



15th Regimental Report

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



Volume XI, Issue X

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October 2003

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**Winner of the S. A. Cunningham Newsletter Award,
Camps with over 50 members.
2002 SCV National Convention - Memphis Tennessee
2003 SCV National Convention - Asheville, North Carolina**

**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**

**THE MUSEUM AND WHITE HOUSE OF THE
CONFEDERACY**
Richmond, Virginia

Next Meeting
October 30, 2003
Guest Speaker
Wade H. Dorsey
**"The Road to Secession
in South Carolina"**
Carolina Wings, 7:00 PM

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**

The mission of The Museum and White House of the Confederacy is to serve as the preeminent world center for the display, study, interpretation, commemoration, and preservation of the history and artifacts of the Confederate States of America.

No other organization but The Museum of the Confederacy can claim such a mission for itself. No other organization has the collections, history, reputation, and prestige to accomplish such a mission. Through its exhibits, programs, publications, special events, and website, the Museum promotes public access to its unparalleled collections and the understanding they provide.

Supported through the great generosity of its nearly 4,000 members, The Mu-



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**A SERMON
 DELIVERED BY
 REV. DANIEL I. DREHER,
 PASTOR OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, CONCORD, N. C.,
 JUNE 13, 1861.
 Day of Humiliation and Prayer,
 AS PER APPOINTMENT
 OF
 THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES
 OF AMERICA.
 SALISBURY, N. C.:
 PRINTED AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.
 1861.**

SERMON.

"And Abraham said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me." Gen. xiii: 8, 9.

In obedience to a Proclamation of the President of the Southern Confederacy, setting apart this day, as one of humiliation and prayer, we are assembled to humble ourselves before Almighty God. The clarion of war has been sounded in our once peaceful land, and the cry now is--to arms, to arms! Every where may be seen troops marshaling themselves, and making ready for the conflict. It is now mete for us to call upon Him who presides over nations as well as individuals, and devoutly ask Him to guide us through the coming struggle--for, "*If God be for us who can be against us.*" There are but two means, in human power, to prevent strife between individuals and nations, when either feet aggrieved and dissensions have arisen--concession and separation. If concessions cannot be made, then separation must take place, or a collision will inevitably follow. Human nature is so constituted that it will resent a real or supposed wrong.

The text affords us an illustration how men acted many years ago in order to preserve peace. The characters brought to our notice are by no means insignificant, one of them in holy writ, bears the significant appellation of "*Father of the faithful,*" who said to his nephew, "*separate thyself I pray thee, from me.*" From this, we see that when concession was not practicable, he sought peace in separation. We see nor hear nothing here of sustaining "the Union" and of wild devotion to the "stars and stripes"--surely a word from Abram would have quelled the strife of the herdsmen, but we hear not a word beyond that of "*separate.*"

From the principal laid down in the text, I proceed to the following reflections:

I. *The separation of the slave from the free States should have been done in peace.*

So far as the separation itself is concerned, I look upon that as inevitable, independent of our present troubles--for it is not conceivable that a people so differently educated, and with such antagonistic interests to be served, could, for any considerable time, remain united. We are two people in education and interests, and must be so in government in order to live happy. The protecting Ægis of the same government can never preside over such a heterogenous mass, without showing partiality to one party or the other; then, of course, strife must follow. Nature and nature's God has marked us out for two nations. The people of New England differ from the people of the South as much as

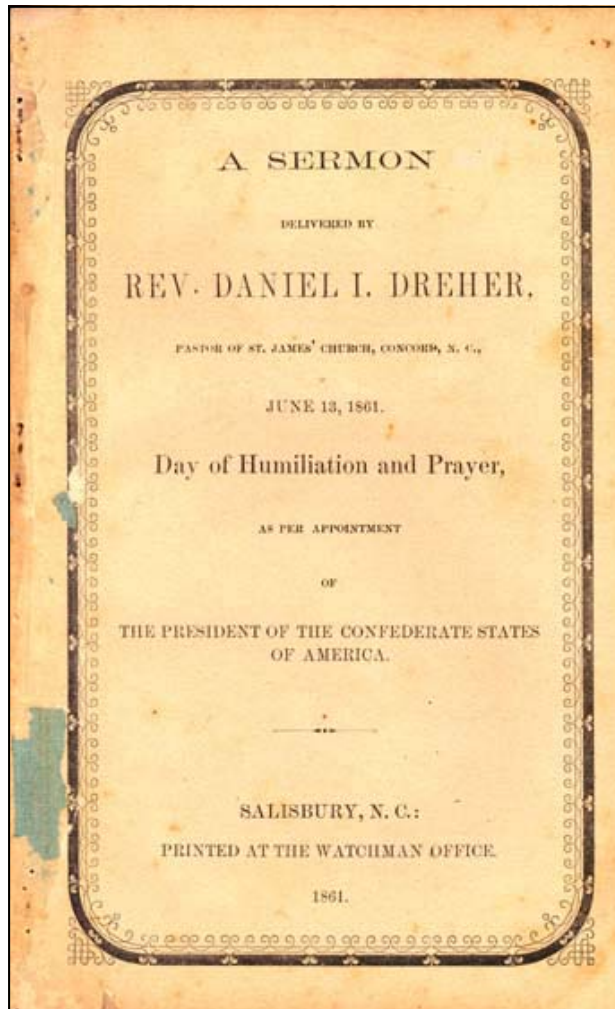
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do the inhabitants of Old England, with the exception of their being accustomed to monarchy. With these and other considerations:

1. The present war is, of all things, the most unnatural. Reason would direct one of these sections to go to "*the right*" and the other to "*the left*" and make themselves as happy as they could, rather than go to war, and after spending an immense sum of money, and after loosing many valuable lives, and suffering great deterioration in morals--have to separate in the end. Better do so now--no good can result from this war that might not have been secured without it; and upon some one rests the responsibility of having inaugurated it--a fearful retribution awaits some one for this unnatural strife. No sane man would make war upon his own family, and he who does so, is a madman, and fit only for bedlam. And yet, such is the nature of the present war, declared by Mr. Lincoln against the South. It is said that the mother of the wife favor of the South, and that he the Southern army. The component of the condition of happy contest, and after the smoke driven away by the brother, son or father weltering a picture, humanity grows pale strife inaugurated by the gov--only a repetition of the conduct and may we not expect God to on Cain.

2. Civilization and christi-ration. In the latter half of the human mind has made so many thrown an inextinguishable and sciences unknown to the see one of the most enlightened the hellish purpose of a fratrideep corruption of the human conflict must remain an enigma affords a satisfactory solution appearance of this hydra mon-civilization. With what conster-of a war breaking out between our ears, and how much greater one half of England had pro-we would then conclude the was giving way, and that the no remedy for human griev-one half of England that has



of his own bosom is in, and in has a brother-in-law serving in tion of this man is only the ex-thousands involved in this unfury of battle is over, and the winds of heaven, may be seen in his own blood --before such and turns away in horror. The ernment, at Washington, is of Cain on an enlarged scale, put His mark upon it, as He did

anity demand a peaceful sepa-nineteenth century--after the brilliant achievements, and glory and lustre over the arts ancients--how humiliating to nations of the world engage in cidal war. Were it not for the heart, the present unnatural forever; that, and that only, of this fiendish war--and of the ster in mid day splendor of nation would, the intelligence England and France, fall upon the alarm, should we hear that claimed war against the other--foundation stone of intelligence fair tree of knowledge affords ances. But stop, it is not the proclaimed war against the

other--it is war declared against one part of the once U. States by the other--how must this intelligence fall upon the ears of enlightened Europe? Will they not ask, if a nation so renowned for inventive genius--if the land of Washington, Fulton, Morse and Mills, could not have devised a plan of adjusting their national grievances? How all our vaunted pride and boasting of our free institutions must be humbled in the estimation of Europe--the hopes of all true lovers of liberty must begin to wane as they look at the unhappy condition of that country, once known as the home of the oppressed of every land. They may well conclude that the protecting ægis of liberty is about taking its final flight from our once happy country. If the South falls in this struggle, with her fall will go down the cause of liberty on the American continent, and a military despotism take the place of popular government-- the most wretched of all governments. Shall we not hope that the nation, claiming the intelligence and the high regard for the christian religion ours does, will yet fall upon some plan, by which peace may be restored, and the hopes of mankind be revived? If

(Continued on page 10)

Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments
October 2003

Dear Compatriots:

It has been with a great deal of pleasure that I have served as commander during the past two years. I think we have made many fine accomplishments during 2002 and 2003. We are in the middle of a really great project with the Corley Street Park Cemetery and the monument to the Confederate veterans buried beneath Lake Murray. I think we have much to do to complete these projects. However, it is time for my term as commander to come to an end at the close of this year. We will have elections for commander and adjutant at our November meeting. If any of you would like to run for office, or serve as an appointed officer, it is time to start thinking about making a commitment to the camp. Our Camp has always had able people willing to step forward and help our Cause. Are you ready to take that step? Be prepared to make you feeling known at the November meeting.



We had a great turn out for our yard sale on September 20. Thanks to all of those who participated, including Allen Frye, Steve Wolfe, Dennis Todd, E. M. Clark, Bing Chambers, Larry Bryan Black, Sr., Charlie Hood, Ed Smith, Scott E. Davis, and Stephen Blake Davis. Special thanks to Bill Harrell, Randy Holmes and Larry Sharpe. Bill organized the event and acted as head salesman, Randy Holmes acted as head cashier. Larry Sharpe donated his tables to the Camp for this event and the August cookout. We were able to generate some much needed cash for the Camp. If anyone has other ideas for raising money, let us hear your ideas.

Our next scheduled workday at the Corley Street Park cemetery is scheduled for Saturday morning, November 1, 2003 at 8:30. State Archaeologist Jonathan Leader will be there with his ground penetrating radar to look for graves. We will also have probes to help locate graves. We may need other equipment such as rakes to clear the way for the ground penetrating radar. Please be sure to attend. We need your help. Afterwards, Compatriot Bill Harrell would like a little bit of assistance with his prospective Guardian Program cemetery on Butler Street. A few of the stones need to be straightened and leveled. This should of short duration. Please come and lend a hand.

This month we have an excellent speaker in Wade Hampton Dorsey, an employee of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and a member of the Wade Hampton Camp, in Columbia. He will be presenting an interesting presentation on the reasons for South Carolina's secession in 1860. We all have a lot of opinions on what the causes of that event were. We know what people said in their speeches and rhetoric in the years leading up to secession. We know what people said about secession in the aftermath of a devastating defeat and insufferable Reconstruction. But, Wade has been researching what the representatives at the Secession Convention said and wrote as their reasons for their actions at that time. This should prove to be an interesting and thought provoking presentation. Please be sure to attend and bring a friend and prospective member.

Thanks again for your support,
Wayne D. Roberts
Commander

2003 - 2004 SCV Membership Dues

It is now time for us to pay our membership dues to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Regular Membership Dues are \$40 per year
National Life Member's Dues are \$20 per year
National/State Life Member's Dues are \$15 per year
Associate Member Dues are \$15 per year

For those members who wish to become a National Life Member, the cost is \$300. This cost can be paid in three \$100 payments. (Next year this might be increased to \$500).

For those members who wish to become a State Life Member, the charge for this is \$100.

*Checks should be made payable to: **15TH REGIMENT SC VOLS CAMP 51***

*Dues can be paid either in person at the Camp meetings
or
you can mail them to:*

*15th Regt. SC Vols Camp 51
P.O. Box 84381
Lexington, SC 29073*

Dues are collected between August 1st and January 31st. Dues postmarked after January 31st are delinquent and will be subject to a \$5.00 late fee imposed by National Headquarters.

Ancestor Highlight

John Allen Davis

Great-Great-Grand Uncle
of
Steve Wolfe

There is a present not much known about Private John Allen Davis. On a recent trip to see my step-mother in Birmingham, one of my brothers asked me about two names in a Family Bible which our grandmother had given him a few years before her death. In the middle of the Bible was the information about the original owners of it: John Allen Davis and Telia Jane Davis. I knew Telia from her death notice which I have and she is listed as "Aunt Jane Davis" of Shannon. According to the notice, she and John Allen Davis had no children but had many nieces and nephews. She was known to all as "Aunt Jane". Aunt Jane died in Shannon, Alabama (a mining community around Birmingham).

The Bible listed the birth dates of both. John Allen Davis was born 12/1/1845 and Telia Jane Davis was born 8/24/1855. This would of meant that Uncle John was nineteen at the end of the war. A quick visit to the Alabama Department of Archives and History's website provided me with the following:

Name: **Davis, John Allen**

DOB: **12/1/1845**

Enlistment Info: **Georgia, Gainesville Private**

Branch: **Infantry**

Regimental Unit: **27th Georgia Regiment**

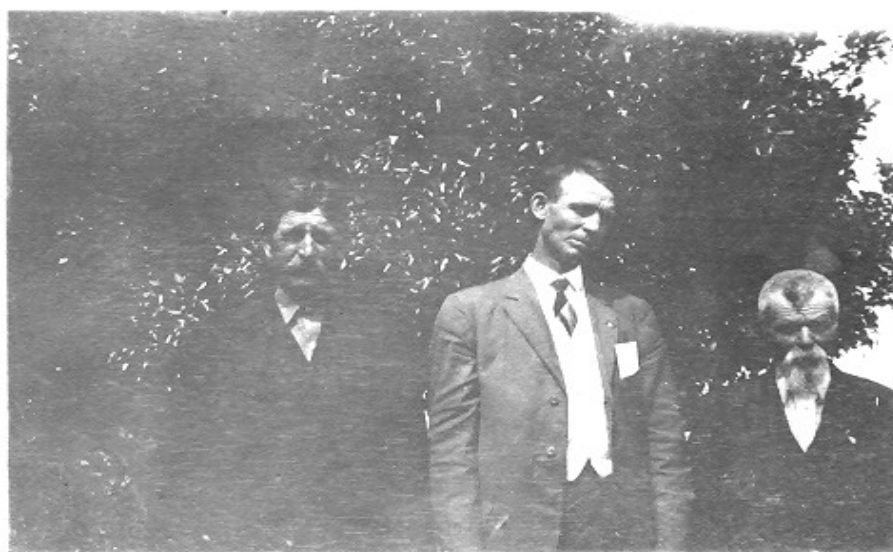
Company Unit: **D**

Remarks: Address, **1921:**

Shannon, Jefferson County, Alabama. Enlisted 15 months before the close of war and served until the surrender of General Johnson's Army, near Raleigh, North Carolina in 1865/04/00.

Authority: **1921 Census of Confederate Soldiers.**

(now, did great-great grandfather Smith fight?)



Written on back of family photo states the following:
Granddaddy Smith, Preacher from Shannon, Uncle Johnny Davis

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: _____

Line 2: _____

Line 3: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: (H) _____ (W) _____ (C) _____

Email: _____

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 for each brick.

Please make checks or money orders payable to:

Camp 51, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Mail your checks to:
15th Regiment S.C. Vols Camp 51
P.O. Box 84381
Lexington, S.C. 29273

Please direct questions to **Bing Chambers** at the above address or call 803-622-6995, 803-254-5158 or page at 1-800-712-6502, or Fax at 803-254-1602

or

Wayne Roberts, Camp Commander
206 Efrid Avenue
Lexington, SC 29072
803-957-4420

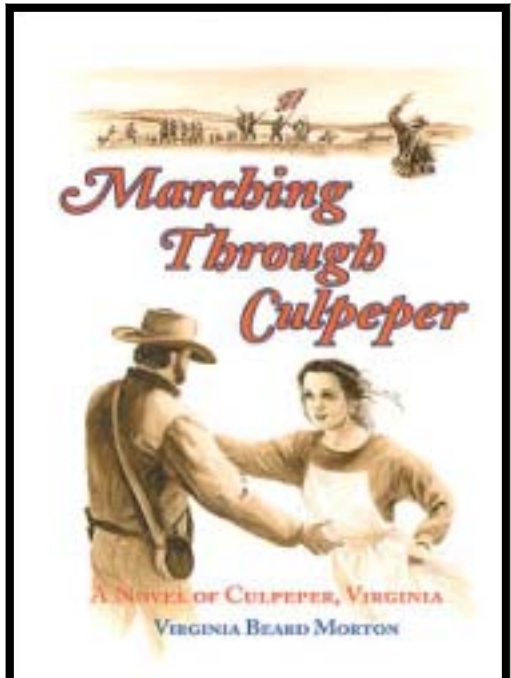
Camp 51 Christmas Dinner Saturday December 13th New Orleans Restaurant

Make plans to join your Camp in it's annual Christmas Dinner and meeting. This year we will start with a special tour of the Confederate Relic Room at the State Museum on Gervais Street. After the tour we will move across the river to the New Orleans Restaurant for our Christmas Gala featuring the Director of the Confederate Relic Room. This is an event for the whole family.

Coming up at the November 20th Meeting

November is traditionally the month that we elect officers for the following year. In addition to this we will have the pleasure of hearing from noted Virginia author Virginia Morton of Culpeper Virginia give a presentation on her new book "Marching Through Culpeper".

This will be an event that both the men and ladies of our Camp cannot afford to miss. Please make plans now to be at this meeting which will be the **Thursday before Thanksgiving** at Gilligan's Steamer & Raw Bar 940 North Lake Blvd, Lexington (across the street from Carolina Wings).



(Continued from page 3)

wild fanaticism would give way to sober reason, this could be done--though separated, the olive branch of peace might wave over us. But as it is, the North is frantic with rage--with an apology of a man to occupy the chair of Washington. From this medley no one could expect a rational solution and adjustment of our present troubles. At this moment, I would hail as a God-send the mediation of some of the great European Powers--the North is contending for a shadow--her sceptre has departed from the South, never to return--perhaps if told so by France or England, reason would return to her.

The claims of christianity certainly are very powerful, and should have great bearing in determining our present troubles. This nation is neither Pagan nor Mohamedan--we are a christian people--our enemies make loud pretensions of love for the Christian religion--let them now prove their "*faith by their works*," and as they first proclaimed war, be first to offer peace.

The prosperity of all our religious operations demand a course of this kind--how melancholy to see the cause of Christ crushed by the iron heel of war--the church must bleed at every pore, as this unholy war progresses--congregation be stripped of their members and made food for war--ministers driven front their pulpits for want of support--Colleges and Theological Seminaries shut for want of students, and should this unhappy contest continue long, no human mind can conceive the injury done to religion. This above all other considerations, should lead our enemies to offer us peace, and us to accept it when offered. We are under no obligations whatever to offer peace, as we only have declared war in self-defense, all the South wants is to be "let alone."

3. Humanity demands a peaceful separation. From the immense armies that are gathering at different points, and from the scientific improvement in all the implements of warfare, as well as the implacable hatred of one party for the other, should a collision of arms occur we may naturally look for great destruction of life. Would it not be well for our enemies to begin to count the cost before any more blood should flow --before this nation is converted into one vast slaughter house. True, we are threatened with "subjugation and extermination," but when the work shall begin, our antagonists will find the business of extermination rather fatiguing, and very bloody. What folly! what madness to talk so. To subjugate and exterminate ten or eleven millions, when Great Britain could not conquer three millions--remember our enemies have but very little better advantages than Britain had in the Revolution. Still, if this war continues, it must be very bloody--all history proves a civil war the most desperate and destructive to human life. Hence, humanity requires a peaceful separation in order to prevent a waste of blood.

4. The South has given the North no just reason to make war upon her.

The North says the election of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, on the 6th day of November, 1860, by a fanatical party in the North, upon a certain political platform inimical to the South, was not sufficient cause for the South to secede. In answer to this, I say, that the secession of the South, or any part of it--the bombardment of Fort Sumter, under the circumstances, was no just causes for Abraham Lincoln to declare war upon her. I leave the North to settle this question upon the principle of justice to God and man.

To say nothing of **ethics**, prudence should have induced the North to have made some effort at conciliating the South after the election in last November; but to the everlasting disgrace of the Republican party, when applied to for some guarantee, respecting the rights of the South, they sternly refused all efforts at conciliation. The South then had but one alternative left for safety, and that was in secession, for which act, the North very piously declared war upon her. Now, "we shall see what we shall see." Had the North, at the proper time, made suitable efforts, this whole trouble might have been avoided--the North still has peace or war in her own power. I repeat, that the South has not given the North sufficient cause to declare war against her, to leave a Union whose articles of agreement had been violated again and again, without either shame or remorse, and for which there was no redress, surely these violations of the original compact, annulled the agreement, and opened the way for the several States to resume their sovereignty as independent communities, whenever they might think proper to do so.

1. Whenever any contracting party fails to comply with the articles of agreement, the contract becomes null and void, and the contracting parties absolved from their obligations to the agreement. This is precisely the condition of the old government. Because the South wishes to enter into another Confederation with such States as may feel inclined to join for mutual protection--this act, the North considers a *cassus belli*--a cause for war. Now

II. A *peaceable separation of the South from the North would be productive of good to both sections.*

1. The North could carry on her commercial and manufacturing interests. These, in case of a peaceful separation, need suffer no material change, from the fact that they have the cotton mills, and other mechanical establish-

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seum of the Confederacy is really several world-class collections under one institutional roof. The object collections boast more than 500 wartime Confederate flags, more than 200 Confederate uniform pieces, more than 270 swords, and thousands of other items from the Confederate military and home front. The photograph collection consists of more than 6,000 original images, including more than 300 rare cased images.

The Eleanor S. Brockenbrough Library is one of the world's most significant research institutions for Confederate history with tens of thousands of official and unofficial documents, letters, record books, maps, imprints, and books. Many architectural historians consider The White House of the Confederacy to be one of the nation's premier historic house restorations, significant for its furnishings and decorative arts as well as for the story it tells about President Jefferson Davis, his family, and his administration.



How the museum came to be

Rescuing the former Richmond White House from imminent destruction was the reason the Ladies Hollywood Memorial Association formed the Confederate Memorial Literary Society (CMLS) in 1890. The CMLS began collecting artifacts of the Confederacy and opened the Confederate Museum in the White House in 1896. Many of the objects in the collection were donated in the decades immediately following the War Between the States.

Early leaders realized that their Museum fulfilled a unique place among Confederate memorial organizations. It was dedicated not only to preserving the memory of Confederate heroes but was also an enterprise dedicated to collecting, preserving and displaying what one early leader called “authenticated data” about the Confederacy. Its founders and early leaders took great pride in this and strove to be businesslike and professional in their work. Perhaps more importantly, the Museum served as the primary bridge between the Confederate memorial movement, the wider public, and students of history.

In its 107 years of existence, the Museum has continued to fulfill its role as bridge and has continued to be a businesslike and professional enterprise. A decade after it opened, the Museum began working closely with eminent professional historians (in later years, most notably Douglas Southall Freeman) to share and disseminate its “authenticated data.” In the early 1960s, the Museum hired its first professional executive director and set about to modernize the way it cared for and displayed its priceless treasures. In 1969, the Museum changed its name from Confederate Museum to *The Museum of the Confederacy* – a change intended to indicate the institution's preeminence among Confederate museums.

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With the opening of a new, separate museum building in 1976 and the restoration of the White House of the Confederacy in 1988, the Museum doubled its annual visitation and has become the most visited privately operated museum in Richmond. Visitors are treated to an outstanding collection of military and war-related objects in the Museum's permanent exhibit, *The Confederate Years*. But serving as a major research facility and educating the public in *all* aspects of the Confederacy continue to be key tenets of its mission. Thus an ongoing series of special exhibits over recent decades has allowed the Museum not only to offer information on less-familiar topics but also to display more of its extensive collection.

Current special exhibition: *The Confederate Nation*

Because history is complex and multifaceted, The Museum strives to avoid portraying one-dimensional history and instead encourages its visitors to be thoughtful and inquisitive about the Confederate experience. Currently the Museum asks its visitors to consider: did the South succeed in actually creating a nation? Military leaders such as R. E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson dominate the history of the Confederate States of America, but *how much do we know about the Southern nation for which these leaders fought?*

This exhibit, on display in the second-floor gallery through December 2004, reminds us that the Confederacy's legendary military struggle was merely the necessary means of achieving its ultimate goal: independent nationhood. Before war between South and North erupted at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, the seven states that had seceded from the Union had already formed a "Provisional Government" and had begun the difficult process of nation-building.



"*The Confederate Nation*" offers the visitor to The Museum of the Confederacy a rare glimpse of the nonmilitary evidence of the Southern people's experiment in nation-building and what was happening behind the battle lines. We see not just objects of governance and currency but also baby shoes, mourning clothes, and other examples of everyday life on the home front. We also see the pain of war etched on the faces of civilians—men and women—in photographs and portraits made while hope was still alive.

Fascinating and never-before-seen or rarely seen objects dominate this timely exhibit, which displays more than 300 artifacts, photographs, and documents that introduce visitors to the Confederate government, the Southern people, and their efforts to forge a nation while fighting a war for independence.

The centerpiece of the exhibition is a crucial document that has never before been on public display: the

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original Confederate Provisional Constitution. Approved by the convention of seceded states in Montgomery, Ala., on February 8, 1861, the Provisional Constitution was handwritten on parchment and the sections joined into a scroll measuring more than 10 feet long. The document organized the new Confederate government and laid out the new nation's fundamental laws. Far from dry legalese, this Constitution makes for fascinating reading in light of the issues that Americans still struggle with today.

The Confederate government not only adopted a Constitution but also created all the institutions and trappings of a sovereign nation. Perhaps the most symbolic of these was the Great Seal of the Confederacy, now on display in "*The Confederate Nation*." After much debate, the Confederate Congress adopted the design in 1863 and commissioned Her Majesty's Chief Engraver in London to create it. The Great Seal was delivered to Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin in June 1864. The seal's primary feature, an equestrian portrait of George Washington, testifies to the Confederacy's self-perception as the true inheritor of the ideals of the Founding Fathers.

In spite of building military and civil establishments, did the Confederacy really succeed in forging in its people the unity and sense of identity and purpose necessary to "make a nation"? How well did Confederate nationalism fare in the face of hardships, shortages, profound loss of life, and ultimately military defeat?

"*The Confederate Nation*" probes these questions using the material culture of the wartime South. Southerners expressed their patriotism not only with poetry, songs, and literature but also by enlisting in the military forces, lending money to the new government, forming soldiers' aid societies, and by creating flags, clothing, and household items bearing patriotic emblems. The exhibit also considers those Southerners, white and black, who did not support the Confederacy and for whom Federal occupation meant liberation.

Thus, in using its great collections to facilitate understanding of this critical period in our history, the Museum of the Confederacy continues to fulfill its mission for the benefit of current and future generations.



A very special thank you goes to Sarah Dowdey of the Museum of the Confederacy for providing this article and photographs.

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ments for carrying on the various manufacturing purposes. This would be greatly in their favor in case they had consented to a peaceable separation. But, if they persist in this war, the South will manage to take care of herself and of her own interest. They will lose more than they will gain, placing the war upon a commercial footing.

In the event of a peaceable separation, the North would be free from the trouble of slavery, and their *pious* consciences would be free from the sin of slavery. Does not any man know, who knows any thing at all, that if the North was sincere in her negro philanthropy, she would bid the slave States God speed in their separation, instead of making war upon them. Then, the North would have a homogeneous government, and in her Congress only have the interests of free States to consult, which would very materially lessen the burthen of legislation.

2. The South, in the meantime, could have carried on her agricultural pursuits. With a government of her own, conscious of being permitted to own way--every resource she opened--new life and energy pursuits. Having a homogeneous government would lessen the burthen of the country would be spared a in the event the slave and free own.

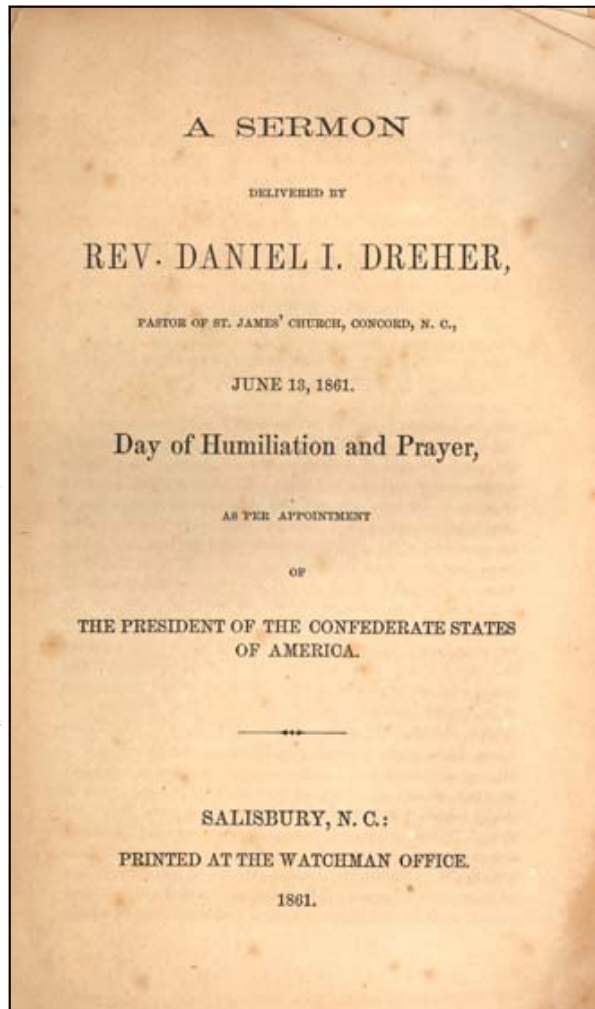
For years past, every attended with tightness in removed in case of separate secured.

If we have been correct in think we have,) what can be the Northern government? We its possible bearings; for want most prominent thoughts, and tion as the best course.

But the secret of all this the peculiar character of the to history, you will find that the nally settled by a peculiar peo- Holland, a rebellious and rest- erty, but most intolerable mas- Poor Charles the I, fell a victim In America, they raised the among the colonies. Strange as persecution were first to perse- one idea for many years. This, influx of foreigners, who knew the causes of our present troubles. And hence the unwillingness to let the South go in peace; rather than do so, they prefer forcing a war upon us with a view of our subjugation.

Our enemies disregard the voice of reason, religion and humanity, and with frenzied madness, threaten to bring ruin upon us. And for what? just because we have ventured to resist the fanatical aggressions of the North--borne by us with remarkable patience for the last thirty years. Like Abram of old, loving peace, and wishing to remain loyal to God, we have taken the only course recognised by Him for the accomplishment of this object--separation. We wish to leave them for the sake of peace, and for the quiet pursuit of happiness.

Since we have sought peace in separation, war has been declared against us by our enemies. Mighty and terrible armies are being marshaled into the service of the Federal and Confederate governments. With great propriety it may be asked,



manage her own institution in her could command would be devel- would be diffused through all her ous government also, which legislation. And another impor- known to every man in business, financial crisis every four years, States had a government of their

Presidential election has been money matters. This would be governments, and confidence

the foregoing remarks, (and we cause of the present policy of the have considered the subject in all of time, confining ourself to the all indicate a peaceable separa-

obstinacy must be looked for in people of the North. If you turn New England States were origi- ple from England, Scotland and less people, always fond of liber- ters when they had the power. to the fury of their ancestors, &c. hand of religious persecution it may seem, they who fled from cute. They have been people of in connection with the annual nothing of our institutions, are

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III. *Why is this war, and for what are we contending?*

1. The North says it is to maintain the integrity of the government in the preservation of the Union and protection of the American flag. In the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, he declared his purpose to protect the public property, collect the revenue, and preserve the Union, a policy of all things the most foolhardy, a determination fraught with ruin, and ruin only. From the time of the delivery of his inaugural, Lincoln has seen his cause growing more desperate in the South, but with steady purpose he still pursues his phantom. Immediately after the reduction of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, war was declared against seven States in the South. This remarkable and arrogant production, induced four more Southern States to withdraw from the Federal compact; in fact the entire South is nearly a unit. This act of the South has exasperated the North beyond measure, who, inflated with pride, and burning with rage, wish and labor for our ruin.

This feeling, no doubt, has been inflamed from the false conception of the true nature of the Constitution of the United States, viewing it as a law consolidating the several States into an inseparable Union; whereas, it is only a mutual compact or covenant, and each State an integral member, having separate laws for its internal regulation. Having violated the constitution again and again without the least compunction of conscience, the North with pious modesty tells us fidelity to the Union requires us to submit to their domination. The Union! the Union! is all that call be heard. The North is now in arms against the South, with a view of coercing her back into an unnatural Union. Ministers of the Gospel are proclaiming loudly for the Union in their sermons-- men and women, under the garb of religion, either pure or hypocritical, are lifting their hands in prayer that God may prosper their cause in our reduction and acquiescence to the tyrannical rule of those with whom we have no common sympathy. On the other hand, when we turn to the

2. South, it is her violated rights for which she is contending, as expressed in her separation from the old government. Her policy, as declared by her chief Executive in his inaugural, at Montgomery, is that of peaceable separation, simply "to be let alone;" but if war was forced upon her she would defend herself, nothing more nor less could reasonably be asked or given. Blind and infatuated zeal for the Union, "the whole Union," has forced her to take up arms against her unnatural enemies in self-defence.

Here we find the same religious regeme as in the North: ministers pray and preach in favor of the South; pious men and women pray that God may prosper our cause, and protect us from the hand of the destroyer. Now the question naturally arises, who is right in this contest? I unhesitatingly say the South. When aggrieved, and no redress was afforded her under the constitution of the old government for her injured rights, she quietly turned aside without brava-doing any one; and had she been permitted to remain unmolested, the garlands of peace would still hang from her temples. But these garlands have been torn from her brow by rude hands, and civil war with all its fury and devastation, forced upon her, in order to weaken, intimidate, and force her back into the Union.

3. Force can never unite the two sections; this is out of the question. A union to be worth any thing, must be a union of love and mutual affection, and not one of force and mutual hatred. We have gone too far for a conciliation, even if conciliation was practicable. The bitter feeling engendered from past wrongs, inflamed by the military display of the present hour and for months past, render it impossible for us to fall upon any satisfactory plan of adjusting our present national troubles. We must separate, there is no human power that can unite us now, our union is *forever* broken; between the

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North and South there is a "*great gulf fixed.*" The known laws of the operations of the human mind forbid any hope of the re-construction of the Federal government in its original integrity.

A popular government, to be perpetual, must respect all sections, and protect the interests of all its citizens. There must be no sectional partiality, for in that case confidence would be lost, bitter feelings excited, and a separation ensue.

The machinery of a popular government is very delicate, and requires to be handled with great care; the least disaffection throws the whole business into confusion, and the damage done beyond repair.

The government of the United States was a popular Government, but her legislation was partial, and that produced disaffection, which resulted in separation. This rupture can never be healed, and it is worse than folly to think so. The evil done is immense and past all hope of recovery. Violated confidence and alienated

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feeling will never return and be as they once were. Our separation is complete. "Come weal or come woe, sink or swim, live or die," the thing is an unalterable fact.

REFLECTIONS.

1. The war has been forced upon us, and from past and present indications, we have reason to believe that it will be conducted with great cruelty. The enemy is now on Southern soil, perpetrating the most heartless barbarities--men have been shot down because they have dared to defend their own property in their own dwellings. The lamented Jackson is one of this number. Inoffending women are subjected to a fate worse than death. The rebellion in India, and the massacre of the christians in Syria by the Druses, alone afford a parallel to the atrocities perpetrated by the soldiers of the North, now in and on the coast of Virginia. The only harm the South has ever done the North, is that of giving the North her trade and shipping, from which they have grown rich, proud and insolent. Now the worst the base ingrates can do is too good for us. The soil of the South has already been stained with the blood of Southern patriots in defense of their rights; this may only be the prelude of that carnage that must follow a collision between the great armies that slowly and cautiously approach each other.

The man that inaugurated this war has shown himself devoid of all principle, of veracity--having violated the most sacred promises. Under the specious and alluring pretense of protecting the public property, he called out military troops. Some of these same troops are now menacing Virginia, and outraging her citizens. The fact is, from the conduct of the Federal soldiers, one would judge them sent to destroy, rather than protect the property of the government.

From the unhappy conduct of Major Anderson, on Sullivan's Island to the present time, we have been given to understand that destruction, as well as protection, is a part of their policy.

As this war has been forced upon us, we should be united in the defense of our homes, property, liberty and all that men count dear in this life. The South is the soil upon which most of us were born; in that same soil rest the bodies of our parents and friends, let us be a unit in defense of these precious relics, and preserve them from the polluting touch of the Northern vandals, from whom every spark of humanity appears to have departed; for those who are guilty of plunder arson, murder and rape, cannot be very humane. The Union and the American Flag should no longer be possessed with charms for any Southerner, but all should hold them as objects of disgust, because they are polluted by Northern fanaticism, mingled with cruel wrongs. The days of Washington and his compeers are gone forever; still the South may yet fill a bright page in history.

2. There should be but one mind and one voice in the South on this great question, either as our adopted or natural home. Unanimity among those who occupy her soil is absolutely required, in order to secure triumph. We may differ in the manner of resistance, but agree on the subject of resistance itself--that is the great question. A man whop would turn against the South now, would deserve the fate of Benedict Arnold, from the fact that opposition can do no good, and would result in harm, and only harm.

In God's name let us meet our opposing foe with a steady arm and determined blow. They proclaimed the war, now let them first offer peace, which they can have by returning to their homes. We will not follow them in the event they leave us in the possession of our rights.

Let us this day lift our hearts devoutly to Almighty God, Who presides over men and nations, and pray him to prosper our arms in defense of our rights--that our enemies may be put to confusion, and driven back from our Southern soil.

War is what we may expect in this world--men will trample upon the rights of one another, and human nature will resent a wrong. These are circumstances as certain as cause and effect. When war comes, some one is in the wrong, and a just God will hold the offender responsible for the injury done--an awful retribution must await an ambitious man, who, for selfish purposes, makes war upon an innocent people. I have no hesitation in saying, that the present incumbent of the chair at Washington, has been influenced from motives of ambition and vain glory, and if this country is to be drenched with the blood of human beings, slain in civil war, their blood will be required at his hands and the hands of his party. We should be prepared to meet those who are determined on our subjugation and extermination, and whose motto is "Booty and Beauty," (if not inscribed upon their banners, is shown by their actions) a more iniquitous and hellish sentiment could not have originated in Pandemonium itself. Before they run over and fulfill this programme, they will find the work of subjugation a herculean task. May we not expect vengeance to

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fall upon the base violators of innocence and shameless insulters of purity. The long-suffering of God may cause the sulphurous smoke to linger, already exhaling from the fires prepared to consume this modern Sodom, yet the judgment will, and must come; an awful retribution is in store to be dealt out in God's own way at his own time for these vile inhumans. It may be that the North is given over by Heaven to judicial blindness in order that they may be severely scourged. Upon moral and rational principles, I can see no just reason for the North to make war upon us--reason will forbid the war, if she would be permitted to do her perfect work. No sane man can think seriously of subjugating the South. That is physically impossible. Religion forbids the prosecution of the war--her mission is one of peace. What must be the condition of those who profess to be wise and religious, yet against reason and religion, persist in an unnatural war. God must intend a scourge for them in this contest, and for that purpose, permits the North to rush madly on to her own destruction. In this strife, the North has all to lose, and nothing to gain. An immense debt must necessarily be incurred, and in the end fail to bring back the slave States, and be forced to acknowledge their independence. A people determined, as are those of the South, will not be conquered. Our enemies should remember the warning of lord Chatham to the British Parliament: "My lords, you cannot conquer America." The sequel declared the truth of the assertion of the noble Lord. In the name of God, with our trust in Him for the protection of our cause, we will bear our arms and meet our foes with such means of defense as He has been pleased to give us. At the same time let us pray for our enemies, and do nothing that may unnecessarily provoke them--it may be that reason will return to them, and that they will desist from their unholy purpose.

Something may turn up yet, in a way we think not, under the directing hand of God, by which a speedy termination may be put to the war, and the vast armies now met for mutual slaughter, disband and return to their homes. Should a conflict ensue and this war last--how many brave ones may fall, and how many hearts made sorrowful, and streams of tears, warm with affection, flow, no one can tell. This picture is too affecting to dwell upon--would to God the degenerate, and I must say, cruel and despotic Abram, of Illinois, would say, as the good and benignant Abram of Urr of Chaldea said to his kinsman: "*Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, between my herdmen and thy herdmen, For we are brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me.*" Such a declaration might not fill a page in history of bloody deeds, but it would send the murderous and licentious troops of the North to their own homes, to gain a living in some way other than that of waging a cruel war upon the South, while at the same time, it would permit the soldiers of the South to return home and enjoy, with their friends, the sweets of peace and the honest pursuits of life.

Shall we not lift up our hands and hearts to God in devout prayer, that a successful and speedy end may be put to this unnatural war. Surely it is a cause deserving our prayers. God is a hearer of prayer. He can do wonders in a way we know not. O! that the Prince of Peace may interpose and dispel the dark clouds gathering over our land, soon to burst in one mighty crash, so loud and terrible, that the thrill will be felt throughout the civilized world, and the shock of which will be felt by unborn millions for years to come. He that said to the stormy winds and raging waves, "*Peace, be still,*" can calm the passions of men. He that sent His angel, and in one night destroyed the powerful army of Senacherib for the deliverance of His people, can rescue us from the hand of the destroyer, if it seem good for Him to do so. Into thy hands O! God, we commit our cause--deliver us from the hand of our enemies.

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**Corley Street Park Cemetery Cleanup
Saturday November 1st - 8:30 AM**

**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
Beam	Oliver			Lt	Co I 38th NC	War Between the States
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				Co E 12 SCVI	War Between the States
Byrd	John				Co 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
Cannon	J	J		Pvt	Co H 3 SCV	War Between the States
Cave	J	Murice				Real Son
Chambers	Joseph				Co E 27th GA Inf	War Between the States
Chambers	Robert	A		1 Lt/Adj	2Bn Ga Inf	War Between the States
Chapman	James	F			Co D 7th SCVI	War Between the States
Corley	John	P		Pvt	Co F 5th SC Cav	War Between the States
Crim	R	S (Sid)			US Navy	WWI
Crim	Samuel				C 2nd SC St. Troops	War Between the States
Crouch	Levi			Lt	Co D 9 SCVI	War Between the States
Dendy	James	W			Co G 10 AL Inf	War Between the States
Eubanks	Robert			Pvt	43rd GA Infantry	War Between the States
Franklin	W	R		Pvt	Co B 1 SCV	War Between the States
Gray	Hezekaih	G			Co. H. 7 GA Inf	War Between the States
Gray	Jack	T			8th Air Force	WWII
Gray	William	E			8 AF WWII KIA	WWII
Gray	Zachariah				Co F 56 GA Inf	War Between the States
Gregg	Maxcy			General	1st SCVI	War Between the States
Gregory	Richard			2 Lt	CSA	War Between the States
Hendricks	D	J			Co G 24 SCVI	War Between the States
Harman	Benjamin	F		Pvt	Co F 3rd Va Cav	War Between the States
Harmon	George			Pvt	Co H 20th SCV	War Between the States
King	Robert	B			MacBeth Lt Arty	War Between the States
Lightfoot	William	T			Co I 2 SC Arty	War Between the States
Lighthart	W	R			Marion Light Arty	War Between the States
Mabry	William	P			Co B 53 GA Inf	War Between the States

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Last Name	First Name	MI	Suffix	Rank	Unit	War/Real Son
Neely	Richard	L			B 3rd SC BN Palmetto Lt Atry	War Between the States
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
Riddle	John	A			Co K, 4th SC	War Between the States
Riddle	William				SC Militia	Revolutionary War
Roberts	John	E			Co I 1 NC Cav	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	W			116 Artillery	War Between the States
Unknown	Confederates					War Between the States
Wightman	W	S		Pvt	Co F 27th SCV	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

Other Bricks Ordered

5th Brigade SC SCV						SC SCV
Company I 15th SC Inf						War Between the States
Confederate Mothers				In Honor of		
Confederate Wives				In Honor of		
Marlboro Camp #835 Bennettsville						SC SCV
McConnell	Samuel	W				Secession Camp
McConnell	Glenn	F				Secession Camp
Neely	David	G				
Neely	Lucille					
States Rights & The Cause						

Sub's ballast tank yields mystery cask

BY BRIAN HICKS

Of The Post and Courier Staff

Scientists may have uncovered the artifact that will answer one of the greatest mysteries of the H.L. Hunley, or at least the first question that kids ask when they see the first attack submarine.

Where did they go to the bathroom?

Archaeologists have found a cask in the sub's forward ballast tank, a wooden barrel about a foot long and 8 inches in diameter. It could have been used to carry water or liquid courage -- liquor -- or it might have been some sort of float that the crew used to gauge how much water was in the ballast tank.

Or it could have been a chamber pot.

"We may have an answer for the school kids,"

Hunley project director Robert Neyland said Thursday. "They see that tight interior and always ask where they went to the bathroom."

The cask was found in the bottom of the sub's forward ballast tank, a compartment that was filled with water to help the Hunley submerge. Scientists were still working to remove it from the hull Thursday.

An orange-colored sediment found in the cask is out of character with other silt found in the sub. The unusual sediment could provide a clue about what the barrel was used for.

Scientists began excavating the forward and aft ballast tanks this week, and the work has progressed more quickly than expected. Neyland said the tanks could be completely emptied in the next few weeks. That will mark the end of the exploration of the Confederate submarine and position scientists for the next phase of their work, which will be analyzing all the data they've collected over the past two years.

Neyland said that with the Hunley empty, scientists will begin mapping the interior of the submarine and all the artifacts found inside in hopes that it will tell them more about what happened to the sub on Feb. 17, 1864, in the hours after it sank the Union blockade ship Housatonic off Sullivan's Island.

The cask has been the only surprise so far in the ballast tank excavation. Scientists discovered iron ballast bars in the forward tank, but they expected to find those. Similar bars were found in the aft ballast tank when scientists explored a hole in the sub's stern.

To complete work on the aft ballast tank, scientists are removing another quarter-panel hull plate from the sub this week. It could be removed as early as today. While one team digs into the aft ballast tank, conservator Paul Mardikian and Clemson University professor Michael Drews will study the quarter-panel for their ongoing research into corrosion on the sub, research that might ultimately help better preserve bridges and other metal that comes into contact with water.

"The collaborative research taking place with Clemson University demonstrates that the benefits of the Hunley project exceed the historical perspective, but will offer innovative technological applications for the future," said Warren Lasch, chairman of Friends of the Hunley.



BRAD NETTLES/STAFF

David Wall (left) holds a light as Philippe DeVires sits in and excavates the forward ballast tank of the H.L. Hunley on Thursday. DeVires was working to free a 19th century wooden cask that was found in the tank.

Contact Brian Hicks at 937-5561 or bhicks@postandcourier.com.



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

October	30th	Camp Meeting
November	1st	Corley Street Park Cemetery Cleanup - 8:30 AM
November	20th	SCV/MOS&B Meeting & Camp Elections Gilligan's Restaurant
December	13th	Christmas Dinner & Tour Confederate Relic Room Tour New Orleans Restaurant Dinner

2004 Monthly Meetings will be held at Gilligan's



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
October 30th, 7 PM
Carolina Wings & Rib House
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.