



THE LEGIONARY

MARCH 2015

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

SPEAKER'S BIO AND TOPIC

WADE HAMPTON CAMP MONTHLY MEETING

MARCH 19, 2015

Synopsis: 45 minute Power Point presentation on the organization, key officials, and functions of the Confederate Secret Service 1861-1866 to include domestic and international espionage and clandestine activities. Recent scholarship provides interesting insight to the Confederate secret money trail that funded intelligence programs and to the patriotic agents who risked their lives for the cause. The presentation includes the colorful stories of some of the most famous Confederate "spies" who operated under the noses of Union officials.



Speaker Biography: **Harold Mills** is a retired U.S. Air Force Colonel and a career intelligence officer with over 20 years of active service including Vietnam.

His assignments included tactical combat units up through staff positions with Headquarters U. S. Air Force and the Defense Intelligence Agency in The Pentagon as well as an assignment with the International Military Staff of Headquarters North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels, Belgium.

Colonel Mills was involved in a variety of intelligence functions and activities to include planning, collection, analysis, targeting, and production of intelligence products including briefings. He also interfaced with other national intelligence agencies of European NATO member nations.

Following active military service, he worked for nearly ten years in the Defense electronics industry in related business to his first career.

The speaker is a member of the Lt Gen Wade Hampton Camp No 273, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Gen Maxcy Gregg Chapter #98, of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, Columbia, South Carolina.

Colonel Mills is a graduate of the University of Maryland, the Post-Graduate Intelligence Course of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Air War College, and completed Masters Degrees from the University of Southern California and Boston University.

* Confederate Secret Service in today's jargon means intelligence not personal protection of officials such as our modern day Secret Service.



COMMANDERS CORNER

TERRY HUGHEY

First, I must thank our own Don Gordon for his talents, skills and organizational abilities for making the 150th Anniversary for the *Firing on Columbia* a fabulous event. The re-enactors, the cannons and those re-enactors defending our heritage from the Columbia side the best re-enactment ever. The Event was well attended giving testament that Columbians still share our love of our heritage and remembering Confederate soldier who so gallantly served their country.

I must also thank Bobby Epting. No man better exemplifies one's love and dedication to our southern heritage than Bobby. Whatever the event or occasion you can on Bobby being there. Bobby is a true gentleman and a great friend.

I must also give thanks to our Lt. Commander Layne Waters for his outstanding presentation to the Camp on *South Carolina's Ordeal January to February 1865*. Layne's presentation was so outstanding I am trying to convince him to download it our web-site and make it available to other camps. Thank you Layne.

I urge all to attend our March 19th Camp meeting as Harold Mills will present a program on a topic not well known, *Organization of the Confederate Secret Service*.

Your Camp is a very active Camp; just check out our web-site to see the activities your camp is involved in just for April and May. Without your presence and involvement none of this could be possible. I salute everyone within our Camp for your attendance, patronage, involvement and love for our southern heritages and for honoring our Confederate soldiers. It is truly a privilege to serve as your Camp Commander. Continue your dedication to fulfilling our *Cause. Deo Vindice.*

"The consecrated cross I'll bear till death shall set me free; and then go home my crown to wear; for there's a crown for me."



First Presbyterian Church
Augusta, GA

The call rang out in 1861 as the Presbyterian's gathered at the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Ga. to form the CSA Presbyterian Church. Joining in was also the Southern Baptist Churches. **Note 1:**

It was decided that Divine directors play a big part in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ and that it should prosper, assuring the Confederate Congress of their sympathy and confidence.

About the same time it was noted that the Northern Catholics no longer acknowledged the social bonds that they once shared. Then the Confederate Clergy became very supportive of the war, a war of Southern Independence. There was no mention that this war had anything to do with slavery.

Pastors began to organize leaders within their congregations to go off to battle. Volunteer companies were organized, as they marched away shouldering rifles.

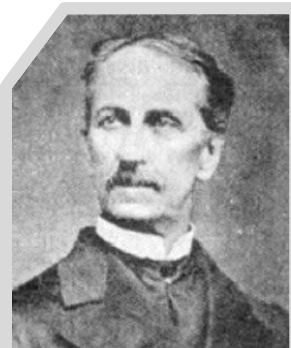
Bishops gave up their congregations to take command of armies and head up the technical aspects as well. A most famous Bishop, the Rev. Bishop Polk, of Louisiana announced that he would leave his church to go off to war. Stating that, he was buckling the sword over his gown.

One of the first companies that came to Virginia in 1861 was made up of 50 members from the same church. The Arkansas Parsons Regiment was made up of 42 ordained ministers going to the battlefield under Colonel Bradley, a Methodist Minister. Also following were 19 theological students and ministers, one being over 70 years of age.

We see college presidents, ministers from the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal religions. Soon to follow were those of the Lutheran faith. Showing us how strongly church leaders felt about the Confederate War, and what it was really all about.

Mingled with the troops were a large number of noted and devoted officers and laymen agreeing with the pastors that the cause the south was fighting for was definitely just. Among those were some noted Christians and one doesn't have to guess why Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were named first. Not to mention the likes of T. R. Cobb, A.H. Colquitt and J.B. Gordon, to mention a few.

The southern soldiers had to depend on the North for their first bibles. With the help of some friends from the North printing plates were smuggled in and then started to prepare to print the First Confederate Bibles. In 1861, the bibles were now being printed in Nashville, Tenn. by the Southeastern Publishing House Forming the Confederate Bible Society. The pocket bibles were now being distributed to our troops.



Rev. Moses Drury Hoge, DD

The demand for these bibles could not be met so Dr. William Hoge, a pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond defied the blockade to bring in thousands of bibles from England. Along with the bibles were other copies of various scriptures.

During this time came some very strong, touching sermons delivered by Pastor Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, as the Crescent Rifles prepared to depart. Quoting from *Psalm 144 verse 1: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth the hand to war and my fingers to fight"*.

President Jefferson Davis, president of The Confederate States, proclaimed Friday February 28, 1861 as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Inviting the clergy and people of the Confederate States prepare their place of public worship to humble themselves before Almighty God.

Does it not surprise you that our most famous Generals, Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee were the most influential religious leaders in the Southern Armies.

Today we give thanks for our own compatriot Robert R. Fortner, Sr. may his confederate beliefs and heritage live on and be an example for us all.

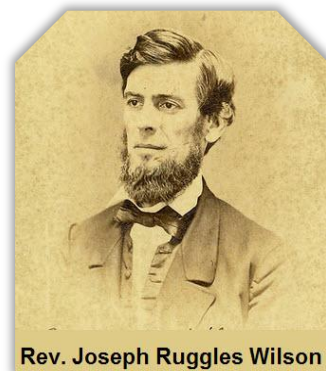
Note 1: The Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson was pastor of the church 1(858-1870) when the meeting forming the CSA Presbyterian Church was held.

Note 2: Reverend Wilson was the father of Woodrow Wilson who became the 28th President of the United States from 1913 to 1921.

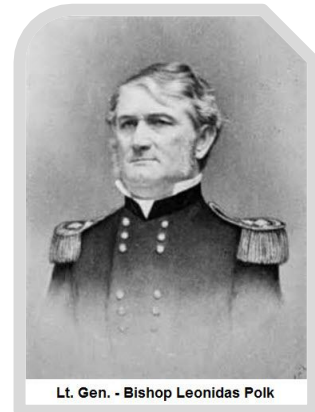
Note 3: Joseph Ruggles Wilson came to Columbia to be on the faculty of the Columbia Theological Seminary in 1871. Was supply minister for the First Presbyterian Church from 1871 to 1873.

Note 4: Reverend Wilson died in 1903 and is buried with his wife in the First Presbyterian Church graveyard Columbia, SC.

Note 5: The congregation of First Presbyterian Church Augusta, GA still worships in the original wooden frame structure designed by famed architect Robert Mills, who also designed the Washington Monument. (Continued Page 3)



Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson



Lt. Gen. - Bishop Leonidas Polk

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



Bill Chisholm

Jesse Folk

Rev. Bob Slimp's wife Ursula Slimp

Bill Smyth's wife Ann



ADJUTANT'S DESK

CHARLIE BRAY

Compatriots it is hard to believe that a full year has passed and here we are once again entering our busiest season of the year. I hope that you will consider and actively take part in the many celebrations of our "Southern Heritage". As you can see with the listed events shown in the table below we have many things occurring till the end of May and a great opportunity to present/defend our ancestors deeds. I encourage you to examine the list of events and pick one or two to participate in. I personally have enjoyed the comradery with other camp members and the public during these events and I feel you would too. The table below lists a number of events taking place the rest of 2015 and hopefully you and your families will be able to attend some of these events.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

March – December 2015

Event	Date	Contact / Web Site
The Battle of Charleston	Mar 22-23	http://www.battleofchas.com/
The Battle of Cheraw	March 27-29	www.6thregimentsc.org/C_Co/bocheraw.htm
150th Battle of Bentonville, NC Reenactment	March 21-22	www.fobb.net/150thbentonville
Wade Hampton Memorial Service	TBA	http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org
SC Division State Convention	April 18-19	scscv.com/calendar/
Battle of Anderson	April 17-19	http://www.battleofandersonsc.com/events.htm
Battle for Columbia Education Day	May 14	http://www.wadehamptoncamp.org/bfc-index.html
SCV Div. Confederate Memorial Day	May 3	scscv.com/calendar/
SC Confederate Memorial Day	May 10	WHC will observe Confederate Memorial Day on Saturday, May 9 (May 10 is Mothers Day)
2015 – 120 th SCV National Reunion, Richmond, VA	July 15 – 19	http://www.jebstuartcamp.org/jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion/
24 th Annual Confederate Ghost Walk - Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC	TBA	Confederate Heritage Trust http://csatrust.org
Brattonsville, McConnells, SC	October 24-25	http://6thregimentsc.org/brattonsville.htm
Lexington Veterans Day Parade	November 1	
Columbia Veteran's Day Parade	November 11	
Secessionville, Charleston, SC	November 14-15	http://www.battleofsecessionville.org/
Battle of Congaree Creek, Sandy Run	TBA	www.battleatcongarareecreek.com/
Christmas in Cayce	December 5	
West Metro Holiday Parade of Lights	December 12	

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman Summary:

William Tecumseh Sherman began his Civil War career as a Colonel of the 13th US Infantry Regiment and ended his career as the Commanding General of the United States army. He is best known for his actions in the Civil War, where his performance was mixed. Still, his March to the Sea in 1864 was a success in its goal to cripple the Confederate's ability to wage war. His brutal and devastating method of waging war ("Hard War" he called it) remains controversial to this day.

Sherman was born in 1820 in Lancaster, Ohio, to Charles Robert Sherman, a successful lawyer. His father died while William was still a boy, he was raised by a family friend, attorney Thomas Ewing. His siblings all enjoyed professional success. His older brother Charles became a federal judge. His younger brother John served in the U.S. Senate and his brother Hoyt was a successful banker. Sherman entered the U.S. military academy at age 16. Two of his foster brothers would serve as major generals in the Union Army during the Civil War.

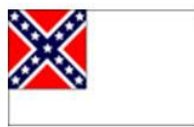
Sherman's March To The Sea:

"Sherman's March to the Sea" from Atlanta to the seaport town of Savannah was intended, as Sherman said, ***"to make Georgia Howl."*** For weeks, he and his army virtually disappeared from the War Department's view. Cutting loose from his supply lines, he had his men live off the land, seizing food and mounts from the local populations as they passed. He continued his strategy of destroying all military facilities in his path, along with all commercial targets that could be used militarily. Railroad ties were uprooted, heated over fires to make them malleable, and then twisted around tree trunks as "Sherman neckties" to insure the tracks couldn't be repaired. On December 21, 1864, his troops took Savannah from the Confederates, and he dispatched a message to Lincoln that later became famous; he offered the city as a Christmas present to the president.

He turned his army north through the Carolinas, and if anything the destruction they wrought topped that in Georgia. South Carolina had set the nation on the road to war when it seceded and sent emissaries to other Southern states urging them to join in forming a new confederation, and it was in South Carolina that the first shots were fired, at Fort Sumter. Sherman's bummers held a special hatred for the Palmetto State and left a trail of tears and ashes in their wake before crossing into North Carolina, where they burned even the pine forests that provided tar for the state's shipbuilding works. His last battle was Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19–21, 1865. Soon after, word arrived that Robert E. Lee had surrendered to Grant. Sherman and his long-time adversary, Joe Johnston, met to discuss terms. Sherman, surprised when Johnston offered to surrender not only the army in front of Sherman's, but all remaining Confederate forces in the eastern seaboard states, approved settlement terms even more generous than those Grant had given to Lee. However, the agreement was worded in such a way that for the government to accept its terms would be to tacitly give legitimacy to the Confederate government, something it had denied throughout the war. Sherman was ordered to return to Johnston and tell him they could only discuss surrender of his Army of Tennessee, and Grant was dispatched to make sure no bounds were overstepped.

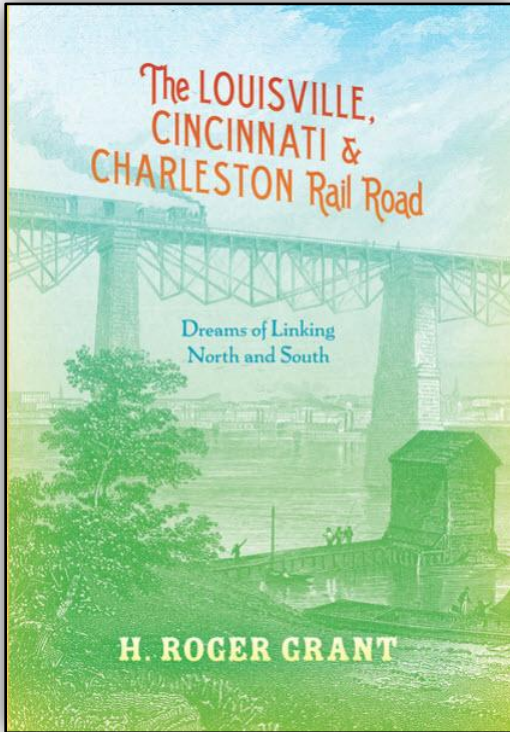
Now The Rest of the Story:

How very extraordinary! Patrick Sherman, Ware, Massachusetts and my son Robert Fortner, Jr. Cayce, SC enrolled at The Citadel, Charleston, SC, August 1981. Who would ever guess, they would become roommates, Cannon Crew members and be commissioned Lieutenants in the U.S. Army upon graduation June 1985. Sherman was a frequent visitor with the Fortner's and became one of the family on over-night and holiday visits. Sherman born in Massachusetts is now Director, U.S. Army Physicians Assistant Surgical Residency Program, San Antonio, Texas and Fortner born in Alabama remain friends. Patrick Sherman is the Great-great-great Grandson of William Tecumseh Sherman. Robert Fortner, Jr's ancestor is Pvt. Richard Henry Fortner, 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment.



*Interested Individuals Interested in joining the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273 should contact
Compatriot Scott James
Phone (803) 781-1836
E-Mail wscottjames@bellsouth.net*

WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN!



CHARLESTON — A century and a half after the Civil War, a Clemson University historian wonders whether a railroad linking Ohio and South Carolina — a railroad proposed in the 1830s but never built — might have helped stave off the conflict.

In his new book “The Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road,” H. Roger Grant examines attempts to build the first railroad across the Appalachians linking North and South.

Grant, a professor of history at Clemson, suggests linking growing markets in the Midwest to Charleston and its port would have forged stronger economic bonds between the regions.

Even Abraham Lincoln said as war broke out that secession might have been avoided in a nation more closely connected by steel rails.

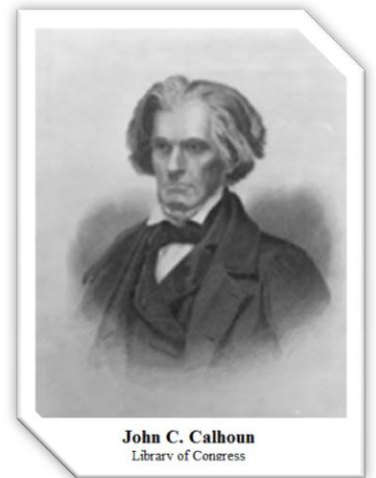
With stronger economic connections, Grant suggests, Northerners might have been less susceptible to shrill abolitionists and Southerners less susceptible to pro-slavery Fire-Eaters calling for secession.

“The people on the extremes are going to be somewhat pushed into their corners by the mainstream,” Grant said.

A convention was held in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1836 to discuss building the railroad. It was never built for a number of reasons, including a financial panic, the death of the line’s chief advocate and opposition by John C. Calhoun, an ardent slavery supporter.

Instead of following the French

Broad River to Tennessee, Calhoun wanted a line running along the Savannah River past his South Carolina plantation.



John C. Calhoun
Librarian of Congress

Grant’s book includes Henry Charles Carey’s 1876 recollection of a conversation with Lincoln about railroads in the spring of 1861.

Carey, Lincoln’s chief economic adviser, recalled asking Lincoln whether he thought secession would have occurred if railroads linked the North to the Gulf of Mexico through Alabama and linked Ohio to Charleston.

“No,” said he. “It would have been entirely impossible,” Carey recalled the president saying.

Military historian Robert Angevine of Washington, D.C., who wrote “The Railroad and the State: War, Politics, and Technology in Nineteenth-Century America,” said that before the war, many proposed railroads were promoted as bringing the nation together to attract investors and government support. But Angevine said the nation was already drifting apart in the 1830s and while the railroad might have strengthened some economic ties, staving off war is another issue.

Henry Charles Carey
Lincoln's Chief Economist

Clemson University historian H. Roger Grant suggests a railroad linking Ohio and South Carolina might have made it more difficult for the South to leave the Union before the Civil War.

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

- April 12, 1861 Confederate Private Edmund Ruffin (1794-1865) a wealthy plantation owner was given the honor of firing the first shot against Fort Sumter. After the war ended he was unable to accept "Yankee" rule and shot himself on June 17, 1865.
- April 15, 1861 Having had his request approved by Congress, Lincoln publicly calls for raising 75,000 soldiers from the Northern states. The response from the states is mixed.
- Mar. 6-9, 1862 The Battle of Pea Ridge/Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas was the largest battle to take place on Arkansas soil.
- Mar. 23, 1862 The Battle of Kernstown, VA takes place. Gen. Jackson is charged to divert as many Union forces as possible from the Peninsular Campaign, with 4,500 men he battles a Union force of approximately 9,000 men and loses the battle. Though the battle was lost it resulted in Washington stationing nearly 60,000 troops to protect the Shenandoah Valley.
- Mar. 8, 1863 John Mosby and 29 of his men conduct a night raid on Fairfax Courthouse, only a few miles from Washington, DC. Mosby captures Union Gen. Stoughton plus 33 prisoners and 58 horses escapes back to Warrenton by dawn.
- Mar. 25, 1863 The Battle of Brentwood results in a Confederate show of strength which forces a Union garrison located at Brentwood, a station on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad to surrender.
- Mar. 2, 1864 Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant is made commander of all Union armies.
- 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 19TH
6 O'CLOCK P.M.



SEAWELL'S
RESTAURANT
1125 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC

SPEAKER

Harold Mills,

*"Organization of the
Confederate Secret Service"*

WWW.WADEHAMPTONCAMP.ORG



Columbia, SC 29212

507 Sail Point Way

C/O Adjutant Charles D. Bray III

A Non-Profit Organization

LT. GEN. WADE HAMPTON III Camp No. 273
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The Official Publication of

THE LEGIONARY

