



LEGIONARY

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ www.wadehamptoncamp.org

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

FEBRUARY 17 IS HERE AGAIN "LET US NOT FORGET"

CHARLIE BRAY

The following article written by Warren Hughes appeared in the Columbia Star Newspaper the week of January 30, 2015. Mr. Hughes addresses the debate that has existed for too long as to **"WHO"** burned Columbia. I was pleased to see that Mr. Hughes states that the question is answered in Patricia McNeely's book **"Sherman's Flame and Blame Campaign"**. Natives have always known that it was Gen. Sherman's troops who burned Columbia and Pat provided the proof and firsthand accounts by those who were there. Our camp was fortunate to have Mrs. McNeely as our April 2014 speaker when she spoke about her new book in great detail.

Who camped at this house? Who burned Columbia? By Warren Hughes



The home of Confederate Col. Blanton Duncan on Gervais and Henderson Streets was used by whom during the occupation of Columbia and thus survived the burning? It later was demolished to make way for new construction and is the site of the Clarion Hotel Downtown. (Photo courtesy of Richland Library)

Patricia McNeely answers in her book, *Sherman's Flame & Blame Campaign*

On February 17, 1865, Columbians witnessed the devastation by fire that followed the entry of Gen. William T. Sherman's federal troops into the city with more than three-fifths of it being burned.

In her 2014 book, *Sherman's Flame & Blame Campaign* through Georgia and the Carolinas ... and the burning of Columbia, retired USC Professor Patricia G. McNeely provides a thorough and scholarly account of the conflagration. Although who was to blame has been debated by scholars over the years, McNeely succeeds in documenting the role of ravaging federal troops in the destruction. 2015 is the 150th anniversary.

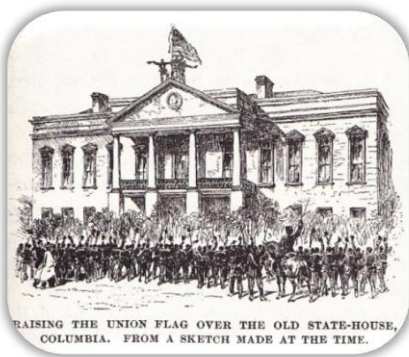
In a review, another retired USC journalism professor, Henry H. Schulte, said, "McNeely, with great precision, has pretty well cut off debate over whether Sherman's troops did it or departing Confederate troops. In the telling, she has successfully offered a new generation of readers an excellent range of eye witnesses to the burning that will stand as 'breaking new ground' on a 150-year-old controversy."

The home of Confederate Col. Blanton Duncan on Gervais and Henderson Streets was used by General William T. Sherman as his headquarters during the occupation and thus survived the burning of Columbia. It later was demolished to make way for new construction and is the site of the Clarion Hotel Downtown.

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In a February 27, 1865, letter to Sherman, Columbia's Confederate General Wade Hampton, whose homes were also destroyed by the fire, wrote, as quoted by McNeely: "You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offenses against humanity and the rules of war; you fired into the City of Columbia without a word of warning; after its surrender by the mayor, who demanded protection to private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amidst its ruins thousands of old men, helpless women, and children."

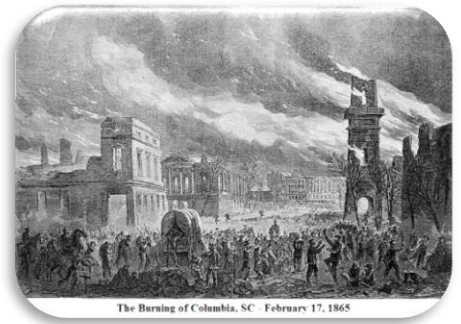


On February 17, 1865 Columbia Mayor Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn had presented the city's letter of surrender to acting Brig. Gen. Charles Stone near the intersection of Beaufort Street and River Road, where a commemorative stone marks the event. The surrender letter was passed down through generations of the Goodwyn family until his great granddaughter, Caroline Legare Judson, a columnist for *The Columbia Star*, donated it to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina.

The Rev. Peter Shand, then rector of Trinity Church (now Cathedral), which escaped destruction, wrote in his eyewitness account, "I do not believe that (General Sherman) literally ordered the city to be consumed. To have done so would have left him no possible means of evading the accusation of culpability. That

he gave no decided nor positive order, however, that it should not be burned, nor took any steps to prevent its burning, but rather winked and connived at it, is to my mind absolutely certain."

Several other significant places of worship including Christ Episcopal (located where Good Shepherd is today) Ebenezer Lutheran, and Washington Street Methodist were destroyed, but First Baptist, First Presbyterian, and St. Peter's Catholic Churches,



along with Trinity, were left standing.

Despite widespread destruction, a number of stately homes survived, several of which were guarded by federal troops, because they were being used as officers' quarters. Others were left standing, some apparently on the whim of good fortune.

Of those that survived, McNeely said, "Each house or structure that survived the burning of Columbia would have a story to tell and each story would be different. And there would be as many stories to tell as houses that survived.

"For example, St. Peter's Catholic Church was saved because two Irish Catholic guards stayed on duty, while guards deserted their posts at other churches and houses to join in the pillaging and destruction.

"The Rev. Peter Shand found evidence that rosin had been brought in to burn Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, but he believed the church was saved by the mercy of

God. The First Baptist Church survived because soldiers mistakenly burned the Washington Street Methodist Church instead.

"And the greatest survival story is the University of South Carolina Horseshoe, where all the original buildings were saved by the efforts of acting President Maximillian LaBorde who found a federal officer to drive away 150 drunken soldiers intent on burning the buildings early on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865."

Significant properties that did survive include the Arsenal Academy Officers' Quarters, now the Governor's Mansion, the adjacent Caldwell Hampton-Boylston and Lace Houses, and the Hampton-Preston House, the Robert Mills House, the Mann- Simons site, and the Seibel's House all maintained under the auspices of the Historic Columbia Foundation.



COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

Compatriots, the Lee-Jackson Banquet was fantastic. For those who attended, you know how blessed you are.

Paul Graham and Bing Chambers did a marvelous job in their respective "toasts" to Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson. Their toasts complimented beautifully Ken Wingate's presentation on "*Rebels Who Still Speak*". All three gentlemen spoke on the faith these two men practiced as obedient servants of God. Ken's talk centered on Stonewall Jackson and his profound faith and obedience to his Lord and Savior. All three speakers should be complimented on their oratorical skills. But, what heightened their presentations and made each one's talk even more meaningful is that none of the three knew their presentation would center on our two great Southern leaders profound Christian faith.

I sincerely believe this was the most well attended Banquet I have witnessed in over the past six or seven years. A total of six past commanders were in attendance, along with many beautiful wives. Several compatriots dressed in period uniforms and with our flags flying it made for a blessed Banquet.

I must also sincerely complement Seawell's and their outstanding staff. Seawell's did more for us than this limited space allows me to say.

Another and most important part of the evening was the **Ladies of the "Pickin" Parlor**. The Ladies sang several period songs and their final rendition of *Dixie* not only caused 'goose bumps' up your neck, you just knew our great, great grandfathers would be both flattered and proud.



The Train of Life together on God's train.

This is a wonderful story of a train ride through life. I hope that it brings as much meaning to you as it did to me when I received it. We all are getting older and realize more just how precious life really is. ***We are not promised another day and my hope is that we can continue on a long train.***

At birth we boarded the train and met our parents, and we believe they will always travel on our side. However, at some station our parents will step down from the train, leaving us on this journey alone.

As time goes by, other people will board the train; and they will be significant i.e. our siblings, friends, children, and even the love of our life.

Many will step down and leave a permanent vacuum. Others will go so unnoticed that we don't realize they vacated their seats. This train ride will be full of joy, sorrow, fantasy, expectations, hellos, goodbyes, and farewells. Success consists of having a good relationship with all passengers requiring that we give the best of ourselves.

The mystery to everyone is: We do not know at which station we ourselves will step down. So, we must live in the best way, love, forgive, and offer the best of who we are. It is important to do this because when the time comes for us to step down and leave our seat empty we should leave behind beautiful memories for those who will continue to travel on the train of life.

I wish you a joyful journey for 2015 on the train of life. Reap success and give lots of love. More importantly, thank God for the journey.

Lastly, I thank you for being one of the passengers on my train.

Father in heaven, I pray that you will allow us to have a long healthy train ride of life. Look over us all and bless us. Keep us on the right track of life, doing for You as You see fit. When our times come to come into Your Kingdom accept us with open arms



Chaplains Prayer List: With the new year having arrived please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.

Bill Chisholm

Rev. Bob Slimp's wife Ursula Slimp

Jesse Folk

Bill Smyth's wife Ann

Bob Fortner



 ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Saturday, February 7th Commander Hughey, Chaplain Lindler and I attended the South Carolina Division's Leadership Conference and were greatly impressed with the message presented by our division's leaders to those attending. The drive this year will be to bring young people into the Sons of Confederate Veteran's. In support of this effort a "Youth Manual" was created for use by the camps in the South Carolina division. This manual points out many things camps can do to attract the youth of South Carolina. Such as:

- ✓ Recommend each camp sponsor or co-sponsor with another camp sending a young person to the Sam Davis Youth Camp. We received a CD with our package which provides a video of the things camp participants do at the Sam Davis Youth Camp and if anyone is interested and would like a copy of this CD we will make it available.
- ✓ Recommend each camp develop a "Cadet Program". Eligibility: Male descendants from birth to (12) years of age shall be eligible for membership as a cadet.
- ✓ Recommend each camp participate in the "H. L. Hunley JROTC Award" program. This program was established July 2006 by the SC Division of Sons of Confederate Veterans. In 2009 this program was expanded to all JROTC Units in the United States and in 2010 the program went international. There are many schools in South Carolina we have not reached and it is recommended all camps participate.
- ✓ Recommend each camp sponsor an "Education Day". This is a great way to reach many children and build interest in our organization and our Southern history.

The "Youth Manual" provides additional ideas on how to develop these programs in a camp. As you know the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton camp has been participating in several of the recommendations covered in the manual and our goal has been to improve on our efforts. We will begin work on establishing a "Cadet Program" and based on what we have done with other initiatives I feel we can be successful with establishing this.

Membership was also discussed at the meeting and the South Carolina Division is over 3,000 at the close of the renewal period. The Wade Hampton Camp currently has 157 members at the close of the renewal period. On behalf of all camp officers I thank you for your support of the Sons of Confederate Veteran's and the Charge given by Stephen Dill Lee. In closing I also ask if anyone of you have ideas of how we can improve what we are doing please let us know. **Page 3**

The CHARGE

To you, *SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS*, we submit the VINDICATION of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the DEFENSE of the Confederate soldier's good name, the GUARDIANSHIP of his history, the EMULATION of his virtues, the PERPETUATION of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the TRUE HISTORY of the South is PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS.



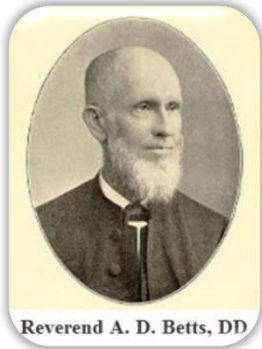
Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906



EXPERIENCE OF A CONFEDERATE CHAPLAIN

ALEXANDER DAVIS BETTS (1832-1918)

The Reverend A. D. Betts, D.D. was an ordained minister with the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the War for Southern Independence he served as Chaplain for the 30th N. C. Troops. The excerpts above are from his book, "Experience of a Confederate Chaplain," published after the War.



Reverend A. D. Betts, DD

The discriminating minds among our intelligent young people of the South will readily perceive that there is a manifest and important, because truthful, distinction to be maintained touching the style and title of the conflict waged on this American continent during 1861 - 1865, between The United States and the newly born nationality known as The Confederate States. The following from Dr. S. A. Steel, of Richmond, Va., will be appreciated:

"The term 'Civil War' ought to be abandoned because it embodies an error. A civil war is a war between factions contending for the control of the same government, like Caesar and Pompey, like Lancaster and York. If the Southern people had fought in the Union, it would have been a civil war, and the defeated party would have been rebels. The movement was a revolution. The object of it was to maintain a separate government. The war was between the government of the United States and the government of the Confederate States. We went out of the Union; went so completely that we had to be re-admitted. We were not 'rebels,' but patriots, wisely or unwisely, exercising the inalienable right of self-government in an honest effort to rectify political difficulties. This is the verdict history will ultimately pronounce upon that struggle."

While our friends, the enemy, persist in calling as "Rebels," and refer to that struggle for Southern independence as "The Rebellion," we are content to bear the obloquy, knowing the injustice of it; yea, we glory in it, as did the now largest of protestant religious denominations accept and wear the term of reproach designating them "Methodists." But let us not forget that "We be brethren!"

One day in April, 1861, I heard that President Lincoln had called on the State troops to force the seceding States back into the Union. That was one of the saddest days of my life. I had prayed and hoped that war might be averted. I had loved the Union, and clung to it. That day I saw war was inevitable. The inevitable must be met. That day I walked up and down my porch in Smithville (now Southport, N. C.) and wept and suffered and prayed for the South.

The drum and fife were soon heard there, and all through the Old North State companies of our best men, young and middle aged, offered themselves to the Governor of the State.

August 28, 29 and 30 (1862). Horrid scenes! Many dead Federals still on the field, though a squad of their men, under flag of truce, has been some days caring for wounded and burying dead.

I found a wounded Federal sitting on the field - a broken thigh, a rifle ball through his arm and a bruised shoulder made him right helpless. His undressed wounds were sore. He asked me if I thought our surgeons would care for him. I assured him they would. He said he had a wife and two little children in his northern home. His parents were pious and had raised him piously, but he had neglected his own soul. I said: "Brother, Jesus loves you. You came down here to kill my brothers, but I love you." He broke down and sobbed aloud: "You don't talk like one man that came here. He upbraided me." He told me our men had been very good to him during the three or four days he had been there. As one hurried by he would give him water and food, and raise him up to rest certain tired muscles. Another would stop to give him more food and water and lay him down.

They had just taken the last Confederate wounded from that part of the field. He was on the surgeon's table a few yards away. I trust this Federal was soon taken to that table. As I was about to hurry away to overtake my regiment he asked me to lay him down! How could I? Where could I take hold? I did the best I could. As I took him by the hand and commended him to God, I think my heart was as tender as it ever was. His bones may be in that field now. I hope to meet his soul in Heaven in a few years. Hurry on ten miles and overtake our regiment. Sleep cold and take cold. Frost next morning.

October 15 - Ten years ago God converted my soul. C. H. Ruffin, of Nash Co., wounded yesterday. Dies in my arms in perfect peace. Charlie enlisted at 17, and perhaps, was the wildest boy in his Regiment.

He was very respectful to me, but showed no signs of any care for his soul till April last. About the time I was disappointed in my

hopes to go home, he began to seek my company and give good attention to preaching. He became deeply convicted and was happily converted and I took him into the Missionary Baptist Church, and sent his name to the home church the day I started home. If I had gone home at the time I first proposed, he might not have been converted. Just before he breathed his last I asked him about his case. He sweetly smiled and said: "Bro. Betts as soon as I die I shall go straight to my blessed Jesus! "That was a happy moment to me. As I write about it in October 1896 the joy I feel pays me a thousand times for all the nights I ever slept on frozen ground, snow or mud.

July 14 - Cross Potomac. As I came near the river a straggling soldier shouted to me and asked me to let him ride the horse I was leading. I told him the horse's back was so sore I could not myself ride him. In a sharp angry tone he replied, "Yes, you think more of a horse than you do of a man." I stopped. As he came near, I said, "Young man, you ought not to speak to me that way. I have waded the James and the Potomac for a sick man to ride my horse. I will now wade this river and let you ride over." He did not wait for me to dismount. He hurried into the warm, shallow water. I trust he and each reader will be slower to judge others than he was that day.

Engage the enemy fiercely near Winchester and drive them, and they drive us. Gen. Rodes killed. Went into private house to see his body after he was brought into Winchester. His wife had spent some time in camp during preceding winter. We fall back to Strasburg, marching all night. Riding alone and very sad, at midnight, I overtake one or two thousand Federal prisoners. They began to sing, "We are going home to die no more." My heart was touched. I shed tears as I thought many of them would die in Southern prisons.

The night following the tidings of our contemplated surrender was a still, sad night in our camp. Rev. W. C. Willson, the Chapel Hill pastor, was with us. We had preached a few times in that camp; but that night we made no effort to get the men together. In little, sad groups they softly talked of the past, the present and the future. Old men were there, who would have cheerfully gone on, enduring the hardship of war, and protracted absence from their families, for the freedom of their country. Middle aged men were there, who had been away from wives and children for years, had gone through many battles, had lost much on their farms or stores or factories or professional business; but would that night have been glad to shoulder the gun and march forward for the defense of their "native land". Young men and boys were there, who loved their country and were unspeakably sad at the thought of the failure to secure Southern Independence.

Rev. W. C. Willson and I walked out of the camp and talked and wept together. As I started back to my tent - to my mule and saddle, I should say, for I had no tent - I passed three lads sitting close together, talking softly and sadly. I paused and listened. One said, "It makes me very sad, to think of our surrendering." Another said, "It hurts me worse than the thought of battle ever did." The third raised his arm, clenched his fist and seemed to grate his teeth as he said, "I would rather know we had to go into battle tomorrow morning." There was patriotism! There may have been in that camp that night generals, colonels and other officers who had been moved by a desire for worldly honor. Owners of slaves and of lands may have hoped for financial benefit from Confederate success. But these boys felt they had a country that ought to be free! I wish I had taken their names. And I wonder if they still live. They are good citizens, I am sure.



PORTMAN-TESTER VA HEADSTONE BILL

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots, I am asking each of you to take the time to send a letter/note to at least one member, preferably all members, of the South Carolina delegation requesting their support for the bi-partisan VA Tombstone bill co-sponsored by Senator Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Senator Jon Tester (D-Montana). This bill The "*Honor Those Who Served Act of 2014*" would enable veterans service agencies, military researchers, historians or genealogists to request a free headstone or marker from the **Department of Veterans Affairs** (VA) for a veteran's grave. Until 2012 the VA provided headstones for unmarked veterans' graves based on documentation of that vet's identity and service provided by these groups or individuals. That policy was then changed, limiting headstone requests to a veteran's next-of-kin or authorized family representative – a difficult requirement when dealing with graves dating back 100 years or more and unknown family descendants. (The policy does not apply to replacement of worn, illegible or damaged markers.)

The Portman-Tester bill matches a similar measure introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives last year by Rep. Steve Stivers, a Columbus Republican.

This bill, if passed, would be a benefit to both the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) as well as The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW). Both organizations have been unable to place tombstones since the 2012 VA policy change. I have included mailing information for the SC Congressional Delegation; keep in mind it only takes a brief note requesting their support on this bill and a letter means more than a phone call.

Senator Lindsey Graham
290 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510
Senator Tim Scott
167 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510
Congressman Mark Sanford
322 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515
Congressman Joe Wilson
2229 Rayburn HOB, Washington, DC 20515
Congressman Jeff Duncan
116 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515

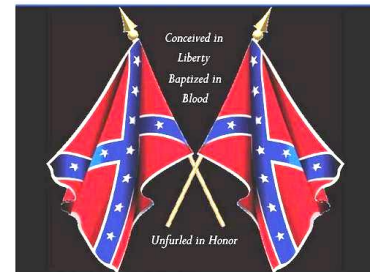
Congressman Trey Goudy
1404 Longworth HOB, Washington, DC 20515
Congressman Mick Mulvaney
1207 Longworth HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515
Congressman James Clyburn
242 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515
Congressman Tom Rice
325 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Feb. 8, 1861 The convention of seceding states unanimously adopts the "Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, which is largely based on the U.S. Constitution but has several significant differences.
- Feb. 18, 1861 "Dixie" becomes the unofficial Confederate States anthem when played at a ceremony marking Jefferson Davis' inauguration as provisional president of the Confederate States of America.
- Feb. 3, 1862 The Union government decides to treat captured Confederate privateer (non-military raider) crews as prisoners of war, rather than pirates therefore avoiding an eye-for-an-eye hanging of Union prisoners of war.
- Feb. 16, 1862 Fort Donaldson, TN surrenders to General Grant. Some consider loss of Forts Donaldson & Henry The turning point in the war since the "twin rivers (Cumberland and Tennessee rivers)" are now controlled by Union forces.
- Feb. 15, 1864 In a secret session, the Confederate Congress appropriates \$5 million for Canadian-based sabotage operations against the North. Former cavalryman Thomas C. Hines is dispatched to Canada to carry out "appropriate enterprises of war against our enemies."
- Feb. 17, 1864 Charleston, SC. The Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* becomes the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat.
- Feb. 6, 1865 Gen. Robert E. Lee received orders to assume the duties as General-in-Chief of the Armies, as provided for by the Act of the Confederate Congress and approved by Davis. While important posts, these two appointments came too late in the war to have much of a bearing on its outcome.
- Feb. 17, 1865 Columbia, SC is surrendered to Federal troops under the command of Gen. W.T. Sherman. The city is subsequently sacked, looted, and burned by those under the Sherman's command.
- Feb. 26, 1865 Ten miles northeast of downtown Wilmington, Union and Confederate forces began negotiations that saw a total of 8,684 Union soldiers (including 992 commissioned officers and 120 African American troops) exchanged for an unknown number of Confederate prisoners of war.

February Camp Meeting
THURSDAY, FEB 19TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Layne Waters,

*"South Carolina's Ordeal ~
January & February 1865"*

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273

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