



# The Palmetto Vindicator

The Newsletter of the Palmetto Battalion, Inc.  
www.palmettobattalion.org

Volume XV, Issue 6

November 2002

## Battalion Members Reach Out to Help Stricken Comrade

On February 12<sup>th</sup> of this year, 21-year-old Clay Gooch was involved in a severe car accident. His father, Barry, a paramedic and a member of the 10<sup>th</sup> SCVI, was the first to reach the scene where Clay was trapped in the crushed vehicle. Clay survived, but his spinal cord was severed and he will never walk again.

Clay spent three months in Medical College of SC Hospital and Roper Hospital. Barry had recently been laid off from his job as an industrial senior research analyst, and neither Clay nor his family had medical insurance to cover the astronomical cost of his hospitalization and doctors. Additionally, to bring Clay home Barry had make over \$15,000 in renovations to the family home.

A group of individuals, businesses and civic groups have banded together to help Clay Gooch and his family in their time of need. In November the Blind Tiger Pub will provide a venue for the group to raise money. The Civil War Re-enactors of the Greater Charleston area, spearheaded by the Hunley Honor Guard, will be major sponsors of this effort. The Pimlico Volunteer Fire Department will collect the tax-free donations for Clay. They ask that you please join them as a sponsor and/or contributor.

The Blind Tiger Pub will be holding "Dixie Fest" fundraiser events on Saturday, November 2nd, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup> from 4-9pm. On November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 4-9 pm, they will hold a Grand Gala Party with live music by Smoky Weiner and the Hot Links. There will be raffles each week (all donors will receive a chance) for donated items including one of four limited edition Hunley Honor Guard medals, a PlayStation2, and #22 of an unframed limited edition print of the Raising of the Hunley by Charleston artist West Fraser. Silent Auctions will be held for the following items(donors): Elan Hair Salon Package (Jackson Brown), Mc-

Clellan Antique Saddle (Steve Burt), Reproduction Charleston Lantern (Carolina Lanterns), Revolver (14th GA Light Artillery Co. C), Hand Painted Confederate Soldiers (Toy Soldiers of Charleston) and a Weekend Hotel Package in Las Vegas (Blind Tiger Pub).

Anyone who wishes to buy raffle tickets or simply make a contribution, should make their check payable to **The Pimlico Volunteer Fire Department** and memo the check **Clay Gooch Fund**. The donation is \$5.00 for one ticket or five tickets for \$20.00. To aid in filling out the ticket be sure to include your name, address, phone #, and email if available. For more information contact Bud Middleton at 843-723-8201 or email TX2352@aol.com

The check should be sent to:

The Blind Tiger Pub  
36 Broad Street  
Charleston, SC 29401  
Attn. Bud Middleton

## The Chaplain's Corner

Comrades,  
As our ancestors were waiting for orders to form ranks and move out, we have all thought about how they must have felt. History teaches us that some had just written home and some had discarded things that they didn't want to die with. I believe that most thought about and wondered if this would be their last battle.

Most Confederate soldiers had Bibles, prayer books, or religious tracts. What scripture did they read? What would you read today? I am sure that some read Psalms 23:4. The Psalmist David wrote, "Yeah though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil for Thou art with me." David said the Shadow of Death, not death. A shadow is only an image of an object that is reflected and not the object. The only time there is a shadow is when there is a light. I believe the Confederate soldiers knew this light. His name is Jesus, our Savior. Part of verse 4 reads, "For Thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

God bless you,  
Chaplain Wayne Lewis

### Oakley Park Lantern Tour

On November 30, the Saturday after Thanksgiving, there will be a lantern tour at Oakley Park Museum and Red Shirt Shrine. This property is the home of General Martin W. Gary. The 13th SC sponsors the event. Tours will be at 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30. All of the proceeds will go to the maintenance of the house and grounds. Please arrive by 4:30 if you wish to take part in the meal provided by the local UDC chapter. For more information, please contact Buck Carpenter at 803-275-4321.

## Field Orders

**F**riends, Comrades and dare I say Pards,

I write this month's column, my final one, with mixed feelings. For seven years, I have written a column for our newsletter every other month either as sergeant major, lieutenant colonel or colonel. While it will be something of a relief to not have that responsibility, there is also something about it that I will miss.

I have the same feelings about the end of my tenure as colonel. While it will be a great relief not to have the responsibilities and headaches, I would certainly be lying if I said that I haven't enjoyed being addressed as "Colonel" at times and certainly I'll miss drilling the battalion and leading it at battle re-enactments. I've gained much during my time on the battalion staff. I've become closer to many of the folks throughout the battalion in addition to my own unit and company and have gotten to know commanders of other fine organizations. These friendships are worth more to me than I can possibly express.

The Sharpsburg event, well...(with the exception of the march, which I didn't participate in, but hear tell was quite excellent)...well, Sharpsburg wasn't too good. But, we made up for it by having a great event at Perryville!

By the time you read this, Secessionville will be the only event remaining on the battalion schedule. It will be my last event as colonel, but I do look forward to doing Rivers Bridge and other events next year as a private. Cory and the fellows from the 10<sup>th</sup> have done much planning for the Secessionville event and I think it has the potential to be the best ever.

I count it among the greatest honors of my life to have been allowed to lead the Palmetto Battalion as its Colonel. And with that, my dear pards, I bid you a fond farewell.

Yr Obdt Srvt,  
**A.J. Clamp**  
Col, Palmetto Bn

## The Telegraph

**T**his is my last telegraph column as the Battalion Webmaster. I would like to say something about the upcoming change of command.

Sometimes the things we love to do require a duty of us. The position of colonel should be filled not only by someone who can do it, but someone who wants to do it. I want to do it and I want to do it well.

First, I'm not going to put up with any self-inflicted pain. I'll have enough on my mind trying to figure out where to stand. Problems within the units will be resolved therein. Problems between units won't grow out of control. I'll look to the bylaws for specific answers and rely on common sense for further direction. When it's necessary, the general membership will be solicited for an opinion that works best for everyone.

Two of my goals for the coming year will be to increase membership and to improve our appearance on the field. We'll work on fundamentals like company drill. And we'll enjoy battalion and brigade drill as the opportunity presents itself. And it's going to be fun. For all the reasons there are to participate, if we didn't enjoy ourselves we wouldn't do it for very long.

I'm also going to work on our affiliations with the other state organizations that have shown us favor by supporting our events and including us where we may not have otherwise been. It's good to maintain a relationship with these groups because they give us more options and opportunities as we exercise our own interests.

I have a lot to learn and I'll seek advice where I can get it. Thank you for the encouraging words and know that I will count on continued support from each of you.

At Your Service,

**T om**



## Palmetto Soldiers Relief Society

**F**or those that are unfamiliar with our group let me briefly introduce the Palmetto Soldiers Relief Society, auxiliary of the Palmetto Battalion. We are women and children who support the men of the battalion in the same way relief and soldiers aid societies supported the soldier during the War Between the States. We do so as authentically and accurately as possible.

The PSRS came into being after some of the men approached some of the women involved at that time to assist their wives in period dress and to provide activities for them. A few brave souls took up the challenge and after much work here we are. Our mission, in addition to supporting the men, is to educate the public and ourselves on the 19<sup>th</sup> century home front. We take every opportunity to increase our knowledge in order to present an accurate impression. One long-term project is to present a pocket bible to each soldier. We also provide a post office at different events, encouraging school children and spectators to write to a soldier and then delivering them at

mail call. Our ladies are always willing to feed a soldier or do mending as needed. Some ladies roll cartridges or sew memorial cockades as they did then.

Our challenge at a battle reenactment is, historically speaking, that we really have no place there. However, inasmuch as these are generally billed to the public as "educational", it is reasonable to present the perspective of women, children and the home front. We continually read, attend seminars and research in pursuit of that elusive 19<sup>th</sup> century lady. Our members present impressions ranging from refugee to yeoman farmer to city dweller and demonstrate skills including cooking, quilting, spinning, weaving, candle making, needle arts, children's games and nursing.

It is our position this should be accomplished with as little intrusion into the military experience as possible. To this end, we recommend and encourage camping in an authentic civilian area. It is understood that logistically setting up two camps is difficult, but is somewhat eased by more men going campaign style.

At most events the camps are close enough this should not be a problem. If you are part of planning an event, it is most helpful to designate, and clearly mark, a specific authentic civilian camp area.

We would like to point out that not all women who are in "period dress" are in the PSRS and thus we have no influence or jurisdiction over them or their actions. As an auxiliary of the battalion we fall under and abide by battalion rules so the ultimate responsibility lies within the individual units.

Our dues are \$10.00 a year and include a newsletter, handbook, and reduced registration fees at battalion events and our summer workshop. If you have any questions about our group or know of a lady interested in joining please contact Carla Dorn, [dixiedorn@aol.com](mailto:dixiedorn@aol.com) We welcome everyone interested in civilian impressions.

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## The Apple Crate

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**W**ell Fellers, The summer has come and gone, as have elections. Congratulations to those of you that have new positions within your companies and to those of you who now find yourselves on the Battalion staff. My hat is off to the new Color Sergeant Brian Sharp and our new Colonel Tom Grazioli. I've known both of these fellers for quite a long time, and we are in good hands.

I'd like to say a heart felt "thank you" to both the outgoing Colonel and the outgoing Color Sergeant, Cleadus and Cornbread. Over the years they have provided me with both friendship and guidance. As in all such relationships, some has been easier to take than others, but they gave it because they cared about me and for the Battalion. For that I can never repay either of them. You two fellers give meaning to "Pards for life." You are indeed my brothers.

I missed Sharpsburg. I'll have to sit around the fires for the next five years listening to the tales of great adventure that were spawned from that event.

But I didn't miss Perryville. Perryville. We had fun there. They always treat us as kinfolk when we head "that direction." We were fortunate to have the North Carolinians fall in with us as our second company. It was beautiful country, but I'd hate to live there. Thinking back on it my father must have been born and raised there. It's the only place that comes to mind right now where you could actually walk to school 12 miles uphill and 12 miles back home - all uphill.

We'll have the change of command at Secessionville. As always lets all try to look forward to the New Year with some new faces and all of us with a renewed enthusiasm and zeal. For the NCO's, we expect this year to send out upcoming drill (the pages that can be found in Hardee's/NC Drill Manual or found on the web at <http://home.att.net/~MrsMajor/1862.htm>) a couple of events ahead of time so you'll get a chance to look them over before Saturday and Sunday mornings. We'll just have to see what the Colonel wishes us to prepare for.

See you all at Secessionville.

Lest I forget, there will be a new Rivers Bridge for all of us in January. If you don't have fun and a good experience there, it'll be because you didn't come.

May God bless each & every one of you,  
I remain, your most humble and obedient servant,

**Rick**

Sgt Maj. Wm R (Rick) Davis  
Palmetto Battalion

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## Improving your Impression

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**Reenactorisms**. We've heard the term, but what is it? Simply put, a reenactorism is an action or a piece of equipment that is generally used or accepted in the hobby as "correct," but has no historical support as being plain, everyday, and common to the civil war soldier. Here are some reenactorisms overheard and seen at some recent (out of state of course!) events.

"Load and Hold!" This command is not found in the drill manual. The officer here wants his men to stop shooting and load. The correct command from Hardee's is "Cease FIRING!" According to Hardee's 282 *"At this command, the men will cease firing. If they have fired they will load their pieces and bring them to a shoulder; if at the position of ready, they will half cock and shoulder arms. If in the position of aim, they will bring down their pieces, half-cock, and shoulder arms"*

"Left Wing, Independent Fire," "Fire at will" These commands are not found in the drill manual. The options for fire listed in Hardee's school of the battalion lesson 32 are *"...fire by company, the fire by wing, the fire by battalion, the fire by file, and the fire by rank."* The command should have been "fire by file" (which is done by all companies at once in battalion formation), after which the men will conform to school of the soldier, lesson 277 *"The men of this file will load their pieces briskly and fire a second time; reload and fire again, and so on in continuation."*

Have you found something to be a reenactorism? Contributions to the Vindicator are welcome. Send them in.



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## Elections 2002 - 2003

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Battalion elections took place on Sunday, Sept. 29, 2002. Our thanks to the ladies of the PSRS for arranging the picnic that we enjoyed after the Battalion meeting. Results of the election are:

Colonel - Tom Grazioli

Lt. Colonel - Bruce Hoover

Sgt. Major - Rick Davis

Color Sgt. - Brian Sharp

Soldier of the Year - Claude Sinclair

Bert Miller Service Award - David Chinnis and Terry Lewis

The Battalion approved three units for recognition: Zimmerman's Battery artillery unit, the 3rd SC Battalion infantry unit, and the Iron Scouts cavalry unit.

The Battalion voted to contribute \$500 to the split rail fence project at the Perryville battle site. With the impending retirement of General Bill Smart of the 1st Confederate Division, \$50 was allocated for a plaque in appreciation for his years of service.

# Official Record

<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/>

Report of Col. T. G. Lamar, First South Carolina Artillery. \*

GENERAL: Through the interposition of Providence it becomes my duty to report to you that the forces under my command gained a complete victory over the enemy on the 16th instant at Secessionville Neck.

On the morning of June 16 about 4 o'clock my pickets were driven in, and reported to me that the enemy were advancing in force and had already passed Rivers' house, distant from my batteries about three-fourths of a mile. I immediately dispatched a courier to Lieutenant-Colonels Gaillard and Smith, ordering them to move up their battalions at once and to General Evans to inform him of the advance of the foe, and I then proceeded to my batteries, where I found a detachment at each gun (having ordered such to be the case day and night). When I arrived at the batteries I found that the enemy were within 700 yards, in line of battle, and advancing on me at the double-quick. I ordered the 8-inch columbiad to be loaded with grape, which order was promptly obeyed by Lieut. J. W. Moseley, of Company I, whom I found at the battery on my arrival. I mounted the chassis and pointed the gun myself. In the mean time Sergt. James M. Baggott, of Captain Reed's company (B), fired upon the advancing line from the rifled 24-pounder gun to the left of the columbiad, and of which he was the gunner. My reason for pointing the columbiad myself was to fire at the center of the line and thereby break it, in order to cause confusion and delay, so that I might get my infantry into position previous to their reaching my lines. The shot had the desired effect; they immediately flanked to the right and left. I then ordered the columbiad to be loaded with canister, which was promptly done, and I again pointed it. I then left the battery to get my infantry into position. On leaving the battery I met Lieut. J. B. Humbert, of Company I (under whose command the columbiad was), within two or three paces of the battery, and directed him to give them canister freely, which he did. I then ordered Capt. T. Y. Simons to go to Lieutenant-Colonels Gaillard and Smith and tell them to hurry up their battalions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Pee Dee Battalion, first attracted my attention, whereupon I ordered him to take position on the left. Although the enemy had then reached the left flank and were pouring in a murderous fire on my men at the guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith obeyed with promptness and soon drove them from their position. I then ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard to take position on my right and center, which was promptly done.

It was not long after getting my infantry into position that the enemy were driven back in confusion. They were soon, however, reinforced and made another desperate charge, when I again drove them back; a third time they came, but only to meet with a most determined repulse. They then made a flank movement on my right, on the west of Secessionville, and on the other side of the creek, where they were gallantly met by the Charleston Battalion, which was soon reinforced by the Louisiana Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McEnery, who also gallantly met them with a cheer.

At this time I was so much exhausted from loss of blood, from having been wounded in the head by a Minie ball on the second charge, that the command was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, and afterward to Lieutenant-Colonel Wagner, although I never ceased to give orders to my batteries.

We achieved a great victory, yet it was at a considerable loss both in numbers and personal worth. Capt. Samuel J. Reed, of Barnwell District, and commanding Company B, fell while gallantly fighting at his gun. I may safely say that his place cannot be filled. He was everything that could be desired in an officer, and as brave, true, and gallant a man as ever sacrificed his life on a field of battle. Peace to his ashes.

Lieuts. J. W. Lancaster and William Johnson, of Company B, who were in command of the two rifled 24-pounders, did great execution, although not having grape or canister. Lieut. J. A. Bellinger, of the same company, who commanded the 18-pounders, poured a murderous fire into the approaching line, and in connection with the columbiad did more than anything else for the fortunes of the day. These gallant officers deserve the thanks of the country and I commend them to your notice. Capt. G. D. Keitt and Lieutenants Humbert, XV. S. Barton, T. P. Oliver, and Moseley all acted with great bravery and determination.

I cannot close this report without bringing to further notice Senior First Lieut. J. B. Humbert, of Company I, who acted with so much gallantry and determination in managing his gun, to which may be mainly attributed the fortunes of the day, not only on account of its caliber and weight of metal but to its well-directed fire and to the skill with which it was managed, and also Second Lieuts. T. P. Oliver and J. W. Moseley, of the same company, who rendered valuable assistance to Lieutenant Humbert. First Lieut. Barton, of the same company, displayed great skill and coolness in the management of the mortar, which had considerable effect upon the enemy. Too much praise cannot be given to these gallant officers

and to the detachments under their command.

Capt. F. T. Miles, of the Calhoun Guard, Charleston Battalion, who was stationed at my batteries during the previous night and whose command was the first placed in position, has my sincere thanks. He and his men fought like heroes and did all that men could do. Lieut. Col. P. C. Gaillard and Maj. David Ramsay conducted themselves with the utmost coolness and were as gallant as officers could be.

They both, as well as their entire command, acted with commendable courage and determination and deserve the thanks of the country. Lieut. Col. A. D. Smith, commanding the Pee Dee Battalion and a most gallant officer, was the first that attracted my attention when the infantry were coming up to the engagement, and to him I am indebted for having relieved my left flank at a very critical time. I noticed that several of his men were shot down before he could get into position, and that, after the enemy had been driven back the first time and while they were on their second charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith went out upon the field in front of the battery, gathered up as many of the small-arms of the enemy as he could carry and gave them to his own men, whose guns had refused to fire. I commend him to your favorable notice. His command acted with great courage.

My thanks are also due to Major Hudson, who acted with decided gallantry.

I must also speak in high terms of the actions of Lieut. J. B. Kitching, of Company H, who was in command of the Reed Battery at Clarke's house, which battery consisted of two smooth-bore 24-pounder guns, and also of my adjutant, Lieut. E. J. Frederick, who, seeing that the enemy's sharpshooters were concealed on my right flank over the marsh and were picking off my men, proceeded immediately to the above battery, when he and Lieutenant Kitchings soon dislodged them and poured well-directed shots into them as they retreated.

To Captain McCreery, of the Ordnance Department, as well as to Captain Bonneau and Lieutenants Matthews and Hall, of our gunboat, I return my sincere thanks for their valuable services at the columbiad battery.

The casualties in the two companies of my regiment that were engaged are as follows. I estimate the loss of the enemy as near as I can at from 600 to 800; 341 of their dead are buried in front of my batteries; 107 were taken prisoners, many wounded and who have since died, and I conjecture that some were drowned. Large quantities of their wounded were carried off by their ambulances. About 400 stand of small arms fell into our hands, together with

*(Continued on page 5)*

(Continued from page 4) Official Record

one horse wounded in the mouth, and numerous smaller articles.

"...It is proper to state that the forces under my command did not amount to more than 500 men until the arrival of the Louisiana Battalion, but this small force manfully stood their ground against an assaulting force of from 1,000 to 5,000 men, among whom were the picked regiments of the enemy, the Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders) and the Eighth Michigan, notwithstanding that they had for fourteen days and nights been subjected to the most arduous duties.

On Sunday night, the 15th instant, I received orders from Brigadier-General Evans to the effect that, although it might require superhuman exertions, he expected me to take the guns off of the gunboat and place them in battery on land. This was impossible unless I had had a force and the means under my control that were necessary to move these guns. I therefore had to have the gunboat moved up to Secessionville, where there was a wharf. In the mean time I, with the two companies of my own regiment, proceeded to throw up the earthworks of the batteries, which was not completed until 3 o'clock the next morning. My men were so much fatigued, not only from the night work but from a very spirited engagement the day previous, which lasted several hours, against the gunboats and land batteries of the enemy, that I allowed them to lie down to rest. They had hardly fallen asleep when the alarm was given, and this was the first time that any man was allowed to sleep without his arms in his hands and at the spot that he would have to use them during the time that I had been in command of the post.

In conclusion, I would state that the great victory achieved on June 16 over such a superior force of the enemy is owing entirely to the patriotism, love of freedom, and indomitable courage of the officers and men under my command. Every man did his duty.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,

T. G. LAMAR,

Colonel, Commanding Post.

\*appears that up to August 31, 1862, there were two First Regiments South Carolina Artillery. Lamar's regiment became the Second.

## "Him on the One Side and Me on the Other"

S C Department of Archives  
Patrick McCawley, Reference Archivist  
Patrick@scdah.sc.state.us

S C Dept. of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Rd  
Columbia, SC 29233

Although the collection policy of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History is to acquire the permanently valuable records of the state and county governments, we have in the past gathered more personal records. In 1961, Mrs. Mary Turner of Tryon, North Carolina, donated to the South Carolina Archives seventy letters of Alexander and James Campbell. Alexander and James immigrated to America as teenagers from their native Scotland in 1854. James settled in Charleston, initially finding work as a drayman before gaining employment as a clerk. James joined the Union Light Infantry, a prominent Scottish volunteer militia company in Charleston, eventually reaching the rank of sergeant. Alexander settled in the vicinity of New York City, where he learned to be a stonemason. He spent two years in Charleston, working on the U.S. Customs House on Bay Street, before returning to New York City to marry. Like his brother, Alexander joined a local militia unit, the predominantly Scottish 79<sup>th</sup> Regiment, New York State Militia.

The conflict that erupted in 1861 sent both brothers into the army of their respective sections. Alexander and 79<sup>th</sup> New York entered Federal service in May, 1861, fought at 1<sup>st</sup> Bull Run that July, and were part of the Port Royal expedition in November 1861. In early June 1862, the 79<sup>th</sup> New York, with Alexander serving as color sergeant, was on James Island as part of a Federal plan to overwhelm the Confederate defense of Charleston. The Union Light Infantry, with Sergeant James Campbell, was among several Charleston militia companies that saw duty around Charleston during the Fort Sumter crisis and following the Port Royal invasion. In March 1862, the bulk of the Union Light Infantry enlisted in the Confederate Army as part of the 1st Charleston Battalion Infantry. In June 1862, the Charleston Battalion, with James recently promoted to Second Lieutenant, served as reserves in the defensive works on James Island.

On June 16, 1862, at the Tower Battery at Secessionville, the two brothers faced each other on the field of battle unaware of the other's presence. The 79<sup>th</sup> New York was part of the second wave of Federal troops that reached the parapet at the southern end of the battery. The Charleston Battalion reinforced the northern and center part of the battery in the early moments of the attack and was instrumental in successfully repelling the Union forces. After the battle, the brothers learned of the others participation. Both survived the battle and the war, although James spent two years as a prisoner, returning to their homes and successful postwar careers in their respective fields. The bulk of the correspondence is from Alexander to his wife, but also included approximately twenty letters from James to Alexander, most written while a prisoner, but one written immediately after the Battle of Secessionville and delivered under a flag of truce. The letters have been edited by Terry Johnston, Jr. and published under the title "*Him on the One Side and Me on the Other*": *The Civil War Letters of Alexander Campbell, 79<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry Regiment and James Campbell, 1<sup>st</sup> Charleston Battalion* (University of South Carolina Press, 1999). This is a book well worth reading.

**Joint resolution of thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the defence of Secessionville.** From "The Statutes at Large of the Confederate States of America, Passed at the Fourth Session of the First Congress; 1863-4" <http://docsouth.unc.edu>

*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. APPROVED February 8, 1864.*

# School of the Soldier

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

(CORRECTIONS: In last months issue, lesson 133 should read "...seize the piece with the left hand at the lower band ..." lesson 145 should read "...change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard..." and lesson 147 should read "...re seize the piece with the right hand above the lower band..." The errors were missed after electronically scanning the original. Of course, a good rule of thumb is to remember that there are only upper and lower bands and left and right hands. My humble apologies for any confusion while attempting to use the drill as

Load in nine times.

## 1. LOAD. \*

\*Whenever the loadings and firings are to be executed, the instructor will cause the cartridge box to be brought to the front.

156. (First motion.) Same as the first position of present arms No. 143.

(Second motion.) Carry the piece to the left side with the left hand-butt upon the ground-barrel to the front-piece inclined to the right and front resting upon the left thigh, muzzle six inches in front of the center of the body-right hand grasping the piece just below the upper band, and left hand extended upon the piece.

(Third motion.) Seize the piece with the left hand at the muzzle and carry the right hand to the cartridge box.

## 2. Handle-CARTRIDGE

*One time and one motion.*

157. Seize the cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place it between the teeth.

## 3. Tear-CARTRIDGE

*One time and one motion.*

158. Tear the paper to the powder, hold the cartridge upright between the thumb and first two fingers, near the top; in this position place it in front of and near the muzzle- the back of the hand to the front.

## 4. Charge- CARTRIDGE

*One time and one motion.*

159. Empty the powder into the barrel; disengage the ball from the paper with the right hand

and the thumb and first two fingers of the left; insert it into the bore, the pointed end uppermost, and press it down with the right thumb; seize the head of the rammer with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

## 5. Draw- RAMMER.

*One time and three motions.*

160. (First motion.) Half draw the rammer by extending, the right arm; steady it in this position with the left thumb; seize the rammer between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand the thumb under and the finger over the rammer; fingers extended, palm of the hand to the front.

161. (Second motion.) Clear the rammer from the pipes by extending the arm; the rammer in prolongation of the pipes, palm of the hand to the front.

162. (Third motion.) Turn the rammer by closing the fingers, the little end passing near the left shoulder, turning the back of the hand to the front; steady it by extending the forefinger of the right hand; place the head of the rammer on the ball, the rammer in prolongation of the barrel.

## 6. Ram- CARTRIDGE

*One time and one motion.*

163. Insert the rammer as far as the right, and steady it in this position with the thumb of the left hand; seize the rammer at the small end with the thumb and fore-finger on the right hand, the back of the hand to the front; press

the ball home, the elbows near the body.

## 7. Return- RAMMER.

*One time and three motions.*

164. (First motion.) Draw the rammer half-way out, and steady it in this position with the left thumb; grasp it near the muzzle with the right hand, the thumb under and fore-finger above the rammer, the fingers extended; clear the rammer from the bore by extending the arm, the palm to the front, the rammer in the prolongation of the bore.

165. (Second motion.) Turn the rammer, the head passing near the left shoulder, the fingers closed, the rammer held between the thumb and fore-finger, nails to the front; insert the rammer, until the hand reaches the muzzle.

166. (Third motion.) Force the rammer home by placing the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer; extend the left hand down the piece without depressing the shoulder.

## 8. PRIME

*One time and two motions.*

167. (First motion.) With the left hand raise the piece till the hand is as high as the eye, grasp the small of the stock with the right hand; half face to the right; place, at the same time, the right foot behind and at right angles with the left; the hollow of the right foot against the left heel. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, the thumb along the stock, the left elbow against the body; bring the piece to the right side, the butt below the right forearm-

(Continued on page 7)

# A Soldier's Fare - The Apple Pie

"The regiment was divided into messes containing each about fifteen men, and two of these were detailed for the duty of cooking and chopping wood and bringing water. In many of the Southern regiments there were Negro cooks, but we, of Maryland, had to do our own cooking, and first we had to learn how--a slow and painful process. Bacon and flour and salt constituted our bill of fare, with some kind of substitute for coffee, which was a mighty poor make-believe. At first we could only make "slap-jacks,"--composed of flour and water mixed, and floated in bacon-grease. When sufficiently fried on one side, it was then up to the cook to toss the frying-pan up and cause the half-cooked cake to turn a somersault in the air and come down "slap-jack" on the pan again--if it did not happen to come down in the fire instead. But by degrees we learned to make biscuits baked in the small oven, and to boil our beef (when we had any), and make soup at the same time. Horse beef was issued sometimes, and we found it a difficult-proposition. On a famous occasion when we had invited Captain Murray to dine with us, I suggested to my co-cook, Sergeant Lyon, that we should create an apple pie. He was doubtful if the thing could be done. The apples we had in hand

as the result of a forage, but how on earth were we to make the pastry? I told him I remembered (when a smaller boy) seeing our cook Josephine make pastry, rolling out the dough thin and sticking little dabs of butter all over it--then folding it and rolling it again. So we made some dough as if for biscuit, then rolled it with a bottle on the top of a barrel, and planted it thick with small pats, of butter --doubled it over and rolled it--and repeated the process until the butter was exhausted. The pie that resulted from all this culinary strategy we considered fit to set before a *general*, to say nothing of a mere captain. In this connection I recall once on a march making a loaf of bread about three feet long and one-eighth of an inch thick by wrapping the dough round my ramrod and setting it up before the fire to bake...

"...On picket duty sometimes we lived for three days on corn plucked in the fields and roasted in the shuck, a process highly conducive to diarrhea..."

From "A Soldier's Recollections: *Leaves From The Diary Of A Young Confederate*" by Randolph Harrison McKim, 1842-1920, found at <http://docsouth.unc.edu>

(Continued from page 6) *School of the . . .*

the small of the stock against the body and two inches below the right breast, the barrel upwards, the muzzle on a level with the eye.

168. (Second motion.) Half cock with the thumb of the right hand the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock—remove the old cap with one of the fingers of the right hand, and with the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand take a cap from the pouch, place it on the nipple and press it down with the thumb; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

**9. Shoulder- ARMS**

*One time and two motions*

169. (First motion.) Bring the piece to the right, shoulder and support it there with the left hand, face to the front; bring the right heel to the side of and on a line with the left; grasp the piece with the right hand as indicated in the position of shoulder arms.

170. (Second motion.) Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

**READY.**

*One time and three motions.*

171. (First motion.) Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, making a half face to the right on the left heel; carry the right foot to the rear, and place it at right angles to the left, the hollow of it opposite to, and against the left heel; grasp the piece with the left hand at the lower band and detach it slightly from the shoulder.

172. (Second motion.) Bring down the piece with both hands, the barrel upwards, the left thumb extended along the stock the butt below the right fore-arm, the small of the stock against the body and two inches below the right breast, the muzzle as high as the eye, the left elbow against the side; place at the same time the right thumb on the head of the cock, the other fingers under and against the guard.

173. (Third motion.) Cock, and seize the piece at the small of the stock without deranging the position of the butt.

**AIM.**

*One time and one motion.*

174. Raise the piece with both hands, and

support the butt against the right shoulder; the left elbow down, the right as high as the shoulder; incline the head upon the butt, so that the right eye may perceive quickly the notch of the hausse, the front sight, and the object aimed at; the left eye closed, the right thumb extended along the stock, the fore-finger on the trigger.

175. When recruits are formed in two ranks to execute the firings, the front rank men will raise a little less the right elbow, in order to facilitate the aim of the rear rank men.

176. The rear rank men, in aiming, will each carry the right foot about eight inches to the right, and towards the left heel of the man next on the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward.

**FIRE.**

*One time and one motion.*

177. Press the forefinger against the trigger, fire, without lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

178. Instructors will be careful to observe when the men fire, that they aim at some distinct object, and that the barrel be so directed that the line of fire and the line of sight be in the same vertical plane. They will often cause the firing to be executed on ground of different inclinations, in order to accustom the men to fire at objects either above or below them.

**LOAD.**

*One time and one motion.*

179. Bring down the piece with both hands, at the same time face to the front and take the position of load as indicated No. 156. Each rear rank man will bring his right foot by the side of the left.

180. The men being in this position, the instructor will cause the loading to be continued by the commands and means prescribed No. 156 and following.

181. If, after firing, the instructor should not wish the recruits to reload, he will command;

**Shoulder-ARMS.**

*One time and one motion.*

182. Throw up the piece briskly with the left hand and resume the position of shoulder arms,

at the same time face to the front, turning on the left heel, and bring the right heel on a line with the left.

183. To accustom the recruits to wait for the command fire, the instructor, when they are in the position of aim, will command:

**Recover-ARMS.**

*One time and one motion.*

184. At the first part of the command, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command arms, retake the position of the third motion of ready.

185. The recruits being in the position of the third motion of ready, if the instructor should wish to bring them to it shoulder, he will command:

**Shoulder-ARMS.**

*One time and one motion.*

186. At the command shoulder, place the thumb upon the cock, the forefinger on the trigger, half cock, and seize the small of the stock with the right hand. At the command arms, bring up the piece briskly to the right shoulder, and retake the position of shoulder arms.

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## Battle Summaries

Found at <http://americancivilwar.com/statepic/sc/sc002.html>

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**Name:** Secessionville

**Other names:** none

**Summary:** Maj. Gen. David Hunter transported two Union divisions under immediate direction of Brig. Gen. Henry Benham to James Island where they entrenched at Grimball's Landing near the southern flank of the Confederate defenses. On June 16, while Hunter was away from the island and contrary to his orders, Benham launched an unsuccessful frontal assault against Fort Lamar at Secessionville. Hunter relieved him of command.

**Result:** Confederate victory

**Location:** City of Charleston

**Campaign:** Operations against Charleston (June 1862)

**Date:** June 16, 1862

**Principal Commanders:** Brig. Gen. Henry Benham [US]; Brig. Gen. Nathan Evans [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** 8,600 total (US 6,600; CS 2,000)

**Estimated Casualties:** 889 total (US 685; CS 204)

**Note Of Sadness** Terry Lewis passed away Sunday, Sept. 22, 2002. Terry served the Palmetto Battalion for five years as the editor of the Vindicator. Please remember his family in your thoughts and prayers.

## Resources

With Christmas coming soon, I thought to publish a list of some of the vendors producing high quality authentic gear. These people have done the research and accurately reproduce the items listed based on surviving originals in their personal collections or in museums they have access to. They are some of the best in the hobby. This list is not meant to be all-inclusive. It is not a Palmetto Battalion "approved vendor list." These are only some of the people I've had personal dealings with and been satisfied. Most of these items are made to order and delivery time varies. You can call to see what's in stock, or how long you'll have to wait for the next run. The editor.

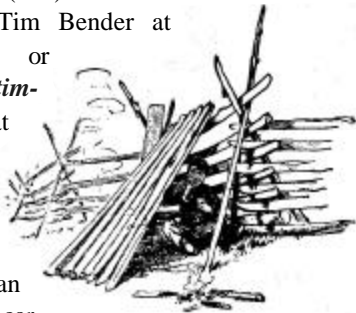
**Special Price for Palmetto Battalion members! Federal Issue Blanket.** This is a professionally researched, exact reproduction of an original blanket issued to Abraham Thomas, 15th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, after his release from Andersonville Prison in early 1865. This is the gray blanket with end stripes that you see in so many photographs. Weighs about 4.5 pounds. The vendor has agreed to offer us a special price for November. Ask for the Palmetto Battalion fall special, for \$138 you get one of the new blankets, a hand stitched US on the blanket, a canteen cover, and shipping to domestic address. (That's a savings of \$20). Further savings and free shipping are available to units placing orders for five or more blankets. Personal checks, money orders and credit card payments are accepted. Credit card orders may be placed by calling (952) 469-6904. Please make checks or money orders payable to: Quartermaster Woolens  
20473 Idaho Ave.  
Lakeville, MN 55044

<http://members.aol.com/qmwoolens>

**Richmond Depot Jackets.** Ben Tart has taken up the uniform business full time. I understand his slogan is now "Authentic uniforms at a mainstream price." Although he's still running the PB special mentioned in previous issues, he has some new specials, one of which is an accurately reproduced RDII in jean, with buttons included for \$110. 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,  
Box 28,  
Spring Hope, NC 27882,  
[www.bentart.com](http://www.bentart.com)

**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/tim-bender.html](http://www.livinghistorynet.com/tim-bender.html) and Tim Allen at  
(410) 549-5145

**Leather Accoutrements, rubber blankets and ponchos.** David Jarnagin does an exceptional job reproducing car-



tridge boxes, cap boxes, scabbards, and belts. The Jarnagin rubber blanket (or poncho) is the most accurate one on the market and can be had at the same price as on sutler row.

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

**Suspenders**, much more, and no waiting, check out Jersey Skillet Licker, Joe Hofmann  
8 Arlington Pl.  
Fairlawn, NJ  
07410 - 3506  
800-431-1862  
[www.skilletlicker.com](http://www.skilletlicker.com)

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

**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  
Liberty, MO 64068  
816-781-9473  
[www.jamescountry.com](http://www.jamescountry.com)

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

**Confederate pants**, try Casey Osgood  
3394 Maple Ave  
Elmira, NY 14901  
607-734-0080  
<http://osgoodreproductions.tripod.com>

# SC Confederate Relic Room & Museum

John Bigham  
Curator of Education

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First, I must comment on the passing of the eloquent artillerist, Terry Lewis, whom I met when he volunteered for the museum 6 or 7 years ago. A few years later, Terry asked me to write this column and, editors being my “dearest friends,” I accepted. Terry rests with the mighty clouds of witnesses and when I knew him, he was a fine example of wearing the gray.

## Secessionville Artifacts

Using the Order of Battle found in Patrick Brennan’s book **Secessionville: Assault on Charleston**, let’s take a random look in our attic of artifacts for some that may or may not have been there on June 16, 1862:

-The 26<sup>th</sup> SCV Charleston Depot battle flag bearing “Secessionville” and “June 16, 1862.” This flag was issued later in 1862 and the honor and date represent the service of the 9<sup>th</sup> SC Bn, which merged with the 6<sup>th</sup> Bn, on Sept. 9, 1862 to make the 26<sup>th</sup> SCV Regiment. The 26<sup>th</sup> was with the Nathan Evans/Elliott/Wallace brigade for the war. Evans commanded the battle.

-The SC Militia coat of Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist. While he may not have worn it at the fight, it is exquisite, perfect in every detail and a must see. The coat is on loan from the Union County Museum, so we will not have here it forever. Hurry on in to see it.

-The 24<sup>th</sup> SCV Infantry Charleston Depot battle flag, issued later when they served in the Gist brigade. The 24<sup>th</sup> was commanded by Col. Clement Stevens and Lt. Col. Ellison Capers at Secessionville.

We also have two bullets from the battle, images of a number of men in the fight, a straw hat made by a private for Col. Johnson Hagood, and probably other objects that are not identified to the battle.

## The Price Of War

*The 55 Confederate soldiers whose photographs line the wall of a new exhibit were ready for battle. Each stands in his best uniform with a proud or determined look upon his face. By 1865, all of them would be dead.*

“It moves me when I stand there and read each story along with the picture,” said museum Curator of Education John Bigham, who has spent 16 years collecting more than 700 photographs of South Carolina Confederate soldiers. “If people see these images, they see that the war is a real thing.”

Most of the photographs were taken in 1861 or 1862 when spirits were still high and the blockade had not yet choked off photographic supplies. These images capture the nature of the early Confederate army: the uniforms are different in almost every picture.

Over the years Bigham has made contact with hundreds of South Carolinians who have the war photos of ancestors. His quest began in the 1980s when a military magazine asked him for photos of soldiers from the museum’s collection. Soon,

he began searching out and photographing the old ambrotypes and tintypes. Most families knew the person in the picture and their story. He estimates that about 15,000 pictures were taken of the 60 to 70,000 South Carolinians who served in the war. He is continuing to search for those photographs. “They’re like my friends almost,” Bigham said. “I know more about them than I do about myself.”

(Originally printed in *Across The Board*, The South Carolina Budget And Control Board Employees Newsletter, October, 2002)

## Confederate Relic Room Reopens

The South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Museum reopened to the public September 20 in a new, larger facility with a completely new display about the military history of South Carolina.

The museum is now housed in the Columbia Mills Building, adjacent to the South Carolina State Museum, 301 Gervais Street. Visitors will find an entirely new exhibit about the history of South Carolina and an enlarged display of original flags, uniforms, weapons, a small historical archive, a textile collection and other materials. One of the most powerful new displays features 55 photographs of South Carolina Confederate soldiers who later died in battle.

The South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Museum, founded in 1895 by the Wade Hampton Chapter of the United Daughters of Confederacy, is the oldest museum in the Columbia area. It is fully accredited by the American Association of Museums, a distinction earned by only 20 percent of the 180 museums and historic sites in South Carolina.

(From *Across The Board*, The South Carolina Budget And Control Board Employees Newsletter, October, 2002)

New hours are Tuesday – Friday, 10 – 5, and the first and third Saturday 10 – 5. Many thanks for all that you do for the Confederate Relic Room.

Come see us!

John

