



MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

The Official Newsletter of the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.

President's Message — September 1, 2016

I hope that everyone has had a good summer. Perhaps you were able to escape the heat that seemed to be worse than usual here in the Lowcountry. Let's hope that cooler weather will soon be here!

Our new program year begins in just a couple of weeks. Our first speaker will be author Carolyn Newton Curry. Her book *Suffer & Grow Strong: The Life of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas, 1834-1907* is a fascinating look at privileged life in the South before the war, and the hardships after.

The Program Committee has come up with another interesting line-up of speakers and topics for 2016-2017, including the return of what we call the "Big Three" – Bud Robertson, Jack Davis and Ed Bearss. All of the upcoming programs are listed elsewhere in this newsletter or on our website.

Please try to get your membership renewal in before the September meeting to avoid long lines at the membership table. There is a renewal form elsewhere in this newsletter.

As always, please consider volunteering your time and talent to the LCWRT. We currently have openings on the Program Committee and the Communications Committee. We are also in search of a Chair for the Hospitality Committee. Please see any member of the Executive Committee (a roster is found elsewhere in this newsletter) to sign up.

Regards, Gary Welsh
President, LCWRT, Inc.

P.S. – Come early to hear the **Shore Notes** who sang for our Ralph Peter's event in July. They will sing four patriotic songs. Don't miss their beautiful four-part a cappella harmony. Our LCRWRT member Brenda Jenket put this group together for us from Sweet Adeline's International on Hilton Head island. Thank you, Brenda!

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Suffer & Grow Strong

The perseverance of Gertrude — a real, life Scarlett O'Hara was indeed remarkable!

by Carolyn Newton Curry, Ph.D.

Suffer and Grow Strong is the story of Ella Gertrude Thomas (1837-1907). Born in Augusta, Georgia, into an aristocratic family, she seemed destined to live the life of a wealthy white Southern woman. She was extremely well read and as a college graduate (Wesleyan Female College in Macon). She left home for college when she was fourteen. When she completed her undergraduate studies, it was a rare accomplishment for a woman of that time, even among the southern elite.

In 1852, the year she graduated from college, she married Princeton graduate, Jefferson Thomas. The immature couple was not ready for the responsibilities of marriage. She bore him ten children, only seven survived. At age forty-one, her last child was born. They lived beyond their means which contributed to their unhappy marriage. Many of her feelings about her husband were taken from her diaries by her family. Her prestigious plantation upbringing was painful, taken away from her bit by bit after the end of the Civil War. She became an elementary school teacher to help her family to survive, something she would have been beneath her before the war. She taught from 1878-1884, but her husband's alcoholism and terrible management of money prevented the family from recovering economically.

Later Gertrude became involved with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Because of the couple's poverty, one of her sons, a prosperous physician in Atlanta, invited his parents to live with he and his family. Soon, Gertrude and Jefferson liquidated their property to clear their debts. In Atlanta, Gertrude became involved with the Georgia Women Suffrage Association, even attending their national convention in 1895, and served as its president in 1899. Susan B. Anthony publicly commended her in 1903, making her a life members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

A talented writer and an in-debt thinker, she kept a journal from 1848-1889 that covered her early teen years, through her courtship with Jefferson and marriage, the trials and tribulations of the War, and their descent into poverty. Through the journal you can see her growth from a pioneer feminist and enjoy her commentaries of the Civil War

events she witnessed. Gertrude died in 1907 and is buried in Augusta's Magnolia Cemetery after suffering a stroke.

By embracing the words of Thomas, the reader develops empathy for her emotional pain and humiliation while developing an understanding of the struggles of other groups of people, particularly women during Reconstruction in the South when much of their property was in slaves.

Carolyn Curry holds a BA in English from Agnes Scott College ('64/'66) and MA and Ph.D. degrees in History from Georgia State University. She has taught at the Westminster Schools in Atlanta and The University of Kentucky. Curry is the founder and chair of “Women Alone Together” – a non-profit foundation created to meet the needs of women who are alone in our culture. She researched and worked on this book for 30 years or more, in the intervals of writing, she raised her family. She never lost her passion for presenting this Civil War era woman as a model for women's suffrage.

The book reads like a gripping novel when in actuality it is a well-researched account of a family through the whirlwind of the War. The diaries and scrapbooks Thomas kept for forty-one years helped Curry recapture her determination that led to accomplishments and recognition of a great woman who fought not only for herself but the rights of all women. Curry's book presents the opportunity for *Suffer and Grow Strong* to become an important text and an excellent read for people of all different ages and backgrounds.

Curry, who lives in Atlanta, a gifted writer, has given us all a look into the mind and soul and the legacy of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas. Because of Curry's passion helping women, she founded “Women Alone Together” an organization that offers hope no matter how they became alone and support each other

The book is a treasure. Gertrude may be the most famous diarist of the Civil War and Reconstruction years, second only to Mary Boykin Chestnut. Since her diaries were only released 60 years ago, many Southerners do not know about this strong women. In 1957, Duke University purchased the 13 volumes that had been retained for three generations by the Thomas' family. - cwk

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Civil War Timeline – August 29 — September, 1862

Aug. 29-30 - SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN (Second Manassas) as the Federals under Gen. John Pope are defeated by CSA forces combined under the proven talents of CSA Generals Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet. An attack by Union Gen. Fitz John Porter is cleanly stopped by CSA artillery. Union Gen. Pope has had his supply lines cut by CSA Gen. Jackson. Pope's attacks continue with little effect. When his last attack against the CSA line fails, he is counterattacked by the greatest simultaneous assault of the war. CSA Gen. Longstreet had reached the battlefield without the Unions direct knowledge and will order all of his five divisions (25,000 men) to the attack. Pope will be routed, but an effective rear-guard action will prevent a repeat of the Union route at Bull Run just a year before.

Sept. 1 - Battle of Britton's Lane near Jackson, Tennessee Col. William H. Jackson (CSA)

Battle of Chantilly at Ox Hill – Union Maj. Gen. Phillip Kearny is shot and killed when he crosses Rebel lines while riding his horse. Gen. Issac I. Stevens (US) is also killed. Stonewall Jackson (CSA) and his Confederate attacks were stopped by fierce fighting during a severe thunderstorm.

Astronomer Ormsby M. Mitchel (US) is ordered to command the Dept. of the South.

Sept. 2 – Confederate Invasion of Kentucky – Gen. Kirby Smith (CSA) enters Lexington, Kentucky. Smith began an invasion of Ky. as part of a Confederate plan to draw the Yankee army of Gen. Buell away from Chattanooga, Tenn. And to raise support for the Southern cause in Kentucky.

Gen. John Pope (US) is replaced by Gen. Ambrose Burnside (US), following the disaster at Second Bull Run, combining the Army of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac under Maj. Gen. George McClellan (US - Young Napoleon).

Sept. 3 - Confederate forces capture Frankfurt, the capital of Kentucky.

Sept. 5 – Gen. Robert E. Lee (CSA) and the Army of Northern Virginia enters Maryland.

Sept. 6 – Army of Northern Virginia enters Frederick, Md.

Sept. 8 - Moving north through Maryland, Confederates destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monacacy River.

Sept. 9 - Gen. Robert E. Lee (CSA) issues Special Order No. 191.

Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman is put in command of defenses south of D. C.

Sept. 12 - Battle of Harpers Ferry – Maryland

Sept. 13 - Maj. Gen. George McClellan's men find a copy of Lee's Special Orders No. 191 issued on Sept. 9th, detailing deployment of Confederate troops during the initial phase of the invasion of Maryland, including the attack on Harper's Ferry.

Maj. Gen. **W.W. Loring** (CSA) advances down the Kanawha Valley. Federal forces evacuate Charleston, W. Va.

Sept. 14 - Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland (CSA) is mortally wounded during the Battle of Fox's Gap, dying later that day. Later that day, Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno (US) is also mortally wounded a few feet from the spot where Garland fell.

Battle of Turner's Gap

Battle of South Mountain

Battle of Crampton's Gap

Maj. Gen. George McClellan (US) reacts to finding Special Order No. 191 with attacks on the gaps in South Mountain, forcing Lee to reorganize at Sharpsburg

Sept. 15 - Capture of Harpers Ferry . Gen. Robert E. Lee divides his smaller army and outflanks McClellan gaining supplies and over 12,000 Union prisoners at **Harpers Ferry, W. Virginia**.

Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson (CSA) - With the fall of Harper's Ferry, Jackson begins sending men to Robert E. Lee, preparing to face the Army of the Potomac at Sharpsburg.

Sept. 17 - Battle of Sharpsburg (Confederate) in Maryland.

Battle of Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg, Md.) America's bloodiest day in history. Over 25,000 casualties with the outcome a draw disappointing President Lincoln who wants the Army of Northern Virginia destroyed. Historians felt "Little Mac" did not commit enough reserves into the battle. Only 2/3 of Federal units were engaged. However, he did stop Lee's army which now falls back to Virginia to regroup. McClellan considers Antietam a Union victory. Watching the U.S., the British and French hold back on their planned recognition of the Confederacy. (The bloodiest day in American history.) The Union losses: 12,401 men and Confederate losses: 10,406

After being initially repulsed by a federal garrison of 4,000, Braxton Bragg (CSA) laid a brief siege, Federals surrendered on the 17th.

Sept. 19 - Battle of Luka – Mississippi

Gen. William S. Rosecrans (US) beat Sterling Price (CSA) who withdrew when scouts report a column under the command of Edward O.C. Ord was advancing from the Mississippi River.

Skirmishes at Shepherdstown, Ashby's Gap – Maryland

Sept. 20 - Williamsport, and Hagerstown, as Confederates under Gen. A. P. Hill (CSA) covered the retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia from Sharpsburg. Lee would keep a heavy cavalry presence in the area until October.

Sept. 22 - President Lincoln issues the preliminary *Emancipation Proclamation* . * Simply stating ” .. on the first day of January..all persons held in any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”

Sept. 23 - Newspapers in the North print the *Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation*.

Sept. 24 - While blocking the Texas coast, the U.S. Navy encounters a Rebel regiment at Sabine Pass in Texas.

Sept. 24 - Fourteen governors declare their support for the President and emancipation from a conference in Altoona, Pa.

Sept. 25 - After a Union shelling Rebels withdraw from Sabine Pass.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell (US) arrives in Louisville, Ky., beating Gen. Braxton Bragg (CSA) to the Ohio River.

Sept. 27 - The Confederate Congress passes the Second Conscription Act, authorizing the President to draft men between the ages of 35 and 45.

The first all-black regiment in U.S. History is formed in Union-controlled New Orleans from “free Negroes.” While their technical name is the First Regiment Louisiana Native Guard they call themselves “Chasseurs d’Afrique”. The name translates to “Hunters of Africa.”

Sept. 29 - Gen. William A. Nelson gets into an altercation with Gen. Jefferson C. Davis at the Galt House in Louisville. Davis returns alter with a gun and shoots and kills Nelson.

Maj. Gen. George Thomas (US) offered command of the Army of the Ohio. He refuses, unaware that Abraham Lincoln had made the offer after receiving a plea for Thomas from 20 officers in the Army of the Ohio.

***Note: The Emancipation Proclamation** – President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. The proclamation declared “that all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are, and henceforward shall be free.” (Check out www.archives.gov)

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Excerpt from Louisa May Alcott's Civil War Journal
Louisa May Alcott, Her Life, Letters, and Journals

January 1863
Union Hotel Hospital, George Town, D.C.

Monday, 4th

“Till noon I trot, trot, giving out rations, cutting up food for helpless “boys”, washing faces, teaching my attendants how beds are made or floors are swept, dressing wounds, dusting tables, sewing bandages, keeping my tray tidy, rushing up and down after pillows, bed-linen, sponges, books, and directions, till it seems as if I would joyfully pay down all I possess for fifteen minutes' rest. At twelve the big bell rings, and up comes dinner for the boys, who are always ready for it and never entirely satisfied. Soup, meat, potatoes, and bread is the bill of fare. Charley Thayer, the attendant, travels up and down the room serving out the rations, saving little for himself, yet always thoughtful of his males, and patient as a woman with the helplessness. When dinner is over, some sleep, many read, and others want letters written. This I like to do, for they put in such do things, and express their ideas so comically. I have great fun intraorally, while as grave as possible extraorally. A few of the men word their paragraphs well and make excellent letters. John's was the best of all I wrote. The answering of letters from friends after some one had died is the saddest and hardest duty a nurse has to do.” (Later, Alcott wrote about her experiences at the hospital and became a well-known author. One of her most famous books is called *Little Women*.)

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General Robert E. Lee's “Lost Order” No. 191

The lost document that changed the course of American history.

After crossing the Potomac River early in September 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia into three separate wings. On September 9, he communicated his campaign strategy — to divide his army. He intended to send Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson to attack Harpers Ferry, and send Gen. James Longstreet toward Hagerstown. All of the plans were described in Special Orders No 191, seven copies of which were distributed to his senior subordinates. The aring plans for an invasion of enemy territory that would propel the Confederates to victory.

A copy intended for Gen. D. H. Hill was accidentally left behind, wrapped around three cigars, when the Confederates marched to South Mountain the next day. On September 12, the 27th Indiana Infantry Regiment, part of the Union Twelfth Army Corps, was bivouacked just outside of Frederick on a site occupied shortly before by D. H. Hill's Confederates. At about 10 a.m., Corp. Barton W. Mitchell found the bundle lying in the grass under a locust tree on the Best Farm in Maryland, before the Battle of Antietam. Mitchell showed the two-page handwritten document to Sgt. John M. Bloss, and the two non-coms took it Capt. Peter Kopp, who in turn brought it to regimental commander Col. Silas Colgrove, who carried it to the corps headquarters. It soon reached Gen. George B. McClellan, who jubilantly exclaimed that he held the Confederate secret battle plan in his very hands! (The order provided the Union Army with valuable information concerning the Army of Northern Virginia's movements and campaign plans.)

How effectively McClellan used the information is debatable, but Union forces did follow the Confederates more closely as they marched through Frederick and across South Mountain toward Sharpsburg. From here, the story of the Antietam Campaign changes as McClellan changed his plans to

defeat Lee the Southern commander. The practical value of this intelligence, which was quickly growing obsolescent, continues to be the subject of much debate. In America's bloodiest day, the Union rose to victory, altering the fate of the entire Civil War.

Gen. Hill, whose name was on the orders, forever after denied having lost them.

To read the full text of "The Lost Order" go to: www.civilwar.org. Sources: monocacy.stonessentinels.com, civilwarintheeast.com

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This 'n That! - September 2016

Celebration of Historic Bluffton

Join Celebrate Bluffton and Call to Action, for the Second Annual Heritage Discovery Tour and Celebration on Saturday, Oct. 15th. The day of activities includes: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. - **self-paced tour** of multiple historic properties. **Gospel concert** featuring the legendary Dr. Marlena Smalls and the Hallelujah Singers from 4:30 – 5:30 p.m. **Authentic Lowcountry Gullah dinner** at Campbell Chapel A.M.E. Church. Tickets for the tour and dinner are now on sale. Tickets can be purchased online at www.celebratebluffton.com for the advanced sale price of \$25 each. On Sept. 16th, tickets prices increase to \$30, Tour-day tickets will cost \$35. Discounts are available for students. Tickets for the dinner are \$30.

Coastal Discovery Museum – Honey Horn Plantation

70 Honey Horn Drive, Hilton Head Island, S.C. 29926

The Civil War Era

South Carolina played a key role in the development and ending of the war. Hilton Head Island was home to thousands of Union soldiers during the Civil War. Find out why they were here and how they spent their time. Historic photographs, maps and artifacts tell the story of Hilton Head from 1861-1865. Thursdays 3:00 – 4:00 p.m. - Sept. 1 – 8 – 15 – 22 – 29. \$7.00 – call for reservations: 843.689.6767.

The Island's Story

Learn from a museum docent about our earliest residents, the plantation era, Gullah culture and about our modern development. Tuesdays 3:00 p.m. - Sept. 6 – 13 – 20 – 27 – call for reservations: 843.689.6767.

Temporary Exhibits: Through Sept. 8th – **Oysters: Past, Present, and Future.** And, **Fabulous Fiber** – by the Art Quilters – a cooperative of award-winning fabric artists. Sept. 13th – October 29th. Demonstrations and discussions – 10:00 – 12:00 noon. (9/27 – 10/11 – 10/25)

Heritage Library – Hilton Head

852 Wm. Hilton Pkwy – Hilton Head, S.C. 29928

Tuesdays 10:30 a.m.

Sept. 13 - Historic Sites of Hilton Head Island: Join us for a 1 and 1/2-hour talk about the history of Hilton Head Island and the historic sites on the island accompanied by a map that you can then use for your own self-guided tour of the sites by car or by bicycle. Hilton Head Island has an extensive and varied history, and much of that history can still be seen and enjoyed at a variety of sites around the island. See the tabby remains of the Stoney-Baynard plantation house in Sea Pines, and the ramparts of Ft. Mitchel in Hilton Head Plantation. Visit the Mitchelville kiosk in Fish Haul Park to learn about the first self-governed black community created during the Civil War, and the Gullah Museum on Gum Tree Road to learn of the Gullah community that continues to flourish on the island.

Sept. 20 - The Story of Santa Elena: Before Jamestown and Plymouth, there was the Spanish settlement of Santa Elena on Port Royal Sound in Beaufort County, SC. The story of Santa Elena, founded in 1566 on Parris Island, is one of religion, geopolitics, cultural clashes, war and struggles to survive. It also is little known – even in South Carolina, where colonial European powers France and Spain established beachheads in the New World.

Sept. 27 - Pedro Menendez, "The Last Crusader": Known as the John Wayne of his time, Menendez was an advisor to King Phillip II of Spain and was the founder of the first lasting European settlement in North America at Santa Elena, where he served as Governor of Spanish La Florida. \$10 Per Person; Reservations Required - Call 843-686-6560

Honey Hill Battlefield Presentation Efforts

Nov. 30, 1864 – Grahamville, Jasper County, S.C.

To raise money for the battlefield preservation, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Colonel Charles Jones Colcock, Camp #2100 is raising money to help present the battlefield to the public. They are holding a drawing for a donated limited edition Dale Gallon print. "Clubs are Trumps" #306 of 950. Tickets are \$10 each or six for \$50. The drawing will be held on July 3, 2017. You do not have to be present to win. This drawing is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Union Veterans. All proceeds go towards the historical preservation efforts. (The Battle of Honey Hill "Boyd's Neck" was the third battle of Sherman's march to the Sea.) To purchase the tickets go to: <http://colcock2100.wixsite.com/scscv/battlefield-preservation>.

Morris Center for Lowcountry Heritage

10782 Jacob Smart Blvd., S. Ridgeland, S.C. 29936 – 843.284.9227

History on Carolina Hash and Other Lowcountry Dishes by Stan Woodward –

Thur. Sept. 15th 2 – 3:00 p.m.

Learn about the folk heritage companion to barbecue that is a unique foodway of South Carolina – not found in neighboring states of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Also study about other beloved dishes that are native to South Carolina's Lowcountry. (This program is sponsored by The

Humanities Council SC, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.) - www.morrisheritagecenter.org.

The Port Royal Sound Foundation Maritime Center

310 Okatie Hwy, Okatie, S.C. 29909

Tuesday Talks: Amber Kuehn, Turtles - Sept. 6th 5:30 – 7 p.m. - \$8.00

EXHIBIT: The Sharks of Port Royal Sound exhibit will provide a glimpse of the many varieties of sharks (17 to be exact) that visit our area waters. Visitors can learn the habits and habitat, feeding patterns and more about these amazing creates through 3-D replicas, included in the exhibit is a life size (5-feet x 7-feet) replica jaw of a Megalodon, a prehistoric shark from the Cenozoic Era. Display opens Sept. 15th.

From Bluffton: Take S.C. 170 and travel toward Beaufort (10.3 miles from the U.S. 278 intersection.) Use the right exit ramp just before the Chechesee River bridge, which will bring you into the public boat landing parking lot. Drive toward the water, go left *under* the bridge, and you will enter the Maritime Center parking lot. 843.645.7774 – info@PortRoyalSoundFoundation.org

The Santa Elena History Center

1501 Bay St., Beaufort, S.C. 29902

Santa Elena served as the Spanish capital of Florida from 1569 to 1587. A third European power, England, sealed the fate of Santa Elena. Prompted by Sir Francis Drake's attacks on Spanish holdings in the Caribbean in 1586, Spain — stretched thin financially — decided to retrench in St. Augustine. For many years, Santa Elena's history was obscured by the French activity in the same area. The site was first excavated in the 1850s, but with no written records from Spain and relying on 16th-century French illustrations of the area, historians thought the site exclusively French. During World War I, the Marine Corps began to use Parris Island as a training site and uncovered pottery from the 16th century. In 1957, National Park Service archaeologists examined the artifacts and determined they were from Spain or made by Spaniards. Further excavations determined that both the French and Spanish had occupied the site. Santa Elena was named a National Historic Landmark in 2001 based largely on its role in the heated competition among European powers for the New World. Now you can find the lost story of Santa Elena and learn how you can help the Santa Elena Foundation restore a "missing century" of South Carolina and American history.

What's for Dinner? 16th Century Spanish Cuisine in the Lowcountry - Sept. 14th 11 a.m. - 12 noon - \$10.00. Join instructor Kelly McCombs as she discusses what the Santa Elena colonists ate, and how their food consumption affected their successes and, ultimately, their departure. How challenging it must have been to feed 16th Century Spaniards with Lowcountry foodstuff! - 843.379.1550.

Fort Fremont: Homeland Security at the Dawn of the 20th Century - Sept. 15th

2 – 3 p.m. - \$10.00. Fort Fremont was a Spanish-American War era fortification on the shores of historic Port Royal Sound in Beaufort, SC. Fort Fremont closed the book on a 350-year history of coastal fortifications in Beaufort, SC, beginning with the establishment of French and Spanish forts on Parris Island in the 16th Century. This lecture will highlight the strategic significance of Port Royal Sound and discuss the history of Fort Fremont in the context United States security concerns at the dawn of the 20th Century. Taught by Joe Lee.

The European Struggle to Settle North America - Colonizing Attempts by England, France and Spain, 1521-1608 - Sept. 17th 11 – 12:00 noon - \$10.00. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, England, France, and Spain struggled to establish permanent settlements in North America. Most of their attempts failed, but each country finally achieved success. The area that would become South Carolina played an important role in this struggle. The authors of *The European Struggle to Settle North America: Colonizing Attempts by England, France and Spain, 1521-1608* will delve into settlement efforts in the Southeastern United States and in particular the Port Royal Sound region. Instructors: Peggy and Dwayne Pickett.

Guided Tour of Santa Elena on Parris Island - Sept. 20th 9 – 11:30 a.m. - \$10.00.

Walk in the footsteps of the French and Spanish explorers who tread this ground over 450 years ago, explore the remnants of a Spanish fort surrounded by a moat and learn about the lost century of our American history. Tour of Parris Island lasts approximately 2 hours, weather permitting. Meet your tour guide at the Santa Elena History Center at 9:00 AM where you will proceed to Parris Island. You may want to enjoy the History Center's main exhibit "Santa Elena: America's Untold Story" afterwards. Tour guided by Guy Collier.

Beaufort District and the United States Constitution - Sept. 21st 4 – 5 p.m. - \$10.00. Join us for a special program to help celebrate Constitution Day, which marks the anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution on September 17, 1787. The Beaufort County Library's Historical Resources Coordinator and Archivist, Grace Cordial will discuss Beaufort District's contributions to the United States Constitution highlighting the roles of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler, and John Kean at the convention and during the adoption process.

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Lost Confederate Gold

In April 1865, when the South eventually lost the war, a major mystery developed after the Union's victory. Money was needed to rebuild the country. The North was eager to get their hands on the Confederate war treasury. But, the gold was

nowhere to be found. To this day no one knows what happened to the Confederate Gold! The actual value was probably somewhere around \$500,000 much less than he Union generals estimated.

Many believed several plantation owners, divided up and buried the gold waiting for the day when the South would rise again. Another story is that it was robbed by a ragtag team of Confederate and Union deserters, or it just . . . disappeared!

Where is the great treasure? One legend says it is buried in a Savannah cemetery under the name of a fake general. In Florida, there is a story that an ambushed general trying to take it to Cuba buried it in a West Central Broward County. Another tale has the gold in Danville, Virginia when a former Confederate Navy official, James A. Semple, hid a large amount of Mexican silver dollars – thought to be a part of the Confederate treasure. Several people say some of these coins have been found. - cwk

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**LOWCOUNTRY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, INC.
NEW/RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP FORM - 2016/2017**

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2016 - AUGUST 31, 2017

Please **Print** All Information Below -

Last Name First Name Badge Nickname

Additional Household Member - Last Name First Name Badge Nickname

Address

City _____ State _____

Zip Code _____

Phone () _____

E-Mail

(We will keep this confidential!)

Recruited by _____

Please check YES & help us save money! I want my monthly newsletter E-MAILED to me: YES _____ NO _____

New Enlistment:

Single: One-Time Initiation Fee \$25.00 + Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2017): \$30.00 = \$55.00 _____

Household: One-Time Initiation Fee \$35.00 + Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2017): \$45.00 = \$80.00 _____

Reenlistment - - Previous Members Only:

Single: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2017): \$30.00 _____

Household: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2017): \$45.00 _____

We always need/solicit volunteers to continue making the LCWRT successful.

Please check the area(s) for which you are volunteering:

_____ Program Committee: help select topics & speakers _____ Assist in Production/Distribution of the *Minie Ball Gazette*

_____ Assist on Program Night (Greeter, Collect Tickets or Guest Fees, Tally Program Attendance)

_____ Historian _____ Maintain Membership Roster _____ Work at Sun City Club Fair _____
Web Site Maintenance

Mail to or leave in "lower" box: **Joseph Passiment, 62 Concession Oak Drive, Bluffton, SC 29909**

Make Check Payable to: **LCWRT Inc.** Any questions, please call **Joseph Passiment at 732-995-2102**

NOTE! Your current LCWRT membership runs through August 31, 2016. For the 2016-2017 Program Year (September 1, 2016 – August 31, 2017) we will be offering a promotion to increase LCWRT membership. If you can enroll two new members, we will waive your membership fee for the year. Membership fees remain unchanged from previous years . . . details and membership forms will be announced in an email blast prior to the special July 13th meeting at Magnolia Hall in Sun City.

Start taking up the LCWRT to your friends and neighbors! Bring them to the July 13th meeting!

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Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.
2016-2017 Executive Committee

Officers

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MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

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