



LOWCOUNTRY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

September 2007 Issue 66

Sherman's March Through South Carolina

Excepted from *The Great March* by John G. Barrett

When Sherman crossed the Savannah River and commenced his march through the Carolinas the latter part of January 1865, the meager Confederate forces that could possibly be brought to oppose him were scattered from Virginia to Mississippi. So by February 7 the major part of the Federal army had penetrated without difficulty well into South Carolina and was encamped along the South Carolina Railroad. Five days later Orangeburg, to the north, was in Sherman's hands.



MAJOR GENERAL
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

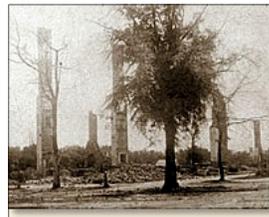
From Orangeburg the army moved out in the direction of the capital city of Columbia, destroying the railroad as it went. By late afternoon of February 15, only two weeks and a day after the invasion of the Palmetto State had begun in earnest, Sherman's troopers were within four miles of Columbia, called by them the "hell hole of secession." That evening the so-called Battle of Columbia began when a division of the XV Corps quite carelessly camped within range of the Confederate artillery east

of the Congaree River and got a mild shelling. [ed: see **Union Sacking of Ashville, LCWRT Bulletin March 2007**] The next morning, February 16, Federal skirmishers carried the Confederate defenses around the Congaree River Bridge but found only the charred timbers of the structures remaining. On this same date Sherman issued his instructions for the occupation of the city. General Howard was to "destroy public buildings, railroad property, manufacturing, and machine shops" but was to "spare libraries, and asylums, and private dwellings."

By this time Columbia had become a city without law and order. Chaos prevailed. The establishment of martial law on February 17 had not prevented acts of robbery and pillage. Negroes, soldiers, and local citizens either vied with one another for government provisions or turned their attention to the looting of shops and stores. Early on the morning of the same day Columbia was awakened by a tremendous explosion at the South Carolina Railroad depot, caused in all probability by a looter accidentally igniting the powder stored there. And with the coming of daylight the looting got worse. The state commissary was plundered and in some parts of Main Street, it was reported, "corn and flour and sugar covered the ground." All the while Lieutenant General Wade Hampton's Confederate cavalry was slowly withdrawing from the city along the Camden and Winnsboro roads.

Columbia, undefended and deranged, was now at the complete mercy of the enemy sometime before noon Sherman, with a few members of his staff, rode into the city. Fewer than twelve hours later a large part of South

Carolina's capital, including the state house and other public buildings, scores of private homes, several churches, and even a convent lay in smoldering ruins, the result of a great fire that had raged uncontrolled throughout the night. The origin of this conflagration has been the subject of considerable controversy from the day it occurred.



THE REMAINS OF HUNTS HOTEL
IN COLUMBIA SC

The most likely explanation is that it began from burning cotton. Columbia at this time was a virtual firetrap because of the hundreds of cotton bales in her streets. Some of these had been ignited before Sherman arrived, and a high wind spread tufts of the burning fiber over the city

Also, poorly disciplined troops, many of whom were intoxicated, became incendiaries. In a laconic statement made after the war General Sherman summed up his sentiments on the burning of Columbia: "Though I never ordered it and never wished it, I have never shed any tears over the event, because I believe that it hastened what we all fought for, the end of the war."

Sherman's March to the Sea by Anne Bailey



Sherman's March to the Sea is the name commonly given to the Savannah Campaign, conducted in late 1864 by Major General William Tecumseh Sherman. The campaign began with General Sherman's troops leaving the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia, on November 15, 1864, and ended with the capture of the port of Savannah on December 22. Followed his successful Atlanta Campaign of

May to September 1864. He and U.S. Army commander Ulysses S. Grant believed that the Civil War would end only if the Confederacy's strategic, economic, and psychological capacity for warfare were decisively broken. Sherman therefore applied the principles of scorched earth, ordering his troops to burn crops, kill livestock,

(Continued on page 2 SHERMAN)

WHISTLING IN DIXIE

BY BOB HAM

Some of my friends from "up yonder" have lamented that this has been a long hot summer, but as we say "down here", "it's warming up nicely" and as September approaches we are looking forward to another banner year at our Lowcountry Civil War Round Table.

As we look forward it would be remiss not to look back and recognize some of the wonderful folks who have made LCWRT the best in the world - not just in the low country of South Carolina. Oh yes, they do have Civil War Round Tables in foreign countries.

Bob Eberly was our first president and we liked him so well we re-elected him for a second term. Bob is still one of our more active members. Carol Cutrona was the Minie Ball Gazette editor and did a great job in getting it off the ground. Tom Oliver followed Bob as president and did a superb job. Tom wasn't far enough South and has moved on down to Florida.

Bernie Covert succeeded Tom. Old Bernie - the auctioneer - wouldn't sell his soul, but would sell yours if given the chance. Bernie remains one of staunch members. Gentleman Jim Hamilton followed Bernie and what a guy he was. He loved to aggravate the "bleacher crowd" who attended the programs only. His quiet demeanor is his trademark, especially in his joke telling.

Johanna Verwer has served as our secretary (twice), vice president (twice) and followed Jim. "Nervous Nellie" is indispensable and if you want a job done well Johanna will "get-her-done". We like her so much we have asked her to go around again and if I fall through the cracks she will step forward. Admit it guys, she is our secret weapon.

Paul Bucklin is a different sort of "Northern-doodle-dandy". He was a magnificent president, but something happened to his faculties. He and Gwen went off up in the mountains and built a log cabin. Sun City in the winter and the mountains in the summer! What kind of deal is that?

There are so many who have served our organization well, mostly in the background, un-noticed. Walt Hartung, Jack Forster, Karen Covert, June and Janice McIntyre, Betty and Jeff McMillion, Wendy Glasgow, Jim Strohecker, Joyce and Jack Keller to name few.

Mitch and Marian Sackson have served in so many ca-

(SHERMAN Continued from page 1)

consume supplies, and destroy civilian infrastructure along their path. Sherman's armies would reduce their need for traditional supply lines by "living off the land" after their 20 days of rations were consumed. Foragers, known as "bummers", would provide food seized from local farms for the Army while they destroyed the railroads and the manufacturing and agricultural infrastructure of the state. Since the army would be out of touch with the North throughout the campaign, Sherman gave explicit orders regarding the conduct of the campaign.

Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.

The Minie Ball Gazette

P.O. Box 2252

Bluffton, SC 29910

WWW.LOWCOUNTRYCWRT.ORG

*Dedicated to Historic Preservation
and Enlightenment*

Editors: Mitch & Marian Sackson

The Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc. is a Not-For-Profit, charitable organization as qualified under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code

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pacities over the years and are the linchpins of our leadership group. What a pair!

All of these fine folks deserve our thanks and gratitude and it would be nice if you would just give them your personal thanks when you see them at the meetings. Get your re-enlistments in and make your dinner reservations early for we will kick off our September meeting with an outstanding program. Dr. Anne Bailey will recount SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Dr. Anne J. Bailey is Professor of History at Georgia College and State University in Milledgeville and editor of the Georgia Historical Quarterly. She is a nationally acclaimed historian of the American Civil War.

Join us at the *MORNING AFTER*
On Thursday September 13th at 10:00am
At Palmetto Electric (Rt 278)
Refreshments Will Be Served

WHO IS COLONEL THOMAS HEYWARD AND WHAT THE HECK DOES HE HAVE TO DO WITH THE CIVIL WAR? BY STEVEN BACON

Those of you who live in Sun City know all about Col T. Heyward Road. It is, of course, one of the main arteries in the community. But who is this guy? What does he have to do with the American Civil War? Let's find out...



COL THOMAS HEYWARD

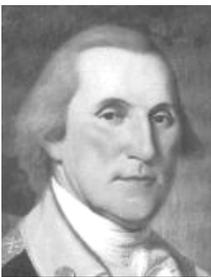
Thomas Heyward, Jr was the eldest son of Colonel Daniel Heyward, one of the wealthiest planters in South Carolina. He was born in 1746 at Old House Plantation in St. Helena's Parish. This Parish later became St. Luke's Parish and then eventually, Jasper County. The plantation is located near the Georgia/South Carolina line about 25 miles northeast of Savannah. After studying law in London for five years and becoming an expert in Latin, he began practicing law and then moved up to the colonial legislature representing St. Luke's Parish. Naturally, he began to differ with the Royal Governor of taxation (without representation in Parliament in London). During this period he married and moved into White Hall Plantation...just down the road from Old House.

He was chosen to be one of the Delegates to the two Continental Congresses. During the early years of the American Revolution, he signed the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration of Independence. During this time, he moved "into town" (Charleston) and took a militia captaincy.

In 1779, the British attacked the area around Port Royal Island. Heyward helped to successfully defend against the attack but was wounded. In 1780, the British plundered White Hall and took all the slaves. Heyward eventually recovered some of the slaves, but more than a hundred ended up in sugar plantation in Jamaica. Moving from Savannah, the British Army under General Clinton took Charleston and captured Heyward on May 12th. Because of his history, he was an important captive and was imprisoned at St. Augustine until July of 1781.

In his remaining years, he lost his first wife (Miss Matthews), remarried (Miss Savage), and had only one child. He was the last of the South Carolina signers to die. In 1809, at age 62, he was interred in the family cemetery at Old House Plantation. He returned home...

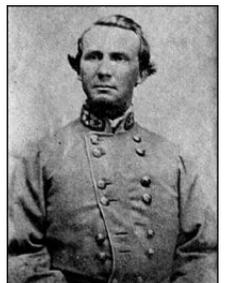
One of Colonel Heyward's neighbors was Mordecai Gist. Mordecai was born in 1742 to Thomas and Susannah Gist in Maryland. He was the Great-grandson of Christopher Gist, the famous colonial scout and explorer who had worked with a 21-year old Lieutenant Colonel George Washington of Virginia. Christopher is credited with saving George's life TWICE while surveying in the Ohio country. Mordecai was a recognized Mason in Maryland as was Washington in Virginia. Mordecai was granted a commission of Second Major with the 1st Maryland Battalion. He rose in rank to Brigadier General and took an active and brave role the Battle of Camden. As a close friend of the General-in-Chief, Gist kept an eye on his comrade-in-arms. Following the Revolution, Gist retired to South Carolina and the life of a planter.



GEN GEORGE WASHINGTON

In 1791, the now President of the United States George Washington paid a visit to the Charleston area. He was pleased to stay at the residence of Thomas Heyward, Jr. located at 87 Church Street. There, the President met up with his old friend General Gist, Charles Pinckney, and Edward Rutledge. In 1792, Major General Gist died at the age of 44 and was buried at St. Michael's Churchyard.

When the American War Between The States broke out, a descendant of General Mordecai Gist took up arms to defend the South. States Right Gist (brother of Independent Gist) was one of the keys to victory during the siege of Fort Sumter. At the First Battle of Manassas, S.R. held the position of adjutant under the famous General Bee ("There stand Jackson like a Stone Wall") but was wounded and returned to South Carolina to recruit. In 1863, Brigadier General S.R. was sent westward to place his brigade under the command of General Joseph Johnston. He commanded the 46th Georgia, 14th Mississippi, 24th South Carolina, and the 16th South Carolina. He avoided being captured when Vicksburg fell because Johnston's command was engaged with William T. Sherman in Jackson, Mississippi. Gist's Brigade fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and during the entire Atlanta campaign. In late 1864, the Confederate Army in the field was now under the command of General John Bell Hood. It was Hood who took the Army to Franklin, Tennessee. During the destructive battle, the South lost 7 generals in about 20 minutes...including the gallant Patrick Cleburne and States Rights Gist...a bullet pierced through his heart. He was last seen waving his hat and leading the 24th South Carolina forward into the smoke of battle.



GEN STATES RIGHTS GIST

The 2007-2008 Lecture Series

Oct 10, 2007 *Overland Campaign Wilderness to Cold Harbor: Gordon Rhea, Historian and Author.*



Known as **Grant's Overland Campaign** and the **Wilderness Campaign**, was a series of battles fought in Virginia during May and June 1864. Ulysses S. Grant, directed the actions of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, and other forces against Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Although Grant suffered horrible losses and multiple tactical defeats during the campaign, it is considered a strategic Union victory, which maneuvered Lee into an untenable position at Petersburg, Virginia. Although previous Union campaigns in Virginia had the Confederate capital of Richmond as their primary objective, this time the objective was the destruction of Lee's army. Grant ordered Meade, "Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also."

Nov 14, 2007 *The Battles of Spring Hill and Franklin: Brian Wills, Professor of History at Wise University VA*



The **Battle of Spring Hill** was fought November 29, 1864, in Maury County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign and the prelude to the Battle of Franklin. On the morning of November 29, 1864, following the inconclusive Battle of Columbia, Confederate General John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee marched from Columbia toward Spring Hill to separate major portions of Union forces from each other, hoping to defeat each in turn before they could unite and overwhelm him.

The Confederates positioned their corps where they could attack the Union force, but erred by allowing the Union army to maintain possession of the road and keep a route open for withdrawal. Believing the battle largely finished, Hood left command of the field to his most capable commander, Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne (the "Stonewall of the West"), Cleburne never received the message to attack. **The Battle of Franklin** followed the Battle of Spring Hill on November 30, 1864 and was one of the worst disasters of the war for the Confederacy.

The Confederate Army suffered devastating losses in its unsuccessful frontal assaults against the Union defenders, sometimes called the "Pickett's Charge of the West." Hood's Army failed to stop the Union force in Tennessee, allowing the Army of the Ohio to escape. Hood had hoped to destroy the Union forces before he could link up with the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George Henry Thomas, farther north in Nashville, Tennessee.

Jan 9, 2008 *To Be Announced Bud Robertson or Jack Davis.*



For the January program we will have either Bud or Jack. Unfortunately Bud has a personal problem and is unable to commit this far in advance. We have arranged to have Jack Davis substitute should that be necessary. Bud would very much like to be with us and we wish him the very best and hope that he can. We will keep every one updated closer to January as to who will be presenting and the subject matter.

Feb 13, 2008 *Widows in the Civil War: Steve Bacon & Brenda Bacon*



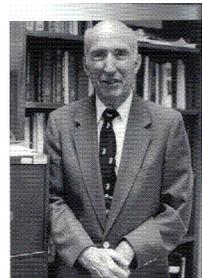
In February we will have a special program by two of our members: Steve and Barbara Bacon. The program will be a living history reenactment of the traditions and rituals of widowhood at the time of the civil war. Steve and Barbara will be joined by other re-enactors for what promises to be a very interesting program.

The term living history describes attempts to bring history to life, either for an audience or for the participants themselves. The primary distinction between reenactment and a period dramatic performance is the degree of immersion and the amount of improvisation. Historical Activities related to "reenactment" are not new.

Tournaments in the middle Ages had Roman or other earlier themes (while the Romans themselves staged recreations of famous land and sea battles within their Coliseums as a form of public spectacle), and the Victorians recreated medieval furnishings such as tapestries.

However, historical reenactment in pursuit of practical historical interest, beyond merely re-inventing history as an entertainment to suit contemporary convenience or sensibilities, seems to be an invention of the 20th century. Reenactment can be considered a form of live-action role-playing within a historical context.

March 12, 2008 *The Crater and the Siege of Petersburg: Ed Bearss*



The Richmond-Petersburg Campaign was a series of battles around Petersburg, Virginia, fought from June 15, 1864, to March 25, 1865. Although it is more popularly known as the **Siege of Petersburg**, it was not a classic military siege, in which a city is usually fully surrounded and all supply lines are cut off. It was ten months of trench warfare in which Union forces commanded by Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant assaulted Petersburg unsuccessfully and then constructed trench lines that eventually extended over 30 miles around the eastern and southern outskirts of the city.

Petersburg was crucial to the supply of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army and the Confederate capital of Richmond. Lee finally yielded to the overwhelming pressure—the point at which supply lines were finally cut and a true siege would have begun—and abandoned both cities in April 1865, leading to his retreat and surrender in the Appomattox Campaign.

The Siege of Petersburg foreshadowed the trench warfare that would be common in World War I, earning it a prominent position in military history. The **Battle of the Crater**, part of the Siege of Petersburg took place on July 30, 1864 Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pleasants, commanding the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's IX

Corps, offered a novel proposal to solve the problem, a mining engineer from Pennsylvania in civilian life.

He proposed digging a long mine shaft underneath the Confederate lines and planting explosive charges directly underneath a fort in the middle of the Confederate First Corps line. The result was a disaster for the Union troops who pored into the resulting crater where they became "fish in a barrel" for the Confederates.

April 9, 2008 *The Battle of Fort Fisher: Craig Symonds, Chief Historian at the USS Monitor Center at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia.*



The **Battle of Fort Fisher** was a joint assault by Union army and naval forces against Fort Fisher, outside Wilmington, North Carolina. Sometimes referred to as the "Gibraltar of the South" and the last major coastal stronghold of the Confederacy,

Fort Fisher had tremendous strategic value during the war. Wilmington was the last major port open to the confederacy. Ships leaving Wilmington via the Cape Fear River and setting sail for the Bahamas, Bermuda or Nova Scotia to trade cotton and tobacco for needed supplies from the British were protected by the fort. Fort Fisher was constructed mostly of earth and sand. This made absorbing the pounding of heavy fire from Union ships more effective than older fortifications constructed of mortar and bricks.

The fortifications were able to keep Union ships from attacking the port of Wilmington and the Cape Fear River. On December 24, 1864, Union forces under Benjamin F. Butler launched a two-day attack. The battle was the largest amphibious operation until the Second World War.

May 14, 2008 *The Port Royal Experiment: L Rowland & Steve Wise*



The **Port Royal Experiment** was a program begun during the Civil War in which former slaves worked on the land abandoned by plantation owners. In 1861, the Union liberated the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina and their main harbor, Port Royal. The white residents fled, leaving behind 10,000 slaves.

Several private Northern charity organizations stepped in to help the former slaves become self-sufficient. The result was a model of what Reconstruction could have been. The former slaves demonstrated their ability to work the land efficiently and live independently. They assigned themselves daily tasks for cotton growing and spent their extra time cultivating their own crops, fishing and hunting.

By selling their surplus crops, the locals acquired small amounts of property. In 1865, President Andrew Johnson ended the experiment, returning the land to its previous white owners.

"Oh God, The Time of Trial Has Come!"

Dolly Sumner Lunt was born in Maine in 1817. She moved to Georgia as a young woman to join her married sister. She became a schoolteacher in Covington, Ga. where she met and married Thomas Burge a plantation owner. When her husband died in 1858, Dolly was left alone to manage the plantation and its slaves. Dolly kept a diary of her experiences and we join her story as Sherman's army approaches her home:

November 19, 1864



A FAMILY FLEES THE APPROACH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY

Slept in my clothes last night, as I heard that the Yankees went to neighbor Montgomery's on Thursday night at one o'clock, searched his house, drank his wine, and took his money and valuables. As we were not disturbed, I walked after breakfast, with Sadai [the narrator's 9-year-old daughter], up to Mr. Joe Perry's, my nearest neighbor, where the Yankees were yesterday.

Saw Mrs. Laura [Perry] in the road surrounded by her children, seeming to be looking for some one. She said she was looking for her husband, that old Mrs. Perry had just sent her word that the Yankees went to James Perry's the night before, plundered his house, and drove off all his stock, and that she must drive hers into the old fields. Before we were done talking, up came Joe and Jim Perry from their hiding-place. Jim was very much excited. Happening to turn and look behind, as we stood there, I saw some blue-coats coming down the hill. Jim immediately raised his gun, swearing he would kill them anyhow.

'No, don't!' said I, and ran home as fast as I could, with Sadai.

I could hear them cry, 'Halt! Halt!' and their guns went off in quick succession. Oh God, the time of trial has come!

A man passed on his way to Covington. I halloed to him, asking him if he did not know the Yankees were coming.

'No - are they?'

'Yes,' said I; 'they are not three hundred yards from here.'

'Sure enough,' said he. 'Well, I'll not go. I don't want them to get my horse.' And although within hearing of their guns, he would stop and look for them. Blissful ignorance! Not knowing, not hearing, he has not suffered the suspense, the fear, that I have for the past forty-eight hours. I walked to the gate. There they came filing up.

I hastened back to my frightened servants and told them that they had better hide, and then went back to the gate to claim protection and a guard. But like demons they rush in! My yards are full.

To my smoke-house, my dairy, pantry, kitchen, and cellar, like famished wolves they come, breaking locks and whatever is in their way. The thousand pounds of meat in my smoke-house is gone in a twinkling, my flour, my meat, my lard, butter, eggs, pickles of various kinds - both in vinegar and brine - wine, jars, and jugs are all gone. My eighteen fat turkeys, my hens, chick-

(Continued on page 6 TRIAL)

Lowcountry Civil War Round Table

(TRIAL Continued from page 5)

ens, and fowls, my young pigs, are shot down in my yard and hunted as if they were rebels themselves. Utterly powerless I ran out and appealed to the guard.

'I cannot help you, Madam; it is orders.'

...Alas! little did I think while trying to save my house from plunder and fire that they were forcing my boys [slaves] from home at the point of the bayonet. One, Newton, jumped into bed in his cabin, and declared himself sick. Another crawled under the floor, - a lame boy he was, - but they pulled him out, placed him on a horse, and drove him off. Mid, poor Mid! The last I saw of him, a man had him going around the garden, looking, as I thought, for my sheep, as he was my shepherd. Jack came crying to me, the big tears coursing down his cheeks, saying they were making him go. I said:

'Stay in my room.'

But a man followed in, cursing him and threatening to shoot him if he did not go; so poor Jack had to yield.

...Sherman himself and a greater portion of his army passed my house that day. All day, as the sad moments rolled on, were they passing not only in front of my house, but from behind; they tore down my garden palings, made a road through my back-yard and lot field, driving their stock and riding through, tearing down my fences and desolating my home - wantonly doing it

when there was no necessity for it.

...As night drew its sable curtains around us, the heavens from every point were lit up with flames from burning buildings. Dinnerless and supperless as we were, it was nothing in comparison with the fear of being driven out homeless to the dreary woods. Nothing to eat! I could give my guard no supper, so he left us.

My Heavenly Father alone saved me from the destructive fire. My carriage-house had in it eight bales of cotton, with my carriage, buggy, and harness. On top of the cotton were some carded cotton rolls, a hundred pounds or more. These were thrown out of the blanket in which they were, and a large twist of the rolls taken and set on fire, and thrown into the boat of my carriage, which was close up to the cotton bales. Thanks to my God, the cotton only burned over, and then went out. Shall I ever forget the deliverance?

November 20, 1864.

About ten o'clock they had all passed save one, who came in and wanted coffee made, which was done, and he, too, went on. A few minutes elapsed, and two couriers riding rapidly passed back. Then, presently, more soldiers came by, and this ended the passing of Sherman's army by my place, leaving me poorer by thirty thousand dollars than I was yesterday morning. And a much stronger Rebel!"

Citation: "Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864" EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2006).

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Please Print All Information NEW RENEWAL (besides name, fill in only changes below)

Last Name _____	First Name _____	Badge Nickname _____
Additional Member Name _____	Badge Nickname _____	
Address _____	City _____	
State _____ Zip Code _____	Phone() _____	E-Mail _____

New Enlistment:

- Single: _____ One Time Initiation Fee \$25.00 + Annual Membership \$28.00 = \$53.00
- Household: _____ One Time Initiation Fee \$35.00 + Annual Membership \$40.00 = \$75.00

Re-enlistment:

- Single: _____ Annual Membership: \$28.00
- Household: _____ Annual Membership: \$40.00

<p>Mail to _____ →</p> <p>or leave in "lower" box:</p> <p>Make Check Payable to <u>LCWRT Inc</u></p> <p><i>Any questions, please call Brenda at 705-3432</i></p>	<p>BRENDA BACON</p> <p>53 Murray Hill Dr</p> <p>Bluffton, SC 29909</p>
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The Dinner Menu for September 12 2007

Meat Loaf, Baked Wild Alaskan Salmon, Fried Chicken

House Salad with Carrots, Cucumbers, Onions, Peppers, Tomatoes, Cheese and 7 Types of Dressing (Ranch, Blue Cheese, Italian, Thousand Island, Catalina, Honey Mustard, Caesar)

Steamed Carrots, Green Peas, Yam Casserole, Dinner Yeast Rolls with Honey Butter

Cobbler, Lemon Bars, Coconut Macrons

Sweet & Unsweetened Tea, Lemonade, Coffee

Served on Dinner Plates with Silverware and Glasses

Catered by **Golden Corral, Bluffton, SC**



Dinner Reservations for September 12th Meeting At Bluffton High School

Social @ 5pm • Buffet @ 5:45 • Meeting @ 6:45 • Presentation @ 7:00

(NOTE: BUFFET TIME OF 5:45)

NO LATER THAN THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 6 2007

All Members are invited to the General Meeting. Reservations are required ONLY for DINNER.

Dinner Reservation For September 12 2007

NO LATER THAN THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 6 2007

Number of Dinners: ____ @ \$12.50 each = _____

Name 1: _____

Name 2: _____

Phone #: _____

Make Check Payable to: **LCWRT Inc.**

Mail check with this Form to: →

Or place it in the Clarkson's Lower Box



Nancy & Bob Clarkson

61 Falmouth Way

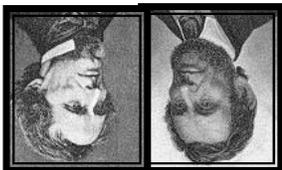
Bluffton, SC 29909

Guests: _____

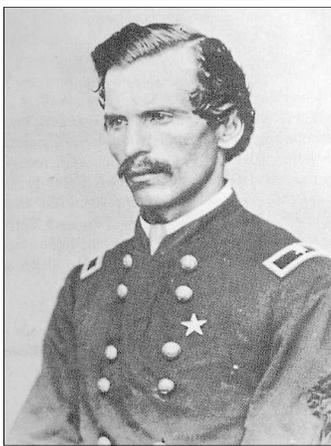
List Guests on additional paper if necessary



September 2007 Issue 66
 Sherman's March to the Sea
 Presented by
 Anne Bailey



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Federal Colonel Henry A. Barnum became Geary's provost in Savannah and carefully kept order and a tight rein on unruly soldiers. Repeatedly wounded during the war, he had actually been proclaimed dead and buried two years before, until someone discovered that they had mis-

identified the man in the ground. He appears here at wars end in his new rank as brigadier. (P-M)

Question: When did he discover he was alive?

Answer: ?



We thank Palmetto Electric for their allowing the LCWRT usage of their meeting room for our *Morning After*.