



15th Regimental Report
Camp #51 Lexington County, S.C.
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Volume IX, Issue VII

WWW.ROOTSWEB.COM/~SCCN15

July 2001

Inside this issue:

<i>In Their Own Words</i>	2
<i>Calendar of Events</i>	2
<i>Commander's Comments</i>	3
<i>NAACP</i>	3
<i>Dues Notice</i>	4
<i>SC SCV Book</i>	4
<i>MOS&B</i>	5
<i>Private John E. Roberts</i>	6
<i>CSA Constitution pt 2</i>	8
<i>Re-enactors Schedule</i>	12

2002 Membership Dues Coming in August

15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers

2002 Membership Dues Renewal

Eddie Killian – Adjutant
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
P. O. Box 84381
Lexington, South Carolina 29073

123456
John Smith Jones Jr
123 Main Street
Lexington, SC 29073

Dear Compatriot;

Listed below are the dues that you owe for membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the year 2002. Please enclose a check for the entire amount and mail to the address indicated on this form. Please use the enclosed self-addressed envelope to mail your payment to the Camp.

National Dues:	\$20.00
State Dues:	\$ 5.00
Camp Dues:	\$12.00
Total Dues Owed:	\$37.00

Make checks payable to:
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers - SCV

**Send all camp
correspondance to:**

**15th Regiment SC
Vols
P.O. Box 84381
Lexington, SC
29073**

See story on page 4

In Their Own Words

Remembrances of the war as told by the soldiers who were there.

FLYING FROM THE FLAMES

From *Our Women In The War*

A Series of Papers Written by Southern Ladies

South Carolina News and Courier (1884-1885)

William McKinnon

After remaining two hours we were told to move on farther up town, as it was safer from the flames, so with fifty women and children we took up our weary tramp to the northern part of the town, where we hovered around until daylight in an open square. We fortunately saved several pairs of blankets, three of which were intrusted to the only man of our party-aged seven. Finding them too cumbersome for his arms, mother tore a hole in them and put them on his neck, Indian like; but to our consternation when we halted and began to count up our savings, here was our little hero minus two of the treasures. They were actually taken from around his neck, and in his bewilderment were not missed by him

At sunrise we wandered up to the Lunatic Asylum, where we got breakfast and were housed two days and nights. How many homeless wanderers found here a place to rest and something to stay their hunger it is impossible to estimate. The grounds were covered with one moving, miserable mass of beings, old and young, from the aged man to the babe a few weeks old. All received the same courteous attention from the superintendent, Dr. Parker. Sometimes the permanent inmates of the asylum would elude their attendants and mingle with the newcomers, who, in their hasty toilets made the night before, would present such grotesque figures as to look much more in need of the surveillance of the keepers than those for whom they were engaged. We met one lady who came crawling towards us in a most peculiar manner, who told us she and her young baby were quite well but she found locomotion rather difficult as she had the whole of her baby's wardrobe tied to her hoopskirt as that was the only means she had of saving it. Another poor soul was limping, and when asked the cause of her ailment, replied she had several gold and silver dollars in her shoes which had blistered her feet so as to almost prevent her moving.

After the Yankees left the 'town of chimneys,' with only a few houses standing, the negroes recovered from their intoxication and began to look about for their former masters. Two of ours found us after two days' search and did what they could to relieve our necessities. The houseman came with an offer of a house if we would take immediate possession for it had been given to him by the Yankees. Of course we accepted the place, and we went to aspect it. Residences were not to be had for the asking, and any place outside of a refuge for the insane seemed welcome.

Calendar of Upcoming Events

July 26th	Camp Meeting 7 PM Sagebrush Steakhouse
July 28th	Camp Yard Sale
August 9th	Civil War Roundtable
August 30th	Camp Meeting



Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments
July, 2001

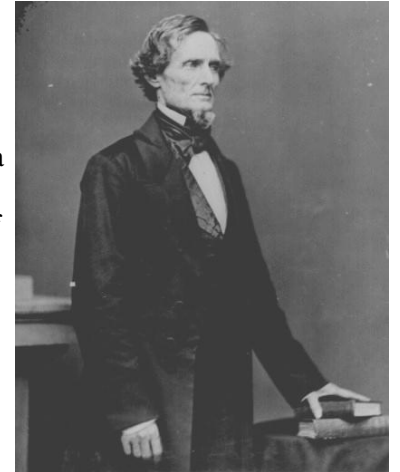
We have several important announcements for your attention this month. The first is that we will meet in our traditional meeting place at the Memorial Building this month. Hopefully we can continue to meet there for a short time but it is very much a month to month place and may close at any time. The folks at the Sagebrush have been very hospitable the last few months and deserve our continued patronage even if we aren't meeting there.

Second, our almost annual yard sale will take place on Saturday, July 28 at the parking lot of Ace Hardware and Lexington Arms on West Main Street, Lexington. This is the location we have always used. Please come as close to 7:00 a.m. as possible. We plan to advertise and hopefully we'll sell most of the items by 11:00 a.m. This has always been a good fundraiser and the more you bring, the more we have to support our projects.

Our speaker this month will be Rev. Slimp who will speak on Christianity and the revivals in the Confederacy during the War.

I look forward to seeing all of you on Thursday, July 26. Bring a friend or prospective member if you can.

Brooks



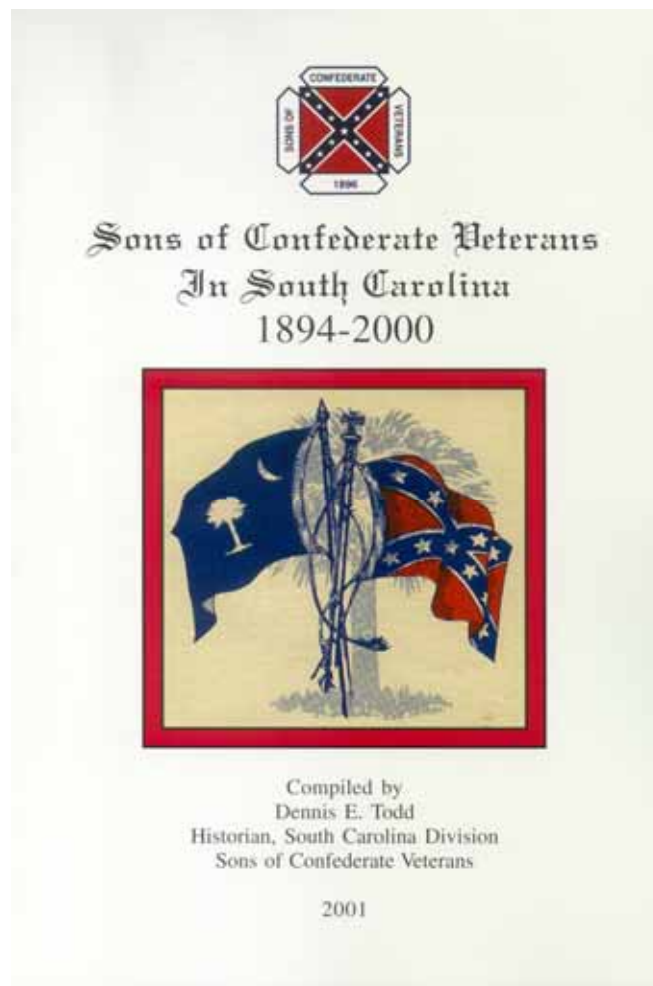
From the NAACP annual convention in New Orleans

Earlier Sunday, NAACP board chairman Julian Bond lashed out at President Bush's record in his first months in office, criticizing some of his Cabinet choices and denouncing his faith-based initiative.

Bush has "appeased the wretched appetites of the extreme right wing, and he picked Cabinet officials whose devotion to the Confederacy is nearly canine in its uncritical affection," Bond said.

About 4,500 gathered to hear Bond's speech, applauding and occasionally laughing at some of his criticisms of Bush

USA Today 07/10/2001



The long awaited book from Compatriot Dennis Todd is now available. We have purchased fifty-one copies and they are priced at \$12.00. If you would like to order one by mail, please add \$2 for shipping and handling. Make checks out to the 15th Regiment SC Vols Camp 51. Send all mail order requests to the camp P. O. Box listed in this issue of your newsletter.

2002 Dues Notices coming in the August Newsletter

Compatriots,

To assist all camp members in the payment of our dues, the August newsletter will contain a membership renewal notice and a return envelope. Each renewal notice will be personalized with the members name, address, and the amount that he owes for 2002. If you should find an error in your statement, please send the amount that you know is correct and indicate which data needs to be updated on your membership. We have a list of Life Membership members on the national level, but currently we have not gotten a list of State Life Members.

Please respond in a prompt manner so that we can give a 100% renewal report to National.



There was a presentation of checks to the UDC Ladies at Oakley Park on Monday, July 9th. The home of Confederate General Martin W. Gary is in dire need of a new roof, and the SC Society of the MOSB took on the project of raising funds to support the UDC in their efforts. As Society Commander, I was proud of the assistance rendered by the 15th Regiment, Camp #51. Not only did the Camp members give freely of their own money, but Camp funds were also made available. Camp Adjutant Eddie Killian was present at the ceremony, to present a check for one hundred dollars, and Camp member Steve Wolfe was there in his capacity as Maxcy Gregg Chapter Adjutant, to present a check for two hundred dollars. A total of \$680 was given to Oakley Park, at that evening's meeting of the Major General M. C. Butler Chapter, MOSB. I would like to thank the 15th Regiment Camp for supporting this worthy cause.

The Maxcy Gregg Chapter has begun a schedule of regular meetings, occurring on the third Monday, every other month. The most recent meeting was July 16, at Maurice's on Elmwood, with Compatriot Wade Hampton Dorsey speaking about the Ordinance of Secession. The Chapter's next meeting will be on September 17. All potential MOSB members are urged to attend.

SC Society Commander R. Brett Bradshaw

Ancestor Highlight

PRIVATE JOHN E. ROBERTS

MY SCV ANCESTOR: PRIVATE JOHN E. ROBERTS

Co. H, 49th North Carolina Infantry

Co. B, McRae's Cavalry Battalion

Co. I, 1st North Carolina Cavalry

Submitted by Great-Grandson Wayne D. Roberts

I first became interested in Confederate history as a young boy listening to my father tell bedtime stories about his grandfather, John E. Roberts, and his adventures in the Army of Northern Virginia. In my youth Confederate history was frequently in the news. The last surviving Confederate veteran died in the 1950s as America was preparing to celebrate the Civil War Centennial.

I absorbed Dad's stories like a dry sponge. I was fascinated that I had an ancestor who had taken part in these great events that were chronicled in the newspapers, books, movies, and on television. I pumped Dad for all that he knew about his grandfather. Then I talked to Dad's older sister, my Aunt Laura. Aunt Laura was 12 years older than Dad and she had a mind like a computer for genealogical and historical information. When I was older I tracked down older relatives who remembered Great Grandpa before his death in 1909.

John E. Roberts was born near Shelby in Cleveland County, North Carolina in 1841, the year the county was formed. He was a deeply religious man of the Southern Baptist faith. When the War broke out in 1861 he was torn as to what to do. He considered whether it was against God's will to kill another person in warfare. His brother Thomas volunteered in Co. H, 34th North Carolina Infantry on October 16, 1861 at the age of 18. John finally announced as spring approached, that "Patriotism wan out." He volunteered to serve in the Kings Mountain Tigers, Co. G, 49th North Carolina Infantry. The colonel of the regiment was Stephen D. Ramseur who became a Major General before his death at Cedar Creek, Virginia in 1864. John E. Roberts and the 49th North Carolina saw intense action during the Seven Days campaign near Richmond. A fellow Cleveland County resident sought John out with news that his brother Tom was wounded at Frazier's Farm. John found his brother lying wounded in the abdomen on the field. He provided him water and comfort, placed a white handkerchief on a stick to alert the medical staff and left to return to his unit. Together with the 26th North Carolina, the 49th charged into the 100 Union guns at Malvern Hill, reaching within the flames of the blasts at 30 feet distance before the attack faltered.

John became despondent over his brother's severe wound and the horrors of combat. Perhaps he made the wrong decision. He wondered if God were punishing him for fighting. He wrote a plaintive letter to his mother asking that the family sell property to pay for a substitute to take his place. He asked if his father had gone to Richmond to bring Tom home for recuperation. He did not know that his brother had died the day before.

The thing he disliked the most about army life was marching. On the march northward, culminating in the Battle of Sharpsburg, it was hot, dry and dusty. Stragglers were so bad that General Robert E. Lee gave the Provost Guard orders to shoot stragglers. John felt so weary he could hardly keep moving. When they reached the Potomac River, he was ready to stop. He could not swim and he felt he could not take another step. He decided to fall out of formation by the roadside saying, "If the Provost Guard wanted to shoot, it will be a relief." At that moment General Lee rode up and said to the men of the 49th, "May I have the honor of crossing the river with you?" John leaped to his feet with a cheer and plunged into the river. From then onward to Sharpsburg he said, "My feet felt so light they didn't touch the ground." At Sharpsburg he participated in another horrific charge, the "Counterattack in the West Woods."

His despondency and self-reflection continued that fall, and in December 1862 he provided a substitute and went home. He spent a few months thinking and praying when his substitute reached the age of 18 and was conscripted. John would have to provide another substitute or return to service. He decided that his real problem was marching and that he would join the cavalry. He left home on his horse saying, "If I'm going to fight, I'll ride to the fight." He served in Company B, McRae's Battalion of North Carolina Cavalry. He spent the fall and winter of 1863 and 1864 patrolling the mountains of western North Carolina rounding up deserters and conscripts and protecting the citizens from bandits and Yankee raids from Tennessee. On June 1, 1864 McRae's Battalion was disbanded and the troopers were transferred to other North Carolina cavalry units. John found himself transferred, along with others from Co. B, to the famous 1st North Carolina Cavalry in Major General W. H. F. (Rooney) Lee's division of Major General Wade Hampton's Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was assigned to Co. I.

John E. Roberts spent the remainder of the War with Co. I, 1st North Carolina Cavalry, fighting in several famous cavalry engagements. The winter of 1864-1865 was particularly bitter. To keep warm at night, he taught his horse to lie down while he curled up to the horse under the same blanket. They both benefited from the combined heat given off. As the spring of 1865 began, things looked bleak for the Confederates besieged at Richmond and Petersburg. The 1st North Carolina Cavalry was operating on the Confederate right flank south of Petersburg. In an effort to end the siege, the Union army moved against the Confederate right flank. Major Phillip Sheridan's cavalry was moving from Dinwiddie Courthouse toward Five Forks on March 31, 1865 when Brigadier General Rufus Barringer's brigade of North Carolina cavalry drove them back to Dinwiddie Courthouse. The North Carolinians then moved back to Five Forks taking a position on the right flank during the Battle of Five Forks on April 1. The 1st North Carolina covered the retreating infantry at Five Forks after the battle was lost and continued covering the withdrawal of the Confederate Army and Government from Richmond and Petersburg.

As part of the efforts to hold off the Union army on the retreat from Richmond and Petersburg, the 1st North Carolina and Barringer's Brigade met Major General George A. Custer's Cavalry at the Battle of Namozine Church on April 3, 1865. They initially drove Custer back until overwhelmed by Sheridan's reinforcements. The order was given to retreat. John had a great horse when brought into Confederate service. However, the horse was now worn out. Retreating at full gallop they encounter a big gully. Before the War, the horse could jump a gully twice that wide. On that day the horse failed to make the jump and broke its leg. John put the horse out of its misery and took the tack and carbine and set them out of the gully. Climbing out, he picked up the tack and carbine and turned to run when he heard the cock of a gun. Throwing his equipment down, he raised his hands saying, "Don't shoot Yankee." The Confederate military service of John E. Roberts was over. He was taken prisoner to City Point, Virginia, leaving there on April 13 for Point Lookout prison camp. He took the oath of allegiance on June 19, 1865 and was released from Point Lookout. He traveled back to Shelby with an older man from his community, Private Adam Spake of Co. D. 55th North Carolina Infantry. As they shared their journey home they had no idea that 43 years later the younger man's son would marry the older man's granddaughter. They would be my grandparents who married in 1913.

After the War, John became a farmer and married in 1868. He became the father of 10 children, nine of them surviving to adulthood. He and his family were very active in Elizabeth Baptist Church in Shelby. On July 4, 1880, a day of no special significance in the South at that time, he took part in a multiple farm threshing. There he was severely kicked by a mule. He was brought home in a wagon near death. Ten days later his fourth son was born. He was named after his father who was not expected to survive. Although an invalid, John continued to live until 1909. He continued to be a very religious man until the end. It is a testament to his faith that several of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren have served as ministers. Though gone from this earth for 92 years, his influence continues to be felt. The newspaper wedding announcement for my grandparents' wedding in 1913 had this to say about the groom, "He is the son of the late John E. Roberts, who was a high toned Christian gentleman and a brave Confederate soldier."

Constitution for the Confederate States of America

Section 7

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section 8

The Congress shall have power-

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the 1st day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

All bills appropriating money shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 10

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports, or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on seagoing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

To be continued next month.

**15TH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA
VOLUNTEERS**

Newsletter Editor
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
130 Upper Loop Way
Columbia, South Carolina 29212
Email: SC_15th_Regiment@hotmail.com

Next Camp Meeting
July 26, 2001
7 PM
Memorial Building Lexington

“To you , Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

Stephen D. Lee

Re-enactors 2001 Event Schedule

August 3-5	First Manassas (National Event)
September 16	Battalion Elections
October 6	Rose Hill Living History (I)
October 12-13	Ghost Walk, Charleston, SC (I)
October 20-21	Honey Hill (O)
October 26-28	Brattonsville, York, SC (BAE)
November 2-4	Saluda Tractor Show (I)
November 9-11	Secessionville, Boone Hall Plantation (BAE)
December 1-2	Raid on Gramling, Inman, SC (BAE)
(BAE)	Battalion Affiliated Event
(O)	Other
(I)	Information Only

