

# THE LEGIONARY

MARCH 2020

A Publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp No. 273

Columbia, South Carolina ♦ [www.wadehamptoncamp.org](http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org)

Charles Bray, Acting Editor

## A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

### COMMANDERS CORNER

BILLY PITTMAN

Compatriots, February was busy as usual with a living history day at the 12,000-year history park in Cayce, the Firing on Columbia event and Legislative day at the statehouse. The Battle of Aiken and the Battle of Broxton Bridge also took place during the month. It's difficult for any of us to make it to every one of these events, but thanks to all who took part in or attended any of these events. I was not able to make legislative day this year, but I understand there were about 70 SCV members, down about 30 from prior year. Still, it sounds like a good turnout compared to other groups and it's always a good idea to let the legislators know we aren't going anywhere. Several WHC members participated in the two battles mentioned above and we were blessed with good weather and great spectator turnouts. A reporter from the Aiken Standard also visited our federal camp (we portrayed union at the Battle of Aiken) and she was very willing to discuss history with our group. Compatriot Mark Mills was more than willing to talk about the causes and other details of the war from the southern perspective and some of his quotes were included in the article. As a bonus, he had a picture taken with the battle flag in the background which I saw on the online article. She heard from several of us during the interview process and she was likely introduced to information she's never heard. I was impressed that she was so willing to listen, seemed genuinely interested and was very objective and professional through a long interview. Most of our kids haven't had the luxury of hearing the true story of the south, being constantly bombarded with the simplistic, northern version of events in school. Somewhat related, I was reading this month's *Confederate Veteran* magazine and one article about how to study history was excellent. Every teacher in this country should have those guidelines posted in their classrooms. Read it and I'm sure you will agree. There is a difference between education and indoctrination. To think for one's self or to do one's own research is a foreign concept these days. I have yet to have one person that I have talked to at a reenactment or one person at a living history ever do anything but respectfully listen and absorb what I was telling them. Sure, we have conversations back and forth, but I have yet to have anyone at a living history or reenactment take a stand that I am just plain wrong about my understanding. On the contrary, I hear people agree wholeheartedly and they also agree that history is much more complex than the school system presents. They all seem relieved at the thought that someone would stand up to the northern narrative, and the crowd regularly consists of people who are from the south, the north and all over the US. Many times, they are from other countries. People are absolutely starving for information that isn't twisted or purposely deceptive these days. That's where we begin. That's our Charge. We must tell them the truth history of the south or they'll never hear it.

This month's presentation will be given by compatriot Harold Mills, and his presentation will be on "Civil War Cemeteries". Our meeting is on March 19<sup>th</sup> at Seawell's the usual time of 6:00. Looking back, our February meeting was held on a soggy, rainy, miserably cold day and our attendance was adversely impacted. For those who didn't make it, compatriot Layne Waters gave an excellent presentation on "A War

Between Brethren". If you weren't there, I'm sorry you missed it because the food, the fellowship and the program was excellent. That said, I hope to see you at the March meeting. Bring a friend if you want, as guests are always welcome.

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## LT. COMMANDER'S TENT

JIM HARLEY

### ~ Events of March ~

This Month (March), in 1862, saw the first engagement of Ironclad naval vessels and this action would change forever naval warfare.

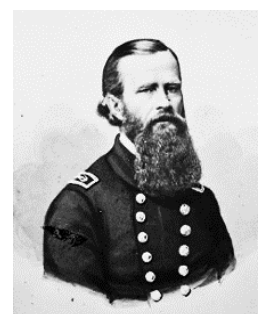


The Northern-built Merrimack, a conventional steam frigate, had been salvaged by the Confederates from the Norfolk navy yard and rechristened the **CSS Virginia**. With her upper hull cut away and armored with iron, this 263-foot (80.2-metre) masterpiece of improvisation resembled, according to one contemporary source, "a floating barn roof." Commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan, and supported by several other Confederate vessels, the Virginia virtually decimated a Union fleet of wooden warships off Newport News, Virginia, on March 8<sup>th</sup>, destroying the sloop Cumberland and the 50-gun frigate Congress, while the frigate Minnesota ran aground.



CSN Commodore  
Franklin Buchanan

The Union ironclad Monitor, under the command of Lieutenant John L. Worden, arrived the same night. This 172-foot "Yankee Cheese Box on a raft," with its water-level decks and armored revolving gun turret, represented an entirely new concept of naval design. Thus, the stage was set for the dramatic naval battle of March 9, with crowds of Union and Confederate supporters watching from the decks of nearby vessels and the shores on either side. Captain Buchanan had been wounded; Lt. Catesby ap. R. Jones temporarily took command. Shortly after 8:00 am the Virginia opened fire on the Minnesota, and the Monitor appeared. They passed back and forth on opposite courses. Both crews lacked training; firing was ineffective. The Monitor could fire only once in seven or eight minutes but was faster and more maneuverable



UN Lt.  
John L. Worden

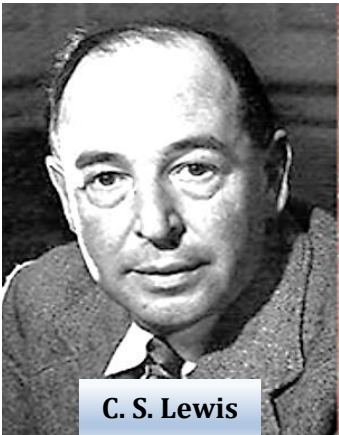


CSN Lt.  
Catesby ap R. Jones

than her larger opponent. After additional action and reloading, the Monitor's pilothouse was hit, driving iron splinters into Worden's eyes. The ship sheered into shallow water, and the Virginia, concluding that the enemy was disabled, turned again to attack the Minnesota. But her officers reported low ammunition, a leak in the bow, and difficulty in keeping up steam. At about 12:30 pm the Virginia headed for its navy yard; the battle was over.

## CHAPLAINS WITNESS

WALTER W. "SOAPY" LINDLER



C. S. Lewis

Clive Staples Lewis was a British writer and lay theologian (B: 29-Nov.-1898 D: 22-Nov.-1963). At approximately age 15 he was an atheist. He eventually returned to Christianity, having been influenced by arguments with his Oxford colleague and Christian friend J. R. R. Tolkien. Noting that he was brought into Christianity like a prodigal, "kicking, struggling, resentful, and darting his eyes in every direction for a chance to escape". He finally converted to Christianity in 1931. The following is a quote from C. S. Lewis and his belief in God.

*Supposing there was no intelligence behind the universe, no creative mind. In that case, nobody designed my brain for the purpose of thinking. It is merely that when the atoms inside my skull happen, for physical or chemical reasons, to arrange themselves in a certain way, this gives me, as a by-product, the sensation I call thought. But, if so, how can I trust my own thinking to be true? It's like upsetting a milk jug and hoping that the way it splashes itself will give you a map of London. But if I can't trust my own thinking, of course I can't trust the arguments leading to Atheism, and therefore have no reason to be an Atheist, or anything else. **Unless I believe in God, I cannot believe in thought:** so, I can never use thought to disbelieve in God.*



**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

2020

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
Hampton Redshirts	Apr. 27, 2020	Meets 6:30 PM – 7:30 PM <b>1st Tuesday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum – 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
John M. Kinard Camp 35	Apr. 1, 2020	Meets 7:00 PM <b>1st Wednesday of the Month</b> – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC



Palmetto Camp 22	Apr. 2, 2020	Meets 6:30 PM <b>1st Thursday of the Month</b> – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 <sup>th</sup> Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 <sup>th</sup> Regiment Camp 2069	Mar. 16, 2020	Meets 7:00PM <b>Third Monday of the Month</b> – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 <sup>th</sup> Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	Mar. 31, 2020	Meets 6:30 PM <b>last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	Mar. 31, 2020	Meets 7:00 PM <b>Last Tuesday of the Month</b> – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC
UDC-SCV Confederate Memorial Day	Saturday, May 2, 2020	The UDC Confederate Memorial Day service will begin at 10:00AM at Elmwood Cemetery. Following the Elmwood service, the SC Division will have a service on the North side of the State House at the Soldiers monument which will begin at 12:00 Noon.
Confederate Memorial Day	Saturday, May 9, 2020	WHC-273 Confederate Memorial Day observance Soldiers monument North side of SC State House.



## ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Gentlemen, the following article is from the Raleigh News & Observer and it provides details of an incident/protest that occurred during this year's Stephen Dill Lee Institute's lecture series in Raleigh, NC. In 2016 the Wade Hampton Camp sponsored the Stephen Dill Lee Institute here in Columbia and it was well attended, and the speakers were excellent, neither hate nor racism were promoted. The speakers presented our history and their topics were fact based. As you read the news article, I ask you, to think about Ms. Skye McCollum's comments, what would Ms. McCollum do if she or members of her group do if they found themselves in a "perilous" situation. Would she dial 911 and ask for the police or would she state I need help but don't send a policeman because they are racist and represent blue lives not black lives. She and her merry band of troublemakers seem to forget the police did not prevent them from protesting, but law enforcement did prevent them from coming on private property which they might have vandalized had they not been stopped. We unfortunately are dealing with a segment of society who is in the process of obtaining a college degree, has made it through our public school system, and know nothing about our nation's history, its laws, or our constitution.

## News & Observer

Feb. 29--RALEIGH -- What started out as a protest against a Sons of Confederate Veterans annual conference at the Embassy Suites near Brier Creek turned into a protest against police Saturday afternoon.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, or SCV, has held the **Stephen D. Lee Institute** annually since 2003. During the conference, members hear lectures about the Civil War, the Confederacy and Southern history, The News & Observer previously reported. This year's event was expected to host 50 to 60 SCV members.

"It's just an opportunity to get together and have some conversations and dialogue about the War Between the States and that aspect of American history," SCV organizer **Chris Sullivan** said in a phone interview with The News & Observer.

Smash Racism Raleigh, a group that says it speaks out against hate and racism, led the protest, attended by about 50 people. Their goal was to make sure members of the SCV "know their hate is not welcome" in North Carolina, the Facebook event's description says.

The group planned to march to the Embassy Suites. Members demanded an explanation for why the owners of the hotel, Winwood Hospitality Group, were hosting the conference, but they were hindered by a heavy police presence, said **Skye McCollum**, one of the group's founders.

"We ask them to not give them the platform to speak hatred," McCollum said. "Racism is rooted in their (SCV members') very cause," she said in a previous phone interview.

Winwood Hospitality Group declined to comment.

McCollum, an N.C. State junior studying political science and French, said the group organized the protest after seeing the writings of some of the listed speakers, the N&O previously reported.

Three police motorcycles and more than ten police cars were positioned around the Embassy Suites. They blocked off several lots close to the hotel, forcing protesters to park further away. This was done to hinder protesters, McCollum said. Police say the lots are private property.

The Raleigh Police Department watch commander said the police presence was there to "make sure nothing happened." Nobody was arrested.

Police asked protesters to keep their distance from the property and keep off the road. Protesters listened, but began chanting **"black lives matter, blue lives don't."**

One protester got face-to-face with an officer and chanted loudly, **"Cops and klan go hand in hand."**

Protesters were unable to get close to the Embassy Suites.

"We're happy that there is all this support for us and we could stand up against hate," McCollum said. "But we're disappointed we couldn't do more because of the police presence."

Sons of Confederate Veterans

SCV members are male descendants of Confederates, The N&O previously reported.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not classified as a hate group, according to The Southern Poverty Law Center. It is considered a "heritage" group.

SCV opposed the removal of the Silent Sam Confederate monument at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and was awarded custody, along with millions of dollars, through a settlement in December. But the settlement was reversed in February, returning the statue to UNC.

Sullivan said racism is not allowed within the SCV.

Police prevented The News & Observer from attending the SCV conference.

2020 The News & Observer (Raleigh, N.C.)

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The second thing I want to cover is a City Council action that took place in Greenville, SC on Monday, February 10, of this year. The issue before the City Council was whether the Sons of Confederate should be allowed to place flags at the graves of Confederate veterans for Confederate Memorial Day. Our case was presented by members of the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Volunteers Camp 36. Commander Frank Tucker and others. They presented their case to the city council and won. Commander Tucker and his camp answered Stephen Dill Lee's charge and won the day. Below is a copy of Commander Tucker's letter that he sent out following the council meeting.

**Subject:** City Council Meeting results

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*We just came from Greenville City Council meeting and according to the Greenville City lawyer, it is our First Amendment rights to place those flags at Springwood Cemetery and they can't stop us. Our members in attendance defended our rights and I was proud to be there with them. Thank you, men and women, for your attendance. Thank you, Marlene Smith, for standing with us with your words and poem to the council.*

*I consider this a great win for the camp and our Veterans buried there.*

*Highest Regards,*

*Frank*

*Commander – 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Volunteers Camp 36*



## Quote: Stonewall Jackson

***"Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him, never let up in the pursuit so long as***

*your men have strength to follow; for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic-stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number. The other rule is, never fight against heavy odds, if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl your own force on only a part, and that the weakest part, of your enemy and crush it. Such tactics will win every time, and a small army may thus destroy a large one in detail, and repeated victory will make it invincible."*

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### **Bell Boyd "Confederate Spy"**

In 1861, when Belle was 17, Union forces captured Martinsburg. Belle would frequently mingle with the Union officers, who were charmed by her wit and beauty. During conversation, she would pick up bits of military secrets and promptly deliver them to Confederate troops in the field. She was later appointed courier for Confederate Generals Beauregard and Thomas Jackson. When Union troops finally found out, they arrested Belle and sent her to prison in Baltimore, where she was released after a week.

Belle next moved to Front Royal, Virginia to live with relatives. While there, Belle learned of a Union plan to burn key bridges around Front Royal, to prevent an attack by approaching Confederate forces, led by General Stonewall Jackson. Belle rode 15 miles at night through heavy Union gunfire to deliver these plans to Jackson. In turn, Jackson accelerated his attack to save the Front Royal bridges. Belle was now a heroine to the Confederacy.

Union troops captured Belle again and imprisoned her in the Old Capital Prison in Washington, D.C. She was later released and headed south to Wilmington, N.C., where she boarded the Confederate ship "Greyhound" to deliver military dispatches to England. The ship was captured by the Union blockade, and once again, Belle was sent to prison.

It was during this third prison stint that Belle was rumored to have fallen in love with one of her captors, Union Lieutenant Samuel Harding, Jr. According to this story, Harding helped Belle escape to Canada, and later England, where he married her. Harding later returned to the United States where he was tried and imprisoned for treason. His health ruined; Harding died after his release.

Belle stayed in England and wrote her famous autobiography, *Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison*. She also started an acting career, making her stage debut in Manchester. She returned to the United States on a theatrical tour in 1869. She married twice more but suffered numerous financial setbacks. She died while on tour in 1900 at age 56.

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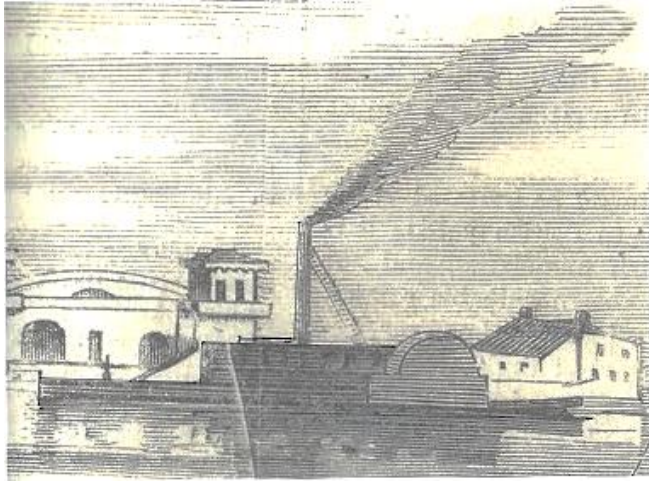
### **CSS/USN 'Diana' \_\_\_\_\_**

General Rusk' from Galveston to Houston on 20th January 1862The 'Diana' was initially built as a side-wheeled, paddle steamer at Brownsville Pa., in 1858. Subsequently, along with steamers 'Bayou City' and 'Neptune No. 2', she was offered for charter or sale at Galveston in September 1861 by the Houston Navigation Co. She remained listed as a steamer of the Houston Line on 19 December 1861 when taking the seized Federal lifeboat 'Francis' in tow for San Jacinto, Tex. Under Captain Blakmen, she was also tasked to carry the crew of 'CSS.

Both the 'Diana' and 'Bayou City' where eventually fitted out as ironclad rams increasing their displacements to 239 and 245 tons respectively before being used as gunboats of the Texas Marine Department for the defense

of Galveston Bay. One-inch iron protected Diana's bows and much of their decks were barricaded with tight-baled cotton. She was also fitted with five parrot-guns, also mounted on the forward deck.

'Diana' is reported to have escaped from Farragut's assault of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson on 24th April 1862 but was captured by 'USS Cayuga' on the 27th. Pressed into Union service at New Orleans on 5th May 1862



as a troop transport on interior waters, she was assigned to assist Federal ships in Berwick Bay before being sent into Grand Lake around 28th March 1863 to make a reconnaissance down the Atchafalaya to the mouth of Bayou Teche with two companies of infantry aboard. It was when she had passed the mouth of Bayou Teche, near Pattersonville, Confederate shore batteries lying in ambush, laid down a murderous fire from artillery and sharpshooters. Shooting away her tiller ropes and disabling her engine, this major damage caused the 'Diana' to drift ashore where she was finally surrendered. Also captured by jubilant confederates were fifty-eight men from the 12th Connecticut and twenty from the 160th NY Infantry. Diana's commander Acting Master T. L. Peterson along with five other men were

killed, with three others wounded during the two-hour action.

Towed up the Teche, the 'Diana' was repaired and taken into the Confederate River Fleet on 5th April 1863 to support troops at Camp Bisland. On 11th April under Lieutenant Nettles of the Valverde Battery, (who showed great skill in commanding his gunboat) Diana's guns helped drive Union troops back on Bayou Teche and away from the vulnerable Camp Bisland.

Nettles' command however was short-lived. Taken suddenly and seriously ill with fever, he was relieved on 13 April 1863 by a Captain Oliver Semmes of the Artillery Unit, coincidentally on the same day thousands of Union troops moved in with the support of Federal gunboats, launching a fierce engagement at Bayou Teche and Camp Bisland that lasted until sundown. Diana's guns concentrated on the center of this advancing Union line causing considerable destruction, until a 30-pounder shell penetrated her front plating and exploded in the engine room, killing both engineers and damaging her engine. Semmes ordered his ship to pull back to effect repairs overnight.

The following morning Semmes ordered the 'CSS Diana' upriver to Franklin to support the weakened right flank of the Confederate forces. Badly outnumbered, Confederate forces were finally forced to begin a withdrawal; but Semmes decided the 'Diana' would maintain her position near a nearby burning bridge, covering the retreat of Confederate forces until General Mouton and his staff were finally able to follow their troops across to relative safety. Semmes, anxious to avoid casualties amongst his men and fearing his now badly damaged ship would be captured, ordered the crew to set her ablaze before surrendering themselves. Semmes himself was last to leave the burning vessel.

The wreck of the 'Diana' was abandoned and forgotten. Most likely her remains were destroyed during clearance operations by US Engineers c.1872

## 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**





## Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

- Mar. 6, 1861      On this date the Army of the Confederate States of America (ACSA) was the regular army, organized by Act of Congress.
- Mar. 16, 1861      **Tucson Arizona** – On this date the second Secession convention voted and ratified the Arizona territory to leave the Union.
- Mar. 7 - 8, 1862      **Battle of Pea Ridge Elkhorn Tavern** - On this date the battle takes place and CSA Gen. Ben McCulloch, CSA Gen. William Y. Slack and UN Gen. James McIntosh are killed. The battle ends with Confederate forces pulling out.
- Mar. 28, 1862      **Bealeton Station, VA** – On this date a reconnaissance in force was made by Union BG Oliver O. Howard's brigade and part of BG Thomas F. Meagher's brigade. The Confederates withdrew and burned the bridge across the Rappahannock. Two brigades from CSA Maj.- Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division were driven from the opposite banks of the river by Union artillery.
- Mar. 17, 1863      **Battle of Kelly's Ford, VA** - The Union attack began at daybreak on the 17th. From their side of the river UN Gen. Averell's men caught glimpses of grey-clad sharpshooters hunkered in rifle pits, a trench-like millrace, and two stout houses on the southern bank. The desperate firing of these 130 defenders, under the command of CSA Captain James Breckinridge, filled the ford with dead men and horses and held up the Federals for almost three hours. Although the Confederates were outnumbered approximately fifteen to one, they were greatly benefited by their previous construction of an abatis of sharp, tangled branches and logs on the northern bank that prevented the Union men from bringing their weight of numbers to bear. UN Lt Simeon Brown heroically led the sixth charge and finally dislodged the Confederates despite losing 79% of his attacking party while crossing the river.

**THURSDAY, MAR. 19  
6:00 P.M.**



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

**Speaker**

**Mr. Harold Mills  
("Civil War Cemeteries")**

**WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG**



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**507 Sail Point Way**

**C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III**

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**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

**Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton III Camp No. 273**

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