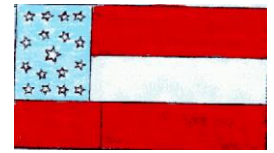




The Vidette

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans



The J. P. Gillis Flag



17 December 2002

Issue 12

Published by Division Adjutant Vernon R. Padgett

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Camps 2062 and 1208 Join in Recruiting at Moorpark Reenactment



Mike Foxworth, Richmond Howitzers, and Steve Feldmeyer, 1st NC Cavalry, relax after the stress of combat. Photo by Sandra Ashdown-Turner.

Commander Ken Koch of Ventura County Camp 2062, and Farrell Cooley and Vern Padgett of Camp 1208, recruited for SCV at Moorpark on the 2d and 3d of November 2002.



Vern Padgett and Farrell Cooley, Camp 1208. Photo by Floyd Farrar.

This reenactment was the largest Southern California Confederate Reenactment in history. Mike Chilton, 1st Lt Cmdr of Camp 2062, Charles Black, and other members of the two camps assisted. Camp 1208 member Mike Foxworth, and Camp 1742 Color Sergeant Robert McCrary were two of the many SCV members participating on the field of battle.



SCV Recruiting Tent draws hundreds of visitors. Photo by Floyd Farrar.

Morgan Weistling has posted many photographs at www.pbase.com/weistling/moorpark_civil_war

The reenactment was sponsored by the Moorpark Rotary Club, under the supervision of Richmond Howitzer's commander Ed Mann, an Associate Member of SCV Camp 1208.

Commander Joe Alarid of Camp 1631 was one of many visitors from California SCV Camps.

Event Organizer and Richmond Howitzer's Colonel Ed Mann stated: "While the exact accounting

is still taking place, it seems at this point that the Rotary met the unofficial target of 5,000 spectators at the event, a new record for the number of people who paid to attend a Civil War reenactment in Southern California. And all of the money goes to charitable organizations and worthy causes.”

Colonel Mann noted earlier in that “it seems we will exceed 500 combatants on the field ... attendance at no Southern California event this year has exceeded the 400 actual combatants on the field at last year's Moorpark reenactment. We have the movie industry pyrotechnicians confirmed. We have 15 full-scale artillery pieces confirmed. The three 6-horse artillery teams of the 3rd U. S. Artillery will now be four 4-horse artillery teams.

Next year, the Moorpark Reenactment should take place on 8 and 9 November.

The Charlotte Observer

10 November 2002

A black man honors the Confederate flag

He says it should be revered as a symbol of the dignity of his race

LEE HOCKSTADER

Washington Post

ATLANTA - An African American man marching along a Southern highway, wearing a gray Civil War uniform and waving a Confederate flag is bound to attract attention.

H.K. Edgerton, descendant of an N.C. slave and a former NAACP branch president, is counting on that attention for what strikes some as a bizarre cause: the solidarity of blacks and the Confederacy.



Taking the Heritage Message Across Dixie

Photo from the Salisbury Post

Hoping to raise awareness and cash, Edgerton, 55,

is walking about 20 miles a day in a march begun Oct. 13 in his hometown of Asheville.

He hopes to finish the 1,300-mile trek to Austin, Texas, in January -- just in time for Robert E. Lee's birthday on the 19th.

His march is being supported by a number of groups, including the Southern Legal Resource Center and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



From <http://www.southerncaucus.org/hkedgerton.htm>

Edgerton is walking six days a week, then visiting local churches on Sundays. He is in Alabama and expected to spend today in Montgomery.

Edgerton's march has prompted criticism and puzzlement from African Americans. As he passed through Atlanta last week, Michael Bond of the NAACP's Atlanta office skewered Edgerton's campaign.

"Nobody can argue with the fact we want racial harmony, but for anyone to think that the Confederate flag is a unifying symbol must be utterly mad," Bond said.

Edgerton says historians and Ku Klux Klan members have distorted the meaning of the cross of St. Andrew, as he calls the rebel flag.

Rather than an emblem of hatred and bigotry, he said, the flag is a symbol of the honor and dignity of some blacks -- including slaves serving their masters -- that sided with whites in the War for Southern Independence.

The real purpose of HK Edgerton's March Across Dixie is three fold. First, we seek to expand the awareness of the need to defend Southern heritage, history and the rightfulness of the Confederate cause here in the South, across the US and around the world. Second this is an educational effort to show that our Southern symbols are part of a proud heritage that should be defended not scorned, as some

politicians, media and special interests would have you believe. Third, we are raising money and support to build a permanent heritage defense fund to be split between the Southern Legal Resource Center and the Sons of Confederate Veterans to guarantee our heritage and history survives and prospers despite the current attacks.

A 1,300 mile march from NC to Texas is not an easy or inexpensive undertaking when one takes into account, food, lodging, support vehicles and the team logistics necessary to make this march a public relations, educational and financial success.



Support H.K. Edgerton's

**Southern Heritage
Not Hate Campaign**

Pledge Your Support to H. K. Edgerton: Send your tax deductible check made payable to SLRC for the March Across Dixie Heritage Defense Fund to:

**The March Across Dixie Heritage Defense Fund
P.O. Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711
Phone: 828-669-5189**

Andersonville

A Legacy of Shame-- But Whose?
by Gary Waltrip

What Was Andersonville?

Andersonville is a name that most Americans immediately rank with other infamous prison hellholes of history like Devil's Island, the Black Hole of Calcutta, Auschwitz and Dachau.

In many ways it is similar; it was a place of misery, suffering and death, with photographic evidence of its emaciated prisoners a seemingly irrefutable judgment against the men who operated this well known Confederate prison for Union prisoners of war.

Indeed, Andersonville has for the past one hundred and thirty years been touted as undeniable evidence of the evil nature of the Confederate Government who is even today accused of carrying out a genocidal policy towards Union prisoners.

If one can only believe that Confederates were people who delighted in the suffering and death of their captives, then perhaps those disturbing photos of burned and demolished Southern cities won't ache so perceptibly in the far corners of the Northern conscience.



Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant

Ken Burns, in his companion book to the PBS television series *The Civil War*, says of Henry Wirz, the commander of Andersonville: "On November 10, 1865, Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville Prison in Georgia, was hanged in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for war crimes. He pleaded he had only followed orders."

Burns' subliminal comparison to the well-publicized pleadings of the Nuremberg Trials should not be wasted on the reader, where Nazi war criminals likewise claimed that they "had only followed orders."

Burns' insinuation that Wirz was guilty of Nazi-like war crimes only gives new life to the myth of Southern infamy at Andersonville. It is time once and for all for all honest students of history to know the other side of the story, which as all know, is the one that is never taught in history class.

Purpose of This Article

We consider what happened at Andersonville Prison, why it happened, and we examine the Union charges against Major Henry Wirz, Andersonville's commander, and his subsequent execution, and whether or not Wirz was the monster he was alleged to be. Was he an innocent soldier who was made a scapegoat to assuage public outrage over the Andersonville dead? Finally, we try to answer the question implied by the title of this article: Who was

responsible for the Union dead at Andersonville?

We will be looking not only to Confederate sources for the answers but also to Northern ones, most notably that of Lt. James Madison Page, A Company, 6th Michigan Cavalry, a prisoner of war at Andersonville, and Louis Schade, the Washington attorney who defended Henry Wirz at his trial.

Origin of Andersonville Prison

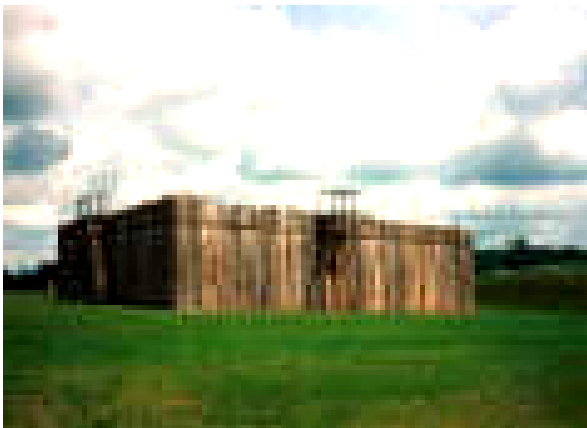
Andersonville Prison was opened near Americus, Georgia on February 24, 1864. It was intended to be a model prison, spacious and with adequate water and abundant timber for firewood. However, the prison was built on the assumption that it would hold no more than 10,000 Union prisoners of war, and then only while they were awaiting exchange. **Both of these assumptions provided impossible when the Federal Government ceased the prisoner exchange that had been agreed to by both sides early in the war.**

The End of Prisoner Exchanges

After the U.S. Government ceased the exchange, Andersonville quickly filled with Union POWs. By June of 1864 the prison population had swollen to 20,000 men and by August reached 33,000 prisoners.

This was also the summer of Sherman's march to the sea, when Southern farms, barns, and mills were being burned to the ground in the North's scorched-earth policy that was designed to starve the Southern populace into submission. Even medicine was declared contraband, and Union forces destroyed stores of medicines wherever they were found, even those in possession of private physicians.

Needless to say, these privations worsened the lot of Union prisoners; the South could not provide the prisoners what it could not provide its own citizens, and because of disease, inadequate diet, and the summer sun, Union deaths at Andersonville began to soar.



According to *Confederate Veteran*, Sept-Oct 1991, 12,912 of the 45,613 Union prisoners at Andersonville died during its fourteen months of operation. Most of these deaths occurred during the period of August through December 1864, when prisoners died at a rate of approximately 100 per day.

Why Was The Prisoner Exchange Stopped?

Why the prisoner exchange was stopped became a hotly controversial subject following the war, and many blatantly self-serving theories were forthcoming from the North.

James Madison Page, the Union officer who wrote *The True Story of Andersonville Prison* (1908), describes some of these theories: "The South refused to exchange a Negro for a rebel prisoner." "The rebels would not exchange on an equitable basis as to relative rank of officers;" "The rebel Government resorted to frivolous pretexts to delay exchange as death was doing its work at Andersonville, Salisbury and other prisons."

Lieutenant Page Tells About Andersonville and the Prisoner Exchange

Page dismisses all of these arguments as mere subterfuge. Even today, however, many of these old Yankee lies have been dusted off and reissued with Ken Burns the most prominent quartermaster. In the PBS series *The Civil War*, Burns had the audacity to suggest that Grant stopped the prisoner exchange because he was morally offended by the Confederate Government's refusal to exchange Negro prisoners!

Ken Burns stated: "...Grant ordered an end to the prisoner exchange in effect since early in the war, until and unless the South formally agreed to recognize 'no distinction whatever in the exchange between white and colored prisoners.'" (*The Civil War Companion Volume*, p. 336.)

So we see that the real reason the prisoner exchange was stopped was because Grant was an egalitarian who was willing to sacrifice the lives of thousands of Union prisoners as an act of moral principle. Even considering Mr. Grant's demonstrated proclivity for expending Union lives, one might conclude that Ken Burns, and his Reconstructionist forbears, would be deterred by simple embarrassment at advancing such an unlikely tenet.

After all, black prisoners of war were a minuscule number of the total Union soldiers in Confederate hands. Melvin Grigsby, a Union POW at Andersonville, wrote: "There was not a Negro soldier

in Andersonville or in any other prison for a considerable time.



When they were captured they were either sent back to their old masters or put to work on rebel fortifications, and they were not starved and did not suffer. [Secretary of War] Stanton and others who insisted on this point, might as well have insisted that every black in the South, whose liberty had been granted him by the Emancipation Proclamation and who was detained by his old master, should be a subject of exchange."

James Madison Page agrees. In July of 1864, Henry Wirz had paroled five prisoners to act as emissaries for the others.

These emissaries carried a petition to Washington that was signed by almost every Union soldier in Andersonville, demanding that the U.S. Government abide by the original exchange agreement.

Their efforts were not successful, and some of them returned to Andersonville to report to their fellows. Page writes, "When the Andersonville emissaries returned from Washington there was not one word about the exchange of negro soldiers being in the way of our release. It was then not thought of. I know that for the past forty-two years that matter has been published broadcast in the North as the reason why we were not exchanged. Grigsby is right in this. The Washington authorities had concluded to stop the exchange before there were any Negro prisoners."

In spite of all the Northern post-war moralizing, the real reason the Union soldiers were not exchanged

is because the Northern government considered them expendable.

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton said, "We will not exchange able-bodied men for skeletons," and "We do not propose to reinforce the rebel army by exchanging prisoners."

Ulysses S. Grant later confirmed this in his memoirs, explaining that exchange meant reinforcement of the rebel army, and that the exchanged rebel soldier behind brigades and fortifications, fighting on the defensive was equivalent to three Union soldiers attacking him.

Page writes, "This was the Stanton policy, and if this atrocious and inhuman doctrine is anyway meritorious, the 'War Secretary' is entitled to the credit."

Who Was Henry Wirz?

Henry Wirz was born in Zurich, Switzerland in 1822. He graduated from the University of Zurich, later obtaining an M.D. degree from the medical colleges of Paris and Berlin.

After practicing medicine for a time, he immigrated to the United States in 1849, establishing a medical practice in Kentucky. In 1854 he married a widow, Mrs. Wolfe, and became stepfather to her two young daughters. The family moved to Louisiana, and in 1855 his own daughter, Cora, was born.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Wirz enjoyed a lucrative medical practice and was fluent in English, German, and Dutch.

Henry Wirz Volunteers for Service

When the war opened, Dr. Wirz enlisted in Company A, Fourth-Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers. This regiment fought bravely at the Battle of Seven Pines, where Sergeant Henry Wirz was severely wounded in his right arm by a Minie ball. The arm was almost useless to him thereafter.

Wirz Promoted on the Field of Battle

On June 12, after returning to his unit, Wirz was promoted to captain "for bravery on the field of battle." However, his wound rendered him unfit for battle, and he was detailed as acting adjutant-general to General John H. Winder, Provost Marshall in charge of Confederate prisoner of war camps.

After serving at prisons in Richmond and Tuscaloosa and carrying out special assignments for the Confederate Government, Capt. Wirz was ordered to take charge of the interior of Andersonville Prison in April of 1864.

He assumed his duties there the same month, and remained at Andersonville with his wife and family until April of 1865, when he was included in the surrender of General Johnston and his forces to General Sherman.

Shortly before the end of the war, Wirz was promoted to the rank of major.

Wirz retired to civilian life until taken into custody by Union forces of General Wilson. He was taken to Macon, Georgia where he was questioned at length about the prison, then released to return to his family at Andersonville.

The Arrest of Major Wirz

While waiting for the train, he was arrested by Wilson's soldiers. A few days later he was transported to Washington, where he was placed in the Old Capitol Prison on May 10, 1865, to await trial on charges of war crimes. We will describe the trial and execution of Wirz in a second installment.

Did Confederate Authorities Deliberately Mistreat Union POWs?

After the war, some former Union prisoners of war wrote memoirs and books detailing the cruelty that Southern forces allegedly displayed to their captives.

Lt. James Madison Page disputes these descriptions. He states in the preface of his *True Story of Andersonville Prison* that he was writing of his own experiences in Southern prisons "in the interest of truth and fair play," and, to reduce sectional friction "caused by the exaggerated and often unjust reports of Major Wirz's cruelty and inhumanity to prisoners."

Page speaks of his Confederate captors in most generous terms, from the moment of his capture by Confederate cavalry, through his first internment in a field POW camp, to his transfer first to Libby Prison, then Belle Isle, and later to Andersonville.



Andersonville Prison in 1864 as painted from memory by an ex-prisoner.

Who Was Lieutenant Page?

James M. Page was in action near Culpepper Court House on September 21, 1863 when he was ordered with other company members forward, dismounted, only to find themselves facing a superior Confederate cavalry troop over the crest of a hill. Page and others ran from the overwhelming force, and were ordered to "halt!" by the advancing Confederates. He did not do so, and admits the Southern troops would have been justified by all the rules of war in shooting him down, but they did not.

Page was soon captured, genially interrogated by General A.P. Hill, and sent to a makeshift POW camp.

His first night in camp, another Union POW cut his pockets open while he slept, stealing his watch, cash, pocketknife, and other possessions. He knew he had been robbed by the other POW, and reported the theft to the North Carolina troops in charge, who were indignant at the crime.

They soon persuaded the thief to confess and return the goods, after they had put a rope around his neck and hoisted him off the ground a couple of times.

Page's possessions were returned, and reported that he was consistently treated with kindness by his Southern captors.

While imprisoned at Belle Isle, Page became sick with fever for eight days, and his comrades feared he would die. A Confederate guard encouraged him daily, telling him he was due to be exchanged "tomorrow."

Page later realized that the kindly guard told him the white lie so he wouldn't lose his will to live. This white lie was used often by the guards, telling the prisoners that exchange would come "next week" or whenever; and though some postwar Northerners stated that this giving of false hope was a form of Southern cruelty, Page believes it was done with benevolence, because the Confederates knew that men without hope would soon succumb to despair and then death.

While Page was convalescing from his fever, a Confederate soldier passed him by, noticed his emaciated form, and then handed him a big, red apple. "Stick your teeth into that apple, Yank, and try for a minute to forget about the Nawth," he said.

Page hugged the apple to his breast, then sat down and cried. His one abiding regret was that the Southern soldier hurried away without giving Page the chance to thank him.

This was not the only act of kindness Page received from his Confederate guards. Later at

Andersonville, a guard brought him some Irish potatoes to cure his scurvy.

Page Chronicles His Experiences at Andersonville Prison

Page refutes many of the myths that abounded after the war, ones like the story that "Southern women and children would hold picnics at the edge of the prison so they could enjoy the suffering of the inmates within," which as Page points out, would have been difficult to do in light of the fifteen foot walls all around; or the myth that Confederate guards would be given "thirty days furlough for shooting a prisoner."

This latter propaganda would be given new life in Ted Turner's movie about Andersonville.

Page says such shootings were rare indeed, and then were done only upon extreme provocation.

Nevertheless, greatly exaggerated stories of bestial cruelty by the prison guards proliferated after the war.

Page states that the guards, particularly the 25th Alabama, were generally kind and humane. Page said of them: "And I said then, and I have ever since said, in speaking of our guards, the Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry, I never met the same number of men together who came much nearer to my standard of what I call gentlemen. They were respectful, humane and soldierly."

Page also points out that though prison rations were poor and meager, they were the very same rations that were issued to the guards. Captain Wirz tried to diminish scurvy in the prison, paroled five men to act as emissaries to Washington to petition for exchange, pleaded with the Confederate Government for supplies and even to release the prisoners unconditionally.

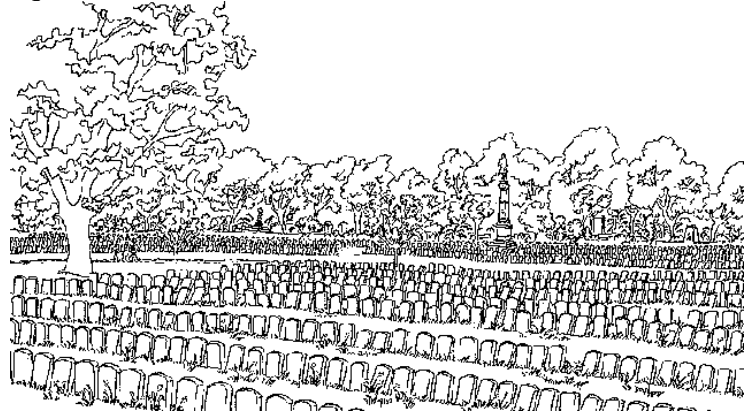
Far from the "war crimes" he was hanged for, Henry Wirz did everything humanly possible to save the lives of the Union prisoners under his charge. He was not alone in this effort; as early as January, 1864, the Confederate Commissioner for Exchange, Colonel Robert Ould proposed to his Union counterpart that doctors and medical supplies of opposing forces be admitted to POW Camps to care for their own sick countrymen.

Lt. J. M. Page: Confederate Offers Are Spurned
This offer to receive doctors and supplies, if accepted would have done much to ease the suffering of Union POW's, but the offer was never even acknowledged by the North.

Page writes: "...I have, during the past fifteen or twenty years, read accounts from Southern sources, that the Confederate Government during the summer of 1864 asked the Washington authorities to send physicians and hospital supplies for the express use of Union prisoners held in the South; they pledged that those supplies would be only for the Union prisoners; and it was said that Washington authorities ignored the proposition.

This seemed incredible, and I hoped that this charge would be satisfactorily contradicted by Northern writers acquainted with the facts, but I have never read or heard a word of refutation of it."

Finally Ould offered to deliver up all sick and wounded Union prisoners without requiring an equivalent number in return.



Though this offer was made in August, the U.S. Government did not send ships for them until December, almost five months later.

As noted earlier, this was the very period when most of the Union deaths were occurring, where Federal haste in the matter would have saved thousands of lives.

Ken Burns, *The Civil War*, page 335, writes: "One of the cruelest charges made against Abraham Lincoln was that he was guilty of 'shameful disregard' of the thousands of Union prisoners languishing in Southern prisons."

The charge may be cruel, but is it true? We are content to let the reader decide.

In Part II: The Sham Trial and Execution of Major Henry Wirz

This article originally appeared in *The Southern Cross newsletter*, and was reprinted in *The Confederate Sentry*.

Gary Waltrip is a Confederate descendant and Certified Public Accountant in Northern California.

BOOK REVIEW

The True Story of Andersonville

See a Review of Page's *The True Story of Andersonville* at Amazon.com, or in *Vidette* Issue Number 10.

HUNLEY NEWS

Bridge May be Named for Hunley

BY DAVID QUICK, Post and Courier Staff, Charleston, South Carolina.

ISLE OF PALMS - A new bridge calls for a new name.

State and local officials appear ready to name the new bridge spanning Breach Inlet between the Isle of Palms and Sullivan's Island for the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley. The submarine left the inlet the night of Feb. 17, 1864, on its way to sink the Union blockade vessel Housatonic.

Breach Inlet's significance in history, however, is not confined to the Civil War.

In June 1776, 780 Patriot riflemen fought off 3,000 British troops who attempted to cross the inlet from then-Long Island to Sullivan's Island. A faded historical marker denotes the battle, but the marker is located off the beaten track - in the front yard of a house on Charleston Boulevard.

Learn more at the [Friends of the Hunley](#) web site

DON'T MISS THIS BOOK!

Hispanic Confederates

Book Description from Amazon.com: Although it is not generally acknowledged, a number of soldiers of Hispanic ancestry fought on behalf of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

As a result of the Spanish colonial settlement of the Gulf Coast states and, during the 19th century, Mexican control of the territories that were to become Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a significant number of Hispanic-Americans were affected by the outbreak of the Civil War.

As John O'Donnell-Rosales explains in the Introduction to his ground-breaking list of Hispanic

Confederate soldiers, many of these individuals--including businessmen and sailors living in cities like New Orleans, St Louis, Natchez, Biloxi, and Mobile--would have to choose between their cultural aversion to American slavery (which had been outlawed throughout Latin America prior to 1860) and the natural desire to protect their way of life in the South.

Mr. Rosales compiled the first comprehensive roster of Hispanic Confederate soldiers in print. The list of 5,300 soldiers includes Private Kelvin Rosales, the author's Confederate ancestor, and is arranged alphabetically by surname-- and gives each individual's rank, company, and regiment.

Order this book from

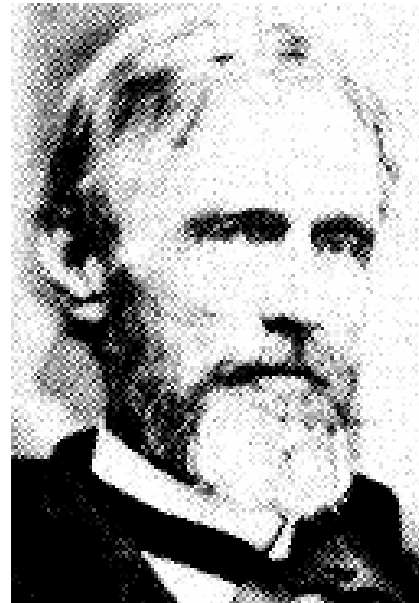
Mr. John O'Donnell Rosales

Post Office Box 667

Mobile, Alabama 36601

Enclose money order, or cheque, for \$21.50 for one book. Purchases of larger numbers of books will get discounted. Contact Mr. Rosales for details.

WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT



“All We Ask is to be Let Alone”--- President Jefferson Davis

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms.-- **President Jefferson Davis, 29 April 1861**

“The Wind is in Our Favor”

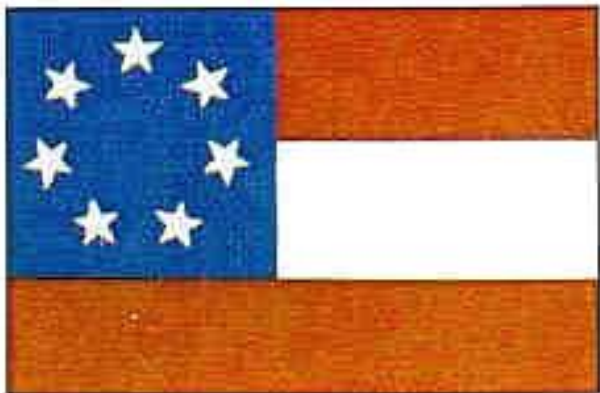
It is said of General Robert Toombs that he never conceded, and that when the news of the great Chicago fire reached the state of Georgia, the General went down to the telegraph office to find out about it.

Afterward he was asked whether he had any late reports, and he replied that all possible protective measures were being taken to prevent the spread of flames, "but the wind is in our favor."

Robert E. Lee by Douglas Freeman, 1934, now On Line

Robert E. Lee is one of the larger-than-life figures in American history: Douglas Freeman's biography, in its 4 volumes and 2600 pages, is not only comprehensive, but remains to this day the best life of Lee ever published.

http://www.ukans.edu/history/index/europe/ancient_rome/E/Gazetteer/People/Robert_E_Lee/FREREL/home.html



California SCV Web Site

Check www.scvcalifornia.net for the California SCV website. Gary Waltrip, Commander Camp 1440, The Stainless Banner, San Jose, continues to expand and add to the web site. See Gary's own site at www.RebelGray.com.

Since the last issue of the *Vidette*, Webmaster Waltrip has posted new Home Pages for Camp 2007 Long Beach and the Tehachapi/Bakersfield Camp, in formation.

Commander Waltrip has also put past newsletters of the Inland Empire Camp 1742 up for viewing, and past newsletters of Camp 1208 Los Angeles as well. Take a look at our fine work!

COOKING CORNER

Army Hardtack Recipe

Ingredients:

4 cups flour, whole wheat

4 teaspoons salt

Water, about 2 cups

Pre-heat oven to 375° F.

Mix the flour and salt together in a bowl.

Add just enough water (less than two cups) so that the mixture will stick together, producing dough that won't stick to hands, rolling pin or pan.

Mix the dough by hand.

Roll the dough out, shaping it roughly into a rectangle.

Cut into the dough into squares about 3 x 3 inches and ½ inch thick.

After cutting the squares, press a pattern of four rows of four holes into each square, using a nail or other such object.

Do not punch through the dough. The appearance you want is similar to that of a modern saltine cracker.

Turn each square over and do the same thing to the other side.

Place the squares on an ungreased cookie sheet in the oven and bake for 30 minutes. Turn each piece over and bake for another 30 minutes.

The crackers should be slightly brown on both sides.

The fresh crackers are easily broken but as they dry, they harden and assume the consistency of fired brick.

The packages should be thoroughly seasoned, (of wood imparting no taste or odor to the bread,) and reasonably tight.

The usual method now adopted is to pack 50 pounds net, in basswood boxes, (sides, top and bottom 1/2 inch, ends 5/8 of an inch,) and of dimensions

corresponding with the cutters used, and strapped at each end with light iron or wood.

The bread should be packed on its edge compactly, so as not to shake.

Bread thoroughly baked, kiln dried, and packed in spirit casks, will keep a long time but it is an expensive method. If bread contains weevils, or is mouldy, expose to the sun on paulins, and before re-packing it, rinse the barrel with whiskey.

From Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence - Lt. Col. C.L. Kilburn - Notes on Preparing Stores for the United States Army and on the Care of the Same, etc, with a few rules for Detecting Adulterations - Printed 1863.

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**GUN CORNER**

**Confederate brass-frame  
1851 Navy Colt Revolver**



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This piece is in .44 caliber with a 7 1/2" octagonal barrel; plain blued cylinder, walnut grips; brass trigger guard. Length 13 1/2"; weight; 2 lbs., 9 oz.

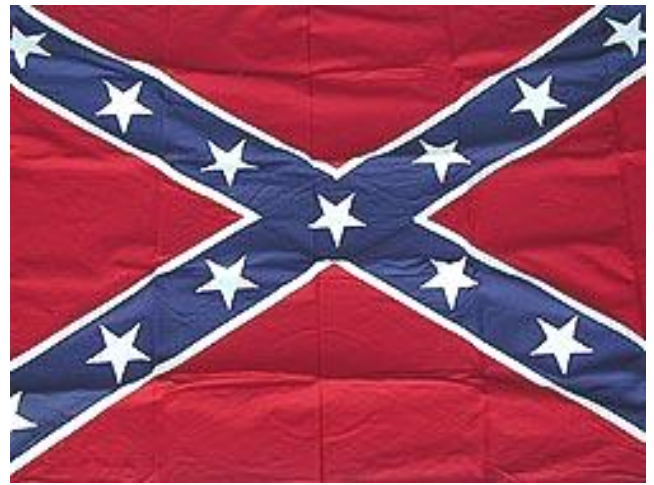
Call Cabella's at 1.800.237.4444 anytime—24 hours a day. This piece is a steal at \$89.99. You can hardly buy a non-firing replica for this price and this is a real firearm.

It is of better manufacture than the original and is safer as well. The Italians use better steel than Sam Colt could get in the 1850s, and of course, Mr. Colt did not have the CNC equipment at hand that the Italians use.

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**FEATURED SUTLER**

**Calico Outfitters**

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Steve and Melanie Price, Proprietors. Visit them at <http://home.earthlink.net/~calicooutfitters/>



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**SCV Life Membership**

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Apply for Life Membership by completing the application, available on at www.SCV.org. Fee is \$300 if you are 59 or younger; \$200 for those aged 60 to 69, and \$100 for those aged 70 and older. Mail check and form to HQ. Life Members are assigned to Camp 2 and are also listed on local Camp rosters with "LM" instead of an expiration date.

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**2003 Legends in Gray  
Calendar**

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Dear Friends, the 2003 "Legends in Gray" calendar can be viewed and ordered at <http://store.lang.com/cgi-bin/Lang.storefront/3da3bfe000af2f222740d1491ffa06a9/Product/View/0301054>

I just got mine and it is swell! Anyone who had the 2002 calendar will agree that this beautiful tribute to our brave Confederate soldiers should be hanging in all our homes. Please pass this info on to everyone in the Confederacy. **Deo Vindice,**

John R. Lynch, Camp 1208 John Bell Hood

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**SCV Membership  
nationally exceeded 34,000  
on 4 Dec 02!**