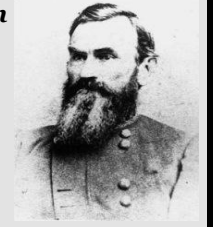




Claude Stillman, Commander Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)



# The Delta General

October, 2010

Volume 13, Issue 10

The official publication of the  
Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, MS Division, SCV

## CAMP NEWS:

### SPEAKER FOR OCTOBER AND OTHER EVENTS

- **October 21 – Regular Camp Meeting**
- **Oct 19 – Oct 23 Mississippi Program:** "Corinth 1862, The Forgotten Campaign" program with Parker Hills & Len Riedel on the battles of Iuka, Corinth & Davis Bridge on ground not open to the public. Fee charged. Sponsored by Blue and Gray Education Society. For more information, contact: (434) 250-9921; [www.blueandgrayeducation.org](http://www.blueandgrayeducation.org)
- **Nov. 13, 2010** - Combined Boards of Beauvoir meeting to be held at Beauvoir. The meeting is open to Division members but seating is limited.
- **Nov. 13-14, 2010**—Wirt Adams' Raid into Natchez Civil War Reenactment to be held at Historic Jefferson College in Washington, Mississippi
- **November 11-14, 2010 – Twin Rivers Campaign – Michigan City, MS:** This will be a reenactment of the battles to take Fort Donelson
- **Feb. 12, 2011** - Reenactment of Jefferson Davis Leaving Vicksburg to go to Montgomery, AL to become President of the Confederacy—Time and contact info is TBA
- **Feb. 19, 2011**— A parade up Dexter Avenue to the Alabama State Capitol Building, a reenactment of the swearing in of President Jefferson Davis and a selection of speakers at the Capitol Building.
- **Feb. 25-27, 2011**— Archusa Creek Park in Quitman, MS, will host a reenactment with battles on Saturday and Sunday. There will be memorial services at the Quitman Cemetery on Saturday and at the Clarke County Courthouse on Sunday. Reenactors and living history participants are needed. Contact Dennis Avera at 601-776-5052 or [aaronavera@yahoo.com](mailto:aaronavera@yahoo.com) for more information.

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#### CAMP NEWS:

### RETENTION! THE VOICE OF A HUNDRED IS LOUDER THAN THE VOICE OF ONE OR TEN!

Editor's Note: I realize this article is left over from last month, but as renewals for Camp dues are winding down, I thought it needed to be repeated. We still a few that have not renewed and it is important that we have all of our brothers together as we prepare for the coming of the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that will be here starting December 20, 2010. Lets make all efforts to renew our dues for the coming fight that we know we will have to deal with next year as the deeds and valor of our ancestors will be under attack and questioned.

Retention of Camp Members has been an ongoing problem since this Camp was organized in 1993 but the Camp continued to grow. This has been an OK situation up until four years ago when we had a negative growth for the first time. Things escalated last year with the loss of 15 members which brought our membership down to the 1999 level (45). Unless, we as a Camp can reverse this trend, the membership will dwindle to a level which will prohibit having a web-site or newsletter which are our primary means of communication. We need to retain our current members and each of us needs to recruit new members. New members bring renewed energy and new ideas.

At the end of the fiscal year on July 31, 2010, membership stood at 49. At this writing, members who have not renewed their membership are in their grace period which ends on October 31, 2010 at which time anyone who has not paid their dues will be struck from the rolls. As of August 29, 2010, 21 members have renewed, one member has transferred and 8 others are better than a 50-50 chance of not renewing. The one bright spot in this situation is 4 past members have been re-instated so we have a good chance of keeping membership above 40.

With upcoming Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the War Between the States starting with earnest this December, we need increase numbers in the SCV to tell the true story of that great struggle for Southern Independence. "Those People" have great numbers who will be telling the lie that our Ancestors fought only to preserve slavery and that they were traitors. If you do not want them to have the loudest voice in this epic story, help the SCV by renewing or re-instating your membership. The voices of a hundred people are much more noticeable than from ten or one.

## CAMP NEWS:

### CAMP ADJUTANT'S REPORT: DAN McCASKILL

Commander Claude "Junior" Stillman called the Meeting to order around 7:00 pm. Junior asked Camp Chaplain Earl McCown to open the Meeting with a word of prayer and to bless the food brought by the ladies of the OCR. Color Sergeant Joe Nokes could not attend the Meeting so Commander Stillman led us in the Pledges and Salutes to the Flags. Commander Stillman welcomed everyone to the Camp Meeting. Special guest for the evening was George Brumfield, a prospective member being recruited by Earl McCown. Adjutant Dan McCaskill reported that at the half way point of our renewal process, the Camp had 32 members. Our renewal rate stands at 57% with 20 members not yet paid. The checking account balance stood at \$ 1,459.43 of which \$ 944.37 was the budget which placed us within the budget. National and Division dues have been paid for 19 members with 6 additional members pending and 4 prorated and 3 Life members. All the other Camp

Officers were absent.

Some upcoming events are Farmington Re-enactment the weekend of Sept. 17-19; hardcore tactical event at Burton Sugar Farm the weekend of October 1-3 and Fall Muster at Beauvoir the weekend of October 15-17th.

Alan Palmer gave a brief report on the Sesquicentennial coming up in 2011. The January event re-creating the Secession debate would not happen. When Alan submitted the details for the event, the Capitol Museum stole the idea for the event. Therefore, the Division would concentrate on the February 12th re-enactment of Jefferson Davis' farewell speech in Vicksburg before going to Montgomery to be sworn in as President of CSA.

Earl McCown announced that the John P. McCown Memorial would be held Saturday, October 2nd in Magnolia, AR at 10:00 am. Everyone is invited.

**Old Business:** Commander Stillman wanted the members to be thinking of

possible Camp Projects for the coming months. Some possible projects talked about in the past were a work day at the Confederate Memorial Hall in Greenwood, a day camp for area students at Ft. Pemberton and a living history at Ft. Pemberton.

**Program:** The program for the evening was "The Multi-personalities of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest" presented by Larry McCluney. Forrest was a devil on the battle field but he was loving and gentle with children. Forrest was a multi-faceted person!

With no other business coming before the Camp, Junior asked Earl to dismiss the Meeting with a word of prayer. Junior thanked the ladies of the Order of Confederate Rose for the wonderful food. Attendance for the Meeting was 11.

Submitted by,  
Dan A. McCaskill, Adj.

## OCR NEWS:

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT: SANDRA STILLMAN

For those members who are not aware, OCR dues were due at the end of September. If you have not renewed you are now delinquent and late fees are now being assessed. Lets make all effort to renew our membership as we prepare for the Sesquicentennial that is around the corner starting December 20, 2010.

## MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY, MOS&B ANNOUNCES THEIR STATE CONVENTION FOR 2010

The annual Convention/Reunion of the Mississippi Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars will be held Saturday, October 30, 2010 at the Pine Hill Golf and Country Club, Highway 4 East Ripley, MS. The meeting will convene at 1:00 p.m. This will be a very important meeting as this is an election year. I urge all MOS&B Members to attend. There are only four active chapters in the Mississippi Society:

- #100 .... Lt.Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Ripley, Miss.
- #197 .... Captain W. R. Mitchell, Holly Springs, Miss.
- #253 ..... Brigadier General Charles Clark, Indianola, Miss.
- #292 .... Colonel Erasmus Burt, Jackson, Miss.

## CANNON FIRING AND LIVING HISTORY AT FORT PEMBERTON

Cottonlandia Museum has raffled off shots on the original Blakely Cannon that was at Fort Pemberton. The Camp reenactors have been asked to assist Henry McCabe in manning the gun and firing those shots off on November 6 from noon until dusk. This will be a great opportunity for a living history and recruiting for the Camp. Volunteers are asked to be present before 9:00 AM that Saturday morning to set up Camp for demonstrations. This is a good public relations opportunity with the Museum as we prepare for the Sesquicentennial. Those that can make it please let Larry McCluney know - confederate@windjammercable.net or 662-453-7212.

**CIVIL WAR  
SESQUICENTENNIAL**



## NOT RECEIVING YOUR CONFEDERATE VETERAN?

The Confederate Veteran magazine is mailed at Non Profit bulk mail rates and the US Postal Service will not forward them if you have a change of address. Please report address changes as soon as they are known. If you have any question about GHQ having your correct information, you can check it by entering your SCV ID number and your last name in the box at the following link: <http://www.scv.org/checkData.php> . If a correction needs to be made, you will see a form for that purpose, which will notify Elm Springs to update their records. Don't miss out on articles about coming events or happenings around the Confederation as we approach the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence.

## SAVE THE BATTLE FLAGS COMMITTEE REPORT

September 20, 2010  
Jefferson Davis Camp #635  
Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans  
c/o Ron Stowers  
3044 Tidewater Circle  
Madison, Mississippi 39110

Dear Ron,

I want to thank you and the members of the Jefferson Davis Camp #635 for the donation of \$1442.62. This money will go towards the framing of three flags that have recently been conserved. The flags are: 4<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry (1968.44), 18<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry, Co. K, Burt Rifles (1968.38), 33<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry (1968.60)  
Please let me know if you or any members of the Jefferson Davis Camp would like to see these flags once they are framed or view any of the other flags in our collection. We appreciate this donation and all of the past contributions that both you and the Camp have made in conserving the flags in the Museum of Mississippi History's collection.

Sincerely,  
Cindy Gardner  
Museum Division director of collections

## PRAYERS NEEDED

Gentlemen of the Mississippi Division,

I just received a phone call from Lt. Commander in Chief Kelly Barrow who's wife Cassie will be helping us with our Debutante's in 2013 in Vicksburg to inform me that her Grandmother just passed in La, and Kelly's Aunt with whom he is very close is near death in Georgia. I am sure they would appreciate our thoughts and prayers during their time of personal grief.

We are all members of a great Southern Brotherhood unlike any other, so remember all of those who need your prayers because we can do nothing greater than pray for each other.

Kelly's email: [kiltedkelly@inbox.com](mailto:kiltedkelly@inbox.com),

Confederately Yours,  
Alan Palmer, Lt. Com Miss Div SCV

## BEAUVOIR WINS MISSISSIPPI HERITAGE TRUST 2010 HERITAGE AWARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE RESTORATION OF BEAUVOIR

The Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans' jewel of the Gulf Coast has won more awards since our last report. Rick Forte, Director of Beauvoir and Larry Albert Associates have been inundated with awards for the preservation work that has been going on since 2006.

The 2010 Awards for Beauvoir are the Mississippi Heritage Trust Award for Outstanding Historic Rehabilitation, the Mississippi Heritage Trust Heritage Award of Excellence for the Restoration of Beauvoir, American Institute of Architects Award for Beauvoir Restoration and American Institute of Architects Citation for Beauvoir Restoration.

The journey from devastation to splendor has been an endeavor of patience and perseverance but it has been well worth the work. With the assistance of the Federal

Emergency Management Agency, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History along with the architectural firm of Albert and Associates and the construction companies our jewel is shining once again. Thank you to all involved, the volunteers that came from all over the Confederation to assist in the clean-up and to the staff of Beauvoir for being there on a day-to-day basis working to bring this historical place back to grandeur.

The construction of the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum is coming along and should be scheduled to open in late spring or early summer of 2011. It will be a magnificent facility housing a gift shop, the library, the museum, meeting space and a theatre.

Remember the Hayes Cottage is available for SCV members for overnight accommodations. Arrangements can be made by contacting Beauvoir.



*Rick Forte, Director of Beauvoir is shown with the award from the Mississippi Heritage Trust.*



## BATTLE FLAGS THE DIVISION HAS SAVED

The Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans *Save the Battleflags Committee* is proud to report that members of the Mississippi Division (and a handful of out-side supporters) have, via car tag and cup sales, saved the following twelve Mississippi Confederate Battleflags from oblivion as of September 28, 2010:

2nd MS Infantry (I)  
2nd MS Infantry (II)  
4th MS Infantry  
11th MS Cavalry\*\*\*  
11th MS Infantry (Lamar Rifles)\*\*\* [selected as the latest flag to preserved by your EC on 9/28/2010]  
15th MS Infantry  
17th MS Infantry  
22nd MS Infantry (Co. E -- "Liberty Guards")\*\*\*  
33rd MS Infantry  
41st MS Infantry  
Burt Rifles (Co. K, 18th MS Infantry)  
Featherston's HQ Flag

\*\*\* denotes currently being conserved!

Thank you, everyone, for helping to preserve unto a proud posterity these priceless banners that our peerless Con-federate Patriot grandsires carried nobly into battle while risking all on the altar of Southern Independence! Jim Huffman, Chairman. Replica of the "Lamar Rifles" militia flag, the first flag pre-sented to the unit by the Ladies of Oxford, Mississippi in March of 1861. The original flag is on display in the Missis-sippi State Archives flag collection.

From: <http://www.11th-miss.com/flags.htm>



## COMBINED BOARDS OF BEAUVOIR MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Rick Forte, Chairman of the Combined Boards of Beauvoir has announced that the next meeting of the Boards will be on **November 13, 2010** at Beauvoir. The meetings are open to mem-

bers of the Division but seating capacity is limited. Other upcoming meetings will be on Feb. 12, 2011 and April 23, 2011.

Clip out the form or photocopy and send to the address below for your Ancestral Brick to place around the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate at Beauvoir.

### Bricks for Beauvoir Order Form

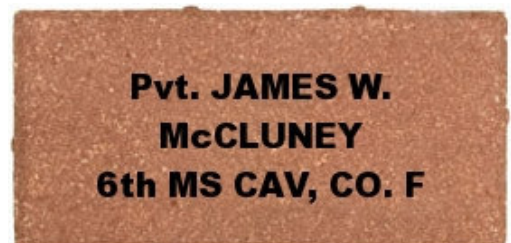
Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary.  
(See Sample Below)

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:  
Mississippi Division, SCV  
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
C/O Larry McCluney  
1412 North Park Drive  
Greenwood, MS 38930



**NATIONAL NEWS:**

**YOUTH ENHANCEMENT COMMITTEE NEEDS HELP**

The Youth Enhancement Committee is looking for help to extend their efforts working with the young people within our honourable organisation. Our hope is that we can encourage our young people to get involved and take some sort of active part within the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Lord leads our way in all matters. Therefore we are searching for a man who is involved and active as a youth pastor within his church. Someone who is able to identify with the youth and able to encourage them to take a active part within their parish. He understands the youth and able to help others to do the same. A gentleman who is also a active and dedicated Sons of Confederate Veterans member.

We hope that you can possibly recommend someone from within your army who have the willingness and talent to help our committee. Any suggestions you have will be extremely appreciated.

You may also wish to extend this communication to your Army Chaplain and staff as well.

Our committee is devoted to helping our youth of all ages excel in their knowledge of the War for Southron Independence. Seeing our youth take an active part in learning about their Southron History and Culture is very encouraging and will be vital to our Honourable Organisation's existence. There are several different programs available now and many in the planning. The Youth is Our Future!!!

"Remember it is OUR Duty to see that that the TRUE History of the SOUTH is presented to Future Generations!

Hope to hear from you soon. Thank You for your loyal service to our beloved CSA.

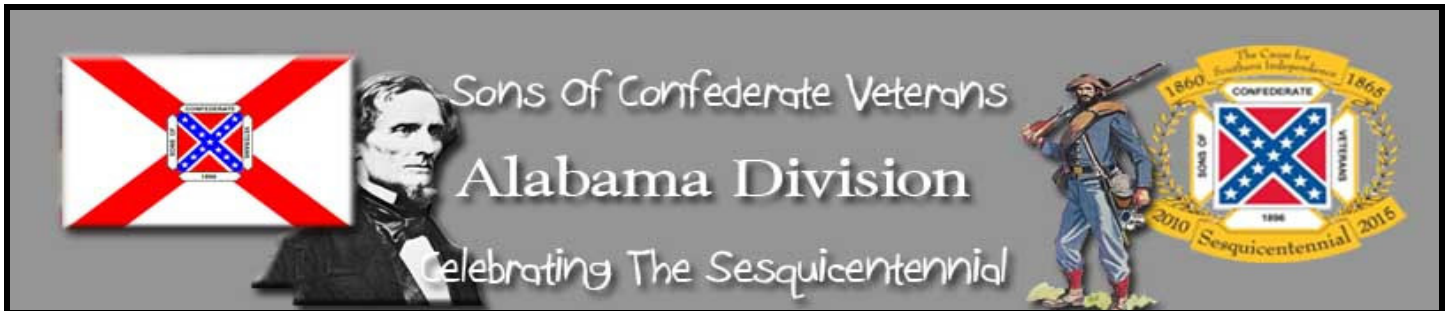
God Bless Dixie

Kirk Carter-Chairman

Youth Enhancement Committee

Sons of Confederate Veterans

(704)739-2642-Home OR Email-pvtwilliamcarter@yahoo.com



**JEFFERSON DAVIS INAUGURATION PARADE – MONTGOMERY, AL**

Sat. - February 19, 2011 - Montgomery, AL

It is time to mark your calendar for the SCV Sesquicentennial Event to be held in Montgomery, AL on Saturday February 19, 2011. This event will feature a parade up Dexter Avenue to the Alabama State Capitol Building, a reenactment of the swearing in of President Jefferson Davis and a selection of speakers at the Capitol Building. Just like was done for the Flag Rally in 2000 in Columbia, South Carolina and for the Hunley Funeral in Charleston in 2004 - it is IMPERATIVE that this event be well attended. We must show the world that we will not permit the History and Heritage of the Confederacy to be forgotten and unobserved during the Sesquicentennial.

It is up to us to see that this history is remembered and portrayed in the right way so start planning your visit to Montgomery - organize vans and buses - so we can show the world we remember our Confederate Heroes.

Activities to include-

- Heritage March up Dexter Ave to the Capitol
- Speeches from leaders of descendant organizations
- Remarks from prominent officials
- Re-enactment of the swearing in of Jefferson Davis
- Re-enactment of the raising of the first Confederate Flag
- Firing of Rifle and Cannon salutes
- and more

**SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION BALL PLANNED**

The South Carolina Theatrical Performance and Secession Ball (December 20, 2010) is now accepting ticket purchases on line.....scsecessiongala.org

The Confederate Heritage Trust is currently in the planning stages for what will be a grand and memorable Secession play and Ball. This event will commemorate and celebrate the state of South Carolina for the second time becoming an independent nation on December 20th 1860. The evening will begin with a theatrical play recreating the Convention and the men that cast their votes to remove South Carolina from the union known as These United States. Many of the actors will be local and State celebrities and personalities.

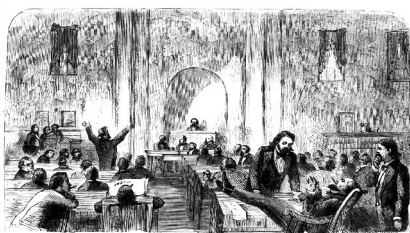
Immediately following the play a grand ball and reception will follow with a joyous night of music, dancing, food and drink. The Charleston Gaillard auditorium will be our venue for both events. As an added bonus The State Archives and History Department will have the original Ordinance of Secession available for all to see and enjoy. The South Carolina Division, SCV, will be one of the Palmetto Level Sponsors. Tickets are limited to 800 total seating....and I believe will go fast!



# Secession Revisited

Commemorating the 150th anniversary of Mississippi's secession.

Friday, January 7, 2011 from 10 a.m. to noon



The Mississippi Secession Convention in the Old Capitol Building.

House of Representatives Chamber  
Old Capitol Museum On State Street at Capitol  
Featuring talks by historians *George Rable & Timothy Smith* and a reenactment of a speech from the secession convention.

For more information, call 601-576-6920. Or [www.oldcapitolmuseum.com](http://www.oldcapitolmuseum.com)

## THE FIRST AND SECOND GREAT APPEALS FROM THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT – 1861– 1862

By Thomas Arliskas of [Camp Chase Gazette](#)

Editor's Note: Everyone knows my interest in uniforms and supply. This article appeared in Camp Chase Magazine and I found it interesting. Thought you might find it of interest as well.

The author believes the study of Confederate material culture, uniforms and equipment is an ongoing endeavor and would like to share in this article and future articles with Citizens Companion and its readers, some of those, "notes" he has accumulated all these years.

The First and Second Great Appeals of the Confederate Government, August of 1861 to October of 1862. From Chapter 1, of "Cadet Gray and Butternut Brown" the statement is made, "The first and second Great Appeals of the Confederate States Government have never been given their proper place in the study and history of C. S. clothing. Officially Government sponsored, and with the full support of the Quartermaster Department these civilian appeals would be the primary source for clothing for all the armies of the Confederacy [East and West] during the first winter of the War, and well into the next, [the winter of 1862 and 1863]."

The shooting Civil War began on April 12, 1861 with the bombardment and following surrender of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Many in the South believed they would now be left alone, to leave the Union without further interference, and for every State to go about their business as usual; "the status quo" as Jefferson Davis put it. Lincoln's call for 75,000 Militiamen on April 15th to put down this Rebellion placed the entire country, North and South, on a military footing. The Southern States were shocked at the response of the Northern people. In a fit of what was described as "a patriotic fever" men signed up by the tens of thousands to restore the Union!

The C.S. Congress on March 6, 1861 gave their new President, Jefferson C. Davis, the authority to call out the State

Militias for six months, and to accept 100,000 volunteers for 12 months service. A Confederate Regular Army of 10, 700 men and Officers were to be recruited. On April 16, 1861 after Lincoln's call, orders went out for an additional 32,000 men to be ready to serve for one year. On August 8 a call for 400,000 Volunteers to serve, if needed, for three years was approved by the Confederate Congress. As regards to clothing and uniforms, under the Act to Provide for the Public Defense, and An Act for the Establishment and Organization of the Army of the Confederate States, signed into law on March 6, 1861, Sections 3 and 4 stated that. "Said volunteers shall furnish their own uniforms., and instead of clothing....when called into actual service... money to a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a noncommissioned officer or private in the Regular Army of the Confederate States [shall be given]."

The sum of \$21.00 was to be paid out at enlistment and for every six months in service to provide clothing. The amount was raised to \$25.00 on August 1st, due to speculation and rising costs in the Confederate marketplace. This was referred to as the commutation system by the Confederate Government.

The Confederate Companies and Volunteers who enlisted in April and May of 1861, the majority were provided their first uniforms by donation. Many arrived in their civilian clothing expecting to be provided with a uniform by the State or Confederate Governments. Local Ladies Military Aid and Sewing Societies were formed all over the South to provide this military clothing where needed. Southern merchants and manufacturers also advertised weekly through the spring and summer of 1861, ready made uniforms, cloth, buttons, drums, caps and military hats in stock available for purchase. The Regimental and State Quartermasters made use of the local merchants in purchasing cloth and ready made clothing for the Army.

States like North Carolina, Tennessee,

Virginia, and Mississippi contracted for uniforms and clothing for home State Companies and Regiments, then took the \$25.00 in commutation payments directly from the Confederate Government.

The uniforms and clothing provided for in April and May of 1861, with a summer of hard marching and fighting were now soiled and ragged. Letters of complaint were sent to the Secretary of War L. P. Walker as early as July. Typical is one by Governor Moore of Louisiana, "of the want of clothing, shoes...from several of our Regiments...and to be good enough to inform me at what time our troops are to be supplied by the Confederate Government?" The Confederate Army in the field, with an estimate provided by the Quartermaster Department needed to import 1,000,000 pairs of shoes, 800,000 yards of wool material for uniforms, 500,000 sets of flannel shirts and drawers and 500,000 pairs of Irish Woolen socks to cover one years of service.

In Richmond, plans were under way to buy the needed cloth and clothing overseas, but those involved were told all this would take months to achieve, so what to do? The answer came in a letter written by the citizens of Fayetteville, Tennessee to the Confederate Secretary of War. The letter dated July 29, 1861, stated, "Knowing our ports were under a blockade, our manufacturers of woolen goods [unable to produce sufficient quantities] for our people and Army...our system of Government not yet without consolidation and organized...we have apprehended that the Department would be unable to furnish all the clothing necessary to shield the soldier from the blasts of winter. To suggest... if the Government has to rely upon private contribution that some plan may be adopted...looking to the unity and cooperation of the people of the South, and said plan be published in the papers of the South." The Confederate

... Continued on page 7

### ... Continued "The Great Appeal"

Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker did adopt this plan and the following letter went out to the Governors of all the Confederate States. War Department

Richmond, Va., August 7, 1861

SIR; The war existing between this Government and that at Washington will probably be prolonged during the coming winter, and in view of the rigor of the climate at that season on the line of the seat of war it is desired that our soldiers shall be well supplied with clothing. You are therefore requested to cause the [your State] quartermaster's department to have made up at an early date, to the extent of your ability, woolen clothing to supply the needs of the Army, to be charged to this Government....I must, however, say that this Department is doing everything in its power to provide clothing, and I have gone so far, in the absence of positive affirmative legislation upon the subject, as to assume the responsibility of directing the Quartermaster-General of the Confederate States to contract for the supplies that may be required. But, your Excellency is doubtless aware of the difficulties in the way of procuring a full provision in consequence of the blockade of our ports preventing importations and the limited quantity of goods in the general market. Hence, it is the State Governments are earnestly solicited to co-operate with our exertions to place the future beyond doubt.

On August 30, 1861, the Secretary of War was successful in getting the Confederate Congress to pass a revision to the Act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States. Ordering the, "Secretary of War to provide, as far as possible, clothing for the entire forces of the Confederate States, and to furnish the same to every regiment or company upon the requisition of the commander thereof; and in case any State shall furnish to its troops such clothing... the Secretary of War is required to pay over to the Governor of such State the money value of the clothing so furnished."

On the civilian front, the response of the Southern people to the clothing appeal was enormous. A John B. Jones who worked in the Passport Office in Richmond exclaimed, "Never was there such a patriotic people as ours! Their blood and wealth are laid upon the altar of their country...contributions of clothing, provisions, etc., are coming in large quantities sometimes in the amount of \$20,000 in single day!"

DADEVILLE BANNER [DADEVILLE, AL], October 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Ladies' Military Aid Societies.

We see these benevolent societies

springing up all over the country.—They are intended to furnish the soldiers who have gone to the wars with articles of clothing, etc. We are glad to see this. Let the ladies in every neighborhood organize themselves into sewing and knitting societies and thus furnish the boys that have gone from that neighborhood with all the requisite articles of clothing, such as under shirts, socks, gloves, drawers, shirts, coats, and pants. These articles will all be needed by them this winter. Let them be up and doing.

Typical is the response given by the citizens of Augusta to the Appeal for winter clothing, from the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE [AUGUSTA, GA], August 17, 1861, The winter—Our Soldiers. The question of supplying our soldiers with winter clothing is beginning to attract considerable and commendable attention. The South must depend mainly on herself for clothing materials during this war.

While her magnificent crops will supply a large surplus of breadstuffs and food above the demand for home consumption, it is possible that the blockade of our ports may continue up to the season when our volunteers in the field will require heavy woolen goods to protect them against the inclemency of winter. We endorse the expression of a Nashville cotemporary who says that every loom in the Confederate States ought to be busy to supply this necessary demand. We can work for our country as well at the plow handle and at the loom as in the tented field. Our woolen factories are too few to depend upon them for the fabrics that will be necessary to supply the demands that are now near at hand. Every private loom and every fair hand that can direct should now ply with unceasing care until we are satisfied that there is not a soldier unclad among our gallant men. It is an act of patriotism which may be done, in main part, by our fair countrywomen, that we are sure they will not neglect when their attention is properly directed to it.

An unofficial total that appeared in the Columbus Ga., Daily Enquirer newspaper dated February 15, 1862 stated, "Contributions of clothing cannot fall short of three millions of dollars." In the Confederate Army of the Potomac alone [later Army of Northern Virginia], "North Carolina gave \$325, 541, Alabama \$317,000, Georgia \$241, 884, South Carolina \$137,266, Texas \$87, 860, Louisiana \$61,950, Virginia \$48,070, Tennessee \$17,000, Florida \$2,350, and Arkansas \$950." These figures do not include any items sent from home, monies or any of the clothing or uniforms sent out by the different Confederate State or CS Government Quartermaster Department. In a letter from a Confederate soldier found in the San Antonio Weekly Herald, dated November 9, 1861, he proudly wrote;

"Our Volunteers were promptly paid

the very day their wages are due, and never did a Government feed the troops better, In the Quartermaster Department in this city [Richmond], clothing for the winter campaign is abundantly supplied. True, much of it is the result of private contribution, but it speaks the more for the patriotism of our people."

The clothing, shoes, and uniforms donated under the Great Appeal kept the new Volunteers of the Confederate warm and dry that winter of 1861 and 1862. It can be stated, that the Great Appeal was the chief source of clothing that winter, and well into the winter of 1862 and 1863 for the Armies of the Confederacy. "No Two Dressed Alike..."

For the Confederate re-enactor and living historian how does the Great Appeal effect your impression? What kind of clothing; color, cut, and weave were sent out to the soldiers? How did the soldiers of Confederacy East and West look when the spring campaigns of 1862, the Peninsular in Virginia and Fort Henry and Donelson in the West were opened?

One contemporary description from Richmond described the clothing he received as, "the handiwork of the fair country woman...wool or cotton homespun jean of the bush variety."

From the Tuscaloosa, [Alabama] Observer newspaper, dated August 28, 1861, this interesting notice was printed for; Clothing our Soldiers All who can do should at the earliest possible day, make up something like the following for their friends and relatives; two pairs of pants, heavy brown or gray mixed jeans lined, if thought advisable with domestic. One roundabout, or army jacket of the same material, lined throughout, with side and vest pockets. It should be long enough to come some four inches below the waistband of the pants and large enough to be worn over the vest or outside shirt. One heavy vest of jeans, linsey or kersey; One overshirt [underwear], of some woolen or mixed goods, one or two pairs of drawers, as the case may require, two pairs of heavy woolen socks, one good blanket, or a loose sack coat; or hunting shirt with belt.

Another from the Clarksville [TN] Chronicle, pleaded to the ladies for; "Brown jeans pants lined, linsey shirts, insey drawers, yarn socks and blankets. The color gray for the coats or jackets, which ought to be single breasted, but if gray cannot be had, any kind of woolen good will do, from the Little Rock Arsenal newspaper dated, September 12, 1861: For the Soldiers.—We publish the following schedule of such articles of clothing as our soldiers are bound to have for the winter: One good country jeans coat or jacket. Two pairs of pants, same material. Two good cotton shirts, heavy. Two linsey

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## LET'S CALL THE WHOLE THING OFF by Allen C. Guelzo- Gettysburg Times August 31, 2010

Last August, I did a quick survey of the various plans under way for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. What was unnerving was how little seemed to be taking shape. Unlike the Civil War Centennial in 1961-1965, no national commission for the Sesquicentennial had been created. Only ten states had formed state Civil War Sesquicentennial commissions, but many of them were low-visibility roosts for political appointees. And all of it was haunted by the gaffes committed during the Civil War Centennial.

One year has clicked us closer to the Sesquicentennial - a year that saw the anniversary of John Brown's Raid and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency - and sad to say, we are not much nearer an adequate celebration of the Civil War's 150th than we were twelve months ago.

A proposed bill for the establishment of a national Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission remains dead in committee. There are now seventeen states with official state Sesquicentennial Commissions, or which have delegated Civil War Sesquicentennial responsibilities to state historical agencies. But a bill to organize a New York 150th Anniversary Commission is still languishing in the state senate finance committee.

The governor of Mississippi appointed a state "Sesquicentennial of the Civil War Commission," but no funding was forthcoming from the legislature, and the Commission's second meeting in November of 2009 had to be scrapped for want of a quorum.

Georgia has had a standing Civil War Commission since 1993, but its activities are geared largely to promoting heritage tourism. The Georgia Historical Society has undertaken an inventory "of existing historical markers that focus on Civil War subjects." But \$500,000 which had been earmarked for developing Civil War Sesquicentennial events by the Georgia Department of Economic Development was axed by the Georgia legislature this year, and the Georgia Civil War Commission has no funding available at all for 2011.

The most ambitious state initiatives have been those of Virginia and Pennsylvania. With a \$2 million budget, the Virginia "Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission" has created a 2-DVD production, "Virginia in the Civil War: A Sesquicentennial Remembrance," and will unroll the second of its planned seven Signature Conferences next month at Norfolk State University around the theme of "Race, Slavery and the Civil War: The Tough Stuff of American History and Memory." The Pennsylvania Civil War 150 is equipping a 53-foot-long tractor-trailer with a "Civil War Road Show" which will make exhibition stops in all 67 Pennsylvania counties. And both Adams County and Gettysburg College have formed Civil War Sesquicentennial committees.

But even these observances are more a glass half-empty than a glass half-full. The Civil War Centennial had the misfortune to occur at the apex of the Civil Rights Movement, and by trying to limit its gaze to what it supposed would be "safe" subjects - battle re-enactments, the re-union of North and South - the Centennial Commission communicated instead a serene indifference to the racial tensions which were rising all around the nation. The Centennial effectively convinced black Americans that the Civil War was not "their" story, and fostered a sense of what one commentator called "emotional alienation" from Civil War history. That alienation, in turn, convinced many cautious white Americans that the Civil War was either a sleeping dog which would be best left to lie, or that it was going to have to be dramatically re-written to downplay the battle-and-reunion script.

Trying to retro-fit the Sesquicentennial to avoid these shadows has not, so far, worked very well. The first of the Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature Conferences (at the University of Richmond), which tried to focus on John Brown and Harpers Ferry rather than Marse Robert and Jeb Stuart, drew a packed house of 2,000 people - but not more than a handful of African Americans. Ohio's Sesquicentennial Civil War Advisory Committee proclaimed its determination "to include a variety of perspectives and a diversity of viewpoints" in order to "embrace the inclusive story of the Civil War." But the Commission was flummoxed at its July meeting by just how "inclusive" it should be. "Many Ohioans didn't fight for the Union," it was objected, "they fought for or supported the South;" so, commissioners asked each other, "do we want to include this aspect of the legacy?"

There is much to celebrate in the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. There is also a great deal of anger and disappointment, and in some places, downright contempt. The Civil War re-enactment community mistrusts academic Civil War historians; the academics, in turn, are regarded by the public historians as gate-crashers of their collections and exhibitions; public historians suspect relic and memorabilia dealers of piracy; and the general public seems interested in history only when it's painted-up in bizarre, horror-movie formats. These are all obstacles in the path of a worthwhile Sesquicentennial. But the greatest challenge of the Sesquicentennial will be how to synthesize the Civil War's "old" story of battles-and-reunion with the Civil War's "new" story of race and gender. Until that begins to happen, and until the competing re-enactment, academic, and public empires decide that they all have a common stake in the Sesquicentennial, state legislatures, historical societies, and organizations are likely to take the safe road, and call the whole thing off.

### ... Conclusion of "The Great Appeal"

pairs of good linsey drawers, (or other heavy goods.) Two pairs of good woolen socks. One pair of first rate shoes."

For the spring 1862, the Confederates were described generally at, "No attempt at uniformity." The men were dressed in common linsey butternut and cotton suits of the commonest and coarsest materials."

Lots of "civilian" type clothing was seen in the ranks. The reason for this is, that much of the clothing sent out to the camps that winter was civilian in cut and style. Civilian sack style coats, civilian frock coats, civilian shirts and trousers, boots and shoes, all different and of all varieties of cloth and colors were issued and worn by the soldiers.

They had uniforms, estimates and eye witness accounts show that one-half of the Armies were in military uniforms; the rest a mix of clothing, half civilian half military was common in the ranks.

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chester, Virginia, a Civil War black powder live fire organization and has served as a member of their Uniform Committee; is currently serving on the Board of the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table; and was a contributing research historian for the new Civil War Museum of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Tom has been studying Civil War uniforms for over 40 years and has done research for such notables as artist Don Troiani, Civil War authors Peter Cozzens, Nathaniel Hughes, and others. His specialty is the study of Confederate uniforms and the Confederate Quartermaster Department, their operations and output. He is currently working on Vol. 2 of "Cadet Gray and Butternut Brown, more Notes on Confederate Uniforms!"



# LINCOLN, EAGER INVADER, RELUCTANT EMANCIPATOR AND MAKER OF A SO-CALLED "INDIVISIBLE" NATION

By Joan Hough johough@swbell.net

Seekers of the truth have learned that Lincoln's real reason for his invasion of the South had absolutely nothing to do with SLAVERY. They now understand that Lincoln was ABSOLUTELY opposed to equality of blacks with whites. (Thomas J. Dilorenzo. *The Real Lincoln.*) Lincoln did not begin his war for the purpose of freeing even a single slave. It was the usual kind of war, based solely on greed for money and power. It was not until the middle of the war when Lincoln's army was losing that Lincoln decided to declare slaves emancipated—only those, of course in the South where he no longer had any authority. Lincoln's top general, Ulysses Grant, did not even free his own slaves until long after the end of the war. Grant's excuse that the slaves were his wife's won't wash--- husbands had total power over wives back then. (Women were not even allowed to vote.)

Lincoln would best be known as Lincoln, the RELUCTANT EMANCIPATOR, Issuer of an Emancipation Proclamation which could not free blacks but could, he hoped, cause them to murder white women and children who were left defenseless on farms and plantations without their men.

Why did Lincoln refuse to end slavery peacefully as the rest of the world had done? Why did he refuse compensated emancipation? The reason is shocking and most Americans, carefully indoctrinated down through the centuries to believe Lincoln the nation's "greatest" President, will be unable to accept the truth unless there remains within them a remnant of the ability to think independently—outside the little box filled with Socialist-Communist-Marxist-New World Order-, all powerful central government, brainwash.

An absolutely and deliberately false, well-propagandized reason is always presented by politically correct historians as the explanation for Lincoln's largely imported, hired European troops who were brought here through the efforts of the Marxists in Lincoln's Party (Walter Kennedy and Al Benson. Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists). These troops invaded the South, destroyed a culture through genocide with Lincoln's approval and his refusal to concede to the Geneva Convention of 1863 rules for civilized warfare prohibiting war on civilians. (Lincoln's Sherman proved his men's intentions when he declared that to all secessionists—women and children included, "death is mercy" (Dilorenzo. *ibid.*, p. 6).

That other U.S. generals accepted the plan to kill women and children in order to demoralize Confederate soldiers cannot be denied and is testified to by the com-

mander of Lincoln's Army of Tennessee, known to be a devout church-goer and to oppose drinking and gambling, a General by name of Oliver O. Howard. (Evidently, one doesn't have to drink and smoke in order to have a good time!) A South Carolinian complained to Howard about the horror perpetrated by Lincoln's army on Columbus. Howard responded, "It is her [Columbia's] fit punishment, and if, this does not quiet rebellion, and we have to return, we will do this work thoroughly. We will not leave woman or child" (William Gilmore Sims, quoted by David Aiken in *Introduction to A City Laid Waste*, p. 3). [emphasis added] Sherman's kidnapping of over 400 Roswell females adds further to the proof. Most of these women never found their way home again. This appears to have been only the tip of the Sherman atrocities iceberg in Georgia. <http://yankeewarcrimes.blogspot.com/2010/03/rape-of-new-manchester-georgia.html>

"Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it, but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and PEOPLE will cripple their military resources....I can make the march, and make Georgia howl." Gen. W.T. Sherman

The surviving European soldiers were installed as U.S. citizens. Probably some of their descendants happily celebrated Sherman's birthday in 2009 in a celebration reported in the nation's newspapers. They, no doubt, still worship Abe Lincoln as the one who brought their ancestors to America.

In an absolute distortion of truth and because of a creation in his own imagination, Lincoln declared the Union legally indivisible and declared it had been so since the secession from England. He denied the truth that the Articles of Confederation (occurring before the U.S. Constitution) followed the installation of the individual Constitutions of each state in which each state declared itself "independent"-- and sovereign. He ignored the fact that the word "state," in that time, meant "nation." He denied the fact that each state in its state constitution acknowledged that it was an independent nation, just as were Germany, England, and France, etc. (Remember that the majority of European states were actually smaller than most of America's "states." A trip up the Rhine proves this still true.)

The Articles of Confederation, preceding the Constitution, did indeed declare "perpetual union," and did so FIVE TIMES. But the Constitution did not include that term even once! The Constitution thus deliberately allowed its own termination (Frank Conner. *The South Under Siege*, p.

110).

If that deliberate omission of the word "Perpetual" in the Constitution does not convince you that there was no intention for the "foreverness" of the Union, think upon this: during that time in the history of the world, the word "perpetual" did not mean what Lincoln decided it must mean. It did not mean "FOREVER." Its definition has been thoroughly discussed as meaning "until altered." It was a "sunset" clause rather than a "forever" statement. Nevertheless, regardless of its meaning, when the states decided to become a real Union, their representatives signed a U.S. Constitution which held absolutely no mention of "Perpetual" anything. The states, as fully sovereign unities, refused to sign anything using a word so easily misinterpreted by idiots and would be power grabbers. The word "perpetual" was deliberately erased from the minds of literate Americans then and there! Only after fifteen presidents, did our nation get one who declared he knew what the others did not--that the Union was permanent.

It is imperative that we not forget that the Great Emancipator's words, declaring his government "indivisible," contradict his earlier ones in which he boldly declared: "Any people, any where, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and most sacred right. A right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to causes in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so many of the territory they inhabit." Abraham Lincoln January 12, 1848

We must recognize that the South made no effort to terminate the U.S. Constitution or to destroy the Union. Southern states merely halted association with northern states, leaving the Union intact (Frank Conner, *ibid.*).

There should be a carefully planned effort on the part of all of us to have the word "indivisible" erased from the Pledge of Allegiance so often recited by most of us--the Pledge we now know was written by a Baptist minister--"defrocked" that is, kicked out of his pulpit because of his blatant SOCIALISM. As a great admirer of Lincoln's and as a Socialist, Francis Belamy (author of the Pledge) desired to indoctrinate (brainwash) all American children into believing that an all powerful central government was not only to be

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desired and admired, but to be worshipped to the point that citizens' bodies should be sacrificed at their central government's leaders' whims. States had absolutely no rights--the Constitution necessarily ignored.

Adolph Hitler so admired the Pledge and Lincoln that he had his folks imitate the Bellamy hand-salute. This adoption by Hitler enraged loyal Americans, forcing alteration of the hand salute to a placement of a hand over the heart used today by Americans except Mr. Obama.

Yes, the truth can be learned if one takes the time and the effort required to learn it. The author of our Pledge of Allegiance had a Socialist's purpose for its creation. Think upon that. The Constitution said not a word about a perpetual union. Lincoln had many dealings with Marxist newcomers to America and with the ignorant of the history of the Constitution--soldiers they lured to our land during the middle of the war--brought here, actually, to fight to further the purposes of imperialism, but told, all the while, they were fighting to free slaves and against people out to destroy the Constitution. Lincoln's war was waged not only against Southern men, but against the women and children of the South. His plan for the South was based on Genocide.

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