



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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander's Comments	3
Chaplain's Corner	4
Louisa McCord OCR	6
Orangeburg Tornado	7
History of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars	8
The Hon. A. Dudley Mann	14
Foreign and Colonial News	15
The Secession of Virginia, and the American Civil War	18
Calendar of Upcoming Events	19
2010 Speakers	20

Fighting Back

Galvanized by a proposed Walmart supercenter, historians, residents, and Civil War buffs are struggling to protect a threatened battlefield in northeastern Virginia

By Christopher Shea | From *Preservation* | May/June 2010



Wilderness Battlefield
Credit: National Park Service

May 27th Speakers

Nita Keisler
SC UDC
UDC Military Service Awards
&
Kristine Stonehill
Sam Davis Youth Camp

Send all camp correspondence to:

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

Russ Smith, a low-key, 60-year-old superintendent with the [National Park Service](#), noses his official white Chevy Impala off four-lane Route 3 in Orange County, Virginia, and onto a dirt road called Lyons Lane. We drive past the brick remains of an outbuilding and down around a curve, where he pulls to the side. In a few seconds, we're standing at a literal turning point of the American Civil War.

(Continued on page 9)

**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**

2010 Officers

Commander

Allen Frye
Commander@15thregtscvols.org

Lt. Commander

Berley Crosby
LtCommander@15thregtscvols.org

Adjutant

Ray Craig
Adjutant@15thregtscvols.org

Chaplain

Larry Black
Chaplain@15thregtscvols.org

Judge Advocate

E. M. Clark, Jr

Newsletter Editor/Webmaster

Steve Wolfe
Editor@15thregtscvols.org

Member - at- Large

Bobby Frye

Color Sergeant

Francis A. Smith



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

Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments May 2010

Compatriots,

I hope this finds you all well. At our last meeting we had a most educational presentation from Warner Montgomery of the Columbia Star. His presentation was about the rise and fall of Pineville SC.

We talked about the Charleston tour, and when to try it again. The date of October 23rd has been suggested. Please check your calendar to see if this date will work for everyone. We'll talk more about this at our next meeting.

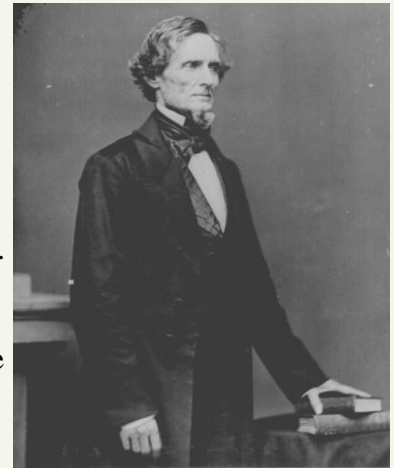
Confederate Memorial day was this past Saturday, May 1st. Those of you that were there know what a moving ceremony it is, and this year was no different.

The SCV national convention is coming up July 21st -24th, and will be in Anderson SC.

Our next meeting will be on May 27th. Our speaker will be Nita Keisler of the UDC. She will be speaking about the UDC military service awards.

I hope to see you all May 27th!

Allen Frye
Commander



Chaplain's Corner

May 2010

The Chaplain's Corner: Faith by Example

Chaplain B.T. Lacy and Lt. Gen. T.J. Jackson

I Corinthians 15: 58: "Always give yourself fully to the work of the Lord..."

Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson was a man who taught faith in God by example. There are many incidents in Dr. James I. Robertson Jr.'s book entitled *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend* that reinforce that truth. General Jackson prayed every day, often multiple times, for his soldiers, for his country, and at least once for his enemies. He would often stay up late at night praying in his tent by lantern light. When his soldiers saw the General engaged in one of his late-night prayer sessions, it was said that they cooked extra rations for they knew that an early morning march was immanent.



General Jackson believed that men of faith were better soldiers, better able to endure hardships, and better able to overcome adversity than those who had no personal relationship with God. In the winter of 1862 Jackson called the Rev. B. Tucker Lacy from the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg to Moss Neck be his Second Corps Chaplain. "The only thing which gives me any apprehension about my country's cause," Jackson told him, "is the sin of the army and the people." Jackson wanted a Christian army, redeemed of sin, and dedicated to God and Country. Lacy's job would be to rally the chaplains and missionaries and preachers to reach every soldier in Second Corps with the good news of the Gospel.

Jackson exemplified his faith not only in camp but also on the field of battle. Most of the time Jackson had to defeat his enemies piecemeal, for he and Lee were almost always outnumbered by the opposing forces. Yet Jackson did not waiver, not in the Valley Campaign, not at Second Manassas, not at Antietam where some of the Confederate soldiers fought with rocks, not at Fredericksburg, and not even at Chancellorsville when Lee divided his small army in the face of more than 120,000 Union troops. Jackson believed that God was with him, and that was all that mattered.

When we examine the lives and legacies of the Great Captains of the War Between the States, it must give us pause to consider our own faith journey, our own example for others. Nothing we can say can carry as much weight with other people as our personal example does each day. Are we known for our faith in God? Do others see us as people of prayer? If General Jackson could visit with us, would he think we were doing all we could to pay humble obedience to God and to give Him true thanks for all of His blessings?

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

Let us consider these things carefully for each day in our lives is an opportunity to increase our faith and to walk more closely with our Heavenly Father who cares for us more completely than we can imagine. Recently a friend of mine decided to find out how old he really was, not just 50-something in years, but how many days his life had covered. To his amazement, he multiplied 50 years times 365 days and found out he had used up 18,250 days of his life! He wondered how many more he had, for yesterday is gone and tomorrow never really comes.

Today is the day to grow closer to God. Today is all we have, so like General Jackson, let's make it count—for God, for our Country and for one another.

Prayer: Lord help us measure our days, that each day we can show by example that we are your people. Help us to find appropriate times and places to witness to your love for us by showing our love for others, for we know that our labor in the Lord shall never be in vain. Amen.

1. James I. Robertson Jr., *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*, (New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1997) p. 683.

John W. Brinsfield
Chaplain Corps Historian
US Army Chaplain Center and School
10100 Lee Rd
Ft. Jackson, SC 29207
john.brinsfield@jackson.army.mil

A few words from the President of the Louisa McCord Chapter

Good day to everyone,

I hope all of you are well and this day finds you well. This entire month, various types of Memorial Days have been celebrated. We had Confederate Memorial Day, USA Memorial Day, and even Mexican Memorial Day—So many different types of celebrations! Each day lately seems to be adventure in our lives.

At our meeting this month, I am proud to say that one of the SC OCR Society Rosebuds will be speaking to us on her adventure at the Sam Davis Youth Camp. I am very proud of Kristine and know everyone will enjoy hearing her presentation and meeting her. She is the future of us all and I know our best Rosebud, Bailey, will be enthralled to meet and her Kristine speak of the Camp! Bailey is counting the years to be able to go!!

Please remember that the 2010 National SCV Convention and National Confederation of States OCR Reunion is upcoming in Anderson in July! I hope to see many of you there to enjoy some of the events and history and culture of Anderson. This will be my last year as SC Society OCR President and I plan on making this an event to show all that South Carolina with the hospitality state and hope you will be there to join us!

I am honored to say that I have been sewing on the quilt that the Louisa McCord Chapter will have for our Camp and hopefully raise some 'donations' that we can use for one of the many things we hold dear to our heart! It will soon be done and ready to present for all of you to see!! Don't forget we also have a fabulous full-size hammock and size-chair hammock that was donated to the Camp from Willie for us to use. I will talk about those things this month.

I want to close to share some happy things that will bring a chuckle to all. Enjoy!!

Church Bulletins boo-boos

They're back! Those wonderful Church Bulletins! Thank God for church ladies with typewriters. These sentences (with all the BLOOPERS) actually appeared in church bulletins or were announced in church services:

The Fasting & Prayer Conference includes meals.

The sermon this morning: 'Jesus Walks on the Water.' The sermon tonight: 'Searching for Jesus.'

Ladies, don't forget the rummage sale. It's a chance to get rid of those things not worth keeping around the house. Bring your husbands.

Remember in prayer the many who are sick of our community. Smile at someone who is hard to love. Say 'Hell' to someone who doesn't care much about you.

Don't let worry kill you off - let the Church help.

Miss Charlene Mason sang 'I will not pass this way again,' giving obvious pleasure to the congregation.

For those of you who have children and don't know it, we have a nursery downstairs.

Next Thursday there will be tryouts for the choir. They need all the help they can get.

Irving Benson and Jessie Carter were married on October 24 in the church. So ends a friendship that began in their school days.

At the evening service tonight, the sermon topic will be 'What Is Hell?' Come early and listen to our choir practice.

Eight new choir robes are currently needed due to the addition of several new members and to the deterioration of some older ones.

Scouts are saving aluminum cans, bottles and other items to be recycled. Proceeds will be used to cripple children.

(Continued on page 20)

Orangeburg, South Carolina Tornado

May 6, 1861

Fearful tornado

A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* gives the following description of a tornado which occurred in the neighborhood of Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the 6th instant:

It began about half-past 4 o'clock, going from West to East. It first broke out in its fury upon the plantation of **L. C. Glover, Esq.**, doing much damage to the fences, and very seriously injuring one of the negroes. Rapidly passing from this locality, it rushed in its desolating course successively over the plantations of **R. T. H. Legare, J. J. Andrews, H. Ellis and H. Wannamaker**, tearing the fences to pieces and ripping up the crops most frightfully. It next swept through the plantation of **Mrs. John O'Cain** utterly destroying all the buildings upon her place, crippling one little negro, and throwing **Mr. George H. Pooser** about one hundred feet, literally covering him with lumber. It next passed to the plantation of **Dr. J. G. Jenkins**, and here the work of devastation was most complete. The doctor's dwelling and out-buildings were entirely new and well arranged, but so utter was the destruction wrought in a moment by the furious whirlwind, that scarcely a vestige of any of the houses remain. Two of his negroes were instantly killed, and he himself, his wife and child, and two negroes, were badly bruised and wounded.

The hurricane next passed over the plantation of **Jno. Rickenbacker, Esq.**, destroying all his negro houses, and wounding one or two of his negroes. It then passed over Four-Hole Swamp, but what damage it has occasioned beyond is not yet ascertained.

The course of the gale which I have indicated extends for a distance of twenty-five miles, and the width of the path of the whirlwind was about a quarter of a mile. The roar of the tempest was frightful. When first seen, the whirlwind was red, but soon afterwards it became very black. Its power was wonderful, and it bore heavy fragments of **Dr. Jenkins's** houses more than two miles from the site of the houses. In traversing the wood it twisted up and prostrated the largest pine trees in every direction, and in one instance it tore up a stone wall entire, leaving it with its foundations highest.

The Daily Dispatch, Richmond, VA 13 May 1861

<http://www.gendisasters.com/data1/sc/tornadoes/orangeburg-tornadomay1861.htm>

History of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars



"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles." -

Robert E. Lee

On June 10, 1889, at New Orleans, Louisiana, the surviving soldiers of the Confederate States of America organized an association called the United Confederate Veterans to protect and defend the honor and dignity of the memory of the Confederate soldier. On July 1, 1896, at Richmond, Virginia, this duty was extended to the male offspring of these brave soldiers with the formation of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

As the ranks of the aged veterans began to thin, a group of the surviving Confederate officers met in Columbia, South Carolina, concerned that the unique contributions made by the Confederate leadership were not properly chronicled in our nation's history books. On August 30, 1938, the first meeting of the "Order of the Stars & Bars" was convened with seventeen former Confederate officers and forty-seven male descendants of Confederate officers in attendance. It was unique in that the organization was made up of veterans and their descendants with the understanding that as the original Confederate officers died their offspring would continue to carry on the purposes of the Order. The first Commander-in-Chief was Captain Homer Atkinson, of Petersburg, Virginia, who served his country as the commanding officer of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Battalion. In addition to leading the Order, Compatriot Atkinson served two terms as Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. In later years, eligibility qualifications were broadened to allow collateral male descendants of Confederate commissioned officers and of any elected or appointed member of the Executive Branch of the Confederate Government. The name of the Order was changed to "The Military Order of the Stars & Bars" at the general convention held at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1976, and the "Stars and Bars", the first National Flag of the Confederate States of America was accepted as the symbol of the Order.

Today the Military Order of the Stars & Bars continues its dedication to the preservation of Southern history. A wide range of programs has been added to recognize outstanding literary contributions in the fields of history and journalism. Scholarships and monetary awards are offered to emphasize the need for truth in Confederate history. The Order also emphasizes family and tradition and encourages our membership to preserve their family's Confederate history for posterity. Each MOS&B membership application becomes a permanent historical record and is kept on file at national headquarters so that our descendants can continue our pride in our Confederate heritage.

As Jefferson Davis once said, *"It is a duty we owe to posterity to see that our children shall know the virtues, and rise worthy of their sires."*

See Steve Wolfe about information on Joining the MOS&B

(Continued from page 1)

On May 5 and 6, 1864, Union troops marched south along the old Orange Turnpike here and clashed with Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the Battle of the Wilderness, a brutal encounter that involved more than 170,000 men and left nearly 30,000 of them dead, dying, or wounded.

The battle (its name refers to the dense undergrowth common to this region) is still recalled for a specific horror: Acres of nearly impenetrable scrub caught fire, incinerating hundreds of wounded soldiers caught in the no-man's land between opposing forces. But what truly distinguished the battle was its aftermath.

Ulysses S. Grant, freshly imported from the western theater, could have withdrawn the Army of the Potomac—standard Union practice up until that point in the War between the States. But instead, Grant ordered his troops south. "The men began to sing," one Union veteran recalled. Their ordeal would not be in vain. From then on, Grant's forces would relentlessly pursue Lee's army in a merciless war of attrition. The endgame of the Civil War had begun.

On a hill to the west of where we stand, I can see Ellwood Manor, a two-story house that served as temporary headquarters for Union General Gouverneur K. Warren and is now administered by the National Park Service. Officials hope that this elegant plantation house, newly outfitted with electronic battlefield displays, will serve as an enticing and memorable entry point for visitors to the Wilderness, which remains overlooked by tourists flocking to the more famous [Chancellorsville](#) and Fredericksburg battlefields farther east.

But there's a catch: [Walmart](#).

In August 2009, the Arkansas-based corporation received approval to construct a massive supercenter at the intersection of Route 3 and Route 20. The Friends of Wilderness Battlefield, six local residents, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are fighting that decision in court. Routes 3 and 20 are not exactly pristine: A red Sheetz gas station squats on the southwest corner next to a McDonald's, and modest strip malls stand on both sides of Route 3. But those are mere blemishes, say the plaintiffs, whereas Walmart would be an out-and-out preservation catastrophe.

"If you want to interpret that moment in history, the best place is standing on the intersection where it happened," says Rob Nieweg, director of the [National Trust's Southern Field Office](#), who accompanied me on my road trip to the Wilderness. "It's an extraordinary place. If Walmart and its partners build a 240,000-square-foot development, and the adjacent land is converted to big-box retail, and that intersection starts looking like other areas of Route 3, it will be impossible to interpret that moment in American history."

It's a frightening prospect that prompts important questions. What happens when a treasured historic site is surrounded by rampant development? How can the nation honor its history if sprawl consumes all but a few circumscribed acres of public land? Simply put, when is one more supercenter one too many?

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

Orange County, 40 miles wide and home to 33,000 residents, has not experienced the sprawl—or shopping opportunities—of neighboring Spotsylvania County, population 120,000. Yet Walmart executives, whose understanding of strategic locations rivals that of Civil War generals, identified a retail opportunity at the intersection of two rural roads. And county supervisors helped them seize it. Local officials started talking with Walmart in 2007. And their conversations prompted strong opposition—from professional preservationists and others. Over time, those who objected to this Walmart (and pressed for the company to build just a few miles away from the Wilderness) grew to include Virginia senators Mark Warner (D) and Jim Webb (D), then-Gov. Tim Kaine (D), the speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, William J. Howell (R), and 250 historians. "There are many places in central Virginia to build a commercial development, but there is only one Wilderness Battlefield," the historians wrote in a December 2008 letter to Walmart's then-CEO Lee Scott. In June 2009, the American Battlefield Protection Program, part of the Park Service, awarded a \$40,000 grant for a preservation plan for the intersection, which opponents of construction agreed to match. Gov. Kaine even offered state resources to find a new location. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources also weighed in, arguing that an Orange County Planning Department staff report, prepared for the Board of Supervisors, failed to convey the importance of preserving the historic land. Yet the Board of Supervisors was unmoved and voted 4-1 to approve Walmart's plans.

The resulting legal complaint, filed last September, charges that the board acted so "unreasonably" that it "abdicated its responsibility." (The suit was filed against the Board of Supervisors; Walmart is not named as a defendant.)

The plaintiffs say that supervisors failed to follow state law and the county's own goals for the protection of historically important land. Their complaint also alleges numerous irregularities in the approval process—charging, for example, that a crucial planning commission vote, on August 21, was invalid, in part because insufficient notice was given for the meeting.

Orange County, for its part, argues that the National Trust and the other plaintiffs are simply on the losing side of a political argument; that the board listened to preservationists even if it did not agree with their arguments; and that Virginia law gives local officials great leeway in land-use decisions. More technically, it argues that none of the plaintiffs will suffer direct harm from the Walmart development, a prerequisite for any lawsuit.

The two sides clashed for the first time on a snowy morning in February in the chambers of Orange County Circuit Court Judge Daniel Bouton. "This has been a highly contentious issue," said the county's attorney, Sharon Pandak. But the complaint only lays out "an alternative point of view" from the one that supervisors endorsed. And if that's true, she said, "the county's decision should stand" and the lawsuit should be dismissed.

She faced off against Robert Rosenbaum, with the D.C. firm Arnold & Porter (which has taken the case pro bono), who argued that "no reasonable board" would ignore the advice of such an impressive array of historians, officials, and public and private experts. On the question of legal "standing," Rosenbaum contended that the National Trust's congressional mandate included the right to sue when historic treasures were threatened, and that the mandate afforded standing over and above

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

the narrow standards of state law in this case.

The courtroom skirmish was heavy on legal preliminaries, but the battle over a Wilderness Walmart spotlights a fundamental concern: How should land adjacent to crucial historic sites be treated? No one thinks the proposed construction area should become a national park—there is no federal money to buy it, in any case—but surely middle ground exists between that and a supermall? "We have to get out of the zookeeper mentality," says the Park Service's Smith, "where we cage certain areas and forget about whatever happens outside that cage."

Then there is the ever-vexing issue of managing sprawl, which has engulfed the area around Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania's neighbor to the east. In 1927, when the federal government began acquiring the land that became the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (which contains four battlefields, including the Wilderness), there was every reason to think that the region would remain forever rural. Consequently, the Park Service owns only a fraction of the battlefield land—just 14 percent according to Smith's estimate. The rest is largely unprotected. But rising house prices around Washington have driven commuters ever further south into Virginia, a trend abetted by the arrival of Virginia Railway Express stations in 1992. As a result, the once-rural landscape east of the Blue Ridge Mountains has changed beyond all imagining.

Driving south from Washington on I-95, the first indication of Fredericksburg sprawl is the towering sign for Central Park, which turns out to be a mega shopping center on Route 3. It has a Best Buy and a Target, plus a Sports Authority, an Old Navy, a Walmart, and more. Continue west on 3 and the thesaurus of sprawl continues—Taco Bell, The Home Depot, DVDs on the Run. In the very heart of this development, hiding behind a scrim of trees as if embarrassed, is the historic Salem Church, a handsome brick structure that was the site of a crucial clash during the 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville. The Park Service maintains it, and the building is in fine shape, but to say the site has been preserved would be an overstatement, given the din surrounding it on all sides. (When I asked one of the plaintiffs, Dale Brown, for directions to the church, he smiled ruefully and said: "Just past the Chick-fil-A.") Keep driving on 3 and development peters out into farmland and scattered housing about a dozen miles to the west of I-95. The new Walmart would rise a few miles past that: a fresh encampment of sprawl.

Civil War battlefields are particularly vulnerable to sprawl because major clashes often took place near cities or on crossroads that evolved into modern intersections. A wake-up call came in 1988, when the government had to pay a developer \$118 million to prevent construction on part of the original Manassas battlefield (including the site of Lee's headquarters), an expensive federal "taking." In search of less-extreme solutions, Congress created the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to look into the issue of battlefield protection. The commission, whose report came out in 1993, identified 384 battlefields and ranked them according to importance and intactness; the Wilderness ranked "A-1." It also sketched the geographic contours of each site, stressing that in almost every case, important land lay outside the boundaries of existing parks and memorials. The report concluded that local stewardship and public-private alliances would be crucial in protecting Civil War sites. One of the private groups that has been most successful in that regard is the Civil War Preservation Trust, whose work is evident along Route 3.

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

In 2003, Spotsylvania County was considering approving the construction of 2,000 houses and commercial buildings on land that saw maneuvers during the first day of Chancellorsville. After protests that included a candlelight vigil, the county board voted against the plan. The Civil War Preservation Trust then brokered an agreement through which it -purchased 140 acres of land to be set aside in perpetuity, and agreed to the construction of 300 homes set back from Route 3 beyond a swell of land. In a subsequent coup, the organization purchased 208 key Fredericksburg acres, known as Slaughter Pen Farm, for \$12 million.

Despite those successes and the efforts of the advisory -commission, many local officials still resist the notion that land outside a park can be historic. In the run-up to their vote, Orange County supervisors insisted that the site proposed for the Route 3 Walmart was not just outside the battlefield—it could not even be seen from it. (They may have been thinking that the building site is not visible from an exhibit area marking Grant's headquarters, which stands one-half mile down Route 20.)

Zack Burkett, an Orange County supervisor, and Pandak, the county attorney, both said that no member of the board would comment on the Walmart issue. But R. Mark Johnson, a former supervisor who voted for the Walmart and lost his bid for reelection last November, did speak with me. He insisted that board members considered concerns about preservation as well as the county's need for retail and economic growth. "It wasn't, as the opponents made it sound, done willy-nilly," he said. "When Walmart said it wanted to locate there, it was the unfolding of a plan ... to locate growth in the town of Orange, in the town of Gordonsville, and the Route 3 corridor" where Walmart hopes to build.

He said the board was taken aback by the extent of the opposition: "We have been dealing with the National Park Service regarding the Route 20 corridor ... They never said, 'Oh, by the way, we've noticed that this property'—the Walmart plot—'is zoned commercial and we don't want it developed.'" He insisted the Park Service did not express any concerns when McDonald's and Sheetz went in, in 1994 and 2000. (Smith disputes this, as does Craig Rains, a plaintiff and a member of the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield. Concerns were raised, Smith says, but "no one was listening.")

Keith Morris, Walmart's director of community affairs, did not seem eager to talk—it took weeks of phone messages to reach him—but when we finally spoke he argued that the proposed supercenter had elicited widespread popular support in the county. At the public meetings he attended, Morris estimates that sentiment was two-to-one or better in favor of construction. "When we are building a store we have to make sure we are meeting the needs of the community," Morris said. "We value that much more than we do the person who writes from Florida and says, 'I'm concerned about your building on the site'—although we take that into consideration, too."

Another supervisor voted out last fall, Teri Pace, cast the lone vote against the Walmart. She thinks that some of her constituents were mistakenly led to believe that vetoing this location meant vetoing a Walmart altogether, when that need not have been the case. She wishes her colleagues had embraced the idea that the Route 3-Route 20 intersection and Wilderness Battlefield could serve as a

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

tone-setting "gateway" into the county. She wanted to see the Walmart pushed a few miles west, closer to a 1960s-era community of houses called Lake of the Woods, with the debated site and surrounding area given over to a resort and stores selling local delicacies. "Instead of hurting tourism, and hurting our entrance, we could have had a place that developed tourism," she says.

At the court hearing, Pandak, the county attorney, made the point, bitterly "ironic" in her view, that five of the six individual plaintiffs claiming to be concerned about the battlefield live in Lake of the Woods, which falls within a battlefield study area. One of those plaintiffs is Craig Rains. When I visited him in his Cape Cod-style home, Rains readily conceded that traces of Confederate and Union trenches can be found throughout his community.

But past development decisions, right or wrong, should not be used to license future recklessness, he said. After all, attitudes toward the past can evolve. Consider Ellwood Manor, which the Park Service acquired in 1977, repaired, and then mothballed for two decades. When the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield—"just a bunch of old retired people out here in the woods," Rains says—began to raise money for further restoration, there were gaping holes in interior walls. Now Ellwood is a showcase for the Park Service, which stepped in financially after the battlefield group raised more than \$300,000.

Like many people around here, Rains has a personal connection to the local battlefields. One of his ancestors, a medical orderly, may have assisted in the amputation of Stonewall Jackson's arm after Chancellorsville. (The arm, and the arm alone, is buried at Ellwood and marked with a granite monument, one reason people make pilgrimages there.) Given just a little prompting, Rains can expound upon the idea that the Wilderness was more important than Chancellorsville and marvel anew at the moment when Union troops cheered the turn south. "It is spine tingling," he says, "and I just think that more people need to know about it."

Will people learn about it while standing on a battlefield in the shadow of a mammoth Walmart? That question remains in the hands of the court. And in the hands of Walmart officials, who could still change their minds about where to build. "There's a lot of difference," Rains says, "between standing at Ellwood Manor looking out over the land, seeing it just as it was when it was a Union headquarters, and standing at Old Salem Church and hearing cars whizzing by."

He thinks it's a difference worth fighting for.

Christopher Shea, a frequent contributor to Preservation, writes the Brainiac blog and column for The Boston Globe Ideas section.

<http://www.preservationnation.org/magazine/2010/may-june/fighting-back.html>



THE HON. A. DUDLEY MANN

The Illustrated London News, vol. 38, no. 1087, p. 414.

May 4, 1861

THE HON. A. DUDLEY MANN.

As is well known, commissioners have been sent by the Southern States of America to visit the different Courts of Europe on a mission, the object of which is obvious. Of these Mr. A. Dudley Mann is one. This gentleman, who is descended on both sides from English families, which emigrated to Virginia between 1660 and 1675, was born in that State on the 26th of April, 1805. About twenty years ago he entered the diplomatic service of the United States. In 1845 he was appointed Special Plenipotentiary to Hanover, Oldenburg, and the two Duchies of Mecklenburg, for the purpose of negotiating commercial treaties, the objects of which were the removal of transit dues on American products, and a large reduction of import duties in the States composing the Zollverein on tobacco, which were effected. In 1847 he was accredited to all the German Governments except Prussia. In 1849 he was appointed Commissioner to Hungary; and in 1850 he was appointed Special Minister to Switzerland, between which Republic and the United States he opened relations and negotiated a treaty of friendship, commerce, and extradition. In 1853, after the election of General Franklin Pierce [sic] to the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Mann was, without any solicitation on his part, appointed Assistant Secretary of State, an office then for the first time created. In 1855 he resigned that office, and since that he has devoted himself to the development of the material interests of the Southern States. His antecedents thus in every way qualified him for the discharge of the duties of the important office which has now been conferred upon him.



(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

The Illustrated London News, vol. 38, no. 1088, p. 432.

May 11, 1861

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS. AMERICA.

The latest news from America is of a most serious character. The hostile feeling between the contending States is daily becoming more intense, and there is no longer any hopes of averting a civil war of a desperate nature.

Washington was in danger of falling into the hands of the Secessionists, six thousand of whom were in the neighbourhood threatening an attack. The Government had thrown up defences around the principal public buildings, and large bodies of troops were being dispatched to its defence from New York. Four New York regiments have arrived at Washington. The telegraphic communication between New York and Washington had been cut off by the order of the Government in order to prevent their plans from being made too soon public. The Governor of New York has made a call for twenty-one additional regiments. A mass meeting in support of the Government was held at New York on the 22nd ult. It was a demonstration such as was never previously equalled in the history of the United States. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to collect funds and to transact other necessary business. In many places the municipalities are voluntarily taxing themselves, and many wealthy individuals are making liberal contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war.

In all the Northern and Western States the most enthusiastic resolution to support President Lincoln is manifested. New York rings with the noise of armaments, every effort being made to forward troops to Washington, and to provide vessels for their conveyance for the defence of northern commerce, and for the blockade of the southern ports. In Boston, too, the utmost efforts are made to fit out a squadron at the Navy Yard, and to supply men and stores for the service of the Union.

The people of Kentucky are said to have declared their resolution to remain neutral; and in Missouri, although the Governor refused to supply the regiments demanded by President Lincoln, volunteers are freely enlisting in St Louis for the service of the Washington Government. The Governor of Delaware has responded to President Lincoln's call for troops. In Texas warlike preparations are actively progressing, and it is said that the remaining United States' troops will not be permitted to depart, but will be detained as prisoners of war. It is asserted that a steamer, named the Matagorda, has been armed by the Texans, and has gone to sea for the purpose of intercepting the Aspinwall and New York steamer, which probably has a freight of some two million dollars in gold.

The steam-ship *Star of the West*, which was lately chartered by the Washington Government

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

as a transport, has been captured by the Southerners, and carried into a southern port. Some rumours allege that several southern privateers have sailed, or are about to put to sea; but, on the other hand, it is affirmed that President Jefferson Davis had determined not to issue letters of marque before the 1st of May, the day fixed for the meeting of the Southern Congress.

The United States' Navy Yard at Gosport, in Norfolk harbour, and eleven men-of-war lying there in ordinary, have been burned by the Federal officers, who destroyed them in order to prevent the ships and stores from falling into the hands of the Virginia Secessionists. Among the ships destroyed are a three-decker, two two-deckers, two large sailing-frigates, and the large steam-frigate Merrimac.

Maryland we may now presume will join the Secessionists. Baltimore is described as being in the hands of the mob, and a reign of terror in the ascendant. All the railway bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore have been burned by the people of Maryland. From Virginia comes a report, among others, that an attack on Fort Monroe (of which we shall give an Engraving next week) was contemplated.

Fort Smith, in Arkansas, has been taken by the State troops. The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort.

Altogether the state of affairs in the Republic presents a most gloomy and painful picture.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA, AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The Illustrated London News, vol. 38, no. 1089, pp. 455-456.

May 18, 1861

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA, AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE new secession movement in the Border Slave States, which may be called the second chapter of the American Revolution of 1861, has been followed so instantaneously by the commencement of a civil war, the destruction of arsenals and navy-yards, and the mustering of hosts on a scale unprecedented in the history of the New World, as to blur to the eyes of the casual reader the logical sequence of events, and completely to overslough some important aspects of the crisis. We saw the revolution break out in December, rage triumphantly during January, and carry off the seven Cotton-growing States of the Union; then, during February and March, subside; and, lastly, in April break out afresh in the very States which had just overcome it. At first sight this seems anomalous, but the anomaly yields to a close scrutiny of the transactions of the last three months. That scrutiny will bring into relief the governing fact that the immediate cause of the revolutionary movement in the Border Slave States in April is quite distinct from the occasion which led to the secession of the seven Confederate States in December and January last. South Carolina and her six

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

sisters exercised their alleged constitutional right of secession because the executive department of the Federal Government was about to fall into the hands of a party which professed a carefully-limited and very moderate hostility to the extension of slavery. The Border States, on the other hand, bore Mr. Lincoln's election meekly, but the march of events immediately thereafter subjected their loyalty to a succession of new and unlooked-for tests. The withdrawal from Washington of the senators and representatives of the seceding States created a state of things which had not been contemplated by the adhering Slave States. It gave the majority in both Houses of the Federal Legislature to the party which represented the prevailing ideas and interests of the Northern people. Nor was that majority over scrupulous in taking advantage of its unexpected ascendancy in Congress. The enactment of the Morrill Tariff against the united opposition of all the Southern senators and representatives remaining in the Capitol was certainly the very reverse of conciliatory. The "Crittenden Compromise" and the other propositions favoured by the Union men of the eight adhering Slave States were rejected by the Republicans, who, indeed, could not assent to them without abandoning the very principles which called their party into existence, which animated them under defeat, and finally led them to victory. All this while the Secession leaders of the Border States, among whom were most of the well-known and long-trusted Coryphaei of Southern opinion—Mason and Hunter, Breckinridge and Clingman, Pryor and Floyd—were indefatigable in inflaming the public mind of their States, so as to precipitate it [sic] into a policy of secession and revolution. Circumstances favoured their undertaking, they were able to point to the rejection of all offers of compromise, to the injustice of the Morrill Tariff, and to the permanent alteration of the equilibrium in Congress in consequence of the withdrawal of the representatives of the seceding States.

Nevertheless, their efforts were at first signally frustrated. The people were more conservative, more "submissive," than their leaders. In Delaware and Maryland the Union party were so strong that it was not thought necessary to take a plebiscitum on the subject; in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas the people voted secession down by large majorities. But, although they repudiated secession as a *policy*, they did not repudiate it as a *principle*. The Legislatures and extraordinary Conventions of these States laid it down that a sovereign State had a *right* to secede whenever it saw fit, and, consequently, that any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to levy war on the seceded States would be a tyrannical and unconstitutional abuse of power. Such was the position of things in the adhering Slave States when Mr. Lincoln came into office on the 4th of March, and such it continued for another month. The United and Confederate States maintained a sort of armed truce; Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Seward's well-known aversion to bloodshed favoured its prolongation; the Cabinet threw out the idea of the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a "feeler," gilding the pill with the assurance of the "strategic necessity" of the act. How long the Unionists of the eight adhering Slave States could have maintained their ascendancy over the Secessionists, had the truce been prolonged and broadened into a peaceful recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, it is bootless now to inquire, for two new elements were destined to enter into the combination which immediately broke up the tacit understanding which existed between Mr. Lincoln, the Unionists of the Border States, and Mr. Jefferson Davis. Those elements were the Morrill Tariff and the public

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

opinion of the Northern States. The former ill-timed piece of legislation came into operation on April 1, and the Northern importers, on paying the higher scale of duties, lost no time in complaining that the lower rate was still in force at Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans. "Either," said they, "enforce your tariff impartially, South as well as North, or recognise the independence of the Confederate States and plant your custom-houses along the new Southern frontier line of the United States." The justice of this claim was not to be gainsaid, but the manifestations of public opinion at the North were still more influential in forcing Mr. Lincoln (probably against his own desire) to pursue a more energetic course towards the Seceders. The Northerners revolted at the idea of abandoning Fort Sumter; they began to ask wherein Mr. Lincoln was an improvement on Mr. Buchanan. They demanded that the garrisons of Forts Sumter and Pickens should be relieved at any cost. Before this imperious demonstration of popular feeling the Cabinet of Washington gave way. On the 8th of April it became known that a squadron had left New York with sealed orders. The bombardment and capitulation of Fort Sumter ensued on the 12th and 13th. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men "to suppress illegal combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed," was issued on the 15th. The response which the Northern people gave to this proclamation is one of the many very remarkable political [sic] events of this century. Before the week was over Massachusetts troops were fighting their way through Baltimore to the Federal capital, and a blockade of the Southern ports had been proclaimed. Now, if ever, was the time for the Border Slave States to enforce their views of constitutional law, or to submit without reserve to the construction put upon the Constitution by the Northerners. The choice of Virginia was soon made. She seceded; but it is important to remember that the occasion for this act was not, as in the case of the seven original seceders, the election of Mr. Lincoln, but the, in her view, unconstitutional action of the President in making war on his own authority, and without the consent of Congress, on the seceded States. The secession ordinance of Virginia has not yet been published; but when the injunction of secrecy is withdrawn the world will see that the revolution in Virginia stands on better constitutional and legal grounds than revolutions generally do. In Europe a legal and constitutional revolution is a paradox. It has been reserved for the ambitious and innovating politicians of the New World to make such a novel contribution to political science.

Maryland is now the chief theatre of the war; and it is a singular instance of the conspicuous injustice of revolutions that she, the most conservative, humane, and loyal of the Slave States, should have to bear the brunt of this great struggle between the two sections of the late Union. She suffers for sins not her own. For the last twenty years she has held herself aloof from the aggressive policy of the Southern ultras, and has steadily advocated the cause of peace and quietness. One of her senators voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise; and, by casting her suffrage for Mr. Fillmore, in 1856, when all her Southern sisters voted for Mr. Buchanan, she declared her neutrality in the most emphatic manner. Unlike all the other Slave States, she has permitted the growth of a large free-coloured population in her midst. This class of her inhabitants, which in 1790 numbered only 3000, had grown to 90,000 in 1860; while her slaves, which were 103,000 in 1790, had fallen to 87,000 in 1860. Her aggregate population is 687,000, so that her slave element only amounts to one in eight of her people. While the other Southern States have of late years

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

passed measures proscribing free people of colour, the white men of Maryland, who, if free blacks are a nuisance, had more reason to complain than the people of any other Southern State, always refused to pass any Acts limiting their right to settle or hold property in that State. Recurring to recent political events, we observe that the loyalty of her present Governor (Mr. Hicks), in refusing to call a special Session of the Legislature when requested to do so by the Secessionists of his State, received the unbounded praise of Northern Governors, Legislatures, and Journals. When President Lincoln recently called for 75,000 troops the Governors of Delaware and Maryland were the only two Southern Governors who responded favourably to the demand. Unfortunately for the peace of this Conservative State, she lay on the highway between the Northern States and the city of Washington. The sight of Massachusetts soldiers passing through the streets of Baltimore, the chief city of Maryland, aroused the resentments of a mob of road-paviors, and the first blood of the revolution was shed in this city. The people of Baltimore and the Governor of the State then demanded that no more Federal troops should pass through Maryland. This was equivalent to a request that Washington should be evacuated, as that city can only be approached through Virginia or Maryland. President Lincoln, actuated by a feeling of humanity, which certainly has not increased his popularity in the North, consented to bring the troops to Washington via Annapolis, so as to avoid Baltimore, but, to the reiterated complaint that this modified order too was in derogation of the rights of Maryland as a Sovereign State after her Governor had forbidden the passage of any more Federal troops through her borders, the President made the following characteristic reply:—"They (the troops) can't come under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and, mathematically, they must come across it. Why, Sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia, and, hang me, what can I do?" The good sense of this dictum is very apparent, but its constitutionality is extremely doubtful. Furthermore, Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, is now garrisoned by Federal troops, and a Federal army of occupation keeps open the line of communication between that city and Washington. The Maryland Legislature, which assembled on the 26th ult., was summoned to meet at Frederick City, as Annapolis is under the control of New York and Massachusetts volunteers. A late arrival brings the intelligence that that body, notwithstanding the irritating circumstances under which it met, declared in favour of the Union by a majority of fifty-three against thirteen. It is to be hoped this decision will turn aside the wrath of the Northerners, and that the war-cloud will discharge its lightning elsewhere than on Maryland.

Inter arma leges silent! Amid the passions roused by the first scenes of civil war the United States' Constitution falls to the ground. But if the restraints of constitutional law are infringed in one instance, why not in others? This is how the Northerners are now arguing. They are complaining of the "imbecility" of President Lincoln, as they complained of the "imbecility" of his predecessor. "Let the troops be sent through Baltimore, and by no other route. If resistance be made let Baltimore be laid in ashes. Why not seize or disperse the members of the Maryland Legislature? Why nor invade Virginia, seize Richmond, and hang a hundred of the notorious traitors who nestle there? Why not send a flotilla down the Mississippi and chastise New Orleans herself?" Schemes yet more extreme and revolutionary are openly canvassed by journals like the *New York Times*, which a few weeks ago prided themselves on being conservative on the question of slavery. It is intimated that the love of the Union is

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 19)

so strong with the Northern masses that, rather than see it destroyed, in their desperation they will make war against the Seceders a *war of liberation to the African race*. Will Mr. Lincoln retract all his solemn pledges, and enlarge the objects and strategy of the war, in obedience to the vindictive clamour of Northern public opinion? The humane and upright character of the man—a man little prone to follow the multitude to do what, in his opinion, was evil—warrants us in believing that he will confine the war within the limits admittedly imposed upon him by the Constitution of the Federal Government. But if he does take such a stand, and hold to it firmly, we may expect to hear him denounced by his supporters as bitterly as was Mr. Buchanan, who denied that the Constitution gave the President any power whatever to act against a seceding State.

We propose to continue from time to time, in another part of this Journal, the discussion of those questions of permanent interest to the jurist, the historian, and the politician which are brought forward by this remarkable revolution. Among other topics which will receive consideration are the State right of secession, and the influence of physical geography in determining the extent of the disintegration which the late United States are destined to suffer in consequence of the events which began to operate last winter, and are still passing before our eyes.

(Continued from page 6)

Please place your donation in the envelope along with the deceased person you want remembered.

The church will host an evening of fine dining, super entertainment and gracious hostility.

Potluck supper Sunday at 5:00 PM - prayer and medication to follow.

The ladies of the Church have cast off clothing of every kind. They may be seen in the basement on Friday afternoon.

This evening at 7 PM there will be a hymn singing in the park across from the Church. Bring a blanket and come prepared to sin.

Ladies Bible Study will be held Thursday morning at 10 AM. All ladies are invited to lunch in the Fellowship Hall after the B.S. is done.

The pastor would appreciate it if the ladies of the Congregation would lend him their electric girdles for the pancake breakfast next Sunday.

Low Self Esteem Support Group will meet Thursday at 7 PM. Please use the back door.

The eighth-graders will be presenting Shakespeare's Hamlet in the Church basement Friday at 7 PM.

The congregation is invited to attend this tragedy.

Weight Watchers will meet at 7 PM at the First Presbyterian Church. Please use large double door at the side entrance.

The Associate Minister unveiled the church's new campaign slogan last Sunday: 'I Upped My Pledge - Up Yours.'

Yours in history.....

Andrea M. Evans-Wolfe

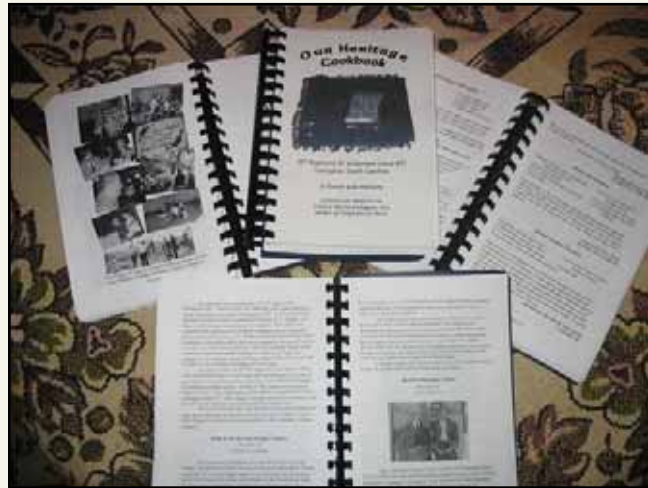
President, Louisa McCord Chapter OCR & South Carolina Society OCR



Continuing Our Heritage Volume II

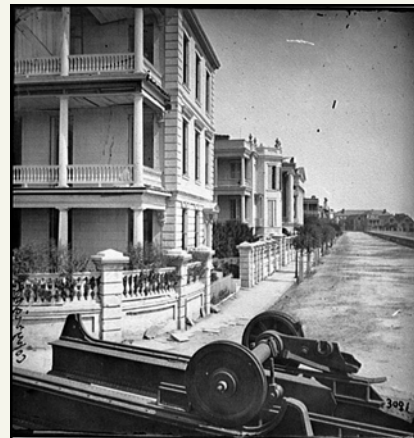
Is currently accepting recipes. This is our main 2010 fundraiser.
See Andrea at the next meeting or email your recipes in Word format to:
OCR@15thregtscvols.org.

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

May	27th	Camp Meeting
June	24th	Camp Meeting
July	21st - 24th	SCV Convention Anderson, SC
July	19th	MOS&B Meeting
July	29th	Camp meeting



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 & Jack Marljar SCV
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*

Newsletter Editor
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
130 Upper Loop Way
Columbia, South Carolina 29212
Email: SC_15th_Regiment@hotmail.com

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday May 27th,
6:30 PM
Lizard's Thicket
4616 Augusta Road
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.