



MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

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

President's Message, February 27, 2017

Dear Civil War Enthusiast,

Well, another visit by Jack Davis has come and gone. The technical problems that we experienced in February did not reoccur. Jack gave us a wonderful profile of Loretta, the “Kardashian” of the Civil War. A woman that relished attention and promoted herself, shamelessly. His book on Loretta was available for sale. And he also brought some of his past books for sale with a personalized autograph. His career has spanned many decades and he is a prolific writer with over 50 published books. If you missed Jack, you missed a real treat.

My musings led me to think that all of us should make an effort to attend the big three as they are not getting any younger and they are once in a lifetime experiences. Try not to miss any of our great line up of Presenters, but you cannot miss the big three.

Speaking of once in a lifetime, Ed Bearrs is going to discuss The Battle of Shiloh. This is a very important Battle in The West and prepared Grant for what was to come. There is drama and controversy. Don't miss it.

As I have intimated, things are in flux in our club. The Executive Board will be changing dramatically in May. Our nominating Committee is already at work and, if you are interested in serving, please speak to any officer. We are considering many changes in our procedures. Changes that will affect you. One of our Board members suggested that we are deconstructing the club and how it operates. Thus, to gauge the membership's opinion on these matters, we should have a short survey at the meeting in March. Please complete it so any changes that we do make are ones that have broad member support. I will be away in March and Joe Roney will be my replacement. If the survey isn't ready for March, it will be available in April.

Finally, we received a grant from South Carolina Humanities for the Fort Pulaski trip. Their grant is the reason that we can offer the trip so inexpensively. It will take place on March 9. Please consider going. The trip will include a stop on Tybee Island to see the union positions. It is a stop seldom seen by anyone.

Respectfully, Bob Waite
President

was at Vicksburg that he met his wife, Margie Riddle Bearss (1925-2006), also a Civil War historian; they were married on July 30, 1958. They first lived in the Leila Lockett House in Vicksburg formerly occupied by then-Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's soldiers in 1863, and eventually had three children. At Vicksburg, Bearss did the research leading him and two friends to the long-lost Union ironclad gunboat *U.S.S. Cairo*. The *Cairo* was torpedoed and sunk on December 12, 1862. The gunboat spent 100 years on the Yazoo River well preserved in mud. It was raised on December 12, 1964, and is on exhibit near the Vicksburg National Cemetery.

He has written over 18 Civil War books including *Hardluck Ironclad: The Sinking and the Salvage of the Cairo*. He appeared in *The Civil War*, PBS series by Ken Burns, *Civil War Journal*, A & E Network, *Civil War Combat*, History Channel and the *Smithsonian's Great Battles of the Civil War*, TLC. He has also edited many other books and written many Civil War articles for various magazines and periodicals. His 2007 book *Fields of Honor: Pivotal Battles of the Civil War*, is illustrated with detailed maps and archival images with a unique narrative of the War's most critical battles. The informative book feels like you are walking in the battlefields and getting a clear description of the action and fascinating details about the men. He has won a huge, devoted following with his battlefield tours and soliloquies about the heroes, scoundrels, and little-known moments of the conflict that still fascinates America. Antietam, Shiloh, Gettysburg, rich with human interest and colorful details learned from a lifetime of study

His encyclopedic knowledge of military affairs extends well beyond the Civil War, covering the American Revolution, War of 1812, Indian Wars and WWI and WWII.

Ed Bearss is known by many as the greatest living Civil War historian and a true American icon. He was Chief Historian of the National Park Service from 1981 to 1994. After his retirement, he received the title Chief Historian Emeritus, which he holds to this day.

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Battle of Shiloh - Surprise in Tennessee

(Shiloh is a Hebrew name which means Place of Peace.)

By Caroline Wallace Kennedy

“The land was soft with spring. Tennessee was ablaze with bright sunshine, fragrant flowers, and verdant, springs green vegetation.” — by Wiley Sword, *Hallowed Ground Magazine*

The Battle of Shiloh was one of the major early engagements of the War. After the defeats at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston resolved to prevent further encroachment by Union forces. Johnston's strategy was to attack Union forces assembled at Pittsburg Landing (southwestern Tennessee) before they were strengthened by troops under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell. “Tonight, we shall water your horses in the Tennessee,” Johnson proclaimed as he ordered the attack. (Johnston did not wait for Grant and Buell to combine their forces. He advanced on April 3, slowed by rains and muddy roads that also slowed Buell.)

The battle of Shiloh was fought among blossoming trees, along little-used country roads and trails by soldiers who had little or no experience. Neither side was well prepared, and units became disoriented and lines crumbled due to the savagery of the fighting and desertion.

April 6, 1862 (the First Day)

Union commander's Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant and Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman were surprised by the Confederate attack which began before dawn in Fraley Field. The Rebels pummeled the Yankees with massed artillery, and eventually surrounded them. Later in the day, Federals established a defensive line covering Pittsburg Landing, anchored with artillery and augmented by Buell's men, who had begun to arrive. The fighting that followed would stretch along a three-mile front and climax later in the day at the "Hornet's Nest"* which Grant ordered maintained at all cost. Finally, a volley of Confederate cannon fire shattered the Union line and more than 2,200 Federal troops were forced to surrender.

Gen. Johnston was mortally wounded in a charge against the Union stronghold. The general didn't realize it had been hit at first. A wound from a duel years before had left him with little or no feeling in his leg. A stray bullet had struck him behind the knee and lacerated his femoral artery. He was bleeding heavily into his high-top riding boot. He bled to death in minutes with his staff unable to help him. Gov. Harris and the others didn't know that Johnson had a tourniquet in his pocket that might have saved his life. Who fired the "stray bullet?" It was a .58 caliber Enfield minie ball, a round used by both North and South troops. Evidence supports the fatal shot was friendly fire from the 45th Tennessee, which went on to fight with distinction until the end of the War.

It was one of Grant's worst days. That night, Gen. Grant, upon crutches with a severe ankle injury, gave up his headquarters to the wounded and spent the night under a tree while the rain fell in torrents upon the dead and dying soldiers. Union gunboats kept up a thunderous cannonade much of the evening. It had been a terrible day for both sides, but the Union's position seemed hopeless. Despite this bleak outlook, Grant remained hopeful because Buell had arrived.

Grant wrote in his diary: "My ankle was so much swollen from the fall of my horse the Friday night preceding, and the bruise was so painful, that I could get no rest. During a rain storm, I moved to a log house under the bank. This had been taken as a hospital, and all night wounded men were being brought in their wounds dressed, a leg or an arm amputated as the case might require, and everything being done to save life or alleviate suffering. The sight was more unendurable than encountering the enemy's fire, and I returned to my tree in the rain."

Later that night tough Sherman came to see him. Sherman had found himself, in the heat of the enemy's fire that day, but now he was licked; as far as he could see, the important next step was "to put the river between us and the enemy, and recuperate." He hunted up Grant to see when and how the retreat could be arranged. He came on Grant, at last, at midnight or later, standing under the tree in the heavy rain, a hat slouched down over his face, coat collar up around his ears, a dimly-glowing lantern in his hand, a cigar clenched between his teeth. Sherman looked at him; then, "moved," as he put it later "by some wise and sudden instinct" not to talk about retreat, he said: "Well, Grant,

we've had the devil's own day, haven't we?"

Grant said "Yes." His cigar glowed in the darkness as he gave a quick, hard puff at it, "Yes. Lick`em tomorrow, though."

April 7 (The Second Day)

Grant's army, which had grown in number overnight, was now bolstered by Buell on the left and Gen. Lew Wallace* on the right and numbered more than 50,000. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was now in command of Confederate forces numbering about 30,000. After Confederate attacks and Union counterattacks, Beauregard realized he was outnumbered and retreated south toward Corinth, Ms.

Union forces pursued the retreating Confederate army and engaged them at Fall Timbers. There, Confederate Col. Nathan Bedford Forrest (the wizard of the saddle) commanded the retreating army's rear guard. Forrest reportedly led a cavalry charge against Union skirmishers, and singlehandedly engaged several troops. He was critically wounded sustaining a gunshot wound to the back during the engagement, and the two armies finally disengaged.

The carnage and inconceivable losses were unprecedented, and the two-day confrontation appalled the nation. Both sides suffered heavy casualties, with more than 23,000 total casualties, and the level of violence shocked North and South alike. Shiloh was the bloodiest affair the young nation had yet witnessed.

Note: Shiloh is one of the oldest and largest battlefields as far as acreage held by the Park. It was established in 1894! The area around it is still undeveloped, unlike Stones River. There are 4,200 acres owned by the Park service. You can still see where the battle started around the **Shiloh Meeting House** (Southern Methodist built the one-room log structure about 1853. After the fight, the church was torn down by the Union troops and the logs used to build bridges when the movement upon Corinth began. A modern church was built in 1949 and restored in 2001.)

The Hornet's Nest was where Wallace held off the Confederate Army long enough for Grant to mount the last line of defense. (It was called the Hornet's Nest because the enemy's bullets sounded like swarms of angry hornets.)

The Peach Orchard was where the leaves looked like snow falling to the ground after being clipped by bullets. The young 45th Tennessee was struck with heavy fire from Hurlbut's Division, became disorganized and fell back in a ravine near the Peach Orchard. Both CSA Gen. John Breckinridge and Gov. Isham G. Harris tried to rally the young troops, which refused to move ahead as a unit. (This is the place where Confederate Gen. Johnson bled to death.)

Bloody Pond was where it was supposedly pink from the many wounded Federal,

and Confederate soldiers made their way to this pond during the battle. They would get a drink and wash their wounds. The pond offered a refreshing escape from the horrors of the battle. As it turned out, many came here, bled here, and died here. Now, add to the scene, a number of wounded and dead horses. Some historians doubt that the story of a bloodstained pond is true. But in either case, the fighting was indeed! The Confederate mass graves were stacked seven deep and held 700 men. Five of these mass graves are marked, but it is believed that between eleven and twelve more are there. (In portraying the Hornet's Nest a.k.a. "The Sunken Road" as the savior of Grant's army, historians made it an American icon.)

Special Note:

a. My great-grandfather W.H. Cherry lived in Savannah, Tenn. (Hardin County.). Grant used the mansion (circa 1830) as his headquarters. The historical antebellum house is located on a bluff overlooking the east bank of the Tennessee River. The house was built by David Robinson and presented as a wedding gift to his daughter and son-in-law, W.H. Cherry. Grant's breakfast was interrupted by couriers with news that the Battle of Shiloh had begun. The monument marking Grant's headquarters is located two blocks east. (My lineage is as follows: Jean de Che Rie from Normandy, France to Windsor and Maidenhead, England, to Norfolk County, Va., and Jamestown by John Cherry Sr. (1610) onto Faithful Cherry. By the 1800s W. H. Cherry was in Tennessee. My line follows W. H. Cherry, E. Wilson Cherry father to my grandmother Dona Cherry Reeves.)

b. Many of my Sullivan ancestors fought in the 45th Tennessee from the Volunteer State with Col. W. S. Statham's Brigade of Maj. Gen. G. B. Crittenden's Division from Rutherford County at the Battle of Shiloh. The 45th was a young unit that had not seen any msignificant action.

*The Hornet's Nest ranks with Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, Bloody Lane at Antietam, and the Stone Wall at Fredericksburg.

*Union Gen. Lew Wallace who played a controversial role in the Battle of Shiloh, later went on to write the famous 1880 novel *Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ* that became an instant sensation, surpassing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as the best-selling American novel of the 19th-century.

Sources: www.Civilwar.org, EyeWitness to History.com, Shiloh National Military Park (U.S. National Park Service), History.net,

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Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The *London Spectator* said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, who witnessed the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln told him the next day, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death." He was referring, of course, to Lincoln's sudden death by assassination only weeks after the speech.

"There was a fall of rain with hail on the 4th of March, 1865, recalled journalist L.A. Gobright. An hour before noon, the inaugural procession left from the War Department for the Capitol without a key participant. According to Gobright, "Mr. Lincoln did not occupy the position assigned to him in the carriage, (Third in the procession,) as he had been at the Capitol during the entire morning, engaged in signing bills. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senators [James] Harlan and [Henry B.] Anthony, was driven to the head of the line, and preceded the procession to the Capitol. A platoon of marshals pioneered the carriage of Mrs. Lincoln, the escort being composed of the Union Light Guard. The crowd generally mistook the carriage of the President's wife for that of the President, and under this delusion cheered it all along the route."1

It was a large and hopeful crowd that awaited the Second Inaugural of President Lincoln. Historian Allan Nevins wrote: "This Inauguration Day was vastly different

from that of March 4, 1861, when people awaited the words of the newly elected President on the crisis momentarily descending on the nation..”The end of the war – rather than the beginning of it – was clearly in sight. After Vice President Andrew Johnson took the oath of office in the Senate chamber and gave a rambling, drunken speech, officials proceeded to the east front of the Capitol for the presidential inauguration. A rainy and stormy morning turned to bright sunlight just as the President took the podium. “As Lincoln rose, he put on and adjusted his steel-rimmed eyeglasses. He held in his left hand his Second Inaugural Address, printed in two columns. The handwritten draft of the address had been set in type. The galley proof was clipped and pasted in an order to indicate pauses for emphasis and breathing,” wrote Ronald C. White, Jr., in *Lincoln’s Greatest Speech: The Second Inaugural*.

Although it is the second shortest inaugural address in American history, Lincoln’s speech is probably the most memorable in language and content. Despite its brevity, it addresses the nation’s relationship to God at great depth. “A feature that sets the address apart is its biblical and theological language,” White has written. “Within 701 words Lincoln mentions God fourteen times, quotes the Bible four times and invokes prayer three times.” Later, Supreme Court Chief Justice Chase gave the Bible to Mrs. Lincoln, marking the pages from Isaiah 5:27-28 which the President kissed.

Fellow-Countrymen:

“At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with

or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Sources:

<https://qz.com>, <http://www.history.com>, www.abrahamlincolnsclassroom.com, www.abrahamlincolnonline.com

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Fort Pulaski-Tybee Tour – March 9, 2017

Bring a friend!

The LCWRT tour of Fort Pulaski and a main Union position on Tybee Island will take place on **March 9th**. (This tour was postponed from Nov. 10, 2016, due to the Fort closure from Hurricane Matthew.) The group will be led by Lou Benfante, President, and Chairman of the History Department at the Heritage Library, and will be accompanied by at least one Park Ranger from Fort Pulaski.

The bus will depart from the Super Walmart parking lot in Hardeeville (Hwy 278) at 9:30 a.m.,

We will stop briefly at Fort Pulaski to pick up a ranger, before Tybee to the Union battery site where an overview of the Union preparations prior to the siege will take place. The bus will then head to Fort Pulaski, where there will be an intermission for lunch at the picnic ground there (or in inclement weather, meals may be eaten on the bus).

Please bring your meal and beverage, through there will be water on the bus.

Lunch will be followed by a tour of the Fort area, a discussion of the siege and action during the battle, and a **departure timed for a return to the Walmart by 4 p.m.** Some parts of the Fort may still be closed from hurricane damage. The main fortifications and facilities have reopened. (As announced at our last meeting, the National Park Service has not yet received any funding to help with repairs from the damage, so we will donate the proceeds entirely to Fort Pulaski for repairs.)

Note: Wear comfortable walking shoes, sunscreen, sunglasses and a large wide brimmed hat!

Tickets: Price is \$10 for members and \$20 for guests. The guest tickets can be **purchased at www.eventbrite.com**. (This trip is partially funded by the South Carolina Humanities.)

NOTE: There is an **entrance fee to the park - \$7**. or free if you have an NPS senior pass.

Space is Limited!

For More Information Contact: Richard E. Thomas (843.842.2399 or cell: 843.422.3842

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Civil War Timeline – March 1863

Mar. 3	Naval assaults on Ft. McAllister resumes.	Ga.
Mar. 4	Battle of Spring Hill	Tenn.
Mar. 5	Battle of Unionville	Tenn.
Mar. 11	Ulysses S. Grant renewed his efforts to reach Vicksburg	Miss.
Mar. 14	Adm. David Farragut pushes his command vessel past Port Hudson, but Confederate fire seriously damaged three other vessels.	La.
Mar. 16	Ulysses S. Grant ends his Yazoo Pass expedition but orders Wm. S. Sherman to try Steele's Bayou again	Miss.
Mar. 17	The Great Locomotive Chase Battle of Kelly's Ford	Ga. Va.
Mar. 19	Second Vicksburg Campaign	Miss.
Mar. 22	John Morgan's (S) cavalry captures the federal outpost at Mt. Sterling	Ky.

Mar. 25 Ambrose Burnside ordered to command the Dept. of the Ohio
Mar. 28 Battle of Glorieta (Pass), New Mexico Territory N.M.

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This 'n That – March 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 March 9 from 2:00 to 3:30 pm.

History of the Lowcountry Marsh Tacky

Take a special close look at the Lowcountry's very own Marsh Tacky horses. Learn about the one plentiful Marsh Tackies in the Lowcountry of South Carolina, which are now endangered with only 300 documented Marsh Tackies in existence. Individual owners and enthusiasts are diligently working to save the Marsh Tacky and to preserve the history of the breed. Erica Marie Veit brings the history of these astounding creatures and is the founder of the Daufuskie Marsh Tacky Society. Guests will have the opportunity to view the horses up close with a private showing of the breed by Erica Veit. Suggested donation of \$10, members get in free! Join us on March 23 at 2:00pm to 3:00pm.

The Stono Rebellion

Join us for a special presentation on the historically significant Stono Rebellion by former museum curator Ron Roth. The Stono Rebellion on September 9, 1739,

was the largest slave uprising in North America, taking place only 20 miles from Charleston. This presentation examines the social and political context of the South Carolina Lowcountry's plantation system and the growth of slavery in the early Colonial era; the events which sparked the revolt and the brutal struggle that ensued; and the aftermath of the event and its impact on the future of slavery in South Carolina.

The Santa Elena History Center

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

March 1, 2017 - all-day

Each year members of the **Sea Island Quilters guild** are given a quilting challenge. For 2017 the challenge theme was Santa Elena. Quilters used their imaginations to create original wall hangings of their interpretation of our local history. Approximately 20 designs will be on display for two weeks starting March 1st at the Santa Elena History Center.

March 3, 2017 (1:30 – 2:30 p.m.)

Echoes from Beaufort's Past

Cost; \$10.00 – Evelene Stevenson

This one hour production takes you back in time with 19th century music, dances, period dress, and diary accounts bringing to life the history of the Low Country. Hear the Gullah songs and the plantation stories that shaped a people who lived on these islands during antebellum and civil war times. (35 min. show and 25 minutes antebellum dance instruction) After the presentation, you can take an optional, one hour city van tour. During this narrated tour you will see historic houses and hear stories about the people who shaped Beaufort's history. This tour is normally \$20 but will be offered at the discounted price of \$15.00. Reservations strongly recommended at least one hour before the start of the program. Evelene Stevenson is the owner of the gift shop and tour center, The Spirit of Old Beaufort Tours. She has been giving historic tours and storytelling programs for the past twenty two years in Beaufort. Her storytellers and tour guides dress in 19th century period dress and teach the history with the songs of the past, diary accounts, stories, and teach the antebellum dances. Her company aspires to bring to life Beaufort and the Lowcountry's past in an educational and entertaining way. You can experience Beaufort's charm by participating in the singing, dances and leisurely walks through the town. The performers and guides

transport their guests back in time to recapture the spirit of a past culture by bus, walking and living history storytelling events.

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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, 2016 to 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!)

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**

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education and battlefield preservation.

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NOTE: The website address for the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table (LCWRT) is: www.lcwrtsquarespace.com and it can be used to get current and historical LCWRT information.