President’s Message, October 16, 2017

Dear Civil War History Buffs,

Last month’s presentation by Jack Rabbit on the Battle of Chickamauga brought the largest turnout I have seen, about 230 people. Jack has been gifted with a great speaking voice, and he described the battle in detail without resort to notes. He also provided much interest about the bios of the principals who participated in the campaign. I hope that all of you who attended enjoyed Jack’s presentation as much as I did.

Our upcoming program on October 25 in Magnolia Hall will be a presentation by Dr. Larry Rowland on Reconstruction in Beaufort County. Learn how reconstruction in Beaufort County (then part of the Beaufort District) started early, before the end of the war, and how and why reconstruction in Beaufort County differed from reconstruction elsewhere in the South. Professor Rowland is the Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History for the USCB and previously held roles with the University as Professor of History and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. I have heard Dr. Rowland speak in person and on radio and I can characterize him as a great speaker.

Your club officers recognize the problems which surfaced at our September meeting. Firstly, the meeting was very crowded. To address this issue the venue for our Wednesday, October 25 meeting has been moved to Magnolia Hall. Magnolia Hall, although slightly more expensive, provides us more space and more comfortable seating. A second problem to be addressed is the length of the meeting. We acknowledge that the September meeting went too long. Hopefully, this latter issue will not resurface in the future. We do have some control over the business portion of the meeting (including announcements) and the length of the presentation. As a footnote, I will add that at future meetings water, in addition to lemonade, will be available at a refreshment table. If you are aware of other problems or have any constructive suggestion for improving our meetings, please contact me (georgeloud1@gmail.com) or another club officer.

Please, all members and guests check in at the membership desk upon entering, before the meeting. (I neglected to do so at the September meeting.)

I look forward to seeing you at the October 25 meeting.

Regards,
President, George Loud

* * *
LCWRT Moving to Magnolia Hall for the 2017 Program Season

As of Wednesday, October 25, 2017, the LCWRT will begin meeting in Magnolia Hall!

Due to an overwhelming response to our September 27 meeting at Pinckney Hall, we need more room. This move will allow members that no longer like to drive at night to attend and rejoin our fantastic club. The features at Magnolia Hall are topnotch and have facilities for the hearing impaired. YOU can drive your golf cart to our meetings! Please ask your friends and neighbors to accompany you to our second meeting on October 25 to hear Dr. Larry Rowland of Beaufort who will speak on Reconstruction in Beaufort County during the Civil War.

Come and see for yourselves the quality of our Civil War speakers. Please note, if you do not live in Sun City, you may enter through the Main Gate on Highway 278. Just tell the security guard you are attending a Low Country Civil War Round Table meeting at Magnolia Hall. For more information email Caroline Wallace Kennedy, communications chairman, cwkenned@aol.com.

* * *

Dr. Lawrence “Larry” S. Rowland

“All of American history actually began in Beaufort, South Carolina!”
— Lawrence S. Rowland, Ph.D.

Larry Rowland moved to the Lowcountry when he was ten-years-old from New York with his parents, who owned and operated the historic Tidalholm Inn* from 1953 to 1965. Larry’s mother, Elizabeth (Libby), Sanders Rowland, inherited Dataw Island in 1933 and held it until its sale in 1983. (When the war was over the island that grew indigo, and Sea Island cotton became a hunting preserve.) He was fascinated by history from a very early age and loved hearing his mother read about the Civil War years from the famous book, A Diary From Dixie written by Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut. (Mary Chestnut was the wife of James Chesnut, Jr., U.S. Senator from South Carolina, 1859-1861, and afterward an aide to Jefferson Davis and a Brig.-Gen. in the Confederate Army.)

Dr. Rowland is a distinguished professor emeritus of history at the University of South Carolina Beaufort, where he began his career in 1971 as USCB’s assistant director and as professor of history. He earned his bachelors’ degree from Hamilton College in Upstate, New York, and both his master’s degree and doctorate from the University of South Carolina at Columbia. Rowland’s dissertation topic was Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina’s Southern Parishes to 1800. He taught for nearly five decades in Beaufort County. Along with Dr. Stephen R. Wise, director of the Parris Island Museum and the Cultural Resource Manager for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on Parris Island, helped weave a tapestry of what has happened here over the past 500 years and how Beaufort has shaped with America has become. He was past president of the South Carolina Historical Society and lives on Saint Helena Island.

Dr. Rowland is the co-author of The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 1, 1514-1861, with Alexander Moore and George C. Rogers, Jr., the co-author with Dr. Wise of Rebellion, Reconstruction and Redemption, The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 2, 1861-1893, and Bridging the Sea Islands’ Past and Present, Volume 3, 1893-2006: The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 3 with Dr. Wise. He also wrote, The Civil War in South Carolina:
Selections from the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, “To Make This Land Our Own: Community, Identity, and Cultural Adaptation in Purrysburg Township, South Carolina, 1732-1865” and “The Rise and Fall of Santa Elena, South Carolina Spanish City, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990.”

The Reconstruction era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. During Reconstruction, four million African Americans, newly freed from bondage, sought to integrate themselves into a free society and the educational, economic and political life of the country. Reconstruction started in Beaufort County began November 1861, after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry under Union control. More than 10,000 slaves stayed behind when their owners fled the cotton and rice plantations that for generations brought tremendous wealth to the Lowcountry.

Dr. Rowland served as master of ceremonies at the dedication in March 2017 of the Reconstruction Era National Monument at the Penn Center on Saint Helena Island. (The “monument” is three historic sites in Beaufort County that played a huge role in the Reconstruction Era. There are three historic buildings and landscaped locations in Beaufort County: Brick Baptist Church, within Penn School National Historic Landmark District, the site of one of the country’s first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862. The Camp Saxton Site, on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal, where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army, and where the Emancipation Proclamation was first read on New Year’s Day 1863. The Old Beaufort Firehouse, which is within walking distance of dozens of other historical Reconstruction properties.)

*The Edgar Fripp house, also known as Tidalholm, is an antebellum home built in Beaufort in 1853. Mr. Fripp built this home as a summer retreat when heat and mosquitoes made life very intolerable on Saint Helena. The house was enjoyed by the Fripp family up until the Civil War. When Union troops occupied Beaufort on November 7, 1861, Tidalholm was among the mansions seized by the Union and served as Union Hospital #7 during the occupation of Beaufort. (In 1979 Hollywood fell in love with the Tidalholm house. *The Great Santini* starring a young Robert Duval opened the world to Tidalholm. Another movie that graced the halls of Tidalholm was *The Big Chill*, filmed in 1983.)*


* * *

**The Reconstruction Era (1865-1877)**

“...neither slavery nor involuntary servitude... shall exist within the United States.”

— Thirteenth Amendment

by Caroline Wallace Kennedy

After an expansive winter storm bore down on the East Coast of the United States, on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863, the sky was bright and cloudless over the White House an excellent way to start the day. At the annual New Year’s levee held in the Blue Room*, President and Mrs. Lincoln Mary spent most of the day offering big welcomes to the Diplomatic Corps, generals, Judiciary and members of the Senate and
House, and foreign Ministers. At twelve, noon, the gates were flung open, and the sovereign people were admitted in installments with precious little order in the crowd. Wearing his familiar dark frock coat, Lincoln spoke in his customary measured tones. Mary wore one of her dozens of brocade silk dresses with raised figure flounces, trimmed with luxurious point lace. Her ornaments were chiefly diamonds, pearls and of course her talk-about tiara. The day before had been strenuous for the President, because of writing the drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation. Also, the open house was the first major White House social event since Willie’s death ten months earlier.

Lincoln rose early to put the finishing touches on the Emancipation Proclamation. General Ambrose E. Burnside, called at the White House thinking he would be relieved of his command because of the ill-fated Fredericksburg campaign. Burnside expected General-in-Chief Henry Halleck and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to be sacked as well. The major distraction required all of the President’s diplomatic powers. (Gen. Burnside brought plans for a new military advance against Gen. Robert E. Lee in Virginia. Lincoln was not pleased with him or the indignant Halleck. Two disgruntled generals were not what the President needed on such a stressful day.)

The reception began at eleven o’clock in the morning, around two p.m., he withdrew to his office to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. (Lincoln had issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, on Sept. 22, soon after the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam in Maryland, declaring that as of Jan. 1, 1863, all slaves in the rebellious states “... shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”)

Lincoln had written out the Emancipation Proclamation New Year’s morning, and waited for it to be copied. When the copy arrived, it contained a technical error and had to be redone. Secretary of State William Seward had the corrected copy of the Proclamation. After reading it over again, the President was pleased.

The president, aggravated each caller, by his unwillingness to give a straight, honest answer in response to direct questions regarding the hot-button issue. “Well, I don’t know,” he said to a lawyer friend, “Peter denied his Master. He thought he wouldn’t, but he did.” On Dec. 31st, to a fire and brimstone abolitionist who warned of the punishments of hell, he said, “... tomorrow at noon, you shall know – and the country shall know – my decision.”

Because of the weight of the moment, or possibly because he was so stressed and fatigued after receiving guests, he picked up the pen to sign, and his hand trembled. The tremor resembled an exaggerated shaking. He attempted again, and again his hand shook uncontrollably, but with tremendous will, he signed the document. The promise that all persons held as slave “... are, and henceforward forever shall be free,” was slightly altered. The word “forever” was removed, though it had appeared in the previous versions. Lincoln understood that what he was making a military decree. He had no real Constitutional right to declare slaves “forever free,” that would take an Amendment. “Now this signature is one that will be closely examined. If they find my hand trembled they will say, ‘he had some compunctions.’” Before the official seal was affixed to the Proclamation, Secretary of State Seward also signed the document. Frederick Douglass later called the act “the first step on the part of the nation in its departure from the thralldom of the ages.”

Lincoln chronicler William K. Klingaman wrote, “After the Washington Evening Star published a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation on the afternoon of Jan. 1, a parade of whites and blacks marched past the White House, cheering Lincoln. At one point the president appeared at an upstairs window, but he refused to meet his admirers.” The blacks sang spirituals, including “God Down Moses” and “I’m a Free Man Now, Jesus Christ Made Me Free.”

Charlotte Forten a teacher at Camp Saxton** in S.C. told of the reaction where the First South Carolina volunteers of black soldiers were based. “There were the black soldiers in their blue coats
and scarlet pantaloons, the officers of this and other regiments in their handsome uniforms and crowds of lookers-on, — men, women, and children, of every complexion, grouped in various attitudes under
the moss-hung trees. The faces of all wore a happy, interested look. The exercises commenced with a
prayer by the chaplain of the regiment.” At the conclusion of the ceremony and before a speech by Col.
Thomas W. Higgins, two elegant flags, were given to the regiment from the Church of the Puritans.
Some of the blacks, commenced singing, ‘My Country, ‘tis of three.’ “It was a touching and beautiful
incident, and set a thrill through all our hearts,” wrote Forten.

When the Civil War (1861-65) began, President Abraham Lincoln carefully framed the conflict as
concerning the preservation of the Union rather than the abolition of slavery. Although he personally
found the practice of slavery abhorrent, he knew that neither Northerners nor the residents of the border
slave states would support abolition as a war aim. However, by mid-1862, as thousands of slaves fled
to join the invading Northern armies, Lincoln was convinced that abolition had become a sound
military strategy, as well as the morally correct path.

The day after New Year’s, word spread around the country — North, and South. Church bells rang
and blacks, free and former slaves rejoiced. Many Union Army regiments refused to fight under an
administration who would issue such a Proclamation. The 109th Illinois had to be disbanded due to
their own rebellion. Politicians split along party lines, as predicted. One Illinois Democrat feared the
poor widows and orphans would “. . . become prey to the lusts of the freed Negroes who will overrun
our country.”

There were some states excluded from its operation, including 450,000 slaves in the loyal border
states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and 275,000 in Union-occupied Tennessee, and tens
of thousands more in parts of Louisiana and Virginia under the control of federal armies. But, the
Proclamation decreed, the remainder of the nation's slave population, “. . . over three million men,
women, and children henceforth shall be free.” As the Union Armies advanced, reclaiming more of the
South, more slaves were freed.

Emancipation was more than the end of a labor system, and more than the uncompensated
liquidation of the nation's largest concentration of private property. Begun to preserve the Union, the
Civil War now began a complete transformation in Southern life and redefined the place of blacks in
American society and changed the very meaning of freedom in America. Reconstruction chronicled the
way in which black and white Americans responded to the changes unleashed by the war and the end of
slavery. It addressed the quest of emancipated slaves’ searching for economic autonomy and equal
citizenship, and described the remodeled Southern society; changing racial attitudes, and race relations,
and the creation of a nation with vastly expanded authority committed to the principle of equal rights
for every American.

Well before 1863, the decay of slavery had begun in the South. With young white soldiers drafted
into military service, it left the planters’ wives, the elderly and feeble men in control of the plantations.
The slaves increasingly challenged their authority. About 20,000 slaves simply left their homes on the
plantations, even if it had been the only home they knew under bondage it was their only choice.

The South seceded in the name of freedom for self-determination and self-government which their
forefathers had fought for in 1776. The North stood fast in defense of the Union founded by their
ancestors as the bulwark of American liberty. Soon, the North had to grapple with the underlying cause
of the war — slavery and adopt a policy of emancipation as a second war aim. This "new birth of
freedom," as Lincoln called it, constitutes the proudest legacy of America's bloodiest conflict. The
"second American Revolution" we call the Civil War was vast and confusing. It was a war that
transformed a nation and expanded our heritage of liberty.

After the war, much of the Southern United States was in ruins, so the South would have to be rebuilt.
Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction in 1863, in which he outlined his Ten-
Percent Plan. His plan defined that Southerners would be given a pardon if they took a pledge to the Union. Each seceded state would have to redraft their constitutions. (To reenter the Union, each state would be required to have 10 percent of their eligible voters pledge an oath of allegiance to the U.S.)

Assassinated at the end of the War, Lincoln never had a chance to implement his Plan. In 1864, as an alternative to the “Ten-Percent Plan,” radical Republicans and their moderate Republican allies passed the Wade-Davis Bill. States could only be readmitted to the Union if 50 percent of their voters took an oath of allegiance. Lincoln refused to sign the bill before Congress went into recess. Congress did successfully create the Freedmen's Bureau, which helped distribute food, supplies, and land to the freed slaves.

Tennessean Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, became the 17th President in April 1865. Johnson supported states' rights. During the War, he remained loyal to the Union, the only Southern senator to do so. He granted all Southerners full pardons, using Lincoln’s Ten-Percent Plan, including former Confederate officials and plantation owners. Johnson instructed the Freedmen's Bureau to return seized lands to their original owners. He approved new state constitutions for secessionist states when Congress was in recess – many written by ex-Confederate officials. Congress later overrode Johnson's vote on the second try, renewing the bureau's charter. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 passed. Emancipated slaves were given the right to sue, to serve on juries and many other legal rights. Johnson vetoed the bill. However, the radical Republicans overrode it. The Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Amendments passed, which abolished slavery and made freed slaves U.S. Citizens.

Congress wasted no time executing their plan for the radical reconstruction of the South when they convened in 1867. The First Reconstruction Act divided the South into five districts, governed by the U.S. military until new state governments could be formed. Congress passed the Second Reconstruction Act to enforce this order, thereby placing the military to police southern voter registration. Two hundred thousand, U.S. soldiers were stationed throughout the South, and removed thousands of civil officials from their jobs and recruited and registered black voters. The Fifteenth Amendment was also passed giving all American men and former slaves voting rights. (No women!) To limit the president’s executive powers, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act in 1867. Johnson disregarded the act and fired Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Johnson was impeached by Congress in 1868 by a margin of one vote but was not removed from office.

Tennessee was the first state readmitted to the Union in 1866, with Georgia being the last state in 1870. White Southerners who joined the Republican party to help with Reconstruction were called “scalawags.” Many northerners moved South to make money off the rebuilding and were called “carpetbaggers” because of their carpetbag luggage.

Freed slaves were free to travel anywhere. Many moved from the plantations to cities and towns. In Savannah, Gen. William T. Sherman had issued a field order on Jan. 16, 1865, to provide slave families of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina 40 acres of land and an army mule, this included the Sea Islands and a 330-mile tract of coastal property. When Johnson*** became president, he revoked the order and returned the property to the former white owners. The phrase “Forty Acres and a Mule,” came to represent the failure of reconstruction. Freed people had to turn to charities and the Bureau of Freedmen, as did many poor whites. Most former slaves became tenant farmers and sharecroppers and leased land from the plantation owners who were bankrupt and could not afford to hire workers. By 1880 most of the southern blacks had become sharecroppers by 1880 and worked land receiving a share of the crop. The Union rebuilt roads and helped farms to run again, built schools for the poor and black children. Slowly the economy began to recover.

The Southerners didn't like the Northerners moving in trying to get rich off their troubles. They were eventually driven out by Democratic state politicians in the mid-1870s. After the Compromise of 1877, President Rutherford B. Hayes was elected the president. He withdrew the federal troops and ended Reconstruction.
Many former Confederates fled the south, and others became expatriates, settling in Canada, Europe, Mexico, South America, and Asia. Some migrated to the western U.S., looking for fresh starts in the new territories. A third, somewhat more daring groups of “Confederate carpetbaggers” invaded “Yankee Land.” They settled in northeastern and Midwestern towns and cities, believing that the northern economic and educational opportunities would offer the fastest way to rebuild their broken fortunes and lives. Later, some emigrants returned to the South after brief, unpleasant northern stays; others stayed in the North for the rest of their lives. Some became millionaires; others suffered poverty and ill health. Some became famous; most settled into tolerable, unobtrusive lives as productive citizens in a reunited nation. While the Confederate carpetbaggers were relatively few, they made significant contributions to American progress in the years following the war - contributions they might not have made had they remained in the South.

**The Thirteenth Amendment: Ratification**

“Slavery is not abolished until the black man has the ballot.” — Frederick Douglass

The president and his fellow Republicans thought the Emancipation Proclamation would be viewed as a temporary measure and not outlaw slavery at war’s end, so they passed a constitutional amendment that would do so. On April 8, 1864, the Thirteenth Amendment was passed by the U.S. Senate (dominated by Republicans). As Democrats rallied in the name of states’ rights, the amendment died in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave! There were nearly 800,000 slaves in border states and three million in the Confederate states, and about 800,000 slaves in the border states. It was, however, a significant turning point in the war, transforming the fight to preserve the nation into a battle for human freedom.

Lincoln's chances for reelection were dim during most of 1864, weakened by criticism of his handling of the war. Not since Andrew Jackson had a president won a second term more than 30 years ago. In the war, the Union had a long string of disappointments, and many blamed the president's strategy. Also, conservative forces in the North were enraged by the Emancipation Proclamation and feared its impact on the American society’s future. Lincoln came back to the White House after the presidential election of Nov. 8, 1864, along with the Republicans in both legislative bodies. On Jan. 31, 1865, the amendment passed by a vote of 119 to 56, in the U.S. House of Representatives, seven votes more than the required two-thirds majority with several Democrats abstaining.

In Dec. 1865, eight months before the Thirteenth Amendment was officially adopted, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865. On Dec. 6, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery in America. The amendment states: “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

*The Blue Room is the center of the State Floor of the White House. Over the years, the Blue Room's oval shape and the beautiful view of the South Lawn have captivated visitors. The Blue Room has been the traditional place for presidents to formally receive guests, from entertaining kings to shaking hands with the masses, the business of democracy and the social graces of diplomacy have taken place in the Blue Room. The room still serves as a reception area, especially during the holidays, when it is adorned with the White House Christmas tree.

**The Camp Saxton Site is a six-acre property located in Port Royal, S.C. and is listed in the National Register Historic Places as of Feb. 2, 1995. Situated along the Beaufort River, it is bounded on the east
by the river, on the west by the U.S. Naval Hospital Beaufort complex, on the north by the boat basin off the Beaufort River and on the south by the ruins of the Ft. Frederick Heritage Preserve. The site contains a portion of the U.S. Union Army camp occupied from early Nov. 1862 to late Jan. 1863 by the 1st South Carolina Volunteers. On Jan. 1, 1863, the camp was the site of the Emancipation Proclamation ceremonies. In Jan. 2017, the Camp Saxton Site became part of the newly created Reconstruction Era National Monument, established by President Barack Obama.

***

Seven future U.S. presidents served in the Civil War: **Ulysses S. Grant**, (Commanding General of the U.S. Army.) **Rutherford B. Hayes**, (A major in the 23rd Ohio Regiment and was severely wounded during the Battle of South Mountain in Maryland. By wars end, he had been promoted to the rank of brevet major general.) **William McKinley**, (McKinley enlisted in the Union Army; he eventually earned the rank of brevet major of volunteers.) **James Garfield**, (During the U.S. Civil War, he fought for the Union and rose to the rank of major general.) **Benjamin Harrison**, (He was initially commissioned as a colonel on August 7, 1862, and the newly formed 70th Indiana was mustered into Federal service, and joined the Union Army at Louisville, Ky, and performed reconnaissance duty and guarded railroads in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864, Harrison and his regiment joined William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. Harrison was promoted to command the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the XX Corps. He commanded the brigade at the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta. When Sherman's main force began its “March to the Sea”, Harrison's brigade participated in the Battle of Nashville. President Lincoln nominated Harrison to the grade of brevet brigadier general of volunteers.) **Chester A. Arthur**, (Early in the Civil War he served as Quartermaster General of the State of New York.) **Andrew Johnson**, (As Southern slave states, including Tennessee, seceded to form the CSA, Johnson remained with the Union. He was the only sitting senator from a Confederate state who did not resign his seat. In 1862, Lincoln appointed him as military governor of Tennessee after most of it had been retaken.)

***
Two Weeks of Fury

Wise’s Forks ★ Monroe’s Crossroads ★ Aversasboro ★ Bentonville

September 28-30, 2018

Early-bird visit to Wise’s Forks and the CSS Neuse*

Dinner at The Barn at Broadslab with presentations by Dr. John Marzalek and Dr. Craig Symonds

Exclusive tour of Monroe’s Crossroads featuring Eric Wittenberg

Visit Civil War Fayetteville and Aversasboro Battlefield with Wade Sokolosky and Mark Smith

Meet and greet reception Saturday night at Bentonville Battlefield

Guided tour of Bentonville Battlefield by Dr. Mark Bradley

Tickets

$350
$395 with Early-bird*
Ticket cost does not include lodging.

Register Online

www.fobb.net/2018symposium
(910) 594-0789 Ext. 203

* Wise’s Forks and CSS Neuse visit limited to 25 tickets.
2017-2018 Lecture Series for the LCWRT

Nov. 29  George Loud  Civil War in South Carolina
Dec.    No meeting
Jan. 24  Dr. Bud Robertson  What Did Not Happen at Appomattox
Feb. 28  Jack Davis  A General in Love
Mar. 28  Ed Bearss  Hardluck Ironclad
April 25  Jack Waugh, historian & Lincoln biographer  “Lincoln at the War’s End”
May 23  Eileen Waite  The Friendship of Elizabeth Beckley & Mary Todd Lincoln

NOTE: There is a $10 Guest/Nonmember fee for any individual lecture. Students and teachers free with proper I.D.!

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Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.
2017-2018 Executive Committee

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**LOWCOUNTRY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, INC.**

**MEMBERSHIP FORM - 2017/2018**

**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2017 to AUGUST 31, 2018**

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City __________________________ State __________ Zip Code __________

Phone ( ) ____________________________
CURRENT MEMBER ________  NEW MEMBER ________

Household: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2018): $40.00

We always need volunteers to continue making the LCWRT successful.

Please check the area(s) for which you are willing to volunteer:

_____ 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, 26 Schooner Lane, Bluffton, SC 29909-4305
Make Check Payable to: LCWRT Inc.  Any questions, please call Joseph Passiment at 732-995-2102

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