



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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August 26th Speaker

Dr. Allen Stokes
USC Caroliniana Library
Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields
Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862-1871

Send all camp correspondence to:

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

UDC Military Service Award

Camp 51 would like to see all of our members apply for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, War Service Medal. If not for yourself, then for your parents who served our country honorably. The applicant does not/did not have to of served in battle to apply. They must though, have a "Lineal" connection to their Confederate ancestor.

Inside this issue is a work form with instructions for the applicant. Fill it out and return it along with the required documentation and a check for the medal to the War Service Medal coordinator at our next meeting. You can also mail it to our Adjutant whose address is on the bottom left corner of this page. He will give it to the coordinator at the next meeting.

There will be a UDC presentation to those receiving a medal.

UDC War Service Medal
Application Form

Name _____

Address _____

(City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code) _____

Phone Number _____ (H) _____ (W) _____ (C)

Dates of Service _____ to _____
entry and discharge dates

Branch of Service _____

Overseas Service? Yes _____ No _____

Where _____

Applicants Must Provide The Following:

1. Photocopies of honorable discharge
2. Photocopies of DD214 or equivalent that indicates service for timeframe for which award is being presented
3. List of citations and decorations if not indicated on DD214
4. Photocopy of proof of honorable Confederate military service of lineal bloodline ancestor
5. If on active duty, a statement of current assignment and rank, signed by the recipient

UDC War Service Medals are \$35 each.
Lapel pins if you want them are an additional \$10.

Attach your Check for a medal, lapel pin, or both.
Checks should be made payable to: **SC UDC**

**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**

Solomon-Tenenbaum Lecture 2010
Prof. Jonathan D. Sarna
Director
Hornstein Program in Jewish Professional Leadership
Brandeis University

"Ulysses S. Grant and the Jews: An Untold Story"
October 26th, 8:00 p.m.
Gambrell Auditorium, 1st Floor
Free and Open to the Public

Lecture Description:

On December 17, 1862, as the Civil War entered its second winter, General Ulysses S. Grant issued a sweeping order, General Orders #11, expelling "Jews as a class" from his war zone. It remains the most notorious anti-Jewish official order in American history. The order came back to haunt Grant in 1868 when he ran for president. Never before had Jews been so widely noticed in a presidential contest, and never before had they been confronted so publicly with the question of how to balance their "American" and "Jewish" interests. During his two terms in the White House, the memory of the "obnoxious order" shaped Grant's relationship with the American Jewish community. Surprisingly, he did more for Jews than any other president to his time. How this happened, and why, sheds new light on one of our most enigmatic presidents, on the Jews of his day, and on America itself.



Jonathan D. Sarna, Guest Lecturer:

Dr. Jonathan Sarna is the Joseph H. & Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History at Brandeis University and Director of its Hornstein Jewish Professional Leadership Program. Dubbed by the Forward newspaper in 2004 as one of America's fifty most influential American Jews, he was Chief Historian for the 350th commemoration of the American Jewish community, and is recognized as a leading commentator on American Jewish history, religion and life.

UDC War Service Medal

Application Form

Name _____

Address _____

(City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code) _____

Phone Number _____ (H) _____ (W) _____ (C)

Dates of Service _____ to _____
entry and discharge dates

Branch of Service _____

Overseas Service? Yes _____ No _____

Where _____

Applicants Must Provide The Following:

1. Photocopies of honorable discharge
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4. Photocopy of proof of honorable Confederate military service of lineal bloodline ancestor
5. If on active duty, a statement of current assignment and rank, signed by the recipient

UDC War Service Medals are \$35 each.

Lapel pins if you want them are an additional \$10.

Attach your Check for a medal, lapel pin, or both.

Checks should be made payable to: **SC UDC**

Commander's Comments

Commander's Comments August 2010

Compatriots,

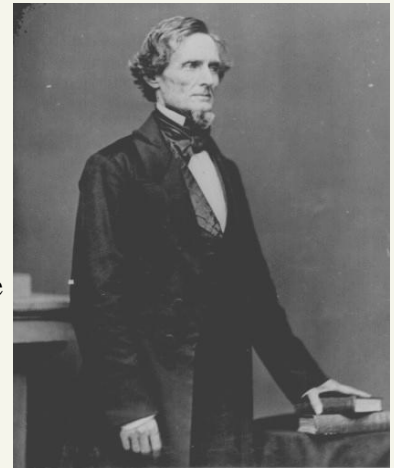
I hope this finds you all well. At our last meeting we had Dr. Eric Emerson, the Director of South Carolina Archives and History, speak. His topic was his new book on William Porcher DuBose. If you've ever heard Dr. Emerson, you know this was a very educational presentation.

Those of you that are planning on going on the Charleston trip should have your money turned in to Adj. Ray Craig by September 30th, which is our meeting date. The cost is \$35 per person and is all inclusive.

We have another highway cleanup on August 28th. We will meet in the Sunbelt Machinery across from Lizard's Thicket at 8:00 AM like always. Hopefully the weather will be nice and we'll have a good turnout.

Our next meeting will be on August 26th, when we will have Allen Stokes for our speaker. His topic will be, "Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields Letters of the Heyward Family 1862-1871". I hope to see you all there.

Allen Frye
Commander



Highway Cleanup

Saturday August 28th, 8 AM

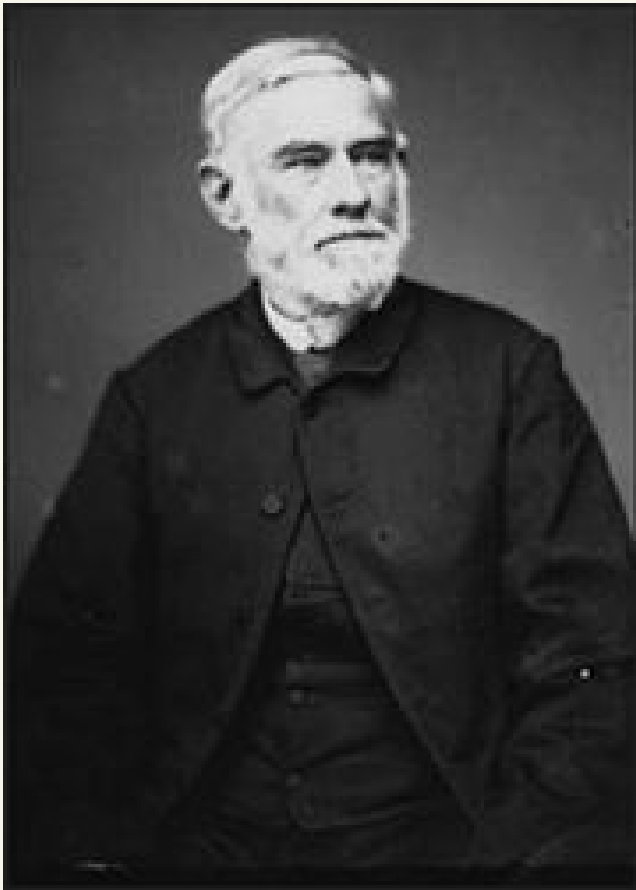
**We will meet at Sun Machinery
(across the road from Lizard's Thicket)**



Chaplain's Corner

August 2010

“Fighting Parsons”



Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton,
Episcopal Priest
Chief of Artillery

harbor in Charleston, South Carolina; but that fall Pendleton fell sick with malaria and was re-assigned to the arsenal in Augusta, Georgia to restore his health. On July 15, 1831, he married Elizabeth Page; they would have four children together.

William Pendleton returned to West Point in 1831 to teach mathematics, and on October 27, 1832, was transferred to the 4th U.S. Artillery. He resigned his U.S. Army commission a year later on



William Nelson Pendleton was born in 1809 in Richmond, Virginia. He grew up there on the plantation belonging to his parents, Edmund Pendleton and his wife Lucy (Nelson) Pendleton. His primary education came from private tutors and from attending John Nelson's School located in Richmond. Pendleton's family arranged for his older brother (Francis Walker Pendleton) to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, but when Francis expressed little military interest, William went in his place. He entered West point in 1826 and graduated four years later, standing 5th out of 42 cadets.

Among Pendleton's classmates at West Point were future Confederate generals Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee, as well as future statesman Jefferson Davis. He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the United States Army on July 1, 1830. That same day Pendleton was assigned to the 2nd U.S. Artillery as a full second lieutenant. His regiment was ordered to Fort Moultrie defending the

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A few words from the President of the Louisa McCord Chapter

Good day to all,

I first want to thank Cindy Lampley, Maria Shull and Apryl Kyzler for their attendance to represent the Louisa McCord Chapter and also on behalf of the OCR. I heard wonderful praises of our members and all they did at the 2010 SC Society OCR Annual Confederation of States Reunion and the SCV Convention. Cindy, as a new chapter member, has certainly taken charge and gone out of the way to assist in all ways for anything needed! All I heard are good things about her and all of her assistance. These ladies assisted with the OCR registration and reception and did anything requested of them at the Reunion. My deepest appreciation and thanks to all of you!

I think everyone for their prayers and wishes on my latest surgery. I am mending and on the way to recovery. What a time this has been.

Our second volume of the cookbook will be taking strong measures so that we can get it ready for production, so please send some recipes, receipts, pictures, anecdotes, and ancestral information you would like included. The quilt is still being worked on and we will have it ready soon for a lucky winner. We are also working on some other projects to be used for contributions to the Camp and Chapter. So stay tuned.

I did want everyone to have a 'heads up' as Christmas will be here before we know it, so we'll have to prepare for that. I am sure we'll have our covered dishes as in the past and some other goodies, so we'll have to start planning. The OCR Chapter members will begin meeting to plan things and organize some Chapter events, so be on the lookout. It is also time to begin thinking of elections for a new Chapter president and officers. We will discuss this at the meeting next week and then set a date of a meeting for all OCR members to discuss.

The next upcoming holiday will be Labor Day. This holiday is celebrated on the first Monday in September and still has doubt as to who originated it observance. But it does observe It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity, and well-being of our country. The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. No matter where, in the USA this holiday is celebrated, people enjoy good food, family time and festivities. Enjoy those things everyone and remember.....It is appropriate, therefore, that the nation pay tribute on Labor Day to the creator of so much of the nation's strength, freedom, and leadership — the American worker.

Now I have to share some traditional South Carolina info with all. We are all aware of the weather we have in our state and though many complain, it is still better than other states and many other countries. So we shall have to live with it if we live here, BUT we can do so with a bit of humor.....

South Carolina Heat (and Humidity)

It's so hot and dry in SOUTH CAROLINA the birds have to use to pot holders to pull the worms out of the ground.

The trees are whistling for the dogs.

The best parking place is determined by shade instead of distance

Hot water comes from both taps.

You can make sun tea instantly.

You learn that a seat belt buckle makes a pretty good branding iron.

The temperature drops below 95 F (35 C) and you feel a little chilly.

You discover that in July it only takes two fingers to steer your car.

You discover that you can get sunburned through your car window.

You actually burn your hand opening the car door.

You break into a sweat the instant you step outside at 7:30 A.M.

Your biggest bicycle wreck fear is, "What if I get knocked out and end up lying on the pavement and cook to death"?

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*You realize that asphalt has a liquid stage.
The potatoes cook underground, so all you have to do is pull one out and add butter.
The cows are giving evaporated milk.
Farmers are feeding their chickens crushed ice to keep them from laying boiled eggs
IT'S SO DRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA That the Baptists are starting to baptize by sprinkling,
The Methodists are using wet-wipes,
Presbyterians are giving rain checks,
And the Catholics are praying for the wine to turn back into water!*

AND NOW.....enjoy the holidays with a pie....

Blueberry and Peach Pie

Pastry:

2 1/2 cup(s) all-purpose flour 3/4 cup(s) sugar 1/2 teaspoon(s) salt 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
3/4 cup(s) (plus 2 tablespoons) unsalted butter, chilled and cut into small pieces
3 tablespoon(s) (up to 5, as needed) cold water

Filling:

2 cup(s) fresh blueberries, washed and drained 3/4 cup(s) sugar 3 cup(s) fresh peaches, peeled &
sliced 1 tablespoon(s) sugar 3 tablespoon(s) cornstarch 1 large egg, lightly beaten
1/2 teaspoon(s) grated lemon zest 1/2 teaspoon(s) cinnamon

1. Make the pastry: In a large bowl, combine flour, sugar, and salt. Add butter and use your fingers or a pastry cutter to incorporate it into the flour until mixture resembles coarse meal. Using a fork, mix in water a few tablespoons at a time and the vanilla just until the mixture begins to cling together. Gather into a ball and flatten into 2 equal-sized disks. Wrap tightly in plastic wrap and refrigerate for 1 to 2 hours (or up to overnight).
2. Blind-bake the crust: Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. On a floured surface, roll 1 pastry disk into a circle 1/4 inch thick and at least 12 inches in diameter. Transfer the dough to a 10-inch pie pan. Trim the dough, leaving a 1/2-inch overhang. Fold the overhanging pastry under itself and pinch the dough to crimp it around the rim. Cut out a circle of parchment paper to cover the bottom of the dough and line it with pie weights or dried beans. Bake for 10 minutes, then remove the weights and paper. Cool on a wire rack. Lower oven temperature to 375 degrees F.
3. Make the lattice topping: Remove remaining pastry disk from the refrigerator. On a floured surface, roll into a thin circle. Use a pizza wheel or pastry cutter to cut 1-inch-wide strips. Transfer to a parchment-lined baking sheet, cover with plastic wrap, and refrigerate while making the filling.
4. Make the filling: In a large bowl, place blueberries and peaches. In a small bowl, combine the sugar, cornstarch, cinnamon, and lemon zest. Add contents of small bowl to blueberries and peaches and gently toss to coat fruit. Pour the filling into the baked piecrust. Place dough strips on top of the filling in a crisscross pattern to form a lattice. Trim the ends, leaving a 1/2-inch overhang, and crimp the edges. Lightly brush the lattice with beaten egg and sprinkle with sugar.
5. Bake the pie: Loosely cover the crimped edge of the crust with a foil collar to prevent overbrowning. Place pie on the middle shelf of the oven and bake until filling bubbles and crust is golden brown — about 45 minutes. Cool on a wire rack. Serve at room temperature.

Yours in history.....

Andrea M. Evans-Wolfe

President, Louisa McCord Chapter OCR & South Carolina Society OCR



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October 31, 1833, reportedly due to the issue of nullification in his home state. In 1833 Pendleton joined the faculty at Bristol College in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, teaching mathematics. In 1837 he began serving in the same capacity at Newark College in Delaware. That same year Pendleton was ordained an Episcopal priest in the state of Pennsylvania, and in 1840 he began teaching at the Episcopal Boy's High School in Wilmington, Delaware. Three years later he relocated to Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1847 he gave up teaching and served as rector of All Saints' Church. In 1853 Pendleton returned to Virginia and became rector of Grace Church in Lexington, and was there when the American Civil War began.

When the American Civil War commenced in 1861, Pendleton chose to follow the Confederate cause. On March 16 he entered the Confederate Artillery with the rank of captain, and on May 1 he was elected captain in the Virginia Artillery. He commanded a four-gun battery called the Rockbridge Artillery, naming his guns "Matthew, Mark, Luke, & John" after the Gospel writers. On July 2 Pendleton participated in the Battle of Falling Waters, where "he and his battery performed capably." On July 13 Pendleton was promoted to colonel and began serving as Chief of Artillery for Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's command during the First Battle of Bull Run on July 21. He was wounded in this fight, injured in his ear and his back.

Beginning in July 1861 Pendleton led the artillery of the Confederate Army of the Potomac, and on March 14, 1862, he continued in this role after the army was renamed the Army of Northern Virginia. On March 26 he was promoted to brigadier general. On July 3 Pendleton was again wounded when a mule from his artillery kicked him in the leg, possibly breaking one of his bones. His most noted Civil War performance occurred during the 1862 Maryland Campaign. On the evening September 19 Lee gave Pendleton command of the rearguard infantry following the Battle of Shepherdstown, ordering him to hold the Potomac River crossings until the morning. Despite a commanding position from which to defend the fords, "Pendleton lost track of his forces and lost control of the situation." Awakening Lee after midnight, he frantically reported his position lost and all of his guns captured. This turned out to be a highly exaggerated and hasty account, as he lost only four guns, but he had pulled out the infantry "without sufficient cause." Richmond newspapers viciously reported on this incident for the remainder of the war, and unflattering rumors and jokes were spread by his own soldiers and throughout the army. At least one military court of inquiry was held to investigate Pendleton's actions at Shepherdstown.

Pendleton served with the Army of Northern Virginia for the rest of the conflict, taking part in the 1863 and 1864 major campaigns of the Eastern Theater. However during the final two years of the war, Pendleton's role was mostly administrative, and his active command was only of the reserve ordnance. Throughout the war, he continued in his religious calling, always preaching to his men. Sadly, his only son, Colonel A.S. "Sandie" Pendleton, formerly an aide to Stonewall Jackson, was killed in action during the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864.

Pendleton surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, and was paroled from there to return home.

After the war, Pendleton returned to the pulpit of Grace Church, which he would hold for the

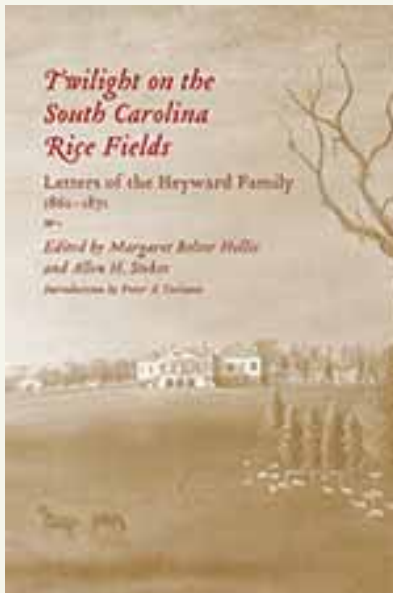
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Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields

Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862–1871

Edited by Margaret Belser Hollis
and Allen H. Stokes

A firsthand account of the Civil War and Reconstruction in the Old South rice kingdom from one of South Carolina's founding families



The Civil War and Reconstruction eras decimated the rice-planting enterprise of the South, and no family experienced the effects of this economic upheaval quite as dramatically as the Heywards of South Carolina, a family synonymous with the wealth of the old rice kingdom in the Palmetto State. *Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields* collects the revealing wartime and postbellum letters and documents of Edward Barnwell "Barney" Heyward (1826–1871), a native of Beaufort District and grandson of Nathaniel Heyward, one of the most successful rice planters and largest slaveholders in the South. Barney Heyward was also the father of South Carolina governor Duncan Clinch Heyward, author of *Seed from Madagascar*, the definitive account of the rice kingdom's final stand a generation later.

Edited by Margaret Belser Hollis and Allen H. Stokes, the Heyward family correspondence from this transformational period reveals the challenges faced by a once-successful industry and a once-opulent society in the throes of monumental change. During the war Barney Heyward served as a lieutenant in the engineering division of the Confederate army but devoted much of his time to managing affairs at his plantations near Columbia and Beaufort. His letters chronicle the challenges of preserving his lands and maintaining control over the enslaved labor force essential to his livelihood and his family's fortune. The wartime letters also provide a penetrating view of the Confederate defense of coastal South Carolina against the Union forces who occupied Beaufort District. In the aftermath of the conflict, Heyward worked with only limited success to revive planting operations. In addition to what these documents reveal about rice cultivation during tumultuous times, they also convey the drama, affections, and turmoil of life in the Heyward family, from Barney's increasingly difficult relations with his father, Charles Heyward, to his heartfelt devotion to his wife, the former Catherine "Tat" Maria Clinch, and their children.

Twilight of the South Carolina Rice Fields also features an introduction by noted economic historian Peter A. Coclanis that places these letters and the legacy of the Heyward family into a broader historical context.

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Margaret Belser Hollis is the granddaughter of South Carolina governor Duncan Clinch Heyward and great-granddaughter of Edward Barnwell Heyward. A member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina, Hollis is the author of *My Mother Was a Heyward: The Story of the Clinch Heyward Family of South Carolina* and a coeditor of *South Carolina Portraits: A Collection of Portraits of South Carolinians and Portraits in South Carolina*. Her late husband was the distinguished South Carolina historian Daniel Walker Hollis.

Allen H. Stokes is the director of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina and recipient of the Governor's Archives Award of the South Carolina State Historical Records Advisory Board, the Alexander S. Salley Award of the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies, and the State of South Carolina's highest civilian honor, the Order of the Palmetto.

"Twilight in the Carolina Rice Fields is a stereotype-buster. Anyone who claims to understand southern planters in the 1860s and 1870s should read Barney Heyward's letters and learn just how complicated planters' attitudes could be towards their families and marriages, their optimistic dreams and half-baked schemes, and their enslaved workers who became their employees."—Stephen G. Hoffius, coeditor of *Landscape of Slavery: The Plantation in American Art* and *Northern Money, Southern Land: The Lowcountry Plantation Sketches of Chlotilde R. Martin*

"The saga of the Heyward family of the Carolina Lowcountry is nearly unsurpassed in American history. Colonel Daniel Heyward fought Indians and Spaniards in the early eighteenth century and carved an empire from the Southern frontier to become the largest planter in South Carolina and one of the richest men in America. His oldest son, Thomas, signed the Declaration of Independence, and his youngest son, Nathaniel, became one of the leading practitioners of tidal culture rice and the largest slave owner in the history of the South. On the eve of the Civil War, the tentacles of Heyward family wealth stretched from New York to Texas. The family letters published here for the first time recount the decline of that vast fortune as a consequence of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Expertly edited by Margaret Belser Hollis and Allen Stokes, and with an illuminating introduction by eminent economic historian Peter Coclanis, this collection of letters will be a classic of South Carolina history and it should be eagerly sought by specialists and enthusiasts alike."—Lawrence S. Rowland, professor of history emeritus, University of South Carolina at Beaufort

Southern Jews and the Confederacy
Jewish Press
Jul 28 2010
Lewis Regenstein

Posted on Wednesday, August 04, 2010 8:34:10 AM by SJackson

Virginia Governor Robert F. McDonnell's recent proclamation of Confederate History Month provoked a firestorm of criticism, with many accusing him and those who commemorate their Southern ancestors' bravery of ignoring or even defending slavery.

But the cruel and evil institution of slavery was not the sole or even primary reason for the South's secession from the Union, nor was it a significant motivating factor for individual Confederate soldiers.

Yet many of us in the South, including those descended from old Jewish families of the Confederacy, still struggle to expose the truth about why Southern soldiers fought, the courage they showed against overwhelming odds, and the sacrifices they made.

The history of the Confederacy is full of long-forgotten tales of Jewish heroes, warriors, and leaders. This is a story little known today, absent from history books and an embarrassment to liberal Jewish historians ashamed of the prominent role played by Jews in supporting, defending and fighting for the Confederacy. It is a government about which they know little except for its association with slavery.

They find the truth about the war incompatible with their idolization of Abraham Lincoln and his administration - an administration in which anti-Jewish sentiment was rampant, at one point even becoming official government policy and resulting in the worst official act of anti-Semitism in the nation's history.

I know firsthand the ignorance one encounters on this subject because a few years ago I wrote for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution a mild mannered op-ed article discussing why so many good and decent Georgians take pride in their Confederate ancestors.

I explained that we revere our ancestors because, against overwhelming odds, they fought on, often hungry, cold, sick and wounded, to protect their homes and families - not the institution of slavery - from an often cruel invader. Put simply, the heavily outnumbered and undersupplied Confederate soldiers felt they were fighting because an invading army from the North was trying, with great success, to burn their homes, destroy their cities, and kill them.

Advertisement In response, the newspaper published two letters to the editor. One said my statements "were reminiscent of neo-Nazi apologists denying the Holocaust." The other accused me of defending slavery and "a treasonous movement" called the Confederacy.

My then-84-year-old mother asked me to "please wait until I die before you write any more articles."

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Slavery was an important political issue before and during the Civil War, especially to the large plantation holders in the South and the abolitionists in the North. But while the war is often portrayed as primarily a fight over slavery, much more important were the issues of preservation of the Union for the North and the over-taxation of the South in the form of exorbitant tariffs.

In the case of Virginia, to cite one example, it is quite clear that the state did not secede over slavery; it stayed in the Union after seven Southern states seceded and formed the Confederacy. It was only after President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops from state militias to attack the South that Virginia, refusing to wage war on its "kinfolk," left the Union.

* * * * *

Let me briefly recount why I take pride in my Confederate ancestors and the brave men who fought with them. One hundred and forty-five years ago, on April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Union Commander Ulysses S. Grant, marking the effective end of the South's struggle for independence.

It was a fateful day for the South, and in particular for my great-grandfather and his four elder brothers, all of whom were fighting for the Confederacy.

While Lee was surrendering at Appomattox, my then-16-year-old great-grandfather, Andrew Jackson Moses, rode out on horseback to defend his hometown of Sumter, South Carolina, along with some 157 other teenagers, invalids, old men, and the wounded from the local hospital. Approaching were 2,500 hardened soldiers from Sherman's army who had just burned nearby Columbia, and it was feared they were headed to Sumter to do the same. Sumter's defenders, outnumbered 15-to-1, managed to hold off Sherman's battle-seasoned veterans for over an hour before being overwhelmed by the vastly superior force.

That same afternoon, the eldest Moses brother, Joshua Lazarus Moses, was killed a few hours after Lee had surrendered (the news having not yet reached the front). Josh was commanding an artillery battalion that fired the last shots in defense of Mobile before being overrun by a Union force outnumbering his 13 to 1. In this battle of Fort Blakeley, one of his brothers, Horace, was captured, and another, Perry, was wounded.

Josh Moses was one of more than 3,000 Jews who fought for the South and the last Confederate Jew to fall in battle.

* * * * *

More than two-dozen members of the extended Moses family fought in the war, and at least nine gave their lives for what Southerners came to refer to as the Lost Cause. The best known of the Moses family Confederates was Major Raphael Moses, a fifth-generation South Carolinian who in 1849 moved to Columbus, Georgia, where he was a lawyer and planter. Moses, whose three sons also fought for

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the South, ended up attending the last meeting and carrying out the last order of the Confederate government - delivering the last of the Confederate treasury, \$40,000 in gold and silver bullion, to help feed and supply defeated Confederate soldiers in the Augusta hospital or straggling home after the war.

Major Moses named one of his sons Albert Luria because he wanted to preserve the family name of an ancestor who reputedly was the court physician to Spain's Queen Isabella. Luria was called to duty in Columbus, five miles from home, on Saturday, April 20, 1861. After marching from the armory to the depot, Albert writes, "we were met by an immense concourse of citizens - assembled to bid us 'God Speed.' "

Among the crowd were several members of his family whom Albert was surprised to see. Being observant Jews, they would not ride or work their horses on the Sabbath, and so they had walked several miles into town to say farewell.

Luria, Josh Moses's first cousin, was the first Confederate Jew to be killed, mortally wounded at age 19 during the Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) in Virginia on May 31, 1862. He died after courageously throwing a live Union artillery shell out of his fortification before it exploded, thereby saving the lives of many of his men.

Luria's brother Israel Moses Nunez, a veteran of many battles, was named after his ancestor Dr. Samuel Nunez (sometimes written Nunes), who arrived in Savannah, Georgia, in July 1733, in a boat from England with 42 Portuguese Jews fleeing persecution. Dr. Nunez is credited with saving the newly established mosquito-infested colony from being wiped out by what was thought to be yellow fever but which was probably malaria.

Another leading Jewish figure of the war was the Moses brothers' mother - my great-great-grandmother - Octavia, a legend within the family and in Sumter.

She was from one of the country's most prominent Jewish families, her father being the well-known Jewish author and playwright Isaac Harby, one of the leading Jewish figures in 19th century America. There was a tradition among members of the family that their name came from a courageous Jewish soldier who fought in defense of Jerusalem against the Romans and who took the name of Hereb (sword), or more likely Ish Hereb (swordsmen).

Isaac Harby was proud of the role played in the American Revolution by his father-in-law, Samuel Mordecai, "a brave grenadier in the regular American Army, who fought and bled for the liberty he lived to enjoy and to hand down to his children."

Harby was a leading member of the Kahal Kadosh Beth Elo[k]im synagogue, first organized in Charleston in 1749 and thought to be the oldest synagogue in continuous use in the United States. A Jewish Tourist's Guide to the U.S. notes that "So many Charleston Jews enlisted in the service of the Confederacy that from 1862 to 1866, Beth Elo[k]im found it impossible to obtain a quorum of trustees and could hold no regular meetings."

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Octavia Harby and her husband, Andrew Jackson Moses, had 17 children (three died in infancy), the five eldest males of whom fought for the South. Octavia was very active on the home front in support of the Confederacy. As she put it,

When the War broke out like every other Southern woman, I immediately began work for the soldiers: I organized a sewing society, to cut and make garments for them. I made it a point to try and meet every train that brought soldiers through our town, and, with others, frequently walked from my home, sometimes at two o'clock in the morning, to take food to our men as they passed through. We always greeted them with the wildest enthusiasm, and no thought of defeat ever entered our minds. Whenever the boys were fortunate enough to get home on short furloughs, they were the guests of the town - everybody feted them and nothing was too much to do in their honor.

When hospitals were established in Sumter, Octavia writes, "Our ladies, of course, took immediate charge, and the soldiers were fed and nursed with all the means of our command, and all the tenderness of Southern women."

She also showed compassion for the Union troops who had been taken prisoner: "When I heard that the Northern prisoners would be brought through our town and that they were nearly in a starving condition, I immediately exerted myself to obtain a large quantity of provisions to give to them."

Throughout the South, Jews assumed prominent roles in the Confederate government and armed forces; as Robert Rosen puts it in his authoritative book *The Jewish Confederates*, they "were used to being treated as equals" (an acceptance they had enjoyed for a century and a half).

The Confederacy's secretary of war and later state was Judah P. Benjamin - the so-called brains of the Confederacy - and the top Confederate commander, General Robert E. Lee, was known for showing great respect to his Jewish soldiers.

Charleston in the early 1800s had more Jews than any other city in North America, and many were respected citizens, office holders, and successful entrepreneurs. The city was commonly referred to as "our Jerusalem," and Myer Moses, my maternal family patriarch, in 1806 called his hometown "this land of milk and honey."

Many Jewish Confederates carried with them to the front the famous soldiers' prayer (which began with the sacred Shema) written by Richmond Rabbi Max Michelbacher, who after secession had issued a widely published benediction comparing Southerners to "the Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea."

* * * * *

In contrast to the South, the North was a hotbed of anti-Jewish bigotry. Much of the political and military leadership of the Union government was composed of men - including such leading figures as generals Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman and Benjamin ("Beast") Butler - who disliked

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Jews, openly expressed their feelings, and persecuted Jews when they had the occasion to do so. The prevailing anti-Jewish attitude resulted in the Union army's committing the worst official act of anti-Semitism in American history - about which I wrote in greater detail for The Jewish Press in "Shame of the Yankees - America's Worst Anti-Jewish Action" (front-page essay, Nov. 17, 2006).

On December 17, 1862, Grant issued his soon-to-be infamous "General Order #11," expelling all Jews "as a class" from his conquered territories within 24 hours.

As a result of Grant's expulsion order, Jewish families were forced out of their homes in Paducah, Kentucky and Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi, and several were sent to prison.

On January 4, 1863, President Lincoln had Grant's order rescinded, but by then Jewish families in the area had been expelled, humiliated, terrified, jailed, and in some cases stripped of their possessions.

Bertram W. Korn, in his classic work *American Jewry and the Civil War*, describes the hardships and persecution suffered by Jewish families subject to the expulsion order:

They still tell stories of the expulsion in Paducah of the hurried departure by riverboat up the Ohio to Cincinnati; of a baby almost left behind in the haste and confusion and tossed bodily into the boat; of two dying women permitted to remain behind in neighbors' care. Thirty men and their families were expelled from Paducah, and according to affidavits by some of "the most respectable Union citizens of the city," the deportees "had at no time been engaged in trade within the active lines of General Grant " Two had already served brief enlistments in the Union army.

There are numerous other documented examples of widespread anti-Semitism in the North (recounted in my aforementioned "Shame of the Yankees" article, which can be accessed on The Jewish Press website). But you will find nary a mention of this persecution in history books, only adulatory praise for the Union and Lincoln.

The Union army that killed my family members was hardly the forerunner of the Civil Rights movement. Indeed, the treatment of Jews by Union forces pales in comparison to other atrocities they regularly committed against civilians, including the destruction of agricultural areas and other non-military targets; the routine burning and looting of cities, homes, libraries and courthouses; and, worst of all, the mass murder of Native Americans in the so-called Indian Wars.

This was the Union Army that descended upon the South and that my ancestors fought heroically in defense of their lives, their families, and their nation. It was a Lost Cause but an honorable one, and it should not be forgotten.

Photos from the 2010 SCV National Convention

Complements of Shawn & Apryl Kyzer



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More Than 10,000 Jews Fought For The Confederacy

By Thomas C. Mandes
Special to the Washington Times
6-18-2

The term "Johnny Reb" evokes an image of a white soldier, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant and from an agrarian background. Many Southern soldiers, however, did not fit this mold. A number of ethnic backgrounds were represented during the conflict.

For example, thousands of black Americans fought as Johnny Rebs. Dr. Lewis Steiner of the U.S. Sanitary Commission observed that while the Confederate army marched through Maryland during the 1862 Sharpsburg (Antietam) campaign, "over 3,000 negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie knives, dirks, etc. And were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army."

There also were Hispanic Confederates. Col. Santos Benavides, a former Texas Ranger, city attorney and mayor of Laredo, Texas, commanded the 33rd Texas Cavalry, while Gen. Refugio Benavides protected what was known as the Confederacy of the Rio Grande. Recent Irish Catholic immigrants also chose to fight for the South, as did a few stalwart Chinese who served nobly in Louisiana.



Col. Santos Benavides

The largest ethnic group to serve the Confederacy, however, was made up of first-, second- and third-generation Jewish lads. Old Jewish families, initially Sephardic and later Ashkenazic, had settled in the South generations before the war. Jews had lived in Charleston, S.C., since 1695. By 1800, the largest Jewish community in America lived in Charleston, where the oldest synagogue in America, K.K. Beth Elohim, was founded. By 1861, a third of all the Jews in America lived in Louisiana.

More than 10,000 Jews fought for the Confederacy. As Rabbi Korn of Charleston related, "Nowhere else in America - certainly not in the Antebellum North - had Jews been accorded such an opportunity to be complete equals as in the old South." Gen. Robert E. Lee allowed his Jewish soldiers to observe all holy days, while Gens. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman issued anti-Jewish orders.



Col. Abraham Myers

Many young Jews served in the ranks. There were a number of Jewish officers who were part and parcel of Southern society. They had spent their formative years in the South defensive about slavery and hostile about what they perceived as Northern aggression and condescension toward the South. Some of

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the more notable among the officer corps included Abraham Myers, a West Point graduate and a classmate of Lee's in the class of 1832. Myers served as quartermaster general and, before the war, fought the Indians in Florida. The city of Fort Myers was named after him.

Another Jewish officer, Maj. Adolph Proskauer of Mobile, Ala., was wounded several times. One of his subordinate officers wrote, "I can see him now as he nobly carried himself at Gettysburg, standing coolly and calmly with a cigar in his mouth at the head of the 12th Alabama amid a perfect rain of bullets, shot, and shell. He was the personification of intrepid gallantry and imperturbable courage."



Maj. Adolph Proskauer

In North Carolina, the six Cohen brothers fought in the 40th Infantry. The first Confederate Jew killed in the war was Albert Lurie Moses of Charlotte, N.C. All-Jewish companies reported to the fray from Macon and Savannah in Georgia. In Louisiana, three Jews reached the rank of colonel: S.M. Hymans, Edwin Kunsheedt and Ira Moses.



Moses Jacob Ezekiel

Many Southern Jews became world-renowned during this period. Moses Jacob Ezekiel from Richmond fought at New Market with his fellow cadets from the Virginia Military Institute and became a noted sculptor. His mother, Catherine Ezekiel, said she would not tolerate a son who declined to fight for the Confederacy.

He wrote in his memoirs, "We were not fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the principle of States Rights and Free Trade, and in defense of our homes which were being ruthlessly invaded."

In tribute to Ezekiel, it was written, "The eye that saw is closed, the hand that executed is still, the soldier lad who fought so well was knighted and lauded in foreign land, but dying, his last request was that he might rest among his old comrades in Arlington Cemetery."

The most famous Southern Jew of the era was Judah Benjamin. He was the first Jewish U.S. senator and declined a seat on the Supreme Court and an offer to be ambassador to Spain. Educated in law at Yale, he was at one time or another during the war the Confederacy's attorney general, secretary of war and secretary of state. After the war, he settled in England, where he became a lawyer and wrote a seminal legal text.



Judah Benjamin

Simon Baruch, a Prussian immigrant, settled in Camden, S.C. He received his degree from the Medical College of Virginia and entered the conflict as a physician in the 3rd South Carolina Battalion, where he joined the fighting before the Battle of Second Manassas. He eventually became surgeon general of the Confederacy.

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While he was away during the war, his fiancée, Isabelle Wolfe, painted his portrait in the family home in South Carolina. It was at this time that Sherman began his March to the Sea. His raiders set the Wolfe house afire, and as she rescued the portrait, a Yankee ripped it with his bayonet and slapped her. Witnessing this, a Union officer gave the attacker a beating with his sword.

From this, a romance began to blossom - quickly squelched by the young woman's father, who remarked: "Marriage to a gentile is bad enough, but marriage to a Yankee, never, ever, it is out of the question." Isabelle Wolfe eventually married Baruch. After the war, they moved to New York City, where he set up what became a prominent medical practice on West 57th Street.



Simon Baruch

Mrs. Baruch became a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the couple raised their children with pro-Southern views. If a band struck up "Dixie," Dr. Baruch would jump up and give the Rebel yell, much to the chagrin of the family. A man of usual reserve and dignity, Dr. Baruch nevertheless would let loose with the piercing yell even in the Metropolitan Opera House.



Bernard Baruch

Their son Bernard became the most successful financier of his time and one of the best-known American Jews of the 20th century. Bernard Baruch was an adviser to presidents from World War I to World War II and became a confidant of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Today, little remains of the Jewish Confederate South. With the mass migrations from Russia and Eastern Europe, new immigrants knew little if anything of the struggle that had ensued during the preceding half-century. Confederate Southern Jewry eventually disappeared.

Thomas C. Mandes is a physician in Vienna, Va.

<http://www.washtimes.com/civilwar/20020615-7163682.htm>

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rest of his life. There in Lexington, Virginia, he retained a strong friendship with Matthew Fontaine Maury, Francis H. Smith, and Robert E. Lee. He played a significant role in persuading his former commander to move to Lexington himself to take up the presidency of the institution that was to become Washington and Lee University. Lee, in turn, became one of Pendleton's parishioners, and Lee's last public transaction in 1870 was at a Grace Church vestry meeting in which Lee led a group of church leaders in a mutual pledge to increase Pendleton's salary. Pendleton remained in Lexington until his death in 1883, and was buried in the city's Grace Church Cemetery.

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For more information: Patrick McCawley, 803-896-6203 or

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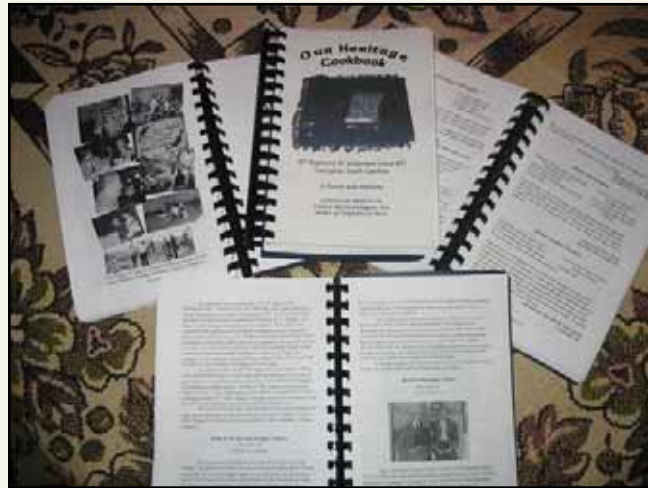
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Continuing Our Heritage Volume II

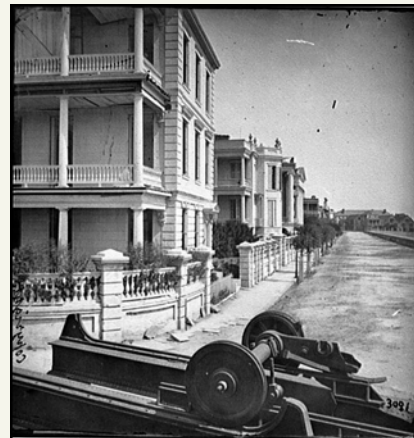
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See Andrea at the next meeting or email your recipes in Word format to:
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Volume I-Our Heritage-is still available by request only.
\$15 each plus \$3 S&H
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Calendar of Upcoming Events

August	26th	Camp Meeting
August	28th	Highway Cleanup
September	20th	MOS&B Meeting
September	24th & 25th	2010 Civil War Symposium
September	30th	Camp Meeting



Date	2010Speakers & Topic
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
September 30th	Wade Hampton Dorsey The Confederate Historian
October 28th	Dr. John Brinsfield Volunteers Camp and Field Book
November 18th	Dr. Kyle Sinisi – The Citadel Douglas Southall Freeman and Robert E. Lee
December 11th	John Sherrer – Historic Columbia Foundation Antebellum food ways and dining customs of the South Carolina Fall Line and Backcountry



GOD
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*15th Regiment
South Carolina
Volunteers*

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15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers
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Columbia, South Carolina 29212
Email: SC_15th_Regiment@hotmail.com

Next Camp Meeting
Thursday August 26th,
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»

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