



The Palmetto Vindicator

The Newsletter of the Palmetto Battalion, Inc.

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140th Sharpsburg Anniversary March

Neill Rose - Coordinator

The march will begin on Thursday, September 12 around 1pm at Harpers Ferry NMP. Marchers should register at the main event, leave their powder and caps in the car, and hook up with Clint and the "shuttlers" at the big Palmetto Battalion March sign. Yes, we're going to get one big sign 3x8 so everyone going to registration will see us. You will be taken to HF with others and dropped off there for inspection and formation. We'll camp overnight Thursday en route and hoof it in Friday to the Antietam NMP-NOT the event site. You will then be shuttled directly and speedily back to the event where we will form after retrieving our rounds and march into the Friday engagement. The fee covers one heck of a ration issue Thursday night at the bivouac site with left over being donated directly to Antietam NMP. Fee is \$15, payable by check to the SC Palmetto Battalion, Inc. and mailed to me. This is going to be very special, memorable experience.

Background:

The summer of 1862 had been a trying one for Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Several months before, the Confederate army had been virtually pinned in Richmond's defenses while other areas of the Confederacy suffered much the same. In one of the great reversals in military history, newly promoted General Robert E. Lee astounded the Federal army during the Seven Days Battles around Richmond and the Peninsula, much to the elation of his men and country. As late summer of 1862 set in, Lee's men knew one thing; they had the upper hand.

From the Battle of First Manassas, South Carolina troops performed well under fire. Several SC regiments were called "models" by the Confederate high command because of their discipline on the march and in battle. Bearing the brunt of much of the Seven Day's fighting, the SC troops in Lee's new Army of Northern Virginia had become accustomed to the rigors of soldier life. Scant rations, supply problems, and a lack of a definitive source of clothing had molded the citizens into veteran soldiers. Whatever problems existed early in the war, they were easily overlooked by most South Carolinian's in light of the hopes for victory.

For South Carolina, those hopes would be shaken to the core in August and September 1862. During these two months, the SC soldier again would be asked to perform the impossible. First, defeat the enemy again near Manassas, and then lead Lee's army in the first invasion of Northern soil. Some of the fiercest fighting of the war would follow, culminating with the bloodiest day in American history: September 17, 1862, the Battle of Sharpsburg.

Impression History:

During the pivotal months of August and September 1862, the SC soldier was coming into his own. Well respected for

his drill and combat performance, the soldier from the Palmetto State must have struck quite the impression in many observers' minds both North and South. While Esprit de Corps was at its height, the average soldier was nevertheless often described as being at his most ragged point of the entire war. The new Confederate government was still struggling to implement efficient quartermaster and ordnance departments which left most soldiers dependent on their State governments for clothing and equipage.

While the central Confederate government labored to establish the system needed to clothe armies in two theatres, the State governments struggled to pool their own internal resources. South Carolina was one of the wealthiest, yet least industrialized states in the country at the beginning of 1860. Although wealthy and influential businessman William Gregg of the Graniteville Mills argued for more industry during the 1850's, SC was woefully behind some of her neighbors, especially NC. There were essentially four well-established textile mills in SC at the outset of the war. From the beginning of hostilities, these mills, and even much smaller establishments, contracted with the state quartermaster to furnish yard goods for the war effort. Imported European textiles had disappeared during the first months, leaving the quartermaster and the new depot in Charleston dependent on the production of domestic goods. However unprepared, SC soon was producing enough cloth to keep her troops somewhat uniformed in the field.

The SC QM in Charleston produced several types of uniforms for issue to troops in the field from an early date. To augment this, the QM contracted with local "Aid Societies" for women to assemble pre-cut goods. These societies also produced most of the socks, trousers, and drawers issued to SC troops up to late 1862. It was common for these groups to send their goods directly to SC units in the field. Therefore, a SC soldier in Virginia during the first two years of war probably received most of his clothes through the commutation system or from direct SC issue. As one can imagine, the logistical difficulties of keeping a state's soldiers clothed in the field several hundred miles away would have perplexed the most efficient quartermaster officer.

As the SC soldier marched away from 2d Manassas with high hopes for the future, he was already quite the veteran of the march. His gear was stripped to the bare necessities; his haversack was often empty, and at this point of the war, he was often barefoot. Far, far from home and on the march toward Northern territory, soldier's clothing tended to wear out fast. Captured US goods were used to replace inferior or lost equipment whenever the opportunity arose. This was especially true for Gregg's SC Brigade, which had just captured the arsenal at Harpers Ferry the day before the clash at Sharpsburg.

140th Sharpsburg Anniversary March Guidelines

IMPRESSION STANDARDS:

These impression standards are meant make us "stretch" a bit to improve our impression of the soldiers of Gregg's Brigade, A.P. Hill's Light Division who saved the right flank of the Army of Northern Virginia after marching 18 miles in less than nine hours. We won't make the march in that time, but we can sure look like they did. The standards are in various categories: Preferred, accepted, reluctantly accepted and prohibited. "Preferred" is for guys who want to take it to the next step. "Accepted," means what it says; if you have this, that's good, you're in. "Prohibited" means don't bring this to the march.

These guidelines have been adapted to an 1862 ANV impression from the Recon2 guidelines, developed from advice on improving impressions from the Columbia Rifles and work done by Chris Anders. Thanks to Bill Watson for providing the guidelines.

Things that cost nothing but improve your impression:

1. Too much hat brass and other symbols like hat cord, feathers, coon bones, Mason pins, special patches, and religious symbols. The only animal parts on the uniform are leather belts and bone buttons. Include sunglasses in the list of things to get rid of, even period-correct ones. Ditto handkerchiefs around the neck. Make it all go away
2. Too much gear. We'll be marching. If you want to leave it in your car to have once you get to the main event, that's one thing. There will be no baggage wagons on the march.
3. Wear your gear like you're familiar with it. If you've never tried to run in heavy marching order, give it a try and see what things feel like. Make your load comfortable.
4. Lose some weight. Get in shape. Costs you nothing and lets you enjoy more what you're doing rather than just scraping by.
5. Lose the cigarettes. Use period correct tobacco products.
6. Lose all modern stuff -- everything but medicine. Modern food, food wrappers, jewelry, combs -- find period replacements.
7. "First Person" is free. "First Person" means acting like men from another time. By using the proper speech, mannerisms, and limiting conversation to 19th-Century topics, a living-historian can provide spectators and participants with the sense that they are interacting with real Civil-War period people. For the march, stay focused on 1862 military issues and eschew discussion of modern life, reenactor politics, vendors, movies, and the real modern world. Never let your own good time spoil someone else's moment.

If you decide to buy, these key things will give you the most bang for your buck to improve your impression. Some resources have been listed in the Vindicator. For a comprehensive list of authentic vendors, go to the web at <http://www.authentic-campaigner.com/> and click on resources.

1. An authentically reproduced hat or cap. If you can't afford anything else, get a good hat. Apart from the quality of the wool or felt, good hats have three main characteristics: binding on the edges so they lie flat or turn up, a silk ribbon around the crown, and a sweatband and liner inside. Men didn't wear droopy hats.
2. Eyeglasses, if you must wear eyeglasses, get period ones and get the right lenses installed.
3. Jacket. Get an authentically reproduced jacket/coat.
4. Blanket. Get an authentically reproduced blanket. It will keep you warmer than the modern stuff, and it's extremely visible when you use a blanket roll instead of a knapsack.

ITEMS PROHIBITED

Modern shoes, modern glasses, bandannas, cast iron cookware, gaiters, all modern items except prescription medicine and car keys.

Headgear

Preferred: A fur or wool felt civilian hat, properly lined and blocked or a correctly made kepi. Kepis should be made of jean, satinette or cassimere. US 1858 forage cap (new condition).

Accepted: Civilian hat, **no** hat brass or ornaments

Strongly discouraged: Hat cords.

Prohibited: Hat blanks (unfinished hats), along with decorations including bones, feathers, plumes, Irish harps, Masonic symbols and all such insignia. Also banned are ethnic hats like Scottish tams.

Jacket

Discussion: After taking Harper's Ferry, many SC troops donned new Federal uniforms. Federal blouses (sack coats) have a 4 button front, are made from a light to medium weight indigo blue wool with a ¾ twill.

South Carolina supplied jackets or frock coats to some ANV regiments in 1862. The commutation system was still in effect, and Richmond Depot clothing was becoming available Richmond Depot jackets of the two types issued in 1862 are accepted. Generally referred to as Richmond Depot I and Richmond Depot II, their characteristics are: six-piece body, two-piece sleeves, nine-button front. Bottom of jacket is square-cut at the opening, with squared collar fronts, shoulder straps and belt loops sewn top and bottom. The RDI is trimmed in black tape. The RDII does not have trim colors. Commutation jackets follow the same general pattern, but may lack the shoulder strap and belt loops. All can have "I" buttons, SC state buttons, or federal eagle buttons. CS jackets and coats should be in jean, satinette, or cassimere.

Preferred: Federal sack coat (new condition), CS issue frock coat, RDII, RDI or commutation jacket as detailed in the discussion.

Accepted: As detailed in the discussion, in plain gray wool.

Also accepted: Civilian sack or frock coats, of a correct pattern, made of natural fibers, and lined.

Prohibited: Unlined shell jackets and sacks made with modern materials such as polyester.

Trousers

Accepted/Preferred: Richmond pattern or Deep South Depot jean trousers, Federal issue trousers, civilian pattern trousers.

Prohibited: Pants of modern manufacture.

Foot Wear

Accepted: CS or US issue brogans or civilian footwear

Prohibited: Rubber soles, modern shoes, 3 piece boots, moccasins and cowboy boots. Gaiters.

Strongly discouraged: Civilian or issue boots.

Shirt/Underdrawers

Preferred: Civilian pattern shirt out of woven wool/cotton/linen, and cotton/canton flannel drawers, Federal Issue shirt (new condition).

Prohibited: Modern shirts.

Socks

Preferred/accepted: The most important thing you will wear, bring 3 pairs of civilian or CS issue socks. Wool or cotton socks from period patterns (Ben Tart, Mickey Black)

Prohibited: Modern socks with stripes.

Equipment

Preferred: Frame or roller Buckle Belt, wooden, tin drum or smooth side canteen with brown or gray wool cover, stopper chain replaced with string, dipped tin cup, issue CS or tarred US haversack, US issue belt, CS or US issue cap and cartridge box, CS or US issue bayonet scabbard, issue cup

Accepted: US issue smooth side canteen

Prohibited: large carpet haversacks and cast iron, bulls eye canteens (it's 1862).

Items to carry in Haversack

Matches, candles, fork and spoon, housewife, ration bags, folding knife, twine, pencil and paper, tin plate

Blanket/Knapsack

Preferred: CS or MexWar pattern knapsack, US Double bags US Issue blanket or civilian pattern blanket or coverlet, gum blanket or poncho.

Prohibited: Modern military blankets, shelter halves with metal grommets.

Weapons

Preferred: 1842, 1861 Springfield Rifle Musket or Enfield Rifle Musket with Bayonet.

Accepted: Richmond Rifle Muskets and 1863 Springfield.

Prohibited: Zouave Rifles, Hawken Rifles or any other modern black powder weapon. Pistols are not to be carried by anyone under the rank of 2nd Lt. No boot knives. No feathers, rags or cloth of any type is to be attached to the musket.

Ammunition

Prohibited: Caps and Powder. These are prohibited on NMP. Leave these at the main event to retrieve when we get there.

School of the Soldier

From Rifle and Infantry Tactics, Revised and Improved, 1861
Brig Gen W.J. Hardee, CS Army

Are you doing it by the book? Pay close attention to the little details. For a complete version of "Confederate Hardee's," go to "The Drill Network" <http://home.att.net/~Cap1MD/Drill.htm>

Principles of the Direct Step.

94. The length of the direct step, or pace in common time, will be twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and, in swiftness, at the rate of ninety in a minute.

95. The instructor, seeing the recruit confirmed in his position, will explain to him the principle and mechanism of this step—placing himself six or seven paces from and facing to the recruit. He will himself execute slowly file step in the way of illustration, and then command:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. *Common time.* 3. MARCH.

96. At the first command, the recruit will throw the weight of the body on the right leg, without bending the left knee.

97. At the third command, he will smartly, but without a jerk, carry straight forward the left foot twenty-eight inches from the right, the sole near the ground, the ham extended, the toe a little depressed, and, as also the knee slightly turned out; he will, at the same time, throw the weight of the body forward, and plant flat the left foot, without shock, precisely at the distance where it finds itself from the right when the weight of the body is brought forward, the whole of which will now rest on the advanced foot. The recruit will next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above, the heel twenty-eight inches from the heel of the left foot, and thus continue to march without crossing the legs, or striking the one against the other, without turning the shoulders and preserving always the face direct to the front.

98. When the instructor shall wish to arrest the march, he will command:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

99. At the second command, which will be given at the instant when either foot is coming to the ground, the foot in the rear will be brought up, and planted by the side of the other, without shock.

100. The instructor will indicate, from time to time, to the recruit the cadence of the step, by giving the command *one* at the instant of raising a foot, and *two* at the instant it ought to be planted, observing the cadence of ninety steps in a minute. This method will contribute greatly to impress upon the mind the two motions into which the step is naturally divided.

101. Common time will be employed only in the first and second parts of the School of the Soldier. As soon as the recruit has acquired steadiness, has become established in the principles of shoulder arms and in the mechanism, length and swiftness of the step in common time, he will be practiced only in quick time, the double quick time, and the run.

102. The principles of the step in quick time are the same as for common time, but its swiftness is at the rate of one hundred and ten steps per minute.

103. The instructor wishing the squad to march in quick time, will command:

1. *Squad, forward* 2. MARCH.

Lesson IV. *Principles of the Double Quick Step.*

104. The length of the double quick step is thirty-three inches,

and its swiftness at the rate of one hundred and sixty-five steps per minute.

105. The instructor wishing to teach the recruits the principles and mechanism of the double quick step, will command:

1. *Double Quick Step.* 2. MARCH.

106. At the first command, the recruit will raise his hands to a level with his hips, the hands closed, the nails toward the body, the elbows to the rear.

107. At the second command, he will raise to the front his left leg bent, in order to give to the knee the greatest elevation, the part of the leg between the knee and the instep vertical, the toe depressed; he will then replace his foot in its former position with the right leg he will then execute what has just been prescribed for the left, and the alternate movement of the legs will be continued until the command:

1. *Squad.* 2. HALT.

108. At the second command, the recruit will bring the foot which is raised by the side of the other and dropping at the same time his hands by his side, will resume the position of the soldier without arms.

109. The instructor placing himself seven or eight paces from, and facing the recruit, will indicate the cadence by the commands, one and two, given alternately at the instant each foot should be brought to the ground, which at first will be in common time, but its rapidity will be gradually augmented.

110. The recruit being sufficiently established in the principles of this step, the instructor will command:

1. *Squad, forward.* 2. *Double Quick.* 3. MARCH.

111. At the first command, the recruit will throw the weight of his body on the right leg.

112. At the second command, he will place his arms as indicated No. 106.

113. At the third command he will carry forward the left foot, the leg slightly bent, the knee somewhat raised -will plant his left foot, the toe first, thirty-three inches from the right, and with the right foot will then execute what has just been prescribed for the left. This alternate movement of the legs will take place by throwing the weight of the body on the foot that is planted, and by allowing a natural, oscillatory motion to the arms.

114. The double quick step may be executed with different degrees of swiftness. Under urgent circumstances the cadence of this step may be increased to one hundred and eighty per minute. At this rate a distance of four thousand yards would be passed over in about twenty-five minutes.

115. The recruits will be exercised also in running.

116. The principles are the same as for the double quick step, the only difference consisting in a greater degree of swiftness.

117. It is recommended in marching at double quick time, Or the run, that the men should breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed. Experience has proved that, by conforming to this principle, a man can pass over at much longer distance and with less fatigue.

Sharpsburg Official Reports

Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan made the report on the operations of Gregg's brigade, September 3-December 3. General McGowan made the report as General Gregg had been mortally wounded at Fredericksburg in December. The report has been edited here to cover only Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. The complete reports can be found in the OR Series I, Vol. XIX. Col Edwards (13th SC) reports follow.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., A. P. HILL'S
LIGHT DIV., Camp Gregg, Va.,
February 9, 1863.

"...At early dawn the batteries of McIntosh and Davidson opened upon the left of our position, and soon after other batteries commenced firing upon the enemy from the Loudoun Heights beyond the Shenandoah. When everything was ready for the assault, a white flag was seen displayed by the enemy as evidence of surrender, and at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of September 15 Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill entered the captured works. At 9 o'clock the brigade was marched up to the heights and employed in guarding prisoners, arms, &c. We sustained no loss in these brilliant operations....

At Harper's Ferry, during the 16th, heavy cannonading on the Maryland side was distinctly heard, and on Wednesday we made a forced march up the river, crossed the river at Boteler's Ford, a short distance below Shepherdstown, and arrived on the field of Sharpsburg in the afternoon, about 2 miles from the Potomac, reaching the actual presence of the enemy at 3.40 p.m., which was not a moment too soon for the fortunes of the day. The general line of our army seemed to be in front of the town of Sharpsburg, facing east, with its right flank stretching toward the Potomac. The enemy were in front along the line of the Antietam River. We came upon the field on the extreme right of our line, perhaps 2 miles from the Potomac. It was seen at once that a large force of the enemy (said to be Burnside's division) were in the act of sweeping down the Antietam and around our right, with the object, manifestly, of cutting off our army from the Potomac. The Light Division came from the proper direction and at the right moment to meet this column and drive it back across the Antietam. Gregg's brigade was placed in position on the right. The Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson) being the leading regiment, was thrown out to hold a position on the extreme right, being the point of our line nearest the Potomac. The enemy, checked in his flank movement, never got so far to our

right, and consequently that regiment was not actively engaged. The First (Colonel Hamilton), Twelfth (Colonel Barnes), and Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers (Colonel Edwards) formed in line of battle, and were directed to enter the field to the left of the Fourteenth and drive back the enemy. This line advanced to the top of a hill in a cornfield, and there engaged the enemy, who appeared advancing in force upon the opposite hill, and held a fence in the ravine between the hills. They checked at once the advance of the enemy. Colonel Edwards, on the left, took up a strong position behind a stone fence and held it. Colonel Barnes advanced down the hill, and with a charge gallantly drove the enemy from the fence in front. He was, however, in a few moments flanked by a large body on the right, and had to retire his regiment a short distance up the hill, the enemy immediately reoccupying the fence. Colonel Barnes soon returned to the attack, and upon the same ground charged with his fine regiment three times, and the last time drove them from the fence and up the hill beyond, with great slaughter.

In the mean time Colonel Hamilton, feeling a heavy pressure upon his right, obliqued his regiment in that direction and gallantly drove them, clearing the front and at the same time covering the right of Colonel Barnes. A heavy body now appeared on the right of Colonel Hamilton, and Captain Perrin, commanding Orr's Rifles, was sent out to sweep the field in that direction. He led his regiment up a hill, discovered the enemy in the hollow beyond, dispersed them at once, and held the position, which was somewhat in advance of the general line. Thus, the columns which were enveloping the right of our army were driven back at all points, and, at the last moment, Sharpsburg made a victory for the Confederate arms.

The brigade held its position on the field all night, the next day, and until 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 19th, when they joined the division and moved toward Boteler's Ford, on the Potomac, which was crossed without losing a man....

The fighting at Sharpsburg was severe, and the loss considerable, being, in the aggregate, 165. Among the killed were Col. Dixon Barnes, Capt. F. A. Erwin, and Lieutenant Blackman, of the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers, and Lieut. G. A. McIntyre, of the First South Carolina Volunteers. Among the wounded were Capt. M. P. Parker, of the First South Carolina Volunteers; Capt. J. L. Miller and C. Davis, Lieuts. R. M. Kerr, W. J. Stover, and S. Y. Roseborough, of the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers; Capt. J. M. Perrin, commanding Orr's Rifles, and Lieuts. J. M. Wheeler and W. L. Litzsey, of the Thirteenth.

Where all did so well it may not be unpardonable to declare that in this battle the palm was borne off by the intrepid Colonel Barnes, who nobly fell while leading the invincible Twelfth in their last victorious charge. Colonel Barnes was as amiable and generous in peace as he was gallant and irresistible in war. Having large wealth and high position at home, he left all to fall at the head of his beloved regiment, gallantly struggling for the independence of his country...

(...report continues)

Signed S. McGOWAN,
*Brigadier General, Comdg. Second
Brigade, Light Division*

Camp Near Bunker Hill, Va.
October 2, 1862

I make the following report of the part taken by the 13th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the Battle of Harper's Ferry on September 15:

On September 14, when it became apparent from the opening of the batteries on Maryland and Loudoun Heights, that our troops were in rear of Harper's Ferry, our brigade moved to the right of Bolivar Heights at 3 p.m., in the direction of the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad. On reaching it, we marched by flank on the track until hemmed in by the Shenandoah River and the bluff south of the enemy's position. Here we were halted at dark to drive in the enemy's advanced sharpshooters and clear the way, and were detained until 2 a.m. on the 15th. We then continued our advance on the

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Sharpsburg Official Reports

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road for half a mile, and, turning to the left, ascended the almost impossible slope on that side, the 13th regiment being in front. At sunrise our batteries opened on the enemy, and we were moved in line of battle to the right and rear of General Branch. At 7:15 a.m. a white flag announced a willingness of our foe to surrender. At a few minutes after 8 a.m. we were ordered to move to the ground before occupied by the enemy. The day was spent in guarding prisoners and stores. There were no casualties.

Respectfully submitted
O.E. Edwards, Col. 13th Reg. of SCV
Camp Near Bunker Hill, Va.
October 2, 1862

I make the following report of the part taken by the 13th Regiment SCV in the Battle of Sharpsburg, Md., on September 17:

At 6:15 a.m., September 17, my regiment, in its brigade and division, took up line of march from Harper's Ferry toward Boteler's Ford, across the Potomac, near Shepherdstown, W. Va. Crossed the ford at 2 p.m. about 2 miles beyond the river. Here we reached the range of the enemy's shell, and, turning to our left, took position along a line of fence in line of battle, from which point we advanced to drive the enemy from the corn fields in front, my regiment having the left of the brigade. The enemy falling back before us, we took position on the summit of an elevation along the fence line on the edge of the corn, and there received the enemy upon our left, drove him back across the field, and held the ground until the action closed about 8 p.m.

Our position in this action was the extreme right of the Confederate line of battle, and we successfully met and repulsed a dangerous flank movement of the enemy, conducted, as prisoners state, by General Burnside with his forces. My regiment remained upon the field until the morning of Sept. 19. The bearing and spirit of my command in this engagement were admirable, equal to the exactions of the highest expectation, and their fire was delivered with telling effect.

Respectfully submitted,
O.E. Edwards, Col. 13th Reg. SCV

Opposing Forces

The 16th Connecticut marched to Sharpsburg untested in battle. In fact they had only been mustered in on August 24th, less than a month before the fight. They would face Gregg's veterans on the extreme right of Lee's line. This is the other side of the action described above.

The men of the 16th Conn. crossed the creek about a mile below Burnside's bridge, holding their guns and cartridge boxes high over their heads. Some described the water as shoulder deep. After hurrying up the side of a hill to support a battery, officers ordered the men to hit the ground. Rebel cannon pounded them with canister, wounding about a dozen men. Around 3:30 or 4:00 pm after receiving orders from his Brigade Commander Rodman, Colonel Beach of the 16th ordered his men into formation. The color bearer forgot to take the flag out of its bag and the unit entered its first battle essentially waving a black flag. An eerie omen.

"Attention" Col Beach screamed, trying frantically to shift half the regiment to refuse its left and protect the exposed flank. Suddenly a wave of bullets whizzed through the ranks. Maneuvering men under fire is difficult for any officer, but directing undrilled, undisciplined troops like the 16th Conn. was impossible. Line officers were as green and confused as the privates. One officer cried out in desperation: "Tell us what you want us to do and we'll try to obey you." Beach replied, "I want my men to face the enemy." The tall uneven cornfield compounded the chaos. Men could only see a small portion of their line at a time, some fell out of formation, officers issued conflicting orders, "tear the fence down" or "never mind the fence" As they struggled to find order, the Confederates unleashed a deadly cross fire. Some members of the 16th recalled firing only one round, others claim they launched a counterattack, others recalled hearing orders to "fall back." Whatever the truth, the 16th could not bear the enfilade fire and broke and fled in wild panic. The 4th Rhode Island on the left of the 16th held a little longer but also retreated in confusion. Berry Benson of the 1st SC recalled shooting a "galling fire into the fleeing foe." He saw bunches of

federal soldiers crouching in a hollow at the bottom of a hill, afraid to cross the open slope behind them, "we poured into them volley after volley, doubtless with terrible execution." Others huddled behind a stone fence, sporadically fleeing to the rear. Dropping from mental and physical exhaustion, stragglers spent the night under fences, on rocks, and in thickets. Wounded stayed on the field into the next day, moaning and crying for water. Total casualties for the 16th Connecticut exceeded 25 percent. Of 940 soldiers, they lost 43 killed, 164 wounded, 20 captured, and 19 desertions. Less than one third answered morning roll call on September 18th, although 200 more stumbled into camp throughout the day.

Gordon, Lesley J. "All Who Went Into That Battle Were Heroes: Remembering The 16th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers At Antietam" Edited by Gallagher, Gary W. in "The Antietam Campaign," Chapel Hill, 1999.

Resources

Tired of sutler row? Check out the list of authentic vendors on the resources page at www.authentic-campaigner.com. Something you can only find in the Vindicator however is the Palmetto Battalion Special from Ben Tart. This is approved for the Sharpsburg march and the perfect jacket for upcoming 1863 to 1865 events. You won't find a more authentic jacket at this price! Richmond Depot II pattern, in your choice of two fabrics, #3F "Smoke" or #1F "Charcoal," both fabrics are wool jean on a natural cotton warp. The jacket is lined in cotton fabric with two interior pockets, and nine hand worked buttonholes. It is machine top-stitched.

The price is \$125 + \$5 shipping. You can get an order form at his web site www.bentart.com or write out your order, including your modern coat size, height, weight, and a daytime phone number. Send to: T, B&B, PO Box 28, Spring Hope, NC 27882. Be sure to ask for the Palmetto Battalion Special (item #PBS).

Field Orders

My comrades:
I am most grateful to all of you who braved the rain at Confederate Memorial Day in Columbia this year. I think it only the better tribute to those men who gallantly defended South Carolina that you were willing to endure a little inclement weather and physical adversity to honor them. The volleys at the cemetery were the best I have heard in many years. As for the volleys at the Capitol, I learned a lesson from the school of hard knocks. The first volley, though ably executed by the men, resulted in every weapon misfiring. In hindsight, even if it would have taken away from the drama of the moment, it would have been better to clear the muskets with a cap or two first and even ordered "secure arms" or "rest on arms" for a brief time immediately preceding the firing. We live and we learn. In loading for the second volley, a musket in the rear rank misfired on loading. I cannot say that I know who the person whose musket misfired was, as I was concentrating on the big picture at the time, but he certainly has my commendation. Due to the fact that he was loading his musket properly, neither he nor those around him were injured. My commendation also goes to his NCOs for teaching properly the loading procedure.

Dues, of course, are due now. Remember that to vote in September's elections, one must be dues-paid before September 1st and you must have attended at least three events, two battalion affiliated and one other event from the schedule, during the past year. If there is any question as to whether your name has been turned in for the three events, please get in touch with your unit representative or 1st sergeant. I am sure that we can straighten out any error before elections and we will take the word of any unit representative or 1st sergeant whenever there is a discrepancy. Just make sure that this is done before elections. There may be persons that will be angry because they come to elections expecting to vote and the records

indicate that they are not qualified. It can easily be straightened out ahead of time, but the records **will not** be amended on the day of elections. The battalion records for attendance will be given to each unit representative at the Camp of Instruction and mailed to those not present the following week. It is advisable to check with your unit representative in mid August to find out your status and correct any discrepancy.

The Camp of Instruction will be August 10 and 11 at Rose Hill State Park. We will concentrate more on the School of the Battalion this year, particularly as it applies to brigade drill. We will also have the School of the Soldier for the "fresh fish," those who want to brush up on their individual soldier skills and rid themselves of old, incorrect re-enacting habits, and for corporals who need to be able to teach that on an event-to-event basis. Those doing the Sharpsburg march will be especially interested in the School of the Knapsack and the School of the Frying Pan. We'll get more into the guard mount than last year, so everyone should know how to properly discharge this duty come the following year. I'm sure we'll have a chance to use this skill at Sharpsburg. Wayne Wilson will be teaching bugle calls. It will be a fun and informative day with lots to learn. I'm doing more "hands on" teaching this year, so I promise to be more worn out than you at the end of the day.

The national events at Sharpsburg and Perryville are fast approaching. The registration deadline for both events is Aug 31. Registration for Sharpsburg is now \$15, but goes up to \$25 on Aug 1. Registration for Perryville is \$10, all of which goes directly to the preservation of the Perryville battlefield. Websites for the events are: www.antietamreenactment.com and www.perryville2002.com. For Perryville, the most authentic and the preferred form of shelter is a tent fly. Anyone not going to Perryville who has a wall tent fly or the larger medical fly and would like to loan them for the endeavor may bring them to elections.

Speaking of websites, ours has been updated. I'm very grateful to Krista

Spivey for getting our website established and doing a fine job of administering it. Krista wanted to continue, but between job and school, she no longer has the time. Tom Grazioli is providing space for us on his server at no profit to himself and will now be administering the website. There have long been problems with changing email addresses and I have been no exception. Now we will have the ability to have email addresses that are permanent to battalion offices. You can email me now at colonel@palmettobattalion.org and when the office changes, you can email my successor at the same address.

I had pretty firmly decided that I would not stand for election for colonel for the third term, but I'll propose one very highly unlikely and improbable situation by which I'll renege on that. If, come election day, the Palmetto Battalion has the requisite number (100 muskets) registered for the Perryville event, which is *just one week* after elections, and I'm convinced we're actually going to have the numbers to be able to function as a battalion there, then I'll stand for election as colonel. Otherwise, it is obvious that the goals I want to accomplish I cannot and someone else needs to take a try at the thing. In that likely event, I shall be happy to return to the ranks as a private at the change of command on November 23 and shall endeavor to serve well in that capacity.

Yr Obdt & Hmbl Srvt,

Alan

A.J. Clamp
Colonel, Palmetto Battalion



From the Desk of the Lieut. Colonel

Greetings from Canada... Yes, that's right. I'm sending this column from my laptop while on a family vacation to Nova Scotia, Canada. Oh, the wonders of the modern age! But try as I might, I am unable to come up with any connection between chilly mornings on the rocky Atlantic coast and lobster roasts on the one hand, and WBTS reenacting in South Carolina on the other. Well, there is one small connection. We are here to attend the annual conference for an organization whose members work at living history museums and farms. Our reason for joining this group was to learn more about living history, material culture of the 19th century, and other topics of interest to reenactors. We have been attending these conferences for five or six years, and I can highly recommend them to anyone with an interest in living history or improving their overall impression of a person from the 19th century.

That leads to my next topic. In August the Battalion is holding a school at Rose Hill State Park, and I hope everyone will make plans to attend. Not only will there be classes in various aspects of drill, but other topics such as guards and pickets, school of the knapsack, school of the frying pan, and if time permits, I'll even be teaching beginning cannon drill to anyone who is interested. This is a great chance to knock off

some rust from the summer, to see each other again, and to offer a quick start to any recruits you might have. The PSRS and PLHA will have demonstrations as well, so there will be something for everyone.

The other big event for the fall is Sharpsburg, and I'm sure there will be a lot written about that in this issue, so I will just say that I am really looking forward to the pre-event march from Harper's Ferry, and I hope everyone who can take the time off will join us. I missed the last march, and don't want to miss this one. I'm guessing that it may be the highlight of the whole event.

One other fall event that I would like to mention is Perryville. I know it's a long drive, and in a neck of the woods that we don't frequent, but it is one of the increasingly rare opportunities we have to reenact on an original site, and it's also somewhere many of us have not been. Lets go up there and do the Palmetto Battalion proud!

See ya'll in the field, and I'll eat a lobster for you!

Bruce

Bruce Hoover
Lieutenant Colonel

From the Relic Room:

*John Bigham, Curator of Education
(803) 737-8097
jbigham@crr.state.sc.us*

"Changing the front of the [Jenkins'] brigade again toward Antietam Creek, and at right angles to the turnpike and ravine, I threw forward a line of skirmishers to a fence near to the timber near the creek, and bivouacked for the night...(on the 18th) burying the dead and caring for the wounded, the skirmishers meanwhile keeping up a brisk fire upon the enemy." Colonel Joseph Walker [OR, I, XIX, part 1, 907.], Commanding Jenkins' Brigade cleaning up after an intense day at Sharpsburg.

The 6th Regiment was organized for defense of the state under a legislative bill passed December 17, 1860. Its first colonel, James H. Rion, commanded until the spring 1862 re-organization and, not being reelected, raised the 7th SC Battalion, Hagood's brigade. The 6th was then commanded by Col. John Bratton, Jenkins' Brigade, Brig. Gen. David R. Jones' Division, Longstreet's Corps. Captain Edward B. Cantey commanded the 6th at Sharpsburg where the company had six killed and twenty-seven wounded. At South Mountain on the 14th, the regiment lost two killed and five wounded. For the war, 583 deaths are recorded in Kirkland's "Broken Fortunes."

The 6th silk battle flag: In the spring of 1862, second bunting Richmond Depot flags were issued. In July third bunting flags replaced the second. (The descriptions 'second'

and 'third' are modern terms) The 6th retired these colors for a new one, probably a third bunting flag. This flag in the Relic Room collection is one of 120 original silk issue 1861 battle flags made with dress silk by sewing circles in Richmond. Thirteen silk battle flags are known to exist today – we have parts of two others - the Palmetto Sharpshooters and a few pieces of the 4th SCVI. Our 6th flag has faded to beige from the red or pink color when it was issued on November 28, 1861. It was never captured. Second Lieutenant J. Hemphill McDaniel, Co G/F, of Chester presented it to the museum on November 2, 1909. In their golden days, veterans rightfully took flags out of the museum to reunions. I have seen an image of the 6th flag on a staff at the 1916 Memorial Day in Manning. It was grouped with several other flags on the altar of Manning Baptist Church.

Battle honors are in black on white cotton strips and span the 1862 Peninsular Campaign to 2nd Manassas. Hoist is 47 ½ by 48" fly. "2nd Manassas" is inverted. Why? We don't know. Perhaps when this flag is conserved, an answer will be found, however the 1916 photo mentioned above also shows the honor inverted. Many thanks from all of us to the Palmetto Battalion for taking on the conservation of this rare, battle tested and beautiful flag! Other 6th artifacts in the collection are the painted silk flag, now in 1,000 pieces, of the Cedar Creek Rifles, Co. A, 6th (Rion's) SCVI, and a frock coat of Edward B. Cantey.

Very many thanks for all that you do,
John

Chaplain's Corner

Comrades,
I would like us to think about the word "promise." Webster defines this as "someone giving their word as to do or not to do something." In our upcoming event at Sharpsburg, there was a man that fought there 140 years ago. Colonel John Gordon of the 6th Alabama had met with General Lee earlier that morning. "General Lee, I'll make you this promise, my men will hold this position until the sun goes down or victory is won."

As Colonel Gordon paced back and forth behind his line of

battle, he suddenly was hit two times in his right leg, once in his left arm, a fourth time in his shoulder and a fifth time in his face. As he lay there bleeding severely, he remembered the promise he made to General Lee.

How many of us today would have kept this promise, even to General Lee? Bible scholars tell us that there are over 3,000 promises made in the Holy Bible. My favorite promise in the Bible is John 3:16. Just pause for a moment and think, this *is* the most important promise ever made.

God Bless you,
Chaplain Wayne Lewis

The Sharpsburg Reminiscence of Major James L. Coker, 6th SC

South Carolina Department of Archives
Patrick McCawley, Reference Archivist
Patrick@scdah.sc.state.us

South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29233

The following is part of an address given by Major James L. Coker to the Sixth Regiment Survivors Association in 1887. Coker commanded Co. E, 6th SC Inf., Jenkins Brigade during the battle.

"Not long after noon we were marched to the left, through the town, to a hill on the right of the Boonsboro road. Along our front, but across the Antietam, was the entire command of Gen. Burnside. Large bodies of troops were observed to move further down the stream, where they found it easy to cross over at fords, which were not defended. This crossing caused Gen Toombs to abandon the bridge, from which the enemy had been unable to drive him. As soon as the bridge was free the enemy swarmed across in great numbers and began their dispositions for an advance. Again the noise of the artillery broke forth, as the fire from numerous batteries was concentrated on D. R. Jones' little division. This fire was terrific and damaging.

When the cannonade had been kept up long enough to produce all the effect it could accomplish, and the enemy's infantry had completed their formation the forward movement began. Immediately in our front, and about half a mile away, what seemed to be a full brigade of federals came in sight. On the right of Jenkins brigade there was a small stream skirted by forest trees flowing southeast through a hollow to the Antietam; and across this branch were Drayton's & Kemper's brigades with Toombs farther to the right. The enemy's attack covered our front, extended across the little stream, and towards and beyond the extreme right of our line, where the advancing troops were hidden from us by irregularities of the ground.

As they began to surge forward, an order came to us to meet them with a charge. The Sixth did not hesitate, but rose with a shout and moved against the foe. They were accompanied by the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the First Regiment. The enemy in our front were visibly affected by this bold advance of about three hundred men; they hesitated, and finally halted behind a fence from where they poured a destructive fire upon us as we pressed forward. Across the branch however they proceeded without opposition until they came within range of Drayton's & Kemper's men there who still occupied their original line. The Yankee advance in their front was now passing the right flank of the Palmetto Sharpshooters. The regiment was halted at a dilapidated stone fence and began firing with coolness and precision at the brigade in our front.

While we were thus engaged, Burnside's movement on the south of town was successful. His men going up the hollow were between us and Drayton while further to the right they probably overlapped Jones line. At any rate the weak Confederate line was run over or driven back, one of our batteries was captured or driven away and some of the Federals were about to enter the town in our rear. We withdrew to our original line on the hill, where our position would be favorable in an encounter with the Yankees on our right and where we would not be isolated from the troops to our left. It was a great trial to the Sixth, to be under the necessity of retiring from a comparatively safe position behind a stone fence, to march back over the exposed hillside, where we had lost heavily as we advanced.

However the regiments being ordered to keep up a steady fire by file as they retired, moved back slowly and were halted without difficulty a little in advance of our first line. The enemy in our front did not follow, but as we anticipated, made use of this opportunity to cripple us by a lively fusillade. While we were reforming on top of the hill, a change took place in the condition of things on our right. The sound of musketry there had abated, but now the battle broke out afresh.

We again heard the characteristic cheer of the Confederate soldier. We caught sight of Confederate battle flags. We saw the blue lines waver and then swarm in confusion towards the rear, while a terrible fire cut them down by scores. We soon saw the now victorious Confederates coming over the hill and advancing steadily. The battery was retaken, re-manned by its own members, and was again engaged in its appropriate and deadly work. The sight to us was more than glorious; the feeling we experienced was more than joy; - it was ecstasy. As the confused and routed Yankees swept past us down the hill beyond the little stream, we turned our attention to them, and delivered a telling fire into the disorganized mass.

It was the timely arrival of A. P. Hill from Harper's Ferry, a fighting General with a fighting division, that turned the tide of battle on the right. He was not near equal to Burnside, in the number he could bring into the battle, but his men overcame this deficiency by their fine courage, and the day closed with Burnside driven back and defeated and McClellan fearful and despondent. It is said that Gen. Lee, when asked after the war, what battle was best fought by the Confederate army under his command, always replied "Sharpsburg."

Improving Your Impression

On April 19, 1861, both soldiers and civilians died in the Pratt Street riots when Union troops moved through downtown Baltimore on their way to Washington DC. The troops, members of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, had to debark from one train and march several blocks through the streets of Baltimore to another station to resume their journey. A large crowd had gathered in anticipation of the soldiers' arrival and began jeering, shouting slogans, waving Confederate flags, and then throwing stones. Shots were fired and in the end twenty-one soldiers and civilians were killed and over 100 were wounded. With the Federal occupation of Maryland, the arrest of civilian authorities, and the suspension of the civil rights in the state, most in the Confederacy fully expected the citizens of Maryland to be eager join the Confederate army in large numbers during the Lee's advance. James R. Randall's poem commemorating the riots and the oppression of his home state was a put to music and a huge hit throughout the South. The popularity of the song surely influenced people's attitude toward Maryland. There are accounts of Confederate soldiers singing it as they entered Maryland towns on their way to Sharpsburg. The tune is to "O Tannenbaum" (Oh, Christmas Tree). It's still the official state song of Maryland.

Maryland, My Maryland

by James Ryder Randall

The despot's heel is on thy shore, Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door, Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to an exiled son's appeal, Maryland!
My Mother State! to thee I kneel, Maryland!
For life or death, for woe or weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust, Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust, Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,-
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day, Maryland!
Come with thy panoplied array, Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong, Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong, Maryland!
Come to thine own anointed throng,
Stalking with Liberty along,
And sing thy dauntless slogan song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain, Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain, Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain -
Sic semper! 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back again, Maryland!
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek, Maryland!
For thou wast ever bravely meek, Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll, Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control, Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll, Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the Soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder-hum, Maryland!
The Old Line bugle, fife, and drum, Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb -
Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! She burns! She'll come! She'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!

Ride the Bus to Perryville!

Fred Tetor of the 27th has reserved a bus to take folks to Perryville. It requires 55 folks to fill the bus and will cost approximately \$57.50 per person. The bus would begin in Charleston on Thursday afternoon and make stops in Columbia and Greenville/Spartanburg. Arrive in P'ville Friday morning; depart Sunday after the battle, returning us to the pick up points. You'd have to pack light but that's GREAT for the Perryville event. If interested contact Fred directly at (843) 884-7269 or memawpop@bellsouth.net. Get the word out! The deadline for reserving the bus is August 1, 2002.

**Battalion Dues for 2003
were Due July 1, 2002.
If you haven't paid them by
Aug 1st, 2002, this will be
your last Vindicator!**

The Apple Crate Table

Fellers,

We're at the time of year when things begin to really slow down for us. Some of us just participated in the living history at Fort Lamar. We had a good turnout, good weather, and our hosts were fine as frog's hair, as usual.

For those of you that missed Resaca, it was another event where, in spite of the weather, we had a wonderful time. There were 15 of us from the Battalion. We pretty much threw together a company type mess that turned out to be somewhat of a poor man's buffet. For those of you that haven't eaten the Sgt Major's hoppin' Johns...All, all I can say is that for \$25 and a SASE, you too can become a grub-master that will assure there're no pots to clean-up after fixin' up a big batch of that stuff. With a mess of whatever greens you can find, it's about as good as you can eat in the field. (Unless of course, you consider my special, once-a-year BBQ'd coon with collards that we usually have at Aiken. Didn't have it this year, as time was against me. You know you have to parboil some of those older coons a good bit before you commence to roastin' them. They didn't get big and old by being soft & stupid. Those boys that fell in with us from Washington talked about that meal for quite some time, especially when we told them that we didn't always eat that good, only when we knew we had company coming. In fact they came back the next year, and brought some of their friends for coon & collards.) OK, enough about past eating experiences.

We need to all begin to think about what vittles to carry on our trip up north to Sharpsburg. I don't have to tell anyone that's ever done one of our marches, that traveling light is not just a good idea: it's a necessity. After all, we will be portraying light infantry. We'll be portraying a portion of the original Light Division. Fellers, they didn't get dubbed that by carrying a legion of cast iron along with them.

For those of you who have made these marches before and for those of you who will be on your first one, or maybe haven't made up your mind yet as to whether to go or not, you will have an excellent opportunity to learn more about grubbing for yourself, or in a four man mess at the Camp of

Instruction at Rose Hill in August. Here you will be able to see what it takes to throw together something good to eat without carrying plastic or any other non-period container. You all might want to inventory your stock pile of little muslin sacks. If you're short a few, it sure doesn't take a tailor or a seamstress to put some together to carry a little meal, grits, dried peas or beans, dried apples, a hunk of side meat (just wrap the side meat in a piece of brown paper before you put it in the muslin; that way your haversack doesn't end up looking like mine does all the time), and maybe a sweet potato. Field corn? If memory serves me correctly, growing up as a youngun here in the Orangeburg district, the folks referred to immature field corn, the kind you raise for animal feed & also to take to the mill to grind for grits and meal, as mutton corn. If you get it before it begins to mature, you can eat it the same as we do with the regular hybrid sweet corn that we are all accustomed too. If I get it early enough, in fact I do it exactly the same way. Eating it raw, right off the cob. No roasting, no boiling, no anything. Just chew it good. You get the real corn flavor and the sugar before you end up ruining it by cooking in whatever fashion that you would normally choose. Well, my eating habits may be a little unusual to some of you. But then again, I may be a bit unusual to some of you. Regardless, for those of you that have eaten some of the things I've just described, you've got to admit; it was mighty tasty and you didn't go away hungry. Bottom line, the pot was left empty.

I'm looking forward to seeing each and every one of you at Rose Hill. Believe me this is the kind of instruction that should be on everyone's "gotta make this event" list every year. There will be a ton of information, a great chance to be among pards, and believe it or not, you might just learn something that will make re-enacting a whole new experience for you in the future.

See you all soon

I remain,

Your Most Humble And Obedient Servant,

Wm. R. (Rick) Davis

The Telegraph Office

Capt. Tom Grazioli

The Battalion website has changed hands. Krista Spivey was the Webmaster since the site was first created. A shortage of free time has caused Krista to turn over maintenance of the site. Most folks don't know what's involved in doing a website, let alone starting one from scratch. She did a great job to get it off the ground and keep it going. Handling the upkeep now will be yours truly, Tom Grazioli of B Company fame.

Some of the changes:

- ★ The name is www.palmettobattalion.org to reflect that we are a nonprofit organization instead of a commercial venture.
- ★ A new hosting service. No more advertising on the screen. The new host is less congested, so screens should load faster.
- ★ Email addresses reflect the Battalion's name. You'll see addresses like "colonel@palmettobattalion.org". The plan is to have addresses for all the staff officers

and unit reps. Possibly even company officers. The email system can forward messages to the correct person, i.e. they'll stay the same and travel with the position. This will give us better lines of communication.

- ★ A bulletin board where you can post a note or an inquiry.
- ★ Vindicator on line. By delivering the newsletter through this new fangled telegraph, we can save a considerable amount of money. Printing and postage come to a pretty penny. If half of us subscribe online, that's several hundred dollars a year that can be used for some worthy cause. We will archive past issues so they can be retrieved at any time.

There are other things too, so watch for the changes.

At Your Service,

Tom

From the Editor

Tired of waiting for your issue? Want us to have more money to donate more to our favorite causes? (See the Relic Room article). How can we do this? Get the Vindicator online! If you would like to forgo your printed copy and get the Vindicator online (you could still print it yourself), send an email with the subject line SUBSCRIBE and your name and current postal mailing address in the text to vindicator@palmettobattalion.org I will notify you when each issue is posted and you can download it at your leisure. If half of us read our issue on line, we could save the Bn serious money. I'd rather vote on how to spend it, than how to raise it.

Your Obedient Serv't,
Daniel Fodera
Pvt, 14th SCVI

The Palmetto Soldier's Relief Society

The P.S.R.S. will hold its annual workshop on Saturday August 17th at the main Richland Co. Library across from the State House in Columbia. Our presenter is McKenzie Anderson Scholz, proprietress of FigLeaf Patterns in Sumter. McKenzie has just done a wonderful job drafting the Roswell dress for the Atlanta History Society. We look forward to hearing her in-depth knowledge of period garment construction.

Gentlemen, please share this information with your ladies, especially those who may not yet be involved with the PSRS. The event will be open to all interested persons. For further information contact Sherry Key or Judith Hoover (803) 633-1850

“ATTENTION - Battalion”

Pards, I know that this will seem like a rehash of other columns, but the Battalion business is, of course my primary responsibility to the membership.

If you've received this issue and have not paid your dues for the the upcoming year then this will be your *last issue* of this fine publication until your dues are received. The next issue will be prepared and sent in late August or very early September and will include voting information and absentee ballots, so I must receive your dues by mid-August in order to keep you on the active list. Unit Reps make certain to include the names AND addresses of all members whose dues you are submitting. (Did I say ADDRESSES too!?) I need the correct addresses!!!

With that said, the Battalion Elections are another great reason to have your dues paid. I will accept dues until September 1st for voting eligibility. Any dues received after the 1st will of course be accepted but I cannot guarantee that you will be on the rolls and allowed to vote on September 29th.

Finally on the subject of dues (I know, you're glad I used that word "finally" on this subject!) I will begin dropping names from the Insurance rolls at the end of September for all who have not paid dues. This is the roll of "active" members who are covered by the Battalion's \$1,000,000 Liability Insurance policy that covers you at ALL events on the Battalion calendar.

The Battalion spends \$6.50 (almost half of your dues) for the insurance policy and about \$6.00 per year on The Vindicator and it's mailing. With the cost of postage rising .03¢, that means an additional burden on your dues. Hopefully, you've seen in the Telegraph Office and From the Editor's column the new opportunity we have to put your dues money to more noble causes such as preserving the relics of the Gallant South Carolinians who served this state during the "Late Unpleasantness." The electronic version of The Vindicator will be a great way to quickly receive Battalion News as well as saving money for preservation. If you want

from the Adjutant's Pen

an electronic Vindicator make certain to forward your e-mail address to Daniel Fodera at palmetto_vindicator@hotmail.com. He'll put you on the mail serve list to be notified when the newsletter is available on the web.

As one subject leads to another, I'd like to say a special "Thank You" to the membership of the 23rd South Carolina Volunteer Infantry for their generous donation of \$500.00 to the Palmetto Battalion. The note from Capt. Grazioli mentioned the successful Columns event as the primary reason for the donation and to that I say an additional "Thank You" to all of the Battalion membership. In the past 6 months the donations from the 13th SC of \$500.00 and this current donation from the 23rd has added \$1000.00 to the current "Preservation Savings Account" of the Battalion. That's roughly, \$4400.00 short of the money needed for the preservation of the 6th South Carolina Flag mentioned in John's article. Make sure your unit or even local SCV Chapter knows of our goal of a \$10,000 donation to the South Carolina Relic Room specifically for this project.

Finally, if you've recently changed addresses make certain to forward your new address to me to keep you current in the Battalion Rolls. Several Vindicators have been returned recently with "Forwarding Order Expired" notifications.

Registration for Antietam 2002 is \$15.00 per person only for several more weeks and will go to \$25.00 per person on August 1st . Another reminder for those planning on the March with the PLHA - Don't forget to send your check for \$15.00 made out to 'The Palmetto Battalion' to:

Neill Rose
1609 Sarsfield Ave.
Camden, SC 29020

For more info contact Neill at: patty_neill@charter.net

I look forward to seeing you all on the field,
Your Obedient Servant,

David

Lt. David Chinnis
Adjutant, Palmetto Battalion

The Palmetto Vindicator

103 Inwood Place
Summerville, SC 29485
palmetto_vindicator@hotmail.com

Stamp
Here

2002 Battalion Events Calendar

Aug 10-11	Rose Hill Camp of Instruction
Sep 12-13	Palmetto Bn Sharpsburg March
Sep 13-15	140 th Sharpsburg (BA Max Effort)
Sep 29	Battalion Elections, Columbia
Oct 4-6	Perryville, KY (BA MAX Effort)
Oct 11-12	Ghost Walk, Charleston -Info
Oct 18-20	Battle for the Lowcountry* (BA)
Oct 25-27	Brattonsville York (BA)
Nov 2-3	Saluda LH
Nov 23-24	Secessionville (BA)
Dec 6-8	Gramling Mills LH

* New Name for Honey Hill Event

First Class Mail
Address Correction Requested

Battalion Member

The Palmetto Vindicator

Special Orders, No. 191

Hdqs. Army of Northern Virginia
September 9, 1862

1. The citizens of Fredericktown being unwilling while overrun by members of this army, to open their stores, in order to give them confidence, and to secure to officers and men purchasing supplies for benefit of this command, all officers and men of this army are strictly prohibited from visiting Fredericktown except on business, in which cases they will bear evidence of this in writing from division commanders. The provost-marshal in Fredericktown will see that his guard rigidly enforces this order.

2. Major Taylor will proceed to Leesburg, Virginia, and arrange for transportation of the sick and those unable to walk to Winchester, securing the transportation of the country for this purpose. The route between this and Culpepper Court-House east of the mountains being unsafe, will no longer be traveled. Those on the way to this army already across the river will move up promptly; all others will proceed to Winchester collectively and under command of officers, at which point, being the general depot of this army, its movements will be known and instructions given by commanding officer regulating further movements.

3. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of them as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harpers Ferry.

4. General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

5. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown will take the route to Harpers Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harpers Ferry and vicinity.

6. General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if

practicable, by Friday morning, Key's Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, cooperate with General McLaws and Jackson, and intercept retreat of the enemy.

7. General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance, and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.

8. General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, bringing up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

9. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.

10. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance-wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood &c.

By command of General R. E. Lee
R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General

Hunley Honor Guard Medal Order Form

Dear Friends,

Some time ago I contacted and commissioned Mr. Ron Collinson, of Collinson Enterprises, to create an Honor Guard Medal based upon our own original design.

Mr. Collinson was commissioned by the New York City Fire and Police Departments to create a medal to commemorate those who perished in the line of duty on that fateful day of 9-11.

The Honor Guard Medal will be extended only to those who have served on the Honor Guard at the Warren Lasch Conservatory, and will be limited in the number produced.

Each individual who served will be provided with the opportunity to purchase a maximum of two (2) medals for the price of \$37.50 each.

Each medal is numbered in sequence and will be accompanied by a parchment-like certificate complete with your name, regiment and dates of service.

In addition, an Honor Guard car decal will also be included.

An Actual size representation of the medal is shown.

The *Red, Sky Blue, Navy Blue with Black Drape* ribbon is handmade by Ms. Roseanne Christie of Memorial Cockades, Sumter South Carolina.

The colors represent each branch of service present; Artillery, Infantry, (Sky Blue being the center color per the HL Hunley was under the infantry command of Lt. George E. Dixon) and Navy.

Please note that the Honor Guard is a separate entity and not sponsored by the Friends of the Hunley, the Hunley Commission, and/or The Confederate Heritage Trust.

All proceeds will go to the following: Materials; Labor (i.e. the production of the ribbons); shipping and handling; \$5.00 from each medal will go to a fund set up for Clay Gooch, a comrade-in-arms, seriously injured in a recent automobile accident, and the remainder to go towards the ongoing and costly process of restoring and preserving the HL Hunley.

(This amount will vary due to the quantity of medals ordered, which determines the cost of each.)

This is why I encourage each and everyone of you to take a piece of history!!!

Steve Burt



Name: _____ Regiment: _____
as you wish it to appear on your certificate

Address: _____

Daytime Telephone: (_____) _____ Email Address: _____

Dates of Attendance: _____

Qty.: _____ (2 MAX.) Additional Car Decals (\$3.00 each) Qty.: _____

Mail completed form to:
Steve Burt
201 Seven Oaks Lane
Summerville, South Carolina 29485

***** Allow twelve (12) weeks for delivery *****