

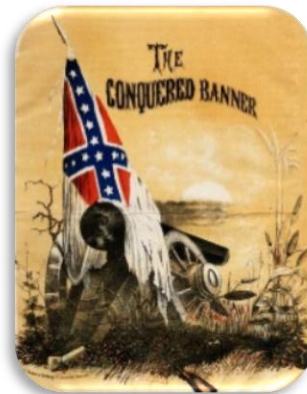


The Conquered Banner

Newsletter of the

Father A.J. Ryan San Diego Camp #302

Sons of Confederate Veterans



VOLUME 25 NUMBER 1

January 2017

CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS and The Confederate Flag

When we in Camp 302 don our Confederate uniforms and carry the Confederate flag to participate in Color Guard duty at the VMC at Balboa Park, march in parades, or attend Division and National Reunions, we do this not only because we are Sons of Confederate Veterans displaying our Southern heritage, but also because of our deep-seated pride in knowing that our own ancestors wore some form of this Confederate gray so long ago, serving the South's adopted flag.

Much has been written over the years and extensive research has gone into the types and sources of uniforms worn during the War Between the States. Civil War museums abound with articles of clothing such as jackets, coats, trousers, shirts, hats and an assortment of accoutrements that, for the most part, give us direct knowledge about the uniforms the men of the Confederate Army had available to them during the war. What follows, is a discourse on the basics.

When the war began in 1861, the regular U.S. Army was generally equipped with blue jackets and gray trousers. It was the state militias with gray uniforms of varied designs, particularly the garish Zouave style of New York and Louisiana militias, that formed the basis of America's military-style uniforms. Because of this inconsistency between the militias and regular army, the first major battle of the war at Manassas saw confusion between troops when both sides fired at their own comrades because of this lack of distinction in uniforms.

When the South entered the war, it faced many shortfalls: lack of manpower, financial resources and limited manufacturing (to name a few). Surprisingly, the availability of uniforms would not be one of them. When the Southern states seceded, wealthy donors and the confiscation of uniforms at U.S. Government depots would initially help, but the Confederate Congress saw the immediate need to authorize the issuance of a uniform. The states within the Confederacy also saw the importance of clothing their men in distinctive uniforms and each state began manufacturing uniforms of varied designs and colors. Let us look into the origin of the Confederate uniform.

In 1849, a young man from Prussia migrated to America and settled in Alabama and started an artist's studio. He was a skilled musician and portrait painter. His name was Nicola Marschall. Nicola loved his adopted home in the South, admiring and taking great pride in the local area and the people who lived there.

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International Headquarters
 Sons of Confederate Veterans
 P.O. Box 59
 Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059
1-800-MY-DIXIE

Salute to the Confederate Flag

I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and the ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Lt. General Stephen D. Lee

Newsletter

The Conquered Banner is the official newsletter of the Camp and is published each odd-numbered month. Permission to reprint material contained in the newsletter is freely given to SCV, MOSB and UDC organizations. Commentary and articles are solicited and should be mailed or e-mailed to the Newsletter Editor. Deadline for submissions is the 15th of the preceding month. Consideration of space may require editing.

Meetings

The camp meets the 2nd Saturday of each odd-numbered month at various locations which are announced in the newsletter.

Correspondence

Membership applications, dues renewals, changes of address and other business should be directed to the adjutant.

Dues

Annual dues are billed each August and are \$45.00 for members. Dues include the *Confederate Veteran* magazine and a newsletter. A red "X" in the following box indicates your dues have not been received. { }

Camp officers

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<u>LCDR</u>	<u>Dave Sanders</u>
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<u>Chaplains</u>	<u>Ernie Powell & Gary Henson</u>
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Minutes from the November 12, 2016 Meeting

The meeting was held at Bubbas BBQ in La Jolla. The meeting was called to order at 11:00 AM by Camp Commander Jim Stephens. Mike Schooling, Tony O'Morda, John Flood, Mike Spaulding, Ira Lack and Ernie Powell were in attendance. The UDC's Jane Zoch and husband Robert were welcome guests. Chaplain Powell conducted the Invocation at the start of the informal meeting. Two of the camp's newest members, John Flood and Mike Spaulding were sworn in. Compatriot Spaulding introduced his girlfriend & guest Chiyo Maruyama to the attending members. An excellent BBQ lunch was had by all and then the attendees got down to business.

Old Business: The Camp Commander reiterated the decision to cancel the 2016 San Diego Veterans Day Parade due to lack of participants mainly for physical ailments and unavailability of many who regularly march. The \$150.00 donation to the VUUM by Adjutant Adair was noted as complete. Commander Stephens reminded those present that the 2017 VMC Color Guard schedule was finalized and he thanked those who participate in this worthy event.

New Business: The Camp Commander brought up to the attendees, especially the new members, founding member Stu Hoffman's honorary exemption from division membership dues, as voted by the camp previously. Stu, already a lifetime member nationally, becomes a lifetime member within the California Division for his dedication to his camp as well as the SCV. The attending members unanimously voted to have the Jim Taylor Memorial Plaque dedication at Mt. Soledad on Saturday, January 7, 2017. It was decided to table discussions to revise a few of the existing camp By-Laws until the January Camp meeting. The Commander reminded all present of the December 17th Wreaths Across America annual event to be held at Fort Rosecrans and Miramar National Cemeteries and requested as much participation as possible. A brief discussion of the previous weekend's Musket Shoot was held. Compatriot Mike Schooling requested a motion to vote on the camp's purchasing of several different SCV patches and medals to be handed out to camp members. No vote occurred and a decision was made to table his proposal for future discussions. Commander Stephens reminded everyone of the January 14th Camp Meeting and the important Camp Elections at that time with location to be determined, and also the next VMC Color Guard on January 28, 2017. Chaplain Powell closed out the meeting with his Benediction.

(Confederate Uniforms & the Confederate Flag continued from page one)

So, after the War Between the States began, he was immensely honored by the request of a local woman to design a uniform for the Confederate soldier and a flag for the Confederate States Government. Many years later when visiting Mr. Marschall's studio, one could see a host of portraits of Confederate generals including General Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Braxton Bragg and many others. Among his best is the portrait of Nathan Bedford Forrest, the "Wizard of the Saddle." Forrest was a personal friend of Marschall. How did Nicola Marschall come to be the designer of the Confederate uniform and flag? Mr. Marschall describes what happened:

"I came to this country," he began, "when I was eighteen years of age. My home was in St. Windel, Prussia, and I left there that I might continue professionally with music and art, instead of having to serve in the army. I left with the permission of my government, something more easily obtained then than now. I landed in New Orleans and from there made my way to Mobile, where lived a relative of mine, who had preceded me here. I met him on the eve of his departure for California. It was in 1849 that I landed in America, when the tide of humanity was flowing towards the gold fields of the Pacific Coast.

My kinsman tried to persuade me to join his mining party and go to California in search of wealth. But I was then as far away from home as I cared to be, and so declined to go. I became acquainted with one of the teachers in the female seminary at Marion, Ala., and learned that it was one of the garden spots of the South. Wealthy planters lived there; it was a seat of learning and claimed as citizens many of the oldest and most aristocratic Southern families. I decided to go to Marion and go I did. I became a teacher at the seminary there, where I taught painting, violin, piano, guitar and the French and German languages..."

Marschall would return to Prussia in 1857, continuing his studies in art and music and remain there for two years while also studying in Munich and Italy. When Nicola returned from Italy, he passed through Verona, which at the time belonged to Austria. It was while there, that Marschall saw uniforms worn by the Austrian Army that would influence him. He described the Austrians as splendid in appearance with their noble uniforms. Here is his impression:

"...They were all great manly soldiers and were dressed in the striking uniform of gray with green trimmings. The green denoted their branch of the army-the sharpshooters-and their rank was indicated by marks on the collars of their coats, bars for lieutenants and captains, stars for the higher officers.

"I returned to America in 1859 and again located in Marion. There I painted many portraits of the wealthy planters and members of their families, as well as of other prominent people of the South. Andrew Moore was then a judge at Marion. He afterward became War Governor of Alabama and was one of the most important men in those days in our part of the country.

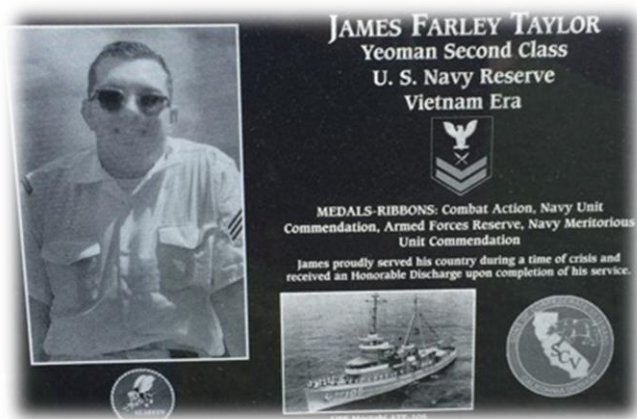
"Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, a beautiful Southern woman of an old Virginia family and the wife of a wealthy planter, lived at Marion. Her eldest son married the eldest daughter of Governor Moore and one of her younger sons married one of the younger daughters of Governor Moore.

"Soon came the first notes of war. Mrs. Lockett was as loyal a daughter as the South had, and was much interested in its affairs. She came to me one day and said, 'Mr. Marschall, we have seceded and the Confederate Government wants a flag. Will you make us a design? It must not be too unlike the U.S. flag, but different enough to be distinguished at a distance.' At once I took pencil and paper and made three different designs. The first was of two red stripes and one of white, with a blue field bearing seven white stars-indicating the number of States that had then seceded-in the upper left hand corner. The second design was the same, except that the blue field with stars was at the extreme left of the white stripe instead of the top red stripe. The third design had the two full red stripes at top and bottom, the white stripe in the middle-with the blue field and white stars in the center."

Marschall's first design would be adopted by the Confederate Government and become known as the Stars and Bars. It was raised above the Alabama State House in Montgomery on March 4, 1861 by Miss L.C. Tyler of Virginia. She was the granddaughter of former U.S. President John Tyler.

"There have in the course of time arisen various disputes as to the origin of the Confederate flag. The most persistent claim, outside of Marschall's, has been that of Orren R. Smith of North Carolina. In this case, the pressure brought to bear on the United Confederate Veterans was such as to lead to a thorough investigation of a matter that, up to that time, had been taken for granted. The affidavits of many witnesses in Alabama who had direct knowledge of the case were taken. The evidence is such as to dispose of all claims except Marschall's..." (From the Florida Times-Union, May 17, 1905. Reprinted from Southern Treasury of Life and Literature, selected by Stark Young, pp. 215-217. Copyright 1937, by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

(continued on page five)



Jim Taylor! What a great compatriot and friend Camp 302 had and was long associated with. Pictured here is the plaque the camp dedicated to this generous man on Saturday, January 7, 2017 atop Mount Soledad at the Memorial for America's veterans. All of us who knew Jim personally are honored to know that his likeness will shine high above San Diego in perpetuity.



Jim Stephens addresses the gathering at the start of the dedication



Our ladies in attendance, L to R: Hazel Drane, Jane Zoch, Deanne Smith, Sandy Hooper And Robyn Adair

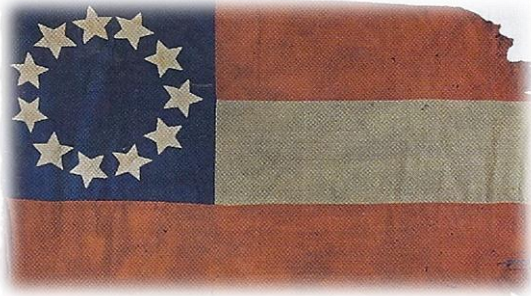


Thanks to those who came to honor Jim Taylor on this beautiful day in San Diego. The celebrated cross of Mount Soledad, a fitting symbol for the Veterans Memorial, sits atop this high point, overlooking most of San Diego County. It is a beacon to all. The dedication attendees, L to R: Roy Adair, Jim Millsap, George Faircloth, Jim Stephens, Robert Zoch, Hazel Drane, Jane Zoch, Ira Lack, Deanne Smith, Ernie Powell. (Not pictured,) Sandy Hooper.

(Confederate Uniforms and the Confederate Flag continued from page three)

At the Battle of First Manassas, The Stars and Bars would be mistaken frequently for the U.S. Flag. As a result of the confusion this caused, General Beauregard would be instrumental in designing the Confederate Battle Flag.

The battle flag, modeled after the Saint Andrew's Cross, having two intersecting oblique bars dating back to 1615 (according to tradition, St. Andrew was crucified on a cross of this type in A.D. 60.), was designed in order that Confederate units could be easily identified during battle. Variants of the battle flag would later become part of other Confederate Government flags.



This preserved 1st National flag as designed by Nicola Marschall, used at the Battle of Manassas, would have to be redesigned due to its similarity to the U.S. flag, thus, the need for a unique battle flag as created by General Beauregard. Later, the 2nd National with the battle flag in the upper left hand corner, would replace the 1st National.

Continuing his interesting narrative, Mr. Marschall said, “Mrs. Lockett thanked me for the flag designs. Then she came back, adding, ‘We also want a design for a uniform, Mr. Marschall-can’t you suggest one?’ The thought occurred to me of the gray uniforms I had seen worn by the Austrian sharpshooters. I took a piece of paper and made several rough sketches, indicating the gray color, and also the colors on the collars to denote the branch of service-buff for officers, yellow for cavalry, blue for infantry, and red for artillery, etc.

“It did not occur to me then that I had done anything worthy of note. I simply made the sketches at the request of Mrs. Lockett. I knew no more about them from then, until I found that the uniform and one of the flags had been adopted by the Confederacy.”

The story of how Nicola Marschall designed the uniform of gray that the Confederate soldiers wore, and the Confederate flag they fought under, is simple and straight forward. In later interviews, Marschall would say that he had done little in the conception and design of the flag and uniform but that he was proud that his ideas were adopted and used by the South.

Mr. Marschall enlisted at Marion, Alabama, serving as a private at the outbreak of war at Forts Morgan and Gaines at the mouth of Mobile Bay. Later, just preceding the fall of Vicksburg, as part of the Second Alabama Regiment of Engineers, he served with Colonel Lockett, son of Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, under General Polk. Marschall would remain in the Confederate army until the war ended.



The adjacent painting depicts Confederate troops in battle wearing uniforms most identified with the men in gray. The soldier in front wears a kepi with great coat while the men behind him wear a combination of gray or butternut trousers with blue and gray jackets and a variety of slouch hats. The officer holding the battle flag wears the regulation knee length frock coat. In February of 1861, just prior to the adoption of the basic uniform, the newly organized Confederate Government established a Quartermaster department to create the logistics needed to run a military organization. President Davis and much of his military leadership, being West Point trained, knew full well the necessary requirements to conduct a war. As far as uniforms went, and looking beyond the basic design, Davis would leave it up to the individual states to put their unique touches to the uniform, while on one hand knowing that standardization was a most important key to a well-run military, the constitutional emphasis on the independence and judgement of each state within the Confederacy was paramount. As head of the chain-of-command, Jefferson Davis would approve these measures.

Not long after the war began, Richmond established a Clothing Bureau with a “Clothing Manufactory” and a “Shoe Manufactory. Several cities throughout the South would have similar operations that remained in operation until Federal occupation took over in some of the locations. Others in Richmond and in Georgia continued manufacturing until the end of the conflict. The Regular Confederate Army was issued uniforms provided by the government. Provisional army volunteers were given monetary allowances to purchase uniforms. Many even chose to continue wearing civilian clothing despite this.

(continued on page nine)

HAPPENINGS AROUND THE CAMP



Camp 302's newest members are welcomed aboard during the camp's November 12, 2016 meeting at Bubbas BBQ in La Jolla. L to R: Chaplain Powell, Commander Stephens and Compatriot Mike Schooling are shown with John Flood and Mike Spaulding as they proudly display their new membership certificates.



Compatriot John Flood, Chiyo Maruyama, Compatriot Mike Spaulding, along with compatriots Ira Lack and Tony O'Morda chat during the camp meeting.



Compatriot George Faircloth, Adjutant Roy Adair, and Robyn Adair, President, UDC California, represent Camp 302 at the annual laying of wreaths at Rosecrans National Cemetery, sponsored by Wreaths Across America December 17, 2016.



California Division Commander Steve Smith, representing Camp 302, performs the same function for Wreaths Across America at Miramar National Cemetery

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

JANUARY 1862

The beginning of 1862 sees the Union on the offensive, determined to take the major cities of the South. New Orleans was captured and Grant won the Battle of Shiloh. In Virginia, Jackson and Lee would fight the Union to a standstill.

January 3 – **The Battle of Cockpit Point/Freestone Point** sees Union gunboats bombard Confederate coastal batteries, blockading the entrance to the Potomac.

January 5 – 6 – Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson moves forces against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bombards the town of Hancock, Maryland during **The Battle of Hancock/Romney Campaign** from across the Potomac but is unable to force the town’s surrender.

January 8 – **The Battle of Roan’s Tan Yard/Silver Creek, Missouri.** After days of reconnaissance, Union forces attack and rout a Confederate camp at Silver Creek in Randolph County.

January 10 – Union units commanded by Colonel James Garfield manage to stop the Confederates’ 1861 Kentucky offensive at **The Battle of Middle Creek** in eastern Kentucky.

January 18 – **The Confederate Territory of Arizona** is formed. It is created out of the southern half of what was the old Territory of New Mexico.

KEY WEAPONS: River Gunboats

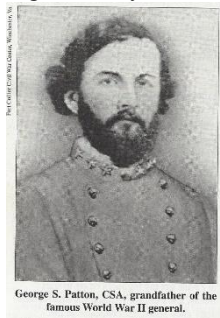
While ironclads fought for possession of Confederate harbors, gunboats fought for possession of Confederate-held rivers. A few had light iron armor but many were actually protected by “armor” made from cotton bales. The armor had to be light so that the vessel did not draw too much water to navigate up shallow rivers and inlets. Although the Confederates managed to construct a few gunboats, they relied mainly on shore-based artillery to guard their navigable rivers.

The North built or converted dozens of gunboats. They played a vital role in the war in the Western theater. Union gunboats assisted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862, then exploited these victories by raiding far up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which the forts had been built to defend. They were crucial to the Union army’s campaign against Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1863.

The Civil War Day by Day, Philip Katcher, Chartwell Books, Inc., 2010, pp 34-35

CIVIL WAR FACTS AND TRIVIA:

Colonel George S. Patton, CSA, was shot in the stomach while leading his 22nd Virginia Regiment during the battle of Pearisburg, Va. on May 10, 1862. “Gut Shots,” as they were called by soldiers, were predominately fatal. Patton therefore sent his regimental surgeon away to treat others instead. While lying under a tree, attempting to write a farewell letter to his wife, General Henry Heth,



George S. Patton, CSA, grandfather of the famous World War II general.

CSA rode by and seeing his wounded Colonel, stopped to check on him. “It’s all over for me,” said Patton to Heth. “You don’t look like a dying man to me,” Heth said. Opening Patton’s jacket and seeing the wound, he stuck his finger in and pulled out a \$10 Dollar gold piece that Patton’s wife Sue had given him in 1847. Sue’s father believed that the coin would be a good bargaining chip in the event of Patton’s possible capture. This good luck gold coin had prevented the Union bullet from going into Patton’s abdomen. Despite a nasty “blood poisoning” and infection, probably caused by General Heth’s dirty finger, Colonel Patton recovered and returned to his regiment. Unfortunately, Patton would be mortally wounded two years later at Winchester, Virginia. Most of us are aware that Colonel Patton was the grandfather of World War II’s famous **General George S. Patton, USA**. General Patton once said of an experience he had during a tank attack in the Argonne Forrest during World War I, “I looked upon myself during the charge as if I were a small detached figure on the battlefield watched all the time from a cloud by my Confederate kinsmen and my Virginia grandfather.”

This is an adaption of an article from the magazine *Blue & Gray*, XXXII, #4, 2016, “The Skirmish at Pearisburg” by George A. “Al” McLean, JR.

NEXT CAMP MEETING

Date: January 14, 2017

Time: 11:00AM – 3:00PM

Location: Home of Jim Stephens, Oceanside

Directions to Command Headquarters at 690 Mural Street, Oceanside: I-5 North to State Hwy 76. East to College Blvd. Turn South, two blocks to Silver Bluff turn left. Turn left on Mural Street. Camp HQ is 2nd house on right. If using I-15, North to Gopher Canyon Rd. West to Vista Way then turn right. At State Hwy 76 turn left. At College Blvd, turn left, then follow same directions as above.

A visit with Father Ryan

In Camp 302, we, perhaps at times, tend to forget or overlook the stirring poetry that our camp's namesake, Father Abram Joseph Ryan, 1838-1886, wrote to honor the South and the men who fought for her bravely so long ago. Here is one of his great poems that was placed in our Sons of Confederate Veterans Debutantes booklet for the 2016 National Reunion. I thought it fitting to print it here in this issue.

C.S.A.

*Do we weep for the heroes who died for us,
Who living were true and tried for us,
And dying sleep side by side for us;
The Martyr-band that hallowed our land
With the blood they shed in a tide for us?
Ah! Fearless on many a day for us
They stood in front of the fray for us,
And held the foeman at bay for us;
And tears should fall fore'er o'er all
Who fell while wearing the Gray for us.
How many a glorious name for us,
How many a story of fame for us
They left: Would it not be a blame for us
If their memories part
From our land and heart,
And a wrong to them, and shame for us?
No, no, no, they were brave for us,
And bright were the lives they gave for us;
The land they struggled to save for us
Will not forget its warriors yet
Who sleep in so many a grave for us.
On many and many a plain for us
Their blood poured down all in vain for us,
Red, rich, and pure, like a raid for us;
They bleed-we weep,
We live-they sleep,
"All lost," the only refrain for us.
But their memories e'er shall remain for us,
And their names, bright names, without stain for us;
The glory they won shall not wane for us,
In legend and lay
Our heroes in Gray
Shall forever live over again for us.*

(Confederate Uniforms and the Confederate Flag continued from page five)

Raw and finished clothing material would come to the clothing manufactories from various sources. In 1864, Richmond depot received 4,500 yards of English gray and 3,000 yards of English blue cloth. Wool mills in the south delivered 20,000 yards. Blockade runners received orders such as the one to procure 100,000 uniforms produced in Prussia that came in a variety of color and weight. The delivery of this material to the regions where individual armies operated, such as The Army of Tennessee and The Army of Northern Virginia—and with the emphasis on decentralization—resulted in variations in styles and colors of uniform jackets and trousers manufactured by the Richmond Depot, The Columbus Depot, the Trans-Mississippi Department and so on. The varied shades of gray and butternut so prevalent in uniform colors would give our Confederate ancestors the moniker of “Graybacks” and “Butternuts” that the boys in blue loved to use.

True, there would be shortages that affected the production of uniforms, but this would have no great bearing on the Confederate Government’s ability to clothe and equip their armies. As mentioned earlier in this article, captured uniforms from Union depots and the exchange of jackets and shoes with the battlefield dead added to the supply. Confederate Quartermaster records as uncovered by historians show some interesting stats: In 1864, Lee’s army of Northern Virginia fielded 66,000 men of all ranks. Other than supplies issued by individual Southern states, the following clothing was issued: **Jackets: 104,199; Trousers: 140,520; Pairs of Shoes: 167,812; Hats: 27,011; Shirts: 21,013.** During this same period, Georgia produced over 26,000 jackets, 28,000 trousers and 37,000 pairs of shoes. Other Southern states that were able to, added to this supply.

The Ragged Rebel—why has this image been so resolutely applied to the Confederate soldier? We see in photographs and drawings the Southern soldier in tattered uniforms, sometimes missing shoes. Is this image an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier? Many researchers say that it is *not*. History’s depiction of “Johnny Rebel in tattered rags” is the predominant perception because most of the afore-mentioned images are of soldiers in camp or lying dead on the battlefield.

A contemporary member of J.E.B. Stuart’s staff left this report: “...in books written since the war, it seems to be the thing to represent the Confederate soldier as being in a chronic state of starvation and nakedness. During the last year of the war this was partially true, but previous to that time it was not any more than falls to the lot of all soldiers in an active campaign. Thriftless men and the thriftlessness is found in armies as well as home. When the men came to houses, the tale of starvation, often told, was the surest way to succeed in foraging...”

Regardless, the very nature of the warfare that befell the Confederate Army explains, in part, the problem of equipping soldiers in the field. The fighting was intense and the depleted armies were marching countless miles in all directions confronting the onslaught of the invading Union mass. Supply routes and especially the few railroad lines that the armies needed to resupply itself were limited and keeping them open was tenuous to say the least. As the above numbers attest, and as noted earlier, the availability of uniforms for the army during the WBTS was not a problem. I feel the logistical nightmare of supplying constantly moving troops in remote areas with the limited transportation and supply routes available is a plausible reason. This would explain why many warehouses in several Southern states were found to contain numerous supplies of unissued uniforms long after the war ended. To imagine any soldier in the 1860s or at any time going about in tattered clothing and at times without shoes as a means of obtaining sympathy for handouts during foraging and as an excuse for defeat is hard to swallow. One only has to read accounts of underfed men with frostbitten, torn and bloody feet after long marching in the freezing winters, to question this reasoning.

None-the-less, we can honor our Confederate ancestors and all the soldiers who served the Confederacy wearing some form of the gray or butternut uniform and fighting under the Confederate National flag, both of which we owe to the design of Mr. Nicola Marschall.

References and Sources: 1) The story of Nicola Marschall can be found in “The Origin of the Confederate Flag and Uniform” *A Treasury of Southern Folklore*, pp. 14-17, edited by B.A. Botkin, 1949, Crown Publishers. 2) “Three Centuries of American Wars, Civil War Uniforms 1861 – 1865,” www.history-of-american-wars.com/civil-war-uniforms.html

Jim Stephens