



MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

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

President's Message - September 26, 2016

Dear Civil War Enthusiasts:

I am saddened to report that Gary Welsh has resigned as this year's President. He informed the Executive Committee via email of his resignation just before our September meeting. At our regular Executive Committee meeting following our September program, we explored the possibility of Gary reconsidering his decision. After discussion, we concluded that we should move to replace him. Per our bylaws, it is the Executive Committee's duty to fill vacant positions by majority vote. The replacement will fulfill the term of the person being replaced. I accepted the nomination and was elected to complete Gary's term. If anyone is interested in seeing the minutes of the meeting, they are available upon request. So the once President is President again.

I ask for your assistance and support for the balance of our year. I will do my best to promote and grow our club. I look forward to an excellent year. Please feel free at any time to speak with me about any of your concerns.

I would also like to take a moment to thank Gary for his many years of dedicated service to our club. He served as Communications Chair for several years and did a first-rate job. I want to thank him personally and for the club for his service.

I also wanted to highlight our first meeting. Ms. Curry's presentation was outstanding, and it was an excellent way to kick off the year. I believe that many members saw fit to purchase her book. And, the singers were fantastic.

Lastly, we have limited ourselves to one trip this year. We had some feedback that with all your other activities, more than one trip per year might be problematic. We also are going to limit the number of offers (raffles, trips, etc.) that we have at each meeting. We want them to be fun and not a chore.

We appreciate your support of our Club. Although the programs for the year are set, look for some surprises. As always, WE NEED HELP—VOLUNTEER.

Respectfully, Robert Waite

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Philip Leigh - *Trading With the Enemy*

Leigh is the author of *Trading With the Enemy; the Covert Economy During the American Civil War (2014)*, *The Confederacy at Flood Tide*, *Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies*.

Leigh is from Little Rock, Ark. A professional writer, he holds an electrical engineering degree from the Florida Institute of Technology and an MBA from the Kellogg School at Northwestern Univ. He contributed to the *New York Times Disunion Civil War* on-line journal during the Sesquicentennial.

“The year before Lincoln’s election, the South accounted for 70 percent of American exports, the great majority of it cotton.” - Philip Leigh

Before the Civil War, commercial and manufacturing interest governed the North. They were alarmed over the conflict the slavery question precipitated in Congress. The moneyed interests of the North demanded a cessation of the strife. It did not happen.

South Carolina sent cotton to England and France in exchange for war supplies. Confederate blockade runners carried the seaborne trade for the South during the early part of the Civil War. Southern cotton exported to Europe was only half of that shipped illegally to the North. (Remember Rhett Butler the young dashing blockade runner who was disowned by his family and expelled from Charleston for dishonorable behavior, in Margaret Mitchell’s *Gone With the Wind*?) A small group of sailors sailed goods in and out of Southern seaports with speed and cunning, with vessels of all sorts and sizes, under the guns of Northern ships-of-war. They needed fast ships, moonless nights, high tides and sharp lookouts.

The Federal Navy was blockading Southern ports to stop all shipments to and from Europe. They deprived the rebellious Confederate states of fabric, clothing, food, shoes, blankets, and medicine, at the expense of millions of dollars and many lives. Adm. Samuel F. DuPont stationed vessels into the inlets below

Charleston, and into the sounds of North Carolina. The blockading force grew 300 ships! Some cotton went via the Bahamas, Cuba or Bermuda before sailing on to Liverpool, England. (Cotton. Harvest was in September, and shipments in winter and spring. The profits were considerable.)

Unbelievably, most cotton went to New England textile mills where business “was better than ever,” according to textile mogul Amos Lawrence. Lawrence invested in the Ipswich Mills in Mass., one of the earliest mills to manufacture cotton hosiery and other knitted goods. The owners made an enormous fortune. The mill eventually became the largest manufacturer of knit products in the U.S. (In the years leading up to the Civil War, Amos Adams Lawrence, was a key figure in the abolitionist movement.)

There were some rather unscrupulous individuals involved in trade such as U.S. Senator William Sprague, from Rhode Island. He was, a mill owner and son-in-law to Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase, and in a partnership supplying weapons to the Confederacy in exchange for cotton. Sprague at the time was the richest man in the country obtaining most of his money from New England cotton mills. (The present J.P. Morgan Chase bank is a success to an earlier one name for Secretary Chase after he died.)

The trade in contraband was not confined to New England. Union Gen. William T. Sherman claimed Confederates received weapons from Cincinnati. Sen. John Sherman of Ohio importuned his brother, Gen. W. T. Sherman. He counseled his brother on political and military rumor, innuendo and protocol. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant captured Rebel cavalry armed with carbines purchased in Union-occupied Memphis.

Yankees began growing cotton on the captured Sea Islands of South Carolina because it was so important to the economy of the North. The federal government began to assist and employ the Sea Island blacks and several philanthropic and missionary organizations to prepare the “contraband” for emancipation led to the Port Royal Experiment. The government concentrated on employing the “contraband” to harvest and process the valuable Sea Island cotton, while the other organizations provided education. Government and the private charities provided food, clothing, and medical assistance. On Jan. 1, 1863,

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect for the "contraband" of the Sea Islands. It was a day of jubilation for Sea Island blacks. For that day forward they were known as "freedman" entitled to the rights and responsibilities as citizens. (The Port Royal Experiment became a model of what Reconstruction could have been.)

The federal government was not the only ones who profited. Union officers Gen. Benjamin Butler and Adm. David Dixon Porter benefited from this scandalous black market. Butler began grabbing cotton after the Confiscation Act of 1862. The Act permitted confiscation of property owned by anyone "aiding the Confederacy." Butler reversed his earlier policy of encouraging trade by refusing to seize cotton brought into New Orleans for sale. He sent expeditions into the countryside with no military purpose other than to confiscate cotton from residents assumed to be disloyal. Once brought into New Orleans, the cotton would be sold in rigged sales. To maintain proper appearances, auction proceeds were held for the benefit of "just claimants." However, the Butler consortium ended up owning the cotton at bargain prices.

Generals Butler and Kirby Smith playing a game of issuing permits at a price, either for cash or a share of the Butler sequestered "properties" in all of Louisiana beyond parishes surrounding New Orleans. In the last months of the War, supplies entering the Union-controlled port of Norfolk, Va., enabled Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate army to avoid starvation. Many of the supplies that passed through the Union blockade into the Confederacy originated in the North, not Europe as was commonly thought. Banks, Butler's successor in New Orleans was apparently honest, but Butler simply moved on to Norfolk where he was too busy with the illicit trade to attack Richmond when Lee ill-advisedly invaded Pennsylvania.

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During the last months of the war, supplies entering the Union-controlled port of Norfolk, Va., helped Gen. Lee’s army avoid starvation. Indeed, many of the supplies that passed through the Union blockade into the Confederacy originated in Northern states, instead of Europe. Banks, Butler’s successor in New Orleans was apparently honest, but Butler simply moved on to Norfolk where he continued to seek new terminology to achieve his ends.

Leigh shows the connection on both sides with the South fighting for slavery and the North fighting for continued economic domination. Before the war, cotton was the South’s number one economic import. The North’s economy was based upon finished products (including cotton cloth) . . . And food. The Confederacy was strangling. They found themselves cut off from the cornfields of Ohio, and the wheat fields of ILL, the meat-packing plants of Chicago, etc. The Union became cut off from the raw cotton needed for its mills.

President Lincoln admitted that numerous military leaders and public officials were involved in illegal cotton traffic, but refused to stop the trade.

“Lincoln, Seward, and others believed that Europeans might intervene if their textile’s industries were overly deprived of the commodity. And so the decision was made to quietly allow inter-sectional trade in cotton.” - Philip Leigh

The cotton trade profits bought rifles and other contraband. (Slaves, as well as cotton, were considered contraband.) The Confederacy never outlawed trade with the North but did attempt to regulate it for maximum gain in a purchase of weapons. Little of the profit found its way into either treasury. Blockade-running slowly declined, when the blockade was raised, though it did not cease altogether.

Admiral David Porter became known as the “The Thief of the Mississippi.” Money talked! Even Union VP Hannibal Hamlin thought to benefit.

On Feb. 17, 1864, the Confederate H. L. Hunley, was the first warship to break the blockade. At 8:45 p.m. near Sullivan's Island outside of Charleston Harbor, Lt. George Dixon, spotted the USS Housatonic man-of-war waiting for blockade runners. The Hunley began closing in for the kill with a torpedo that contained 70 to 90 pounds of explosives. The Housatonic became the first vessel to fall victim to an attack by a submarine. The Union wondered if the South had more of these little boats.

At the end of the war, Chief Justice, Chase declared the trade illegal for the purpose of postwar prosecutions. New York Mayor Fernando Wood proposed that NYC withdraw from the Union, mostly because membership in the Union restricted profitability of the cotton trade. - cwk

Sources: CivilWarTalk.com, *Trading With the Enemy* (American Civil War Forums), Royal Experiment, The South Carolina Encyclopedia

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Pick A Bale Of Cotton

American Folk Song

We're gonna jump down, turn around pick a bale of cotton,
Jump down turn around pick a bale a day.
Jump down, turn around pick a bale of cotton,
Jump down, turn around pick a bale a day.

Chorus: Oh, Lordy, pick a bale of cotton, oh Lordy, pick a bale a day.
Oh, Lordy, pick a bale of cotton, oh Lordy, pick a bale a day.

I'm gonna get on my knees and pick a bale of cotton,
Get on my knees and pick a bale a day.
Get on my knees and pick a bale of cotton,
Get on my knees and pick a bale a day.

(Chorus)

I'm gonna jump jump down and pick a bale of cotton,
Jump jump down and pick a bale a day.

Jump jump down and pick a bale of cotton,
Jump jump down and pick a bale a day.

Chorus: We're gonna pick, pick, pick, pick, pick a bale of cotton,
Pick, pick, pick, pick, pick a bale a day.
Pick, pick, pick, pick, pick a bale of cotton,
pick, pick, pick, pick, pick a bale a day.

We're gonna jump down turn around pick a bale of cotton,
Jump down turn around pick a bale a day.
Jump down turn around pick a bale of cotton,
Jump down turn around pick a bale a day.

Well, me and my papa gonna pick a bale of cotton,
Me and my papa gonna pick a bale a day.
Me and my papa gonna pick a bale of cotton,
Me and my papa gonna pick a bale a day.

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The 2016-2017 Program Season

October 12 – 6:45 p.m. Phil Leigh “Trading With the Enemy: The Covert Economy During the American Civil War”

November 9 – 6:45 p.m. Lou Benfante “Fort Pulaski” (tour the following day)

2017

January 11 - 6:45 p.m. Dr. James “Bud” Robertson - best selling author and acclaimed historian will speak about “A General and His Horse and “Unsung Heroes.”

February 08 – 6:45 p.m. Dr. William C. “Jack” Davis – Davis has been our most loyal and famous presenter since the Round Table was founded. - “Looking for Loreta”

March 08 - 6:45 p.m. Ed Bearss, historian, author and veteran - “The Battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh)”

April 12 – 6:45 p.m. Karen Abbott, author - “Liar, Temptress, Soldier, Spy: Four Women Undercover in the Civil War.”

May 10 - 6:45 p.m. Dr. Kyle Sinisi, professor at The Citadel, educator, author and historian - “Seeds of Secession”

NOTE: There is a \$10 Guest/Nonmember fee for any individual lecture. Students and teachers with ID are free.

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Civil War Timeline - October 1862

- Oct. 1** **Acting Rear Admiral, David Dixon Porter (US)** is given command of the Mississippi Squadron.
- Maj. Gen. John Pemberton** replaces Gen. Earl van Dorn (CS) as the head of the reorganized Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana
- Abraham Lincoln visits Harper’s Ferry, WV** on his to Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg.)
- Oct. 2** **Abraham Lincoln arrives at Gen. George McClellan’s (Little Mac) headquarters** in Sharpsburg.
- Oct. 3** **Battle of Corinth, Miss.**
- Oct. 4** **Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn (CS) and Brig. Gen. Sterling Price (CS) attack Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans (US)** “Old Rosy” northern perimeter, driving it back to a reinforced line. Rosecrans successfully defend Corinth.
- Richard Hawes** is inaugurated as Confederate governor of Kentucky. Braxton Bragg attends.
- Confederate Invasion of Kentucky**
- Oct. 5** **Battle of Hatchie Bridge (US)** aka (Davis Bridge)
- Battle of Metamora (CS)** aka (Hatchie Bridge)
- Maj. Gen. Edward Ord (US)** discovers Confederates retreating from Corinth. When Ord as severely wounded fighting paused as command passed to Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut (US). Sterling Price (CS) was able to escape.
- Oct. 7** **Battle of Lavergne**
- Oct. 8** **Battle of Perryville aka (Chaplin Hills, Ky.)**

Gen. Braxton Bragg (CS) and Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell (US) fight the largest battle on Kentucky soil. The battle is generally regarded as a draw, although Buell claimed victory. Less than half of Buell's men participated because he did not know a major battle was taking place less than two miles from his headquarters.

Oct. 9 - 12 **Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS) "rides around McClellan's Army"** for the second time.

Oct. 10 **Battle of Harrodsburg, Ky.**

Oct. 16 **Six men**, Wilson W. Brown, Daniel Dorsey, Martin Hawkins, William Knight, John Porter, John Wilson, John Wollam and Mark Wood escape from the Fulton County Jail in Atlanta, Ga., as members of Andrew's Raiders, would all receive the Medal of Honor

The Great Locomotive Chase, Ga. aka Andrew's Raiders

Oct. 16 **Battle of Lexington, Ky.**

Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's (CS) raiders (Southern cavalrymen) captured a federal garrison before moving to the southwest.

Oct. 19 - 23 **Gen. Braxton Bragg (CS) moves south through the Cumberland Gap**, mostly escaping the Army of the Ohio. (The Cumberland Gap is a narrow pass through the long ridge of the Cumberland Mountains near the junction of Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.)

Oct. 24 **Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell (US) is relieved of command from the Army of the Ohio** for his failure to pursue Bragg (CS) following the Battle of Perryville. William Starke Rosecrans is ordered to replace him.

The XIV Corps, (US) better known as the Army of the Cumberland, is created from the Army of the Ohio.

Oct. 25 **Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant assumes command of the 13th Army Corps** and the Dept. of Tennessee

Oct. 26 **Maj. Gen. Samuel Heintzelman (US)** is put in command of Union forces protecting Washington, D.C., replacing Nathaniel Banks.

The Army of the Potomac (US) finally crossed the Potomac in pursuit of the Confederates beaten at Antietam, although McClellan still moves slowly.

Oct. 30 **Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans** (US) assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland

Maj. Gen. Ormsby Mitchel (US) dies from Yellow Fever in Beaufort, S.C. aka “Old Stars” known for the Great Locomotive Chase (Andrew’s Raiders).

Mitchelville, a town built for escaped slaves on Hilton Head Island is named for Mitchel.

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This ‘n That - October 2016

The Bluffton Heritage Discovery Tour Returns!

Join us on Saturday, October 15, 2016 as we kick off the Bluffton Arts and Seafood Festival with the second annual Bluffton Heritage Discovery Tour and Celebration.

OUR EXCITING ITINERARY IS AS FOLLOWS: • **10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. – Self-paced tours of multiple historic properties** • **4:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. – Gospel Join concert featuring the legendary Dr. Marlena Smalls and the Hallelujah Singers** • **5:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. – Authentic Lowcountry Gullah dinner**

OUR TOUR INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES: • **Campbell Chapel A.M.E. Church** • **Palmetto Bluff and the antique yacht, the Grace** • **St. Luke’s Church and Cemetery** • **Buck Island/Bluffton Cemeteries** • **The Garvin House** • **Waddell Mariculture Center at Palmetto Bluff, participants will be able tour the *Grace*, Palmetto Bluff’s antique yacht built in 1913 and recently returned to the Bluff after extensive renovations. The ship’s captain will share the boat’s history and there will also be a short film on the renovation showing in the Conservancy building. Waddell Mariculture Center will host an exhibit on a 1970s community decision to ensure the quality environment we enjoy here today by conserving the local estuaries threatened by potential pollution. A Call to Action will host an exhibit on the role of**

Sunday schools in the Reconstruction-era South at the historic Campbell Chapel AME Church.

NOTE: As a special benefit to the LCWRT members, Celebrate Bluffton, a nonprofit organization dedicated to connecting people to Bluffton's rich historical and cultural past, will provide members with a \$5 discount to take the Bluffton Heritage Discovery tour on Oct. 15. The tour fee of \$30 will be discounted to \$25. (For details - see above.) If you are interested simply e-mail, your name and the number of tickets, you want to Celebrate Bluffton at ccoppola@celebrationbluffton.com. The Celebrate Bluffton office will then invoice you through PayPal.

Coastal Discovery Museum - Honey Horn Plantation

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

Chili Cook Off – October 8th – 11:30 – 3:30

The Kiwanis Club of Hilton Head Island will host the 32nd Annual Chili Cook-off at the Coastal Discovery Museum from 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. on Sat., Oct. 8. Awards will be given in six categories: Restaurants, Amateurs, Young Chefs, Resorts, Grocery Stores and Assisted Living Centers. The Chilly Willy Band will be providing its unique style of entertainment. Complimentary parking and complimentary children's games and activities, including face painting, will enable parents and children alike to fully enjoy the festivities. The Chili Cook-off will take place rain or shine, and attendees are encouraged to come hungry for all-you-can-eat chili! Tickets are available at the Coastal Discovery Museum for \$15 each (in advance of the event). Tickets are \$20 on the day of the event.

4th Annual Arkhaios Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival -

Oct. 20,21, 22

The Film Festival will take place over three days at Coligny Theater on Hilton Head Island. The festival is in collaboration with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Univ. of South Carolina. Tickets are \$20 per person for a three-day pass, \$10 per person for a daily pass, or \$5 per film. Website: www.arkhaiosfilmfestival.org

For Event Calendar and reservations, contact info@coastaldiscovery.org.

Heritage Library - Hilton Head

Historic Ft. Mitchel in Hilton Head Plantation - every Thursday at 10:00 a.m. through November. Register at HeritageLib.org

Historic Zion Cemetery & Baynard Mausoleum - every Friday at 10:00 a.m. through November. Register at HeritageLib.org

Hilton Head Island History Day - Sat., Oct. 15

Ghosts and Myths of Hilton Head Island at the Zion Cemetery and Baynard Mausoleum Outdoor Learning Center - Oct. 27 - 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Purchase tickets at HeritageLib.org

Honey Hill Battlefield Preservation 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

A Taste of Lowcountry Oyster History by Olivia Young - Thursday, Oct. 6 from two to 3:00 p.m.

Oyster farmer Olivia Young of May River Oyster Company presents a unique talk on the history of oysters in South Carolina's Lowcountry, followed by an oyster tasting and refreshments. This program has a fee of \$5.00 per person.

The American Revolutionary War in South Carolina - through Jan. 16, 2017

The traveling exhibit examines the major role that South Carolina played in the Revolutionary War, in which more than 200 battles and skirmishes took place, more than any other colony

during the war. The exhibit looks at the great turmoil that broke out leading up to the war between the colonies and Great Britain and highlights' major battles that took place in the Palmetto State, including the Battle of Sullivan's Island, the Cherokee Attack and the Battle of Cowpens. The exhibit also highlights the important role African Americans and women played in the war. The American Revolutionary War in South Carolina is part of the South Carolina State Museum's Traveling Exhibits Program. The exhibit was designed and produced by the State Museum in 2014 through a grant from the South Carolina Humanities Council. To learn more, visit scmuseum.org.

Pat Conroy Literary Festival – Oct. 20-23, 2016

The inaugural Pat Conroy Literary Festival will celebrate Place as Character and Muse in Southern Literature.

The [Pat Conroy Literary Festival](#) will continue to honor the writing life of [Pat Conroy](#) (1945–2016) in his adopted hometown of Beaufort, S.C. As an annual event, the Conroy Festival will also expand the circle to include larger discussions of Southern literature and culture. To be held Oct. 20–23, the immersive multi-day gathering features writer panels and book signings, live dramatic performances, film screenings, author lunches and receptions, readings, tours, an art exhibition, and a series of instructive workshops for writers, all centered around the University of South Carolina Beaufort's Center for the Arts.

The festival will highlight a different theme from Pat Conroy's writing life. The year the festival's theme is **Place as Character and Muse in Southern Literature**, a concept reflected in all of this year's programs—and also honoring our host city of Beaufort and the iconic Carolina Lowcountry which served as Conroy's beloved home and inspiration. For more information: 843.521.4145 – www.UscvCenterForTheArts.com – [www.facebook.com/PatConroy Festival](http://www.facebook.com/PatConroyFestival).

The Port Royal Sound Foundation Maritime Center

301 Okatie Hwy., Okatie, S.C.

Friday, Oct. 4th - 5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Tom Murphy, Eagles. Thomas Murphy is a retired DNR wildlife specialist focusing in endangered species. He will focus on Bald Eagles, and discuss how and why populations of these majestic birds have changed over the years, what the threats are to these birds, and their migration patterns so you'll know when and where you can expect to see them in the Lowcountry. Cost: \$8. For adults. 843.645.7774 - info@PortRoyalSoundFoundation.org

The Santa Elena History Center

1501 Bay St., Beaufort, S.C. 29903 (843.379.1550)

Captain William Hilton Visits Santa Elena - Friday, Oct. 7th - 4 - 5:00 p.m. - \$10.

In the early 16th-century European explorers took shelter in Port Royal Sound from heavy seas and strong winds. The Spanish called the region Santa Elena because they discovered it on the feast day of Saint Helena. The French called the area Port Royal because it exceeded all others they had seen in "size and beauty." France was the first European country to try to settle the area by building a fort on that is now Parris Island and when they abandoned it, the Spanish followed by establishing Santa Elena - a settlement that lasted for 20 years. In 1663, almost 100 years after the Spanish had started their settlement, an Englishman - Capt. William Hilton, who had been commissioned by settlers in Barbados to explore the Carolina coast for a suitable site for a colony - entered Port Royal Sound. As he did so he noticed a high bluff or headland on an island that could serve as a navigational marker and called it Hilton's Head. You are invited to meet Capt. William Hilton and hear about his life and harrowing adventures on the Carolina coast. This program is presented by Dwayne Pickett a professional archaeologist with a Masters Degree in Anthropology from the College of William & Mary.

Eliza Lucas Pinckney: Colonial Plantation Manager and Mother of American Patriots, 1722-1793 - Saturday, Oct. 8th 11 to 12 noon. \$10. Presented by Peggy Pickett

In 1739 Eliza Lucas Pinckney came to South Carolina with her family and began to experiment with indigo on her father's plantation on Wapoo Creek. She succeeded in growing indigo and producing a rich, blue dye from the leaves, thus bringing a profitable new cash crop to Carolina planters. While her accomplishments were rare for a young lady of the 18th-century, they were not outside the scope of what was expected of a woman at that time. The biography, drawn from her surviving letters and other sources, chronicles Eliza Pinckney's life and explores the 18th-century world she inhabited. (Advanced registration is strongly recommended.) Peggy Pickett is a graduate of the Univ. of Maryland.

The American Revolution and the European Wars of 1688 - 1815 - Friday, Oct. 14th - 4 to 5:00 p.m. - \$10. Presented by Peggy Pickett.

In 1688 Europe was drawn into a series of wars that would not end until the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, The wars were about maintaining the balance of power in Europe and alliances shifted with ever war - the only constant being that the English and French were always on the opposite side. The wars were global in scope as they were fought on the continent of Europe as well as other areas in the world where Europeans had interests: North America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. Present by Peggy Pickett a graduate of the University of Maryland.

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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 Oct. 12, 2016 meeting!

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Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.

2016-2017 Executive Committee

Officers

PRESIDENT	Robert Waite 12 Shooting Star Circle Bluffton, SC 29909	843-705-0895 waiteinsurance123@gmail.com
VICE PRESIDENT	George Loud 5 Camden Lane Hilton Head Island, SC 29909	843-342-6826 georgeloud1@gmail.com

TREASURER	Charles E. Glassick 42 Kings Creek Drive Bluffton, SC 29909	843-707-7890 864-384-8777 (cell) ceglassick@aol.com
SECRETARY	Michael Sweeney 318 Shearwater Pointe Drive Bluffton, SC 29909	843-707-7275 msweeney@sc.rr.com
PAST PRESIDENT	Joe Roney 1502 Gleason's Landing Court Dataw Island, SC 29920	843-838-4972 jvrjersey@gmail.com
MEMBER-AT-LARGE	Tom McNamara 56 Heron Bill Drive Bluffton, SC 29909	843-705-0933 tommcsr@yahoo.com

Committee Chairpersons

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	John Foster 204 Benjamin Seabrook Court Bluffton, SC 29909	843-705-6444 jfoster20@sc.rr.com
Hospitality	OPEN	
Membership	Joe Passiment 26 Schooner Lane Bluffton, SC 29909	732-995-2102 passiment44@twc.com
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MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

is published by

The Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.

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education and battlefield preservation.

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As qualified under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code