



MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

The Official Newsletter of the Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.

March 19, 2019

Dear LCWRT members:

The first edition of the *Mini Ball Gazette* was Sept. 2000. It was a “newsy” three-page paper and stated: NEWS FLASH – FOR SEPTEMBER MEETING... “Members: please bring as many guests as you want for the special event: The only cost is dinner \$10 p./p.” There was mention that James Mack Adams would portray Robert E. Lee and talk about his life in Savannah before and after the Civil War. This would be in the October meeting.

We are going to determine with certainty when our first meeting was, where was it held, who was the first presenter and similar information. We are going to celebrate our twentieth anniversary in 2020 and “want the facts”. We do know that one of the first presenters was Richard Hatcher; i.e., “Evolution of Fort Sumter.” I will report on our success in future letters.

The “50-50” drawing was successful! We collected “just” over \$200 and someone walked away + \$100 richer. When and if you purchase 50-50 tickets, note there is a box on the same table for donations to the Keller Scholarship Fund. I had asked that all essays be submitted by March 31, 2019, so we can grade the essays, and make our presentation in May.

Potpourri: The Philadelphia Flower Show opened a few days ago. It started in 1829 and is one of the oldest continuing flower shows and is premier! At the first opening, the American public was introduced to the chrysanthemum and poinsettia. The latter was discovered by Joel R. Poinsett (1799-1851).

“A life given for one’s country is never lost!” - Confederate Private Sam Watkins

Michael Sweeney, President
LCWRT

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**Attention: Sun City is requiring all clubs to submit our members CAM numbers.
Please send your number(s) to: Joe Passiment, our membership chairman
(passiment44@twc.com).**

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Dr. Lawrence “Larry” S. Rowland

“All of American history actually began in Beaufort, South Carolina!”
— Lawrence S. Rowland, Ph.D.

Larry Rowland moved to the Lowcountry when he was ten-years-old from New York with his parents, who owned and operated the historic Tidalholm Inn* from 1953 to 1965. Larry's mother, Elizabeth (Libby), Sanders Rowland, inherited Dataw Island in 1933 and held it until its sale in 1983. (When the war was over the island that grew indigo, and Sea Island cotton became a hunting preserve.) He was fascinated by history from a very early age and loved hearing his mother read about the Civil War years from the famous book, *A Diary From Dixie* written by Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut. (Mary Chestnut was the wife of James Chesnut, Jr., U.S. Senator from South Carolina, 1859-1861, and afterward an aide to Jefferson Davis and a Brig.-Gen. in the Confederate Army.)

Dr. Rowland is a distinguished professor emeritus of history at the University of South Carolina Beaufort, where he began his career in 1971 as USCB's assistant director and as professor of history. He earned his bachelors' degree from Hamilton College in Upstate, N.Y., and both his master's degree and doctorate from the University of South Carolina at Columbia. Rowland's dissertation topic was Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800. He taught for nearly five decades in Beaufort County. Along with Dr. Stephen R. Wise, director of the Parris Island Museum and the Cultural Resource Manager for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on Parris Island, helped weave a tapestry of what has happened here over the past 500 years and how Beaufort has shaped with America has become. He was past president of the South Carolina Historical Society and lives on Saint Helena Island.

Dr. Rowland is the co-author of *The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 1, 1514-1861*, with Alexander Moore and George C. Rogers, Jr., the co-author with Dr. Wise of *Rebellion, Reconstruction and Redemption, The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 2, 1861-1893*, and *Bridging the Sea Islands' Past and Present, Volume 3, 1893-2006: The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Volume 3* with Dr. Wise. He also wrote, *The Civil War in South Carolina: Selections from the South Carolina Historical Magazine*, "To Make This Land Our Own: Community, Identity, and Cultural Adaptation in Purrysburg Township, South Carolina, 1732-1865" and "The Rise and Fall of Santa Elena, South Carolina Spanish City, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990."

The Reconstruction era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. During Reconstruction, four million African Americans, newly freed from bondage, sought to integrate themselves into a free society and the educational, economic and political life of the country. Reconstruction started in Beaufort County began November 1861, after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry under Union control. More than 10,000 slaves stayed behind when their owners fled the cotton and rice plantations that for generations brought tremendous wealth to the Lowcountry.

Dr. Rowland served as master of ceremonies at the dedication in March 2017 of the Reconstruction Era National Monument at the Penn Center on Saint Helena Island. (The "monument" is three historic sites in Beaufort County that played a huge role in the Reconstruction Era. There are three historic buildings and landscaped locations in Beaufort County: Brick Baptist Church, within Penn School National Historic Landmark District, the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862. The Camp Saxton Site, on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal, where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army, and where the Emancipation Proclamation was first read on New Year's Day 1863. The Old Beaufort Firehouse, which is within walking distance of dozen of other historical Reconstruction properties.)

*The Edgar Fripp house, also known as Tidalholm, is an antebellum home built in Beaufort in 1853. Mr. Fripp built this home as a summer retreat when heat and mosquitoes made life very intolerable on Saint Helena. The house was enjoyed by the Fripp family up until the Civil War. When Union troops

occupied Beaufort on Nov. 7, 1861, Tidalholm was among the mansions seized by the Union and served as Union Hospital #7 during the occupation of Beaufort. (In 1979 Hollywood fell in love with the Tidalholm house. *The Great Santini* starring a young Robert Duval opened the world to Tidalholm. Another movie that graced the halls of Tidalholm was *The Big Chill*, filmed in 1983.)

Sources: *The Island News*, Mar. 23, 2017, *Beaufort Lifestyles*, April 2017, *The University of South Carolina Press*, Oct. 13, 2017, *Clara Barton and Beaufort's Hurricane of 1893 - Our 10 Greatest Natural Disasters -Encyclopedia of Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Cyclones*.

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Reconstruction

The South would have to remain under federal control until it was deemed safe to leave matters to the southern state governments. This probationary period of federal control was termed “Reconstruction.”

The final defeat of the Confederacy in 1865 brought an important and challenging problem for the federal government: how were the defeated states to be brought back into the Union? Most agreed that this should be accomplished as quickly as possible, but not so rapidly that the planter elite that had led the South in secession would be able to renew the rebellion or reverse the results of the war. The South would have to remain under federal control until it was deemed safe to leave matters to the southern state governments. This probationary period of federal control was termed “Reconstruction.” To some contemporaries, the reconstruction of the Union was complete, and Reconstruction ended when the South’s representatives were readmitted to Congress in 1868. In modern parlance, however, the period of President Andrew Johnson’s control of the process of readmission is termed “provisional Reconstruction” or “Presidential Reconstruction.” The following period, marked by the control of southern policy by Congress, is termed “Congressional Reconstruction” or “Radical Reconstruction,” after the Radical Republicans who dominated Congress. The duration of the Reconstruction period varied among southern states, depending on when they were readmitted to the Union by Congress, or when they reestablished Democratic rule. In South Carolina, Reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1877, with the break between Presidential and Congressional control occurring in 1867 when the freedmen were registered to vote for delegates to a constitutional convention.

President Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction would have left the antebellum elite in control of the southern states and would not have included black suffrage. It did, however, require that southern whites accept the results of the war—in particular, the abolition of slavery. The plan did not sit well with Republicans in Congress, who considered it too lenient. Northerners blamed the war on southern planters, who used their control of black labor to control their states. In a serious miscalculation of northern sentiment, southern leaders passed Black Codes, laws restricting the activities and occupations of African Americans and remanding them to the control of their former owners. South Carolina’s code, enacted in December 1865, was typical: there were stringent regulations on work and travel that applied only to African Americans and a system of courts that tried only African Americans. The Black Codes were invalidated by the state’s military governor, who saw them as reestablishing slavery in everything but name. South Carolinians then lost their last chance to avoid Congressional Reconstruction by refusing to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, which among other provisions would have made African Americans citizens of the state and punished the state if it did not give them the vote.

Congressional Republicans capitalized on northern outrage in 1867 by passing the Reconstruction Acts, which mandated the registration of all adult males in the South as voters and the holding of elections for delegates to a constitutional convention. In South Carolina, of 124 delegates to the 1868 convention, 73 were black or of mixed ancestry, and all were Republicans. The constitution they wrote

was modeled on those of northern states on matters such as local government, women's rights, and public education, but it surpassed them in its commitment to racial equality. It extended voting rights to all men; proposals to limit voting to the literate, the educated, or those who paid a poll tax were all voted down overwhelmingly.

Under the new constitution the state's African Americans, who comprised sixty percent of the voting population, had the voting strength to ensure Republican control of the state government. This domination allowed the passage of more legislation to improve the condition of the freedmen than was accomplished in any other state. An example was the creation in 1869 of the South Carolina Land Commission, an institution unique to the state, whose purpose was to make landownership possible for poor blacks. Unfortunately, one-party domination also led to a lack of accountability on the part of many Republican officeholders. Corruption flourished in the state legislature and in the executive offices of the state. In one instance in 1870–1871, the state's financial board secured the authority to print and sell \$1 million in state bonds; there were to be \$1,000 bonds numbered 1 to 1,000. Members of the board printed two sets—both numbered 1 to 1,000—and sold both sets. They kept no records of their transactions and were caught only when a New York investment firm came into possession of two bonds with the same number on both. Partly as a result of such malfeasance, and partly because of legitimate increases in expenditures such as the creation of a public school system from scratch, state budgets skyrocketed during Reconstruction and the state slipped further and further into debt.

Most white South Carolinians never admitted the legitimacy of the Republican government. Claiming that Republican leaders lacked the wealth, education, and intelligence to govern the state, the former planter-elite derided their opponents in vituperative and bitter language. Often they did worse. Organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan were formed to intimidate Republicans, especially Republican leaders; they whipped or beat hundreds of victims and murdered scores. Some of those killed were Republican legislators, such as Solomon Dill, Benjamin Franklin Randolph, and James Martin, all assassinated in 1868. From that year until 1871 South Carolina Republicans operated in a climate of terror. Some were able to defend themselves; others were able to move. Most had to be vigilant and try to stay one step ahead of the Ku-Klux, as it was then called. Almost all Republicans had the experience of spending nights in the woods to avoid attack.

President Ulysses S. Grant, elected in 1868, was much more sympathetic to Congress's view of Reconstruction than Johnson had been. In 1871 Grant's administration undertook an extensive effort to crack down on terrorism, and South Carolina in particular was under scrutiny. Congress passed the Ku-Klux Act, making it a federal crime to "conspire or go in disguise . . . for the purpose of depriving . . . any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws." Nine upcountry counties were placed under martial law, and hundreds of arrests were made. Convictions were few since the federal prosecutors were overwhelmed by the number of cases and since most of the attacks had occurred before the passage of the Ku-Klux Act. Federal intervention certainly reduced the scale of terrorism, and the Ku-Klux as an organization was destroyed as many of its leaders fled the state. Nevertheless, the government's assault on political violence was not a complete success. Attacks on leading Republicans continued throughout Reconstruction and beyond.

White Democrats often claimed that violence was a response to corrupt government. Simple chronology disproves this assertion—terrorism began well before the first frauds were committed—but it was accepted as truth by much of the northern press. Perhaps the most important example is the reporting of James S. Pike, first in the pages of the *New York Tribune* and then in a widely read book, *The Prostrate State*. In the book, Pike portrayed the South Carolina government as a sink of corruption and ignorance, and he placed the blame squarely on blacks. Most of his accusations were unfair and many were entirely fictitious, but the northern public believed them. Such writings undermined northern will to maintain the southern Republican governments in power.

White Democrats attempted to achieve some level of influence in state politics by several means. In

the 1870, 1872, and 1874 elections, they joined with disaffected Republicans to create fusion tickets. These all went down to failure, but the last one did increase the number of Democrats in the legislature and in some county governments. In 1871 and 1874 they orchestrated “Taxpayers’ Conventions,” which met to decry the government’s extravagance and investigate its finances; these too had only limited results. The means by which they recaptured the state was simply the assertion of force. This strategy, pioneered in 1875 by Mississippi whites, was put into effect in 1876. In the election of that year, the Democrats ran a full statewide ticket for the first time since 1868. Wade Hampton III, South Carolina’s highest-ranking Confederate officer, accepted the nomination for governor, and the other Democrats on the ticket were also former Confederates. The Democrats used a dual strategy: Hampton portrayed himself as a moderate and made appeals for black support, while his lieutenants practiced strong-arm tactics of intimidation and violence. Combined with massive fraud, the strategy propelled the Democrats to victory, at least on the face of the returns; but the returns were clearly fraudulent.

Hampton and the Republican incumbent, Daniel H. Chamberlain, each claimed to be governor. Both parties claimed control of the state legislature. And both parties claimed to have carried the state for their candidates in the 1876 presidential election. Republican Rutherford Hayes was awarded the presidency by a bipartisan election commission, but after meeting with Hampton and Chamberlain he decided not to use federal power to protect Chamberlain’s government. Chamberlain knew that spelled the end of Republican government in South Carolina. Hampton commanded the loyalty of almost all white South Carolinians, giving him the largest taxpayers of the state and a superior military force of trained Confederate veterans. Chamberlain resigned in April 1877, thus ending Reconstruction in South Carolina. With the Democrats in control of the state, the election system was altered to prevent most blacks from voting. By the 1890s there were almost no black or Republican officeholders in the state, a condition that continued for more than half a century. - cwk

Sources: Hyman S. Rubin III, Holt, Thomas. *Black over White: Negro Political Leadership in S.C. during Reconstruction*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, John S. Reynolds, *Reconstruction in S.C., 1865–1877*. 1905. Reprint, New York: Negro Universities Press, Simkins, Francis Butler, and Robert H. Woody. *S.C. During Reconstruction*. Chapel Hill: University of N.C. Press, and Williamson, Joel. *After Slavery: The Negro in S.C. during Reconstruction, 1861–1877*. Chapel Hill: University of N.C. Press.

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Jubal Early Swapped a Day for a Wagon Load of Gold

By Webb Garrison

Like Fort Pillow and dozens of other sites, control of the city of Frederick, Md., seesawed back and forth between Federals and Confederates.

Robert E. Lee did not even mention Frederick during a long conference with C.S.A. Major Gen. Jubal “Jubilee”) Early in mid-June 1864. Conferring at Cold Harbor, the Confederate general-in-chief told his hard-drinking, hard-riding subordinate that this time there was a real chance to strike a decisive blow in the heart of the Union. Prodding his Second Corps to move at top speed, “Jubilee” could cross the Potomac somewhere in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry. Storming through western Md., he would be poised to hit Washington City. Ringed by unmanned fortifications, the capital seemed to hold and occupy it, but with skill and luck and, above all, proper timing, he could hit the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Naval Yard, and other vital targets.

June 18 saw an urgent telegram from Lee: “*Strike as quickly as you can. If circumstances permit, carry out the original plan. Otherwise move upon Petersburg without delay.*”

One week later, long columns of gray-clad troopers solemnly filed past the grave of their revered

former leader, Stonewall Jackson. Many broke into sobs; some, including Early, vented their emotion by making vows to avenge his death. Damaged and rusty cannon were shoved aside; for this lightning strike, they would only be impediments. With forty good guns and a dozen light field pieces, the Confederates prepared to move on Washington.

"The road to glory can't be followed with much baggage," their leader told his subordinates when he ordered them to include in their personal belongings whatever underwear they would need. For every 500 men, Early set aside only one skillet wagon to transport cooking utensils.

July 2, the anniversary of unforgettable Gettysburg, saw the gray columns still in the Shenandoah at Winchester, Va., There, Early sent one corps north through Martinsburg and the other east toward Harpers Ferry, with plans to converge in 48 hours. Thousands of Confederates crossed the Potomac on July 6; the invasion was underway and precisely on schedule.

Following Robert E. Lee's detailed plan, a cavalry brigade dashed off in the direction of Baltimore with the objective of freeing 18,000 prisoners confined at Point Lookout. Early himself crossed South Mountain and occupied Hagerstown, Md. He considered burning the town, but when a delegation of citizens offered to pay him to leave it undamaged, he settled for \$20,000 and pulled out quickly.

Approaching Frederick after leaving Hagerstown, "Jubilee" sat on his horse and surveyed the thriving city through a glass. It was easy to see that the predominantly German citizens knew how to make money and to keep it; undamaged despite successive waves of occupation, Frederick was a sparkling jewel. If Hagerstown could fork over \$20,000, there was no telling what Frederick could do.

Early's half-formed plan was partly shaped by anger. It was at Frederick, so everyone said, that Stonewall Jackson had swallowed a public insult. According to the story told in North and South alike, Jackson was at the head of a column moving through Frederick when a woman deliberately humiliated him. The woman, Barbara Fritchie, had stood at her window waving a Union flag in the face of the Confederate leader.

Amplified and embroidered, the incident was made the subject of a stirring poem that gained wide circulation. It glorified Barbara Fritchie and Frederick at the expense of Stonewall Jackson and every loyal Confederate.

Wanting to avenge the insult to Jackson and thinking of the gold extorted from Hagerstown, Jubal Early had a clear-cut proposal in mind by the time he reached Frederick. He would give officials two options: They could clear the place of people before he burned it, or they could deliver a wagon load of badly needed gold.

Aghast but also terrified, a deputation of civic leaders decided to negotiate. After a period of dickering, they agreed to pay Early \$200,000 as ransom for their city, but they warned him that the city itself did not have that kind of money. It would have to be borrowed from banks, and that would take time, at least 48 hours.

With one eye on the promised ransom and the other on a battle strategy that required him to move without a lengthy stop, Early agreed to give them 24 hours in which to pay or to suffer. As they had indicated, officials had to turn to banks, which advanced \$200,000 against the promise of a bond issue to repay the loan. Repayment dragged on so long that the city paid out \$600,000 in interest before retiring the Civil War debt.

Satisfied with the trade, in which he had given up a single day in return for \$200,000, Early again turned toward his goal, the nation's capital.

Strangely. There was no panic in the city. Word-of-mouth reports had doubled the number of Confederate raiders to 30,000, and everyone knew that Washington City was guarded only by a few units of militia and maybe 200 U.S. Marines. Settlers flocked in from the countryside, seeking refuge. Clerks scurried about searching for weapons with which to arm companies of volunteers from government departments. Prices of foodstuffs doubled and then redoubled. An exception was beef, which dropped because plentiful supplies were available from herds driven south to escape the Confederates.

Assistant Sec. of War Charles A. Dana, who didn't want to go on record as criticizing Henry W. Halleck for permitting defenses to get in such deplorable shape, sent an urgent telegram to Gen. Grant: "*Unless you direct positively and explicitly what is to be done, everything will go on in the deplorable and fatal way in which it has gone the past week.*"

Gleeful secessionists boasted they could see the dust from Confederate columns as Congress hurried to adjourn at noon on July 2. In the Capitol, Abraham Lincoln sat solemnly in the president's room. Aides handed him bill after bill, which he signed after glancing at the heading. However, when he came to the Wade-Davis bill, he defiantly pushed it aside.

Sec. of the Navy Gideon Welles, with whom the chief executive conferred on many topics not related to the navy, had realized a month earlier what the bill meant. "*In getting up this law,*" he confided to his journal, "*it was the object of Mr. Henry Winter Davis and some other to pull down the Administration.*"

Clearly having been influenced by ardent abolitionist and South-hating Sen. Charles Sumner, the congressional act spelled out the fashion in which the legislative branch of government, not the executive, would deal with the rebellious states whose ultimate defeat or capitulation was now widely taken for granted. When he heard what was in the works, Lincoln said he might neither sign the bill nor veto it. Instead, he might put it in his pocket a while and think about it.

The idea of "*pocket veto*" infuriated many of the president's most loyal followers. Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, who had thumped for action from the time of the Dred Scott decision, thundered that Lincoln had become timid and "*almost pro-slavery.*" With the re-election of the president already in deep trouble, campaign strategists admitted that they saw no way out of the new difficulty.

At about the time Jubal Early was taking his first good look at Frederick, Md, from a distance, Lincoln put out a public statement concerning his failure to say yes or no to Congress about the Wade-Davis bill. He liked some provisions, he said, but needed time to ponder implications of others. "*What an infamous proclamation!*" exclaimed powerful Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Penn.

Furor over the pocket veto was pushed aside on the afternoon of July 11, when Washingtonians heard the dull booming of cannons at a distance. This time — their third try — the Confederates would surely penetrate the defenses of the city!

But the one-day delay at Frederick, waiting for his "*wagonload of gold,*" had cost Jubal Early and the Confederacy dearly. Grant dispatched the veteran Sixth Corps by steamer, and three brigades of veterans reached the Sixth Street wharf on Monday, July 11. Now the hospital patients, who, though barely able to walk, had been hastily armed, were suddenly in the way, instead of representing Washington's last, feeble hope.

Within hours, three more brigades arrived. With 10,000 battlefield veterans in the city and the Nineteenth Corps steaming up the Potomac, the probability that Washington would be burned by Confederates rapidly eased, but did not entirely disappear.

Few in the city failed to hear Confederate rifle fire, and Early's raiders actually penetrated the outskirts of the capital. At Fort Stevens, where Federal forces had decided to launch a counterattack, Abraham Lincoln insisted on being present for the action. When a minié ball dropped a surgeon who was standing very close to the commander-in-chief, a brash young captain — so the tale goes — yanked at the coat tails of the very tall man who made a conspicuous target. "*Get down, you damned fool!*" shouted Capt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the man who had glorified Barbara Fritchie and himself destined to be a member of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Whether or not that rebuke took place as reported, Abraham Lincoln saw that Early's raiders were too late. Had they been one day earlier, the outcome might have been different. As it was, they were forced to retire from the field after having inflicted less than 100 casualties upon Washington's defenders.

Back at the White House, the president realized that public confidence in his leadership, already

waning, would drop to a new low upon word that Confederates had actually fired upon the capital. Almost daily, he received word that the man in whom he had most confidence, Ulysses S. Grant, was now being castigated as a bloody handed butcher.

Failure though it was, Early's raid had brought the Union to a new level of humiliation. That caused enlistment officers to sit idle as the once-hearty stream of volunteers dried up entirely.

Admitting to himself frequently and sometimes to others that he now had little or no chance to hold the White House for a second term, the commander-in-chief decided to take the offensive once more. In spite of overwhelming public opinion that cried for peace at any price, Abraham Lincoln solemnly issued a call for another 500,000 fighting men, with unfilled quotas of states to be met by means of the universally hated draft.

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2018 - 2019 Lecture Series for the LCWRT

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Mar. 27, 2019 Dr. Larry Roland “End of Reconstruction in
Beaufort-Hampton Counties”

April 24, 2019 Dr. Jim Spirek “Wrecks of Beaufort Sound”

May 22, 2019 Ron Roth “Underground Railroad”

We will meet in Magnolia Hall in Sun City every month remaining of our series.

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Lowcountry Civil War Round Table Inc.

2018-2019 Executive Committee

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LOWCOUNTRY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE, INC.
MEMBERSHIP FORM
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP PERIOD to AUG. 31, 2019

Please **Print** All Information Below

Last Name First Name Badge Nickname

Additional Household Member Last Name First Name Badge Nickname

Address: _____ State _____
City _____ State _____
Zip Code _____
Phone () _____
E-Mail: _____

(We will keep this confidential!)

CURRENT MEMBER _____ NEW MEMBER _____

Household: Annual Membership (to Aug 31, 2018): \$40.00

We always need volunteers to continue making the LCWRT successful.

Please check the area(s) for which you are willing to volunteer:

_____ Program Committee: help select topics & speakers _____ Assist in

Production/Distribution of the *Minie Ball Gazette*

_____ Assist on Program Night (Greeter, Collect Tickets or Guest Fees, Tally Program Attendance)

_____ Historian _____ Maintain Membership Roster _____ Work at Sun City Club Fair

_____ Web Site Maintenance

Mail to or leave in "lower" box: Joseph Passiment, 26 Schooner Lane, Bluffton, SC 29909-4305

Make Check Payable to: **LCWRT Inc.** Any questions, please call **Joseph Passiment** at **732-995-2102**

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MINIÉ BALL GAZETTE

is published by

The Lowcountry Civil War Round Table, Inc.
located in the greater Hilton Head area of South Carolina.

Founded in 2000 and dedicated to Civil War history,
education and battlefield preservation.

A Not-for-Profit, Charitable Organization

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