



# 15th Regimental Report

1 5 T H R E G I M E N T S O U T H C A R O L I N A V O L U N T E E R S

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## The Battle of New Market, Virginia. May 15, 1864 Summary

The following text is from The VMI New Market Cadets (©1933) by Col. William Couper. The book contains biographical sketches of all of the cadets who fought at New Market, as well as other information about the battle. Couper (1884-1964), VMI's "official historiographer," wrote extensively about Institute history.

**Battlefield Map.** This is referred to in the text as the "Colonna-Morgan" map

**Conditions which caused the Battle** General Franz Sigel's march up the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester to New Market, Va., in May, 1864, had, as its objective point, the town of Staunton, where he could cut the Virginia Central Railroad (Now the C. & O. Ry.), and thus deprive General Lee's army and Richmond of one of their chief sources of supply; and whence he might, eventually, force his way to the rear of General Lee's army, then south of the Rappahannock River.

The only Confederate States force in the Valley, in May, 1864, was that of Gen. J. D. Imboden, consisting of cavalry, mounted infantry, and a battery of six guns, aggregating about 1,500 men. When Imboden heard of Sigel's advance, about May 2nd, he notified the Superintendent of the V. M. I. to hold the Corps of Cadets in readiness to reinforce his little army. As the Valley of Virginia was, in May, 1864, in the military department of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C.S.A., who was then in Southwest Virginia, he at once assumed active command of the Confederate States forces for the defense of the Valley. And owing to the small number of Breckinridge's available forces, the Corps of Cadets was ordered, on May 10th, to join Breckinridge's Southwest Virginia forces at Staunton; from which point, the whole force could march down the Valley to join Imboden; or to which point, Imboden could fall back to join Breckinridge; either of which movements would necessitate a battle in the upper half of the Shenandoah Valley.

**January 28th  
Speaker**

**Rod Andrew  
Clemson University**

**Wade Hampton and the  
Search for Vindication**

*Send all camp  
correspondence to:*

**15th Regiment SC Vols  
345 Cape Jasmine Way  
Lexington, SC 29073**

*(Continued on page 15)*

**Winner of the S. A. Cunningham Newsletter Award  
Camps with over 50 members**

- 2007 SCV National Convention - Mobile, Alabama**
- 2006 SCV National Convention - New Orleans, Louisiana**
- 2004 SCV National Convention - Dalton, Georgia**
- 2003 SCV National Convention - Asheville, North Carolina**
- 2002 SCV National Convention - Memphis, Tennessee**

**Winner of the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award**

- Second Place Electronic Distribution 2009 S.C. SCV Convention - Anderson**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2008 S.C. SCV Convention - Lexington**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2007 S.C. SCV Convention - Mount Pleasant**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2006 S.C. SCV Convention - Beaufort**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2005 S.C. SCV Convention - Florence**
- First Place 2004 S. C. SCV State Convention - Greenville**
- Second Place 2003 S. C. SCV State Convention - Mount Pleasant**
- First Place 2002 S. C. SCV State Convention - Aiken**

**2009 Officers**

**Commander**

Allen Frye  
Commander@15thregtscvols.org

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**Member - at- Large**

Bobby Frye

**Color Sergeant**

Francis A. Smith



**Ask about how you can become a  
South Carolina  
Guardian**

## 2010 Camp 51 Speakers

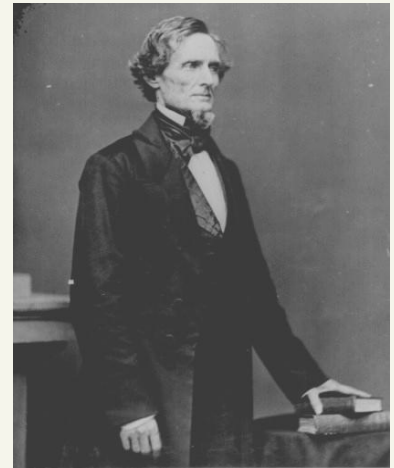
Month	Day	Speaker	Subject
January	28 <sup>th</sup>	Rod Andrew - Clemson	Wade Hampton and the Search for Vindication
February	25 <sup>th</sup>	Sam Davis – Lander Univ.	South Mountain, MD 9/14/1862
March	25 <sup>th</sup>	Doug Bostick	The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly & The Illustrated London News
April	29 <sup>th</sup>	Warner Montgomery – Columbia Star Newspaper	The Rise and Fall of Pineville
May	27 <sup>th</sup>	Nita Keisler - UDC	UDC Military Service Awards
June	24 <sup>th</sup>	J.R. Fennell – Lexington Museum	Gen. Paul Quattlebaum and Elijah Hall, Rifle Makers
July	29 <sup>th</sup>	Eric Emerson – SCDAH	Wartime letters of William Porcher DuBose
August	26 <sup>th</sup>	Allen Stokes – USC	Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862–1871
September	30 <sup>th</sup>	Wade Dorsey – SCDAH	The Confederate Historian
October	28 <sup>th</sup>	Dr. John Brinsfield	TBA
November	18 <sup>th</sup>	Dr. Kyle Sinisi – The Citadel	Douglas Southall Freeman and Robert E. Lee
December	11 <sup>th</sup>	John Sherrer – Historic Columbia Foundation	Antebellum food ways and dining customs of the South Carolina Fall Line and Backcountry

# Commander's Comments

## Commander's Comments January 2010

I hope this finds you all well, and that everyone had a good Christmas and a happy New Year. Well, 2009 is in the books, with the start of 2010.

Our last meeting was our Christmas party. We had a good turnout from our members, and a few from the Quattlebaum camp in Batesburg. If you missed it, then you missed some GREAT food and fellowship. Dr. Jon Leader was our speaker. His topic was the correct location of the original bridge across the river where the Broad River Bridge is now.



I also gave two awards. The first was the Lewie Award. This award goes to the one person in the camp that exemplifies our charge. It was presented to Adjutant Ray Craig for all his hard work. Ray had rather large shoes to fill about a year and a half ago, and has done an outstanding job. The second award was the Varina Davis Ladies Appreciation Award. This is a national award from headquarters that has to be approved by the Division and National Commanders. This award was given to Bailey Frye, for her hard work and dedication to our Camp at every meeting and function she attends. It was really an honor and privilege to give these two people their awards, as they both deserve them, but I am most proud of Bailey!

A few dates to keep in mind: February 20th, highway cleanup, and February 27th, our field trip to Charleston. We will be taking money for the fieldtrip at our next meeting. The cost is \$30 per person. This includes the trip down and back, and lunch. I'll have more on the places we'll be visiting at our next meeting.

Our next meeting will be on January 28 at Lizard's Thicket. I look forward to seeing you all there!

*Allen Frye*  
Commander

# Chaplain's Corner

January 2010

## The Chaplain's Corner: Confederate Soldiers Who Became Ministers

**Clement Anselm Evans** (February 25, 1833 – July 2, 1911) was a Confederate Brigadier General in the American Civil War. He was also a noted politician, preacher, historian and prolific author.



Evans was born in Stewart County, Georgia. He studied at the Augusta Law School and was admitted to the bar at the age of 18. By 21, he was a county judge, and a state senator at 25. With the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Evans organized a company of militia.

He was commissioned as major of the 31st Georgia Infantry on November 19, 1861, and was promoted to colonel on May 13, 1862, fighting in the Seven Days Battles, Second Manassas, and Antietam. He had temporary command of Alexander Lawton's Georgia brigade from September until November 1862, seeing additional action at Fredericksburg. During the Gettysburg Campaign and the 1864 fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Evans again commanded the 31st Georgia while John B. Gordon commanded the brigade.

Evans was promoted to Brigadier General in May 1864 (replacing Gordon who ascended to division command) and was wounded at Monocacy. He commanded Gordon's Division/Second Corps from Petersburg to Appomattox. Evans survived five wounds during the war.

After the war ended, he became an influential Methodist minister. He pastored churches in the Atlanta area, some with memberships as large as 1,000, until his retirement in 1892. Trinity Methodist Church, across from the Georgia State Capitol, was one of these. Three years later, Evans authored the *Military History of Georgia*, heavily based upon his Civil War memoirs. He then edited and co-wrote the *Confederate Military History*, a 12-volume compendium. Finally, he co-authored the four-volume *Cyclopedia of Georgia*.

Evans was very active in establishing and administering fraternal veterans organizations following the war. He helped organize the Confederate Survivors Association (a regional group based

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## A few words from the President of the Louisa McCord Chapter

Good day to everyone,

I hope all of you enjoyed a wonderful Christmas and New Year filled with love, family, friendship and happiness. The past year has been a hard one for all of us with quite a bit of sickness and sadness in passings, but also joy knowing our loved ones now sit in the Heavens with our Confederate ancestors, watching over us and guiding us still. The economy has taken a toll on all and been quite a strain to endure. However we must remember that this too shall pass. This is a hard test we are all being given, however with faith, trust, hope, family, and good friends—it will soon end.

Last month, we had the pleasure of attending our Annual Christmas Dinner. It was a wonderful time of friendship, good food, great presentation by Dr. Leader, and Santa making an appearance for all! The proudest event of the evening though, was when our own Rosebud Bailey Frye, was awarded the SCV Ladies Appreciation Award! I can't think of anyone more deserving than this young lady or more fitting to receive this award. Bailey is the true epitome of a Southern Lady and gives more of her time and energy in ensuring our Confederate heritage is known and continues than many adults I know. Congratulations to Bailey and our heartfelt proud happiness always! She also did a perfect job of reading The Charge again this year to honor the SCV.

The time for the Reading of the Roll of the Dead is fast approaching also. I hope that many of you will be able to assist with this event this year. We will plan on a timeslot for our Camp and Chapter and ask for volunteers at our next meeting. This is a honorable and memorable event that will stay with you always, so read some names and ring the bell in honor of our Confederate ancestors! Confederate Memorial Day is also around the corner. Let's plan to have more people than ever in attendance this year! Make sure your family members and friends are aware of the date—May 1st—let's make sure every spot on the Capital grounds is filled.

On January 19th of this month in 1807, Robert E. Lee, was welcomed into the world in Westmoreland County, Virginia. No matter how anyone celebrates the memory of this special, revered gentleman; he will always be remembered in everyone's heart. In all of the reading or research one does, a more honest and fair person can never be found. I believe this quote by Mr. Hill says it all, ***“He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty; a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbour without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar, without his ambition; Frederick, without his tyranny; Napoleon, without his selfishness, and Washington, without his reward.”***

—Benjamin Harvey Hill of Georgia referring to Robert Edward Lee during an address before the Southern Historical Society in Atlanta, Georgia on February 18, 1874<sup>[57]</sup>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_E.\\_Lee#cite\\_note-57](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_E._Lee#cite_note-57)

Also called General Robert E. Lee Cake. One of the most famous Southern American cakes of all times. Making this cake is definitely a labor of love because it is not simple to do.

### "Gen. Robert Lee" Cake

10 eggs.      1 pound sugar.      1/2 pound flour.      Rind of 1 lemon, and juice of 1/2 lemon.  
Make exactly like sponge cake, and bake in jelly-cake tins. Then take the whites of two eggs beat to a froth, and add one pound sugar, the grated rind and jice of one orange, or juice of half a lemon. Spread it on the cakes before they are perfectly cold, and place one layer on another. this quantity makes two cakes.

Yours in history.....

Andrea M. Evans-Wolfe

President, Louisa McCord Chapter OCR & South Carolina Society OCR



## From the Newsletter Editor

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to let the Camp know that this will be my final year as your newsletter editor. While I have enjoyed performing this duty for our Camp, it is time for me to leave this appointed position and for the Camp to appoint a new Editor. It seems like just yesterday, but over nine years ago in December 2000, the previous Editor announced that he was giving it up to become our new Commander and he agreed to turn it over to me in February 2001. When I asked EM Clark and Dennis Todd about what I should put in it and the format, I was told to do what I wanted to do.

We have had a good run of luck with a first time newsletter editor. The Camp now has five National Newsletter Awards and eight SC Division Awards. This could not have been done without the help of all of our members and guests as about three-fourths of you receive this by email. The cost of doing this all hard copy would never work.

I have wanted to scale back my activities for some time now, but agreed to stay on through Commander Frye's term in office. Since this will be his last term, it too will be mine.

Another duty that I have been performing for the last seven years has been finding the monthly Speakers. This duty in all reality belongs to the Camp Lt. Commander, but the Previous Commanders were selecting their own Speakers and I just kept doing it after my term was over. There is a contact list going back many years and I will be giving it over to the next Commander and Lt. Commander come the November elections.

Finally there is a third duty that I have been performing since 2002 and that is the non-position of Webmaster. This is an easy job for anyone who knows a little about web building. I knew nothing and just took a class and purchased some building software to do the job. The Camp purchases the web space and the webmaster updates the pages, creates new one, etc. This position I will also be giving up at the end of the year.

That's it folks, I'm giving everyone a great deal of notice. One person has been doing three jobs (or more) for many years now and it is time to let others share. Now look among your selves and find those men to fill these jobs.

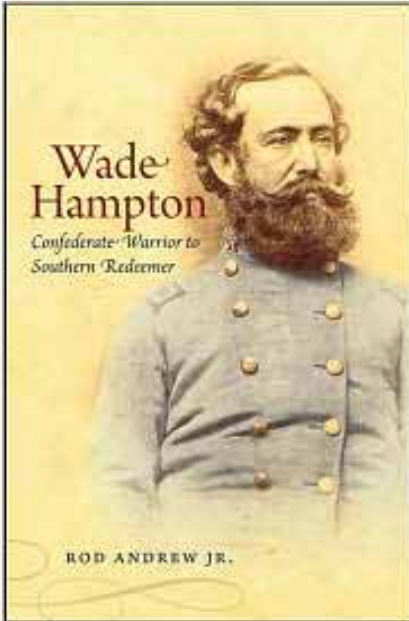
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Congratulations as Dr. Jonathan Leader and his wife welcomed their first grandchild! Granddaughter, Veda, was welcomed into the world on January 5th, 2010 weighing in at 8 lbs. 10 oz. Veda, which means "brilliant", lives in England with Mom and Dad, and is doing quite well. What a wonderful blessing and joy for Jon and his family!

**INTERVIEW:**  
**Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior to Southern Redeemer**  
**Interviewed by Christopher Childers**

**Civil War Book Review (CWBR):** Wade Hampton's public life spans such a momentous time of American history in which the nature of the American republic changed drastically. What stayed constant in Hampton's life and what changed?



**Rod Andrew, Jr. (RA):** I believe one thing that changed greatly for Hampton was his learning that the political and military events of his day would affect his personal life profoundly. Comparatively little of his antebellum correspondence survives, but my impression is that while Hampton was interested in state and national politics before the war, he had few inklings that abolitionism and secessionism would completely rearrange and disrupt his personal life. He feared both movements, but seemed hopeful that regardless of the outcome of the sectional crisis, life could go on much as before — he would enjoy his wealth, social position, the presence of his loved ones, plenty of time to hunt and fish, and a great degree of social stability. He turned out to be dreadfully wrong. For the rest of his life, the fortunes and tragedies of his personal life were inextricably bound up with events occurring on the national stage.

What changed little was Hampton's assumption that, as a powerful white man, he had the obligation to protect, provide for, and rule over social inferiors. Today we are struck by the arrogance of this viewpoint, but in one sense Hampton was right. Despite the loss of his wealth and his being on the losing side in the war, until the end of his life he still had vastly more social power than the women, black people, and other white men around him.

**CWBR:** You note that Hampton kept silent in public on the issue of secession, at least until December 1860? Why did Hampton believe that the election of Abraham Lincoln merited secession? How did his opinions differ from his contemporaries? And how did Hampton's contemporaries change his outlook on secession?

**RA:** Yes, Hampton was publicly silent on the issue, and there are few extant private letters that explicate his views, which makes this a tough question to answer. We do have his 1859 anti-slave trade speech and the revealing letters of his sister-in-law, Sally Baxter Hampton. Hampton never doubted that South Carolina had the constitutional right to secede, but I think Lincoln's election was important to him only in that it would make the fire-eaters unstoppable in his state. I think it is clear that, unlike most of his contemporaries in South Carolina, his enthusiasm for a new Confederate nation grew only slowly in the period between Lincoln's election and the firing on Fort Sumter. The crucial factor for Hampton was not so much Lincoln's election as it was loyalty to his home state. The highest demand of chivalry was home defense, and patriotism and honor came to be measured by

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one's loyalty to South Carolina. Hampton was determined that if it came to fighting, no one would be able to say that he was less than a patriot, or that he couldn't be depended on to answer the call for home defense.

If Hampton's contemporaries had any effect on his outlook, it would have been in their success in defining patriotism solely as loyalty to South Carolina. Still, it's hard to tell from his limited antebellum writings how much they influenced him in that regard and how much that was already one of his core convictions.

**CWBR:** You focus sharply on Hampton's character as a southern man and how that influenced his actions. In particular, your study of his character over the course of the Civil War yields interesting insights into how war changed the Hampton the man. How and why did his hatred for Yankees grow over the four years of war?

**RA:** Hampton suffered a great deal. The war brought financial ruin and great personal loss and emotional pain to Hampton and the people he tried to defend — he lost a son, a brother, his house, and his entire fortune just for starters. Joe Glatthaar points out in your interview of him in the last issue that white southerners had a hard time understanding why northerners would go to such effort and inflict so much damage in an attempt to keep the South from going its own way. By the end of the first year of fighting Hampton was sick of war and longed for peace. However, he wrote that he didn't want to see peace until the people of the North had to suffer the destruction, privation, and loss that southerners had not, he thought, peace would be lasting. So he was already bitter by the summer of 1862, and Dahlgren's raid, Sherman's march, the burning of Columbia, and scores of other destructive acts that Hampton personally saw the results of were still in the future. Thus, I argue that it was the war itself, not constitutional abstractions, that convinced Hampton that the Yankees were the bad guys.

**CWBR:** You argue that the Lost Cause message transcended politics and even race — it was personal. What does Wade Hampton's Lost Cause tell us about memory in the postwar South and how does it revise the work of other historians on this subject?

**RA:** Historians have made much progress in explaining how Lost Cause mythology could serve political purposes and legitimate the white supremacist order; see, for example, David Blight's *Race and Reunion*. But I argue that in doing so, they have too often assumed that white southerners were consciously cynical and dishonest in preaching the Lost Cause message. We have overlooked the obvious fact that these people had suffered greatly. It wasn't just a political or social order that was destroyed but literally millions of personal lives. It was simply impossible for many white southerners to see neglect of the Lost Cause or criticism of the Confederacy's goals as anything other than spitting in their loved one's graves. Hampton's case was a poignant one, but so were thousands of others; many had suffered as much as he had but weren't as articulate as he was or had less opportunity to express themselves publicly. I think it is still important to recognize the political and social agendas of Lost Cause writers and orators, particularly for the generation that came of age after the war. For the generation that fought with Hampton, though, we should take care to view them as people first and propagandists and politicians second. Also, much writing on the Lost Cause today assumes that its

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central concern was race. I argue that, at least in Hampton's case, manipulating race was a secondary goal at best when it came to memorializing the Lost Cause. You have to make a lot of shaky inferences and put a lot of words in his mouth to assert that his real reason for praising his dead son and his dead comrades was to reinstate or reinforce white supremacy.

**CWBR:** In his postwar political career, Hampton seemed to mix noblesse oblige with popular democracy. How did Hampton craft his personal brand of politics? Did Hampton express any reservations about the new way of politics in the postbellum years?

**RA:** Mixing noblesse oblige with popular democracy is a good way of putting it. Hampton's paternalistic, noblesse oblige outlook never essentially changed, but he wasn't so rigidly tied to it that he couldn't be pragmatic in politics. By the time he ran for governor in 1876, universal manhood suffrage was a fact in South Carolina. Antebellum politicians in South Carolina would have never stumped the state as Hampton had to do.

Hampton soon understood that his preferred outcome educational and/or modest property qualifications for both black and white suffrage would never come to pass. He seemed relatively comfortable with the situation as long as gentlemen like himself still won the elections. But it shocked him to see politicians of the 1890s make personal attacks on Confederate veterans and established elites, and to see southern Democrats turn on each other just as they had the interlopers and adventurers, or Republicans. One quote from Hampton that illustrates this dismay came in 1890 just after Ben Tillman had attacked a gubernatorial rival and ex-Confederate general: When I saw that a South Carolina audience could insult General Bratton, I thought, good God, have all the memories of '61 been forgotten?

**CWBR:** You take issue with equating Hampton and his politics with that of Benjamin R. Tillman, as Stephen Kantrowitz does in his study of Tillman. What do the differences between Hampton and Tillman tell us about the big tent of white supremacy in late-19th century political and social discourse?

**RA:** First, I agree with many others that Steve Kantrowitz's Ben Tillman is an important and fascinating study. But one reason I insist on recognizing the differences between Hampton and Tillman is that their contemporaries (both black and white) did. Clearly both men were racists and white supremacists. But that's not saying very much in the context of the times. They were on opposite sides of most concrete issues of their day, including the state constitution of 1895 that virtually disfranchised blacks. Hampton appointed at least 116 black men to office while Tillman wanted them completely excluded from political life. Hampton supported public education (with equal funding) for both races, while Tillman argued that education of a black child ruined a good field hand; and this list of concrete differences could go on.

In terms of late 19th century political discourse, their disagreements remind us that by the time of Tillman's rise, the issue was not whether blacks would have equal political participation in America, but whether they would have any at all. And they remind us that personal backgrounds and life experiences had a lot to do with where someone stood in the big tent of white supremacy.

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Hampton never doubted the assumption that blacks were inferior to whites. At the same time, he had little fear or distrust of black men (just as in the case of his slaves) unless they were led by dishonest whites (i.e., carpetbaggers or renegades). He even felt some obligation to protect them in their subordinate status. When Hampton acted to protect basic black rights, it did not mean that he was a liberal or even a moderate. It wasn't about black people's abilities or rights at all, but about who he was supposed to be, and fulfilling the promises he had made on the campaign trail, ironically in order to restore native white elite rule.

**CWBR:** You write of vindication as one of the key elements of Hampton's life alongside the more traditional themes of paternalism, honor, and chivalry. How did Hampton seek vindication for his actions during the Civil War and those of his fellow Southerners? Did Hampton and his comrades believe they could achieve true vindication?

**RA:** I believe that the search for vindication is the central theme enabling us to understand the second half of Hampton's life it informs his determination to keep fighting after his son's death and even after Joe Johnston's surrender; his personal disputes with the Shermans; his Lost Cause rhetoric; and his postwar political stances. It largely explains why he was blind to the brutality of Klan and Red Shirt violence as long as he and his people still felt vilified and humiliated. It explains why, after he left the state to serve in the U.S. Senate in 1878, the injustices suffered by blacks at home in South Carolina moved him far less than northern contempt for southerners' claims about their honor and valor. If Hampton's story is somehow representative of the life and outlook of other white southerners of his generation, I think the strongest resemblance lay in this need and quest for vindication. During Reconstruction, Hampton occasionally seemed to predict that one day the motives and character of old Confederates like himself would be vindicated. It's hard to tell whether those words came from confidence or determination; I suspect mostly the latter. By the time he died Hampton had indeed achieved a great deal of the personal and collective vindication he sought. He was widely beloved in South Carolina and respected in the North. One of his main concerns, though, was that younger generations of southerners would squander what he had achieved by forgetting the valor and sacrifices of him and his comrades.

**CWBR:** Thank you.

# Goodwill Plantation, A Living History

## By Grover Rye

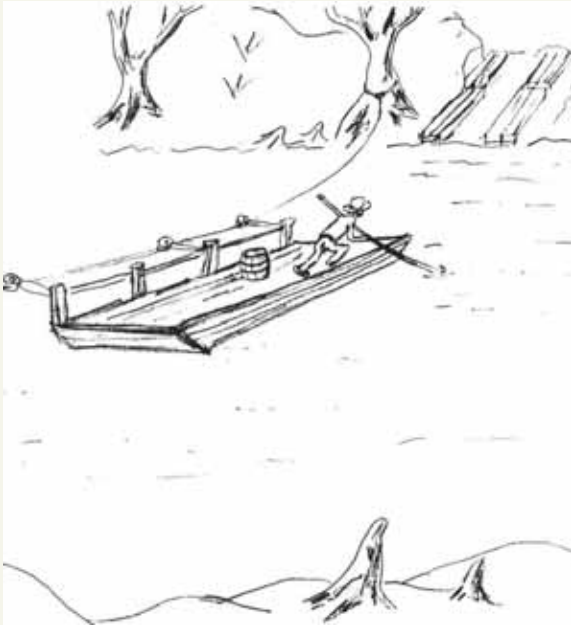
### Part 3: Simmons Ferry becomes Garners Ferry



Many dams and dikes were built at Goodwill Plantation using drag pans, horses, and wheel barrows prior to the Revolution. They were enlarged by slave labor during the Civil War.

The American militia continued down the Wateree River and took control of Simmons Ferry, which is also on what later become Goodwill Plantation. They wanted to have control of the ferry in case the American forces lost the Battle of Camden, which they did. But the retreating American Army went north in the direction from which they had come.

Simmons Ferry was the most important ferry on the Wateree river because it linked Sumter District with the new capital of Columbia, 45 miles away. The road to this ferry had developed from a branch of the old Catawba Indian path that led from The Congarees (Granby) to the High Hills (now Stateburg). The 25-mile marker is still on the north side of the old dirt road which parallels Garners Ferry Road (378).



The first ferry across the Wateree River was operated by Simmons then Brisbane, and later Garner. This sketch by Grover Rye depicts how Garners Ferry might have looked in 1780 at the time of the Battle of Camden.

The crossing over the Wateree in 1763 was known as Simmons Ferry, but in 1783 received a new name when it was bestowed on Adam Fowler Brisbane by the state government. The Simmons /Brisbane house site and spring head can still be seen on Goodwill Plantation.

Colonel Brisbane was a magistrate in the Richland District, where he died in the summer of 1799. In 1813, the ferry became known as Garners Ferry when Garner bought it from Brisbane. It was used until 1922 when a bridge was constructed across the Wateree River. The Garner house site is still on Goodwill Plantation.

Daniel Huger II names Goodwill Plantation  
In 1779, Daniel Huger II purchased 12 of the early lands grants and renamed his property Goodwill Plantation. Huger was born February 20, 1741, at Limerick Plantation and died July 1, 1799, in Charleston.

Daniel Huger II was a delegate and a representative from S.C. to the colonial assembly of 1773–1775, justice of the peace in 1775, member

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Toll sign at GARNERS FERRY  
Goodwill PLANTATION

10-1783 Adam Fowler BRISBANE 1783 DAN GARNER died in 1779

This sketch by Grover Rye depicts how the toll sign at Garners Ferry might have looked.

of the State House of Representatives from 1786 to 1788, and elected the first and second Continental Congress. He retired in 1793 and resided in Charleston and at Goodwill Plantation. He was a brother of General Isaac Huger, Col. Francis John Huger, and Major Benjamin Huger of the Continental Line.

General Issac Huger, who had served in the Revolutionary War with General Francis Marion, brought Marion to Goodwill Plantation many times. General Thomas Sumter, who owned a river boat landing just above Goodwill on the Wateree River, was also a frequent visitor.

Sumter was very interested in the dams and dikes to keep the flood waters out of the fields. The dams and dikes that had been built by early land grant owners around 1760 had been built higher and much longer by Huger. He also started to plant rice in the swamps after he got control of the flood waters.

Huger died in 1799 and his son, Daniel Elliott Huger, became the owner of Goodwill Plantation. After Daniel Elliott Huger's death in 1854, his estate sold the plantation four years later to Edward Barnwell Heyward.

#### Part 4: Edward Barnwell Heyward buys Goodwill



Duncan Clinch Heyward was born at Goodwill Plantation in 1864. He served as governor of South Carolina from 1903 to 1907.

When Edward Barnwell Heyward bought Goodwill Plantation, his father, Charles Heyward, was one of the richest men in America. The Heyward family owned six plantations on the Combahee River and an ocean schooner. Edward Barnwell Heyward had four children by his first wife, three of whom died as infants. When his wife died, only his son, Walter Izard Heyward, lived with him. Heyward lived at Nutshell Plantation for six months while his house at Goodwill Plantation was being built. The Main House in 1858

The Goodwill house, which is still on the plantation, has a Lowcountry- style porch on the front and both sides with a façade on top. The house consists of one large central room with 12-foot ceilings. There are two large bedrooms on each side of the central room, each having a fireplace.

There was a large kitchen and dining room in the back connected to the house by a fully enclosed walkway. The kitchen area was constructed away from the house because of the danger of fire. Being constructed away

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The Main House at Goodwill Plantation was built in 1858 and had a Lowcountry-style porch.

from the house kept the main house safer from fire as well as keeping it cooler during the summer.

The kitchen and dining room area had a central chimney. On the dining room side there was a large fireplace with oven boxes on each side for keeping the food hot and warming the dishes. The fireplace had large brass andirons that were stolen in the 70s. In the kitchen area, the fireplace was very large with a swinging arm to hang pots while cooking the food. Food was also cooked on the hearth by pulling coals from the chimney and placing them under the pots. Large "S" type hooks to the left of the chimney were used to raise and lower the cooking pot above the fire, thus setting the

temperature needed to cook the food without burning it.

On February 17, 1863, Heyward married Catherine Maria Clinch. Their son, Duncan Clinch Heyward, was born June 24, 1864, at Goodwill Plantation. He served as governor of South Carolina from 1903 to 1907.



This sketch by Grover Rye depicts how the original Main House at Goodwill Plantation might have looked in 1858.



The Overseer's House was built in 1850 and was lived in until 1953. The overseer during the Civil War was Squire Jones. It has been restored at Goodwill Plantation.

*(Continued from page 1)*

• **The March to New Market** The cadets were awakened by the long-roll on the night of May 10th, and ordered to march early the next morning on the road to Staunton. On Wednesday morning, May 11th the corps left barracks and marched all day over the old Staunton road, (always in bad condition, especially in the rainy season), to the town of Midway, about 18 miles north of Lexington, and went into camp, sleeping in the rain that night. On May 12th, the corps marched "in a drenching rain, through mud and water, to Staunton, " about 18 miles. On May 13th, the corps, having joined Breckinridge's veterans in Staunton, marched some 18 or 20 miles down the Valley Pike to a point south of Harrisonburg. On May 14th, the corps continued down the pike, through Harrisonburg, to within about 7 miles of New Market, a march of about 15 miles, and went into camp in a body of woods on the east side of the pike. On the 14th, there was some skirmishing and an artillery duel between Sigel's advance column and Imboden north of New Market. On Sunday, May 15th, about 1 a. m., a pitch-dark and rainy night, the cadets were quietly aroused, and after a prayer by Capt. Frank Preston, B Co., the corps commenced its march to the battle-field; but it did not reach the vicinity of New Market until some time after sun-rise, because of one or more protracted stops.

**The Cadets in Action** The corps, after marching and waiting on the pike for probably 10 hours, (the battle proper having commenced about 11 a.m.), was marched by column by the left flank from the pike to a point south of "Shirley's Hill", about one mile south of New Market, and was there, for the first time, formed into line of battle behind a fence at right angles to the pike. (See map, south-west corner).

The corps then advanced north, in line of battle in the third and last echelon, over the crest of Shirley's Hill. As the United States batteries did not get the range of the corps, until it reached the north slope of Shirley's Hill on its descent to the "River Road," there were no casualties up to that point. But on the descent, (probably somewhere near the present barn), Capt. Hill, of C Co., and Corporal J. S. Wise, of D Co., and several others were wounded by the explosion of one or more United States shells. This was the corps baptism of blood.

In the ravine north of Shirley's Hill (near "River Road"), the cadets were halted and made to discard their blankets, etc. And here they saw, for the first time, a sight which amazed them more than the carnage of battle: The officers of the veteran command, composing the second echelon, almost in front of the corps, when their regiment was ordered to advance, had to force the skulkers into ranks at the points of their pistols. The delay in the ravine, while seemingly quite long, is said to have been only a half hour. This was the lull before the storm, for the second or hottest part of the battle commenced between 1 and 2 p. m. It was probably during this interval, or a little earlier, that Imboden crossed over to the east side of Smith's Creek, with the intention of re-crossing it to the pike side, in order to turn Sigel's left flank; but the high water in the creek prevented him from consummating this movement.

After ascending the south end of the "Bushong" plateau, (which extends about one mile north to the Bushong House), a march in line of battle of one-quarter to one-half mile over this open and comparatively level ground, brought the corps within easy range of the three United States six gun batteries on the top of the "Bushong Hill." A glance at the map will show that Sigel's last position was the very strongest he could have taken, as it filled the narrow neck between the Shenandoah River and Smith's Creek, both of which were practically unfordable from the recent rains. This line, of almost one mile in length, with 18 guns on its right flank and four on its left, had to be charged and driven from its position, in order to win the battle.

*(Continued on page 16)*

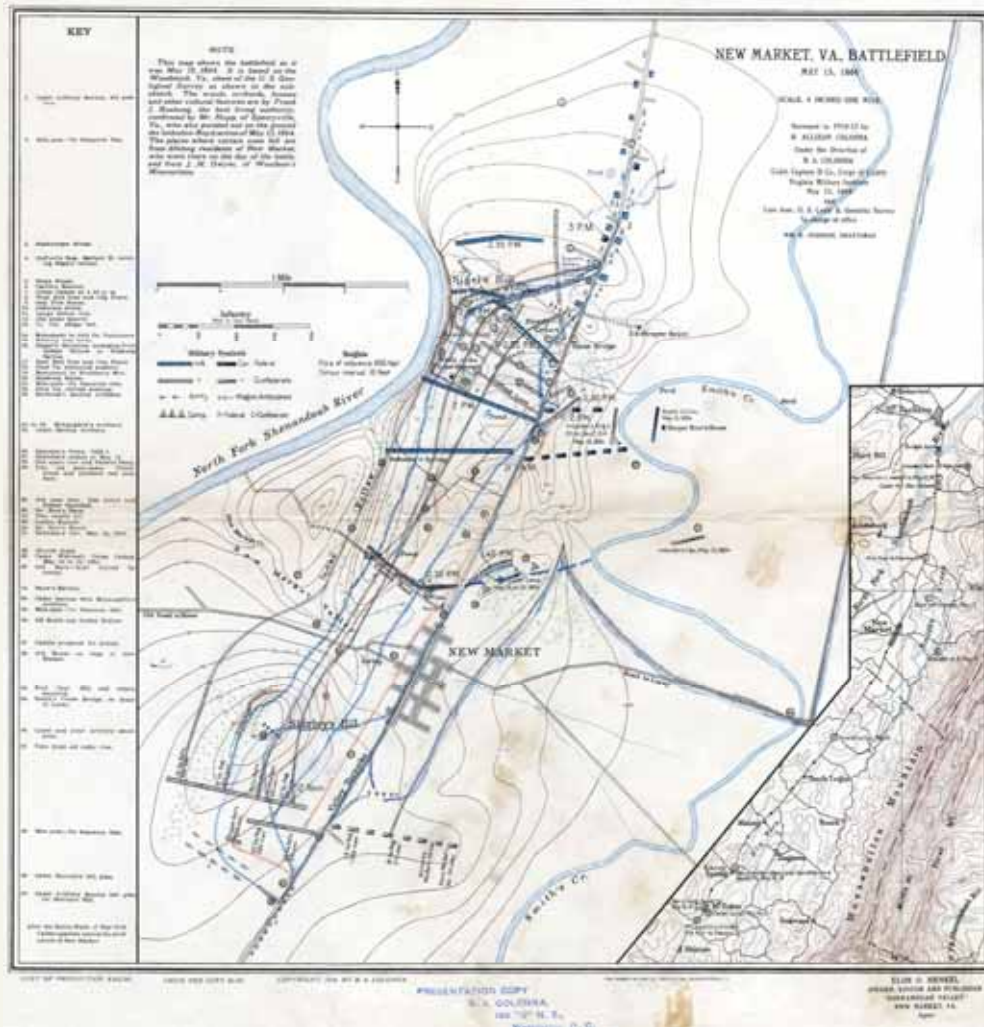
(Continued from page 15)

When the corps reached the point several hundred yards south of the Bushong House, it was subjected to "a terrible fire of artillery." Here, CABELL, first Sergeant D Co., and JONES and CROCKETT privates D Co., "fell dead from the explosion of one shell." Here also, but possibly a little farther back, the corps came within range of the United States musketry fire. Almost immediately after the explosion of the shell in D Co., McDOWELL, private B Co., "fell, pierced through the heart with a bullet."

The corps marched steadily and continuously over this open plateau up to the south front of the Bushong House through "mud, in many places over the ankles," a portion of the time being under both artillery and musketry fire; the alignment of the battalion was like that on parade; the gaps in the ranks, caused by the killed and wounded men, were filled automatically, as if nothing unusual had happened; and at no time did the corps' battle line even waver.

When the corps reached the Bushong House, which was near the center of its line of march, it divided in half; A and B Companies passing it on the east side, and C and D Companies on the west.

This



necessarily broke the previous alignment, which was never fully restored. This movement

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brought the whole corps into the Bushong orchard (say from 50 to 100 yards in width), where it came within from 200 to 300 yards of the three United States batteries on the top of the Bushong Hill, which "poured incessant volleys of canister and grape into us;" to this incessant fire of artillery, must be added the musketry fire of the 34th Mass. Infantry, immediately in front of the corps. "In this fatal orchard," STANARD and JEFFERSON, privates B Co., fell mortally wounded; "and, in fact, almost all our loss was here," including Col. Scott Shipp, in command of the corps, who was wounded. Capt. Henry A. Wise, of A Co., then took command, and retained it until the end of the battle.

The deadly fire of shells, grape, canister and bullets, to which the corps was subjected in the Bushong Orchard, did not cause it to retreat, or even to fall back temporarily; but the cadets "ran forward" to the remains of a demolished rail fence on the north edge of the orchard, "laid down behind the fence, and began, for the *first* time, to fire upon the enemy," the corps, by its rapid advance, having just gotten into the first line of battle and filled a gap, caused by the change of position of one or more other commands. Unfortunately, this position of the corps is not given by Prof. Turner on the *Colonna-Morgan Map*; though it is, by far, the most important one held by the corps during the entire battle, since it filled a wide gap at a critical moment. Beyond question, this was the crisis of the battle. The 51st Virginia Regiment on the left flank of the corps gave way, and had to be rallied. And about this time (say 3 p. m.), possibly a quarter of an hour earlier, the 62nd Va. Reg., on the right flank of the corps, while advancing in the rocky field just northeast of the Bushong House, had to fall back to prevent annihilation. Position 19 was evidently the most fatal spot on the battle-field; for Capt. Woodson's Missouri Co. (attached temporarily to the 62nd Va.), lost 60 out of 70 men, or 85 percent., in killed and wounded.

The stop of the corps at the orchard fence could not have been over 15 or 20 minutes. But whether long or short, it was the period of the greatest anxiety, during the day, to both officers and men; because it seemed that the next move, on either side would probably determine the result of the battle; and this proved to be correct. For Col. Edgar (an old V. M. I. graduate, commanding the 26th Va. Battalion), had succeeded in turning the United States right flank on the top of Bushong's Hill. The success of this movement stopped the artillery fire and lessened the musketry fire against the corps, and probably against the 51st and 62nd Va., and speedily caused the United States line in front and to the left of the corps to break and retreat.

When the heavy artillery fire ceased, the command was given to the corps to charge. This order was obeyed, not only with alacrity, but with enthusiasm; "and though the company organizations were gone, yet they rallied round the colors and formed some sort of a line as we advanced." So eager were the cadets to charge the enemy, 100 or 150 yards off, that it was difficult for them to find time to load and shoot their old-fashioned muzzle loading muskets. This, the final charge, commenced in the wheat field, then a field of mud, just north of the Bushong Orchard, and continued for some distance north towards the Pike bridge over the Shenandoah.

The pursuit of the retreating army by the cadets continued until the corps "was halted by order of General Breckinridge." The company organizations and the parade alignment of the corps were never completely restored after the pursuit commenced.

The battle proper ended about 4 p. m., though there was some cannonading later in the day on

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Rude's Hill, about three miles north of the town.

It is a question of some doubt, whether any of the nine cadets, who were killed or mortally wounded, fell in this final charge; though a few of the cadets are said to have been wounded after the corps left the Bushong fence. The writer regrets that he cannot locate, with any degree of accuracy, the points where Corporal **ATWILL**, A Co., Private **HAYNES**, B Co., and private **WHEELWRIGHT**, C Co., fell; but he presumes that all three were killed or mortally wounded in "the fatal orchard."

### The 19th Century Commemorations

The VMI Corps of Cadets fought as a unit at the Battle of New Market on May 15, 1864; **ten cadets died** as a result of their wounds. In the Spring of 1866 the remains of Cadets Jones, McDowell, Jefferson, Wheelwright, and Atwill were brought to VMI for reburial. On May 15, the second anniversary of the battle, the bodies were escorted in a procession of the Corps of Cadets from the VMI hospital to the town's Presbyterian Church, where memorial services were held. Following the ceremony, the bodies were placed in a vault in the old Porter's Lodge located near the Limit Gates.

In 1878 the remains were moved to the newly created cadet cemetery (it no longer exists), located in a wooded area which now is the northwest corner of the parade ground; and in 1912 to their final graves under the statue "Virginia Mourning Her Dead", the monument to the New Market cadets which was dedicated in 1903. Although individual headstones mark their graves, the remains are actually buried in a copper box set into the foundation of the monument. A sixth grave --- that of Crockett --- was added in 1960. Four of the cadets are buried elsewhere.

The Institute has always observed the anniversary of the battle, with a formal ceremony in place by 1878, coinciding with the establishment of the cadet cemetery. For the next 34 years, until 1912, a ceremony was held annually on May 15 in the cemetery. In 1887, the French custom of the roll call of the dead was first used in a New Market Day observance, and for many years it was the usual to have the roll call at every formation of the Corps on that day. This description of the 1890 ceremony is typical of the era:

"Tomorrow the 15th of May being the twenty-sixth anniversary...there will be suspension of all drills and academic duties. at 5:30 p.m. the flags on the Barracks will be set at half staff, and the Band will assemble in the cemetery and play appropriate music while the graves of the youthful heroes who there lie buried are being strewn with flowers in grateful memory of their selfless devotion to the



*(Continued on page 19)*

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cause of their country...."

### The Modern Era

In 1912 the New Market Monument was moved to its present location, and the bodies of cadets were relocated from the old cadet cemetery to a niche under the monument. Since 1912, when a single location first marked both graves and memorial statue, the annual ceremony has taken place in front of the monument.

Today, the New Market Ceremony commemorates not only the bravery of the Cadets called to the battle at New Market in 1864, but the sacrifice of all Institute alumni who have served our nation. It is held during VMI's Finals Week celebrations, and is open to the public. **Visitors should contact the Communications and Marketing Office for up-to-date schedule information.**

The event consists of three parts:

The Ceremonial Formation: The Corps of Cadets march from Barracks to the parade ground, forming two battalions centered on "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," the New Market Monument.

The Roll Call: The ceremony begins with the historic roll call of the ten cadets who died in the Battle, each name called by the Commander of the Company in which the New Market Cadet served. In response to each name called, a cadet appointed for the ceremony gives the traditional reply "Died on the field of honor." The Regimental Commander then gives the full report to the Commandant.

The Ceremony and Review: Floral tributes are laid at the monument and head stones of the ten cadets memorialized here, the Chaplain recites the New Market Prayer, and a 3 volley salute is fired. After the gun salute is an echo rendition of Taps, the playing of Amazing Grace, followed by the eyes-right salute to the Commandant as the Corps of Cadets marches from the parade ground, along Letcher Avenue, passing in front of the monument.



<http://www.vmi.edu/archives.aspx?id=3911>

*(Continued from page 5)*

in Augusta, Georgia) in 1878 and served as its first president. He was a founder of the first national Confederate veterans group, the United Confederate Veterans, in 1889 and commander of the UCV's Georgia division for twelve years.

He was buried in Atlanta's Oakland Cemetery, just a few feet away from the grave of Major General John Gordon.

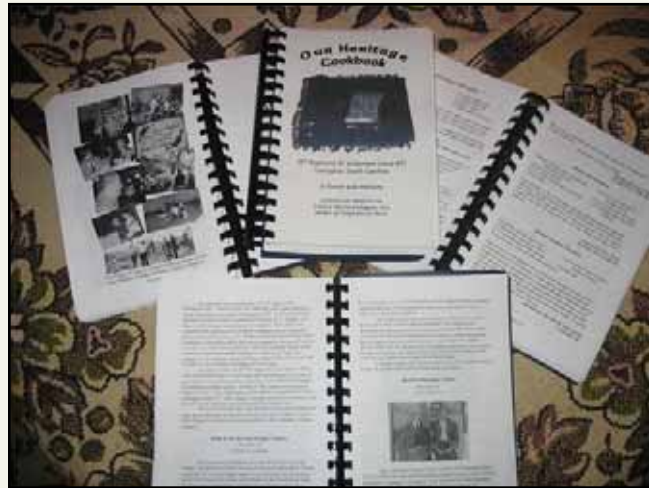
Evans County, Georgia was created on November 3, 1914, in Evans' honor.

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## Continuing Our Heritage Volume II

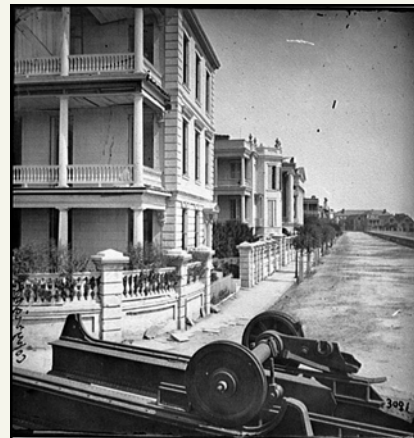
Is currently accepting recipes. This is our main 2010 fundraiser.  
See Andrea at the next meeting or email your recipes in Word format to:  
OCR@15thregtscvols.org.

Volume I-Our Heritage-is still available by request only.  
\$15 each plus \$3 S&H  
*(Save the shipping and handling by picking them up at the Camp meeting)*



## Calendar of Upcoming Events

<b>January</b>	<b>28th</b>	<b>Camp Meeting</b>
<b>January</b>	<b>30th</b>	<b>SCMOSB Lee-Jackson Dinner</b>
<b>February</b>	<b>20th</b>	<b>Highway Cleanup</b>
<b>February</b>	<b>27th</b>	<b>Camp Field Trip</b>
<b>March</b>	<b>25th</b>	<b>Camp Meeting</b>
<b>March</b>	<b>26th-27th</b>	<b>SC SCV Convention Florence</b>



Date	2010Speakers & Topic
January 28th	Rod Andrew - Clemson University Wade Hampton and the Search for Vindication
February 25th	Sam Davis – Lander University South Mountain, MD 9/14/1862
March 25th	Doug Bostick The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly & The Illustrated London News
April 29th	Warner Montgomery – Columbia Star Newspaper The Rise and Fall of Pineville
May 27th	Nita Keisler - UDC UDC Military Service Awards
June 24th	J.R. Fennell – Lexington Museum Gen. Paul Quattlebaum and Elijah Hall, Rifle Makers
July 29th	Eric Emerson – SCDAH Wartime letters of William Porcher DuBose
August 26th	Allen Stokes – USC Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862–1871



GOD  
And My Country

*15th Regiment  
South Carolina  
Volunteers*

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**Next Camp Meeting**  
**Thursday, January 28th,**  
**6:30 PM**  
**Lizard's Thicket**  
**4616 Augusta Highway**  
**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 emula-  
tion 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 pre-  
sented to future generations.”

*Stephen D. Lee*

«AddressBlock»

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