the first days battle. The battery was slightly engaged again the following day. The battalion spent the winter months in the Petersburg trenches, holding the line at Drewry's Bluff.

Once forced out of the Petersburg lines the Battery moved with the Army to Farmville where they once again went into action on April 7, 1865. On the following day Captain Gardner was directed to abandon his guns, but to keep his horses in case the situation improved. On April 9, General Lee is forced to surrender at Appomattox Court House and Captain Garden makes a parole list of his remaining men: 14 officers, 25 men and 8 horses.

Captain Garden lived a charmed life. He enlisted April 9, 1861 and served until April 9, 1865. In the beginning he bore the 2nd South Carolina regimental battle flag and he served an active battery which fought on many of the hottest fields of the Army of Northern Virginia, yet he passed through all of this unscathed.

Shortly after the War, Captain Garden moved to Warrenton, Virginia in Fauquier County, where he practiced law for the next 15 years, and then later to New York City where he founded the New York chapter of the Confederate

Veterans organization. He also became a doctor and botanist in later years and was the creator of his namesake the Gardenia. When he retired he moved back to Sumter, South Carolina, where he is buried.

The double breasted officer's frock coat is adorned with seventeen South Carolina buttons with Horstmann Bros & Allien/NY backmarks (there is a debate within the button collecting community whether these buttons are Wartime or slightly post War. This type of button has been excavated on battlefields and in camps, but are generally considered slightly post War. There has been extensive testing done on the frock coat, complete reports of which come with it, and it can be said with certainty that it is Captain Garden's War time coat, but it cannot be said with certainty that the Captain did not put them on after the War. The buttons have certainly been on it for a very, very long time) There are also six eagle staff officer cuff buttons, all of which have Scoville backmarks. The coat has scattered moth damage to the exterior but no restoration has been done inside or out. "H.R. Garden P.L. Art." (Palmetto Light Artillery) is written in ink on the inside of the right tail pocket.

Captain Garden's frock coat was originally collected by John S. Mosby Camp, (where Garden lived for fifteen years after the War) Sons of Confederate Veterans member John Buchele, of Alexandria, Virginia.

The coat is accompanied by a full chemical and textile analysis from Old South Military Antiques LLC, Shannon Pritchard and Textile Preservation Association, Fonda Thomsen.

Sincerely,

Shannon W. Pritchard





02-13595

Garden Frock





Inside reverse of cuff

2

4 Thread sewing bottom of
right tail pocket

5 Bottom of right tail pocket



6

Thread from interior
button sewing slit,
second from top

3 Liner

1 Skirt edge



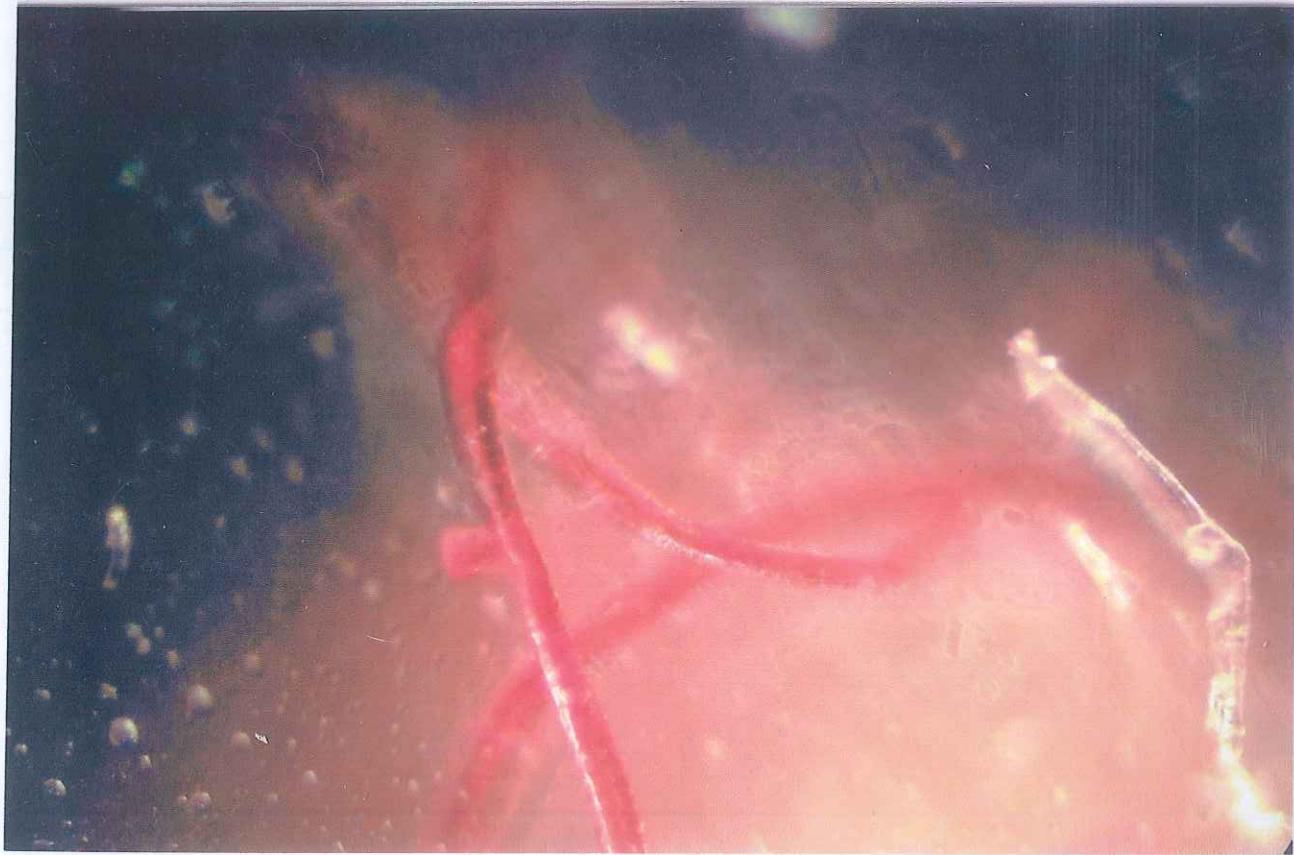
1- Cadet gray blue sample



1a - Cadet gray blue and white fiber

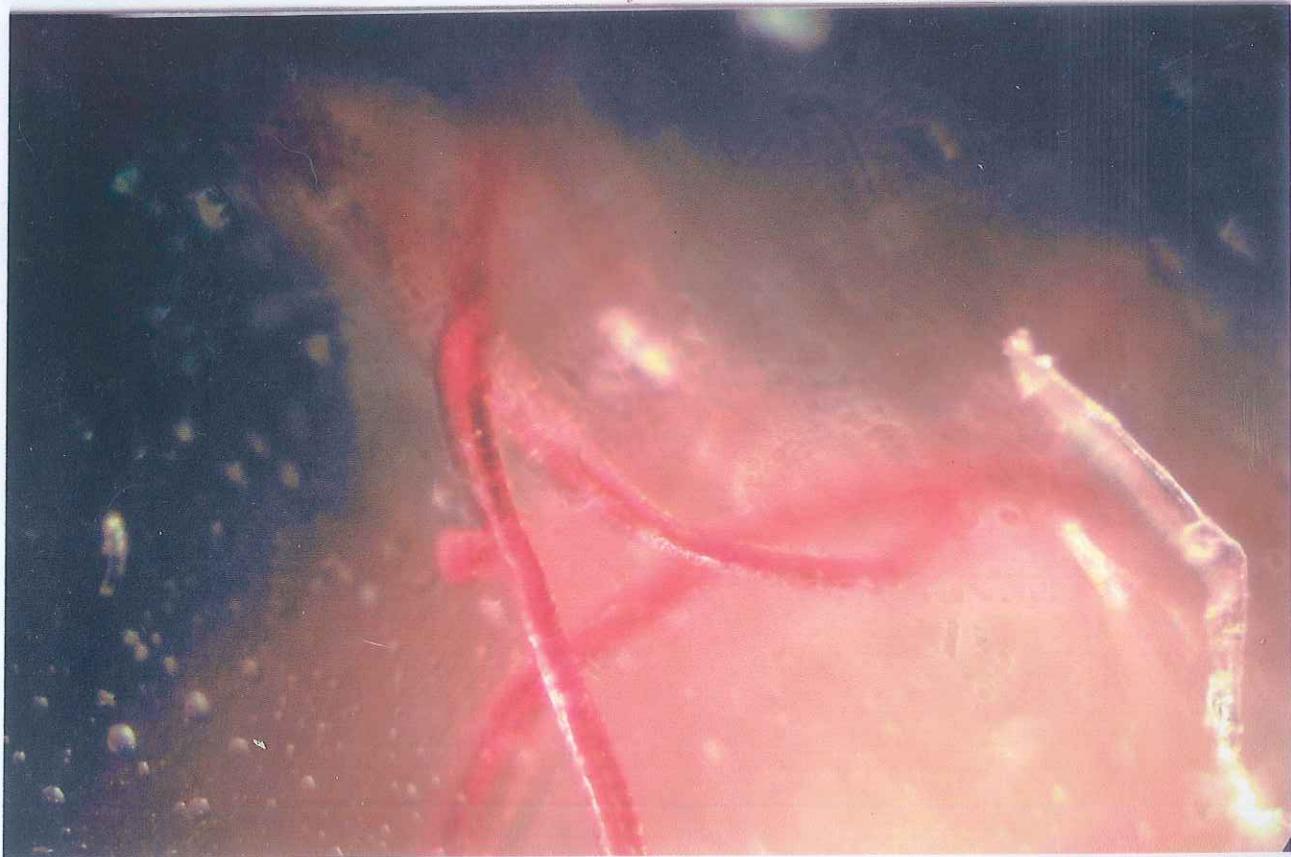


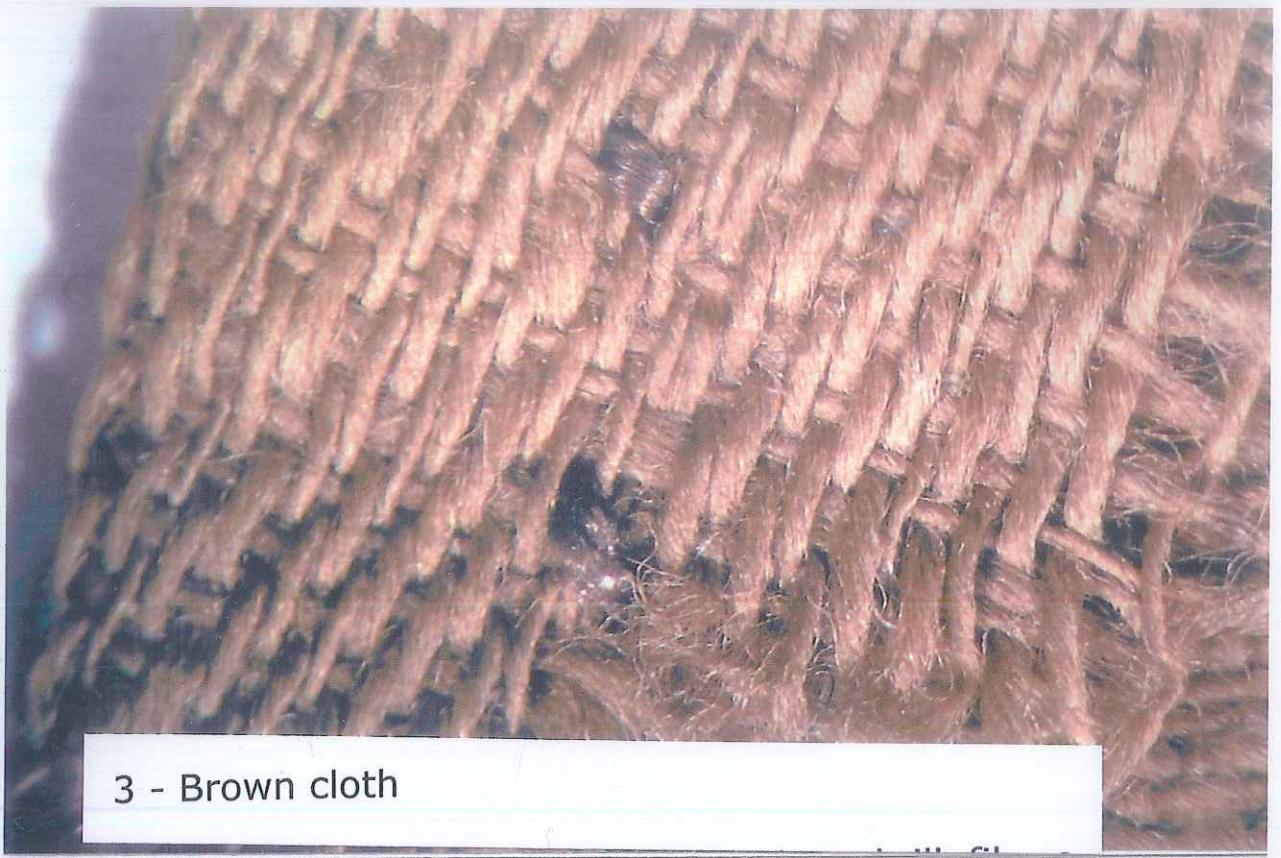
2 - Red fabric sample



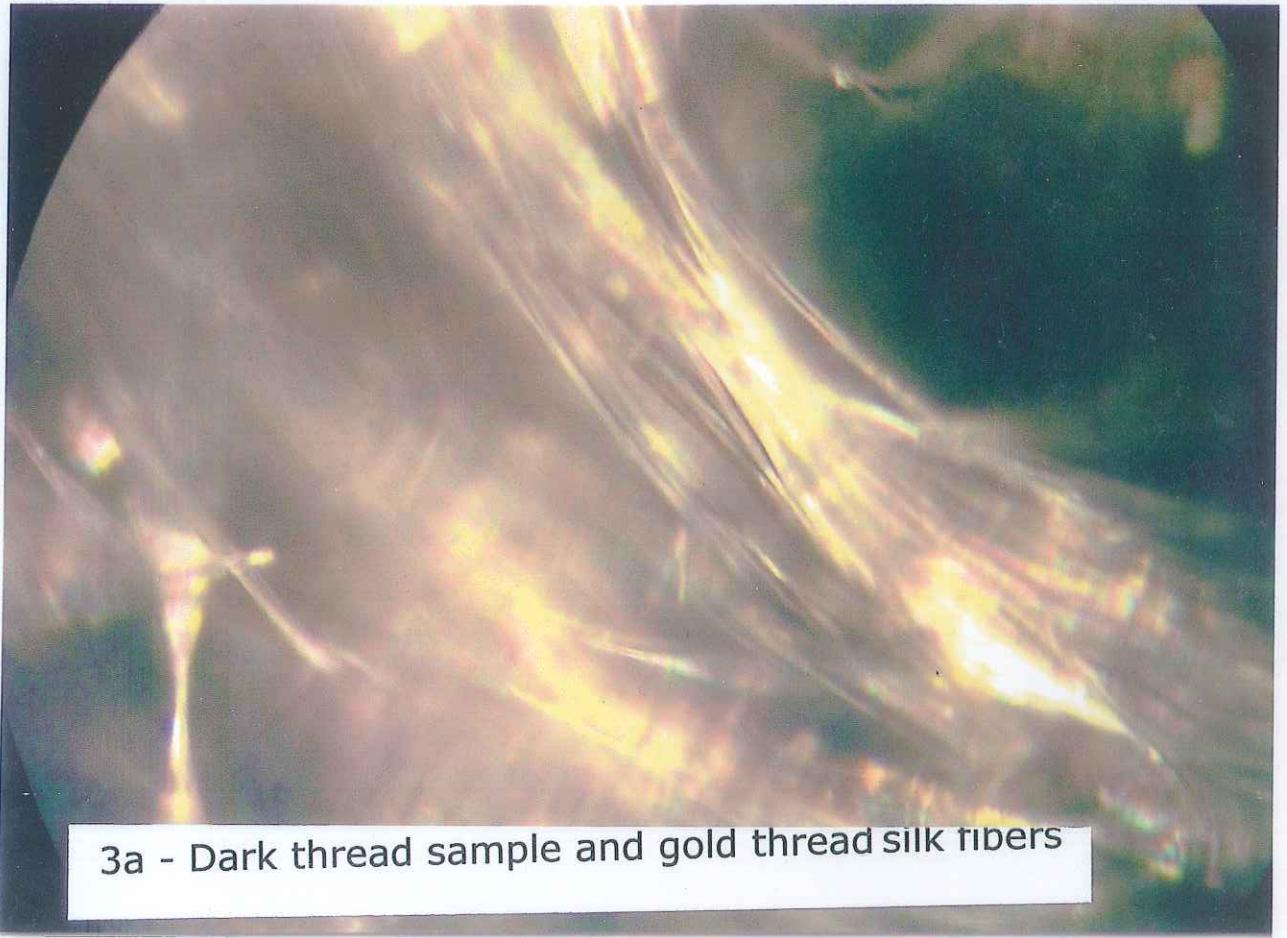


2 - Red fabric sample





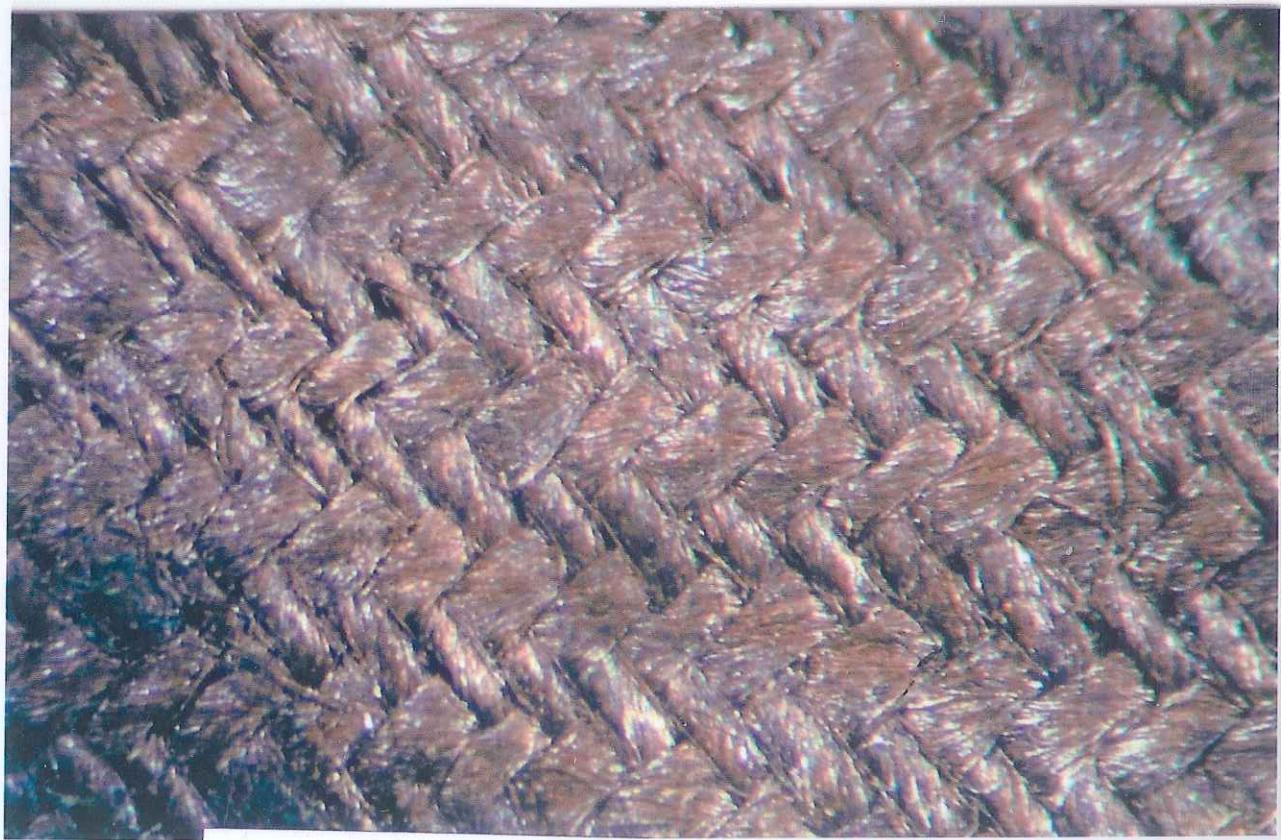
3 - Brown cloth



3a - Dark thread sample and gold thread silk fibers



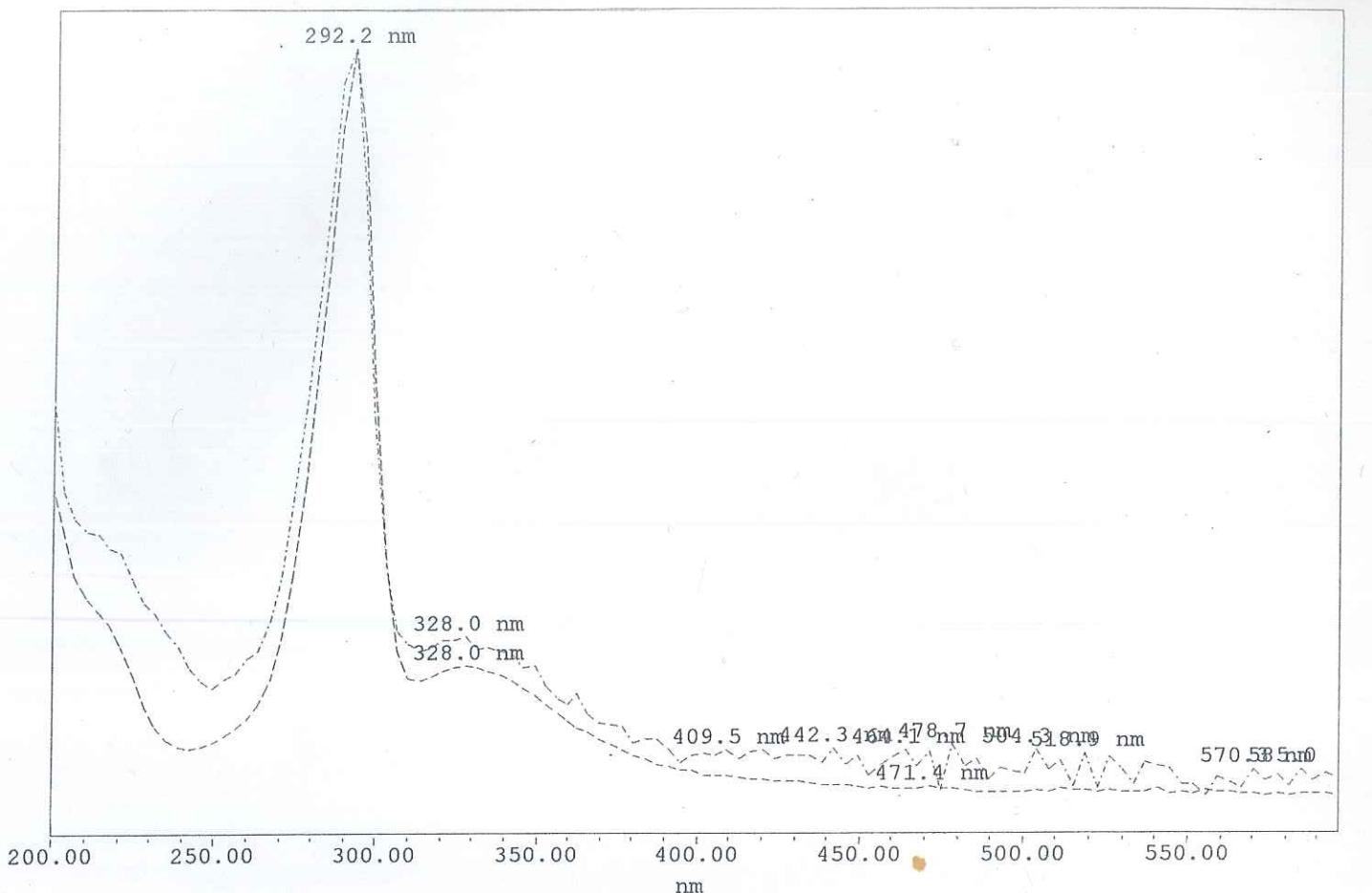
4 - Sewing thread silk fiber



Millennium Spectrum Review Report

Millennium v2.10

Date Printed: 12:44:19 PM, November 25, 1984



.... 14.970 minutes, 200 - 600 @ 3.6 nm, from 3brown5-1-06
 --- Logwood Anthragall like 4th pk 21.213 minutes, 200 - 600 @ 3.6 nm, from Log Acd Ext

Spectral Table

#	Retention Time	Source	Spectrum Name	Spectrum Descript	Baseline Correct
1	14.970	3brown5-1-06			On
2	21.213	Log Acd Ext	Logwood Anthragall like 4th pk	Acd ext frm wool	On

Spectral Table

#	Searchable	Traceable	Start Wvln	End Wvln	Resolution	Smooth	Derivative	Spline	Lambda Max
1	Yes	Yes	200	600	3.6	None	None	Off	292.2
2	Yes	Yes	200	600	3.6	None	None	Off	292.2

Spectral Table

#	Maximum Absorbance
1	0.00245
2	0.02320



5a - Dark Brown fabric cotton fiber



6 - Sewing thread silk fiber.

Textile Certification
At the request of:
Shannon W. Pritchard
Old South Military Antiques LLC
Studley, VA 23162

All dye, microscopic yarn, and fiber analysis were done by Casey Reed.

Captain Hugh Richardson Garden's Frock Coat TEXTILE SAMPLES DESCRIPTION AND OBSERVATIONS

Samples were extracted by Shannon W. Pritchard from a frock coat that has provenance to Captain Hugh Richardson Garden for yarn, fiber, and dye analysis: 1 Cadet gray blue sample; 2 - Red fabric sample; 3 - Brown cloth; 3a Dark thread sample and gold thread sample; 4 - Sewing thread sample; 5 - Dark Brown sample; 6 - Sewing thread sample (See Garden Frock images with corresponding numbers).

Natural dyes and natural yarn fibers were observed in the cloth samples. Yarns that made up fabrics were floor loom woven into two different fabrics. Both the red and blue samples submitted were of one fabric type; each was tabby woven of wool. The second fabric type was twill woven cotton. Silk thread was found and seemingly used to embellish the original artifact with more than the available cotton thread that was readily available.

Brown fabric yarns (3 and 5) were cotton one ply yarns and woven in twill weave. The wool yarns from (1 and 2) were wool one ply yarns. The red and white fabric had colored red or blue weft yarns. The dark brown (5) was heavily starched. All fabric yarns were dyed with natural dyes.

The cotton fabrics were loomed consistently, tight, and judging from this observation, woven on a floor loom or power loom.

Colors tested: Dark and light brown fabric from inner body or liner and dark blue/grey and red samples were analyzed for dye identification successfully.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

Samples were taken from the frock by Shannon W. Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard noted where the samples were taken on printed color images of the frock coat which were submitted with the samples (See Garden Frock images with corresponding numbers).

The samples were processed to extract the dyes from the yarns using heat, solvent solutions, and varying the Ph. The dyes extracted from the yarns were analyzed using High

Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and a Photodiode Array (PDA) detector. The HPLC unit runs at 2500 psi. and has 4 solvents and solutions of chemicals to separate mixtures of dyes and identify them individually when they are retained in a 15cm Supelco C¹⁸ column. Spectrum results generated from the PDA set at 200nm to 400nm had an excellent match with spectrum from dye standards certified by Dr. Helmut Scheweppe, a career dye analyst for BASF, Germany. These dye standards are the dye standards used by The Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C., and the J. Paul Getty Institute in Malibu Beach, Los Angeles, CA. This laboratory uses the only privately owned set of these dye standards in the United States.

DYE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Sample (1) Cadet gray blue fabric sample was dyed with Indigo tinctura Indian Indigo Natural (C. I. 75780, C. I. Natural Blue 1) (C. I. 73000, C. I. Vat Blue 1). Indigo is from the same countries that produce cochineal and would be traded at the same time. Indigo was already available and used in India, the Middle East, and Asia when the Spanish began trading it to Europe from Mezo, Central, and South America.

Sample (2) red fabric - dye found: Dactylopius Coccus COSTA (CI N. Red 4) (Cochineal; Cochenille). This is an insect dye found in Mexico to the Canary Islands and traded by the Spanish originally from Mexico, Central, and South America to Europe and to the Southern United States.

Samples (3 and 5) are cotton twill weaves that were dyed with (Haematoxylum Campechianum L., Lignum)(CI N Black 1) (Logwood) (see photos 3 and 5). The Spanish had discovered a leguminous tree in Yucatan with deep red heartwood very similar to brazilwood. The tree became known as logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*), and by the late 1500s Spanish ships were exporting large cargoes of the valuable heartwood from the Yucatan coast.

Logwood is the dye component identified on both brown cotton samples that yields the brown color to blue or black colors. A Spectral Review Report is included for identification of the dye component found in both Samples 3 and 4 (see photos numbered 3 and 4).

YARN AND FIBER ANALYSIS

Sample (1) Cadet gray blue fabric sample was dyed with Indigo tinctura, Indigo Natural (C. I. 75780, C. I. Natural Blue 1) (C. I. 73000, C. I. Vat Blue 1). Indigo is from the same

countries that produce cochineal and could be traded at the same time. These yarns had fiber diameter and spin qualities that varied more than one would find in a machine spun yarn. Machine spun yarns are frequently plied or several yarns twisted together for strength and very consistent. We see a loose not very consistent spin on these yarns, implying they are hand spun and woven by hand. The carding of white wool with blue dyed wool would produce the "grey" appearance (see photos numbered 1 and 1a).

Sample (2) fabric was found to have red single ply hand spun red dyed yarns in both the weft and warp (see photo numbered 2). Delicate yarns such as these are from a delicate touch on the treadle or handling the yarn shuttles used to place weft yarns between warp yarns. These observations support the notion that the yarns and the red fabric were hand done on a cottage level or man power based operations (see photos numbered 2 and 2a).

Observations provided evidence that samples (1 and 2) were manufactured in a similar manner with similar technology based on manual labor.

Commercial yarns are more processed and frequently a small range of diameter or very close to one size, symmetrical and regular, and form patterns when woven. The samples examined had fiber diameters that were fairly consistent and regular in the way they were twisted from processing. Ironing or working the finished fabric with hot heavy iron (machine roller or hand iron) and spraying wax likely caused a preserved flattening of the fibers (see photo number 5).

The micro-photographs show cotton yarn warps and wefts. The fibers in the fabric of the dark brown sample number 5 (See photo number 5). Close up examination reveals cotton fibers used in the warp and weft of this twill weave fabric (see photos number 5a).

The second brown sample (3) of equal fiber and weaving quality, but using a variation of twill weave is also of cotton, but not starched, as was the darker sample number 5 (see photo number 3).

Samples numbers (3a, 4, 6,) were all silk yarns and fibers (see photos numbered 3a, 4, and 6). Samples were compared to several known silk samples microscopically, and a burn test was performed.

CONCLUSION

The research that included HPLC dye analysis and microscopic analysis of yarns and fibers supports the idea that this is an authentic frock coat from the Civil War period.

The internet information corresponded to literature I have about the same historical facts accurately.

For more information please do not hesitate to contact me:

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