



15th Regimental Report

Camp #51 Lexington County, S.C.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Volume IX, Issue VIII

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August 2001

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Thomas Heyward Plantation
Outside Hilton Head Island
 Indigo Plantation of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
 Lodging for President Washington on his visits to South Carolina.
 Burned by General Sherman's forces after leaving Savannah.
Story on page 4



**Send all camp
 correspondence to:**

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

In Their Own Words

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

The Falling Flag
By Edward M. Boykin
Lt. Col. 7th Regiment
S. C. Cavalry

The fighting next day was of the same desultory character as before, and the day after there was no blow struck until we encountered with the artillery Custar's cavalry, at the depot of Appomattox Court-house, as has been described all their energies being directed toward establishing their 11 cordon " around that point.

The terms of the surrender, and all about it, are too well known to go over in detail here-prisoners of war on parole, officers to retain side arms, and all private property to be respected, that was favorable to our cavalry, as in the Confederate service the men all owned their horses, though different in the United States army, the horses belonging to Government.

General Gary, true to the doctrine he had laid down in his discussion with the irate captain, that 11 South Carolinians did not surrender," turned his horse's head, and, with Captain Doby and one or two others, managed to get that night through the " cordon " drawn around us, and succeeded in reaching Charlotte, North Carolina, which became, for a time, the headquarters of the " Southern Confederacy "-the President and his Cabinet having established themselves there .

Wanted:
More stories about our ancestors to share with everyone.
Do you have a favorite family tale about your ancestor? A letter that he wrote back home? A copy of his service record?
Tell us about him. Send your information to Steve Wolfe 130 Upper Loop Way, Columbia, S.C. 29212 or see me at the next camp meeting and I will see that it is published.

Calendar of Upcoming Events

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| August 30th | Camp Meeting |
| September 13th | Civil War Roundtable |
| September 17th | MOS&B
Chestnut Hill Plantation
Clubhouse |
| September 27th | Camp Meeting |



Puzzle piece may rest with Union soldier's father

Chamberlin ID tag mystery remains

Thursday, August 2, 2001

BY SCHUYLER KROPP
Of The Post and Courier staff

DNA from Ezra Chamberlin's father may be the only way to tell if the Union soldier was on board the last mission of the Confederate submarine Hunley.

And if a newly discovered 19th-century newspaper clipping can be believed, there is a chance he was.

An Associated Press story in Wednesday's paper reported that Connecticut researchers would not be digging up Ezra Chamberlin's grave because they had learned he wasn't in it.

A wartime report in a newspaper that served Chamberlin's hometown of Killingly, Conn., suggests that, contrary to initial accounts, Chamberlin and a friend survived the assault on Charleston's Fort Wagner and became prisoners of war.

The Aug. 20, 1863, blurb, listed in the Windham County Transcript, says Henry Glines and Chamberlin were originally reported as missing in the July 11, 1863, attack.

But it goes on to say "recent information renders it certain that young Glines was not killed or wounded, but is a prisoner."

The report adds "and there is good reason to believe that young Chamberlin is also a prisoner."

The account did not indicate what that information was.

If accurate, it could deepen the intrigue around Chamberlin, whose personalized identification tag was found hanging around the neck of a Hunley crewman during excavation in April.

"Doesn't it make it even more possible" that Chamberlin was on the sub? queried Killingly town historian Margaret Weaver, who discovered the newspaper story.

Hunley experts may now have to resort to forensic science to verify whether Chamberlin had a role in the Hunley story. That means scientists may have to dig up his father to see if there is a Chamberlin family connection to the crew.

The only way to possibly avert opening Elisha Chamberlin's grave is to find a living family descendent, which genealogists so far have been unable to do.

"We can get it to the early 20th century, and then we lose the family," said Connecticut state archaeologist Nicholas Bellatoni. "We hit a dead end."

That leaves opening Elisha Chamberlin's grave and removing a bone or a molar tooth as one option. If the remains are too decayed, forensic scientists could also resort to opening the grave of his mother.

U.S. Army records say Ezra Chamberlin, of Company K, 7th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, died July 11, 1863, attacking Fort Wagner on Morris Island at the entrance to Charleston Harbor. His body was never found. Historians this weekend confirmed his remains are not in the family plot in Killingly by reading his father's 1880 obituary, which says Ezra's body was not recovered.

What happened to Ezra Chamberlin in Charleston remains a mystery and numerous theories have surfaced as to how his ID got on the sub. He may have survived the battle and switched sides. Or he may have been aboard the sub as a POW.

A more likely scenario, according to one author, is that his dog tags were picked up by a rebel after the fight.

Author Stephen Wise, who has written about the Fort Wagner attack and the siege of Charleston, said he doubts Chamberlin is the man inside the sub. For one thing, if someone like Chamberlin changed sides in the Civil War, it would have been headlined for propaganda purposes, Wise said.

Also, the failure of Northern troops to claim his body would not have been out the norm, given that Confederates would have buried Union dead immediately and in mass graves, he said, pausing long enough to strip the bodies clean of boots, clothing and belongings.

In the meantime, Bellatoni said the search is continuing for Chamberlin family members and that he would like to have their written permission before the state decides to open a grave up. If no blood link is found, the state could still legally move in and open the grave up for examination, he said.

He also said there is a buzz in Connecticut over solving the mystery of whether there was a native son on board what he believes is one of the nation's greatest maritime finds.

"To have a Connecticut connection is pretty exciting for us up here," he said.

The Hunley was recovered a year ago off Charleston Harbor.

Heyward Plantation near Hilton Head Island

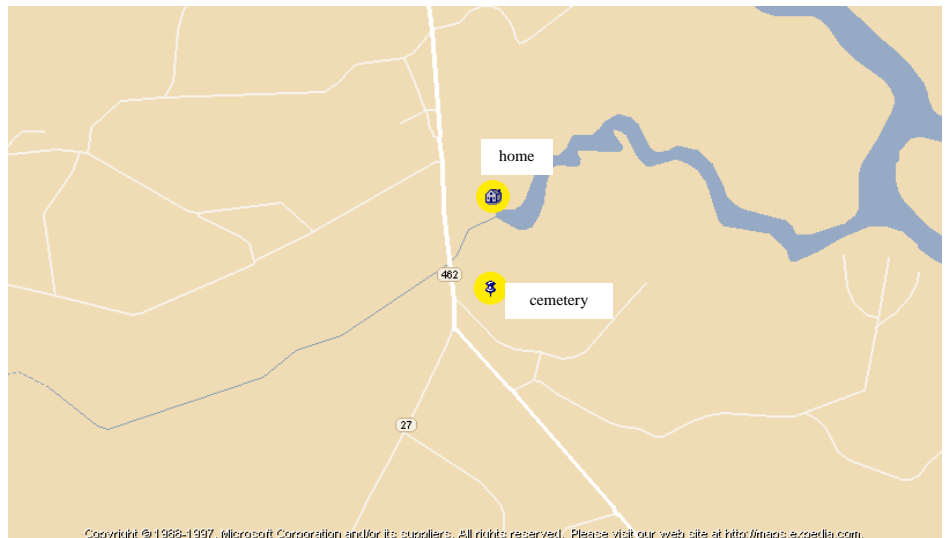
A couple of years ago while taking a couple of days off to do some photography in the Low Country I ran across a person who stated that she was a descendant of Thomas Heyward, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She went on to say that her family still held their family reunions on the grounds of the family plantation outside of Hilton Head.

Not long before meeting this lady I had purchased from a used book store in Charleston a book called "The State That Forgot" "South Carolina's Surrender to Democracy". Within this book I had remembered reading about the Heyward family.

Nearly a century later Nathaniel Heyward, planter on Combahee, left an estate valued at two million dollars—many thousand acres of land and many more than two thousand negro slaves. The industry came to an end about twenty years ago, Duncan Clinch Heyward, great grandson of Nathaniel and beloved governor, 1903 to 1907, having been the last of the large-scale planters gallantly to struggle to keep it alive. Production was cheaper in southwestern states, and only the label "Carolina Rice," remains—they don't dare give up that.

All that I was told was that I should take the last dirt road on the left before the bridge, before 462 and 27 split. I should go down this road for about two miles and I would come to a brick gate. If the gate was open, I could go in. Otherwise I could not as the land was posted and she would have to talk to her father so that I could gain access to the property. Just as advertised I did come upon the property and found a site that I had never seen in person. Four rows of Bay Oaks still lined the road to the home.

I had read somewhere (and have now forgotten which book it was in) that on his several visits to South Carolina, President George Washington stayed at the home of Thomas Heyward. This being his home outside of Hilton Head (as he also has a home in Charleston). It is really a shame that the invading forces of the Union decided that they should burn the home of one of our Founding Fathers.



On the front page of this newsletter I have numbered the photographs. Photo #1 shows the road looking from the gate towards the house. If it was still standing, it would be as clearly visible today as it was then. Photos #2, 3, & 5 show what is left of the foundation of the home. Made of local materials, the clam and oyster shell foundation is still in very good condition. Some of the lower window sills are still intact with the wood well preserved. Photo #4 is according to Thomas' 5th great-granddaughter, the kitchen for the plantation. All around the walls of the kitchen there are pieces of blue and white very fine china.

Ancestor Highlight

J. E. Quattlebaum

Some of My Experiences in the Confederate War
By J. E. Quattlebaum

I first joined Company C of the 3rd South Carolina regiment, R. C. Maffett Captain. We went to Columbia in March 1861; from there we went to the Lightwood Knot Springs, on the Charlotte railroad, seven miles from Columbia. Sometime after that I transferred to Company G of the 13th regiment, Wm. Lester, Captain.

We left Frog Level, now Prosperity, on the 26th of August 1861, and went through Columbia to the Lightwood Knot Springs, where we remained in camp of instruction for some time; then we were sent to Charleston, from there we were sent by boat to North Edisto Island. We remained in the island a short time, we were then put on a boat again and sent back up towards Charleston, and landed in a swamp knee-deep in mud and water; but we pulled through it and marched out to Green Pond station, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

We stayed on the coast during that winter, guarding railroad bridges and other important points. In April 1862, we got orders to move. We were taken to Charleston where we boarded a train and came past Columbia and on to Richmond, Va., by the way of the Charlotte railroad. We got to Richmond in due time; from there they sent us by rail up near Fredericksburg to Mass-ponicks Hills; we remained there some time watching McClelland's movements; finally McClelland moved off towards Richmond; of course we moved off, too, and kept between him and Richmond. That put us between Richmond and the Chickahominy River, while McClelland and his army were on the northeast side of the river. We lay there some time waiting for him to cross over and attack us, but he just wouldn't come; so we were formed in line and marched up the Chickahominy river and crossed over the Meadow bridge. We were then on the extreme right of McClelland's army. There were some balls and shells that came among us that evening; but the next morning the Seven Days Battle in front of Richmond commenced in earnest.

We drove the enemy back under the cover of their gunboats, where the great battle of Malvern Hill was fought. It's no use for me to tell you that the Yankees got the better of us there. We fell back to Lavel Hill church, seven miles from Richmond; stayed there about two weeks; the army then commenced the march on what is called the first invasion into Maryland. I was left sick at Lavel Hill church. By that means I missed the Second Battle of Manassas and the battle of Sharpesburg, in Maryland. Except these, I was at the front all the time; and was in every battle my regiment was in, and was home only eleven days out of the four years. I was in many close places and had some mighty close calls, and was never wounded, or at least I never had the skin broken. I was struck by two partly spent balls – one on my wrist and one on my side – and a ball glanced or tipped my right temple and cut the band off my hat – which may be the cause of my losing the sight of my right eye, which has been failing for a long time, and now I can see scarcely out of it.

My idea in writing this little sketch is that I want to give you a copy of the oath that I had to take when I was released from prison for you to publish; it may be interesting to some of your readers, and I thought it best to explain myself a little first.

When our lines were broke at Petersburg we fell back to the south side of the railroad, and my brigade, with others, was formed in line to cover the retreat; and there I was taken prisoner, together with many others, and taken down to Petersburg, from there to City Point, and put on a boat and sent to Harts Island, New York harbor. I was captured on the second day of April 1865. Gen. Lee surrendered on the 9th; Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on the night of the 14th and died the next day. I remained in prison from the 7th of April until the 16th. We were then formed in ranks and took the oath; then we were sent back to New York by boat. We stayed there eight days; they then put us on a large boat and sent us to Hilton Head; there they put us on a smaller boat and ran us up to Charleston. The boat hardly touched the wharf till I leaped out and said; "Thank God, I am on my native soil again." I felt like doing like Columbus – getting down and kissing the very ground. They coupled up some old boxcars and ran us up to Orangeburg C. H., and from there I walked home. I got home on the 6th day of July, 1865.

But here is that oath:

"I, J. E. Quattlebaum, Private 13th S. C. Regt. of the District of Newberry, state of South Carolina, do solemnly swear

that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or laws of any state convention or legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I will faithfully perform all of the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever.

“J. E. Quattlebaum.

“Subscribed and sworn to before me 16th day of June.

A Walker, Capt. And Prov. Marshal.

“The above named has fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and is 5 feet 10 ½ inches high.

O. C., G. P. N. O.

“Quartermasters Office, New York,
June 20, 1865.

“Transportation furnished to Hilton Head, S. C.”

It would seem from reading the above oath that I took it freely; but I didn't – it was a bitter pill for me to take it, after fighting four long years for what I believe to be right; but it is all right now. I love my county and my state and the union, and will cheerfully abide by the laws.

J. E. Quattlebaum,

Company G, 13th Regiment, S. C. V.,
McGowan's Brigade, Wilcox's Division,
Jackson's Corps., R. E. Lee's Army.

M.O.S.B. To Meet on September 17

The Maxcy Gregg Chapter of the Military Order of Stars and Bars will have their next meeting on Monday evening, September 17th, at 6:30 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Plantation Club House for the Chestnut Hills Plantation Sub-Division. Steve Wolfe will be grilling the hamburgers, and State Archeologist John Leader will be providing the program.

Anyone interested in joining the organization is welcome to attend, even if an application has not been submitted. Membership is derived from the descendents of Confederate officers and members of the Confederate government, but collateral ancestry is recognized.

To reach Chestnut Hills Plantation from I-26, get off at the Harbison Road Exit and turn left at the stop light onto Harbison Road. Go the stop light on Broad River Road and turn right. Take a left at the first stop light (onto Lost Creek) and go approximately three miles to the first right, at a large sign that says Plantation Club House.



Robert Brett Bradshaw

Member: Captain John M. Kinard Camp #35 Sons of Confederate Veterans

Member: General Maxcy Gregg Chapter # 98 Military Order of Stars and Bars

Commander: South Carolina Society Military Order of Stars and Bars

Vice President: John Pelham Historical Association

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Little Mountain, South Carolina 29075

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Constitution for the Confederate States of America

Article II

Section 1

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be reeligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of Decem-

ber, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof."

Section 2

The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties; provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Departments may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Section 3

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement bet

ween them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign state.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

To be continued next month

Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments
August, 2001

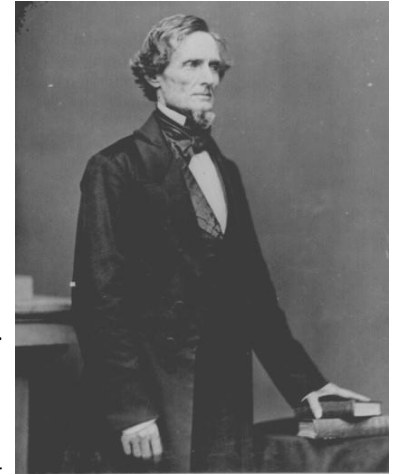
Thanks to everyone who took part in the yard sale on July 28th. The Camp raised about \$300.00. I appreciate Wayne Roberts filling in for me while I was out of town on business.

We will meet at the Memorial Building in Lexington again this month. If you know of visitors who may attend our meetings, please let them know where we are meeting. The Sagebrush has closed so the search for a permanent meeting place will continue. I hope to have some good news at the upcoming meeting.

We also need to set a date for the Camp picnic/cookout in October. Since Thanksgiving is not on the last Thursday, it will not interfere with our scheduled November meeting but we may want to have the Christmas meeting in early December. Do we want to combine those meetings?

Our guest speaker this month will be Bart Fordham. Bart is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy. He has collected military miniatures for many years and will bring some examples of the different types of miniatures and tell us about the hobby and the local club.

Brooks



Lt. Commander's Comments

Famous historian Wiley Sword is interested in coming to the Columbia as a speaker to the Civil War Roundtable. I have been contacted by the Roundtable to see if we are interested in going in as joint hosts. Normally when the Roundtable brings in a big speaker, they ask the local SCV camps to go in with expenses and have a joint meeting. This was done jointly with the Wade Hampton Camp several times and I believe a time or two with the 15th Regiment. I think this would be a good idea. The easiest way would be to have it at Seawell's with Wade Hampton as host. Other options are no dinner with the talk held at the big auditorium at the Department of Archives and History. I have discussed this with Dr. Tracey Power at Archives and History. He likes the idea of bringing Sword in and will talk to officials there and get back to me. Anyway, this is an opportunity to hear a big name speaker and be more visible in the community.

I will not be at the next camp meeting. I will be on my annual trip to Hillsville, Virginia. I will report any new information before departing.

Yours in the Cause,

j tççx

Life Membership Information

With the time to renew our memberships here again, let us not forget that we also have the option to obtain a Life Membership for both the National and State levels. The State Life Membership is \$100.00 and the National Life Membership cost is based on your age: Age 12-59 \$300, Age 60 - 69 \$200, and Age 70 plus \$100.

There is also a Conditional Life Membership available. Pay \$100 now and the remaining \$200 over the next 24 months. You will then be changed to a Life Member.

The following is from the SCV Web Site.

Life Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to any member in good standing. It may be obtained by paying a fee as shown below. Upon acceptance, membership will be established in Life Member Camp No. 2. The Life Member will receive a Life Membership Certificate, lapel pin, and membership card upon payment in full.

*A deferred payment is also available.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Life/Conditional Life Membership

Life Membership

\$300.00 (age 12-59) \$200.00 (age 60-69) \$100 (age 70 plus)

Conditional Life Membership (\$300.00 Only)

Name: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip _____

Camp Affiliation: _____ # _____

*I hereby make application for Conditional Life Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. My initial payment of \$100.00 is enclosed with this application. Should I fail to complete my Conditional Life Membership on this date, the Adjutant-In-Chief will prorate the amount paid towards annual membership.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

**15TH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA
VOLUNTEERS**

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Next Camp Meeting
August 30, 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

