



THE LEGIONARY

FEBRUARY, 2021

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

COMMANDERS CORNER

VACANT

Our next meeting is scheduled for February 18, 2021 and my plan was to have this meeting as normally scheduled. Based on SC-DEHC figures COVID cases are trending down for all four state zones. Richland and Lexington counties are still reporting in the High range. The rollout of Vaccine has improved and more South Carolinians are being vaccinated. Susan and I have received both shots of the Pfizer vaccine and have experienced no ill effects from the shots. I encourage each of you when eligible to get vaccinated and let's return to a normal world.

It has been decided to opt on the side of caution and **not meet on February 18** as I had hoped.

With the vaccine being rolled out to 65 years and above and more vaccination sites coming online to administer the vaccinations I am very optimistic that we will see a rapid improvement in our lives. I will pole our membership March 1 and depending on the response will schedule a meeting.

Charlie Bray, Adjutant

The CHARGE

To you, **SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.



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



Recruit, Recruit, Recruit

**Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273
should contact**

Compatriot Bryan Pittman
Phone (803) 608-8813 / E-Mail bpittman3@hotmail.com



LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

JIM HARLEY

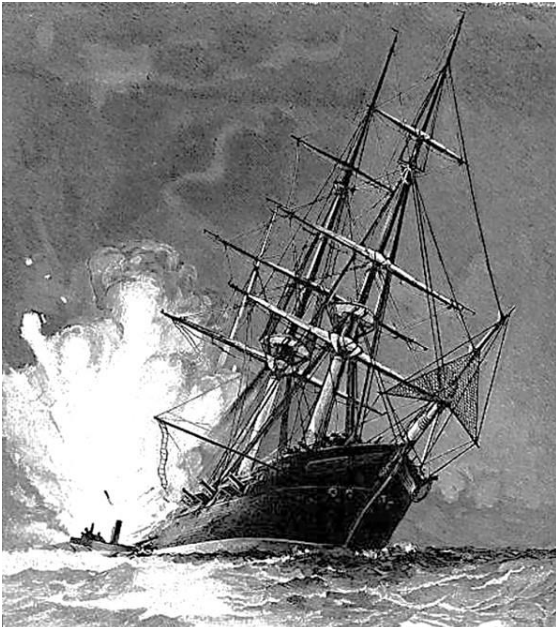
~This Month in Febuary~

This Month (February), in 1864, a new era of Naval Warfare opened with a costly but monumental victory for the Confederate forces in Charleston, South Carolina.

On the clear but chilly evening of February 17, 1864, John Crosby stood watch as 'Officer of the Deck' onboard the USS Housatonic outside Charleston



Harbor's on patrol as part of the Union naval blockade.



The CSN Hunley sinks the USN Housatonic 17-February-1864.

Around 8:45 p.m., he suddenly saw something in the water about 100 yards off the starboard beam. At first, he thought it was a log, but as it moved closer to the warship, he sounded the alarm as he realized it was something new in naval weapon, a Submarine.

As all hands raced to their battle stations, Confederate sailors inside the submarine turned a hand-crank that powered the propeller as another man steered toward the 1,240-ton Union sloop-of-war. These eight Confederate volunteers were already undertaking a dangerous mission simply by being inside this vessel that had already claimed 13 lives, including its inventor, Horace Lawson Hunley, during earlier training exercises.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

When it was obvious that the military fortunes of the South were going badly in early 1865, a few units usually at Battalion, Regiment or Brigade level passed resolutions that they would never accept peace with the Union without full recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States. As we all know it did not turn out that way. Today we are dealing with another battle, this one is being led by historical revisionists, media, progressive left and our educational system who are out to change America. These groups are pushing to sanitize our nation of its history, especially that of our Southland. I believe we in the SCV should support our Charge as the men of McGowan's Brigade did with their Resolution. As General Greene stated during the Revolutionary War "*Independence is certain, if the people have the fortitude to bear and the courage to persevere.*" As men of faith, I feel that we the Sons of Confederate Veterans have the fortitude to live up to our Charge, given to us by Stephen Dill Lee.

Here is one of the best examples of the officers and men of Samuel McGowan's famous Brigade, who signed the following declaration, some signing with their own blood.

Resolution Adopted by McGowan's Brigade, South Carolina Volunteers, 6-February-1865

- I. 1st That the war in which we are engaged is a war of self-defense; that in the beginning, nearly four years ago, we took up arms in defense of the right to govern ourselves, and to protect our country from invasion, our homes from desolation, and our wives and children from insult and outrage.
- II. That the reason which induced us to take up arms at the beginning have not been impaired, but on the contrary, infinitely strengthened by the progress of the war. Outrage and cruelty have not made us love the perpetrators. If we then judged that the enemy intended to impoverish and oppress us, we now know that they propose to subjugate, enslave, disgrace, and destroy us.
- III. As we were actuated by principle when we entered the service of the Confederate States, we are of the same opinion still. We have had our share of victories, and we must expect some defeats. Our cause is righteous and must prevail. In the language of *General Greene*, in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when he was struggling to recover South Carolina, then entirely overrun, and suffering under the scourge of "Bloody Ban Tarleton": "*Independence is certain, if the people have the fortitude to bear and the courage to persevere.*"
- IV. To submit to our enemies, now, would be more infamous than it would have been in the beginning. It would be cowardly, yielding to power what was denied upon principle. It would be to yield the cherished right of self - government and to acknowledge ourselves wrong in the assertion of it; to brand the names of our slaughtered companions as traitors; to forfeit the glory already won; to lose the fruits of all sacrifices made and the privileges endured; to give up independence now nearly gained, and bring certain ruin, disgrace and eternal slavery upon our country. Therefore, not subdued by past reverses, and unawed by future dangers, we declare our determination to battle to the end, and not to lay down our arms until independence is secured. Is life so dear and peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it Heaven!

Father God, grant us the strength and wisdom to go forth in a righteous peaceful way in our task to save our Southern history and its monuments. In Your Holy Name, we pray. Amen.



Chaplains Prayer List: Please remember our camp compatriots and their family members who are having health problems or have lost a loved one in your prayers.



Bob Slimp



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

The posted meeting dates have most likely been cancelled. If you are thinking about attending meetings at any of the listed camps, ***I recommend you check with a member you know and verify the meeting date is still valid.***

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Mar. 2, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM 1st Tuesday of the Month – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Mar. 3, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Mar. 4, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Feb. 15, 2021	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Feb. 23, 2021	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Feb. 23, 2021	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Along with this months Legionary you will find two letters, one from UDC Commander Darlene Dowdy which deals with a monument in Rock Hill that was placed by the S. D. Barron Chapter in 1908. The second letter is from Division Commander Jamie Graham announcing the change in date for our Legislative Day event at the State House to **7-April-2021**. Both letters highlight the importance of the Heritage Act.

Based on my personal observations with Legislative Day and poor support from our membership across South Carolina it becomes obvious that we need to become more active. Those that want the Heritage Act removed will show up in large numbers proclaiming their wish for its removal to individual House and Senate members. We have our Heritage Day event but our turnout at best has been approximately 120± with only a handful having scheduled appointments to meet with their House or Senate representative. The impression given the House and Senate is that we don't care, and this belief leads them to feel we won't be a threat in the next election. As with the farmer who has plowed all day and only has short rows left at the end of the day, we still have a lot of ground to plow before we ever hope to see a short row. Please mark your calendar for 7-April-2021 for Legislative Day and make your appointments with your representatives. As more detail comes for Legislative Day I will pass it on to you.

Home TN: 803-749-1042 / Cell TN: 803-414-6808 / Email: cdbiii@bellsouth.net



Quote: Stonewall Jackson

"War means fighting. The business of the soldier is to fight. Armies are not called out to dig trenches, to throw up breastworks, to live in camps, but to find the enemy and strike him; to invade his country and

do him all possible damage in the shortest possible time. This will involve great destruction of life and property while it lasts; but such a war will of necessity be of brief continuance, and so would be an economy of life and property in the end."



A House Divided

We have all heard this term used when speaking about families with divided loyalties during the WBTS with sons and other family members fighting on opposing sides. In the following you will see an example of this situation and it involves two of my wife's ancestors. Both men finished their service as Brigadier Generals, one died in battle and one survived after having a close encounter with death. The two brothers are the sons of Col. Simmons McIntosh and Sarah Swinton. Simmons McIntosh was a career soldier and lost his life in the war with Mexico. Col. Simmons was leading his men in battle at Molino del Rey when he was mortally wounded. His body was returned to Savannah where he was buried in Colonial Park in the vault with his great uncle Revolutionary War Gen. Lachlan McIntosh.



John Baillie McIntosh (June 6, 1829 – June 29, 1888)



John Baillie McIntosh was born at Fort Brooke (Tampa), Florida Territory, while his father was on active duty in the Army. He served as a midshipman in the United States Navy during the Mexican American War and resigned in 1850. Thereafter, McIntosh was in business in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant in April 1862 and served in the Seven Days Battles, and the Battle of Antietam, receiving promotion to major between the battles. McIntosh was commissioned colonel of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry on November 15, 1862. In that role he rose to brigade command in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He led his brigade in the campaign culminating in the Battle of Chancellorsville, winning plaudits from division commander Brig. Gen. William W. Averell.

When Maj.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton reorganized the Cavalry Corps following the Battle of Brandy Station, McIntosh became a brigade commander in the second division led by Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg. McIntosh was ill after Chancellorsville, but he was present when Gregg's division fought at the Battle of Gettysburg. He distinguished himself in the fight against J.E.B. Stuart on East Cavalry Field on July 3, 1863. When a Confederate attack led by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton was at its height, McIntosh led some of his men in a flank attack on the attacking



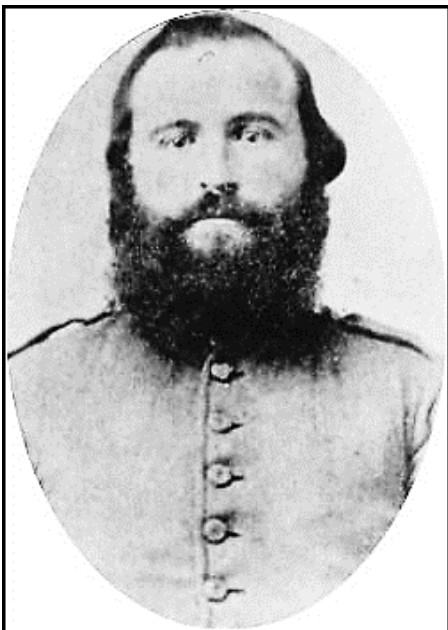
troopers. McIntosh was injured by a fall from a horse in September 1863; and, after recovering from his injury, he was on duty in the defenses of Washington, D.C., in XXII Corps until May 1864.

John McIntosh returned to the Army of the Potomac in time to be assigned a brigade in the third cavalry division of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson during the Battle of the Wilderness. He continued in command in the operations of Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan, including the beginning of the latter's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. McIntosh lost a leg because of a wound he received at the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864. Later he received brevet promotions of the ranks of major general, U. S. Volunteers, brigadier general, U.S. Army (regular army), and major general, U.S. Army. He retired from the army in 1870.

John Baillie McIntosh died in New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery.



James McQueen McIntosh (1828 – March 7, 1862)



James McQueen McIntosh was a career American soldier who served as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was known as an aggressive and popular leader of cavalry during his service.

James McIntosh received an appointment to the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York, but proved to be a poor student and graduated last in the Class of 1849. He first served in the infantry as a second lieutenant before transferring to the cavalry and serving on the Western frontier. He was stationed at Fort Smith in Arkansas when several Southern states, including his native Florida, began seceding in early 1861.

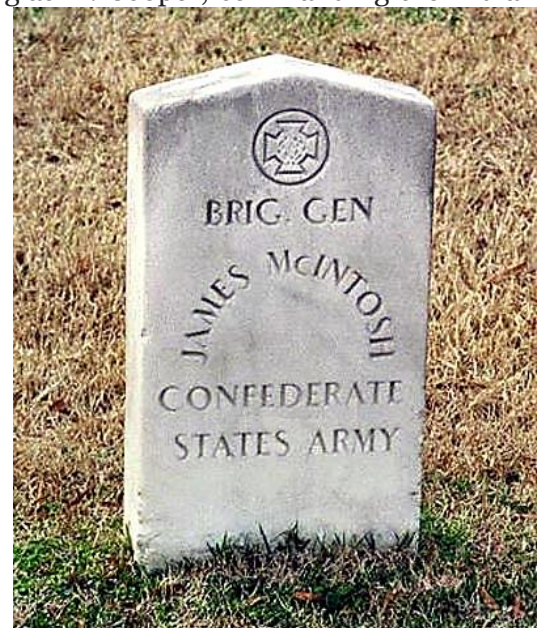
With the outbreak of the Civil War, McIntosh resigned his commission and joined the Confederate cause as colonel of the 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles. He saw combat action in the August 1861 Battle of Wilson's Creek. Although he was courageous and daring, McIntosh was also impulsive and reckless, preferring to lead his men from the front instead of concentrating on the duties of a brigade commander.

In the late autumn, Confederate troops undertook a campaign to subdue the Native American Union sympathizers in Indian Territory and consolidate control. Colonel Douglas H. Cooper, commanding the Indian Department, planned a coordinated attack with McIntosh on the enemy camp at Chustenahlah. McIntosh left Fort Gibson on December 22, with 1,380 men. On Christmas Day, he learned that Cooper's force was delayed, but he decided to attack the next day, despite being outnumbered. McIntosh assaulted the camp at noon on the 26th, his attack resulted in totally routing chief Opothleyahola's band of Creeks and Seminoles.

As a result of his decisive victory, McIntosh received a promotion to brigadier general in January 1862.

At the Battle of Pea Ridge, he commanded a brigade in the division of Ben McCulloch, who was killed by Union infantry fire. Shortly after assuming division command, McIntosh was leading an advance when he was struck and killed by a bullet, less than fifteen minutes after McCulloch's death.

He is buried in the Fort Smith National Cemetery. A memorial to Unknown Confederate Dead, made of marble, commemorates McIntosh, as well as Brigadier General Alexander E. Steen, a Missourian who was killed at the Battle of Prairie Grove.





Battle of Broxton Bridge (02-FEB-1865)



Two locations on the Salkehatchie River in Bamberg County provided unexpected resistance from Confederate troops to General William Tecumseh Sherman's Union army as it advanced from Savannah, Georgia to Columbia, South Carolina in the winter of 1865.

The right wing of the Union Army had its eyes on the state capital and with superior numbers of troops and equipment expected to easily defeat the fortifications at Broxton Bridge and Rivers Bridge.

Confederate Gen. Lafayette McLaws chose to defend the Salkehatchie River against the Union soldiers on Feb. 1, 1865. The Confederates built a strong earthen fort at Broxton Bridge, then extended the rifle pits and sharpshooter entrenchments along the road leading to the bridge.

When Union Gen. Oliver Howard, commander of the right wing of Sherman's army, saw the Broxton Bridge earthen fortifications, he said they were the strongest he had ever encountered.

Union Gen. Joseph Mower, commander of the 1st Division of the XVII Corps, pushed his men into the swamp in front of Broxton Bridge, where they were subjected to artillery fire.

Unable to directly attack the bridge, Mower moved his troops farther up the river to try to cross at Rivers Bridge where the Confederates troops repulsed the Union soldiers once again. Mower and his men moved farther south and waded across the river two miles upstream from Broxton Bridge.

Although vastly outnumbered, the Confederates held the crossing for two days before being forced out of their breastworks.

While the river was not very wide, it was flooded on Feb. 3, 1865, giving an advantage to the Confederates. The Union soldiers had to wade through several hundred yards of swamp before reaching the river.

Mower's troops then flanked the Confederates, forcing them to retreat to Columbia. The battle at Broxton Bridge and Rivers Bridge Feb 2-3, 1865, was the only major resistance encountered by Sherman's army on its march through the state.

Shortly after the battle, the bodies of the Union soldiers who were killed were taken to Beaufort, where they were buried by the U.S. government in individual graves in the National Cemetery.

Eleven years after the battle, in the spring of 1876, a group of men from communities around the Salkehatchie River gathered the remains of the Confederates killed in the fight and buried them in a mass grave about a mile from the Rivers Bridge battleground at the site of a church that was burned by Union troops.

Today, the site features some of the best examples of Civil War earthen fortifications remaining in the state. The spot where 12 cannons were positioned during the battle is still visible. Educational programs and battle reenactments are held at Rivers Bridge State Historic Site to interpret the battle and military life during the Civil War.



Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Feb. 1, 1861	Austin, TX – On this date Texas becomes the seventh state to secede from the Union when a state convention votes 166 to 8 in favor of the measure.
Feb. 4, 1861	Montgomery, AL – On this date the convention to form the Confederate States of America opens. Four days later, with Jefferson Davis as president, seven southern states officially set up the C.S.A.
Jan. 3, 1862	Huntersville, WV – On this date a Confederate force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson, descended on and attacked the local Union forces at Huntersville. The Confederates drove away the Federals.
Feb. 25, 1862	Washington, DC – On this date the U.S. Congress passes the Legal Tender Act, authorizing the use of paper notes to pay the government's bills. This ended the long-standing policy of using only gold or silver in transactions, and it allowed the government to finance the enormously costly <u>Civil War</u> long after its gold and silver reserves were depleted.
Feb. 14, 1863	Red River, LA – the USS Queen of the West was travelling along the Red River. It engaged the Confederate shore batteries when it was hit and ran ashore. The ship had its steam pipe severed. The Union crew escaped and was picked up by the USS De Soto. The Confederate soldiers captured and repaired the Queen of the West.
Feb. 26, 1863	Woodburn, TN – On this day a group of Confederate guerrillas halted a well-equipped 240-mule Union freight train. After stopping the train, the Confederates captured and burned the entire train.
Feb. 03, 1865	Hampton Roads, VA – On this date President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward met with three Confederate officials, including Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, to discuss the possibility of negotiating an end to the American Civil War, the conference ended in failure.

**NO
FEBUARY CAMP
MEETING**



**SEAWELL'S
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711

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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