



15th Regimental Report

Camp #51 Lexington County, S.C.
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Volume XI, Issue IV

WWW.15THREGTSCVOLS.ORG

April 2003

Inside this issue:

<i>Commander's Comments</i>	2
<i>April Speaker Harvey S. Teal</i>	3
<i>War Begins</i>	4
<i>Brought To Light</i>	5
<i>Reports on the beginning of Hostilities</i>	7
<i>Order of Confederate Rose</i>	11
<i>Ancestor Highlight</i>	19
<i>Calendar of Events</i>	21
<i>Re-enactor's Schedule</i>	22

**Winner of the S. A. Cunningham Newsletter Award,
Camps with over 50 members.
2002 SCV National Convention - Memphis Tennessee**

**Winner of the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award,
Palmetto Level
First Place 2002 S. C. SCV State Convention - Aiken
Second Place 2003 S. C. SCV State Convention - Mount Pleasant**

9th Mississippi Infantry

Let the Newsletter Editor know if you wish to receive your newsletter by email.

Send all camp correspondence to:

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



9th Mississippi Infantry in Pensacola

Order of War Department, October 27, 1862: "The two companies of Mississippi volunteers under Captains Hugh Love and George W. Braden, and the battalion

(Continued on page 13)

Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments

April 2003

The possibility of a joint meeting with the Columbia Civil War Roundtable has still not developed. Therefore we will be meeting again this month at the Carolina Wings and Ribs House. We need to outgrow that facility. Plan to bring along a friend or relative to the meeting. We have another cemetery cleanup scheduled for April 12, 2003. This may be the last time we need to use the ground penetrating radar on the cemetery. Hopefully, we will have good weather for a change. I am in touch with people who are willing to donate granite for the grave markers. Hopefully we will complete the discovery of new graves and get all properly marked on April 12.



I will be speaking to the Quattlebaum Camp in Batesburg-Leesville on April 29. This will allow me to the opportunity to bring them up to date on the Paul Quattlebaum historical marker project and the Corley Street Park Cemetery project. Hopefully, I will be able to sell some palmetto trees and take orders on bricks. If anyone wants to attend with me, the meeting begins with supper at Shealy's at 6:30. It is hard to beat their meeting place.

We will be holding our yard sale on Saturday April 26. Please take care of your spring cleaning prior to that date so we can have your cast off items for the sale. This will take place beginning at 7:00 A. M. and continue until at least 11:00. That is the 138th anniversary of General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender of the Army of Tennessee at Greensboro, North Carolina. I still find it hard to believe that William T. Sherman allowed the surrendering Johnston to take tens of thousands of silver from the Confederate treasury and pay his troops including my great-great uncle Robert Hammond of Company A, 16th South Carolina Volunteers. Johnston really pulled a fast one on Sherman. We will make final plans for the yard sale at the next meeting.

I hope all of you are still selling those raffle tickets. We certainly need to raise the money for all of our historical projects. We are always looking for new ideas on fund raising. Please bring your ideas before the camp.

I will have display tables at the next gun show at the Palmetto Expo in Greenville May 17 and 18. This will enable us to take orders for bricks, sell raffle tickets, and sell palmetto trees. Volunteers are needed to man the table and take care of business between 9:00 and 5:00 on Saturday and 10:00 and 5:00 on Sunday.

We have two major events coming up to commemorate the sacrifices of our Confederate ancestors. On Saturday May 3, 2003 we have the statewide celebration of Confederate Memorial Day in Columbia. I believe events get underway by 10:00 A. M. with the memorial service at Elmwood cemetery. Officially, Confederate Memorial Day is Saturday May 10, 2003. As we always do, we are planning to stand honor guard at the Confederate Monument next to the Lexington Courthouse on South Lake Drive. Our headquar-

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

ters will be in Virginia Hilton Park. Make sure to sign up for your turn at guard. This is a somber occasion. Please dress well. Anyone with a Confederate uniform is certainly needed. Last year I gained newfound respect for the work of the re-enactors

Keep up the good work gentleman. I will see you on April 12 at the cemetery, and again at the meeting April 24, and at the yard sale April 26.

Thanks again for your support,
Wayne D. Roberts
Commander

Next Meeting April 24, 2003
Guest Speaker Harvey S. Teal
“South Carolina Photographers, 1840-1940”

Harvey S. Teal is a lifelong South Carolinian and former educator, retired from the South Carolina Department of Education. He now devotes himself to historical research in the Palmetto State. His areas of interest include postal history, South Carolina stoneware production, and early photography. He has published several books on these subjects. Mr. Teal will be discussing early photography and showing some of his collection of photographs including Confederates in uniform. Please make plans to attend.

War has begun in Charleston

General BEAUREGARD,
Charleston Hotel.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.,
Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit by Colonel R. A. Pryor, one of my aides (who like the others was quite indefatigable and fearless in conveying my orders, in an open boat, from these headquarters to the batteries during the bombardment), a general report of the attack of the 12th instant on Fort Sumter. This report would have been sent sooner if my other pressing duties had permitted me to devote my time to it, while the presence of the enemy's fleet still led us to expect an attack along the coast at any moment. A more detailed account will be sent forward as soon as the returns of the commanders of batteries shall have reached this office. The great difficulty I will labor under will be to do full justice to all when so much zeal, energy, and gallantry were displayed by officers and soldiers in the execution of my orders. I wish, however, to record two incidents, which will illustrate the feelings that animated all here.

Whilst the barracks in Fort Sumter were in a blaze, and the interior of the work appeared untenable from the heat and from the fire of our batteries (at about which period I sent three of my aides to offer assistance in the name of the Confederate States), whenever the guns of Fort Sumter would fire upon Fort Moultrie the men occupying Cummings Point batteries (Palmetto Guard, Captain Cuthbert) at each shot would cheer Anderson for his gallantry, although themselves still firing upon him, and when on the 15th instant he left the harbor on the steamer Isabel the soldiers of the batteries on Cummings Point lined the beach, silent, and with heads uncovered, while Anderson and his command passed before them, and expressions of scorn at the apparent cowardice of the fleet in not even attempting to rescue so gallant an officer and his command were upon the lips of all. With such material for an army, if properly disciplined, I would consider myself almost invincible against any forces not too greatly superior.

The fire of those barracks was only put out on the 15th instant, p.m., after great exertions by the gallant fire companies of this city, who were at their pumps night and day, although aware that close by them was a magazine filled with thirty thousand pounds of powder, with a shot-hole through the wall of its anteroom. I am now removing the tottering walls of the buildings within, and clearing away all the rubbish, &c., from the interior of the work, so as to render it still more formidable than it was before it was attacked. In one or two days I will send forward to you photographs taken at different points of sight, from which you can clearly understand the condition of the fort within when first occupied by us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brought To Light

The discovery of the Confederate soldiers buried beneath the waters of Lake Murray and the raising of the monument that will memorialize them.

Research into old SCE&G and church records, cemetery surveys, and newspaper accounts revealed the names buried in the old Dutch Fork cemeteries that were covered by the rising waters of the Saluda River upon the completion of the Lake Murray Dam in 1929 and made possible the identification of the Confederate soldiers among them. Their names have been **Brought to Light**.

Lexington Camp 51, 15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers has received unanimous approval from Lexington's City Council to raise a memorial monument to these Confederates in the city's newly renovated and expanded Corley Street Park. Upon it will be etched the names, ranks, and regiments of the presently identified 78 Confederates.

Surrounding the monument will be a floor composed of memorial bricks etched with the names of our Confederate ancestors. In fact, though, **bricks may be purchased to honor and memorialize any war veteran**, but the emphasis will be on Confederates and the most prominent section of the floor will be dedicated strictly to them.

Honor your Confederate Ancestor(s) by purchasing a memorial brick(s).

**Dedicate their names to prosperity;
Avow that we will never forget.**

Where else today can you lay a memorial brick in honor of your Confederates at a new Confederate monument?

Please print the information you desire on your Memorial Brick
No more than 14 characters including spaces

Line 1: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Line 2: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Line 3: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Please provide your telephone numbers and mailing address, etc.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: (H) _____ (W) _____ Cell _____

Email: _____

Pager: _____

Fax: _____

- One Brick/2 Lines: \$60.00 each
- Two or More Bricks/2 Lines: \$50.00 each
- One Brick/3 Lines: \$100.00 each
- Two or More Bricks/3 Lines: \$75.00 each

Please provide a separate order form for each brick.

Please send this order form along with your check or money order to Bing Chambers, 701 Gervais St., Suite 150-110, Columbia, S.C. 29201. Please make payable to Camp 51, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Please direct questions to Bing Chambers at the above address or call 803-622-6995 or 803-254-5158 or page at 1-800-712-6502, Fax 803-254-1602 or Wayne Roberts, Commander, at 206 Efird Ave., Lexington, S.C. 29072, or call 803-957-4420. (This is Wayne's home number, and he's so antiquated that he has no voice mail, so call in the evening, please.)

Reports On The Beginning of Hostilities

Honorable L. P. WALKER,
Secretary of War, Montgomery, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY,
Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter and the incidents connected therewith:

Having completed my channel defenses and batteries in the harbor necessary for the reduction of Fort Sumter, I dispatched two of my aides at 2.20 p.m., on Thursday, the 11th of April, with a communication to Major Anderson, in command of the fortification, demanding its evacuation. I offered to transport himself and command to any port in the United States he might elect, to allow him to move out of the fort with company arms and property and all private property, and to salute his flag in lowering it. He refused to accede to the demand. As my aides were about leaving Major Anderson remarked that if we did not batter him to pieces he would be starved out in a few days, or words to that effect. This being reported to me by my aides on their return with his refusal, at 5.10 p.m., I deemed it proper to telegraph the purport of his remark to the Secretary of War. In reply I received by telegraph the following instructions at 9.10 p.m.: "Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the mean time he will not use his guns against us unless should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicable."



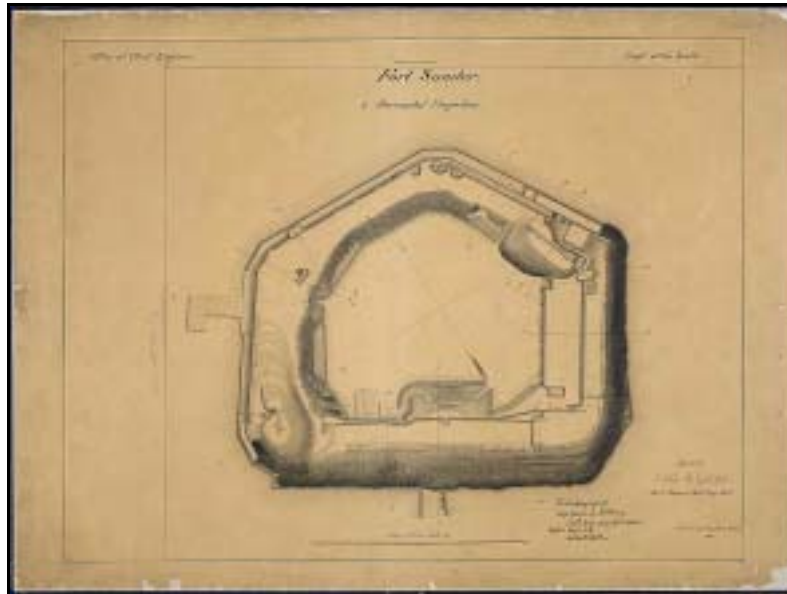
At 11 p.m. I sent my aides with a communication to Major Anderson based on the foregoing instructions.* It was placed in his hands at 12.45 a.m. 12th instant. He expressed his willingness to evacuate the fort on Monday at noon if provided with the necessary means of transportation, and if he should not receive contradictory instructions from his Government or additional supplies, but he declined to agree not to open his guns upon us in the event of any hostile demonstrations on our part against his flag. This reply, which was opened and shown to my aides, plainly indicated that if instructions should be received contrary to his purpose to evacuate, or if he should receive his supplies, or if the Confederate troops should fire on hostile troops of the United States, or upon transports bearing the United States flag, containing men, munitions, and supplies designed for hostile operations against us, he would still feel himself bound to fire upon us, and to hold possession of the fort.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

As, in consequence of a communication from the President of the United States to the governor of South Carolina, we were in momentary expectation of an attempt to re-enforce Fort Sumter, or of a descent upon our coast to that end from the United States fleet then lying at the entrance of the harbor, it was manifestly an imperative necessity to reduce the fort as speedily as possible, and not to wait until the ships and the fort should unite in a combined attack upon us. Accordingly my aides, carrying out my instructions, promptly refused to accede to the terms proposed by Major Anderson, and notified him in writing that our batteries would open upon Fort Sumter in one hour. This notification was given at 3.20 a.m. of Friday, the 12th instant. The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4.30 a.m. At about 5 o'clock the fire from our batteries became general. Fort Sumter did not open fire until 7 o'clock, when it commenced with a vigorous fire upon the Cummings Point iron battery. The enemy next directed his fire upon the enfilade battery on Sullivan's Island, constructed to sweep the parapet of Fort Sumter, to prevent the working of the barbette guns and to dismount them. This was also the aim of the floating battery, the Dahlgren battery, and the gun batteries at Cummings Point.

The enemy next opened on Fort Moultrie, between which and Fort Sumter a steady and almost constant fire was kept up throughout the day. The points—Fort Moultrie, Cummings Point, and the end of Sullivan's Island, where the floating battery, the Dahlgren battery, and the enfilade battery were placed—were the points to which the enemy seemed almost to confine his attention, although he fired a number of shots at Butler's mortar battery to the east of Fort Moultrie, and at Captain James' mortar battery to the east of Fort Johnson.



which and Fort Sumter constant fire was kept up throughout the day. These three Cummings Point, Sullivan's Island, where the Dahlgren battery, the enfilade battery were placed—were the points to which the enemy seemed almost to confine his attention, although he fired a number of shots at Butler's mortar battery, situated to the east of Fort Moultrie, and a few at batteries at Fort

During the day (12th instant) the fire of my batteries was kept up most spiritedly, the guns and mortars being worked in the coolest manner, preserving the prescribed intervals of firing. Towards evening it became evident that our fire was very effective, as the enemy was driven from his barbette gun which he attempted to work in the morning, and his fire was confined to his casemated guns, but in a less active manner than in the morning, and it was observed that several of his guns en barbette were disabled. During the whole of Friday night our mortar batteries continued to throw shells, but, in obedience to orders, at longer intervals. The night was rainy and dark, and as it was almost confidently expected that the United States fleet would attempt to land troops upon the islands or to throw men into Fort Sumter by means of boats, the greatest vigilance was observed at all our channel batteries, and by our troops on both Morris and Sullivan's Islands.

Early on Saturday morning all of our batteries reopened upon Fort Sumter, which responded vigorously for a time, directing fire specially against Fort Moultrie. About 8 o'clock a.m. smoke was seen issuing from the quarters of Fort Sumter. Upon this the fire of our batteries was increased, as a matter of course, for the purpose of bringing the enemy to terms as speedily as possible, inasmuch as his flag was still floating defiantly

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

above him. Fort Sumter continued to fire from time to time, but at long and irregular intervals, amid the dense smoke, flying shot, and bursting shells. Our brave troops, carried away by their natural generous impulses, mounted the different batteries, and at every discharge from the fort cheered the garrison for its pluck and gallantry, and hooted the fleet lying inactive just outside the bar.

About 1.30 p.m., it being reported to me that the flag was down (it afterwards appeared that the flag-staff had been shot away), and the conflagration from the large volume of smoke being apparently on the increase, I sent three of my aides with a message to Major Anderson to the effect that seeing his flag no longer flying, his quarters in flames, and supposing him to be in distress, I desired to offer him any assistance he might stand in need of. Before my aides reached the fort the United States flag was displayed on the parapet, but remained there only a short time, when it was hauled down and a white flag substituted in its place. When the United States flag first disappeared the firing from our batteries almost entirely ceased, but reopened with increased vigor when it reappeared on the parapet, and was continued until the white flag was raised, when it ceased entirely. Upon the arrival of my aides at Fort Sumter they delivered their message to Major Anderson, who replied that he thanked me for my offer, but desired no assistance.

Just previous to their arrival Colonel Wigfall, one of my aides, who had been detached for special duty on Morris Island, had, by order of Brigadier-General Simons, crossed over to Fort Sumter from Cummings Point in an open boat, with private Gourdin Young, amidst a heavy fire of shot and shell, for the purpose of ascertaining from Major Anderson whether his intention was to surrender, his flag being down and his quarters in flames. On reaching the fort the colonel had an interview with Major Anderson, the result of which was that Major Anderson understood him as offering the same conditions on the part of General Beauregard as had been tendered him on the 11th instant, while Colonel Wigfall's impression was that Major Anderson unconditionally surrendered, trusting to the generosity of General Beauregard to offer such terms as would be honorable and acceptable to both parties. Meanwhile, before these circumstances were reported to me, and in fact soon after the aides whom I had dispatched with the offer of assistance had set out on their mission, hearing that a white flag was flying over the fort, I sent Major Jones, the chief of my staff, and some other aides, with substantially the same propositions I had submitted to Major Anderson on the 11th instant, with the exception of the privilege of saluting his flag. The Major (Anderson) replied, "it would be exceedingly gratifying to him, as well as to his command, to be permitted to salute their flag, having so gallantly defended the fort under such trying circumstances, and hoped that General Beauregard would not refuse it, as such a privilege was not unusual." He further said he "would not urge the point, but would prefer to refer the matter again to me." The point was, therefore, left open until the matter was submitted to me.

Previous to the return of Major Jones I sent a fire engine, under Mr. M. H. Nathan, chief of the fire department, and Surgeon-General Gibbes, of South Carolina, with several of my aides, to offer further assistance to the garrison at Fort Sumter, which was declined. I very cheerfully agreed to allow the salute, as an honorable testimony to the gallantry and fortitude with which Major Anderson and his command had defended their post, and I informed Major Anderson of my decision about 7 1/2 o'clock, through Major Jones, my chief of staff.

The arrangements being completed Major Anderson embarked with his command on the transport prepared to convey him to the United States fleet lying outside the bar, and our troops immediately garrisoned the fort, and before sunset the flag of the Confederate States floated over the ramparts of Fort Sumter. I commend in the highest terms the gallantry of every one under my command, and it is with diffidence that

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

I will mention any corps or names for fear of doing injustice to those not mentioned, for where all have done their duty well it is difficult to discriminate. Although the troops out of the batteries bearing on Fort Sumter were not so fortunate as their comrades working the guns and mortars, still their services were equally as valuable and as commendable, for they were on their arms at the channel batteries, and at their posts and bivouac and exposed to severe weather and constant watchfulness, expecting every moment and ready to repel re-enforcements from the powerful fleet off the bar, and to all the troops, under my command I award much praise for their gallantry, and the cheerfulness with which they met the duties required of them. I feel much indebted to Generals R. G. M. Dunovant and James Simons and their staffs, especially Majors Evans and De Saussure, South Carolina Army, commanding on Sullivan's and Morris' Islands, for their valuable and gallant services, and the discretion they displayed in executing the duties devolving on their responsible positions. Of Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Ripley, First Artillery Battalion, commandant of batteries on Sullivan's Island, I cannot speak too highly, and join with General Dunovant, his immediate commander since January last, in commending in the highest terms his sagacity, experience, and unflagging zeal. I would also mention in the highest terms of praise Captains Calhoun and Hallonquist, assistant commandants of batteries to Colonel Ripley; and the following commanders of batteries on Sullivan's Island; Captain J. R. Hamilton, commanding the floating battery and Dahlgren gun; Captains Butler, South Carolina Army, and Bruns aide-de-camp to General Dunovant, and Lieutenants Wagner, Rhett, Yates, Valentine and Parker.

To Lieutenant Colonel W. G. De Saussure Second Artillery Battalion, commandant of batteries on Morris Island, too much praise cannot be given. He displayed the most untiring energy, and his judicious arrangements and the good management of his batteries contributed much to the reduction of Fort Sumter. To Major Stevens, of the Citadel Academy, in charge of the Cummings Point batteries, I feel much indebted for his valuable and scientific assistance, and the efficient working of the batteries under his immediate charge. The Cummings Point batteries (iron-42 pounder and mortar) were manned by the Palmetto Guards, Captain Cuthbert, and I take pleasure in expressing my admiration of the service of the gallant captain and his distinguished company during the action.

I would also mention in terms of praise the following commanders of batteries at the point, viz: Lieutenants Armstrong, of the Citadel Academy and Brownfield, of the Palmetto Guards; also Captain Thomas, of the Citadel Academy, who had charge of the rifled cannon, and had the honor of using this valuable weapon—a gift of one of South Carolina's distant sons to his native State—with peculiar effect. Captain J. G. King, with his company, the Marion Artillery, commanded the mortar battery in rear of the Cummings Point batteries, and the accuracy of his shell practice was the theme of general admiration. Captain George S. James, commanding at Fort Johnson, had the honor of firing the first shell at Fort Sumter, and his conduct and that of those under him was commendable during the action. Captain Martin, South Carolina Army, commanded the Mount Pleasant mortar battery, and with his assistants did good service. For a more detailed account of the gallantry of officers and men, and of the various incidents of the attack on Fort Sumter, I would respectfully invite your attention to the copies of the reports of the different officers under my command, herewith inclosed.

I cannot close my report without reference to the following gentlemen: To his excellency Governor Pickens and staff, especially Colonels Lamar and Dearing, who were so active and efficient in the construction of the channel batteries; Colonels Lucas and Moore for assistance on various occasions, and Colonel Duryea and Mr. Nathan (chief of the fire department) for their gallant assistance in putting out the fire at Fort Sumter when the magazine of the latter was in imminent danger of explosion; General Jamison, Secretary of

(Continued on page 12)



**15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
Camp 51
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Wayne D. Roberts - Commander**



Order of Confederate Rose, South Carolina Division

*Be it known to all concerned, that the Ladies who have assembled to form a chapter of the Order of Confederate Rose and who have adopted the name **Louisa Mc Cord Chapter** have the endorsement of the **15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Camp #51 Sons of Confederate Veterans**. Because the members of this Chapter and the members of this Camp have the same ideals and goals as related to the preservation of the Confederate Heritage and Southern Culture and its promotion:*

*It is hereby recommended by the Commander of the **15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers Camp #51**, that they be recognized and accepted by the Order of Confederate Rose as **Louisa Mc Cord Chapter, Lexington County, SC**.*

*Due to the obvious benefits to the **15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers Camp** and the **Sons of Confederate Veterans**, it is humbly requested that this be given immediate attention and consideration.*

Respectfully submitted this 27th day of May 2003.

Sincerely,

Wayne D. Roberts
Wayne D. Roberts
Commander

15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
P.O. Box 84381
Lexington, South Carolina 29073

(Continued from page 10)

War, and General S. R. Gist, adjutant-general, for their valuable assistance in obtaining and dispatching the troops for the attack on Fort Sumter and defense of the batteries; Quartermaster's and Commissary Department, Colonel Hatch and Colonel Walker, and the ordnance board, especially Colonel Manigault, Chief of Ordnance, whose zeal and activity were untiring: The Medical Department, whose preparations had been judiciously and amply made, but which a kind Providence rendered unnecessary; the Engineers, Majors Whiting and Gwynn, Captains Trapier and Lee, and Lieutenants McCrady, Earle, and Gregoric, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for their untiring zeal, energy, and gallantry, and to whose labors is greatly due the unprecedented example of taking such an important work after thirty-three hours' firing without having to report the loss of a single life, and but four slightly wounded. From Major W. H. C. Whiting I derived also much assistance, not only as an engineer, in selecting the sites and laying out the channel batteries on Morris Island, but as acting assistant adjutant and inspector-general in arranging and stationing the troops on said island. To the naval department, especially Captain Hartstene, one of my volunteer aides, who was perfectly indefatigable in guarding the entrance into the harbor, and in transmitting my orders; Lieutenant T. B. Huger, who was also of much service, first as inspecting ordnance officer of batteries, then in charge of the batteries on the south end of Morris Island; Lieutenant Warley, who commanded the Dahlgren channel battery; also the schoolship, which was kindly offered by the board of directors, and was of much service; Lieutenant Rutledge, who was acting inspector-general of ordnance of all the batteries, in which capacity, assisted by Lieutenant Williams, C. S. A., on Morris Island, he was of much service in organizing and distributing the ammunition; Captains Childs and Jones, assistant commandant of batteries; to Lieutenant-Colonel De Saussure, Captains Winder and Allston, acting assistant adjutant and inspector-general to General Simons' brigade; Captain Manigault, of my staff, attached on General Simons' staff, who did efficient and gallant services on Morris Island during the fight; Prof. Lewis R. Gibbes, of Charleston College, and his aides, for their valuable services in operating the Drummond lights established at the extensions of Sullivan's and Morris Islands. The venerable and gallant Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was at the Iron battery, and fired many guns, undergoing every fatigue and sharing the hardships at the battery with the youngest of the Palmettoes. To my regular staff, Major Jones, C. S. A.; Captains Lee and Ferguson, South Carolina Army, and Lieutenant Legare, South Carolina Army, and volunteer staff, Messrs. Chisolm, Wigfall, Chesnut, Manning, Miles, Gonzales, and Pryor, I am much indebted for their indefatigable and valuable assistance night and day during the attack on Fort Sumter, transmitting in open boats my orders when called upon with alacrity and cheerfulness to the different batteries amidst falling balls and bursting shells, Captain Wigfall being the first in Sumter to receive the surrender.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.



(Continued from page 1)

of Mississippi volunteers under Lieut.-Col. F. E. Whitfield, will constitute the Ninth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers."

The original companies of 1861, organized under the State regulations, went to Mobile in the latter part of March, 1861, in response to the call for troops for Pensacola, and with other companies marched to Pensacola in April, and encamped near Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, held by United States troops. From twenty Mississippi companies, the Ninth and Tenth Regiments were organized, the numbers being given to follow the eight regiments of the State army. The Ninth and Tenth were the first Mississippi regiments in the service of the Confederate States. Captain Chalmers was elected Colonel April 11; several ballots were needed to elect the Lieutenant-Colonel, Sergeant G. B. Wright, of Chalmers' company, leading, with Autry second and Delay third. It was announced April 17, 1861 that the Ninth and Tenth were received into the service of the Confederate States by General Bragg, and Colonel Chalmers was assigned to command of the First Brigade of the Army of Pensacola, which position he held until succeeded by General Ruggles in September, who was succeeded early in 1862 by John K. Jackson. Joseph Wheeler, a young Lieutenant of artillery was Adjutant-General of this brigade, until promoted to Colonel and transferred to another field, September 21.

The night expedition from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island October 8-9, 1861, commanded by Gen. Richard H. Anderson, was composed of three battalions. The first, under Colonel Chalmers, included detachments of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and First Alabama. Dr. Gholson, of the Ninth, was in the medical staff. After landing on the island, Chalmers and his column advanced along the north beach, and after some sharp skirmishing participated in the burning of the camp of Wilson's Zouaves. The casualties of whole expedition were 18 killed, 39 wounded and 30 captured, mainly in the fighting which attended their re-embarking. General Bragg, in his reports later, spoke of requesting Colonel Chalmers to reorganize "his admirable regiment." When General Bragg was asked at the close of 1861 to take command in the interior he wrote from Pensacola: "I should desire to take from this army Chalmers' Ninth Mississippi, Adams' Louisiana regulars and Jackson's Fifth Georgia Regiments. These would give me a nucleus upon which to form, would set an example of discipline, and would give me the support of excellent officers who know and trust me and in whom I place unlimited confidence."

The enlistment of the regiment was for twelve months. In December about 450 had re-enlisted. All who re-enlisted for three years or the war were furloughed for thirty days with privilege to recruit new companies. The remainder continued on duty until after the regiment was transferred to Cumberland Gap. The troops at Pensacola were transferred to the interior in February. February 14, at Iuka, Brig.-Gen. Chalmers announced that by order of General Johnston he assumed command of all troops between Memphis and the Tennessee River, a command in which he was succeeded by Gen. Ruggles. The Ninth was sent from Deer Point, near Pensacola, to Morristown, Tenn., and ordered forward to Cumberland Gap late in February. March 7 it was reported that the time of the Ninth will expire within three weeks. Chalmers' Brigade was organized under the order of General Bragg, March 6, including the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth Regiments, Baskerville's cavalry, and the Vaiden artillery. This Mississippi organization was given, by General Bragg, the title of "the High Pressure Brigade."

March 16, General Chalmers was notified by Ruggles, from Corinth, that Grant's army was landing at Pittsburg. "Hold your force, not guarding coast, brigades, and working guns, in readiness for any movement." The Ninth was then at Tuscumbia, and was notified to be ready to move when ordered.

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

Chalmers commanded the advance forces at Monterey, Tenn., whence, on April 4, he advanced as far as Mickey's, toward the position of Grant's army. On the morning of the 5th, in obedience to orders, Chalmers had his brigade under arms and ready to move at 2 o'clock, in a heavy rain, and so remained until dawn, and when they did get in motion were stopped by the column of Hardee's Corps, the rear of which was not yet moving. The orders to advance had been countermanded on account of the bad weather and darkness. They moved into line of battle on the morning of April 6, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, and took part in the first charge through the Federal camps in their front. In their second engagement in another part of the field the skirmish line of the brigade was led with great coolness and marked skill and ability by Major F. E. Whitfield. The brigade advanced through an orchard and after a hard fight drove the Federal line from its station in thick undergrowth behind a fence. A quarter mile beyond, at a deep ravine, there was a stubborn fight, in which Chaplain M. L. Weller was among the killed. After the gunboats opened upon the brigade at this place, it moved toward the center of the battlefield, where the brigade's fourth battle was fought. Here the Ninth was far in advance of any other Confederate command, said General Chalmers. This was toward 6 o'clock in the evening and they were fighting a Federal force that was in line with Prentiss' Division, which was compelled to surrender about this time. Col. William T. Shaw, commanding the Fourteenth Iowa, surrendered his regiment to Major F. E. Whitfield, and Colonel Madison Miller, of the Eighteenth Missouri, commanding a brigade of Prentiss' Division, with a portion of his command, surrendered to Lieut. Donald McKenzie, Company K. Some Illinois companies also surrendered to Whitfield. The brigade's sixth battle that day was under orders from General Bragg "to drive the enemy into the river." The brigades of Chalmers and Jackson formed in line facing the river and endeavored to press forward to the water's edge, but in attempting to mount the last ridge were met by fire from a line of batteries supported by infantry and the gunboats. The men were unable to make headway up a steep hill under such opposition, though they made repeated charges. A battery brought up to help was soon crippled and driven away. They retired in good order and slept on the battlefield. On the morning of the 7th they were ordered back half a mile and were soon attacked heavily, and compelled to retire after their ammunition was exhausted. Here Major Whitfield was severely wounded. After finding ammunition in a Federal camp, they went into battle again, but were driven back in confusion by superior numbers. Rallying and reinforced by Blythe's Mississippians and Preston Smith's Tennesseans, Chalmers took the battle flag of the Ninth and called on the weary remnant of the brigade to make one more charge. Joseph Wheeler bearing the flag of one of his Alabama regiments, and a portion of his men with him, joined in urging a final effort. With a wild yell, they charged again and drove the Federal line back till they gained their first position. They were soon compelled to retire, but they had checked a pursuit that might have had serious results. The cost was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, a gallant and fearless leader. The brigade was retired from the field that afternoon and night. When a temporary line of battle was formed by General Withers in command of the right wing of the army, at dark, "Chalmers' worn brigade and the Crescent regiment were permitted to pass to the rear." The brigade started back to Corinth on the 8th. The casualties of the brigade were 82 killed, 343 wounded, 19 missing.

To Captain Henry Craft, Adjutant-General of the brigade, General Chalmers said he was "greatly indebted for the order and system established in a new brigade, composed very largely of troops never before placed in brigade," as well as for faithful service on the field. He also mentioned Lieut. George T. Banks, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct, and Captain R. S. Crump, Acting Commissary. General Chalmers gave honorable mention also to William A. Rains, Sergeant-Major, and Private Fleming Thompson, Company K, boys of seventeen years, who acted as couriers, carrying orders under heavy fire.

In his official report General Bragg said of the brigade: "Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers, at the head of his

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

gallant Mississippians, filled -- he could not have exceeded -- the measure of my expectations. Never were troops and commander more worthy of each other and of their State."

April 28, Chalmers was given command of the cavalry of the army.

During the siege of Corinth a portion of the regiment on outpost duty, was engaged in the fight on the Monterey road, May 29, under Col. Joseph Wheeler. Casualties, 6 wounded, 6 missing. July 18 Chalmers turned over the cavalry to Joseph Wheeler and rejoined his infantry brigade.

The Ninth participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, marching through Glasgow on the 12th of October [September?], and occupying Cave City, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, September 13, whence Chalmers moved against the garrison of 4,000 Indiana and Kentucky troops, under Col. J. T. Wilder, at the fortified post at Munfordsville, which had been attacked by Scott's cavalry on the 13th. Sunday, September 14, after the sharpshooters had driven in the outposts, Chalmers attacked the works, three regiments against the redoubt and two on the river side. The latter assaulted with disastrous results, but Chalmers reported that his other three regiments had secured a good position close to the works and had practically silenced the infantry fire when, unknown to him, Scott came up and opened fire with artillery. Chalmers then ordered the Seventh and Ninth to attack this supposed Federal reinforcement and the battle closed. Col. Thomas W. White, commanding the regiment, reported that his men advanced on the run through a very heavy fire of grape-shot and small arms toward the fort, but at forty paces distance were driven back, and were preparing for another charge when the order to the rear was given. Out of 282 men engaged the Ninth lost 9 killed and 44 wounded. General Bragg endorsed on Chalmers' report: "This attack was unauthorized and injudicious; but the conduct of the troops and commander in action reflects credit on both, and adds but another proof to the many of their distinguished gallantry." On the 16th the brigade moved again from Cave City against Munfordsville, supported by heavy force, but did not go into action. On the 17th General Chalmers reported: "We were ordered up to witness the surrender of the garrison of the fort, and afterwards by order of General Bragg, in compliment, as he stated, to our gallant attack upon the place, we took possession of the works."

The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg, October 8, day of battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

Withers' Division was the front center of General Bragg's line of battle at Murfreesboro, and the battle began with skirmish on the evening of December 29, 1862, Rosecrans' troops being the aggressors, met by Chalmers' sharpshooters. Next day, Chalmers' Brigade seemed to be mainly the object of the Federal artillery fire, and an attempt was made to capture Robertson's Confederate battery. The Federal line was then established, its left resting on the bluff of Stone's River, a thousand yards from Chalmers' right, in a skirt of woods, thence through the Round Forest, or "Mississippian's half acre," on through the cedar brake and along the ridges and woodland to the cedar pedregal on the Franklin road. Bragg ordered an assault at dawn December 31, his left wing to swing forward on Chalmers' Brigade as a pivot. Hence Chalmers was not ordered to advance until 11 o'clock. The attack of the left wing had been very successful, but it inspired Palmer's division of Cruft's, Hazen's and Grose's Brigades, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky troops, to the necessity of holding the key to the field. When Chalmers reached the Cowan or burnt house, he was stricken down by a fragment of shell and his command was driven back; "this veteran brigade became disorganized, the regiments attaching themselves to and serving with other commands until night, when they

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

were brought together and placed in their original position under Colonel White, of the Ninth." (Withers). Donelson's Brigade, sent in to renew the attack, was also repulsed. The fighting for the possession of the Round Forest continued through January 1, 2 and 3, with alternating success. January 1, Walthall's Brigade was posted in the rear of Chalmers'. January 2, when Stanford's and Smith's batteries were trained upon the Round Forest, Chalmers' Brigade moved up and supported them, and when Breckenridge's column, across the river, was in straits Colonel White "immediately threw out supports, with instructions to drive back the enemy." (Withers). On January 3 the struggle for the Round Forest was still going on. The Federals broke part of the line, but were repulsed. Withers said, "Colonels White and Coltart (Loomis' Brigade) proved themselves deserving of commendation by the admirable conduct of their commands throughout the harassing period of their occupancy of this important and almost isolated position."

The casualties of the Ninth were 8 killed, 71 wounded, 5 missing. The following names were selected for the Roll of Honor from the various companies: T.E. Bowden, A (K); Thomas Gill, B; Color-Sergeant H. A. McCrosky, C; Sergt. George H. Duffy, D; John McAfee, E (K); E. W. Dowry, F; W. T. Hollis, G; B. C. Lipscomb, H (K) ; Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; W. H. Wheeler, K.

General Chalmers did not return to the command. He was assigned to command of the Fifth Military District of Mississippi, headquarters at Panola, fronting the Federal headquarters at Memphis. Colonel Tucker commanded the brigade, which was known as Tucker's, from February 1, until Gen. Patton Anderson was assigned to the command, by order of March 21, the brigade to be known as Anderson's.

The army fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until July, 1863, when the brigade crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced. After the retreat from Chattanooga, September 8, the brigade was at Lee & Gordon's mill until it marched, with Hindman's Division, to give battle to one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains into McLemore's cove. On the 10th, after a night march, the Ninth, under Major Lynam, was posted on a road leading to Cooper's gap. A line of battle was formed on the 11th, but the Federal commands concentrated before an action could be forced. The brigade then moved to Lafayette, whence they arrived on the battlefield of Chickamauga on the night of September 19, going into the fight next day under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, against the Federal divisions of Sheridan and Jeff C. Davis. They took up the task when the Alabamians and South Carolinians of Deas' and Manigault's Brigades were stopped, and by a fearless charge brought about the rout of Sheridan's Division. Said Lynam, "We took up the fight and drove the enemy back about a mile without an instant of halt or wavering." The regimental flag was carried over three of the Federal cannon, and Lynam asserted as a fact of personal knowledge that his color-bearer, Cole Smith, "a most gallant soldier, was the farthest advanced man of our whole brigade at the time and passed between two of the pieces." The casualties of the first charge were 5 killed, 53 wounded, 4 missing. After this they marched to the support of Bushrod Johnson against the new line formed by General

Granger, who had just come upon the field. The regiment made three charges, in two of them gaining the top of the ridge, but each time being forced back. Here the loss was 4 killed, 22 wounded, 5 missing. The regiment carried into battle 332 men. Major Lynam gave honorable mention to Captain S. S. Calhoon, acting Major, and urged the promotion of Private Cole Smith, Company H, who bore the colors and proved himself "as gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe." The various companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: T. G. Warford, A; W. Ward, B; Sergt. A. W. Harris, C; Thomas Dillon, D; Thomas Armstrong, E; D. Potts, F; S. T. Lumley, G; C. M. Garter (k), G; Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; Wilson Hey, K.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

The regiment served on the line before Chattanooga in the latter part of September, 1863, and until the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, in which they participated, with a loss of 80 (Pietti Annals). They joined in the retreat to Dalton, Ga., and went into winter quarters. December 11, 1863, the Ninth Regiment was joined to the Seventh, under the command of the field officers of the Seventh, Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant-Colonel Johns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johns commanded the Ninth through the Atlanta campaign, in which they were first engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8. At Resaca, May 14-15, the brigade was held in support of Walthall's Brigade, and though protected by a hill, suffered from artillery fire. General Tucker was wounded and the command fell upon Colonel Sharp, of the Forty-fourth, soon promoted to Brigadier-General. The brigade served with Hood's Corps through the fighting along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, in May and June. Capt. M. C. Higginbotham, Company C, was killed in the trenches near New Hope Church, May 27. After the battle of Peachtree Creek, they were posted on the east side of Atlanta, and moved thence on the 26th to the west side. General Lee took command of the corps, and under orders from General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston, attacked Sherman's advance on the Lickskillet road, July 28. The Ninth met with some success in the charge on the Federal position, carried the position in their front and capturing some prisoners, but the defeat of the right of the brigade compelled them to fall back. Capt. George W. Braden, Company I, "a most valuable officer," said Lieutenant-Colonel Johns, was instantly killed. Private Cyrus H. Johnson, of the Commissary Department, was killed. Among the severely wounded were Captain Holahan of Company B, Lieutenant Cox of Company F, Lieutenant Barnes of Company G.

After a month of fighting and digging west of Atlanta, the regiment marched with Lee's Corps to Jonesboro, and there fought gallantly in the battle of August 31. Here the regimental casualties were 3 killed, 32 wounded, including Capt. J. J. Thornton and Sergeant-Major W. Ostoff, and 11 missing, including Adjutant Roger Barton. "Not a commissioned officer left and only 51 privates." In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. In the Nashville campaign Gen. Edward Johnson commanded the division, including Sharp's and Brantley's Mississippi Brigades, in Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee River on October 30, and as General Lee reported, "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." Lee's Corps marched November 20-26 to Columbia, and when the Federal force there fell back across the river to a strong position, General Hood took Johnson's Division with Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps to support Forrest at Spring Hill to cut off the retreat toward Nashville. General Schofield withdrew safely to the intrenchments on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where Hood attacked, November 30, before Lee had come up. Johnson's Division went into the battle late in the evening, and made a hand-to-hand fight at the trenches after dark. The loss was very heavy, for, as General Lee wrote in his official report, "the enemy fought gallantly and obstinately and the position he held was, for infantry defense, one of the best I have ever seen." Sharp's Brigade was particularly distinguished in the desperate assault. "Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors." The casualties of the Ninth were 2 killed, 10 wounded, in Companies A, C, D, E, H and K.

General Thomas' army fell back to Nashville, which was invested by General Hood December 2-16. Thomas attacked December 15 and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the support of Walthall and Loring. Despite hard fighting they were compelled to take a new position with Sharp's Brigade on the left of Stewart's

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Corps, at the Granny White pike. There the fighting was fiercest on the 16th and part of the line, Bate's Division on the left of Sharp, said General Hood, yielded to the charge of Garrard's Division, which captured about 850 prisoners, including General Johnson. In a few moments the whole Confederate army was in retreat. At Brentwood General Lee took command of the rear guard, but during the next day he was severely wounded. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and fell back to the prairies of Mississippi, General Hood making his headquarters at Tupelo.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14 and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the old Hindman Division under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill, Sharp commanding his brigade, Seventh and Ninth Regiments, consolidated under command of Lieut.-Col. B. F. Johns.

April 9, 1865, Sharp's Brigade -- the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion -- was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment. The officers of the Ninth consolidated regiment were Col. William C. Richards, Lieut.-Col. Sol. S. Calhoun, Major T. H. Lynam. Brigadier-General Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

http://www.mississippi cv.org/MS_Units/9th_MS_INF.htm



Ancestor Highlight

Andrew T. Stevenson in Company F, 24th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry

Submitted by Bing Chambers

Andrew T. Stevenson was a resident farmer of Anderson District, S.C. in 1860, living with his wife, Asenith (Brown) Stevenson and their 3 children near Iva. Thank goodness one of those children was my g-grandmother, Mary, who was 4 years old at the time.

Andrew answered the call at age 32 and enlisted at Anderson on January 13, 1862 in Co. F, 24th SCVI, that had its mustering point at Lowndesville, Abbeville District, S.C., right across the line from his Iva home. The 24th SCVI became part of the Army of Tennessee, along with the 10th, 16th and 19th SCVI units.

Andrew was present on all rolls through May of 1863 and participated in all campaigns involving the movements of the 24th regiment. He was captured in the fight at Jackson, Mississippi on May 14, 1863, then subsequently paroled by "Sherman" June 5, 1863 at Camp at Demopolis, Alabama. He was present with the company and regiment again in July 1863.

He was in the division hospital for a short period during Sept./Oct. 1863, but was with the regiment again at Missionary Ridge during the siege of Chattanooga. He was in the withdrawal from Missionary Ridge when the federals assaulted the heights and was part of the rear guard protecting Gist's command into Georgia. It was during this rear guard action that he was captured, along with many others from the 24th, at Ringgold, Ga. on November 26, 1863. He was sent first to Mauray Prison at Louisville, Ky., December 11, 1863, then transferred to Rock Island Prison, Illinois, December 11, 1863.

It was here that he died of pneumonia on January 7, 1864

My great grandmother, his daughter, Mary, who was 7 years old when her father died, used to tell the family that he was afforded a place near the lone stove in the barracks because he was so ill. But, because he knew he was dying, he had the others move him outside and gave up his place to a friend who was outside in the severe Illinois January winter, so that his friend would not become sick also.

He is buried at Rock Island, "South of prison barracks", grave number 159. He is mistakenly marked as Stinson, and despite all the evidence sent to the facility proving his name is Stevenson, they will not change his name.

Corley Park Cemetery Reclamation Project

Camp Work Day

Saturday

April 12th

9 AM



Support the Lake Murray Monument Project by buying a brick for a veteran in your family. These bricks honor veterans from all the wars that America has fought.

Calendar of Upcoming Events

April	12th	Corley Street Park Cemetery Project Work Day
April	24th	Camp Meeting
April	26th	Camp Yard Sale
May	3rd	Memorial Day - Columbia
May	10th	Memorial Day - Lexington



Re-enactors 2003 Event Schedule

Jan 24-26	Hagood's March - Charleston, SC (BAE)
Jan 31 - Feb 2	Rivers Bridge - Allendale, SC (BAE)
Feb 21-23	Battle Of Aiken - Aiken, SC (BAE)
Mar 7-9	The Columns - Florence, SC.(BAE)
Mar 14-16	Battle Of Averasboro - Averasboro, NC (BAE)
Apr 4-6	Battle Of Cheraw - Cheraw, SC (BAE)
Apr 12	Ft. Sumter Living History - Charleston, SC (BAE)
Apr 25-27	Fairview Church - Fountain Inn, SC (BAE)
May 3	Confederate Memorial Day - Columbia, SC (BAE)
(BAE)	<i>Battalion Affiliated Event</i>
(O)	<i>Other</i>
(I)	<i>Information Only</i>



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
April 24th, 7 PM
 Carolina Wings Restaurant
 North Lake Blvd. 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

The 15th Regimental Report is a monthly publication of the Lexington, South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 51.