



# MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

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

## **PRESIDENT'S Message, December 19, 2016**

Dear Civil War Enthusiast:

I hope that you all enjoyed a terrific Thanksgiving and are enjoying a wonderful Christmas Holiday. After the New Year, we begin the dark days of January, February and March. But don't despair, we have our big three: Dr. James "Bud" Robertson, Jack Davis and, the ageless, Ed Berris. Bring friends and potential members to see these three phenomenal and renowned speakers.

I am always asking for your help. This time I need it, more than ever. The Executive Committee believes that the October cancellation due to Matthew has affected our membership numbers. We are approximately 10 percent off our club membership. So I am asking you to contact old members and anyone that would enjoy a great evening of insight and information on the Civil War. We have kept our dues stable for several years. Without a somewhat better total membership this year, we may have to review that position. One of our proudest accomplishments is that we have kept the club sound financially while donating to more causes than ever before. John Kemp and the Program Committee have done a great job on keeping our speaker costs under budget. The Executive Committee has done a terrific job of managing our financial affairs.

Think about the great variety and breadth of our programs. And don't forget that we are still going to make that trip to Fort Pulaski in March. The Executive Committee has voted to make a donation to Fort Pulaski. More on the donation at our January meeting. We are told that because Fort Pulaski is a National Monument direct donations are complicated.

As I have mentioned many times before, consider offering to help out. We need some fresh perspective and input on what we are doing and how we are doing it. Your sweat equity is required but so are your thoughts and suggestions. Don't hesitate to speak to any board member about your ideas, concerns or to help in some capacity.

We are actively working toward finding our next scholarship recipient. Our first two winners have set a very high bar, indeed. Their maturity and academic excellence have been an inspiration. We will keep you updated on this great program started by Joe Roney and carried forward by Caroline Kennedy.

Look for information on our first breakfast forum. We are going to ask members to join us for breakfast to discuss the Club's direction and how we might improve it. I hope to be able to present the specifics of this event at our January meeting. Please consider attending.

As you may remember, we reserved a table at the annual Club Fair in Sun City. Dale Conrad chaired the event. Some of our members made an effort to spend a couple of hours at the table, and I would like to recognize and thank: Phil Cubley, Martha Koeng, Jerry Norberg and Tom Mc Namara.

Here is hoping that you have a wonderful 2017.

Respectfully, Robert Waite

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**The 2017 Program Season**

- January 11 - 6:45 p.m. Dr. James “Bud” Robertson - bestselling author and acclaimed historian will speak about “The Four-Legged Soldiers.”\*
- 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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### **Dr. James “Bud” Robertson**

Best-selling author and acclaimed historian Dr. Robert has been a frequent presenter at the LCWRT over the past 16 years. Retired from Virginia Tech, he was Alumni Distinguished Professor in History having taught for 43 years. He is the author of more than 20 books including award-winning *General A. O. Hill*, *Soldiers Blue and Gray*, and *Civil War! America Becomes One Nation*. His biography *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, the Soldier, The Legend*, won eight national awards including the American Library Associations' Best Book for Young Readers award. The book is Robertson's favorite book he has authored on which he spent more than eight years. He is considered the preeminent scholar on Lt. Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Robertson was the Chief Historical Consultant, a technical director for the Hollywood film, in the 2003 Ted Turner mega-movie *Gods and Generals*, which prominently features Stonewall Jackson.

\*”The Four-legged Soldiers.”Horses were still the major form of transportation at the time of the Civil War. Once fighting began, they became indispensable to military efforts. For horses, the Civil War was a four-year slaughter. Their casualties exceeded those of the men they silently served. Among the few joys of a regiment in the field were mascots. They ranged in species from bears and camels to chickens and squirrels. Then as now, the most favorite pet was a dog. The talk will introduce the audience to animals in the War and how they affected everything from feelings to fighting. - jr

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## General Lee's Horses

Traveller was used by Gen. Robert E. Lee throughout most of the Civil War. The iron gray horse was born in 1857 in Greenbrier County, which is now in West Virginia. He was first called Jeff Davis by Andrew Johnston, who raised him. He was renamed Greenbrier by his next owner, Capt. Joseph M. Broun. Lee bought the horse from Capt. Broun for \$200 during his late 1861 stay in South Carolina. Lee renamed his new mount Traveller. Traveller, who weighed about eleven hundred pounds and stood nearly sixteen hands high, served his master well. He outlived Gen. Lee, and upon his death, he was buried next to the Lee Chapel. In 1907 his remains were disinterred and displayed at the Chapel for a period before reburied on the front campus outside the Lee Chapel. From the moment he saw the horse, Gen. Lee took a special shine to him. There was nobility there; a character beyond just fine proportions and a lustrous coat, beyond regal carriage and a fancy step, beyond even the proud spirit and intelligence that shone in the creature's eyes – the star of fortune hung over this horse as surely as it did over Robert E. Lee himself.

The best description of Traveller was Lee's own, which he wrote in response to Mrs. Lee's cousin Markie Williams, who wished to paint a portrait of Traveller.

If I were an artist like you, I would draw a true picture of Traveller; representing his fine proportions, muscular figure, deep chest, short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, small feet, and black mane and tail. Such a picture would inspire a poet, whose genius could then depict his worth, and describe his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat and cold; and the dangers and suffering through which he has passed. He could dilate upon his sagacity and affection, and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. He might even imagine his thoughts through the long night-marches and days of the battle through which he has passed. But I am no artist Markie, and can therefore only say he is a Confederate gray.

Although Traveller was Gen. Lee's favorite horse, Lee did use other horses during the Civil War. When Lee purchased Traveller, his stable already contained two horses, Richmond and Brown-Roan: Richmond, a bay stallion, was acquired by Gen. Lee in early 1861. The Gen. rode Richmond when he inspected the Richmond defenses. Richmond died in 1862 after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Brown-Roan was purchased by Lee in West Virginia during the first summer of the war. Also referred to as "The Roan," the horse went blind in 1862 and had to be retired. He was left with a farmer. Two other horses, Lucy Long and Ajax, joined Lee's stable after he purchased Traveller: Lucy Long, a mare, served as the primary backup horse to Traveller. Lucy Long remained with the Lee family after the war. Outliving Gen. Lee, she died when she was thirty-three years old. Traveler would go on to become the most celebrated animal of the Civil War.

Ajax, a sorrel horse, was infrequently used because he was too large for Lee to ride comfortably. Ajax also remained with the Lees after the war. He killed himself in the mid-1860s by accidentally running into an iron gate-latch prong. – Article courtesy of Stratford Hall, Fredericksburg, Va. - cwk

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## Civil War Timeline - December 1862

Dec. 1	Pres. Lincoln proposes three amendments to the U. S. Constitution. First, all slaves would be gradually emancipated until 1900. Second, slaves freed during the war would remain free. Third, the U.S. would pay for consensual colonization.	
Dec. 7	Battle of Prairie Grove Battle of Fayetteville	Arkansas
	John Hunt Morgan captures a federal garrison in Hartsville, killing and wounding 1,000 before 1,800 men surrendered.	Tennessee
Dec. 10	U.S. House passes a bill allowing the creation of the state of West Virginia	West Va.
Dec. 11	One of the most controversial orders of the Civil War is issued by Ulysses S. Grant – Special Order 11 expelling Jews from his department	
Dec. 11	Nathan Bedford Forrest (CS) leaves Columbia, Tenn. In an attempt to disrupt Ulysses S. Grant's line of communication in the advance on Vicksburg	
Dec. 11	Federal forces occupy the city of Fredericksburg Commonly known as the Goldsboro Expedition	Virginia
Dec. 11	Union Army in North Carolina under John G. Forster pushes into the state in an attempt to sever railroad supply lines to Virginia	North Carolina
Dec, 13	Confederate Gen. T.R.R. Cobb dies during the battle of Fredericksburg. Gregg is mortally wounded and dies two days later Battle of Fredericksburg	South Carolina
	Gen. Ambrose Burnside and the Army of the Potomac is soundly beaten by Lee's Army of North Virginia	
Dec. 14	Battle of Kinston	North

		Carolina
Dec. 16	In a Republican caucus Senators vote 13-11 support in a resolution calling for the resignation of William Seward.	
Dec. 17	Battle of Goldsboro Bridge	North Carolina
	Republicans vote to ask for a reconstruction of Lincoln's cabinet. During the meeting, Sec. Of State William Seward and his son, the Assistant Sec. Of State, resign.	
Dec. 18	Forrest's (CS) cavalry turns back a detachment of Union cavalry near Lexington	
	In preparation for his assault on the Confederate fortress at Vicksburg, Ulysses S. Grant reorganizes his forces into 4 Corps (13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , 16 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> ) under John A. McLernand, William T. Sherman, Stephen A. Hurlbut and James B. McPherson respectively.	
Dec. 19	An evening meeting at the White House, eight Republican Senators and Lincoln's Cabinet discuss the reorganization of the Cabinet	
Dec. 20	Gen. Earl Van Dorn (CS) strikes a federal supply depot at Holly springs capturing 1,500 prisoners and destroying 1.5 million	Mississippi
	U.S. 15 <sup>th</sup> Corps under Wm. Tecumseh Sherman boards transports at Memphis to sail down the Mississippi to Chickasaw Bayou. Ulysses S. Grant called off a supporting campaign over land because of continued Rebel raids.	Tennessee
	Salmon Chase offers his resignation. Lincoln rejects both Seward's and Chase's resignations.	
Dec. 21	John Hunt Morgan leads a raid against William S. Rosecrans' supply lines in Kentucky.	
	President Davis visits Vicksburg	Mississippi
	Seward resumes his duties as Secretary of State	
Dec. 22	Salmon Chase resumes his duties as Sec. of the Treasury	
Dec. 23	Jefferson Davis issues a general order proclaiming Benjamin Butler an "enemy of mankind" and authorizing his immediate execution if captured.	
Dec. 26	Sherman's expedition lands near Steele's Bayou on the Yazoo River	Mississippi

Dec. 28	Battle of Elk Fork	Tennessee
Dec. 29	Battle of Chickasaw Bayou	Mississippi
	William Tecumseh Sherman (US) tries to assault a strong Confederate position atop a series of bluffs north of Vicksburg held by John Pemberton (CS)	
Dec.30	Ford's Theater gutted by fire.	
	The U.S.S. <i>Monitor</i> founders in heavy seas off Cape Hatteras. Sixteen men die and the remaining are rescued by the Rhode Island, her escort. The boat is towed to port	
Dec. 31	Battle of Parker's Cross Roads	Tennessee
	Battle of Stone's River (US)	Tennessee

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### **Who Was Benjamin Butler?**

“I was a friend of Southern rights but an enemy of Southern wrongs.”

Benjamin Butler was the sixth child of John Butler who served in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 under Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was a Massachusetts politician and Union officer who fought for the rights of workers and African-Americans. Following several terms in the state legislature, he attended the Democratic convention where he voted for Jefferson Davis to run for the presidential nomination. He entered the Massachusetts Militia in 1839 and was promoted to brigadier general in 1855, even though he had no formal military training.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Butler played a major role because he and the 8th Massachusetts were some of the first troops to reach Washington, D.C. protecting the capital in case Maryland seceded to reopen the lines of communication between Washington and the Union states. Though he was a sympathizer of the south, he served in the Union with one of his main quotes being “I was a friend of Southern rights but an enemy of Southern wrongs.” He started as a third lieutenant and by 1855 was a brigadier general.

From Massachusetts, Butler was sent to reopen the lines of communication between Washington, D.C. and the Union states. He was known for his eagerness and willingness to take on the role of authority when precise instructions were absent. He received the assignment as commander in Hampton, Virginia, Fort Monroe. He became the first to identify slaves that ran away from Union lines as contraband of war.

Just before the Battle of First Bull Run, Butler suffered a minor defeat at Big Bethel when a plan was drawn for an operation in both Big Bethel and Little Bethel but Butler did not lead the force himself, and that resulted in criticism after the loss.

In August of 1863, Butler led a successful amphibious assault of Cape Hatteras Inlet in North Carolina and moved to New Orleans in May after the city had already surrendered to Admiral David G. Farragut. Once in New Orleans, he was appointed the military governor. He was able to bring order to the city but became known for one who would pilfer the goods of the Southerners he was watching. He issued Order 28, which stated that any lady in New Orleans who showed contempt for any Union soldiers would be treated as a prostitute! This law caused Jefferson Davis to label Butler and outlaw

and earned his nicknamed “Beast Butler.” He was moved from that position to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, which would become the Army of the James. He performed poorly during the Bermuda Hundred campaign, allowing (CS) Gen. P.T. T. Beauregard to slow him down with an inferior force.

One of the things which prevented Butler's removal from military service was that he was a political ally of President Lincoln a reason for his eventual dismissal was what happened at Fort Fisher when he called off the attack even when there were orders by Gen. Grant to do otherwise. Grant ordered him to return home and await orders. On November 30, 1865, Butler resigned. Butler became one of the most disliked generals of the Civil War, gaining many enemies on both sides of the conflict.

After the war, Benjamin Butler became a member of the House of Representatives from 1875 to 1879. He became a Radical Republican and leader in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. Eventually, he was elected governor of Mass., in 1882 after several unsuccessful campaigns. He was a candidate for President in 1884.

Butler passed away when attending court in the city of Washington, D.C. He is buried in Lowell, Mass, in the family cemetery of his wife. - cwk

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## **Ten Worst American Civil War Generals**

(According to David Hurlbert, Ph.D.)

- 1.) Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, USA, 2.) Braxton Bragg, CSA, 3.) Don Carlos Buell, USA, 4.) Ambrose Everett Burnside, USA, 5.) Benjamin Franklin Butler, USA, 6.) Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, USA,) 7. George Brinton McClellan, USA, 8.) Gideon Pillow, CSA, 9.) William S. Rosecrans, USA, 10.) Franz Sigel, USA.

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## **Mrs. Lincoln’s First Elaborate *Soirée***

By Caroline Wallace Kennedy

On February 5, 1862, Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln gave her first elaborate *soirée*. Normally a prominent restaurateur catered such a dinner, but on this occasion Mrs. Lincoln wanted everything prepared right at the White House. A newspaper article spoke glowingly of the results: “To her exquisite taste alone is to be attributed the beautiful arrangements for the occasion shown her practical good sense to be equal to her graceful courtesy and charming manners” (Probably the first and last time she was ever praised for “practical good sense”).

Such kind words must have warmed Mary's insecure heart. She approached her *soirée* with more self-confidence. At first, she planned to have 550 guests, but the list was soon expanded to 800. *The New York Herald* praised her for trying to limit the function, so as “to weed the Presidential Mansion of the long-haired, white-coated, tobacco-chewing and expectorant abolitionist politicians.” As she was responsible for the Presidential spoons,” the *Herald* continued, “it is not safe to trust an ice-cream thus manipulated in the itching fingers of these sweet-smelling patriots.”

Certain abolitionists were, in spite of the *Herald's* admonitions, invited. One of them, Ben Wade, refused with these words: “Are the President and Mrs. Lincoln aware that there is a Civil War? If they are not, Mr. and Mrs. Wade are, and for that reason decline to participate in feasting and dancing.”

Other guests-to-be were not so critical and arrived in droves. The White House was handsomely

prepared for them, the music was excellent, and the banquet was a veritable Roman feast, made by Maillard, the famous New York caterer.

While some newspapers of the day attacked Mrs. Lincoln for entertaining at all (“Don't you know there's a war on?” was the gist of the complaints), claiming she just wanted to “show those Southerners who had closed their homes and refused all social engagements that she was a good as they,” *The New York Herald* supported and praised her. The paper described that evening's supper as “one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country.”

*Leslie's Weekly* featured the event in a leading article, beautifully illustrated, and commented: “There has been a social innovation at the White House, and the experiment has been a brilliant success.” Until that evening, there had been “a false deference to the false notion of democratic equality.”

The magazine article continued, stating that until Mrs. Lincoln's party, White House entertainments (always excepting state dinners for foreign Ministers and Cabinet members) were thrown open “to everyone, high, low, gentle or ungentle, washed or unwashed,” which resulted in a “horrible jam,” endurable only “by people of sharp elbows and destitute of corns, who don't object to a faint odor of whiskey.”

Mrs. Lincoln innovation was to invite “respectable people in private lives,” limiting her invitations to “distinguished, beautiful, brilliant” people who represented “intellect, attainment, position, elegance.” The writer continued, for page after snobbish page, to chronicle the arrivals of the guests, “ladies in swishing, crinkling crinoline,” and to detail Mrs. Lincoln's entire Presentation.

The presentation was certainly dramatic enough. At eleven-thirty, the guests were led to the State Dining Room, early for the sumptuous feast that awaited them. But low, a servant had locked the door and misplaced the key. What might have been a moment of embarrassment became one of amusement, as one of the guests joked “I am in favor of a forward movement!” and another chimed in with parodying a recent speech in Congress. Gen. McClellan, the object of the Congressional criticism, joined the other guests in the general laughter.

The lost key was soon found, and the guests surged in, immediately aware that the delay was worthwhile, for the table was elegant indeed. It stretched almost the entire length of the room, and small tables were arranged along the walls.

The decorations on the table were almost beyond belief, setting a style that would not be matched until Grant's administration. The high point was a replica of a U.S. steam frigate with guns and all sails set, the American flag flying at the main. Also, the goddess of Liberty rose above an elaborate shrine which was like a lifelike water fountain. A replica of the Hermitage and a Chinese pagoda, with double cornucopias next to it, resting on a shell, and supported by nougat Parisienne mermaids were just a few of the many-splendored things that ornamented the tables.

A discreet reminder of the war was present in a helmet that sported spun-sugar plumes. Also there was a beehive, swarming with lifelike bees and filled with Charlotte Russe. A sugared-cake of Fort Pickens was surrounded by delicious and candied quail. The tables were piled high with stewed and scalloped oysters, boned and truffled-stuffed turkey, *pâté de foie gra*, aspic of tongue, canvasback duck, partridge, filet of beef, ham, venison, terrapin, chicken salad, pheasant, sandwiches, jellies, cakes, *biscuit glace*, bonbons, ices, fruits, James Buchanan's beautiful ten-gallon punch bowl brimmed over with champagne punch.

The Marine Band played joyfully on; guests promenaded after supper, and few thought of leaving until three o'clock in the morning. To those present, it was an evening they would never forget. For Mary Lincoln, it was a night of triumph.

In spite of the fact that the Lincolns had allowed no dancing at the soiree, a Philadelphian circulated a scurrilous poem entitled “The Queen Must Dance.” And the *American Temperance Journal* ranted and raved about the affair, which the table “spread with all that can intoxicate and cheer.”

Presidential entertaining nevertheless continued. Just before one official dinner, Willie Lincoln



became ill. Mary had to alternate visits upstairs to his sickroom with half-hardhearted attempts to keep her guests merry and accommodated. Whatever she did seemed destined to displease a critical public. Instead of praising her courage in going through with a scheduled event, she was abused for entertaining while her son lay dying upstairs. (No account was taken of the fact that she did not at the time know that Willie was dying.) After Willie's death, malicious gossips decreed that it "was a judgment of God upon the Lincolns for sponsoring frivolities." And, when Mary retired in her grief for her son, critics called her sorrow "excessive," a poor example to a nation at war, and not to be compared with the "genuine" grief of mothers who lost their sons on the battlefields. It was not exactly an era of tact and taste.

W.O. Stoddard was appointed by Mrs. Lincoln to screen all the vicious letters she received daily, with the admonition "Don't let a thing come to me that you have not read first yourself and that you are not sure I would wish to see. I do not wish to open a letter not even a parcel of any kind, until after you have examined it. Never!" He felt that she would have had a different reputation if she had made an effort to let newspaper correspondents know of her daily hospital visit to wounded soldiers, her gifts of wine, delicacies, liquors, fruit, and other foods to the wounded, and her other frequent acts of generosity. Unfortunately, she was not an apt pupil in the school of image-building.

In spite of grief, fatigue, illness, and despair, the Presidential entertaining continued throughout the war, though never again on the grand scale of that one grand evening in 1862. That is, not until Lincoln's second inauguration. The inaugural ball, March 6, 1865, had all the appearance of a triumphant gala, though the country was still deeply wrenched by the War. — *The Presidents Cookbook* by Poppy Cannon & Patricia Brooks, White House Historical Association, Mary Lincoln Biography – National First Ladies' Library

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## **Gift's From Santa**

### **Give a Civil War Book for Christmas!**

*The Widow of the South* – by Robert Hicks

*The Widow of the South* presents the fictionalized little-known story of Carrie McGavock, a young Southern matron who devoted her life to the wounded and dead after the Civil War Battle of Franklin, Tennessee (November 30, 1864) brought the war to her doorstep. Nine-thousand men lost their lives that day. A hitherto-fore sheltered Southern wife, still grieving the loss of three of her five children, Carrie rose to the occasion when her house was commandeered as a field hospital by Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, putting aside her grief and depression to nurse the wounded and eventually to rebury the dead on her plantation. (The dead from the battle had been buried on a neighboring plantation and were in danger of being plowed under by the owner), stand guard over the cemetery and the memories of the men buried there, and communicate with and attempt to comfort their families. In a sense, the needs of the dead and wounded as well as a chaste romance with a war-maimed man from Arkansas brought Carrie out of a paralyzing depression and constant meditation on death and loss to a realization of the value of life. The Author's Note at the back of the book further fleshes out the story, giving a short history of Carrie, her husband John, and their plantation. Carton (Now the McGavock Confederate Cemetery) with pictures of the McGavocks, their three lost children, Carrie's friend and companion Mariah who had been given to her as a slave when they were girls, and the cemetery. Mr. Hicks also provides an extensive bibliography for further research into the true core of the story. An engrossing addition to Civil War literature, romanticized, but spellbinding. It's about real people who

behave like real people. The build-up of the battle, particularly that going on in the minds of the soldiers, is believable and thought provoking. For those of us who have never been in the military, it suggests how men (and today woman) can anticipate such a a terrible situation. - Amazon.com

Carnton is the restored home of John and Carrie McGavock. The house once a vibrant plantation home, served as a field hospital to hundreds of wounded and drying Confederate soldiers following the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee in 1864. The house grounds and garden are open for tours daily.

Other novels by the *New York Times* bestselling author Robert Hicks: *A Separate Country* (the life of CSA General John Bell Hood,) and *The Orphan Mother* (about Mariah Reddick former slave to Carrie McGavock – the “Widow of the South.”)

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## **This ‘n That – January 2017**

### **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

Join us on Saturday, January 14, at 3:00pm

### **3-D Paleontology: New Discoveries with Curator Matthew Gibson**

Join us for a special presentation with Natural History Curator Matthew Gibson of the Charleston Museum! Get 3-Dimensional with a discussion centered around the advanced in 3-D scanning and printing, which allows paleontologists to study and examine fossils without damaging the specimen. Learn about the remarkable Oligocene whale skulls and their scientific value as researchers take bold steps into the future to discover new species, new histories, and new perspectives through the new era of 3-D scanning.

Join us on Saturday, January 21 at 2:30pm.

## **A Landscape Aflame: The Art of the American Civil War**

Join us for a unique and detailed presentation on the art of leading American artists and photographers of the American Civil War, presented by former Director and CEO of the Reading Public Museum, Ron Roth. Explore the compelling images chronicling the experiences of soldiers, civilians and the enslaved. From the battlefield to the home front, this art includes insights into the viewpoints that motivated both sides in the conflict.

Wednesday, February 1, 2017 – 4: 30 pm

## **Gullah Rice and Sweetgrass Culture**

Take a special close look at the Lowcountry's very own Gullah Rice and sweetgrass basket making culture, exploring the West African method of rice cultivation and more.

Take a look at the life of a slave on the rice plantations of the Lowcountry during the antebellum period, exploring the tools and methods utilized for a year's harvest.

Books will be available for purchase and book signing will take place after the presentation.

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## **The Port Royal Sound Foundation Maritime Center**

301 Okatie Hwy., Okatie, S.C. - [info@PortRoyalSoundFoundation.org](mailto:info@PortRoyalSoundFoundation.org)

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## **The Santa Elena History Center**

1501 Bay St., Beaufort, S.C. 29903-1550 (843.329.1550)

Jan. 21, 2017 – 10:30 am – 11:30 am – \$10.00

In the early 16<sup>th</sup> 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 harbor 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 what 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—Captain 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 Captain William Hilton and hear about his life and harrowing adventures on the Carolina coast. Participants will be able to interact with Captain Hilton, ask him questions, etc.

Advanced registration through this website is strongly recommended.

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**Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.**  
2017 Executive Committee

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

**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2015 to AUGUST 31, 2016**

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!)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Referred 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, 2016): \$30.00 = \$55.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
Household: One-Time Initiation Fee \$35.00 + Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2016): \$45.00 = \$80.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Reenlistment - - Previous Members Only:**

Single: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2016): \$30.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
Household: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2016): \$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: select topics & speakers    \_\_\_\_ Assist in Production 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: **David McColloch, 42 Concession Oak Drive, Bluffton, SC 29909**

Make Check Payable to: **LCWRT Inc.** Any questions, please call **Dave McColloch** at **843-705-3060**

**MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE**

is published by

The Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.  
located in the greater Hilton Head area of South Carolina.

Founded in 2000 and dedicated to Civil War history,  
education and battlefield preservation.

A **Not-for-Profit, Charitable Organization** As qualified under section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code

**NOTE: The website address for the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table (LCWRT) is: [www.lcwrt.squarespace.com](http://www.lcwrt.squarespace.com) and it can be used to get current and historical LCWRT information.**