

THE PALMETTO VINDICATOR

Volume XXII, Issue 2

July 2009

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PALMETTO BATTALION

Parade REST!

Claude Sinclair
Colonel

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Palmetto Battalion,

The last 12 months have been very good for the Palmetto Battalion. We are being recognized by out of state event planners and other organizations. We have been able to travel to three out-of-State events in good numbers and have been able to operate within our own command structure. The Battles of Chickamauga and Resaca are two of the best that I have ever been involved with.

I had the honor to command the largest brigade at Resaca. Never had commanded a brigade and that involves getting out yet another drill manual to study. Surprisingly brigade drill is easier than battalion drill. What can be done by the brigade can be done by the battalion can be done by the company. Other words, every thing you do in battalion drill can be broken down and done in company drill. We registered people in large numbers and early and we received the prime camping. Members had a choice of camping campaign style or garrison and the civilian camping was within a few yards of the woods.

The majority of members chose the campaign style camping. Those camping garrison were within 100 yards so the set-up was perfect. The battles went great. Members of the Resaca Staff cited us as



being the hardest fighting brigade. The Adjutant of Cleburne's Division stated, **"The GVB and Department of the Gulf, as well as our Cleburne's boys did a fine job but I must say without reservation that the Brigade under Brevet Gen. Sinclair (which I believe included Palmetto Battalion and WIG - please correct me if I'm wrong) was the hardest fighting bunch of boys. I would not have wanted to been returning their volleys from the other side."**

The Western Independent Guards portraying the 10th Texas was the other battalion of our brigade. They had the largest battalion on site and we had the second largest making our brigade the

largest.

The Battle of Atlanta is our next major out-of-State event. Again we will have a prime camping spot thanks to General Bill Rambo. Camping will be campaign style but there will be a place for civilians. Registration fee is \$15 and needs to be sent to me so that I can register the battalion together. All commanders and unit reps need to push this event. The 150ths are around the corner and to have a good place in those events we need to show up in good numbers and get out of the rut that we are only an in-state battalion. I have heard that quote more than once from people that put us down. I think that we have proved the critics wrong but we must continue to represent the Palmetto State with honor. To register for the Battle of Atlanta please send \$15 to and make payable to:

Claude Sinclair
4573 Old Church Road
Lancaster, SC 29720

The 150ths will reach SC first and the firing upon Fort Sumter started the WBTS on April 12, 1861. During

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Upcoming Events

- Its not too late! You can still register for Atlanta. Details inside.
- Camp of Instruction, August 22nd and 23rd at the Sesquicentennial State Park, Columbia.
- Battalion Elections, September date to be announced.

For Our Boys

Heather King
PSRS President

Nothing gives a better view into the past than their own words. The following is from a book titled "Confederate Women".

"We were very busy Saturday and Monday packing the box for Brother and Uncle Bo. Besides the clothes, we sent quantities of preserves, cakes and other eatables that will keep." She continues her entry, noting that area ladies had also sent preserves and pickles, and that she was knitting a comforter (muffler) for a soldier that she didn't even know. A letter from her brother requested that something be sent for Lt. Floyd. "He is from Kentucky and can get nothing from his family, and no one has sent him a thing." Kate's mother sent Lt. Floyd a pair of gloves and socks, along with a note telling him that the food was as much for him as it was her own boys."----The Journal of Kate Stone 1861-1868 by Anderson

Making clothing and bandages were not the only kinds of work done by the relief associations. In Milledgeville, the Ladies Aid Society "for a time made upwards of 3,000 "buck and ball" cartridges each day...these cartridges consisted of one round ball and three buck-shot enclosed in small paper envelopes. The powder.... Wrapped in waterproof paper, was provided elsewhere." The Houston Society of confederate Women also produced many cartridges, until materials ran out.----Women of the South in War Times by Bonner



The Grove Hill guards received a box from one of their Alabama societies and reported that it contained, "60 pairs of socks, 25 blankets, 13 pairs of gloves, 14 flannel shirts, 16 towels, 5 pairs of trousers, 2 handkerchiefs, and a bushel of dried apples." This seems typical of the boxes sent at this point in the war. The women had learned, for the most part, not to send "eatables" that would go bad while waiting to arrive at their destinations. Boxes would often include Bibles, writing paper, pens and envelopes or any other small articles the soldiers found hard to get."----The Women of the Confederacy by Simpkins

"The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society rallied to the cause and distributed "68 shirts, 75 pairs drawers, 18 pairs of pants, 6 vests, 9 collars, 72 pairs of socks, 25 towels, 7 handkerchiefs, 5 comforts, old cloths, 15 bottles of wine, 4 bottles cordial, 5 bottles of brandy, 8 doz. Eggs, hams, beef, butter, milk, coffee, tea, sugar, dried fruit, corn starch, gelatin, meal, grits, flour, rice, jelly, pickles, all-spice pepper, preserves, sage, etc. The Southern Confederacy paper listed 20 bottles of wine, assorted bottles of catsup, porter, cordials, honey, mustard, and castor oil that had been recently sent."

-----Atlanta and Environs by Garrett

"Contributions continued to pour in from groups outside the city as well. The hospitals received quite a variety of articles: underclothing, suits of clothes, socks, sheets, comforters, quilts, pillows, towels, shirts, linen, soap, **bandages, rice, tea, sugar, pickled peaches, raspberry syrup, blackberry brandy, jellies, preserves, eggs, gingersnaps, dried fruit, and lint. Virtually anything that a soldier could eat, wear, or use was welcomed.**"

-----The First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County in
Georgia by Temple

On Guard!

Bruce Blackmon
Lt. Colonel

It is with sadness that we mark the passing of Robbie Loadholdt. Robbie was a good friend and a loyal and long time member of the Battalion. I remember calling Robbie a few years back and complaining about how upset I was over some situation that was happening at work. I'll never forget his advice. He said, 'Bruce, whenever I get like that I find that if I read the Gospel of Matthew or drink a fifth of liquor, I'll generally feel better after one or the other.' As his brother said at his funeral, "there are people who are special and people who are unique, then there's Robbie." He will be sorely missed in our ranks.

I attended the a meeting of the 150th Moultrie committee last month. I found the National Parks Service folks at Moultrie to be friendly and as agreeable as any that I have worked with. A lot of work will go into the planning of this event. It is a chance to showcase our history, our State and our Battalion. We want to put the best foot forward that we possibly can.

Much research is going into the different units who were stationed in and around Moultrie at the time. We will be pick several of these to be represented during the week of the 150th anniversary. I been approached by members who want to know what the uniform requirements will be. Many are anxious to buy the uniforms and gear that they will need for the event. My advice to you is: "Don't buy anything yet". The Parks Service will tell us what units they want us to portray. Rest assured that the uniforms that are chosen will be something that you can use at other events. Claude nor I believe that a man should have to buy a uniform for just one use at one event. The Bomar frock that I bought to use as a corporal for the Hunley Funeral is still the same one I wear as Lt. Colonel. I've gotten my money's worth out of it for sure.

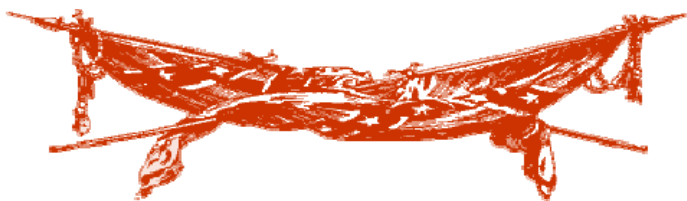
This will be a chance for the Battalion to improve our impressions overall, shed the generic sutler wool gray, shred the bad hats and generally look at be better. It's a grand moment for the Battalion and we should be the best and look the best that we can.

Register now the Battle of Atlanta. Don't wait to register. We want to secure our slot as a Battalion as quickly as we can. After four months of inactivity, you will be itching to put on the wool again and you'll regret it if in Sept. you wake up and realize **your pards are in the field and you are not!** See the ad on this page for more info on how to register.

As always, it is my honor to serve as your Lt. Colonel. Please do not hesitate to call on me, if you need my assistance.

Bruce Blackmon

Lieutenant Colonel



Palmetto Battalion

Camp of Instruction

August 21, 22nd and 23rd

Sesquicentennial State Park

DRILL, GLORIOUS DRILL!

Modern camping and clothes

☆ Bring rifle and accoutrements ☆

Starts at 8 a.m. on the 22nd

BATTLE OF ATLANTA

Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th



REGISTER NOW!

Send \$15 to:

Claude Sinclair

4573 Old Church Road

Lancaster, SC 29720

<http://www.atlantacampaign.com/news.html>

The following is an account of General John Bell Hood on his visit to Mary Chesnut's house in Camden, early 1865.



"How plainly he spoke out those dreadful words, 'My defeat and discomfiture. My army destroyed. My losses'. He said he had nobody to blame but himself....He is going through some bitter hours," Mrs.

Chestnut said. "He sees Willie Preston with his heart shot out. He feels the panic at Nashville and its shame."

"And the dead on the battlefield at Franklin," Jack agreed. "That agony in his face comes out again...when he looks in the fire and forgets me, and seems going through in his own mind the torture of the damned. I get up and come out as I did just now."

The Brush Arbor

Mike Short
Chaplain

An excellent book, *The Spirit Divided*, on Civil War Chaplains has been compiled by John Wesley Brinsfield, Jr. In it he has compiled letters and some sermons from those men who served as Chaplains in the Confederacy.

Below is excerpted from an address given by Reverend John L Girardeau, D.D., Chaplain of the 23rd SC, at the reinterment ceremony at Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston of the SC Confederate Gettysburg dead on Confederate Memorial Day 10 May 1871. The entire address is several pages long but I found these words to be particularly poignant.

"The circumstances which assemble us in the streets of this City of the Dead are, in the last degree, solemn, tender and affecting. The bones of our brethren have for nearly eight years been sleeping in the graves in which they were laid on the bloody battle-field of Gettysburg. Their repose was unbroken by the roar of the subsequent conflicts, by the wild wail of grief which broke forth at the fall of their beloved country, or by the triumphal honours paid to the memories of those who battled against the cause for which they died, and fell on the same field with them. The sounded who survived for a brief while the carnage of that day turned amid their last thoughts on earth to the State they had loved so well, even as dying children to a mother, and ere they yielded up their gallant spirits breathed the fervent entreaty: "Send our bodies to South Carolina to be buried there!"

Was it that in their last moments of consciousness they recoiled from the thought that they would be interred in an enemy's soil, and that their graves would be designated as those of rebels and traitors? They did not mistake. The remains of their opponents have very naturally been carefully collected, and with distinguished funeral honours been laid side by side in a place of sepulture decorated by the hand of affection. They were left to sleep apart. We could not have wished it otherwise. They had, as a peculiar people, contended for their rights, and, as a peculiar people, occupied graves by themselves - in death as in life adhering to a noble and sacred, though despised and execrated, Cause.

They were entitled to strangers' accommodations and they received them. But they will no longer sleep alone. They will now have a fellowship in death from which they have hitherto been excommunicated. Their dying wish is fulfilled. Their isolated repose has been interrupted by the gentle hands of their country women who have tenderly removed them from alien graves, and brought them hither for admission to the communion of kindred dead. They have come home at last ; and we, their brethren, their comrades, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, are met with one accord to welcome them to their native soil....

Afflicted Carolina, rise in thy mourning weeds, and receive thy returning children to thy maternal breast! Pillow them softly there, for there they prayed to sleep their long and dreamless sleep!

No Thank Ye!

It was a custom in the Army of Northern Virginia for those religiously inclined to have preaching and prayer when a halt was sufficiently long for the purpose. On one occasion some of the soldiers of Gordon's division stopped at a smoke house on the roadside to have their usual religious exercises and Ben P. one of the most zealous Christian workers happened to see Major "H", an old friend passing by and wishing to get him into the meeting without disturbing the worshipers, lowered his voice into a far reaching whisper and called out, "Charlie, O Charlie come here!", but Charlie naturally construing this mysterious call into an invitation to take a drink unseen by the thirsty soldiers cried out exultingly at the top of his voice while slapping a well filled canteen at his side "No thank ye! I have some of her here!"

Let 'Em Camp Where They Blame Please

Colonel "B" could never bear to repeat an order albeit he was always hard to understand. One day he found himself unexpectedly in command of a certain brigade and gave orders how the regiments were to go into camp. Calling Snyder a courier to him said he, "Tell Major 'C' to take his regiment around by the woods on the right and wheel by the left flank. No I mean by the right, oh certainly by the left of the woods and go into camp." Snyder who was a very particular person hesitated. "Why don t you go?" said the colonel preparing to take a draught from his canteen. "The fact is," said Snyder, after the colonel had smacked his lips. "I didn't exactly understand you." "Oh it don t make any difference," said the colonel gruffly. "Let em camp where they blamed please!"



Know Your Guides:

Silas Tackitt

The difference between an armed mob and solid soldiers is knowledge of drill. The mob lacks it. Soldiers exude it. Reenactors are weekend warriors. One weekend a month, they don the clothing and bear the arms of the 1860's. Some reenactors know their drill; far more do not. The author has noticed several reoccurring problems during basic battalion drill for movements from a line to a flank, to a column, and back to a line.

Soldiers drilled under many different drill manuals depending upon side of the conflict, theater of operations or state from which the unit was formed. The primary source for these articles is Hardee's Revised manual of 1862. Although a Confederate manual, the principles contained in his manual are generally the same for all the other manuals. For ease of writing and clarity, the writer has chosen to focus upon facings to the right or upon formations "right in front" because reenactors rarely drill "left in front."

1. The flank :What's so hard about flank marching? Plenty. The common occurrence is that reenactors forget their number, don't know which number moves, forget their place in the doubled line, or forget to maintain their interval. Anarchy quickly ensues, and officers make well intentioned but meaningless commands like "form-up."

A. Forming the flank: Commands for a squad are not the same as for a company or a battalion, but reenactors usually face by the squad rules instead of the company rules. The common problem is the soldier's rush to double into position before completion of the other necessary movements. In part, the rush derives from commands in the School of the Soldier which state:

1. Squad, right-FACE. 2. Forward. 3. MARCH.

At the last part of the first command, the rank will face to the right; the even numbered men, after facing to the right, will step quickly to the right side of the odd numbered men, the latter standing fast, so that when the movement is executed, the men will be formed into files of two men abreast.

School of the Company, 352.

In a squad, the four soldiers face right in two ranks then the front and rear rank twos double. In a company, the movements are similar, but not the same:

1. Company, right-FACE. 2. Forward. 3. MARCH.

At the first command, the company will face to the right []; the front rank will double as is prescribed in the school of the soldier No. 352; the rear rank will, at the same time, side step to the right one pace, and double in the same manner; go that when the movement is completed, the files will be formed of four men aligned, and elbow to elbow. The intervals will be preserved.

School of the Company, 136. The deleted portion concerns locations for the first sergeant and captain.

Like the squad movement, the entire company faces right into two ranks. However, an extra step is added for the company formation. The even numbered, front rank soldiers step obliquely to the right. At the same time the "front rank twos" are moving obliquely, the entire line of rear rank soldiers will "side step to the right one pace." This creates a space for the "front rank twos." Next, the "rear rank twos" oblique to the right in the same manner as the "front rank twos" moved.

As written, the even numbered soldiers oblique at different times. The front rank two's move first. Then the rear rank twos move. As performed by reenactors, the obliques occur simultaneously. When someone forgets his number or forgets where to move, confusion reigns. One of the files will invariably have three soldiers while another may have five.

My tip is to encourage the soldiers to slow down when facing right. The men at the middle and end of the company should wait their turn and not be in a hurry. Let the first four men at the front of the company double, then the next four, and then the next. When performed with a little less speed, the men learn to double without having to count by twos. In the long run, this is faster because there are fewer errors. When some wise guy in the middle moves out of turn, his action throws off the soldiers to the rear if the wise guy miscounted or moved to the wrong position.

Another tip is don't be afraid to double on the march. If the battalion marches before one or more of the companies have doubled, the undoubled companies should temporarily march in two ranks. Once moving, the first four soldiers should double and then the next and the next as suggested in the marching command, "in four ranks, double files."

Consider a company or battalion during battle which receives an order to face right. Several men have become casualties and are no longer in line. A soldier who had been a one may now be a two. A commander would not possess the luxury of time to call his company to attention then have it count by twos before facing right. The soldiers would face right in two ranks, fill the spaces vacated by the casualties, then double in a domino effect from the front to the rear.

From an online article by Silas Tackitt. Know Your Guides. Marching by the flank and in a column of companies

<http://www.zipcon.net/~silas/Drill/companyline.htm>

Field Orders

continued from the front page

the past other groups have been given the honor of having Living Histories at the Forts. Since October of 2008 I have been pushing for better military and civilian camps. It is no secret that I believe that the soldiers need to be camping in the military camp. Some have been short of telling me that I am anti family and that I am breaking up families. You may be asking what all of this has to do with reenacting and the 150ths. The rules for participating at living histories at the NPS forts are strict. We can change our habits and impressions or we can keep on allowing others to do something that the Palmetto Battalion should be doing.

I have my second meeting with the NPS scheduled and the topic will be the standards for camping inside Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. 50 members with the best impressions will be selected to camp inside Fort Moultrie during the week of April 12, 2011. Up to 350 will be allowed to camp outside the fort. The standards will be the same for those soldiers also. This will be an authentic event or "hardcore" as many would label it. There are many that will say that a mainstream battalion can't pull off something like this. There will most likely be a place for civilians to camp. I am going to advocate a civilian camp with laundress, cooks, and even Sutlers (Period). There will be no female soldiers and there will be round the clock guard duty. There will be no modern items allowed in the fort with the exception of medicine and that must be in a poke sack. The 26th NC will be invited along with other groups but they must be dressed to represent SC Troops. Each company will most likely be granted X number of slots

based on their battalion membership, their participation at battalion out-of-state events starting with Atlanta, and their in-state attendance and impressions. Currently we have 5 companies and if we divided it up that would give 12 members from each company. But that is not the way that we will do it. Based on battalion membership and company attendance a company could have more than 12. No non-battalion members will be selected for participating in the forts.

I have spent much of a week camping in Fort Moultrie and I must say that I will never forget the experience. I didn't have any problem meeting the requirements. We were required to have a brown or gray jean/wool frock coat with a jean cloth kepi. Pants also had to be jean cloth and not the gray wool blanket material. We spent the week getting up very early and attending morning parade and inspection. We all had duties and we even had to paint an artillery piece. We were given passes to go to town as they did have a nice tavern down the street. Camping outside the fort will also be more authentic. Camps will be properly laid out per military regulations. Only three banded rifle/muskets or muskets will be allowed. We will be presenting exhibitions though out the day and there will be drill and some more drill. There will also be an evening parade to retire the colors for the night. I can't wait!!!!!!

Break Ranks, March

Very Respectfully,

Claude Sinclair

Colonel

Palmetto Battalion

Batteries of Beauregard!

Ye batteries of Beauregard !
Pour your hail from Moultrie's wall.
Bid the shock of your deep thunder;
On their fleet in terror fall.

Rain your storm of leaden fury,
On the black invading host.
Teach them that their step shall never,
Press on Carolina's coast.

Ye batteries of Beauregard !
Sound the story of our wrong.
Let your tocsin wake the spirit
Of a people brave and strong.

Her proud names of old remember,
Marion, Sumter Pinckney Greene,
Swell the roll whose deeds of glory
Side by side with theirs are seen.

Ye batteries of Beauregard !
From Savannah on them frown
By the majesty of Heaven
Strike their grand armada down.

By the blood of many a freeman,
By each dear bought battle field,
By the hopes we fondly cherish,
Never ye the victory yield.

Ye batteries of Beauregard!
All along our Southern coast,
Let in after time your triumphs,
Be a nation's pride and boast.

Send each missile with a greeting ,
To the vile ungodly crew,
Make them feel they ne'er can
conquer
People to themselves so true.

Ye batteries of Beauregard!
By the glories of the past ,
By the memory of old Sumter,
Whose renown will ever last.

Speed upon their vaunted legions,
Volleys thick of shot and shell,
Bid them welcome in your glory,
To their own appointed hell.



Ft. Sumter

He Told Me It Was His Leg

It was at the second battle of Bull Run that a cannon ball carried off a poor soldier's leg. "Carry me to the rear," he cried to a tall companion who had been fighting by his side. "My leg is shot off!" The comrade caught the wounded soldier up and as he was about to put him across his shoulders another cannon ball carried away the poor fellow's head. His friend however in the confusion did not notice this but proceeded with his burden to the rear. "What are you carrying that thing for?" cried an officer. Said he, "It's a man with his leg shot off" "Why he hasn't any head!" cried the officer. The soldier looked at his load and for the first time saw that what the officer said was true. Throwing down the body he thundered out, "Confound him, he told me it was his leg!"

Know Your Guides

Continued from page 5

B. Although nature abhors a vacuum, resist the urge to fill that space

Once the company has successfully doubled, the odd numbered soldiers have a tendency to fill the space vacated by the even numbered soldiers. Sometimes this occurs immediately. Usually it occurs after the company has commenced marching. Don't fill that space! All the manuals instruct the men to "maintain the interval." This gives the even numbered men a place to go when the captain halts the men and has them face front to their original position of a battle line on the left. When the soldiers fill that space, it causes the men at the end of the company or in the subsequent companies to shift left until the battle line is reformed. The bogus reenactor command when this occurs is, "give-LEFT."

The "front rank ones" have an easy job on the facing: they merely turn right. Just because everyone else has to move two or three steps does not mean the "front rank ones" must also move. If you are a "front rank one," dig that left heel into the ground and pivot right. Your job is nearly done. Next, judge the distance between you and the "front rank one" immediately in front. At the command, "march," maintain that distance between you and him.

The same rules for facing right from a halt apply to facing right while marching:

363. The instructor will also cause the squad to face by the right or left flank in marching, and for this purpose will command:

1. Squad by the right (or left) flank. 2. MARCH.

364. At the second command, which will be given a little before either foot comes to the ground, the recruits will turn the body, plant the foot that is raised in the new direction, and step off with the other foot without altering the cadence of the step; the men will double or undouble rapidly.

School of the Soldier, 363 - 64.

C. Marching by the flank or know your guide

When marching by the right flank, the guide is left. Why is the guide left when at the right and not right at the right? Because wherever the captain goes, the first sergeant follows. The soldier immediately following the first sergeant - the first corporal - has an important job. He must follow the first sergeant. Where the first corporal goes, the other "front rank ones" in line behind him follow. If the first corporal drifts left, the company drifts left. If the first corporal drifts right, the company drifts right. The captain and first sergeant usually do not notice the company drifting away because they are faced to the front. If the company drifts, fault rests with the first corporal, not the captain or sergeant.

Each man in the doubled files relies upon the man on his left to set the pace. If the first corporal drifts outside the path created by the first sergeant, the other three soldiers on the corporal's right will also drift. If any of the doubled soldiers on the corporal's right steps too quickly or too slowly, that soldier needs to correct his step to conform to the corporal. Should the right soldiers drift right, they need to return to their place in line with the corporal. These same rules apply to the soldiers in the next set of doubled files and the next and the next. When faced by the right flank, the "front rank ones" guide the pace of the men on their right.

If a soldier wonders where the guide is located on the march, all he need do is look for the captain. If the captain is on the left side of the company, the guide is left. If he is on the right, the guide is right.

In summary, when marching by the right flank, the soldiers take the step from the soldiers on their immediate left. The left most soldier, the "front rank one," maintains the interval between his file and the files to his front and rear. The left most soldier of a file must also follow the path of the left most soldier in the files to the front. Similarly, these "front rank ones" follow the first sergeant who follows his guide, the captain.

Artillery Report

Lt. Ken Moore
Palmetto Battalion Artillery

The Palmetto Battalion Artillery uses the drill developed by the National Civil War Artillery Association (NCWAA) as the standard. The NCWAA is an organization whose "primary mission is the safe operation and field exercises of Civil War living history artillery units and individuals. Its secondary mission is to promote authenticity in artillery accouterments, drills, lifestyles, clothing, etc. where that authenticity does not jeopardize safety." The motto of the Association is: *Safety Above All Else*. Many members of the batteries of our battalion have become certified artillery crewmen after having attended training events sanctioned by the NCWAA. All of the Artillery unit members should have been informed of the next opportunity for training on Saturday, 20 June 2009. Space was limited and all the slots may be filled by the time this is read. If a member would like to inquire, then feel free to contact me at: pvtkenusa@aol.com.

The batteries are to be commended for the seriousness with which they practice the drill for the safe operation of our ordinance. After the event at Resaca a report was received by the staff about a non-Palmetto Battalion battery being cited and pulled from the field because of a really dangerous and potentially catastrophic disregard for the safe use and transport of black powder. This hazard was immediately noticed by a battery from our state whose commander immediately removed his crew from the line until the black powder was properly stored. The reporting of the incident and the swift action to insure the safety of gun crews is commendable.

Each battery should see to their rosters at this time of the season to get dues paid to the individual units and to the Battalion. Also, unit representatives or unit adjutants as well as individuals should check the attendance rosters to insure that all the information is correct.

Since it is Summer, perhaps a few facts about the Artillery of both armies deployed at Gettysburg may be of interest.

The Confederate Army's Artillery in its three Corps and Cavalry was deployed in 68 batteries, fielding ten different types of ordinance (12-pdr Napoleon, 20 and 10-pdr Parrott, 3-in ordinance rifle, 6-pdr gun, 24 and 12-pdr howitzer, Navy rifle, Blakely rifle and Whitworth rifle). The total number of Confederate artillery pieces at Gettysburg was 273 of which 267 were used during the fight. For these guns, the army carried with it an estimated 32,000 rounds of ammunition (fixed solid shot, fixed spherical-case shot, fixed timed and percussion shell and fixed and unfixed canister). During the battle, the Confederate guns fired approximately 31,400 rounds averaging 115 fired rounds per gun. Total artillery personnel numbered 6,325 and suffered 630 casualties. Brooks Battery (SC) suffered the highest percentage of loss (51%).

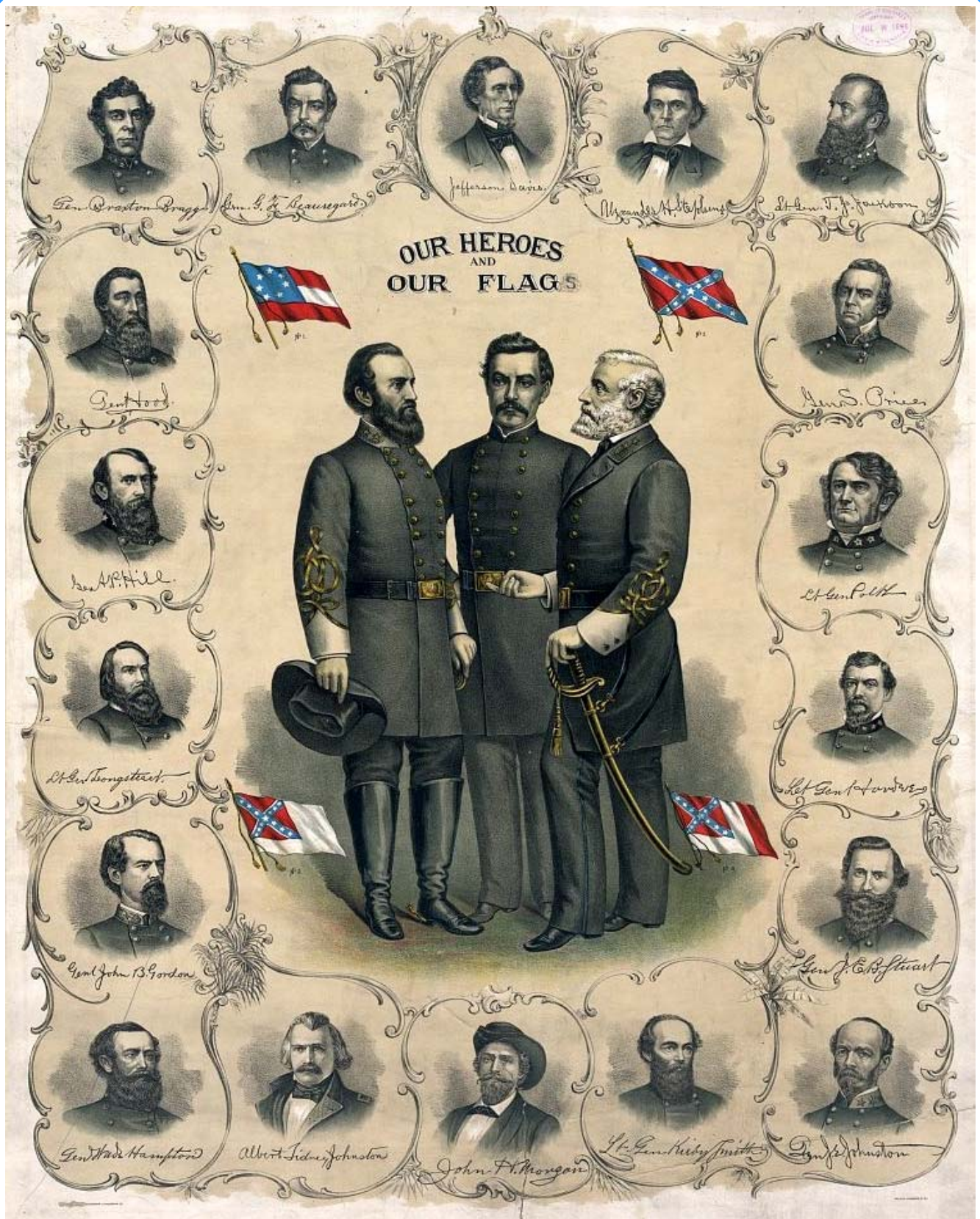
The Federal Army's Artillery in its seven Corps and Cavalry was deployed in 65 batteries, fielding six different types of ordinance (12-pdr Napoleon, 20 and 10-pdr Parrott, 3-in ordinance rifle, 12-pdr howitzer and James rifle). The total number of Federal artillery pieces at Gettysburg was 358 of which 310 were used during the fight. For these guns, the army carried with it an estimated 61,300 rounds of ammunition (fixed solid shot, fixed spherical case shot, fixed timed and percussion shell, and fixed and unfixed canister). During the battle, the federal guns fired approximately 38,000 rounds averaging 123 rounds per gun. Total artillery personnel numbered 6,931 and suffered 759 casualties. Battery I, 5th US Artillery suffered the highest percentage of loss (31%).

With kindest regards from the Staff of Palmetto Battalion Artillery---**BOOM!**

---the above statistics came from The Gettysburg

Chewing Gum.--Trifling as the subject may appear, yet in reality it is of importance. If it be of importance to have sound teeth in middle life and old age, proper precaution must be used in childhood. The habit of chewing gum is like applying small air pumps to the bases of the teeth. When the gum is separated from the tooth, and the consequence is a violent strain on the dental nerve. Nor is this all--the habit, like tobacco chewing, induces an unnatural flow of the humors towards the mouth, where it must be rejected as saliva. That is bad enough when it can be so ejected, but when from sickness or other cause, the habit must be discontinued, the result may be, and no doubt has been fatal. Let young persons and their parents take heed.

Charleston Mercury, April 23rd, 1864



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE
PALMETTO BATTALION

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