



THE LEGIONARY

MARCH 2019

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

BILLY PITTMAN

Compatriots, I hope all is well with you and I hope you are looking forward to less cold and rain and more sun and spring time weather as much as I am. Looking back on February it was a busy month and there were several events worth noting. Legislative day at the SC State House was held on February 13th and, while I do not have the final count, the turnout was solid with at least 100 attendees. Members of the SCV from all around the state were present. We filled up the balcony and were recognized during both sessions. It is important that our legislators know that as descendants of Confederate soldiers we value our heritage, know true history and will stand boldly to honor the memory of our ancestors and those VETERANS who gave their lives in defense of their state. This has become an annual event for the SCV so if you have not attended before, plan to do so next year. It is important that we have a presence and numbers as this battle to keep our memorials and monuments will continue.

Also, on February 16th, the Lt. Gen Wade Hampton Camp (WHC) presented to the public the “Firing on Columbia”, a reenactment to remember Columbia’s longest day back on February 17, 1865 when Gen. Sherman and his army bombarded, pillaged and torched our capital. Special thanks to Lt. Commander Jim Harley for serving as grand marshal and to compatriot Mark Mills for arranging and providing the cannons and artillery group. We also had Confederate reenactors returning rifle fire from the Columbia side of the river. On the same day and at the same time as the Firing on Columbia, I and other reenactors were in Cayce presenting a living history event at the 12,000 Year History Park. Feedback was very positive from both events, we spoke to a lot of people and I believe we were successful in making sure that the true history of the south was presented.

Reenactments in Aiken (Feb 23-24, 2019) and Broxton Bridge Plantation (Mar 2-3, 2019) also served as good venues to have conversations with people looking to learn more about our history. I am aware of 6 people who participated in their very first reenactment in our companies (2nd SC, 7th SC, Culpeper’s Artillery) during these events. A well-timed subject given the events just mentioned, I would like to thank compatriot Layne Waters for his outstanding presentation at the last meeting titled “South Carolina’s Ordeal January – February 1865”.

School and Education Day will be held Friday April 26, 2019 at compatriot John Culler’s farm from 9:00AM to 1:30PM. The address is 1291 Valley Ridge Rd, Gaston, SC. Looking a little further down the road, Confederate Memorial Day is recognized on May 10, 2019 in SC and the WHC will also have a space at the Gilbert Peach Festival in July. More details to come on these events as we get closer.

Compatriot Paul Graham will be our speaker for the March meeting and the topic will be "Confederaphobia: An American Epidemic". Please make note that the meeting is March 28, 2019, a little later than usual in the month due to scheduling constraints.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the meeting. Bring a guest if you like as they are always welcome to attend.

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



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 bpittman@hotmail.com

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN

LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

[JIM HARLEY]

~ Events of March ~



This Month (March), in 1862, saw an abolitionist orator Wendell Phillips booed while attempting to give a lecture in Cincinnati, Ohio. The angry crowd was opposed to fighting for the freedom of slaves, as Phillips advocated. He was pelted with rocks and eggs before friends whisked him away when a small riot broke out.

Phillips was one of the most outspoken abolitionists of the era. Born in Boston in 1811 to a wealthy New England family, Phillips was educated at Harvard and practiced law until he became swept up in the anti-slave crusade in the 1830s. Called the "golden trumpet" of the movement, Phillips' shrill denunciation of slavery won many converts to the abolitionist cause and attracted many other Northerners to moderate anti-slave positions.

When the Civil War began, Phillips and other abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison exerted pressure on the administration of President Abraham Lincoln to make the

destruction of slavery the primary objective of the war. For the first year and half, Lincoln insisted that the Union's war goal was reunion of the states. He did this in order to keep the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware from seceding.

The March 1862 incident in Cincinnati demonstrated the fierce resistance that existed in the Northern states to the proposition of fighting a war to free the slaves.

CHAPLAINS WITNESS _____

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER

Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together — Hebrews 10:25

I will not argue with you about nature inspiring thoughts of God. David said, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." But at the same time, I would give you no comfort about absenting yourself from the house of God. The Bible says, "Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for it." If our Lord loved it enough to die for it, then we should respect it enough to support and attend it. I like what Theodore Roosevelt once said, "You may worship God anywhere, at any time, but the chances are that you will not do so unless you have first learned to worship Him somewhere in some particular place, at some particular time."

Down through the years, beloved Lord, Christians have met to worship You. Thank You that I am a part of this blessed family.



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.



Bill Smyth

Shirley Miles



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS _____

2019

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Apr. 2, 2019	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	Apr. 3, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	Apr. 4, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	Apr. 15, 2019	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Mar. 26, 2019	Meets 6:30 PM last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC

Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Mar. 26, 2019	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg- Leesville, SC
Battle for Columbia Education Day	April, 2019	Culler Farm – 1291 Valley Ridge Rd. Gaston, SC – Exit 125 I-26 East. Start time 9:00AM – 1:30PM.
Confederate Memorial Day	May 10, 2019	Elmwood Cemetery Service



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Saturday, March 16th I attended the 2019 South Carolina Division's annual reunion in Anderson, SC. As in past years I have experienced the comradery with many old and now some new friends SCV friends have been made. Our number of things was presented during the meeting that will require us to support.

Commander Graham discussed several things we all need to support;

- 🇺🇸 H 3632 – This bill has been sent to committee and currently has 29 supporting House members.
 - Copy of the bill is included.
- 🇺🇸 On 23-March-2019 we will dedicate our first mega flag located on I-95 and later on this year we will dedicate another mega flag.
- 🇺🇸 Commander in Chief Paul Gramling was in attendance and asked that all members get involved with "MakeDixieGreatAgain.com".
 - **"Confederate Legion"** – CIC Gramling also discussed the importance of each member joining the "Legion". Membership provides for a two-thrust marketing and public relations effort which is part of the Southern Victory Campaign led by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Dues and donations to fund this effort are used almost exclusively to support this effort. Detailed information regarding "Confederate Legion" membership can be found on the "MakeDixieGreatAgain.com" web site.

Quote: Stand Watie

"Sometimes I examine myself thoroughly and I will always come to the conclusion that I am not such a bad man at last as I am looked upon. God will give me justice if I am to be punished for the opinions of other people, who do not know my heart I can't help it. If I commit an error I do it without bad intention. My great crime on the world is blunder, I will get into scrapes without intention or any bad motive. I call upon my God to judge me, he knows that I love my friends and above all others my wife and children, the opinion of the world to contrary notwithstanding."

Stand Watie to his wife Sarah C. Watie on April 24th, 1864. Watie was a Cherokee Indian and leader of the First Cherokee Mounted Rifles, CSA. He fought on - - long after the South had surrendered.

CSS / USS Stonewall



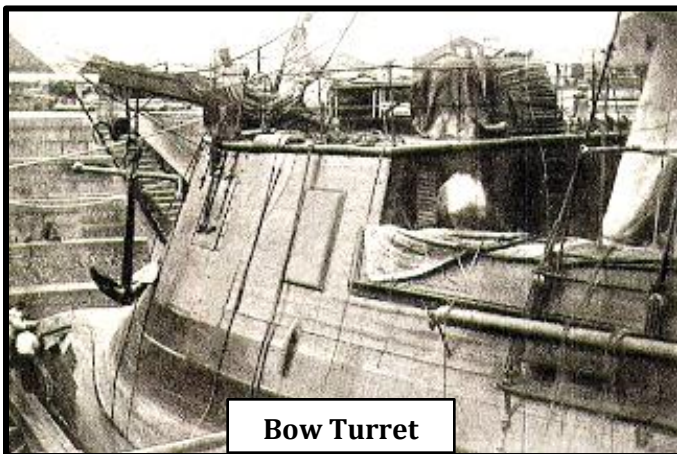
CSS / USS Stonewall

'Stonewall' was built by Lucien Arman Brothers in France in 1863-64 for the Confederate States Government. However, the French authorities refused to permit her delivery, following strong protests by American Ministers, Dayton and Bigelow. The vessel was eventually sold to Denmark via a Swedish intermediary, for use in the Schleswig-Holstein War. Because of delays, shortcomings in her design and the fact that due to prolonged negotiations over price, she could not be delivered before the sudden termination of the war, the Danes refused acceptance of the ram. Left facing a substantial loss, her builder then secretly re-sold her to the Confederates.

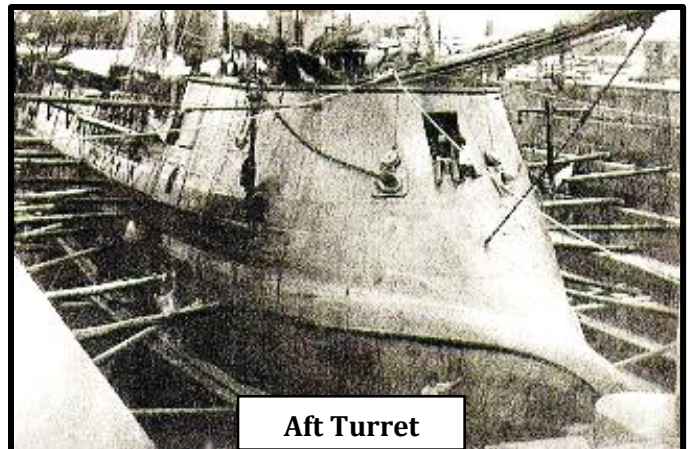
The 'Stonewall' was in effect one of two ironclads ordered and built in Europe for Confederate service toward the end of the Civil War. Named after Lee's inspiring general, Stonewall Jackson, the ship was built at Bordeaux, ostensibly for the Egyptian Navy. Temporarily given the name '*Sphinx*', she was the subject of intense Union pressure and it was only through a complex chain of events, the 'Stonewall' was finally 'delivered' into the hands of Confederate Navy representatives in October 1864.

The CSS *Stonewall* was one of a pair of identical vessels. Her sister ship, code named '*Cheops*' was late sold to the Prussian Navy as the '*Prinz Adalbert*', after the brother of Wilhelm I. Nicknamed 'The Lame', the poorly constructed sister ship served just under five years without achieving any notable service. With a badly rotting hull, the '*Adalbert*' was decommissioned in 1871 and scrapped some years later.

A 1390-ton ram '*Stonewall*' fared better. Constructed of composite wood-and-iron, her armour extended a full 5 feet below the waterline (1.5 m). Additionally, the hull was copper-sheathed and sported a plough ram, highly visible in all existing photographs. This exaggerated proboscis was a style much in vogue with French design at the time. The ram however induced the vessel to handle clumsily when traveling at speed. Powered by the two, four-bladed, 12-foot screws protruding from large fairings, the *Stonewall* was redesigned to accommodate twin rudders; and in clam waters, steered to perfection enjoying a very tight turning circle.



Bow Turret



Aft Turret

Topside, she boasted several armoured mountings in the waist of the ship and two, fixed armoured turrets containing muzzle-loading pivot guns that could be pointed out of any of several gun ports. The bow turret was roughly circular, extending almost to the furthest point of the deck and contained a single 10" 300-pounder. The aft turret was more oval in shape and this allowed for two 6.4" guns, one per side. Folding bulwarks also enabled gunners a wide arc of fire over the quarters, beam, and forward.

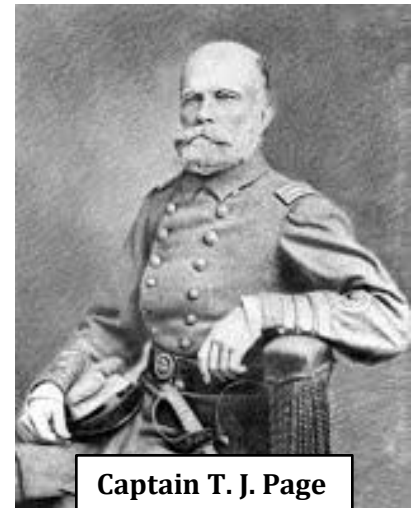
The initial contract with the French builders 'Lucien Arman' was for two armoured rams; but with the French authorities finally bowing to Federal pressure, both were offered to the Danish government through a Swedish intermediary. The first vessel, now renamed '*Staerkodder*', was due to be complete on June 10th, 1864 at an agreed price of 800,000 Danish rigsdaler, to be paid on delivery. Unfortunately, it soon became clear the delivery would not be made on time and by 1863, with work almost complete, Lt. Captain Schoeheyder of the Danish Naval authorities reported the vessel would in fact be too heavy; and recommended the order should be cancelled. Almost immediately, the French builders countered; but eventually agreed to fit new, lighter armour plate which would suit the ship's design better. As a result, the '*Staerkodder*' was moved to dry-dock for the work to be done.

By end September the ship was back in the water and the French, keen to have it formally accepted by the Danish agent. Negotiations on a reduction on price demanded by Denmark soon became bogged down in the detail; and the overlap was now threatening the financial viability of the French shipyard itself. After almost a year of fruitless offers and demands from both sides and, in an attempt to salvage something from the deal, the French yard covertly approached the Confederacy again through their agent, James Bulloch in England, offering to sell him their ship. Bulloch at this time was also being closely observed by the Federal and British authorities and had to refuse. Nevertheless, his counterpart in Paris was keen to accept and a secret deal was agreed in principle. Within days a Confederate crew was being assembled to sail their new acquisition; but the twist and turns of this story have not yet been played out.

Manned by a Danish crew, the '*Staerkodder*' had previously left Bordeaux for a shakedown cruise on June 21st 1864. The crew tested the vessel unaware negotiations had broken down between the two countries, or that discussions were already on-going between the Confederacy and Lucien Arman Brothers. Intense haggling over the final price and a disagreement over compensation from Lucien Arman for late delivery, led to the Danish deal finally collapsing on October 30th, but the Danish government still refused to relinquish the vessel, claiming confusion in regard to the negotiations, still remained unresolved.

On January 5th, 1865, the vessel took on a number of its formal, confederate crew at Copenhagen under the command of Captain T.J. Page (Right) and was re-commissioned at sea as *CSS Stonewall*. There is conflicting evidence on the actual 'command' of the vessel and informed sources do state Danish Captain G.L Moeller was actually 'Captain' - with Page travelling as a passenger? Witnesses reports also indicate the Danish ensign was flying throughout this period which would indicate the latter's captaincy; but confederate captains did receive new instructions on flying foreign ensigns after the sinking of the *Alabama*. Nonetheless, a storm in the sound between Denmark and Sweden, forced the 'Captain' to return his new command to Elsinor in Denmark. Once more attempt was made to take the ship to sea and once more she had to seek shelter, only this time in Kristiansand, southern Norway.

A week later, on January 14th, the *CSS Stonewall* finally sailed to Quiberon Bay off the French island of Houat, taking on supplies and additional crew whilst in French waters before sailing for Madeira, Azores. Forced back to the port of Ferrol in Spain* by another Atlantic storm, it was not until March 1865 she sailed again, only to be confronted and followed by the *USS Niagara* and *USS Sacramento* before seeking refuge in Lisbon harbour. Due to an incident there (See following article), both these warships were delayed for an additional twenty-four hours by Portuguese authorities, allowing the '*Stonewall*' to put to sea unscathed on March 28th. The Confederate ironclad was now free to cross the Atlantic, reaching Havana, Cuba, in May. By the time she arrived, the Civil War had ended, and Captain Page was forced to relinquish his command to the Spanish Authorities who promptly began negotiations to turn the '*Stonewall*' over to the U.S. government. Thus, the deadliest vessel in the Confederate navy surrendered without ever firing a shot in anger.



Captain T. J. Page



Photo NH 42862 CSS Stonewall at Ferrol, Spain, March 1865. Retouched photograph

The 'Stonewall's' military career, however, was only beginning. She spent some months anchored in the Potomac and being examined enviously by her captors. In 1868 she was sold to the Shogunate of Japan, then in its waning days of power and fighting to retain power against the forces of the Meiji Emperor. With the outbreak of the Boshin War (the Japanese Civil War of 1868-71), shipments to the Shogunate were placed on hold, including the 'Stonewall', despite \$30,000 US having already been paid for the ship. When the Mikado's forces prevailed in 1869, she was finally delivered to his government on payment of the remaining \$10,000 instalment. Under the name 'Kôtetsu', she took part in the civil war then raging in Japan, playing an important role in the naval battle of Hakodate in June 1869. In 1871, after the victory of the Imperial cause, she was

renamed 'Azuma', remaining part of Japan's combat fleet until January 1888, when she was reduced to harbour service as an accommodation hulk.

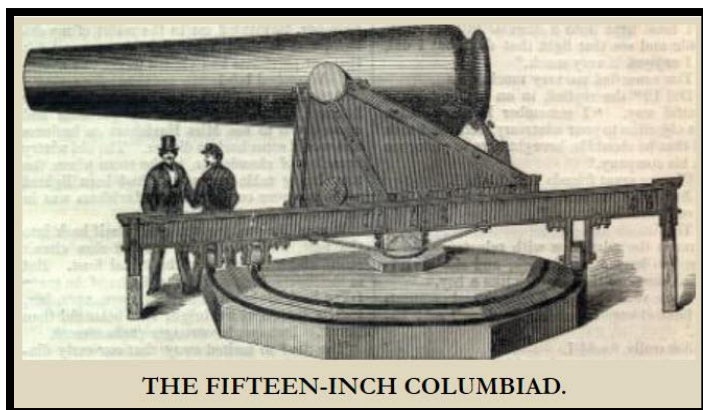
Specifications of the Stonewall:

Dimensions: 187' (OA) x 32'9" x 14'4" Displacement: 1,390 tons. Armament: (1) 10" 300-pdr Garnard RML; (2) Armstrong 6.4" 70-pdr RML. Armor: 5"/3.5" belt; 4.75" gunhouses. Propulsion: (4) coal-fired boilers, trunked 2 and 2; (2) 2-cyl Mazine horizontal direct-acting engines developing 1,200 IHP, shafted to twin screw. Sail rig: Brig - 2,428 sf of sail. Steering: Twin rudders hinged to skegs. Maximum speed: 10 kts. Crew: 135.

BIGGEST GUN IN THE WORLD

HARPERS WEEKLYS – MARCH 30, 1861

This gun was cast at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by Knapp, Rudd, & Co., under the directions of Captain T. J. Rodman, of the Ordnance Corps. Its dimensions are as follows:



THE FIFTEEN-INCH COLUMBIAD.

Total length	190"
Length of caliber of bore	156"
Length of ellipsoidal chamber	9"
Total length of bore	165"
Maximum exterior diameter	43"
Distance between rimbases	48"
Diameter of muzzle	25"
Thickness of metal behind the chamber	25"
Thick at junction of bore with chamber	16 1/2"
Thickness at muzzle	5"
Weight of gun	49,100

This gun is usually loaded with 35 pounds of large-grained powder, which projects shells of 305 to 335 pounds weight. A solid shot for a gun of this size would weigh 425 pounds.

We publish a recent sketch of the great Fifteen-inch Gun at Fort Monroe, Virginia. It is proper that we should say that the small drawing is from the lithograph which is published in MAJOR BARNARD's "Notes on Sea-Coast Defense," published by Mr. D. Van Nostrand of this city.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Mar. 2, 1861 Texas is admitted into the Confederacy on this date and at Galveston, the Federal Revenue Cutter *Henry Dodge* is seized by Texas State Troops.
- Mar. 11, 1861 The Confederate Congress unanimously adopts the Constitution of the C.S.A.
- Mar. 2, 1862 **Albuquerque, New Mexico** - On March 2, Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley was leading his Confederate force, marching north along the Rio Grande River. Once they arrived at Albuquerque, the Union garrison learned of their approach. They gathered all of the supplies that they could and was forced to evacuate their position.
- Mar. 3, 1862 **Cubero, New Mexico** - Confederate force, commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, arrived at Cubero and skirmished with a small Union force. The Federals were driven away. The Confederates captured some needed supplies from the Union stores before they left.
- Mar. 17, 1863 **Herndon Station, Virginia** - Col. John S. Mosby and his Confederate raiders neared Herndon Station. There, they managed to capture a 25-man picket post of the 1st Vermont Cavalry.
- Mar. 22, 1863 **Mount Sterling, Kentucky** - On March 22, a group of Confederate cavalry, commanded by Maj. Basil Duke, rode into Mount Sterling. A Union garrison was located in the town. The Confederates captured the garrison in a timely manner.
- Mar. 29, 1864 **Bolivar Tennessee** - After several weeks of raiding through Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's troops were in need of supplies. Forrest knew the best place to collect some was at Fort Pillow. As Forrest was planning his raid, the Union force in Memphis was told of Forrest's presence. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Grierson ordered Col. Fielding Hurst to take some cavalry to harass and stop Forrest and his men. Hurst found the Confederate camp and attacked but was forced to retreat back to Memphis.

**THURSDAY, MAR. 29
6:00 P.M.**



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

Speaker

Mr. Paul Graham
("Confederaphobia: An
American Epidemic")

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



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C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

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