



# The Palmetto Vindicator

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## Field Orders

**W**e've had three events as of this writing, two of which were superb. The other was windy and wet. The Sunday battle at Aiken turned out quite well so I don't think we should write off the whole weekend. The storm that blew through did more than knock over tents and get our gear wet. One of our members was seriously injured when his tent collapsed on him. There probably would have been more people hurt if the Battalion had not gone out for the early battle. The chances are good that many of us would have taken shelter from the sudden and violent microburst in our tents. All the tents that fell still would have fallen and others would likely have been hurt as well.

Maybe we couldn't have prevented what happened, but there are some things we can do in case that terrible thing happens to us. When you go to an event, do you tell someone? What if a family member needs to get in touch with you while you're in the field? Sure, we tell people we're going to Murfreesboro for the weekend. But do we tell them where the event site is, or who to contact if an emergency comes up? A good idea would be to give someone at home the name and number of the event coordinator. The phone number of the local sheriff isn't a bad idea either. And if it's a large event, tell them who you're fighting with. Not just the Palmetto Battalion, but find out who the Battalion might be assigned to. It would help a lot to know who our commanding general was. Could you imagine at the 135th Gettysburg trying to find a soldier in the field if you only knew he was from South Carolina? It could take hours to find one guy among 50,000. Of course at the eastern events you could tell them to look in the furthest open field next to the paved road. Alas, I digress.

What if you get injured? What if you get injured to the extent that you aren't able to communicate with your aid givers? Do you have a condition that they should know about? Most people who have stipulations concerning their medical treatment already carry some type of alert. What about the rest of us? Maybe you're allergic to bee stings and it's not bad enough to wear a medallion, and you take a hit on a nest of yellow jackets. What if the cook made a peanut soufflé – it smelled so

good and nothing like nuts...

How about this? If you were to fall over from a heart attack in the cornfield, would someone be able to identify you right away? Your parads all marched off because they couldn't see much of anything. If it wasn't stalks of corn, it was the thickest fog you ever saw at Resaca. You could have stumbled during the pre-dawn tactical and got trampled by your own men. Maybe we should be encouraged to carry a card with our name and next of kin on it. A business card in your vest, a slip of paper inside your hat, or a tag around your neck would help if you got so overheated at Manassas that you had to be carted off to the hospital by ambulance. It would also be good if the info not only mentioned family at home but your parads in the field. Information like your unit, state, and commander would help get word back to camp if you got taken away.

And here's one we've talked about before. In the field, when someone takes a hit, check with them to make sure they're not really in distress. NCOs, be aware of where your men are. If you're in the ranks, make a mental note of where your file partner went down. After the battle is over let's account for each other. Then if someone gets stomped by a horse on the movie set, we'll know because someone thought to check on him where he took his hit.

By the way, if you get in a "hit yourself in the head with a frying pan" contest with a guy with a metal plate in his head, you're on your own because some Kats are one of a kind, and she's got her hands full.

At Your Service,

*Tom*



## SC Dept. of Archives

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**T**he State Ordnance Bureau had the responsibility for arming the militia called out by Governor Pickens as well as the volunteer troops raised between secession and the attack on Fort Sumter. Edward Manigault's report on his activities during that period provides a different perspective on the events of 1861.

*"On the 30<sup>th</sup> Decr the U.S. Arsenal in Cannonsboro was finally seized, and the contents turned over to the State Authorities. By this seizure the State gained a very large accession of Arms and Military Material. On the 31<sup>st</sup> Decr, three Siege Guns, and some Field Artillery, were moved down to Morris Island, and put in Battery, bearing upon the Channel; and the Island occupied by a small body of Troops under Major Stevens, Superintendent of the Citadel Academy. This was the first step towards the Armed Occupation of Morris Island, the Closing up of the Mouth of the Harbor, and the Final Attack on Fort Sumter.*

*With the month of January came increased exertions to prepare Gun-Carriages and Ordnance Stores. On the 9<sup>th</sup> of January, the "Star of the West" was fired on, and driven back. From this time the pressure upon the Ordnance Department became excessive. The issue of Small Arms, Artillery, Ammunition, and Equipment was incessant; and as there had been no time to organize the Department regularly, and none of the Employees were fully instructed, the labor both of superintendence and execution was very great.*

*This labor went on continually, sometimes however slackening a little, and then becoming more fast and furious than ever, until at last it culminated in the days immediately preceding the attack on Fort Sumter. Fort Sumter was taken on the 13 of April. In consequence of the Barracks taking fire, and being consumed, it was taken with a very small portion of the immense amount of material which had been accumulated. Fort Sumter once in our hands, then commenced the labor of dismantling the temporary Batteries, collecting all the material, and putting it into Depot.*

*The last meeting of the Board of Ordnance was held on 16<sup>th</sup> April; at which time, in accordance with authority given it by the [Secession] Convention, the Board decided upon the amount and description of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores to be retained by the State, while the remainder should be turned over to the Confederate Government...*

*The Theatre of War being now transferred to Virginia, regiment after regiment had to be fitted out for that state. It had been hoped that, as the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States was by this time pretty well organized, the State Ordnance Department might quietly lapse into obscurity, and the expense of a separate department be thus saved. But it was soon perceived that the Confederate Ordnance Department was strained to the utmost to feed the war in Virginia...and finally it was found necessary to renew and increase the labor and expenditures of this department."*

## The Apple Crate

**F**ellers,  
This month the column will be a little shorter than usual. (Do I see happy faces out there?)

NCOs, and for that matter everyone, over the last several years we have drilled on the field and have added some wonderful maneuvers into our overall "bag of tricks." Some of them can be down right complicated at times, but I'll tell each one of you this: all that fancy "book-larnin'" and field maneuvering ain't worth an onion sack full of cold spring water, if we as men in the ranks and NCOs can't or won't bring the men up on line and get their proper dress. And do it very quickly and very, very sharply. Boys, we are talking about basics here.... let's all say it together now...b-a-s-i-c-s...that's very, very good. The basics are dressing the ranks when we come up on line in Battalion formation, keeping our dress as we move across the ground as individual companies or as a battalion, marching by the flank. The things like keeping our proper spacing, distances, etc. NCO's, we all need to step up and keep the "machine" in it's proper working order.

Recently on the Battalion bulletin board there was some very interesting discussion by some very interested NCOs. Below is a portion of my response.

"We should all learn something new at each event. I still urge all the NCOs to get at least one company contact e-mail to me. I would like to have all NCOs on the list, but I know that everyone doesn't have e-mail. We can have some dandy discussion regarding some of the very things that we're talking about here.

And you know what? You know who can change things? We, as NCOs, that's who. Stay in the drill manual. Dog-ear the pages. I keep a copy in the only room inside the cabin I live in that has a real lock on the door.

There are a lot of simple things that we are simply not doing as NCOs. And fellers, we have got to improve on those basic's. I spoke to a couple of the First Sergeants at the Columns on Sunday afternoon and hopefully at Cheraw we can have an honest to goodness NCO meeting of the minds and talk about some things. We, for the most part, know what to do; we just need to do it.

If my memory is correct I think my very first column for the Vindicator dealt with NCOs keeping the proper dress while moving in line of battle. True, we have some brand spanking new NCOs with us, but we've got some extreme veterans in most of the companies too. Let's get everyone pulling in the same direction. Too many times in life we all make some of the simplest things in life out to be so much more difficult than they have to be. First, know what you have to do. Second, learn how to carry it out. Then third, execute it.

Let's put an end to the Chinese fire drills on the field and the caterpillar effect while on the march.

Respectfully,

**Rick**

Sgt Maj. Wm R (Rick) Davis

The Palmetto Battalion is committed to honoring the brave men who fought for South Carolina in the WBTS by portraying the Confederate (and sometimes Union) soldier at reenactments and living history demonstrations. We have shown our commitment to improving the historical accuracy of that portrayal through our efforts at the "School of the Impression" in 2000, and the schools of the soldier at Rose Hill in 2001 and 2002. In the last issue the Battalion Adjutant wrote quite eloquently in general about improving one's impression. So when the PLHA guys talk about improving, where are they coming from? In this article, I'd like to put some specifics to paper. This article is designed for the new reenactor, or the reenactor who would like to do things a bit differently. My sincere hope is that we all might benefit, have some fun, and look good doing it.

*First the philosophy:* A good impression has three components: Man, Method, Material.

**Man:** How did a man of 1861 think? What did he know? What did he believe? What was his occupation? What did he say and how did he say it? We learn best about the man by reading his letters, his diaries. We can know what he knew by reading the newspapers and books that he read. Go straight to the source. Know what they knew. For example, you're a South Carolina soldier from 1863, you know who the governor is, you know who the prominent figures are, you probably have an opinion on them. "First person" activities are one way to demonstrate and learn about the man. First person means that your conversation is indistinguishable from that of a real 1863 soldier. Safe topics might be family, religion, or politics. Practical jokes, songs, complaining about drill, your blisters, and food are timeless, and are therefore appropriate. Discussing anachronisms, like computers, cool gear, and modern work is a sure way to miss out on the experience or ruin someone else's "moment."

**Method:** How did the men do things? We in the Palmetto Battalion are among the best at recreating the drill, but what about some of the more mundane things? You've read about mixing dough on your gum blanket and cooking it on a stick, but have you tried it? How did a soldier make dinner over the fire using the rations that he had? How about putting up a shebang or building earthworks? How did he carry his gear? There were very specific methods used to do these things. We seek to find out what they were and recreate them.

**Material:** How was clothing made? How was leather tanned and dyed? What were

the visual, tactile, and material characteristics? Does the reproduction match? That is, is our clothing and equipment made of period material using period construction techniques and patterns? Should we use tin, stainless steel, or blue enamel? (Hint: only one of the three was available). Why buy an 8-rivet scabbard when they didn't appear until 1865? The best bet here is to look at photographs or original equipment. We are lucky to have the fine collections in both Columbia and Charleston.

This leads us to another component of the material impression: trying to recreate the look or equipment only of the "plain, everyday, common" or PEC. PEC means that an item or a method was widely used, common, a man of 1863 wouldn't see it as out of the ordinary. (That's the reason behind the general prohibitions on affixing devices or animal parts to hats and uniforms. The practice was rare.) For every original photograph of a soldier in a floppy, shapeless, unbound hat, you can find 100 pictures of soldiers that don't look like that. The same goes for special uniform items or equipment. Just because "somebody" had it, unless you're doing a detailed recreation of that "somebody," it's doesn't look like a civil war soldier. The soldier in the jaguar-skin pants stood out just as much then, as he would now. Research shows that the unadorned hat and uniform were plain, everyday and common

That's the general philosophy behind "improving your impression." So what about specifics? Keeping in mind the PEC rule, since the "material" is the most visible, let's start with that.

*Hat or Cap?* The choice for the reenactor today is as personal as it was for the boys of '61. The elements of a good hat are: it is blocked (shaped), it is lined, it has a silk band around the crown, and it is bound at the edges so they curl up or lie flat. No floppy, unbound, hats. A cap (or kepi) is lined, and has a leather or painted cloth sweatband inside. The visor lies flat or angles slightly up, the edges should not be curled down like a baseball cap. Forage caps were very rare among CS troops. Examine photos to confirm the above. As noted earlier, decorations on the hats were rare and when they were present, they were appropriate only to specific units. The only consistent exception to this appears to be the Palmetto badge. A high enough percentage of photographs show South Carolina soldiers wearing them, that they are assumed PEC. Ensure you get a correct reproduction.

*Jacket or Coat:* The jacket,

characterized as the Richmond Depot II pattern, appears to have first been available for general issue in early 1862. It has a six-piece body with two piece sleeves, nine button front, shoulder straps, sewn belt loops, and top stitched edges. It was generally untrimmed and had a cotton osnaburg lining with one interior pocket. The Richmond Depot jacket remained in production with modifications (which included removal of the shoulder straps and belt loops) through the war's end, and is seen in many photos of CS prisoners and casualties.

The single-breasted frock coat was available through both South Carolina issue and private purchase. It was used from the beginning through the end of the war. The waist of the coat falls at the natural waist and the skirt length is from the middle of the thigh to the knee. Frock coats had pockets in the tails, and may have an external or internal breast pocket.

Fabric for coats and jackets was predominantly wool jeans, cassimere, satinette, or English kersey. Sewing and topstitching may be by machine or hand. Buttonholes were done only by hand. Buttons are South Carolina, block I/A/C, script I, or Federal eagle. CSA buttons are not plain, everyday, and common; they should be avoided.

Palmetto Battalion bylaws call for each member's first jacket to be a Richmond Depot II.

*Shirt:* The jury is still out on CS issue shirts, so civilian (or British army) are preferable. Cotton fabric, wool flannel, cotton flannel, and cotton muslin are all acceptable. Checked patterns are woven not printed. Printed cotton fabrics were widely available, *but accurate reproductions of 19<sup>th</sup> prints are not. Modern calico prints are usually not PEC.* Shirt buttons are glass, bone, shell, not larger than 1/4" to 3/8" in diameter. Large wood buttons are rarely if ever seen on originals or in photographs. Shirts can have one, two or no pockets.

*Trousers:* Nineteenth century trousers are cut and worn differently than modern trousers. The front edge of the trousers should reach the navel, rising towards the rear to come up beneath the back edge of the jacket or vest, and have plenty of fabric in the seat. The fly and waistband are relatively narrow, between 1 and 1.5 inches wide. Trousers do not have belt loops or leg creases. Side-slit or mule-ear (French) pockets are acceptable. All trousers have button flies. Either tie- or belt back adjustment are acceptable. Buttons are made of bone, pewter or black acquired metal. Waist gussets are distinct to Federal issue trousers, and are not usually found on CS

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## Capt. M. Berry, late of steamship *Columbia*, of Charleston, S. C.

Captain Michael Berry talked too much. He showed his colors in enemy territory. For his twin crimes, he was arrested and sent to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts. Berry's War for Secession was on.

The States were blazing with the conquest of territory, the concept of Manifest Destiny, filibusters, moving the Indians out, unresolved Constitutional questions, sectional nationalism, slave states and free states. In the midst of all the action, Berry served on the New York - Charleston line of steamers moving people and products on the United States eastern seaboard. Ships sailed on a regular timetable, and in 1861, he was captain of **Columbia**, a merchant vessel.

According to a report in the January 8, 1861 New York *Herald*, the **Columbia** arrived January 7 in New York with 54 cabin passengers, "some of whom had been employed on the works at Fort Sumter." A passenger account on the 9th stated "When the steamship **Columbia** was ready for sea, although she belonged to the city of Charleston, so completely had all marks of the channel been obliterated that it cost the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to get clear of the harbor. It was estimated that the value of the vessel and cargo, which consisted of cotton, rice, domestic produce, &c., was not less than \$440,000, and yet this amount was 'locked up' for some time, rather than allow chances for the vessels of the enemy to make their way up to the fort or the city."<sup>1</sup> South Carolina had seceded weeks earlier on December 20, 1860 and was indeed preparing for war.

From 1815 Berry plied the coastal waters until his arrest in New York, on October 7, 1861, some 2½ months after First Manassas. United States Secretary of State William Henry Seward (negotiator of the Mason/Slidell **Trent** affair and survivor of a knife attack by Lewis Paine on the evening of Lincoln's assassination) had Berry taken into custody for having, loudly, voiced Southern opinions. He also was "guilty" of flying the Palmetto flag aboard his ship, notably after South Carolina's secession. A description of the color or symbolism upon Berry's flag is not

given, but in any form, a palmetto flag for decades equaled rebellion. Coastal shipping frequently "raced" each other at sea and, according to Berry, he flew the flag for many years as a racing standard.

One wonders Berry's whereabouts between January in New York and his arrest there in October. The newspaper related that the **Columbia** was owned by the city of Charleston. Berry claimed major investments on both ends of the line styling himself as caught in the middle of the sectional dispute. "Already I have lost \$30,000 in vessels recently seized and confiscated by the United States Government in consequence of their being owned in part by citizens of the South. I own property to the amount of \$25,000 in Charleston which would probably be confiscated by the South..."

Was Berry 'blowing?' "Captain Berry is not a man of influence or position nor has he any marked degree of ability. He is intemperate in his habits and indiscreet in his manner." So reported on November 2, 1861 US Chief Clerk S. C. Hawley, his job being to appraise Confederate prisoners at Fort Warren for parole. "In manner he is what is described in vulgar phrase a 'blower.' His conduct while running to and from the port of Charleston was induced by commercial greed which leads astray numbers of better men than he. He flattered the self-love of the rebels," continued Hawley, "and thus secured their applause, with which he was weak enough to be flattered, and their money."

"The carrying of the Palmetto flag was of little account practically," concluded Hawley. "It did the United States no harm and the rebels no good. It was only a badge of treason indicating the animus of the man. Undoubtedly freights were carried in his ship which offered real 'aid and comfort to the enemy.' But of this there are no proofs nor has that ever been alleged against him as an offense."

Charges against Berry were, "openly expressed sympathy for the rebel cause; talked secession loudly and publicly, and when captain of a steamer running between New York and Charleston and after South Carolina had formally seceded he carried the rebel (Palmetto) flag into

and out of the port of Charleston, and that as a token of his loyalty to the rebel cause he was presented with and accepted a cane from a committee of citizens of Charleston."

Hawley elaborated, "I think the public safety does not require the further detention of Captain Berry." Later, on November 23, 1861, he wrote, following further interview with the captain that, "he may as well remain where he is." Adding, "I think from certain things said in our interview that he has it in his mind to go to England and take ventures in running the blockade. His knowledge of the coast navigation and the wants of the people South would make him troublesome perhaps."

Captain Berry, at Warren, on December 3, 1861 wrote in his defense to US Secretary of State Seward: "Sir: It is painful to me now getting to be an old man bordering upon sixty years... peaceable, law-abiding... [addressing you]...from the high wall of a prison..." "For forty-five years man and boy I have been sailing between New York and Charleston and during that time have changed employers only once and then only because the party with whom I first engaged withdrew from the line." Berry notes that even Seward himself had been on his ship, the **Columbia**, that Berry had flown the Palmetto flag as a "racing flag" in races with other vessels along the seaboard for at least fifteen years, that "I am not and never have been a politician. I have never even voted in my life." Regardless of Hawley's opinion, Berry was offered and took the US oath. He was released from Warren on May 7, 1862 in exchange for J. T. Morrill, late Master of Steamer **Osceola**.<sup>2</sup>

Did Captain Michael Berry, the "blower," indeed sail to England? Was he arrested a second time, as a Charleston pilot aboard the **Columbia**, a uniquely named British blockade runner?

A new **Columbia** was captured on August 3, 1862. USN Commander D. B. Ridgely filed his latest Rebel capture on August 6, 1862 from Key West aboard the USS *Santiago de Cuba*, "The **Columbia** was captured after a chase of six hours..."

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(at) the N. E. end of Abaco bearing south, distant 75 miles. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound for St. Johns [Florida]; was under British colors, but had no register whatever." "She was loaded with contraband and munitions of war, cannon [one reference states 112 guns], rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets, and iron plates. She is a new, fast propeller, of iron, provided with [gun]ports, and probably intended for a Confederate gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots. Her captain, officers, and passengers claim generally to be British subjects." She was steering for Charleston.<sup>3</sup>

The intended Confederate gunboat **Columbia** was laid in Scotland, taken offshore Florida, purchased at prize court and entered the US Navy. She wrecked near Masonboro Inlet, North Carolina on January 14, 1863.<sup>4</sup>

What became of Michael Berry? Several thoughts come to mind. Maybe he was just unlucky being arrested

twice within a year. Berry, whose sentiments had been expressed in action, may have been returned to Europe and told to stay there until the war was over. He may have gotten to Nassau, a 24 hour Heaven on Earth for profiteers, the intemperate in habit, the indiscreet in manner and "blowers." There is an answer yet to be found, but my fantasy is that the salt "bordering upon sixty years" sailed away into the sunset, his Palmetto flag leading the way...

*Captain Michael Berry was discovered in Confederate Veteran, 1919, XXVII, page 47. Berry's name appears in CV as signing the 1862 Fort Warren signature album of Lt. Col. William J. Sowell, 48<sup>th</sup> {Voorhies'} Tennessee Infantry. Sowell had been surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and sent to Warren.*

<sup>2</sup> ORN, II, 2, 933-937, III, 200, 233, 325, 784

<sup>3</sup> ORN, Series I, 18, 296. Long, The Civil War Day by Day, Aug 3, 1862, p. 247. Wise, Lifeline of the Confederacy, 276.

<sup>4</sup> Wise, 294

<sup>1</sup>[[www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0013.htm](http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0013.htm) and [www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0016.htm](http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0016.htm)] Internet: [www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0013.htm](http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0013.htm) and [hist0016.htm](http://www.researchonline.net/sccw/hist0016.htm)

## School of the Soldier ~ The Vindicator Lesson Index

The study of drill was a both a necessity and a matter of pride for the South Carolina soldier. Sharp, correct drill is one of the hallmarks of the Palmetto Battalion.

Modified drill, shortcuts, and inattention to detail frustrate the man who's trying to do it right. Let's all learn the drill. Many lessons from the school of the soldier have been printed in the Vindicator of the last year. Below is an index to Soldier excerpts previously published.

Stack arms - lessons 410-413, March 2002

Shoulder Arms - lessons 120-121, May 2002

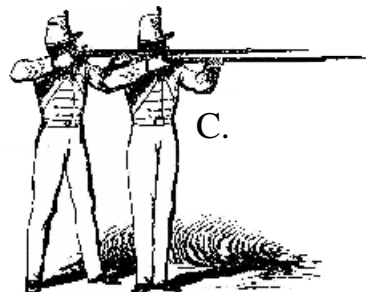
Present Arms, Order Arms - lessons 143-149, Load - 156, Fix Bayonet, Shoulder Arms - 188-192, Inspection Arms - lessons 226-230, May 2002

Principles of the Direct Step, (Marching) - lessons 94-117, July 2002

Manual of Arms - lessons 127-155, September 2002

Load in Nine Times - lessons 156-186, November 2002

Charge Bayonet! Article, January 2003



Can you name these Manual of Arms Positions?? Answers Pg. 7

*(Continued from page 3)*

issue or civilian patterns. Fabric is wool/cotton jean cloth, all wool twill or kersey, all cotton jean cloth (similar to denim), linen/wool or linen/cotton mix

*Shoes:* Shoes generally had a square toe, the leather either smooth or rough side out. There are many references to CS troops being issued "Heavy English Shoes." Soles may be sewn or pegged. Pegged shoes commonly had double rows of closely spaced pegs. Hobnails and heel plates are

acceptable.

Well, those are the basics of what we're doing in the PLHA. If this is something that interests you, give us a holler and look for the next installment in your battalion newsletter.

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## How They Did it? ~

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Guest Contributor - Karin Timour  
Atlantic Guard Soldiers' Aid Society  
Domestic Arts and Honorable Trades Organization

### *What do you wear off duty? A Smoking Hat or a Sleeping Hat?*

"Smoking hats" were all the rage during our time period, and were originally meant to be worn at home, at the end of the day, as you sat around in your "smoking jacket" in your library, had a cigar and read the paper while wearing your slippers. This habit probably grew out of the fascination for all things Turkish, hence the common convention of having them shaped like a fez, with a tassel and lots of decoration. These hats were meant to be worn indoors, while you were awake, and they perch up on top of your head. Fabrics that they were made of include velvet and silk, often with buckram inside to keep the appropriate shape. That being said, there are many, many examples of these types of hats in the pages of the ladies' magazines of the period -- Godey's Lady's Book, Petersons, Arthurs, etc.

Despite the fact that they perhaps originated in the homes of the extremely well-to-do, many women of all social staturum made these hats for their husbands to wear. "Ok my dear husband, perhaps we don't have a library, but you can still sit around in the slippers and smoking hat that I made from the drawing in Godey's and read the newspaper at the kitchen table." As these hats were light, packed flat and were mementos of home, it is likely that some solders carried them and wore them in their off hours as a memento of home. Especially if their wife or daughter had made them one that they were especially proud of, even though they may not have been as utilitarian as a pair of socks. There are several photographs of soldiers posing in camp wearing smoking hats.

Smoking hats were often used to display a woman's gifts with the needle, and the directions in Godey's and Peterson's often have intricate embroidery, decoration with soutache braid and other fancy trims. A large, fancy tassel is often fastened at the very top of the hat. The red and blue wool felt "fez-like" hat in the Gettysburg collection with the wild yellow and blue embroidery (page 188 in Union Echoes of Glory) is just such a creation.

Sleeping hats, on the other hand, are utilitarian items designed to keep your head (and hopefully ears) covered when you sleep. Two different versions of this type of hat can be seen on page 159 of Confederate Echoes of Glory, one knitted and one sewn. Even at home one probably would wear a nightcap of some type, because so much of your body heat can be lost when the head is uncovered. If I were sewing

a hat like this, I'd use wool flannel rather than cotton, on the theory that my head was likely to get frost, rain or snow on it. Even wet the wool would keep your head warm, where a cotton nightcap would quickly chill you once it got wet. I'd also probably make it a double layer of wool, so that the air pocket between the two layers would provide further insulation.

There are quite a few pictures of soldiers wearing knitted or crocheted sleeping hats (see the CDV on page 159, Conf. EOG), but I've personally seen only one that survived the war, and it's in the collection of the Museum of the Confederacy. It's very small, almost a beanie. (Could it have been washed and shrunk considerably before it was donated to the Museum?)

Then there are hats that might fall into both categories, such as the crocheted and knitted hats on page 189 of Union EOG. They are hats that, when worn during the day perch up off your shoulders, but at night could easily be pulled down to cover most or all of your head and your ears.

I suspect these hats were just as much a memory of home (and the aker) as your sewing "housewife" -- which your wife had intentionally sewn with little bits of fabrics that you would have been very familiar with, so that every time you opened it, you got memories of home. She would have made one pocket with a bit of the bonnet ribbon you bought her for her birthday, a piece of the baby's nightgown, the needle guard would have been from your father's favorite "at home" shirt, and the end patch from your son's worn out overalls.

The categories outlined above are mine; I hope that they are useful in making distinctions between the different types of headgear.

# School of the Soldier ~ Hardee's Light Infantry Tactics

We often advance as skirmishers. When we engage the enemy as skirmishers, it gives us a chance to fire and load kneeling or lying. Look very closely at the details here; practice them on the field (or in your living room). Have you been doing everything by the book? Something else that caught my eye was the bayonet exercise "Guard against infantry." Pay very close attention to the hand and arm positions.

## LESSON V.

### To fire and load kneeling.

290. In this exercise the squad will be supposed loaded and drawn up in one rank. The instruction will be given to each man individually, without times or motions, and in the following manner.

291. The instructor will command:

### FIRE AND LOAD KNEELING,

292. At this command, the man on the right of the squad will move forward three paces and halt; then carry the right foot to the rear and to the right of the left heel, and in a position convenient for placing the right knee upon the ground in bending the left leg; place the right knee upon the ground; lower the piece, the left fore-arm supported upon the thigh on the same side, the right hand on the small of the stock, the butt resting on the right thigh, the left hand supporting the piece near the lower band.

293. He will next move the right leg to the left around the knee supported on the ground, until this leg is nearly perpendicular to the direction of the left foot, and thus seat himself, comfortably on the right heel.

294. Raise the piece with the right hand and support it with the left, holding it near the lower band, the left elbow resting on the left thigh near the knee; seize the hammer with the thumb, the fore-finger under the guard, cock and seize the piece at the small of the stock; bring the piece to the shoulder, *aim* and *fire*.

295. Bring the piece down as soon as it is fired, and support it with the left hand, the butt resting against the right thigh; carry the piece to the rear rising on the knee, the barrel downwards, the butt resting on the ground; in this position support the piece with the left hand at the upper band, draw cartridge with the right and load the piece, ramming the ball, if necessary, with both hands.

296. When loaded bring the piece to the front with the left hand, which holds it at the upper band; seize it at the same time with the right hand at the small of the stock; turn the piece, the barrel uppermost and nearly horizontal, the left elbow resting on the left thigh; half-cock, remove the old cap and prime, rise, and return to the ranks.

297. The second man will then be taught what has just been prescribed for the first, and so on through the remainder of the squad

### Fire and load lying.

298. In this exercise the squad will be in one rank and loaded: the instruction will be given individually and without times or motions.

299. The instructor will command:

## FIRE AND LOAD LYING.

300. At this command, the man on the right of the squad will move forward three paces and halt; he will then bring his piece to an order, drop on both knees, and place himself on the ground flat on his belly. In this position he will support the piece nearly horizontal with the left hand, holding it near the lower band, the butt end of the piece and the left elbow resting on the ground, the barrel uppermost; cock the piece with the right hand, and carry this hand to the small of the stock; raise the piece with both hands, press the butt against the shoulder, and resting on both elbows, *aim* and *fire*.

301. As soon as he has fired, bring the piece down and turn upon his left side, still resting on his left elbow; bring back the piece until the cock is opposite his breast, the butt end resting on the ground; take out a cartridge with the right hand; seize the small of the stock with this hand, holding the cartridge with the thumb and two first fingers; he will then throw himself on his back still holding the piece with both hands; carry the piece to the rear, place the butt between the heels, the barrel up, the muzzle elevated. In this position, charge cartridge, draw rammer, ram cartridge, and return rammer.

302. When finished loading, the man will turn again upon his left side, remove the old cap and prime, then raise the piece vertically, rise, turn about, and resume his position in the ranks.

303. The second man will be taught what has just been prescribed for the first, and so on throughout the squad.

## LESSON VI.

### Bayonet Exercise.

304. The bayonet exercise in this book will be confined to two movements, the *guard against infantry*, and the *guard against cavalry*. The men will be placed in one rank, with two paces interval, and being at shoulder arms, the instructor will command:

1. *Guard against Infantry*. 2. **GUARD**.

### One time and two motions.

305. (*First motion*.) Make a half face to the right turning on both heels, the feet square to each other; at the same time raise the piece slightly, and seize it with the left hand above and near the lower band.

306. (*Second motion*.) Carry the right foot twenty inches perpendicularly to the rear, the right heel on the prolongation of the left, the knees slightly bent, the weight of the body resting equally on both legs; lower the piece

with both hands, the barrel uppermost, the left elbow against the body; seize the piece at the same time with the right hand at the small of the stock, the arms falling naturally, the point of the bayonet slightly elevated.

### Shoulder-ARMS.

### One time and one motion

307. Throw up the piece with the left hand, and place it against the right shoulder, at the same time bring the right heel by the side of the left and face to the front.

1. *Guard against Cavalry*. 2. **GUARD**.

### One time and two motions.

308. Both motions the same as for *guard against infantry*, except that the right hand will be supported against the hip, and the bayonet held at the height of the eye, as in *charge bayonet*.

### Shoulder-ARMS.

### One time and one motion.

309. Spring up the piece with the left hand and place it against the right shoulder, at the same time bring the right heel by the side of the left, and face to the front.



Answers to School of Soldier  
 A. Inspection Arms  
 B. Arms Port  
 C. Firing Position  
 D. Secure Arms  
 E. Right Shoulder Shift  
 F. Trail Arms

What They Knew ~ From The Diary of Mary Boykin Chestnut

*April 12th.* - Anderson will not capitulate. Yesterday's was the merriest, maddest dinner we have had yet. Men were audaciously wise and witty. We had an unspoken foreboding that it was to be our last pleasant meeting... our peace negotiator, or envoy, came in - that is, Mr. Chesnut returned. His interview with Colonel Anderson had been deeply interesting, but Mr. Chesnut was not inclined to be communicative. He wanted his dinner. He felt for Anderson and had telegraphed to President Davis for instructions - what answer to give Anderson, etc. He has now gone back to Fort Sumter with additional instructions. When they were about to leave the wharf A. H. Boykin sprang into the boat in great excitement. He thought himself ill-used, with a likelihood of fighting and he to be left behind!

I do not pretend to go to sleep. How can I? If Anderson does not accept terms at four, the orders are, he shall be fired upon. I count four, St. Michael's bells chime out and I begin to hope. At half-past four the heavy booming of a cannon. I sprang out of bed, and on my knees prostrate I prayed as I never prayed before.

There was a sound of stir all over the house, pattering of feet in the corridors. All seemed hurrying one way. I put on my double-gown and a shawl and went, too. It was to the housetop. The shells were bursting. In the dark I heard a man say, "Waste of ammunition." I knew my husband was rowing about in a boat somewhere in that dark bay, and that the shells were roofing it over, bursting toward the fort. If Anderson was obstinate, Colonel Chesnut was to order the fort on one side to open fire. Certainly fire had begun. The regular roar of the cannon, there it was. And who could tell what each volley accomplished of death and destruction?

The women were wild there on the housetop. Prayers came from the women and imprecations from the men. And then a shell would light up the scene. To-night they say the forces are to attempt to land. We watched up there, and everybody wondered that Fort Sumter did not fire a shot.

Today Miles and Manning, colonels now, aides to Beauregard, dined with us. The latter hoped I would keep the peace. I gave him only good words, for he was to be under fire all day and night, down in the bay carrying orders, etc.

Last night, or this morning truly, up on the housetop I was so weak and weary I sat down on something that looked like a black stool. "Get up, you foolish woman. Your dress is on fire," cried a man. And he put me out. I was on a chimney and the sparks had caught my clothes. Susan Preston and Mr. Venable then came up. But my fire had been extinguished before it burst out into a regular blaze.

Do you know, after all that noise and our tears and prayers, nobody has been hurt; sound and fury signifying nothing - a delusion and a snare....

...Pryor, of Virginia, spoke from the piazza of the Charleston hotel. I asked what he said. An irreverent woman replied: "Oh, they all say the same thing, but he made great play with that long hair of his, which he is always tossing aside!"

Somebody came in just now and reported Colonel Chesnut asleep on the sofa in General Beauregard's room. After two such nights he must be so tired as to be able to sleep anywhere... we hear nothing, can listen to nothing; boom, boom goes the cannon all the time. The nervous strain is awful, alone in this darkened room. "Richmond and Washington ablaze," say the papers - blazing with excitement. Why not? To us these last days' events seem frightfully great. We were all women on that iron balcony. Men are only seen at a distance now. Stark Means, marching under the piazza at the head of his regiment, held his cap in his hand all the time he was in sight. Mrs. Means was leaning over and looking with tearful eyes, when an unknown creature asked, "Why did he take his hat off?" Mrs. Means stood straight up and said: "He did that in honor of his mother; he saw me." She is a proud mother, and at the same time most unhappy. Her lovely daughter Emma is dying in there, before her eyes, of consumption. At that moment I am sure Mrs. Means had a

spasm of the heart; at least, she looked as I feel sometimes. She took my arm and we came in.

*April 13th.* - Nobody has been hurt after all. How gay we were last night. Reaction after the dread of all the slaughter we thought those dreadful cannon were making. Not even a battery the worse for wear. Fort Sumter has been on fire. Anderson has not yet silenced any of our guns. So the aides, still with swords and red sashes by way of uniform, tell us. But the sound of those guns makes regular meals impossible. None of us go to table. Tea-trays pervade the corridors going everywhere. Some of the anxious hearts lie on their beds and moan in solitary misery. Mrs. Wigfall and I solace ourselves with tea in my room. These women have all a satisfying faith. "God is on our side," they say. When we are shut in Mrs. Wigfall and I ask "Why?" "Of course, He hates the Yankees, we are told. You'll think that well of Him."

Not by one word or look can we detect any change in the demeanor of these negro servants. Lawrence sits at our door, sleepy and respectful, and profoundly indifferent. So are they all, but they carry it too far. You could not tell that they even heard the awful roar going on in the bay, though it has been dinning in their ears night and day. People talk before them as if they were chairs and tables. They make no sign. Are they stolidly stupid? or wiser than we are; silent and strong, biding their time?

So tea and toast came; also came Colonel Manning, red sash and sword, to announce that he had been under fire, and didn't mind it. He said gaily: "It is one of those things a fellow never knows how he will come out until he has been tried. Now I know I am a worthy descendant of my old Irish hero of an ancestor, who held the British officer before him as a shield in the Revolution, and backed out of danger gracefully." We talked of St. Valentine's eve, or the maid of Perth, and the drop of the white doe's blood that sometimes spoiled all.

The war-steamers are still there,

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8) *The Diary of Mary* . . .

outside the bar. And there are people who thought the Charleston bar "no good" to Charleston. The bar is the silent partner, or sleeping partner, and in this fray it is doing us yeoman service.

*April 15th.* - I did not know that one could live such days of excitement. Some one called: "Come out! There is a crowd coming." A mob it was, indeed, but it was headed by Colonels Chesnut and Manning. The crowd was shouting and showing these two as messengers of good news. They were escorted to Beauregard's headquarters. Fort Sumter had surrendered! Those upon the housetops shouted to us "The fort is on fire." That had been the story once or twice before.

When we had calmed down, Colonel Chesnut, who had taken it all quietly enough, if anything more unruffled than usual in his serenity, told us how the surrender came about. Wigfall was with them on Morris Island when they saw the fire in the fort; he jumped in a little boat, and with his handkerchief as a white flag, rowed over. Wigfall went in through a porthole. When Colonel Chesnut arrived shortly after, and was received at the regular entrance, Colonel Anderson told him he had need to pick his way warily, for the place was all mined. As far as I can make out the fort surrendered to Wigfall. But it is all confusion. Our flag is flying there. Fire-engines have been sent for to put out the fire. Everybody tells you half of something and then rushes off to tell something else or to hear the last news...."

## Improving Your Impression - Resources

**Richmond Depot Jackets.** Ben Tart has taken up the uniform business full time with the slogan "Authentic uniforms at a mainstream price." Take a look at the Richmond Depot II jacket in his "Silver Needle Line." It's an accurately reproduced RDII in jean, with buttons included for \$115. You won't find a better jacket for the money. He is also an excellent source for fabric. Contact Ben at 919-478-7668 or

Tart, Brantley, and Benjamin [www.bentart.com](http://www.bentart.com)  
Box 28,  
Spring Hope, NC 27882,

**Hats** – A hat is the most visible part of your impression. A good one can make it good. There are some fine hat makers out there: Dirty Billy at 410-775-1865 or [www.dirtybillyshats.com](http://www.dirtybillyshats.com) Clearwater Hats at (870) 347-2252 or [www.clearwaterhats.com](http://www.clearwaterhats.com) Tim Bender at (610) 582- 0327 or [www.livinghistorynet.com/timbender.html](http://www.livinghistorynet.com/timbender.html) and Tim Allen at (410) 549-5145

**Leather Accoutrements, rubber blankets and ponchos.** David Jarnagin does an exceptional job reproducing cartridge boxes, cap boxes, scabbards, and belts. The Jarnigan rubber blanket (or poncho) is the most accurate one on the market and can be had as the same price as on sutler row.

C & D Jarnagin [www.jarnaginfo.com](http://www.jarnaginfo.com)  
Box 1860  
Corinth, MS 38835-1860  
(307)287-4977 Fax (307)287-6033

**Shoes, Knapsacks, Leather Accoutrements.**

Missouri Boot and Shoe, Bob Serio <http://missouribootandshoe.tripod.com>  
951 Burr Crossing Rd  
Neosho, MO 64850  
(417)451-6100

**Fabrics, blankets, and coverlets** check out Family Heirloom Weavers, Pat Kline  
125 O'San Lane [www.familyheirloomweavers.com](http://www.familyheirloomweavers.com)  
Red Lion, Pa 17356  
(717)246-5797

**Clothing Patterns.** If you're lucky enough to have a seamstress or tailor in the house, check out "Homespun Patterns" for a full line of military and civilian clothing patterns, taken from original garments. They are available through Del Warren at James Country Mercantile P.O. Box 364 [www.jamescountry.com](http://www.jamescountry.com)  
Liberty, MO 64068  
816-781-9473

**Federal shirts and pants:** CJ Daley Historical Reproductions, Inc, Chris Daley  
PO Box 133 [www.cjdaley.com](http://www.cjdaley.com)  
Chewsville, Maryland 21721  
(301)766-7112

**Confederate trousers,** try Casey Osgood  
3394 Maple Ave <http://osgoodreproductions.tripod.com>  
Elmira, NY 14901  
(607)734-0080  
or Ben Tart, (info above)

**Federal Gear** from various high quality manufacturers is also available through Joe Hoffman at 1800-431-1862

[www.skilletlicker.com](http://www.skilletlicker.com)

**County Cloth  
Tailor's Guide  
Wooded Hamlet**

[www.bright.net/~crchilds/index.htm](http://www.bright.net/~crchilds/index.htm)  
[www.tailorsguide.com](http://www.tailorsguide.com)  
[www.woodedhamlet.com](http://www.woodedhamlet.com)

## Fort Sumter Living History - Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Park sponsored by The Palmetto Living History Association

We have a most rare opportunity to execute a living history inside the Fort *on the anniversary dates!* This is a PLHA event and authenticity guidelines will apply. For general guidelines see the PLHA article in this issue and review the Sharpsburg march “standards” from the July 2002 issue. The guiding impression for uniforms and equipment is early war units that would have been in Charleston in 1861. The goal is not to recreate a specific militia or early war unit. Please do not bring prohibited items!

### CONFEDERATE IMPRESSION STANDARDS

**Hat/Cap:** A cap (kepi) is preferred. Hats are acceptable. No device, appendage, article or animal part except a Palmetto badge or pin shall be attached to the cap or hat. Hats shall be bound at the edges to lay flat or turn up. Floppy hats are prohibited!

**Coat/Jacket:** Frock coats or commutation jackets preferred. RDII is accepted. Secession badges are permitted.

**Leathers:** White cotton webbing or buff leather with SC belt plate is preferred. Standard (black) is acceptable. Roller Buckles and frames acceptable. No CS belt plates.

**Scabbard:** Sewn or two-rivet scabbard preferred.

**Haversack:** Unpainted cotton or linen preferred. Tarred haversack is accepted. No carpet or tapestry haversacks.

**Canteen:** Militia style tin drum canteen preferred. US canteen accepted. Gardner pattern (wood drum) or bulls eye canteens are prohibited.

**Gaiters:** Prohibited

**Shoes:** Brogans. Civilian Shoes. English shoes.

**Rifles:** 1842, 1855 Springfield or Mississippi rifle preferred. 1861 Springfield or Enfield is accepted. 1863 Springfield, CS Richmond are reluctantly permitted (this is an 1861 event).

**Blankets:** The standard US issue, gray with black or brown end stripes, with or without sewn in “US” is preferred. Civilian blankets or wool coverlets are accepted. Quilts are accepted.

**Tentage:** Garrison style camping for Moultrie is encouraged!! That means common tent (“A tents”), carpet floors, etc.

### FEDERAL IMPRESSION STANDARDS

**Trousers:** Dark blue trousers are preferred. Sky blue is acceptable.

**Coat/Blouse:** Uniform coats (frocks) are preferred but fatigue blouses are acceptable.

**Hats/Caps:** M1858 Uniform Hat (“Hardee Hat”) are likely the best but kepi’s and forage caps are accepted in that order of preference.

**Shirts:** Domet Flannel shirts are preferred (You wanted to be Federal!!)

**Canteens:** Smooth side canteens only, leather canteen strap preferred.

**Haversacks:** Black Tarred Haversacks only. Federal Overcoats accepted.

**Weapons:** 1855 Rifled Muskets preferred but ’42/’61 Springfields, Enfields accepted.

**Tentage:** None for camping inside Fort Sumter. It is campaign only. Dog tents are accepted.

### Event Guidelines

- Arms will be stacked and guarded at all times when not in use!
- Place all powder and caps in a bag with the owners name clearly marked and turn them over to the Park Service upon arrival. Powder will be issued only during firing demonstrations directed by the National Park Service.
- Absolutely no cook fires at Sumter. Bring prepared rations.
- Smoking is permitted outside the sally port only but VERY Strongly Discouraged. NO modern cigarettes will be present when visitors are present.
- You should be in good physical health to camp at Sumter. The ability to move an ill man from Sumter is obviously difficult.
- ALCOHOL is expressly FORBIDDEN!!
- Finally, there will be no portrayal of civilian women in the Fort Sumter living history. It is apparent that women did not visit the fort in 1861 until several days after the surrender. We do plan on an authentic civilian presentation at “Moultrieville” for those women who are interested.
- Pre-registration is **required** for all Battalion members wanting to attend the Ft. Sumter Living History. Please either pre-register as a unit or register with David Chinnis and let him know that no others in your unit are attending. It simple to pre-register - email him with the members of your unit that plan on attending.
- Space is limited. Please do not show up without pre-registering as you may be asked to leave! If you are not pre-registered you will not be considered for camping at Sumter. We are looking forward to this event and hope everyone else is as well. Don't be disappointed – **PRE-REGISTER!** soon!! Send an email to [adjutant@palmettobattalion.org](mailto:adjutant@palmettobattalion.org)



# Material Culture - Patterns, Cloth and Observations

In conjunction with Daniel's article on impressions I thought I would take this opportunity to answer many of the questions I get regarding uniforms, patterns for uniforms and fabrics of the time period we portray. While this is by no means an absolute summary of all possibilities it does represent what I've seen and tried for the past several years in my quest to upgrade my uniform.

First, I'll address the the question "What pattern is the best for \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in the blank!). I've definitely not tried every pattern from every maker but I feel as though I've tried enough from the main makers to speak freely on this subject. The two main issues with all patterns are sizing and instructions. The first, sizing could be a major problem, the second instructions become more of an issue for those folks not experienced with needles and thread. My suggestion to everyone is to first cut a test garment out of an inexpensive cloth to determine if the pattern size fits your modern size. Muslin is a inexpensive fabric but you must remember that heavier wool and woolen jean cloth may fit a bit tighter than a muslin test garment. The test garment gives you a great opportunity to make certain that the pattern pieces really do fit together, as well as an opportunity to custom fit a jacket or pair of trousers to your particular needs.

My experience with patterns sizing varies not only within maker's but within some patterns. James Country Mercantile Homespun pattern jackets seem to be fairly accurately sized to modern sizes, but their frock coat patterns are about one size smaller than modern sizing. (If you wear a size 40 modern coat make a size 42 Homespun Frock.) The differences between the pattern pieces of the Confederate Frock, the enlisted Federal Frock and the Jr. Officer's Federal Frock are very minimal, with the exception of instructions. The Homespun Confederate Frock is the basis for my copy of the Kelly frock from the SCRR. If you're patient with the skirt on a frock it's not an impossible project!! Just remember the frock should be the BEST tailored garment you own! The fabric weave should ALWAYS run the same direction in the skirt and body! Homespun trousers are fairly accurately fitting. One caveat to their fit is to make certain that you fit them to your period waist around the navel and NOT around the hips! Charlie Childs Pattern's seem to fit well to size for jackets (Richmond, Tait, Federal Blouse); he doesn't offer a frock pattern for either side. The County Cloth trouser patterns are great in fit and comfort. I recommend these over all trouser patterns available!! If your waist is within one inch or so of the size indicated on the CC pattern they should fit fine!! Check the pieces of the CC shirt patterns for proper fit BEFORE sewing!

If you've never sewn a pair of trousers, Tailor's Guide makes a trouser pattern with excellent instructions that will help the novice tailor immensely in constructing their first pair. After I attempted to use several Period Impression Patterns without success I can't recommend them for use. Though they may be drafted from original pieces, I cannot find similarities in their patterns and originals I've observed. One pattern maker that I've recently attempted is Past Patterns (Civilian Drawers and Schuykill Arsenal Trousers). Not only does everything work well with the patterns, the documentation is the best I've

seen!

From patterns, the next logical step is cloth and notions (buttons, trim, thread). There are three main choices for fabric from the 1860 period that I'm experienced with.

The first (and from whom I've purchased the most) is Pat Kline of Family Heirloom Weavers. Pat has worked hard to recreate fabrics that closely match many pieces of original cloth. Buying wool by the ton allows Pat to keep his cost very competitive. If you're ever in the Red Lion, PA area, Pat would certainly welcome you to his shop and weaving rooms. Pat's Logwood jean cloth closely matches some of the original pieces I've handled. His Federal Fatigue blouse material closely matches a CJ Daley Blouse I own. (Daley's is often hailed for the authenticity of his Blouses!) Check Pat's web site for specials he often runs. He has also recently undertaken the task to change his shirting weaves to vary what we see in the field. FHW osnaberg and nankeen is the best choice for linings of jackets and coats if you're looking for a close match to originals. Nothing like that from Wal-Mart or Jo-Ann's!!

Ben Tart's naturally dyed cloth should be well known to all reenactors and is among the best cloth available if you're looking for naturally dyed cloth. His recent run of Cadet Satinette is an excellent repro of the fabric used in an original pair of trousers worn by Lt. Col. Elbert Bland. The JJ (fine weave jean) very accurately represents much of the finer weave material on original pieces. His fabric availability varies due to the original methods in which he dyes his cloth and environmental conditions - rain!! Ben is also the best source for Script I buttons and trouser buckles!

County Cloth fabric is top notch and priced that way as well. That should not be taken as a complaint. Every piece of fabric that I've had from Charlie (County Cloth) has received accolades from many more experienced tailors than I. His Federal Frock cloth (K4) is finely woven and evenly covered and will make a great "sweatbox" of a frock coat. Some recent bartering led me to several yards of CC's (K1) Kersey from which I've constructed a Charleston Depot jacket.

Finally, buttons, thread and woolen and cotton tapes need coverage. Wooded Hamlet has a good selection of woolen tapes, officer's braid, cotton tapes and coin buttons. Their prices are fair and service excellent. Family Heirloom Weavers and County Cloth both carry various threads. Indigo dyed cotton and linen as well as logwood dyed cotton and linen are usually available from both suppliers. While buttons are available from most sutler's check the quality first. Heavy buttons with firmly attached shanks are the least we should expect for our money!!

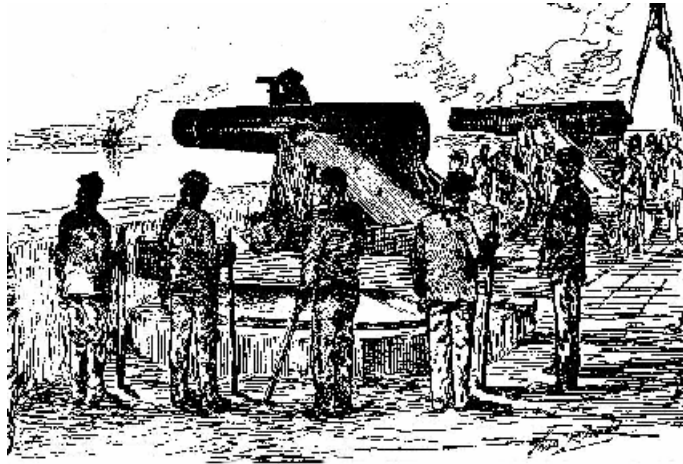
I hope this has helped those budding tailor's and seamstresses in the ranks. If you have any other questions please don't hesitate to ask.

See page 9 for contact information for these vendors.

# The Palmetto Vindicator

103 Inwood Place  
Summerville, SC 29485  
vindicator@palmettobattalion.org  
www.palmettobattalion.org

Stamp  
Here



First Class Mail  
Address Correction Requested

## Palmetto Battalion 2003 Calendar and Event Schedule

Battalion Affiliated Events are marked. If your event is not listed or is listed incorrectly,  
please notify:

[vindicator@palmettobattalion.org](mailto:vindicator@palmettobattalion.org)

<b>Apr 4-6</b>	<b>Cheraw, SC (BA)</b> <b>Cheraw, SC</b>	<b>Sep 20 Sat,</b>	<b>Battalion Elections 11:00 am</b> <b>Sesqui. SP, Columbia, SC</b>
<b>Apr 12-13</b>	<b>Fort Sumter LH (BA)</b> <b>Charleston, SC</b>	Oct 4-5	Perryville, KY
<b>Apr 25-27</b>	<b>Fairview Church (BA)</b> <b>Fountain Inn, SC</b>	Oct 11	Ghostwalk, Charleston
Apr 25-27	Battle of Selma, AL	Oct 17-19	Blue Springs, Mosheim, TN
<b>May 3</b>	<b>Confederate Mem. Day (BA)</b> <b>Columbia, SC</b>	<b>Oct 24-26</b>	<b>Brattonsville (BA)</b> <b>Brattonsville, SC</b>
May 11	Memorial Day Charleston	Oct 24-26	NSA Murfreesboro/Stones River Spring Hill, TN (NSA Event)
May 16-18	Resaca, GA	Oct 31-Nov 2	Richland Creek, Saluda, SC
Jun 14	Fort Lamar LH, James Island, SC	<b>Nov 14-15</b>	<b>Battle of Secessionville (BA)</b> <b>Mount Pleasant, SC</b>
Jul 3-6	140 <sup>th</sup> Gettysburg, PA	Dec 5-7	Buck Head Church, Millen, GA
<b>Sep 5-7</b>	<b>Tunnel Hill (BA)</b> <b>Tunnel Hill, GA</b>		

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