



15th Regimental Report

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



Volume XI, Issue VII

WWW.15THREGTSCVOLS.ORG

July 2003

Inside this issue:

<i>Commander's Comments</i>	2
<i>Brought To Light</i>	3
<i>Memorial Day Photographs</i>	5
<i>Camp 51 Cookbook</i>	6
<i>Point Lookout</i>	7
<i>Strom Thurmond Editorial</i>	9
<i>Lake Murray Monument</i>	10
<i>Camp Cookout</i>	17
<i>Calendar of Events</i>	19
<i>Re-enactor's Schedule</i>	20

**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**

**A Civil War Resource from the VMI Archives
General David Hunter in the Shenandoah
Valley, June 1864.
The Burning of the Virginia Military Institute
From the VMI Annual Report, July 1864
Written by Gen. Francis H. Smith,
Superintendent**

Head Quarters, Virginia Mil. Institute, July 15, 1864

Sir:

The Board of Visitors assembles under peculiar circumstance today. On the Sabbath morning of June 12, the beautiful buildings erected by the liberality of the state for her favored military school, were made a mass of ruins by the order of Major General D. Hunter, commanding U. S. Army of Western Virginia, after having been first sacked by his lawless and rapacious soldiery.

The quarters and offices of the Superintendent alone remain; and the order for the destruction of these was only suspended, because the illness of two of

(Continued on page 12)



Francis H. Smith, ca. 1863

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**

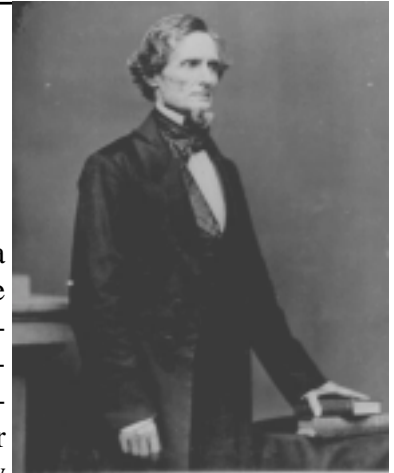
Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments

July 2003

Dear Compatriots:

Those of us who manned the table at the Gilbert Peach Festival had a great time, despite the rain that created problems near the end of the day. We sold a few palmetto trees, but the real treat was meeting the people of Lexington County. We met many nice people and made many good contacts and potential recruits. This is what we need to do to get our message out to the people of our community. Many of the people took the time to look through our scrapbook and ask intelligent questions about our activities. We had many questions about historic cemeteries in Lexington County, and several tips on cemeteries that may need help. It was hot, but the day was well worth the effort. I think we should make this an annual event for the Camp. Maybe at some point we could have an entry in the parade. Special thanks to compatriots Allen Frye, Steve Wolfe, Charlie Hood, Willie Smith, Bing Chambers, and Ed Smith. Very special thanks to the Order of the Confederate Rose members Andrea Evans-Wolfe, Betty Platt, Carol Roberts, Susan Chambers, and Maria Shull.



Compatriot Bill Harrell is busy working on our next yard sale. Please contact Bill if you have donations for the sale. We need to raise funds to keep our projects going. If you have some items to donate, but need to get rid of them to create space—no problem. Bill will even make arrangements to pick the items up and store them until the sale.

We have set up a separate bank account for the proceeds from the sale of bricks for our Lake Murray Confederate Veterans Monument Project. It is now time for all of our regular and faithful members, including myself, to make good on our pledges to order bricks. For some of us this is not a simple matter in these difficult economic times. For the ancestors my wife and I plan to honor (including our World War II veteran fathers), this will have to be spread over several paydays. We have all talked about this matter before. It is time to make good on our promises. I am certain that we can work out installments with Adjutant Frye if necessary.

Let me remind you that our SCV National Convention will be meeting July 30 through August 2, 2003 in Asheville, North Carolina. This is a relatively close location for the convention and the cooler mountains of western North Carolina will be a welcome relief from the “Dog Days” in the Midlands. If you are able come up for at least one day, try to come on July 31 for the opening ceremonies. These ceremonies are always interesting and inspiring. Last year in Memphis, General Nathan Bedford Forrest rode into the ballroom of the Peabody Hotel. Well, it certainly looked like General Forrest anyway.

(Continued on page 16)

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.)

Memorial Day 2003 Elmwood Cemetery



Compatriot & Mrs E M Clark, Jr



State Commander Roper



Entrance to Hallowed Grounds



Compatriot Roger Harley



Firing a salute to the heroes



Re-enactors listening to speeches



Compiled and edited by the ladies of the
Louisa McCord Chapter
Order of Confederate Rose
Lexington, South Carolina

Recipes needed for Camp 51 Cookbook

The ladies of our Louisa McCord Chapter Order of Confederate Rose are working on the creation of a cookbook for the 15th Regiment SC Vols Camp 51. This will be both a fundraiser and a recruiting tool that we can use at events which we participate in. Plans are to have the cookbook available either in the latter part of 2003 or early 2004. Contact Andrea Evans-Wolfe if you have any questions at 803-732-1563 or OCR@15thregtscvols.org.

Please send all recipes to: Louisa McCord Chapter OCR
PO Box 84381
Lexington, SC 29073

or email them to: OCR@15thregtscvols.org

Associated Press - July 3 - CONFEDERATE GROUP PLANS MEMORIAL NEAR POW CAMP

There is little to the Confederate Memorial Park right now, mostly a roughly cut field inhabited by swarms of mosquitoes. But planted in the middle of the three-acre plot, surrounded by a handful of wreaths, a Confederate battle flag flies from a 40-foot pole.

Descendants of the thousands of soldiers held at a nearby Union prison camp during the Civil War plan to build a statue of a Confederate soldier, a marker with the names of those who died and unfurl at the site the flags of the 13 states that seceded.

The Point Lookout POW Descendants Organization bought the land in May and raised the Confederate flag shortly afterward. Its location is no coincidence - the site borders a Confederate POW graveyard run by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

For several years, Confederate heritage organizations have fought the VA in court for the right to fly the battle flag perpetually at the graveyard. The VA allows it just two days a year and has won several court challenges to their restrictions.

Patricia Buck, founder and president of the POW group, said building the memorial on private land will allow them to fly the flag year round next to the cemetery.

"We're not doing this to get back at the VA," she said. "We're doing this solely to honor our ancestors who died there."

But St. Mary's County residents say flying the Confederate flag at the memorial site on a country road is divisive and a symbolic insult.

"To me it's racism," said Harold Herndon, a black businessman from nearby Hollywood. "Any time I see that it bothers me."

The dispute over the memorial is the latest concerning marking the deaths of an estimated 14,000 Confederate soldiers who perished in the squalid prison camp at the tip of southern Maryland.

Erected after the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, the tent camp held about 52,200 southern prisoners until the war ended in 1865. Many who died there are buried in a mass grave marked by two obelisks and plaques engraved with 3,000 names.

Confederate groups gather there once a year - the only day the battle flag is allowed to fly - to commemorate their ancestors with speeches, re-enactors and prayers.

"All of us feel it is appropriate to fly the Confederate battle flag over the graves of Confederates. That is the flag they chose to go into battle under," said Patrick J. Griffin III, a member of the Sons of Confederate

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

Veterans who has been part of several lawsuits against the VA.

But the VA has deemed some of the speeches at the celebration inflammatory, including remarks last year by Rev. Alistair Anderson in which he called the Confederate cause "righteous" and "just," while railing against modern Southerners who have been "emasculated by political correctness and Yankee propaganda."

The VA required scheduled speakers for this year's gathering, including Griffin, to submit their speeches for review, and excised some portions it deemed inappropriate. Griffin and others argued that speakers were being censored illegally, but a federal judge allowed the VA to screen the remarks.

Buck said the 1,120-member POW association had been hunting for a memorial site as early as 1992, well before the court cases. The group bought the land with \$32,000 it raised and has \$5,000 of the estimated \$100,000 cost of building the complete memorial.

Although the first thing that went up after the association purchased the land was the flag, Buck said is not meant to be offensive but rather as a reminder of the cause for which soldiers buried nearby fought. Those who object to it "don't know history," she said.

Many people who live near the planned memorial site say they don't mind the flag, but add that it has been stolen several times since it was first raised.

"I don't have a problem with it," said Bobbi Koontz, who works at the state park about a mile down the road. "They died fighting for that flag."

But others are uneasy about the display. County commissioner Dan Raley, who runs a nearby grocery store, said he has heard from several local black leaders who are angry about the flag and upset that another county commissioner helped dedicate the site.

"I worry it is going to cause some problems," he said. "The issue is the flag and all the bad thoughts it brings on."

For Herndon, 65, those bad thoughts include memories of growing up in segregated North Carolina and arriving in 1960 in southern Maryland where schools were also divided along racial lines.

Herndon spoke out against the flag at a recent Rotary Club meeting, and found some members were outraged while others didn't object to the memorial. But he said allowing the memorial to be built would just encourage other "radical" groups to put on similar displays.

"We're not going to sit around and watch it happen," he said.

Senate fails Strom

Former U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond was also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Strom was recruited by Wayne Roberts when he was a member of the Wade Hampton Camp in the time before our Camp was organized. The following is from the editorial section of the July 9th edition of the USA TODAY newspaper.



I find it shocking that only seven senators attended the services for Strom Thurmond R-S.C. who gave nearly 48 years of his life to the U.S. Senate and many more years of service as an official in his state (“7 U.S. senators attend funeral of ex-colleague.” News, July 2). it does prove one thing: When a body like the Senate cannot honor a man who gave so much to his country, it is hard to believe that these same senators give a hoot about the people they represent.

Garry Allyn DeManty
Stockton, Calif.

USA Today
July 9, 2003

**Haven't attended a meeting lately?
These men gave their lives for what they believed in.
Honor their memory by hearing their stories at your Camp
meetings and taking an active role in Camp functions.**



**These soldiers have a brick ordered for the Lake Murray
Monument memorial walk.
Have you placed your order?**

Last Name	First Name	MI	Suffix	Rank	Unit	War/Real Son
Barker	Archie					Real Son
Beckham	William	M		Captain	Co H 24th SCVI	War Between the States
Boyles	Edgar					Real Son
Boyles	James					Real Son
Boyles	William					Real Son
Brannon	W	Irby		Pvt		WWI
Brown	Leonard				5th Air Force	WWII
Byrd	James				E 12 SCVI	War Between the States
Byrd	John				A 2 SC Cav	War Between the States
Byrd	W	Lee			G 2 SCVI	War Between the States
Byrd	Thomas				B 3rd SC Bn Palmetto Lt Arty	War Between the States
Cave	J	Maurice				Real Son
Chambers	Joseph				Co E 27th GA Inf	War Between the States
Chapman	R	Bernard			Co D 7th SCVI	War Between the States
Crim	R	S (Sim)			US Navy	WWI
Crim	Samuel				C 2nd SC St. Troops	War Between the States
Crouch	Levi			Lt	D 9 SCVI	War Between the States
Dendy	James	W			Co G 10 AL Inf	War Between the States
Eubanks	Robert				43rd GA Infantry	War Between the States
Gregg	Maxcy			General	1st SCVI	War Between the States
Gray	Hezekaih	G			Co. H. 7 GA Inf	War Between the States
Gray	William	E			8 AF WWII KIA	WWII
Gray	Zachariah				Co F 56 GA Inf	War Between the States
Hendricks	D	J			24 SCVI	War Between the States
Lightfoot	W	T			Co I 2 SC Arty	War Between the States
Lighthart	W	R			Marion Light Arty	War Between the States
Mabry	William	F			Co B 53 GA Inf	War Between the States
Neely	Richard	L			B 3rd SC BN Palmetto Lt Atry	War Between the States
Neely	David	E				
Neely	Lucille					
O'Cain	Watson	A		Major	1 SC Inf Hagoods	War Between the States
Penny	James	T			Co B 1 SC Orrs Rifles	War Between the States
Penny	N	C			Co C 2BN SC Res	War Between the States
Pacheco	Jose	A		1Sgt		Vietnam
Pounds	James	H			Co A 20 SC Inf	War Between the States
Powers	John	W			Co F 2 SC Inf	War Between the States
Powers	W	T			Co G 2 SC Inf	War Between the States
Pursley	John	C			Co B 1 SC Orrs Rifles	War Between the States
Pursley	David	E			Co B 1 SC Orrs Rifles	War Between the States

Seay	Daniel	E		Co F 5 Cav 1865	War Between the States
Stallings	F	M		Co B 53 GA Inf	War Between the States
Stevenson	A.	T.		Co F 24th SC Inf	War Between the States
Stevenson	S	J		1 Hampton's Leg	War Between the States
Stevenson	A	D		Co C 4 SC Inf	War Between the States
Taylor	Norman	A		116 Artillery	War Between the States
Unknown	Confederates				War Between the States
Wilson	James	C		Co D 46 Tenn Inf	War Between the States
Wolfe	Hampton	M		CWO4	WWII
Wolfe	James	B	Col	1st Cav Air Mobile	Vietnam
Wolfe	James	D	1 Lt	Co B 7th SC Cav	War Between the States
Wolfe	John	F	Cpl	Co D 7th SC Cav	War Between the States
Wolfe	Alexander	Hamilton	Sgt	Co D 7th SC Cav	War Between the States
Wolfe	Wade	Hampton	Cpl	Co D 7th SC Cav	War Between the States
Wolfe	Jacob	G	Pvt	Co D 7th SC Cav	War Between the States

Gentlemen,

For those of us who have promised to purchase a brick to honor our Confederate Ancestors and other family members (dead & alive) who have served our country, it's time to do what we said that we would do. If you want a brick ordered you must get your money in as soon as possible. We cannot finish this project without the help of the membership.

Remember, these men lying beneath Lake Murray are now known only to God and a very few others. We cannot allow these heroes to be forgotten. Remember the pledge that you took when you chose to belong to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the words of Stephen D Lee:

“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

We started this project and now it is time that we finish it!

(Continued from page 1)

my children (one with an infant 48 hours old) did not permit them to be removed without risk of life. After I had left, it became necessary, for the security of my sick children during the shelling, to remove them from the rooms which they occupied to one affording greater protection. This removal, and another when the shelling was over, was made with the aid of my two servants, upon whom my wife was entirely dependent. While the circumstances of others justified no appeal to them for aid, the situation of my family deprived her of the opportunity of rendering assistance to anyone. At the time she was told by the wife of a neighboring officer who had heard from the commanding general that my quarters with the others were to be destroyed, my wife had not the help necessary to remove her children from the house, and was of course without the means of securing one article of her own furniture.

This statement is made to set a rest the baseless rumors in circulation, that my family was required to take the oath; that the rooms they occupied were searched by officials; that the house was tendered to Gen. Hunter as his headquarters to save it from destruction, or that they were called upon, in any way, to compromise their self-respect.

Every species of public property was removed or wantonly destroyed; and among the most serious losses are to be named our valuable library---the accumulated care of twenty-five years--and the philosophical apparatus, so long used by our late distinguished professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Lieut. General Thomas J. Jackson. The apparatus and many of the valuable books had been removed to Washington College, under the presumption that this venerable institution might afford a shelter and protection to them. But the work of destruction went on. The college building was sacked; the libraries of both institutions were destroyed, and every particle of philosophical apparatus broken to pieces. Shavings had been prepared to fire the college buildings also, and the design was only prevented by representations from some of the trustees, setting forth the purely civil organization of the college, and that it was the recipient of the bounty of Washington himself.

Our hospital was first rifled of all of its most valuable medical stores, and was then burnt, although one severely wounded cadet and one sick cadet, dependent upon both for comfort and almost for life, had to be removed from the building at great risk, in the midst of the shelling and the rifle balls of the sharpshooters.

The families of Colonels Williamson and Gilham were required by rude officials to vacate their quarters; and although they were allowed the privilege of removing their furniture, in part, through the kind interposition of the Hon. S. McD. Moore, few facilities were afforded them to do so; and the torch was applied while helpless females were endeavoring to save their little stores, and their quarters and many of their personal effects were destroyed....

Every public document connected with the operations of the institute, found in my office, and there were many copies of the various annual reports, and registers, was destroyed or removed.¹ My private library was rifled of many of its most valuable and portable volumes, and the portraits of Ex-Governors McDowell, Wise and Letcher, which occupied prominent positions in it, were removed.

The houses of our poorest operatives, including seamstresses, laundresses and laborers, were searched, in common with those of the citizens generally, and some of these persons were left in a destitute and almost starving condition. The kindness of friends in Lexington had opened their houses to receive the trunks and effects of cadets. Such houses were made the peculiar objects of vindictive spoliation.

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)



Our shoe shop was despoiled of all of its leather and unfinished work, and the shoe lasts, implements and benches were there wantonly destroyed. The bell attached to our public clock was taken down and removed, and the beautiful bronze copy of Houdon's Washington (*photo at left*), by the gifted and lamented Hubbard, after being mutilated in the effort to take it from its pedestal, was removed. Report has come in within the last few days, that the enemy being unable to transport this work of art through the mountain passes of Virginia, it was finally broken to pieces and destroyed.²

All the regular Negro servants of the institution showed a marked fidelity. Our trusty baker, Anderson, the property of the institute, was stripped of everything; and on being asked whether he had made himself known as belonging to the state, promptly replied, "No indeed---if I had told the Yankees that, they would have burnt me up with the other state property."

I have been particular in the recital I have given of the conduct of the enemy to his institution, because I desire to give permanence to the record of infamy which has immortalized the U. S. Army of Western Virginia here.

The Virginia Military Institute has sought no exemption from those evils which are inseparable from a state of war. In every way, directly and indirectly, in which it could be made tributary to the success of the life-struggle in which our country is engaged, the contribution has been made heartily and in no stinted measure.

The corps of cadets prepared for the field, at Camp Lee, 15,000 men of the army of first Manassas; and every battlefield has been hallowed by the blood of its sons. Every professor and every officer had his appointed work; and each, from the world-renowned Jackson, has discharged his whole duty with earnestness and fidelity. When public expediency required the reopening of the school on the 1st of January 1862, its course of instruction was specially accommodated to make it auxiliary to our struggle. Munitions of war were prepared for the army in the field. The battalion of cadets was kept on a war footing, to resist the raids of the enemy, and has effectively aided in this important duty. Upon the call of the gallant Breckinridge, they were summoned to the battlefield at New Market, and fought with a gallantry which has marked them as the objects of peculiar hatred to the enemy. They were subsequently called, upon the requisition of the secretary of war, to assist in the defense of the capital of our state and Confederacy, and remained near Richmond until the advance of the enemy up the Valley of Virginia under Hunter, again threatened the Virginia Military Institute. They were promptly moved to the support of McCausland, but were unable, from the overpowering weight of numbers, to offer effectual resistance where they most desired to do so, under the walls of the institution itself. It was a painful sacrifice which required them to surrender the home of their cadet life without a struggle. But they were soon reunited to their victorious leader at Lynchburg, and there had the satisfaction of witnessing the discomfiture of the army of Hunter; and once more the standard of Virginia floats from the institute hill. So that in every possible way in which a military school could be

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

made available to our patriotic cause, it has been fully and freely done.

No one, therefore, belonging to the institution can complain that the rules of war should be applied to an establishment marked by such evidences of identification with our revolutionary struggle. It was to have been expected that the cadets should be pursued, that they might be either killed or captured. They asked no immunities from the rigors of war meted to to others. The arms and munitions of war were proper subjects for capture or destruction. Its public buildings might have been held by the enemy as a barracks or hospital, and the school itself dispersed. But modern history is appealed to in vain for a like instance of devastation, as marked the track of the invader here....

General Hunter commanded an organized army of the United States, whose professed mission was the "restoration of the Union;" and yet it was by his order, and against the remonstrances (as I understand) of some of his own general officers, that the public buildings of the Virginia Military Institute were committed to the flames; and the threat was made by him that the university of Virginia should soon share a like fate. he is not only responsible for an act deliberately executed, but for the effort clearly manifested to consign to utter destruction every record that could mark the character or history of being of the Virginia Military Institute. Not satisfied with desolation, its walls were polluted with the most obscene language in association with the names of men from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts....

[On page 34 of the original report, Smith describes the location and role of the cadets during the first two weeks of June. In early June, in camp in Staunton, Va., following their participation in the [Battle of New Market](#) on May 15.]

Having joined the corps in Staunton, I there received the orders of the adjutant general directing me to move the cadets to Richmond, to aid in the defense of the capital. Having reported to the governor and secretary of war, in obedience to orders, the cadets were assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. Ransom, and were encamped about two miles from the city limits.

On the 5th June intelligence reached Richmond of the defeat of Gen. W.E. Jones, near Staunton, and of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Valley towards Lexington. On the 6th orders were given to me to proceed to the Virginia Military Institute, if practicable, and take such measures, in cooperation with the confederate forces, or otherwise, as might be best for the defense of the public property at the Institute. The cadets were moved on the 7th, by the Danville rail road, to Lynchburg, reaching Lynchburg at 11 P.M. Learning there that the enemy were advancing upon Lexington, and that [Brig. Gen. McCausland](#) was resisting their advance, I moved the cadets immediately, by freight boats, up the canal and they reached Lexington at 3 P.M. on the 9th.

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)



On the 10th a dispatch was received by me from Gen. McCausland, (*image at left*) that he had been strongly pressed by the enemy all day, and was then fighting with them on the Brownsburg road, near Brownsburg. By sundown he had been driven to Cameron's farm, two miles from Lexington. I had an interview with Gen. McCausland that night. I told him that if by a determined resistance he could, with the cooperation of the cadets, save Lexington, and with it the public property at the Virginia Military Institute, I was prepared to give him that cooperation at any sacrifice. But if a contest here could only retard the advance of the enemy a few hours, and result in the killing or capturing of the cadets, I was not willing to make such a sacrifice or run such a risk. Gen. McCausland did not think, with the strong force opposing him, that he could save the town; but under his advice, I determined to remain with the

cadets on their ground, and hold them in readiness to cooperate with him, could this be done effectively. On the morning of the 11th the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock, and three lines of their skirmishers occupied the hills north of the town. McCausland having burned the bridge over the North river, planted a section of artillery on the magazine hill, and occupied the adjoining cliffs with sharpshooters. An active artillery and musketry fire from sharpshooters soon opened, and continued for several hours. The cadets were not engaged; and after waiting until 1 P.M. and apprehending that the flanks of McCausland would be turned either by Hamilton's cross or Leyburn's fords, I gave orders to Lieut. Col. Ship to move the corps of cadets, by the fair ground road, and cross the North River by the bridge at its mouth. McCausland retired from Lexington about 3, and in about one hour after the enemy entered.

The cadets remained near Balcony Falls from Saturday evening until Wednesday, and rendered good service in guarding the property of refugees, collected from the various counties of the Valley in that vicinity. Apprehending danger from the advance of the enemy into Bedford in pursuit of McCausland, and from a raid into Amherst, I ordered Col. Ship on the 15th to move the cadets by freight boats to Lynchburg. A courier from Gen. Breckinridge at Lynchburg met me on the way, and brought me instructions to move immediately to Lynchburg, and take the north side of the river. As the command had already passed Waugh's ferry, the danger apprehended by General Breckinridge no longer existed, and the cadets reached Lynchburg safely the next morning at 8 o'clock, and I immediately reported to Gen. Breckinridge, and also to the governor and board of visitors. The cadets remained in camp near Lynchburg until after the repulse of Hunter; and on the 24th June, under instructions received from the board of visitors, the cadets were ordered back to Lexington, and reached there on the 25th. Having failed to procure the tents which had been ordered upon the requisition of the adjutant general, the cadets occupied temporarily the buildings of Washington college, which had been kindly placed at their disposal.

Finding, upon examination, that most of our commissary stores had been destroyed or taken by the enemy---that the public property was in a state of utter ruin--I deemed it my duty to place all the cadets who were able to reach their homes, or the homes of their friends, on furlough until the 1st of September, and to make provision to take care of the remainder as well as my means would enable me. Under these orders, all the cadets (except some three or four) are now on furlough.

In the mean time I have employed all the operatives of the institution in gathering up the valuable material found in the ruins, placing the same in a place of security. I have also rented a store in Lexington for the deposit of quartermaster and commissary stores and have been endeavoring to collect such property

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

as may have passed into the hand of parties not entitled to claim or to hold it.

The board will be enabled to see, in the course of their sitting, what has been done in these respects, and will be the better qualified, by personal inspection, to give me instructions in regard thereto.

¹ Despite the dire tone of this sentence, almost all of VMI's records survived the Civil War. The Institute's archives are very complete, and there are no significant gaps.

² The rumor concerning the destruction of the statue was false. It was successfully transported to Wheeling, West Virginia, where it was placed on display. At the end of the war, it was returned to VMI and was "reinaugurated" on September 10, 1866. The photo on this page was taken in 1866, around the time of the statue's rededication ceremony.

http://www.vmi.edu/archives/Civil_War/cwhunrpt.html

(Continued from page 2)

Let us continue our progress, especially with the Lake Murray monument. Thanks to you, we make a difference. See you at the next meeting. Remember, we are meeting on a Monday this month because of a conflict with the SCV National Convention.

Next Meeting Monday July 28, 2003
Guest Speaker Mike Wadsworth
Owner of First Corps Books
"Collecting War Between the States Books"
7:00 at Carolina Wings and Ribs

Thanks again for your support,
Wayne D. Roberts
Commander

Camp Night Out

Saturday August 23rd, 6:30 PM

Chestnut Hills Plantation Clubhouse

Our August Camp meeting is going to be a family affair. We will be privileged to have the ladies from our **Louisa McCord Chapter Order of Confederate Rose** receive their Charter this evening. In addition to this will be entertainment from **Glenn Dedmodt**, who will play period songs for our enjoyment.

Currently, the plans for the menu will be **Little Pigs BBQ** with all the fixings. In order for us to purchase enough food for those attending, we need you to inform us that you are coming and how many guests (adults & children) will be in your party. This will be an event where we will have to pay for the dinner and for the meeting place. Please use the form at the bottom of the page to let us know that you are coming and how many guests that you plan to bring with you.

The swimming pool is available for those who wish to use it before the cookout and the clubhouse has facilities for changing clothes. Just a reminder that you will be sharing the pool with the other residents.



Since you will not have a resident card, just tell the attendant (if asked), that you are with the group in the clubhouse.

If you have any questions about this evening, please contact either Commander Wayne Roberts (957-4420) or Steve Wolfe (732-1563) for more information. Directions to the clubhouse will be in the July and August newsletters.

I will be attending the August meeting and cookout.

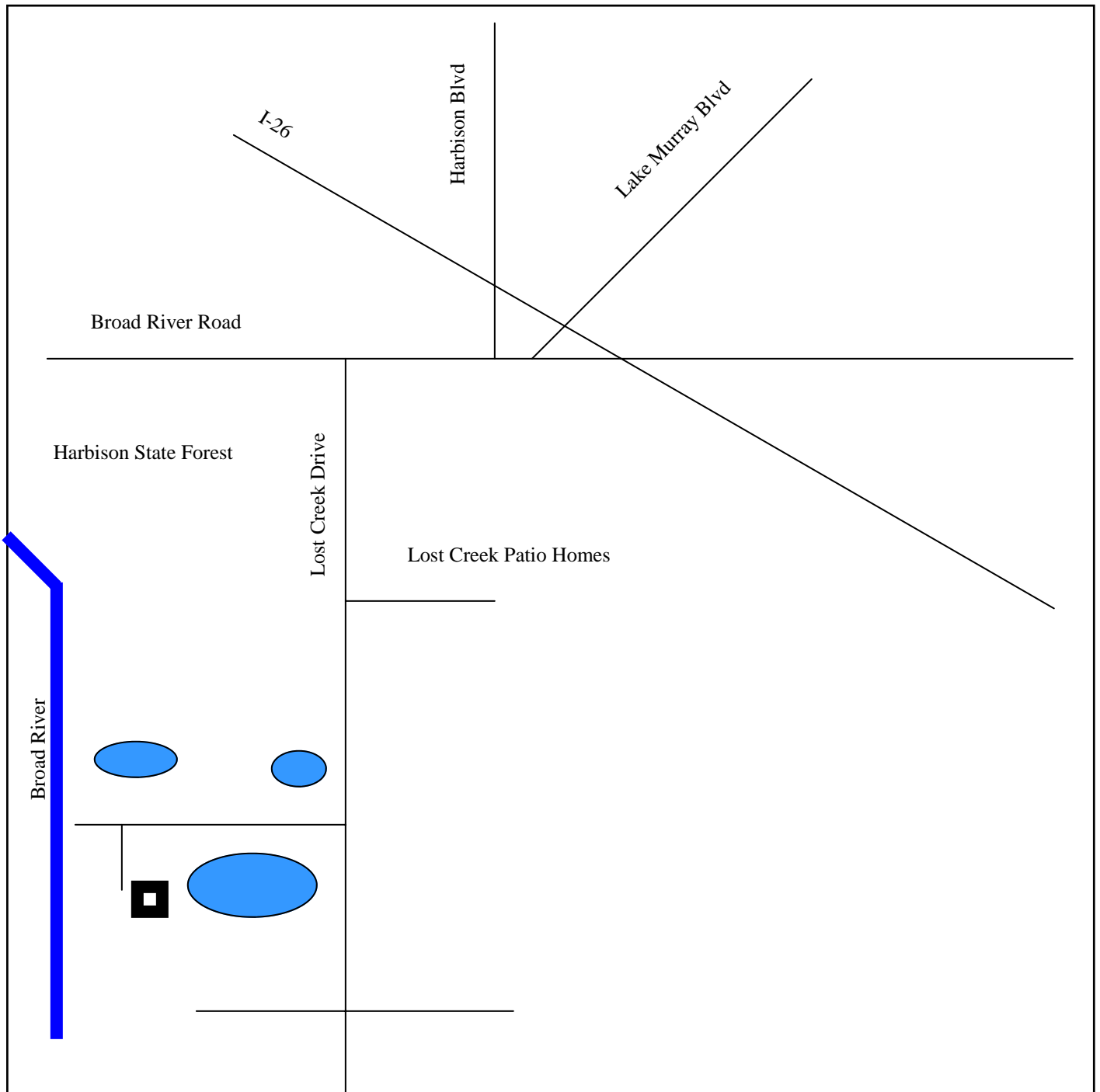
Number of adults _____ @ \$11.00 each Children (ages 6-13) _____ @ \$6.00 each

Children (under 6) _____ (free)

Name _____

Mail to:
Steve Wolfe
130 Upper Loop Way
Columbia, SC 29212

You can also pay Adjutant Allen Frye at the June and July Camp meetings.



Directions for the August Camp 51 Family Cookout

- Take I-26 to Harbison Blvd, turn left onto Harbison
- Go to Broad River Road (@ 1 mile), turn right and proceed to first traffic light
 - Turn left onto Lost Creek Drive and go about 3 miles and you will enter Lost Creek Plantation
- Clubhouse is on your right behind a large pond as you first enter the neighborhood



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

July	21st	MOS&B Meeting
July	28th	SCV Camp Meeting
July 30th - Aug 2nd		National Convention Asheville, N.C.
August	23rd	SCV Camp Cookout/Meeting Chestnut Hills Plantation (A Saturday)
September	15th	MOS&B Meeting
September	25th	SCV Camp Meeting



Re-enactors 2003 Event Schedule

May 16-18	Battle Of Resaca - Resaca, GA
June 14	Ft. Lamar Living History - James Island, SC
July 4-6	140th Gettysburg - Gettysburg, PA
Sept 5-7	Tunnell Hill - Dalton, GA
Sept 20	Palmetto Battalion Elections - Columbia, SC Sesquicentennial State Park
Sept 26	Skirmish At The Big Tuna
Sept 27	Kaminski House LH - Georgetown, SC
Oct 4-5	Battle Of Perryville - Perryville, KY
Oct 24-26	Brattonsville - Brattonsville, SC
Oct 31 - Nov 2	Battle At Richland Creek - Saluda, SC
Nov 15-16	Secessionville - Charleston, SC



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
Monday July 28th, 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.