



The Palmetto Vindicator

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PALMETTO BATTALION, INC.

VOLUME XVIII, ISSUE 1

JANUARY 2005

Field Orders

I hope the Christmas season is going well for everyone. It's a quiet time in our hobby and a chance to get our gear back in order. Maybe Santa will bring you that new frock you had your eye on. No – not the actual one the adjutant was wearing, but one like it.

Thank you for the vote of confidence at Secessionville. I look forward to another year in my position as colonel. We'll continue to work on drill and the accuracy of our impressions. There are a few other issues I want to bring up, just in time to hand them off to whoever may be next in line.

Rivers Bridge is on and we're looking forward to it. Why do you suppose we always forget how cold it is in January? Maybe Santa will bring you some wool gloves too. I expect the plan for camps will be similar to what it was last year. It would be good to get a commitment for some folks to stay across the creek in the Federal camp. Bring both uniforms because we'll split up as best we can. Because we typically have a good turnout for the event, we'll have a Battalion general membership meeting there on Saturday night.

Aiken is coming and we have some exciting developments for that event. General Rambo tells me that he will bring possibly 60 rifles to do Federal. Ed Coke from Georgia said his boys will do Federal this year because they were good guys last year. And something about an ambush payback. Ed's guys usually turn out in good numbers for Aiken. Now to twist the a little more, Paul Flowers asked if he could bring over the Heartland Brigade. They're comprised of units from around GA and TN. If half of his people come over, it would be more than 200 rifles. I asked Paul to come over Federal since it's their first year, with the promise of allowing them to be Confederate next year. I'll ask Rambo to come over Confederate this year. That may help entice more of his troops. I'll ask Ed to bring both uniforms. He's expecting to wear blue and I'll bet they won't mind carrying the extra wool against the prospect of being gray. At this point, you're probably thinking, "Just what is the point?". The point is that I want all of the Palmetto Battalion to bring Confederate uniforms. We'll stand together as one in South Carolina, as Carolinians, to defend our homeland against the invading scourge. This plan is tentative pending a confirmation of the numbers coming over from the west. But I'm

excited about the prospect. I should be able to make it firm by our meeting in January.

Let me take a moment to speak on our affiliation with our western partners. Our membership with the NSA has long been a benefit to us when we traveled to the national events in the west. They've always treated us well. Some of that good relationship is coming back to us in our neck of the woods. This isn't the family you tolerate because they're kin. They're good troops and good organizations with the same standards that we have. Cooperation is not something we're just going to see with one event on this side of the great divide. NSA members have come to Aiken and Secessionville in the past. It may play a part at Bentonville. There are bound to be more joint ventures in the future. I want everyone to think about that as the NSA explores the idea of membership fees. If they decide to solicit dues, it will cost each of us one to five dollars a year. I think I discussed all the pros and cons of the idea. I've voiced my opinion, concerns and suggestions to the staff. This paragraph sounds like a lobby for the idea. It's not, it's observations that we've seen over the years. No decision has been made yet. Discuss it at your unit meetings and around the fire. If it comes to pass that dues will be required, we'll have formal discussions and a vote of the membership.

Aiken will mark the start of a busy spring. There are 4 events in a row with three of them in state. You already know that I'm pushing for Bentonville. It's not often that we get to attend a national event as Confederates that's so close. In the next few days we'll take the few submissions we've received and set a schedule that the membership asked for. I'll see you on the field soon.

At Your Service,

Tom

Tom Grazioli
Colonel



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From the Desk of the Lieutenant Colonel

Mike "Rusty" Weatherford
Lt. Colonel

Greetings Battalion,
As I write, I am preparing for Christmas. Time is, as usual, at a premium and open allotments of it are scarce! You are well aware, no doubt, of the frenzied hustling and bustling of the Holidays!

First, I wonder what has happened to 2004? My, how quickly 8,760 hours fly! I have enjoyed this first year as your Lt. Colonel. My memories of you through the recent year are many. From our first, well, somewhat "wanting" drill endeavor at River's Bridge; through our flanking movement at Aiken; our operations at Florence; that beautiful and moving April day in Charleston as eight heroes were properly honored completing their journey home; Memorial Day in Columbia; the wonderfully cold creek water that several of us refreshingly shared during that warm August drill weekend (and the food---*awesome*); on to our maneuvers at Franklin in early October. Back home at Brattonsville in late October and our surprisingly summer-like November march and tactical at Seccessionville. This Battalion has performed most admirably through these engagements. It has been my honor to serve with you through this recently completed campaign. Now, on to another!

As this issue of the Vindicator arrives to you we shall be past the New Year and headlong into 2005. As we look toward upcoming events, I hope that you will strongly consider, in March, the 140th Bentonville event (March 19, 20). Please visit their website at [<http://www.bentonvillereenactment.com>]. The Palmetto Battalion has been invited to participate Confederate for the weekend. In fact, their online registration information notes Confederate registration for this event *is* by invitation only. Please look for more information about this event elsewhere in the *Vindicator*.

I look forward to soon seeing you upon another field. God bless and keep you all. I leave you with a snippet concerning

the Battle of Bentonville and a certain general who was there (whose drill manual continues to mystify and mesmerize).

From Shelby Foote's *The Civil War: A Narrative (Red River to Appomattox)* pages 834-835

Following the Confederate check of Maj-General Joseph Mower's attack at Mill Creek Bridge:

[General Wm. J.] Hardee had stopped him [Mower] with reinforcements brought over from the right, including the 8th Texas Cavalry, which sixteen -year-old Willie Hardee, the general's only son, had joined that morning after finally overcoming his father's objections that he was too young for army duty.

"Swear him into service in your company, as nothing else will suffice," Old Reliable told the captain who reported to headquarters with him.

Then he kissed the boy and sent him on his way for what turned out to be the critical job of checking Mower's penetration. Elated by the retirement of the bluecoats—which he didn't know had been ordered by Sherman—Hardee grinned and said to General Hampton, as they rode back from directing the counteraction: "General, that was nip and tuck, and for a while I thought Tuck had it."

Laughing, they continued across the field, only to encounter a pair of litter bearers bringing Willie from the front, badly wounded in his first charge. It was also his last; he would die three days later, with his father at his side, and be buried in Hillsborough churchyard after the military funeral he would have wanted. For the present, General Hardee could only dismount and spend a moment with him before rejoining Hampton...

Lest we forget: *esse quam videri.*

Rusty

From the Dog Tent

Claude Sinclair
Sgt. Major

During a cold November morning in 1995 I started the JFK 50 mile foot race in Boonesboro, MD. This was my forth start of this run but for some reason my heart was not in it. At five miles out I started my climb up the Appalachian Trail on South Mountain. I had always noticed the historical signs but I had never stopped to read them. This time I stopped and started reading the signs. Gosh, this was a site of a big battle during the WBTS. At about mile 20 there was another sign at a railway bridge. It was the bridge over the Potomac leading to Harpers Ferry. I had never visited Harpers Ferry. More signs followed and I stopped to read them. My wife, Martha, was waiting for me at one of the aid stations and I walked over to her and said, "honey, I have never visited Harpers Ferry and I want to go over there now". I quit the race and I got into the car and we traveled to Harpers Ferry. Little did I know that this was going to lead to something much bigger. We then traveled to the Sharpsburg battlefield. The next day we traveled to Gettysburg. I never regretted not finishing the 50-mile race. I had finished it several

times before. I had now found another hobby. One that would add very much enjoyment to my life. My heart is still in running but not like it is in reenacting.

Being elected as Sgt. Major is a great honor for me. As in running, I have made many new friends. During my term of Sgt. Major one of my goals is to network with all the Company NCOs. I want to make the Palmetto Batt'n the best it can be. I want to bring all the companies on the same drill page. I understand that we use the 1861 Hardees manual and all drill will come from that manual. I will also be contacting all NCOs to encourage your units and Company to attend Battalion Affiliated events. If your unit votes to attend an event then your unit should do just that. I also understand that the Sgt. Major is the suggestion box. While filling in for Sgt. Major Davis I have heard many suggestions. I have taken those suggestions to the Colonel. I do not take it personal to hear complaints and suggestions.

The Palmetto Batt'n will be posting sentries at all our re-

(Continued on page 11)

Mathematics at Bentonville:

From Wiley Howard's "Sketch of the Cobb Legion Cavalry"

Contributed by:
 Joe Long, Historian wjlong@sc.gov
 SC Confederate Relic Rom and Museum

"Oh, shoot and be damned! There's a thousand men shooting at me back there!"

— fleeing teenage trooper, to officer threatening him with a pistol at Bentonville.

The following account is from a Georgia veteran, and is used with permission of The University Library, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This "Sketch" is available in full at <http://docsouth.unc.edu/howard/howard.html>.

That website is a true treasure-trove of first-person resources! – Joe Long

"Our command participated in the last great battle at Bentonville and done its share helping to beat back the resistless rush of Sherman's host till the last day we fought and fell sullenly back to Raleigh, being constantly under fire and the baptism of blood. On that day, the command being away from the brigade defending a crossing of a stream until well up in the day, it fell to my lot as the ranking officer to command a few who had been detached the previous day to protect a position deemed important, and under orders of our Adjutant J. T. Norris we attached ourselves to the Jeff Davis Legion temporarily. While awaiting an expected onslaught, gallant Lieut. Tom Donahoo broke away in spite of my protestations and joined in a charge of the Phillips Legion a little to our right and front, but returned in time to participate in one of the hottest encounters in the range of my experience, the enemy in great numbers rushing like a resistless torrent over Col. Waring and his brave Jeff Davis Legion, whose flank Adjutant Norris endeavored to protect with my little band mounted, in the edge of the woods near the road. Bullets rained like hail, but not a man wavered, till Norris, seeing the futility of attempting longer to stay, ordered a retreat. Lieut. Jeffries of the Jeff Davis Legion, who was with us, Lieut. Donahoo, Adjutant Norris and the writer were the last to leave. As we descended into the road it was like plunging into the jaws of death under the concentrated fire of the enemy, now rushing along close to us. Jeffries and Donahoo kept straight in the road while Norris and I dashed across and clung to the bushes outside for several hundred yards, when we came into the road. Both Jeffries and Donahoo were shot, but were carried quite a distance before falling off their horses. I came across Donahoo, halted and leaping down raised his head on my lap, his horse and mine still standing there, and he gasped his last breath, the blood flowing from his bosom had bespattered the picture of his little motherless daughter which he carried there.

"Our men had rallied up the road some distance, and having that morning pledged my friend to stick to him, I called to a belated soldier just coming out from the range of the enemy's fire to assist me. It was Sergeant Umphries, of Phillips Legion, whom I knew, with his assistance I got the body across his saddle and mounted my horse, leading Donahoo's, while Umphries held the body on. As we started out we were subjected to the fire of the advancing foe, but we succeeded and got the body in an ambulance with that of Jeffries, who was also killed. I remember also seeing there Jep Langston, of Fulton Dragoons, who was badly wounded put into an ambulance. He still lives here, an honored citizen and worthy soldier, but crippled for life. The bodies of Donahoo and Jeffries were taken to Raleigh, and late that evening they were buried in the same grave, wrapped in blankets furnished by a lady; as no coffin could be had. I gladly pay just tribute to the memory of my warm friend, the brave and fearless Lieutenant Tom Donahoo, of Company H. We had been much together and I saw much of him in camp and in numerous encounters with the enemy, and I loved him as a brother. On one occasion while retreating over ugly ground afoot when I was exhausted he took me on his stout shoulders and literally bore me to a place of safety. I was but a small sized boy then compared to my present self. I shall ever cherish his memory and am pleased to have been of service to his

child since the war in securing a teacher's place for her.

"My last day's fighting experience did not end with Donahoo's death and the rescue of his body. We fought and fell back from place to place till late in the evening, while reforming a new line and getting my company into a more advantageous position to receive the next onslaught a black jack bud got into my only good eye from a limb which struck my face as I dashed into a clump of black jacks to order the company up to a better elevation. This accident done me up for the time, as it seemed to be stuck there and could not be removed. Blind as a bat, with water streaming down my face, I called Billy Orr, who had one eye shot out below Richmond the year before, to lead my horse and we started to the rear, as some one remarked, "the blind leading the blind." Meeting Col. Gib Wright, then commanding the brigade, he stopped to inquire as to my trouble, and he said the enemy were planting a battery on the hill and would soon be raking the road with shell, and it was more than a mile straight ahead before we could reach the turn and cover of woods, and directed Billy Orr to hurry up and get me out of the lane. Shortly after as we jogged along, on came a screaming shell which burst near by and another and another quickly followed. I cannot picture the demoralizing effect of the situation, stone blind and suffering while I was retreating, subjected to this horrible cannonading from the rear. It remains to-day amid all my experiences a living, vivid memory beyond my descriptive powers. It was my last experience under fire and was received with all the force of dread which my introduction to shell and shot produced at Cold Harbor.

"Reaching Raleigh some few miles away, I managed finally, after a doctor had failed, to get "the beam" out of my own eye, with blood and tears. However, before day next morning I was in the saddle and at my place with the company and we marched away until we reached Old Hillsboro, where we rested while Johnston and Sherman parlied over terms of surrender and pacification.

"I cannot resist the temptation to relate an incident of that last day illustrative of the situation and the recklessness of young Foster Daniel, who came to my company before he was sixteen years old, a mere runt of a lad weighing less than a hundred pounds, who appeared to have leaped from the cradle into the saddle, and springing from game Revolutionary stock, did valiant service as a fearless, cool and daring soldier on numerous occasions in my presence. This boy, with others, during that dreadful last day, when about to be overwhelmed, was galloping to the rear and an officer, endeavoring to stop the retreating men, halted Daniel with his pistol, threatening to shoot if he did not stop. Pausing for a moment, Daniel said, "Oh, shoot and be damned! There's a thousand men shooting at me back there," and on he went, regardless of consequences. I did not witness it, but the facts have been verified to me, so I am sure it happened. The boy soldier has been dead some years and I gladly paid tribute to his memory, which was published, and the story of his deeds of daring are highly treasured by his kindred, friends and comrades. "

WILEY C. HOWARD,

Formerly Lieutenant Commanding Co. C, Cobb Legion Cavalry.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 19th, 1901.

South Carolina Department of Archives

Patrick McCawley
Reference Archivist
Patrick@scdah.sc.state.us

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

General Sherman's march through South Carolina and the flight of the state officials from Columbia created havoc within the government. Governor A. G. Magrath made every effort to continue governing the state despite having to move about the upstate avoiding reported Union cavalry raids. The following letter from William S. Elliott, Magrath private secretary, shows the attempt of Magrath to fill a vacant post in the state militia despite the fragmentary condition of the government. The letter is written from Spartanburg on March 2, 1865. It is addressed to Captain Thomas Y. Simon of Company B, 27 SC Infantry, Hagood's Brigade.

"I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you of your appointment as Judge Advocate General of the State. The Governor desires that you will at the earliest moment report for the duties of your office as the business for some time has been accumulating....Owing to the absence of the Secretary of State with the papers of his office, I am unable at this moment to forward you the commission, but suppose that this notification will be sufficient for the acceptance of your resignation by the Department of War of the Confederate States."

Simon's reply shows his struggle to accept his new post,

but also provides some insight into the mindset of the Confederate soldier following the Battle of Bentonville. It should be noted that it was Sherman's intent to go to Goldsboro and meet up with General Schofield.

"On arriving at camp on the 14th inst I found your letter conveying my appointment as Judge Advocate General. I immediately tendered my resignation & also an application for leave pending its action by the Secretary of War. This was approved by Genls Hagood, Hoke & McLaws, but I hear has been disapproved by Genl Johnston, grounds not stated. I enclosed with my application a copy of your communication. There is but one way in which the matter can now be fixed & that is for the Governor to telegraph & write the President at once requesting him to accept my resignation. This may induce him to accept. The situation of my family is such as to require my presence at home & therefore I feel deeply solicitous, that my resignation should be accepted if possible... We had a severe fight with the Enemy on the 19, 20 & 21st at Bentonville & checked them. Sherman has fallen to Goldsboro & we are here re-organizing to oppose his progress to Raleigh. The loss in our Brigade was 269. I have not time to say more."



Not Necessarily About Bentonville ...

John Bigham
Curator of Education, SCCRR
jbigham@err.state.sc.us

301 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29201
803-737-8097

Perhaps we may quote a few soldiers, not necessarily about Bentonville, but about the end that it represented?

James Madison McFall, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, couldn't see the end, but he knew it was coming – from Richmond, *"Jan'y 23, 1865, I understand the people are allmost whipped at home. Am sorry to hear it. I think So. Ca. ought to be the last state to give up. Best they don't know what war is. I think it will learn the hot heads a lesson."*

"Shall we submit quietly and go back to the union & be ruled by Abraham or shall we fight it out. The people must make up their mind to do one or the other. If they are going to fight it out, every man able to stand on his feet ought to go & take the Negroes with them and fight with the determination never to succumb. If not they will rue the day they voted for secession. We can never live peacefully with the north again. We are a ruined people if we give up. There is a chance if we all do our duty."

"Retrospect" is the title of the final chapter of D. A. Dickert's **History of Kershaw's Brigade**. He wrote, *"South Carolinians took on in a great measure the inspirations of some of their French Huguenot ancestors and the indomitable cour-*

age of their Scotch and German forefathers of the Revolution. They were impulsive, impetuous, and recklessly brave in battle, and were the men to storm breastworks and rush to the cannon's mouth at the head of a 'forlorn hope.'...Enthusiasm and self confidence were the fort of South Carolinians, and it was for them to raise the Rebel Yell and keep it up while the storm of battle raged fierce and furious."

Johnson Hagood in **Memoirs of the War of Secession, Hagood's Brigade** summed it up in two brief paragraphs: *"Thus ended the military history of a body of men who struck for what they believed to be inalienable right, and staked their all upon the issue. Deo Vindice."*

"Individuals found their way as best they could to the ruins and desolation which were now their homes, there in patience to abide the event; the brigade, like the Cause in which it had enlisted, was dead."

Many thanks for all that you do for our museum.

Yours truly,

John

Battle Summaries ~ A Brief Chronology of the Battle of Bentonville, March 19—21, 1865

www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bentonvi/bentonvi.htm Condensed from Mark A. Moore's *Historical Guide to the Battle of Bentonville*. Campbell, Cal.: Savas Publishing Company, 1997.

March 19 – The First Day

"If the foragers could not clear the way, nothing less than a brigade need try it." --Lt. Allan H. Dougall, Adjutant, 88th Indiana, Hobart's brigade; Medal of Honor recipient for saving the 88th's flag from capture in the Battle of Bentonville.

Dawn

Braxton Bragg, with Hoke's Division, moves south from the hamlet of Bentonville to Cole's Plantation, and takes position blocking the Goldsboro Road.

6:00 a.m.

Sherman, Left Wing commander H. W. Slocum, and XIV Corps commander Jeff C. Davis confer at the intersection of the Smithfield-Clinton and Goldsboro roads. Confident of reaching Cox's Bridge later that afternoon, Sherman prepares to move south to join the Federal Right Wing as it advances on Goldsboro. Skirmish firing rolls up from the east, and Davis voices his opinion that the XIV Corps is *"likely to encounter more than the usual cavalry opposition."* Davis's adjutant, A. C. McClurg, overhears Sherman's reply: *"No Jeff; there is nothing there but Dibrell's [sic] cavalry. Brush them out of the way. Good morning. I'll meet you to-morrow morning at Cox's Bridge."* McClurg will later remember that *"three days yet lay between us and Cox's Bridge."*

7:00 a.m.

Carlin's division (First, XIV A.C.) takes the advance, moving eastward on the Goldsboro Road.

9:00 a.m.

After a march of six miles, McLaws's Division of Hardee's Corps reaches Bentonville and falls out to rest.

~10:00 a.m.

Carlin's advance (Hobart's brigade) pushes elements of Dibrell's Confederate cavalry from a line of rail barricades east of the Morris Farm. Upon reaching the Cole House, Briant's Wing of Hobart's brigade receives artillery and small-arms fire from Hoke's Division and is forced to scramble for cover. Carlin deploys to clear the road.

As Carlin struggles with Hoke's Division, the Army of Tennessee (Stewart) is steadily filing into position to the north.

11:00 a.m.

Morgan's division (Second, XIV A.C.) is ordered to the front to assist Carlin.

As Morgan moves in on the right of Carlin's division, Slocum becomes worried over the delay in clearing the road. He sends his first message to Sherman:

"Fearing that the firing would be heard by General Sherman and cause the other wing of the army to delay its march, I sent Major E. W. Guindon of my staff [to tell] Sherman . . . that I should not need assistance, and felt confident that I should be at the Neuse [River] at the appointed time."

The Confederate threat is dismissed as merely *"cavalry with a few pieces of artillery."*

~12:00 p.m.

Carlin launches a probing attack to develop the Confederate position. Miles's brigade is easily repulsed by Hoke's Division. On the Cole Farm, the brigades of Buell and Hobart (Briant's Wing) are repulsed with heavy casualties. South of the Goldsboro Road Morgan's division continues filing into position on Carlin's right. A dangerous gap exists between the separated wings of Hobart's brigade, with Briant's Wing north of the Goldsboro Road and Fitch's Wing south of the road.

Bragg pleads for reinforcements following Carlin's assault, prompting Johnston to dispatch McLaws's Division (now arriving after the

deployment of Stewart's men) to the Confederate left. McLaws's absence will deplete by one-fourth the striking force Johnston is assembling at Cole's Farm.

Following the repulse of the Federal probing attack, Slocum learns of Johnston's presence and intentions from three Southern prisoners ("Galvanized Yankees" formerly of the Federal army). *"There is a very large force in your front,"* Slocum is told, *"all under the command of Joe Johnston."*

12:45 p.m.

Wade Hampton tells Johnston: *"Stewart wrote just now that the enemy attacked him. Taliaferro [of Hardee's Corps] is just going in. I think whatever we do should be done quickly. An advance of the line would break them, I think."*

~1:00 p.m.

Webb's battery (19th Indiana) deploys to the left of Fitch's Wing of Hobart's brigade, prompting Scovel's battery (C, 1st Illinois) to move further to the left.

1:30 p.m.

Slocum, now realizing he faces serious opposition, implores Sherman: *"I am convinced the enemy are in strong force in my front . . . I shall strengthen my position and feel of their lines, but I hope you will come up on their left rear in strong force."*

2:00 p.m.

Slocum accentuates his 1:30 p.m. dispatch to Sherman: *"It is reported by prisoners that Johnston and Hardee are here. I think a portion of the Right Wing should be brought forward at once."*

The vanguard of the Federal XX Corps (Hawley's brigade of Jackson's First Division) reaches the Morris Farm sometime after 2:00 pm. In line behind Hawley, Robinson's brigade continues eastward to Cole's Farm and is directed to plug the gap between Fitch and Briant. Robinson deploys along a shallow ravine, making no connection on either flank with Carlin's troops. As two of his regiments are recalled to the Morris Farm, Robinson takes note of Carlin's poorly formed line, whose left is thrown forward along the northern slope of a deep, wooded ravine.

All of Johnston's infantry is now on the field and preparing to attack the Federal troops. Johnston places William J. Hardee in charge of the coming assault. At corps commander William Bate's suggestion, Hardee directs Taliaferro's Division to extend the Confederate striking force to the right--to outflank Buell's position. Hardee plans to launch an attack at 2:45 p.m.

Carlin ignores a warning from Lt. William Ludlow (Slocum's chief of engineers) to redeploy his line south of the ravine, to a new position on Robinson's left. *"[B]eing confident of my ability to hold my position until the troops in rear should come up,"* reported Carlin, *"I decided not to fall back, but made dispositions to fortify my left flank against movements of the enemy [Taliaferro] in that direction."* Instead of forcing the enemy to attack across this major geographical obstacle, Carlin himself is about to be caught inside of it. Disaster looms for the unsuspecting Federals.

"The most terrible battle I ever imagined . . . It was the most fearful scene I ever witnessed." --Capt. G. B. Gardner, Courier, staff of Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee.

2:45 p.m.

Hardee launches a full-scale attack with the Army of Tennessee and Taliaferro's Division.

On the left of Carlin's Federal division, the troops of Buell and Briant

(Continued on page 9)

Duties in Camp or Garrison

Submitted by: Daniel Fodera
Palmetto Living History Association

(Editor's note. As the Sergeant Major noted on Page 2, we will post sentinels when necessary. The extracts below are from Kautz and US regulations, but the practices applied to both US and CS troops)

Kautz' Customs of Service for Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers (1864).

Reprinted by Stackpole Books, 2001 — An electronic version may be found at www.usregulars.com/COShome.html

70. It is the duty of the soldier, under all circumstances, to be always present with his company for duty, and attend all the standing roll-calls and exercises, unless specially excused by his commanding officer, or he is sick and excused by the surgeon, or is absent on duty.

71. The various duties to which a soldier is subject are matters of regular detail, - each soldier taking his regular tour of each as it comes, - and consist, in the main, of the following-

1st. Guards. 2d. Working-parties, or Fatigue. 3d. Daily duty.

72. The roster for these various details is kept by the first sergeant, and the longest off are the first to be detailed. The details are usually published to the company at retreat roll-call for the next day.

73. At the hour fixed, the detail is paraded for the duty by the first sergeant on the company parade-ground, and marched to the parade-ground or rendezvous for such parties, and received by the sergeant-major or adjutant, who inspects the guard or party, and, after all the details have arrived, sees that they are properly equipped as required, and then turns the detachment over to the officer detailed to take charge of it, who immediately proceeds to march it to the performance of the duty required.

74. For guard, the form and ceremony are prescribed in Regulations. (Reg. 375 to 398.) A soldier cannot leave his guard or party, until regularly relieved or marched off, without permission from his superior officer. (Articles of War 44 and 50.)

75. ON GUARD.-When the guard has marched on, it is divided into three reliefs, and in each relief the soldier is numbered, and he retains his number and the same relief during his tour, unless specially changed.

76. When the soldier is placed upon post, he becomes a sentinel; his duties then are of two distinct characters, - those which belong to all sentinels on all posts, and those peculiar to the post on which he is placed. The former are called *general*, and the latter *special*.

77. When called upon by the commanding officer, the officer of the day, or some officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard, to give his orders, he does so, in substance, in the following general terms, which he should understand sufficiently well to explain in detail, viz. :-

78. "I am required to take charge of this post -and all public property in 'view; to salute all officers passing, according to rank; to give the alarm in case of fire, or the approach of an enemy, or any disturbance whatsoever; to report all violations of the Articles of War, Regulations of the Army, or camp or garrison orders; at night, to challenge all persons approaching my post, and to allow no one to pass without the countersign until they are examined by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard."

79. "My special orders are" (*here state them as they are given,*

as when in charge of commissary or quartermaster's stores) " to take charge of all these stores, and to allow no one to interfere with or take them away, except by direction of the quartermaster or commissary sergeant, or the quartermaster or commissary himself."

80. He should know what is meant by the above, and be able to explain it in detail. Thus, to take charge of his post means to walk diligently the length of his beat, the limits of which are generally indicated to him; to take charge of all public property in view is to prevent, if possible, any damage being done to houses, fences, tents, trees, &c., by any unauthorized persons: if he cannot do so without leaving his post, he calls out for the corporal of the guard, and his number, and reports the matter to him.

81. To salute all officers, according to rank, who may pass near his post, means to halt and face outwards, and stand at a "carry," until the officer has passed, if the officer is of the rank of captain or below; if above the rank of captain, the sentinel must "present arms." He must, also, "present arms" to the *officer of the day* and *commanding officer*, whether above or below the rank of captain.

82. This involves a knowledge of the uniforms of officers. A safe guide is the fact that all officers above the rank of captain in the army have a double row of buttons on their coats, whilst captains and lieutenants have only a single row.*

* NOTE.-Officers of the Navy at a short distance cannot be recognized by this means, as they all have double rows of buttons.

83. Armed bodies of men passing near the sentinel's post, commanded by an officer, are entitled to a -present;" if under a non-commissioned officer, they are saluted with a "carry." To give the alarm is to call out "the guard," to fire off his piece, or to cry "fire."

84. To report all violations of camp or garrison orders, or Regulations, or of the Articles of War, is to call the corporal of the guard and report the facts to him. This includes all the irregularities usually prohibited among troops, such as discharging fire-arms, committing nuisance, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, sale of liquor, gambling, improper or excluded characters, and, in general, every thing that is known to be prohibited or improper.

85. To challenge is to call out, "Who comes there?" Soldiers usually commence challenging after *taps*, and continue until reveille; although it is sometimes ordered to commence challenging immediately after retreat.

86. No. 1 sentinel is always posted at the house, tent, or bivouac where the guard is quartered. His beat is always in front of the guard, and his duties are mostly *special*. The prisoners are more or less under his charge. He salutes officers passing, as on other posts; but, in addition, he calls, " Turn out the guard," for the officer of the day, *commanding officer*, and *all*

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(Continued from page 6) Duties in Camp or Garrison

general officers and all bodies of troops approaching, and announces at the same time who approaches. He reports violations as other sentinels, but does not receive the countersign; but, challenging at night, he commands, "Halt," and calls, "Corporal of the guard," and repeats the answer received. If the officer of the day or any one entitled to the compliment, he commands, "Halt; *turn out the guard, officer of the day!*"

87. The other sentinels of the guard are posted according to numbers, and in the order most convenient for going from and returning to the guard. They are generally posted two hours on and four hours off.

88. The following Regulations are sufficiently clear and distinct without explanation:

"399. Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter or longer intervals.

"400. Each relief, before mounting, is inspected by the commander of the guard or of its post. The corporal reports to him, and presents the old relief on its return.

"401. The countersign, or watchword, is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard. Interior guards receive the countersign only when ordered by the commander of the troops.

"402. The parole is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand rounds; and to officers commanding guards.

"403. As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the office of the commanding officer and report for orders.

"404. The officer of the day must see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before retreat.

"405. The officer of the day visits the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary, and makes his rounds at night at least once after 12 o'clock.

"406. Upon being relieved, the officer of the day will make such remarks in the report of the officer of the guard as circumstances require, and present the same at headquarters.

"407. Commanders of guards leaving their posts to visit their sentinels, or on other duty, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next in command.

"408. The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere on their proper duty.

"409. Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

"410. The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight.

"411. When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

"412. Inexperienced officers are put on guard as supernumeraries' for the purpose of instruction.

"413. Sentinels will not take orders or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer; in which case the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

"414. Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

"415. Sentinels must keep themselves on the alert, observing every thing that takes place within sight and hearing of their post. They will carry their arms habitually at support, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-box, they will secure arms.

"416. No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

"417. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

"418. In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out the guard; and if a fire take place, he must cry-'Fire !' adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger be great, he must discharge his firelock before calling out.

"419. It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

"420. Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.

"421. When a sentinel in his sentry-box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at attention, and as the officer passes will salute him, by bringing the left hand briskly to the musket, as high as the right shoulder.

"422. The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call - 'Turn out the guard!' and announce who approaches.

"423. Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset; but sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach, pay them proper attention, by facing to the proper front, sold standing steady at shouldered arms. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.

"424. After retreat (or the hour appointed by the commanding officer), until broad daylight, a sentinel challenges every person who approaches him, taking, at the same time, the position of arms part. He will suffer no person to come nearer than within reach of his bayonet, until the person has given the countersign.

"425. A sentinel, in challenging, will call out -'Who comes there ?'If answered - 'Friend, with the countersign'" and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply - 'Advance, friend, with the countersign!' If answered - 'Friends!' he will reply - ', Halt, friends! Advance one with the countersign!.' If answered - 'Relief,' 'Patrol,' or 'Grand rounds,' he will reply - 'Halt! Advance, Sergeant (or Corporal), with the countersign' and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call -"Corporal of the guard!"

"426. In the daytime, when the sentinel before the guard sees the officer of the day approach, he will call - "Turn out the guard ! officer of the day.' The guard will be paraded, and sa-

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(Continued from page 7) Duties in Camp or Garrison

lute with presented arms.

"427. When any person approaches a post of the guard at night, the sentinel before the post, after challenging, causes him to halt until examined by a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If it be the officer of the day, or any other officer entitled to inspect the guard and to make the rounds the non-commissioned officer will call - 'Turn out the guard' when the guard will be paraded at shouldered arms, and the officer of the guard, if he thinks necessary, may demand the countersign and parole.

"428. The officer of the day, wishing to make the rounds, will take an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men. When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the sergeant will answer - 'Grand rounds!' and the sentinel will reply - 'Halt, grand rounds! Advance, sergeant, with the countersign.' Upon which the sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry - 'Advance, rounds.' and stand at a shoulder till they have passed.

"429. When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered - 'Grand rounds,' he will reply - 'Halt, grand rounds! Turn out the guard; grand rounds!' Upon which the guard will be drawn up at shouldered arms. The officer commanding the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance; when within ten paces, the sergeant challenges. The sergeant of the grand rounds answers - 'Grand rounds!' The sergeant of the guard replies - 'Advance, sergeant, with the countersign!' The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, gives the countersign, and returns to his round. The sergeant of the guard calls to his officer - 'The countersign is right!' on which the officer of the guard calls - 'Advance, rounds!' The officer of the rounds then advances alone, the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and, taking a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

"430. All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

"431. Any general officer, or the commander of a post or garrison, may visit the guards of his command, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day."

89. Sentinels must be respected under all circumstances, and should not be held responsible for orders they execute in mood faith; and no officers have authority to interfere with them, except as provided in par. 413, Army Regulations.

90. Sentinels are often, even in times of peace, placed in trying and difficult positions. In times of popular excitement, they may be posted for the protection of persons or property threatened with violence. Under such circumstances, coolness and firmness are the first requisites. No danger or circumstances will justify a sentinel in leaving his post without orders.

91. If a sentinel, from any cause, wishes to leave his post, he calls for the corporal of the guard, who will relieve him, if necessary, by another sentinel, or take charge of his post until he can return to it. The following Articles of War show the

importance with which a sentinel's post is invested.

"ART. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

"ART. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

"ART. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial."

92. There are instances where sentinels would seem almost justified in leaving their posts, as when their own lives are endangered by remaining, and there is no possibility of their affording the protection and guard for which they were posted, as when a camp or fort is shelled from a distance. Under such circumstances, if not relieved at once, call for the corporal of the guard.

93. When sentinels are required to remain at their posts at all hazards, the soldier has no alternative except to die at his post if necessary. No nobler death can fall to the lot of a soldier; whilst no greater ignominy can befall him than to desert his post in time of danger, when the lives of others are dependent upon the performance of his duty.

94. To be surprised, or to fall asleep, in times of danger, is a crime of the gravest character, and punishable with death. Sometimes, when popular violence is threatened, the courage and firmness of a single sentinel may intimidate and keep back a mob, whilst timidity and doubt might encourage them. True courage will defend the post to the last. No man can desire nobler death than to die in the cause of right.

95. Soldiers should know, however, that they are held responsible for the execution of their orders as well as their obedience; and they shall, therefore, fully understand them. Ignorant and inexperienced officers sometimes give illegal and unjustifiable orders, for which the officer who gives them, and the soldier who obeys, may both be held responsible, either by military courts, or civil tribunals if there are any.

96. Soldiers should bear in mind that no orders will protect them in the commission of personal wrong. They stand upon the same footing as any officer or citizen in civil life; and if a soldier, in the discharge of his orders, shoots a person, he may be arraigned and tried, and is at the mercy of a military court or jury, even when it is apparent that he will or should be acquitted. These are trying circumstances, and, fortunately, of rare occurrence; but even these should not deter a soldier from doing what he knows and believes to be his duty.

97. Again, a sentinel, in the execution of his duty has frequently the power to subject persons a great inconvenience and humiliation, who, from inadvertence or misapprehension, have come under his control. Whilst he might be sustained in the severity of his course, it is not contemplated that he shall abuse his authority or misuse his temporary power.

98. STABLE GUARD. In cavalry and artillery, this guard is

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(Hobart) are sent reeling backward toward the Morris Farm. Carlin's ranks are punished severely while negotiating the southern bank of the fence-lined ravine which had earlier protected the men from Hoke's artillery. With his position rendered untenable by the flight of Carlin's division, Robinson pulls his command back under fire to the Morris Farm.

Taliaferro passes unopposed beyond Buell's left flank.

South of the Goldsboro Road, the right half of Carlin's line (Fitch and Miles) caves in toward Morgan's position. Confederate troops under Hill and Loring quickly descend upon Webb's battery, capturing three guns. The fourth gun and team of the battery is steered into the road and saved by Pvt. Peter Anderson, 31st Wisconsin Infantry.

~3:00 p.m.

Cogswell's brigade of Ward's division (Third, XX A.C.) arrives on the Morris Farm and forms in reserve.

~3:15 p.m.

When the battle erupts on Carlin's front, Hawley's 13th New Jersey and the 82nd Illinois (Robinson) are sent out to prolong Hawley's line to the right. As Carlin's troops come streaming back in defeat from Cole's Farm, the 13th and 82nd try in vain to rally their stampeding comrades. Though a few stay on the line, the main body of Carlin's division passes to the rear in disorder, finished for the day as an effective fighting force.

To help provide a rallying point, Selfridge swings southward and deploys astride the Goldsboro Road.

Having fallen back to the Morris Farm, Robinson takes position across the road in front of Selfridge.

South of the road, Mitchell's brigade (Morgan) struggles to keep a front toward the enemy as the fleeing ranks of Fitch and Miles are driven into its lines. Mitchell forms a sharp-angled salient (facing north), anchored on the right by the 34th Illinois and on the left by the 121st Ohio. Between Mitchell's two regiments are disorganized elements of Fitch and Miles, many of whom continue to stream out of action toward a swamp to the south.

~3:30 p.m.

Fearing's brigade (of Morgan's division) is rushed to the left from its reserve position to stem the tide of the advancing Confederates. Fearing collides with troops from Hill's Corps, who bear heavily upon both his front and right flank. The 52nd Ohio and 86th Illinois break under the pressure and Fearing's line crumbles, falling back in disorder to the south and west.

At the Morris Farm, Stephens's battery (C, 1st Ohio) is ordered to deploy on the XX Corps line.

"So closely were we pressed that our Gen [Mitchell] told us to tare [sic] up our 'flag' and tramp it into the ground before surrendering . . . [W]ithout any joking we came very near taking a trip to Richmond or some other Rebel 'sea port' [but] we whipped them so badly they knew not from where they came." --William Kemp, 98th Ohio, Mitchell's brigade, on the fighting below the Goldsboro Road.

~3:45 p.m.

McLaws's Confederate division is en route to the Cole Farm, having been recalled from Bragg's position by General Hardee. Johnston regrets having sent McLaws to Bragg earlier in the battle. The squandering of McLaws's force, which has been idle on Bragg's front, proves to be an irreversible tactical blunder for the Confederates.

~4:00 p.m.

Hoke's Division finally joins the fight, advancing on Morgan's formidable position in the swamps below the Goldsboro Road.

On Morgan's left, Colquitt's Brigade slams into the angle in Mitchell's line. This attack, together with the continued advance of Hill's troops, sends Morgan's northern salient scrambling backward in defeat toward the swamps to the south. When the northern salient falls away, the 34th Illinois stands firm, preserving the angle and in

large measure the security of Morgan's position.

On Vandever's front, a confused hand-to-hand struggle ensues as the 60th Illinois and 14th Michigan surge ahead in a counterattack on Hoke's advance. The dense forest, swampy terrain, and cloying gunpowder smoke make organized battle formations difficult to maintain. In the melee Holland's 40th North Carolina loses its colors to Cpl. George Clute of the 14th Michigan Infantry.

Having knocked Fearing's brigade out of action, troops of Hill's command pour into the resulting gap and veer eastward toward the rear of Morgan's line. Disorganized from their battle with Fearing, Hill's men surge ahead in disconnected groups. At this critical juncture for the Confederates, Hill's advance begins to lose momentum.

By 4:00 p.m. Gen. Jeff C. Davis is calling for reinforcements to bolster the lines of the XIV Corps. Cogswell's XX Corps brigade is dispatched to the Federal right, and stumbling through the swamps emerges on the right flank and rear of Hill's men as they attack the rear of Morgan's line.

With Hill's advance behind them Morgan's men, having repulsed Hoke's Division, are forced to jump to the opposite side of their breastworks to meet this new Confederate attack. Having just returned from their counterattack on Hoke, the 60th Illinois and 14th Michigan charge to the west, slamming into Hill's line where the 14th captures the colors of the 54th Virginia of Palmer's Brigade. The 17th New York and 10th Michigan also join the Federal charge, and with Cogswell's advance any hope of Confederate success below the road quickly evaporates. Hill's men are overwhelmed and forced to retreat north of the Goldsboro Road. Morgan's division holds, despite enemy attacks from three sides.

"If the Lord will only see me safe through this job, I'll register an oath never to vote for secession again as long as I live." -- Unidentified Soldier of Elliott's Brigade, Taliaferro's Division, prior to the battle for the Morris Farm.

~4:30 p.m. - Dusk

Cogswell moves up on the left and rear of Mitchell's brigade and becomes sharply engaged with Loring's command and Pettus's Brigade. This action develops into an extended engagement, with both sides slugging it out until well after dark. Five Federal guns below the road rain long-range shot and shell upon the Rebel units engaging Cogswell.

By 4:30 p.m. the battle for the Morris Farm is under way, as Taliaferro's Division engages the Federal XX Corps. Elliott's Brigade is quickly repulsed by Union artillery and a right-angle flanking fire from the 13th New Jersey and 82nd Illinois regiments. Rhett's Brigade and Bate's Army of Tennessee veterans manage to plow ahead for a series of costly attacks on Robinson's position.

As Taliaferro's attacks begin, the 143rd New York emerges from its reserve position behind Hawley. In the face of the attacking enemy, the 143rd moves out to join on the left of Robinson's line. This is a timely maneuver for the Federals, as a subsequent attack by Rhett's Brigade comes within 30 yards of Robinson's men, who are lying down behind light rail works. The line wavers and begins to break in the center. This is the high water mark for the Confederates at Bentonville. At this crisis of the engagement Lt. Col. Hezekiah Watkins, 143rd New York, takes matters into his own hands and bullies Robinson's men back into line. The troops of Taliaferro and Bate are punished severely by the massed Federal batteries (16 guns north of the road), all of which join Stephens's Battery C, 1st Ohio, during the Confederate attacks. The last assault occurs at sundown, and the Federal line on the Morris Farm holds.

During this action, the remainder of Ward's division arrives and moves into line on the left of Hawley. Kilpatrick's cavalry also arrives and masses on the Federal left.

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As the battle rages McLaws, having arrived at the Cole Farm, sends three brigades toward the front. Conner's Brigade (Kennedy) relieves James Jackson's command below the Goldsboro Road around dusk. Kennedy's engagement with Cogswell's brigade continues after dark in the burning pine woods until about 8:00 p.m.

Harrison's Brigade of McLaws's Division advances beyond Bate's position after sundown, too late to be of any assistance.

Elements of Fitch and Miles, out of action since the attack of the Army of Tennessee, head for the Morris Farm to join the remnants of Carlin's division.

After dark, Hardy's brigade of McLaws's Division makes a feeble attack on a detachment of the 121st Ohio, which brings the action to a close for March 19.

8:00 p.m.

Slocum sends his final plea to Sherman for reinforcements:

"I have positive information that General Johnston is here in person with a heavy force. I feel confident of holding my position, but I deem it of the greatest importance that the Right Wing come up during the night to my assistance . . . From prisoners I learn that the corps and commands of Hardee, Stewart, [S. D.] Lee, Cheatham, Hill, and Hoke are here."

9:00 p.m. - Midnight

Johnston's Confederates begin pulling back to their original starting positions, as the engagement of March 19 ends in a tactical draw.

At 9:00 p.m. Wade Hampton instructs Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose cavalry force is stationed several miles to the west, guarding the Smithfield-Clinton Road:

"[L]eave sufficient force to hold the bridge on Clinton and Smithfield road [at Stone Creek] and bring the rest of your command to Bentonville. . . . General Johnston proposes to maintain his position tomorrow. Send out your best scouts to get information."

March 20

Sherman's Right Wing began arriving on the battlefield by midday on March 20. Sharp skirmishing prevailed, as the Confederates changed position to deal with the arrival of the Federal Right Wing. The junction of Sherman's divided army at Bentonville placed nearly 60,000 Union troops (including reserves) against Joe Johnston, who had brought to the field approximately 16,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry with which to oppose Sherman. Despite receiving limited reinforcements, the Confederates were no match numerically for the powerful Union army.

Johnston clung to a tenuous position guarding his army's sole escape route over rain-swollen Mill Creek, and began evacuating his wounded to Smithfield, 20 miles to the north.

To Sherman's great irritation, he found the Confederate army still in position on March 21. The Union commander was anxious to reach Goldsboro, and was impatient for the Confederates to retreat. Johnston, outnumbered and no longer holding the advantage of surprise, could only hope that the Federals might be lured into a costly frontal attack on his small but well-entrenched army.

For two days following the main battle of March 19, the opposing forces squared off in a severe and continuous skirmish fight. On March 21 Sherman's Right Wing moved to within a few hundred yards of the left half of Johnston's army. That afternoon, a "little reconnaissance" by Gen. Joseph A. Mower's XVII Corps division escalated into a full-scale push toward Mill Creek Bridge on the Confederate left flank.

Mower's charge overran Joe Johnston's headquarters, forcing the general and his entourage to beat a hasty retreat. At this critical juncture a well-orchestrated Confederate counterattack, led by Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee, quickly descended upon Mower's two brigades and forced them back. Sherman was furious with Mower's advance, fearing it would bring on the general engagement he wanted to avoid. The Union commander called a halt to the operation, but not before

Mower's men were roughly handled by a combination of Confederate cavalry and infantry. Hardee's bold action assured Johnston the use of Mill Creek Bridge, his only means of egress from the battlefield. But the triumph of forcing the Federals back came at a personal cost to General Hardee. His only son, a youth of sixteen in the 8th Texas Cavalry, was mortally wounded in the charge against Mower. With no further advantage to be gained by holding a position at Bentonville, Johnston's weary troops abandoned their works during the night and withdrew toward Smithfield.

On March 22 Federal forces pursued the retreating Confederates as far as Hannah's Creek before giving up the chase. Sherman was content to let Johnston escape, fully expecting to have to deal with him again at a later date. But the Confederate withdrawal cleared the way for Sherman to occupy Goldsboro, which was foremost in the general's mind. His army needed rest and provisions, and Sherman also wanted to have the additional forces of J. M. Schofield and A. H. Terry before tangling with Johnston again.

The armies of Sherman, Schofield, and Terry converged on Goldsboro and occupied the town for two and one-half weeks in preparation for the final leg of the campaign.

On April 26, 1865, Johnston laid down Confederate arms on Sherman's terms at the Bennett Place near Durham, in the largest troop surrender of the War.



(Continued from page 8) Duties in Camp or Garrison

usually placed over the horses at night, to watch them and prevent any of them from making their escape or injuring themselves. It consists usually of a non-commissioned officer, and three men for each company or battery, and forms a separate detail. (Rev. 562.)

99. They may be put on with or without arms; and, although the same precision and attention as on camp guard are not required, they are equally responsible with other guards with regard to sleeping on post, or leaving or neglecting their duty in any way.

100. Neatness and correct soldierly bearing are enjoined on all sentinels. Precision in the compliments to officers, and in marching on and off duty, reflects credit upon the soldier, and secures to him the consideration and attention of his superiors.

101. Orderlies and color-sentinels are usually selected from the neatest, cleanest, and most soldierly looking members of the guard. These duties are of a lighter and more complimentary character, and are the first steps to promotion.



Bentonville Event 18-20 March, 2005 Info

The Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site and the Bentonville Battleground Historical Association, Inc. (BBHA) are co-sponsors. All proceeds go directly to the BBHA to preserve and interpret Bentonville Battlefield.

The Event Site

The event will be held on portions of the original battlefield – specifically, in and around the Reddick Morris farm and the Willis Cole Plantation. Both State Historic Site and private property will be utilized for the event. The agreement with private landowners for this event extends the authority of State Historic Site personnel and event staff to all private property used during the event. Needless to say, this is hallowed ground. We expect the land to be treated accordingly, with due respect to private landowners and historic property.

Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site is located approximately 45 minutes southeast of Raleigh, North Carolina. Located in southern Johnston County, the site has marked exits on both I-95 (Exit 90) and I-40 (Exit 343). Both exits will bring you to the site on US Highway 701.

Campaign Impressions

The Carolinas Campaign of 1865 lends itself to campaign impressions, and campaigning is encouraged. All efforts will be made to accommodate campaigner units with appropriate camps within the designated camp areas. All camps are wooded. (Vindicator Editor's note: Among those who tailor their uniform impression for events, there seems to be consensus that Columbus Depot jackets are preferred for this late war event with large numbers of Western troops. Sources for quality jackets can be found in the November 2004 issue of the Vindicator. Of course, Tait, RD-III, RD-II and Charleston Depot issue jackets could also be seen among the troops coming from Virginia and the abandoned garrisons in South Carolina).

The Battles

The following military engagements are scheduled:

- Tactical - Saturday, March 19: a non-scripted, non-spectator engagement tentatively is scheduled for mid-morning or early afternoon. This action will be the opening phase of the Battle of Bentonville, where Confederate cavalry under the command of Col. George Dibrell, lured Union forces under General William Carlin north of the Old Goldsboro Road to the Willis Cole Plantation. Hidden from the view of Carlin's division, the Confederate batteries under Earle, Halsey, Atkins, and Dickson launched an artillery barrage during the early hours of the battle and provided artillery support to the Army of Tennessee when they started their last grand charge. The tactical will be held on the original ground and deployment as it was in 1865 near the Willis Cole Plantation.

- "Last Grand Charge of the Army of Tennessee & Morgan's Stand" – Saturday, March 19: A massive Confederate offensive (the last grand charge of the Army of Tennessee) at 2:45 p.m. on March 19, 1865 routed the First Division, XIV Corps (Carlin) and isolated the Second Division, XIV Corps (Morgan) south of the Old Goldsboro Road. The swampy, dense briar infested area or otherwise known, as the "Bull Pen" did not allow either side to bring in artillery support, thus

hand-to-hand combat ensued. Despite being assailed repeatedly from three sides by elements of Hoke, Hill division and for the duration of the afternoon, Morgan's division held its position in what has been described as some of the most desperate fighting witnessed in the Civil War. This event is tentatively scheduled for 3:00 p.m. and 140 years to the date of the actual fighting south of the Old Goldsboro Road.

- "The Fight at Morris Farm" – Sunday, March 20: With Carlin's division routed and Morgan's division isolated below the Old Goldsboro Road, Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum concentrated arriving units of the XX Corps on the Reddick Morris farm. Late in the afternoon, Confederate Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee launched a series of assaults on the Morris Farm position against twenty-one pieces of Union field artillery and against several Union brigades in a desperate attempt to break the thin Federal line. This scenario is scheduled for 1:30 p.m.

Contact Information

Website: www.bentonvillereenactment.com

Questions or comments should be directed to:

Donny Taylor, Historic Site Manager

Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site

5466 Harper House Rd

Four Oaks, NC 27524

Phone: (910) 594-0789

Fax: (910) 594-0027

E-mail: donny.taylor@ncmail.net

bentonville@ncmail.net

(Continued from page 2) From the Dog Tent

enactments. I expect all companies to cooperate with guard duty. Our objective is to keep autos out of camp and to have sentries to direct the public and reenactors. If you need to pack up early Sunday morning then I will suggest camping light otherwise you will be making many trips to your car or truck. One of my pet peeves is crawling out of my tent and seeing cars in camp. Well gentlemen that is a thing of the past. Once you unload on Friday you will be expected to move your auto out of camp and to keep it out until after the final battle on Sunday. Another pet peeve is seeing modern items in view. People are paying to see how life was during the WBTS. When a cooler or other items are out in plain view it ruins the impression. I expect all NCOs to police their company streets.

Next I want to encourage all of you to attend the Bentonville reenactment. My 2nd and 3rd Great Grandfather, James and John Sinclair, were with the 7th SC Batt'n at Bentonville. A note taken by James Sinclair simply states, "fighting against the whole of Sherman's Army".

Your Obedient Servant,

Claude

The Palmetto Vindicator

203 Hollytree Circle

Ladson, SC 29456

vindicator@palmettobattalion.org

Stamp
Here



Address Correction Requested

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THE PALMETTO VINDICATOR

“Attention, Battalion”

The Battalion Elections and business meetings were held on Saturday evening at the Secessionville event in Charleston. The Elections had been postponed due to what we all expected would be very foul weather back in September.

By now all Battalion members should know that Tom Grazioli was re-elected Colonel for his third term; Rusty Weatherford was re-elected as Lt. Colonel for his second term; Brian Sharp was re-elected Color Sergeant for his second term and we welcome Claude Sinclair who was newly elected as Sergeant Major for the upcoming year. I personally believe we are fortunate to have such willing and able bodied men lead the Palmetto Battalion again. The Battalion Officers put in a great deal of time and effort to make certain that we have safe and enjoyable events each year in addition to the efforts they all put forth to ensure that we accurately portray the men whom we hold so dear in our collective memories.

In other business from the Secessionville Meeting, Randy Burbage of the 10th SC was awarded the Bert Miller Service Award given annually to the soldier whose service in behalf of the Battalion is exemplary. Mark Herring of the 23rd SC was awarded the Steve Burt Soldier of the Year award also given annually to the member who best exemplifies the common soldier of the Civil War for the Battalion.

An amendment to Battalion By-Law 5 was approved by

the voting membership. The By-Law was amended to read:

“Active members” are members who not only pay their dues, but who attend at least two “Battalion Affiliated” events and one “Other” event. Only those “active members” are entitled to vote in elections and in determining Battalion Policy. Only “active members” portraying ACTIVE military impression will be allowed to vote on issues identified as military, such as the annual calendar, military leadership within the Battalion and etc. All “active members” will be permitted to vote on non-military issues.

This amendment, proposed in January 2004 will allow all members (military and civilian impressions/men and women) who meet the requirements to vote on non-military business matters brought before the Battalion, though military matters requiring votes still permit only persons regularly portraying soldiers voting privileges. The previous version of By-Law 5 only allowed members who portrayed soldiers to have any votes within the Battalion on all matters, military or not.

Thanks to all who participated in the process and helped to make the meeting go quickly and efficiently.

I am,
Lt. David Chinnis
Adjutant