



THE LEGIONARY

MARCH, 2023

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

CHARLES D. BRAY III

Compatriots, this month you will find in the Legionary an article written by a young woman competing in the MOS&B Scholarship competition. I received from Harold Mills a former camp member who moved from Columbia several years ago. I ask that each of you read the article titled ***“Monuments: Changing the Narrative and Honoring Civil War Hero’s”***. The fact that this was written by a young person gives me some hope that not all young people are WOKE in the United States. Curiosity about what is the official definition of WOKE sent me to my Merriam Webster dictionary which defines WOKE’s meaning as *“aware of and actively attentive to important societal facts and issues (especially issues of racial and social justice)”*.

Please RSVP if you will be attending the Thursday, March 16, 2023, monthly camp meeting.

The camp has to provide Seawall’s a number of members attending so they may prepare food and set up the facility for our celebration. If we do not receive a positive response from you we will have to estimate the number attending. Should our estimate be too high and fewer members attend we will incur the cost of those who do not attend.

Our speaker this month will be SCV Division Commander Perry Smith.

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.

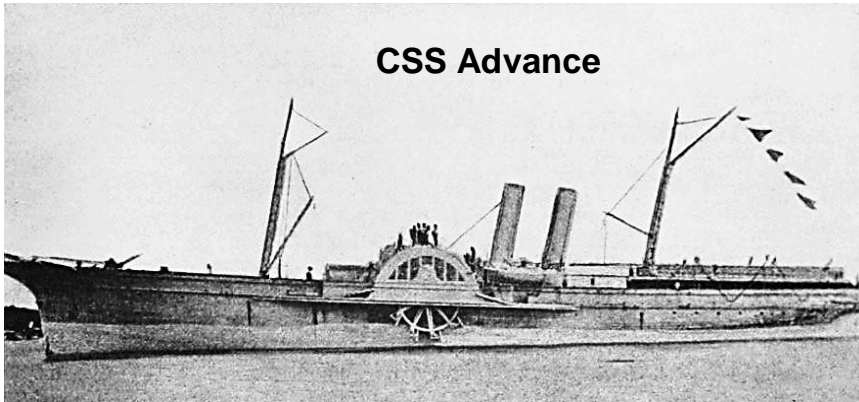
Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee,

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

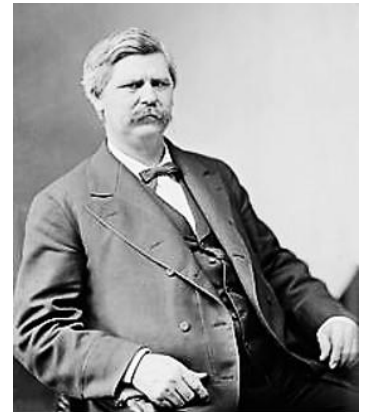


When it comes to reputation, the Confederate gunboat *Advance* knows no peer. During any retelling of the blockade runners, this North Carolina vessel has been more romanticized than any other.

In actual fact, the blockade runner *Advance* commenced her fame as a schooner-rigged, side-wheel steamer built at Greenock, Scotland, by Caird & Co. Launched on July 3rd 1862 as the Clyde packet *Lord Clyde*, the vessel was jointly purchased by the State of North

Carolina and firm of Lord, Power & Co., to serve as a blockade runner during the Civil War. With a displacement of eight hundred and eighty tons, a length of two hundred and thirty feet and beam of twenty-six feet, she was built for speed. Powered by two, 2-cylinder oscillating side-lever steam engines with six boilers, two funnels and two sail bearing masts, her side-wheel paddles could achieve and maintain speeds in excess of twelve knots. Upon 'delivery' she was renamed *Advance* in honor of the Governor of North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance. Governor Vance was dedicated to North Carolina having its own 'navy' and although loyal to the southern cause, often reminded the Confederate authorities that all cargoes shipped on his vessels were the property of North Carolina first and foremost.

Following completion, her new owners quickly fitted their new vessel with a single 20-pound rifle and four 24-pound howitzers. *Advance* also carried an impressive number of small arms for use by her crew in the event of being boarded. During *Advance's* ensuing career, she would complete more than twenty, highly successful voyages and enjoy many more, close encounters with



North Carolina
Gov. Zebulon B. Vance



Thomas Morrow Crossan

Union blockading forces. Governor Vance appointed Thomas M. Crossan as Captain. Crossan, who unlike his contemporaries Wilkinson and Maffitt, was an officer of the North Carolina Navy rather than the Confederate Navy, played an integral part in the purchase of the vessel on behalf of the State; and following his appointment, ran the *Advance* through the blockade on twenty-two occasions in little more than a year. His arrivals and departures from Wilmington and Bermuda were eagerly awaited and celebrated for their time-table regularity.

On more than one run, Crossan boldly took *Advance* through the blockade in broad daylight and on occasion, catching the Federal blockading fleet completely unaware of his presence. In late 1864 however, he was captured when the *Advance*, burning poor-quality coal and unable to sustain speed was overhauled by the Union cruiser *USS Santiago de Cuba*.

Following *Advance's* capture on September 10th, 1864 she was subsequently 'condemned' by the New York Prize Court and purchased by the US Navy that same month. After some refitting and repair, *Advance* was then commissioned at the New York Navy Yard on October 28th, 1864 with Lt. Cdr. John H. Upshur in command.

USS Advance departed New York City on October 30th, arriving off Wilmington, North Carolina on November 14th to join the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In addition to her newly reversed role, that December she participated in the two abortive expeditions against Fort Fisher located on Confederate Point at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. *Advance* resumed duty on the blockade on January 13th 1865. With the last deep-draft Confederate port closed, few runners continued to attempt making the 'run'. Those that did were shallow draft vessels with limited cargo capacity, a fact alone that

made blockade running less profitable, considering the danger involved. As a consequence, *Advance* participated in no captures during her duties there. In February, *Advance* put into Norfolk for a month of repairs before embarking passengers and sailing for New York City on March 13th. Three days later she was withdrawn from active service until the end of hostilities when she was renamed *USS Frolic*, the second U.S. Navy ship of that name. On June 12th 1865, she was re-commissioned under her new name with Lt. Cmdr. Upshur once more in command.

The *USS Frolic* was then assigned to the European Squadron as a dispatch vessel, a mission for which she was well suited by virtue of her small size and good speed. Arriving at Flushing, the Netherlands, in July 1865, she operated in northern European waters and in the Mediterranean until 1869. Again out of commission from May to September 1869, *Frolic's* next active service was patrolling the North Atlantic fishing grounds in April-October 1870. Following another period in reserve, she operated off New England for several months in 1872 and was then station ship at New York. In 1875-77, she cruised in South American waters as a unit of the South Atlantic Squadron. Decommissioned for the last time in October 1877, *USS Frolic* was sold in October 1883. She was a civilian ship, retaining the name *Frolic*, for a few years after that.



CHAPLAINS WITNESS

V. A. CANT.

And what is the immeasurable greatness of his power toward us who believe, “according to the working of his great might that he worked in Christ when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly places.” Ephesians 1:19,20 (ESV)

Jesus told His disciples that the world would hate them. They would be “as sheep in the midst of wolves.” They would be arrested, scourged, and brought before governors and kings. Even their loved ones would persecute them. As the world hated and persecuted Him, so it would treat His servants. Thousands of Christians have learned the secret of contentment and joy in trial. Some of the happiest Christians I have met have been lifelong sufferers. They have had every reason to sigh and complain, being denied so many privileges and pleasures that they see others enjoy, yet they have found greater cause for gratitude and joy than many who are prosperous, vigorous and strong.

In all ages, Christians have found it possible to maintain the spirit of joy in the hour of trial. In circumstances that would have felled most men, they have so completely risen above them that they actually have used the circumstances to serve and glorify Christ.

Lord Jesus, keep us ever mindful of the need to rejoice in You constantly; to go beyond the circumstance, no matter how desperate, and to see You as our hope and joy.



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.



Doyle Jaco

**Pray for our
Nation, State,
Communities and
First Responders.**



CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

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 and location is still valid.**

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
John M. Kinard Camp 35	April 5, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM 1st Wednesday of the Month – Hawg Heaven – Hwy. 76, Prosperity, SC
Palmetto Camp 22	April 6, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM 1st Thursday of the Month – Cayce Museum, 1800 12 th Street, Cayce, SC
SC 17 th Regiment Camp 2069	March 20, 2023	Meets 7:00PM Third Monday of the Month – 6822 Barnwell Rd. Hilda, SC
15 th Regt. S.C. Volunteers Camp 51	March 28, 2023	Meets 6:30 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Lizards Thicket – 4616 Augusta Rd. Lexington, SC
Gen. Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412	March 28, 2023	Meets 7:00 PM Last Tuesday of the Month – Shealy's BBQ – 340 East Columbia Ave., Batesburg-Leesville, SC



Quote: Woodrow Wilson – 28th U. S. President

America was born a Christian nation. America was born to exemplify that devotion to the elements of righteousness, which are derived from Holy Scripture. Ladies and gentlemen, I have a very simple thing to ask of you. I ask of every man and woman in this audience that, from this night on, they will realize that part of the destiny of America lies in their daily perusal of this great Book of revelations. (The Bible) That if they would see America free and pure they will make their own spirits free and pure by the baptism of Holy Scripture.



Monuments: Changing the Narrative and Honoring Civil War Hero's

In recent years, we have all seen a nationwide attempt to white wash history. At one time not so long ago, people understood the importance of preserving history, whether it be good or bad. We, as a country, used to understand that history serves as a reminder of the triumphs and mistakes of the past. These historical reminders helped us to learn, improve, and shape our future. Somewhere along the way we lost sight of this undeniable truth and decided it was easier to change history to fit the desired narrative. When we decided to edit our own past, we lost the ability to cordially discuss it and most importantly, to learn from it. We must rediscover the ability to communicate accurately about history, or the trying times of the Civil War, as well as other historical events are bound to repeat themselves.

How did this happen? Every time I see the news or read an article, I ask myself this question. How could these people be so ignorant and disrespectful? I just can't wrap my head around it. In order to better understand the mindset of these censorship specialists, I took a deep dive into their world. One such activist, Dr. Susan Deily-Swearingen, asked her readers, "What is actually being remembered in the civil war monuments?" She then informed them, "A monument in and of itself is an endorsement of cultural values. The most offensive of the Southern monuments are those that champion the Confederate cause, and a

monument to Lee is an endorsement by a particular city or town of the man and his cause. For those of us who find the cause of the Confederacy, AKA preservation of slavery, repugnant, the reason these monuments are problematic is obvious” (Deily-Swearingen, 2017). After reading this article, specifically this quote, I began to finally understand the warped thinking of these “informed” scholars.

Dr. Susan Deily-Swearingen is making the argument that statues and monuments that honor Civil War heroes are not erected to honor the individual, but rather the “cruel cause” they stood for. However, she failed to mention that individuals such as General Lee were fighting for their native land. This was a noble cause and a choice that Lee himself admitted was the most difficult decision of his life.

The conversation always comes back to the topic of slavery. In the minds of these modern historians, the entire Civil War revolved around the institution of slavery. Interestingly enough, Deily-Swearingen, nor any of her peers, ever seem to mention the south succeeding in order to rebel against a seemingly dominant north. Though tensions were present long before, the flame did not spark until Lincoln was elected without winning a single southern state. This naturally frightened the south, enough so that Lincoln himself felt the need to address it in his inaugural speech, saying, “I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.” Now, I am not attempting to sully the name of Abraham Lincoln, but by the logic of Dr. Susan Deily-Swearingen, he too should have his monuments removed because he at one time stood for the institution of slavery.

In a discussion with my Political Science professor at the University of Missouri, I presented the question of Lincoln's morality because he once stood for slavery. After pondering my question, he refuted it by saying that Lincoln was wrong in making this statement, but this wrong was excused because the man did more good than bad. More good than bad? That philosophy is awfully subjective, is it not? How do we measure the amount of good and bad? I would propose the argument that General Lee was perhaps the most powerful driving force behind reconciliation between the states during reconstruction, unifying the country after a bloody brother versus brother war. Addressing students of Washington College, Lee shares his desire to unify, saying, “after the surrender of the Southern armies in April it became my opinion that the duty of every citizen has become to cease opposition and place himself in a position to serve the country” (Leigh, 2021). No matter what side you may find yourself on, it is extremely difficult to overlook the honor and nobility of this statement. Enough honor and nobility to easily make this man deserving of a statue or monument. Though this argument is sufficient enough to warrant a monument in Lee's honor, we could take this even further.

Not only did Lee work with leadership to unify the country, but he also appealed to the common man, the man with the most dangerous amount of resentment toward the country. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson required former southern troops to sign a loyalty oath. Southerners were furious about this oath, feeling it violated the treaty agreements. General Lee again pleaded to the common man to do all they could to unify, and out of respect for the General, they obliged. Even Confederate Captain Wise, son of Virginia Governor Henry Wise, happily signed the oath under the instruction of Lee. General Lee's word was gold and his opinion was overwhelmingly respected. After Governor Wise heard of his son signing the oath, he reportedly berated his son saying, “You have disgraced the family!” However, once realizing his son was following the wishes of Lee, he responded, “...that alters the case. Whatever General Lee says is all right, I don't care what it is” (Leigh, 2021). If Lee had this much weight attached to his word, then one can only imagine how many rebels he convinced to reconcile, how many fights and spats he prevented, and even perhaps more assassinations.

Knowing all of the potential harm Lee prevented, how can we not honor this man? How can we not honor the Confederate legislators? How can we not honor any and all southerners who fostered peace? We

all know that honor is a quality we need desperately in our society. We must memorialize these men to ensure that they stand as reminders to what true honor is. This will benefit our youth, our government, and our culture. These monuments to monumental men must stand.

The white washing of history is stronger than ever. Everyday another statue comes down and a monument is vandalized. The only way to slow and stop this malicious attack on facts is to use the words of the vandals against them. When they attempt to tumble statues, let's not stoop to their level of ignorance and violence, let's instead ask them why. Why does this monument offend you? Let's hit them with the facts and the truth. After all, the truth is on our side. Most importantly, we cannot divide ourselves into sides. We cannot see each other as the enemy or as inferior. We must hold ourselves to the high standard that General Lee showed in his life and military ventures. We have to hold onto the honor of our forefathers and rediscover the ability to communicate accurately about history to those who disagree, no matter their ignorance or aggression. We have to show the patience of our Confederate ancestors so that we may teach the future generation about the troubling times of the Civil War. If we fail in this endeavor, our history will be lost and the desperate times of the past are bound to repeat themselves.

Deily-Swearingen, Susan. "How Do We Remember the Civil War?" Huffpost News, 2017, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/how-do-we-remember-the-civil-war_b_59d94c09e4b0705dc79aa874.

Leigh, Philip. "A Good Reason to Honor Robert E. Lee." Abbeville Institute, 2021, <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/a-good-reason-to-honor-robert-e-lee/#:~:text=Yesterday's%20melee%20in%20Washington%20provides,reconcile%20with%20their%20former%20enemies>.

"Robert E. Lee Surrenders." A&E Television Networks, 2022, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/robert-e-lee-surrenders>.



Brigadier General James Chestnut Jr. ————— (Born January 18, 1815, Died February 1, 1885)



**James Chestnut and wife
Mary Boykin Miller Chestnut**

James Chesnut was considered a moderate in South Carolina politics. He was a strong defender of slavery and states' rights but saw secession as viable only as a last resort and with the complete cooperation of other southern states.

U.S. senator, soldier. Born on January 18, 1815, at Camden, Chesnut was the son of James Chesnut, one of South Carolina's wealthiest planters, and Mary Cox. Chesnut attended local schools before entering the College of New Jersey (Princeton) as a sophomore in 1832. He gave the valedictory address at his graduation in 1835. Returning home, Chesnut sought a position as aide to the governor but at his father's insistence read law at the Charleston office of James L. Petigru. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and began to practice law in Camden. With the death of his older brother in 1839, James became the heir apparent to his father's vast fortune. On April 23, 1840, James married Mary Boykin Miller of Stateburg. The couple had no children.

Chesnut served as representative from Kershaw District in the S.C. House of Representatives from 1840 to 1845 and from 1850 to 1851. He attended the Nashville Convention in 1850, served as a presidential elector in 1856, and was a trustee of South

Carolina College between 1853 and 1858. He was elected to the S.C. Senate in 1852, serving as its president from 1856 to 1858. On December 3, 1858, he was elected to fill the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Josiah J. Evans. Chesnut was considered a moderate in South Carolina politics. He was a strong defender of slavery and states' rights but saw secession as viable only as a last resort and with the complete cooperation of other southern states.

Following the election of Abraham Lincoln, Chesnut resigned his seat on November 10, 1860, the first southern senator to do so. The Senate refused to accept the resignation and later expelled him with other southern senators. Chesnut returned home and became a delegate to the Secession Convention, where he served on the committee that drafted the ordinance. The convention elected Chesnut as a delegate to the Confederate Provisional Congress in January 1861, where he served on the committee writing the Confederate constitution. In the initial crisis at Fort Sumter, Chesnut served as a volunteer aide (with the rank of colonel) to General Pierre G. T. Beauregard and was part of the delegation that demanded the fort's surrender on April 12, 1861. He also served on Beauregard's staff in Virginia at the first Battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861.

In November, Chesnut failed to win election to the permanent Confederate Congress due to his reluctance to promote himself for the seat. Increasing concerns over the leadership abilities of Governor Francis Pickens led the secession convention to reconvene in December and create an executive council to direct the affairs of the state. On January 7, 1862, Chesnut was elected to the council and became chief of the Military Department, a position that effectively supplanted the governor as the state's commander in chief.

Jefferson Davis commissioned Chesnut as an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on April 19, 1862, and asked him to come to Richmond. But Chesnut remained in South Carolina, where through the council he implemented measures to raise troops for the war and increase the readiness of the militia. Chesnut also led the council's efforts to furnish slave labor for building coastal defenses and the production of scarce niter for gunpowder. After the demise of the council on December 18, 1862, Chesnut traveled to Richmond to take his place on Davis's staff. His duties involved advising the Confederate president on military matters, visiting the various departments and reporting on military conditions, and acting as a liaison with the South Carolina government. On April 23, 1864, he was appointed brigadier general and assigned to command the reserve troops in South Carolina, a position he held through the remainder of the war.

His father's death in 1866 left Chesnut with extensive landholdings but even larger debts from which he never recovered. He remained politically active, serving as a delegate to the 1868 Democratic National Convention and participating in the 1871 and 1874 Taxpayers' Conventions. He opposed the policies and corruption of the Reconstruction governments and strongly supported Wade Hampton's 1876 gubernatorial race. Although he had applied for a pardon in 1865, it was not granted until 1878. He died in Camden on February 1, 1885, and was buried at the family cemetery at Knight's Hill.



CSA Brig. Gen.
James Chestnut



Benjamin Franklin – “On Freedom of Speech and the Press,” Pennsylvania Gazette: 17-Nov-1737

Freedom of speech is a principal pillar of a free government; when this support is taken away, the constitution of a free society is dissolved, and tyranny is erected on its ruins.

Important Dates in Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence

Mar. 2, 1861	Texas is admitted into the Confederacy. At Galveston, the Federal Revenue Cutter <i>Henry Dodge</i> is seized by Texas State Troops.
Mar. 16, 1861	Jefferson Davis arrives in Montgomery, AL to accept the post of Provisional President of the newly organized C.S.A.
Mar. 7 & 8, 1862	The Battle of Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) commences. CSA Brig. Gens Benjamin McCulloch and James McIntosh were killed. The Confederates had a huge advantage in numbers but no leaders.
Mar. 18, 1862	Judah P. Benjamin is appointed Confederate Secretary of State. Judah Benjamin was the first Jewish American to serve on an executive cabinet in American history, he has received the title "brains of the Confederacy" by scholars for his apparent position as Jefferson Davis' right hand.
Mar. 3, 1863	The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempt those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute. "The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy," poor Northerners complain.
Mar. 25, 1863	Gen. Forrest captured Union Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood who commanded 400 men at Brentwood Station on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Lt. Col. Bloodgood surrendered without a fight upon realizing he had no hope of holding off or defeating the Confederates.
Mar. 1, 1864	Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, turns back a force of 500 cavalry under Ulric Dahlgreen, 2 miles west of Richmond. General Judson Kilpatrick had called off a planned assault earlier in the day.
Mar. 20-21, 1865	The Battle of Bentonville, NC was the last battle between Union Gen. W. T. Sherman and Confederate Gen. Joe Johnston. After the Confederate defeat at Bentonville the army re-assembled around the Everitt P. Stevens House where the last Grand Review of the army was held on April 6, 1865. Attending at the review were Generals William J. Hardee, Joseph E. Johnston, and Governor Zebulon Baird Vance.

March Camp Meeting

**Thursday, March 16, 2023
6:00 PM**



**Seawell's Restaurant
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29201
Speaker
SC Div. Commander
Perry Smith**

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212-8711
507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III
A Non-Profit Organization

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